TSG RAN Meeting #28 **RP-050250**
Quebec, Canada, 1 - 3 June 2005

Title **CRs (Rel-5 & Rel-6) to WG1 specifications for Feature clean up: Removal of CPCH**
Source **TSG RAN WG1**
Agenda Item **7.7.9**

RAN1 Tdoc	Spec	CR	Rev	Rel	Cat	Current Version	Subject	Work item	Remarks
R1-050568	25.201	020	-	Rel-5	C	5.2.0	Feature clean up: Removal of CPCH	TEI5	
R1-050568	25.201	021	-	Rel-6	C	6.1.0	Feature clean up: Removal of CPCH	TEI6	
R1-050568	25.211	204	1	Rel-5	C	5.6.0	Feature clean up: Removal of CPCH	TEI5	
R1-050568	25.211	205	1	Rel-6	C	6.4.0	Feature clean up: Removal of CPCH	TEI6	
R1-050568	25.212	207	1	Rel-5	C	5.9.0	Feature clean up: Removal of CPCH	TEI5	
R1-050568	25.212	208	1	Rel-6	C	6.4.0	Feature clean up: Removal of CPCH	TEI6	
R1-050568	25.213	076	1	Rel-5	C	5.5.0	Feature clean up: Removal of CPCH	TEI5	
R1-050568	25.213	077	2	Rel-6	C	6.2.0	Feature clean up: Removal of CPCH	TEI6	
R1-050568	25.214	374	1	Rel-5	C	5.10.0	Feature clean up: Removal of CPCH	TEI5	
R1-050568	25.214	375	1	Rel-6	C	6.5.0	Feature clean up: Removal of CPCH	TEI6	
R1-050568	25.215	160	-	Rel-5	C	5.6.0	Feature clean up: Removal of CPCH	TEI5	
R1-050568	25.215	161	-	Rel-6	C	6.2.0	Feature clean up: Removal of CPCH	TEI6	

3GPP TSG-RAN1 Meeting #41
Athens, Greece 9 – 13 May 2005

Tdoc ⌘R1-050568

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CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.201**	**CR**	**020**	⌘ **rev**	**-**	⌘	Current version:	**5.2.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Feature Clean Up: Removal of "CPCH"		
Source:	⌘	RAN WG1		
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5	***Date:*** ⌘	20/04/2005
Category:	⌘	C	***Release:*** ⌘	Rel-5
		Use one of the following categories: ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.		*Use one of the following releases:* *2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on Feature Clean-up to remove CPCH from Rel-5 onwards.
Summary of change:	⌘	Removal of the text related to CPCH is removed from the specifications. **Isolated impact analysis:** The CR has isolated impact as if only affects the feature CPCH itself by being removed and other features so that they cannot be used together with CPCH.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on feature removal would be violated.

Clauses affected:	⌘	3, 5.5				
		Y	**N**			
Other specs	⌘	**X**		Other core specifications	⌘	25.211, 25.212, 25.213, 25.214, 25.215, 25.301, 25.302, 25.303, 25.306, 25.321, 25.331, 25.101 25.401, 25.420, 25.423, 25.424, 25.425, 25.430, 25.433, 25.434, 25.435, 25.931
affected:		**X**		Test specifications		34.121
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

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3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

16QAM	16 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
ARQ	Automatic Repeat Request
BER	Bit Error Rate
CCTrCH	Coded Composite Transport Channel
~~CPCH~~	~~Common Packet Channel~~
DCA	Dynamic channel allocation
DCH	Dedicated Channel
DS-CDMA	Direct-Sequence Code Division Multiple Access
DSCH	Downlink Shared Channel
DwPCH	Downlink Pilot Channel
DwPTS	Downlink Pilot Time Slot
FAUSCH	Fast Uplink Signalling Channel
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
FEC	Forward Error Correction
FER	Frame Error Rate
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communication
HS-DSCH	High Speed Downlink Shared channel
L1	Layer 1 (physical layer)
L2	Layer 2 (data link layer)
L3	Layer 3 (network layer)
LAC	Link Access Control
MAC	Medium Access Control
Mcps	Mega Chip Per Second
ODMA	Opportunity Driven Multiple Access
QPSK	Quaternary Phase Shift Keying
RACH	Random Access Channel
RF	Radio Frequency
RLC	Radio Link Control
RRC	Radio Resource Control
SAP	Service Access Point
SCCC	Serial Concatenated Convolutional Code
SCH	Synchronisation Channel
SIR	Signal-to-Interference Ratio
TDD	Time Division Duplex
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TFCI	Transport-Format Combination Indicator
UE	User Equipment
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
UpPTS	Uplink Pilot Time Slot
UpPCH	Uplink Pilot Channel
UTRA	UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access
UTRAN	UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network
WCDMA	Wide-band Code Division Multiple Access

----- Change of Section ----

5.5 TS 25.213: Spreading and modulation (FDD)

The scope is to establish the characteristics of the spreading and modulation in the FDD mode, and to specify:

- the spreading (channelisation plus scrambling);
- generation of channelisation and scrambling codes;
- generation of RACH ~~and CPCH~~ preamble codes;
- generation of SCH synchronisation codes;
- modulation.

RF channel arrangements and Pulse shaping are specified in TS 25.101 for UE and in TS 25.104 for Node-B.

3GPP TSG-RAN1 Meeting #41 **_Tdoc ⌘R1-050568_**
Athens, Greece 9 – 13 May 2005

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CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.201**	**CR**	**021**	⌘ **rev**	**-**	⌘	Current version:	**6.1.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Feature Clean Up: Removal of "CPCH"		
Source:	⌘	RAN WG1		
Work item code:	⌘	TEI6	***Date:*** ⌘	20/04/2005
Category:	⌘	**C**	***Release:*** ⌘	Rel-6
		Use one of the following categories: ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.	*Use one of the following releases:* *2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)*	

Reason for change:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on Feature Clean-up to remove CPCH from Rel-5 onwards.
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Clauses affected:	⌘	3, 5.5				
		Y	**N**			
Other specs	⌘	X		Other core specifications	⌘	25.211, 25.212, 25.213, 25.214, 25.215, 25.301, 25.302, 25.303, 25.306, 25.321, 25.331, 25.101 25.401, 25.420, 25.423, 25.424, 25.425, 25.430, 25.433, 25.434, 25.435, 25.931
affected:		X		Test specifications		34.121
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

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Tdoc ⌘R1-050568

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CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.211**	**CR**	**204**	⌘**rev**	**1**	⌘ Current version:	**5.6.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Feature Clean Up: Removal of "CPCH"		
Source:	⌘	RAN WG1		
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5	***Date:*** ⌘	14/04/2005
Category:	⌘	**C**	***Release:*** ⌘	Rel-5
		Use <u>one</u> of the following categories: ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.		*Use <u>one</u> of the following releases:* *2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)*

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Consequences if not approved:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on feature removal would be violated.

Clauses affected:	⌘	3.2, 4.1.2, 4.1.2.5, 4.2, 5.2.2.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2.3, 5.3.1.1, 5.3.3.1.1, 5.3.3.2, 5.3.3.8, 5.3.3.9, 5.3.3.11, 6.1, 6.2, 7.1, 7.4				
		Y	**N**			
Other specs	⌘	**X**		Other core specifications	⌘	25.201, 25.212, 25.213, 25.214, 25.215, 25.301, 25.302, 25.303, 25.306, 25.321, 25.331, 25.101 25.401, 25.420, 25.423, 25.424, 25.425, 25.430, 25.433, 25.434, 25.435, 25.931
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3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

16QAM 16 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
AI Acquisition Indicator
AICH Acquisition Indicator Channel
~~AP Access Preamble~~
~~AP-AICH Access Preamble Acquisition Indicator Channel~~
~~API Access Preamble Indicator~~
BCH Broadcast Channel
~~CA Channel Assignment~~
~~CAI Channel Assignment Indicator~~
~~CCC CPCH Control Command~~
CCPCH Common Control Physical Channel
CCTrCH Coded Composite Transport Channel
~~CD Collision Detection~~
~~CD/CA-ICH Collision Detection/Channel Assignment Indicator Channel~~
~~CDI Collision Detection Indicator~~
~~CPCH Common Packet Channel~~
CPICH Common Pilot Channel
CQI Channel Quality Indicator
~~CSICH CPCH Status Indicator Channel~~
DCH Dedicated Channel
DPCCH Dedicated Physical Control Channel
DPCH Dedicated Physical Channel
DPDCH Dedicated Physical Data Channel
DSCH Downlink Shared Channel
~~DSMA-CD Digital Sense Multiple Access - Collison Detection~~
DTX Discontinuous Transmission
FACH Forward Access Channel
FBI Feedback Information
FSW Frame Synchronization Word
HS-DPCCH Dedicated Physical Control Channel (uplink) for HS-DSCH
HS-DSCH High Speed Downlink Shared Channel
HS-PDSCH High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel
HS-SCCH Shared Control Channel for HS-DSCH
ICH Indicator Channel
MUI Mobile User Identifier
PCH Paging Channel
P-CCPCH Primary Common Control Physical Channel
~~PCPCH Physical Common Packet Channel~~
PDSCH Physical Downlink Shared Channel
PICH Page Indicator Channel
PRACH Physical Random Access Channel
PSC Primary Synchronisation Code
RACH Random Access Channel
RNC Radio Network Controller
S-CCPCH Secondary Common Control Physical Channel
SCH Synchronisation Channel
SF Spreading Factor
SFN System Frame Number
~~SI Status Indicator~~
SSC Secondary Synchronisation Code
STTD Space Time Transmit Diversity
TFCI Transport Format Combination Indicator
TSTD Time Switched Transmit Diversity
TPC Transmit Power Control
UE User Equipment
UTRAN UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network

----- Change of Section ----

4.1.2 Common transport channels

There are seven types of common transport channels: BCH, FACH, PCH, RACH, ~~CPCH,~~ DSCH and HS-DSCH.

4.1.2.5 Void~~CPCH - Common Packet Channel~~

~~The Common Packet Channel (CPCH) is an uplink transport channel. CPCH is associated with a dedicated channel on the downlink which provides power control and CPCH Control Commands (e.g. Emergency Stop) for the uplink CPCH. The CPCH is characterised by initial collision risk and by being transmitted using inner loop power control.~~

----- Change of Section ----

4.2 Indicators

Indicators are means of fast low-level signalling entities which are transmitted without using information blocks sent over transport channels. The meaning of indicators is specific to the type of indicator.

The indicators defined in the current version of the specifications are: Acquisition Indicator (AI), ~~Access Preamble Indicator (API), Channel Assignment Indicator (CAI), Collision Detection Indicator (CDI),~~ and Page Indicator (PI)~~ and Status Indicator (SI)~~.

Indicators may be either boolean (two-valued) or three-valued. Their mapping to indicator channels is channel specific.

Indicators are transmitted on those physical channels that are indicator channels (ICH).

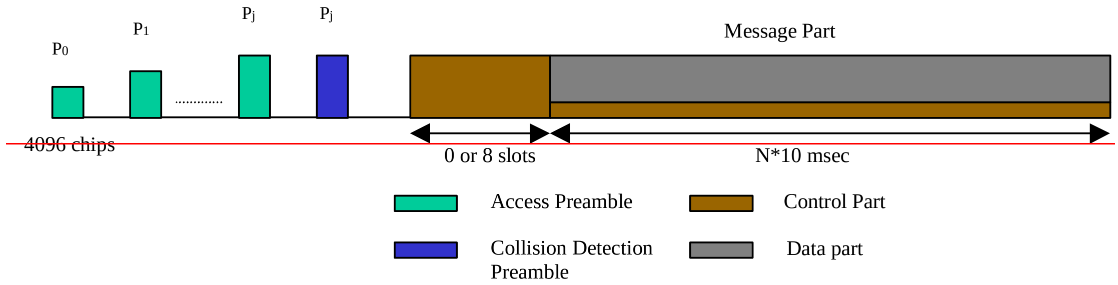
----- Change of Section ----

5.2.2.2 Void~~Physical Common Packet Channel (PCPCH)~~

~~The Physical Common Packet Channel (PCPCH) is used to carry the CPCH.~~

~~5.2.2.2.1 CPCH transmission~~

~~The CPCH transmission is based on DSMA-CD approach with fast acquisition indication. The UE can start transmission at the beginning of a number of well-defined time-intervals, relative to the frame boundary of the received BCH of the current cell. The access slot timing and structure is identical to RACH in subclause 5.2.2.1.1. The structure of the CPCH access transmission is shown in figure 6. The PCPCH access transmission consists of one or several Access Preambles [A-P] of length 4096 chips, one Collision Detection Preamble (CD-P) of length 4096 chips, a DPCCH Power Control Preamble (PC-P) which is either 0 slots or 8 slots in length, and a message of variable length Nx10 ms.~~



~~**Figure 6: Structure of the CPCH access transmission**~~

5.2.2.2.2 CPCH access preamble part

Similar to 5.2.2.1.2 (RACH preamble part). The RACH preamble signature sequences are used. The number of sequences used could be less than the ones used in the RACH preamble. The scrambling code could either be chosen to be a different code segment of the Gold code used to form the scrambling code of the RACH preambles (see [4] for more details) or could be the same scrambling code in case the signature set is shared.

5.2.2.2.3 CPCH collision detection preamble part

Similar to 5.2.2.1.2 (RACH preamble part). The RACH preamble signature sequences are used. The scrambling code is chosen to be a different code segment of the Gold code used to form the scrambling code for the RACH and CPCH preambles (see [4] for more details).

5.2.2.2.4 CPCH power control preamble part

The power control preamble segment is called the CPCH Power Control Preamble (PC-P) part. The slot format for CPCH PC-P part shall be the same as for the following message part in Table 9 in subclause 5.2.2.2.5. The Power Control Preamble length is a higher layer parameter, $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ (see [5], section 6.2), which shall take the value 0 or 8 slots. When $L_{pc\text{-}preamble} > 0$, the pilot bit patterns from slot #(15- $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$) to slot #14 of table 3 and 4 in subclause 5.2.1 shall be used for CPCH PC-P pilot bit patterns. The TFCI field is filled with "1" bits.

5.2.2.2.5 CPCH message part

Figure 1 in subclause 5.2.1 shows the structure of the CPCH message part. Each message consists of up to N_Max_frames 10 ms frames. N_Max_frames is a higher layer parameter. Each 10 ms frame is split into 15 slots, each of length T_{slot} = 2560 chips. Each slot consists of two parts, a data part that carries higher layer information and a control part that carries Layer 1 control information. The data and control parts are transmitted in parallel.

The entries of table 1 in subclause 5.2.1 apply to the data part of the CPCH message part. The spreading factor for the control part of the CPCH message part shall be 256. Table 9 defines the slot format of the control part of CPCH message part. The pilot bit patterns of table 3 in subclause 5.2.1 shall be used for pilot bit patterns of the CPCH message part.

Table 9: Slot format of the control part of CPCH message part

Slot Format #i	Channel Bit Rate (kbps)	Channel Symbol Rate (ksps)	SF	Bits/ Frame	Bits/ Slot	N_{pilot}	N_{TPC}	N_{TFCI}	N_{FBI}
0	15	15	256	150	10	6	2	2	0
1	15	15	256	150	10	5	2	2	1

Figure 7 shows the frame structure of the uplink common packet physical channel. Each frame of length 10 ms is split into 15 slots, each of length T_{slot} = 2560 chips, corresponding to one power-control period.

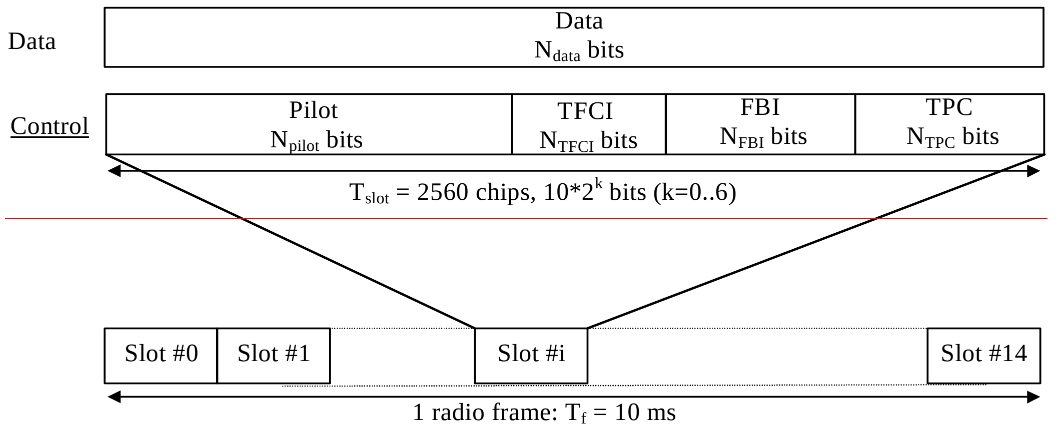


Figure 7: Frame structure for uplink Data and Control Parts Associated with PCPCH

~~The data part consists of $10*2^k$ bits, where k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, corresponding to spreading factors of 256, 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4 respectively.~~

----- Change of Section ----

5.3.1 Downlink transmit diversity

Table 10 summarises the possible application of open and closed loop transmit diversity modes on different downlink physical channel types. Simultaneous use of STTD and closed loop modes on the same physical channel is not allowed. In addition, if Tx diversity is applied on any of the downlink physical channels it shall also be applied on P-CCPCH and SCH. Regarding CPICH transmission in case of transmit diversity, see subclause 5.3.3.1.

With respect to the usage of Tx diversity for DPCH on different radio links within an active set, the following rules apply:

- Different Tx diversity modes (STTD and closed loop) shall not be used on the radio links within one active set.
- No Tx diversity on one or more radio links shall not prevent UTRAN to use Tx diversity on other radio links within the same active set.
- If STTD is activated on one or several radio links in the active set, the UE shall operate STTD on only those radio links where STTD has been activated. Higher layers inform the UE about the usage of STTD on the individual radio links in the active set.
- If closed loop TX diversity is activated on one or several radio links in the active set, the UE shall operate closed loop TX diversity on only those radio links where closed loop TX diversity has been activated. Higher layers inform the UE about the usage of closed loop TX diversity on the individual radio links in the active set.

Furthermore, the transmit diversity mode used for a PDSCH frame shall be the same as the transmit diversity mode used for the DPCH associated with this PDSCH frame. The transmit diversity mode on the associated DPCH may not change during a PDSCH frame and within the slot prior to the PDSCH frame. This includes any change between no Tx diversity, open loop, closed loop mode 1 or closed loop mode 2.

Also, the transmit diversity mode used for a HS-PDSCH subframe shall be the same as the transmit diversity mode used for the DPCH associated with this HS-PDSCH subframe. If the DPCH associated with an HS-SCCH subframe is using either open or closed loop transmit diversity on the radio link transmitted from the HS-DSCH serving cell, the HS-SCCH subframe from this cell shall be transmitted using STTD, otherwise no transmit diversity shall be used for this HS-SCCH subframe. The transmit diversity mode on the associated DPCH may not change during a HS-SCCH and or HS-PDSCH subframe and within the slot prior to the HS-SCCH subframe. This includes any change between no Tx diversity and either open loop or closed loop mode.

Table 10: Application of Tx diversity modes on downlink physical channel types "X" – can be applied, "–" – not applied

Physical channel type	Open loop mode		Closed loop mode	
	TSTD	STTD	Mode 1	Mode 2
P-CCPCH	–	X	–	–
SCH	X	–	–	–
S-CCPCH	–	X	–	–
DPCH	–	X	X	X
PICH	–	X	–	–
PDSCH	–	X	X	X
HS-PDSCH	–	X	X	–
HS-SCCH	–	X	–	–
AICH	–	X	–	–
~~CSICH~~	~~–~~	~~X~~	~~–~~	~~–~~
~~AP-AICH~~	~~–~~	~~X~~	~~–~~	~~–~~
~~CD/CA-ICH~~	~~–~~	~~X~~	~~–~~	~~–~~
~~DL-DPCCH for CPCH~~	~~–~~	~~X~~	~~X~~	~~X~~

5.3.1.1 Open loop transmit diversity

5.3.1.1.1 Space time block coding based transmit antenna diversity (STTD)

The open loop downlink transmit diversity employs a space time block coding based transmit diversity (STTD).

The STTD encoding is optional in UTRAN. STTD support is mandatory at the UE.

If higher layers signal that neither P-CPICH nor S-CPICH can be used as phase reference for the downlink DPCH for a radio link in a cell, the UE shall assume that STTD is not used for the downlink DPCH (and the associated PDSCH if applicable) in that cell.

A block diagram of a generic STTD encoder is shown in the figure 8 and figure 8A below. Channel coding, rate matching and interleaving are done as in the non-diversity mode. For QPSK, the STTD encoder operates on 4 symbols b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3 as shown in figure 8. For AICH~~, AP-AICH and CD/CA-ICH,~~ the b_i are real valued signals, and $\bar{b}_i$ is defined as $-b_i$. For channels other than AICH~~, AP-AICH and CD/CA-ICH,~~ the b_i are 3-valued digits, taking the values 0, 1, "DTX", and $\bar{b}_i$ is defined as follows: if b_i = 0 then $\bar{b}_i$ = 1, if b_i = 1 then $\bar{b}_i$ = 0, otherwise $\bar{b}_i$ = b_i.

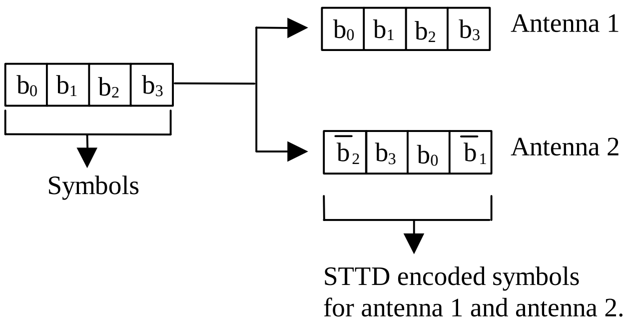


Figure 8: Generic block diagram of the STTD encoder for QPSK

For 16QAM, STTD operates on blocks of 8 consecutive symbols b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5, b_6, b_7 as shown in figure 8A below.

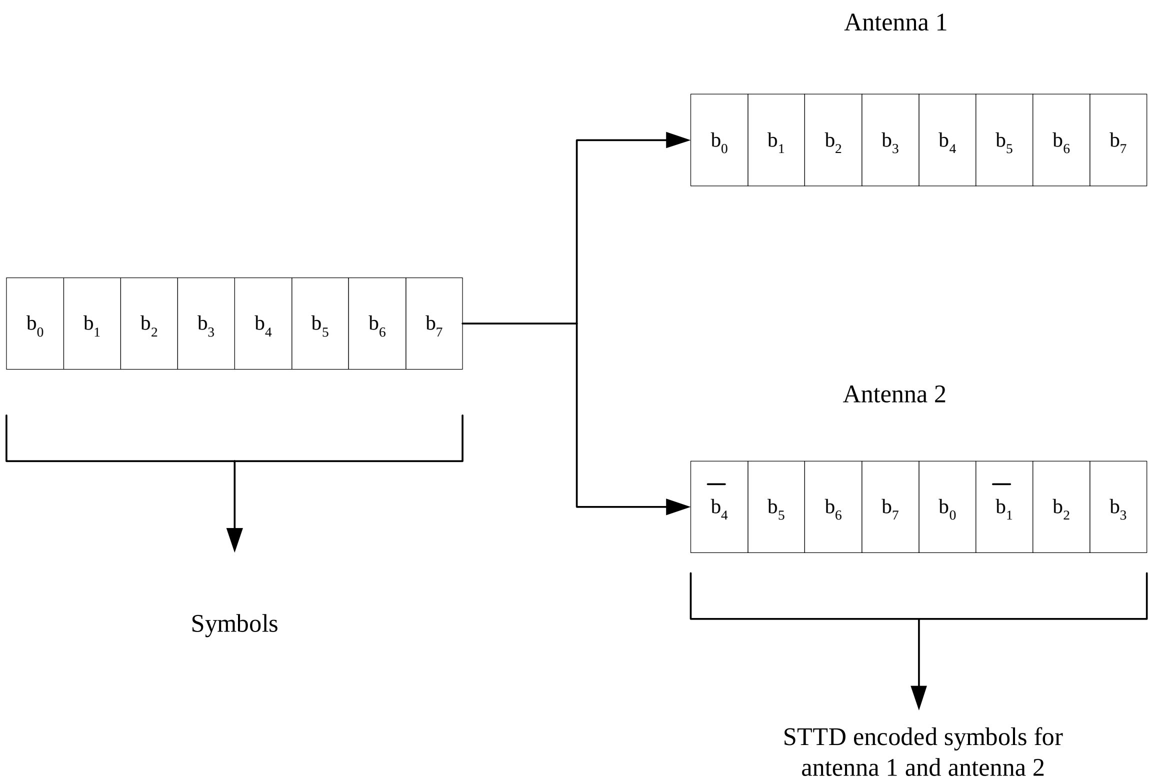
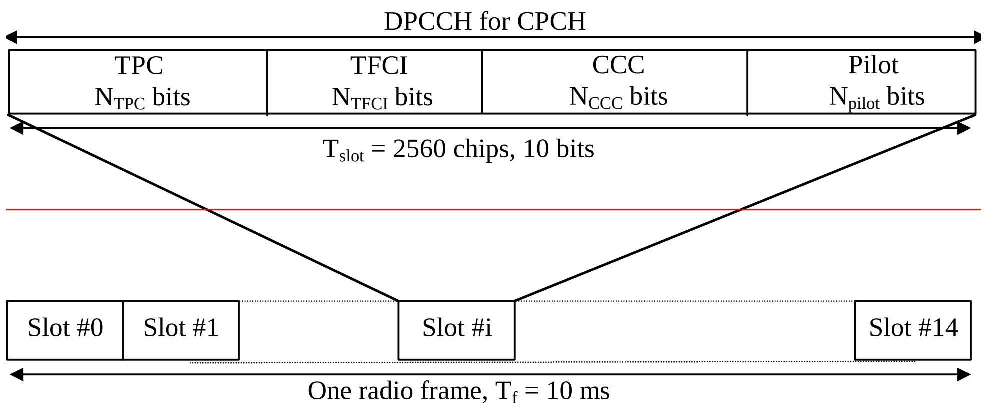


Figure 8A: Generic block diagram of the STTD encoder for 16QAM

----- Change of Section ----

5.3.2.3 Void~~DL-DPCCH for CPCH~~

~~The downlink DPCCH for CPCH is a special case of downlink dedicated physical channel of the slot format #0 in table 11. The spreading factor for the DL-DPCCH is 512. Figure 12 shows the frame structure of DL-DPCCH for CPCH.~~



~~**Figure 12: Frame structure for downlink DPCCH for CPCH**~~

~~DL-DPCCH for CPCH consists of known pilot bits, TFCI, TPC commands and CPCH Control Commands (CCC). CPCH control commands are used to support CPCH signalling. There are two types of CPCH control commands: Layer 1 control command such as Start of Message Indicator, and higher layer control command such as Emergency Stop~~

command. The exact number of bits of DL DPCCH fields (N_{pilot}, N_{TFCI}, N_{CCC} and N_{TPC}) is determined in Table 16. The pilot bit pattern for N_{pilot}=4 of table 12 is used for DPCCH for CPCH.

Table 16: DPCCH fields for CPCH message transmission

Slot Format #i	Channel Bit Rate (kbps)	Channel Symbol Rate (ksps)	SF	Bits/ Slot	DPCCH Bits/Slot				Transmitted slots per radio frame N_{Tr}
					N_{TPC}	N_{TFCI}	N_{CCC}	N_{Pilot}	
0	15	7.5	512	10	2	0	4	4	15

The DL DPCCH power control preamble for CPCH shall take the same slot format as afterwards, as given in Table 16. The length of the power control preamble is a higher-layer parameter, $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ (see [5], section 6.2), signalled by the network. When $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ > 0, the pilot patterns from slot #(15 – $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$)to slot #14 of table 12 shall be used for the power control preamble pilot patterns. The TFCI field is filled with "1" bits.

CCC field in figure 12 is used for the transmission of CPCH control command. On CPCH control command transmission request from higher layer, a certain pattern is mapped onto CCC field, otherwise nothing is transmitted in CCC field. There is one to one mapping between the CPCH control command and the pattern. In case of Emergency Stop of CPCH transmission, [1111] pattern is mapped onto CCC field. The Emergency Stop command shall not be transmitted during the first $N_{Start\_Message}$ frames of DL DPCCH after Power Control preamble.

Start of Message Indicator shall be transmitted during the first $N_{Start\_Message}$ frames of DL DPCCH after Power Control preamble. [1010] pattern is mapped onto CCC field for Start of Message Indicator. The value of $N_{Start\_Message}$ shall be provided by higher layers.

----- Change of Section ----

5.3.3.1.1 Primary Common Pilot Channel (P-CPICH)

The Primary Common Pilot Channel (P-CPICH) has the following characteristics:

- The same channelization code is always used for the P-CPICH, see [4];
- The P-CPICH is scrambled by the primary scrambling code, see [4];
- There is one and only one P-CPICH per cell;
- The P-CPICH is broadcast over the entire cell.

The Primary CPICH is a phase reference for the following downlink channels: SCH, Primary CCPCH, AICH, PICH AP-AICH, CD/CA-ICH, CSICH, DL-DPCCH for CPCH and the S-CCPCH. By default, the Primary CPICH is also a phase reference for downlink DPCH and any associated PDSCH, HS-PDSCH and HS-SCCH. The UE is informed by higher layer signalling if the P-CPICH is not a phase reference for a downlink DPCH and any associated PDSCH, HS-PDSCH and HS-SCCH.

The Primary CPICH is always a phase reference for a downlink physical channel using closed loop TX diversity.

----- Change of Section ----

5.3.3.2 Downlink phase reference

Table 17 summarizes the possible phase references usable on different downlink physical channel types.

Table 17: Application of phase references on downlink physical channel types "X" – can be applied, "–" – not applied

Physical channel type	Primary-CPICH	Secondary-CPICH	Dedicated pilot
P-CCPCH	X	–	–
SCH	X	–	–
S-CCPCH	X	–	–
DPCH	X	X	X
PICH	X	–	–
PDSCH*	X	X	X
HS-PDSCH*	X	X	X
HS-SCCH*	X	X	X
AICH	X	–	–
~~CSICH~~	~~X~~	~~–~~	~~–~~
~~DL-DPCCH for CPCH~~	~~X~~	~~–~~	~~–~~

Note *: The same phase reference as with the associated DPCH shall be used. The support for dedicated pilots as phase reference for HS-PDSCH and HS-SCCH is optional for the UE.

Furthermore, during a PDSCH frame, and within the slot prior to that PDSCH frame, the phase reference on the associated DPCH shall not change. During a DPCH frame overlapping with any part of an associated HS-DSCH or HS-SCCH subframe, the phase reference on this DPCH shall not change.

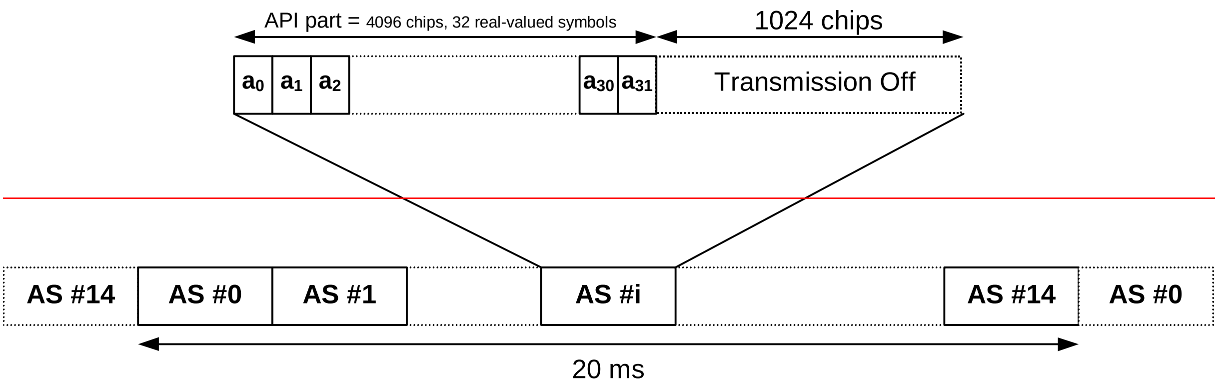
----- Change of Section ----

5.3.3.8 Void~~CPCH Access Preamble Acquisition Indicator Channel (AP-AICH)~~

~~The Access Preamble Acquisition Indicator channel (AP-AICH) is a fixed rate (SF=256) physical channel used to carry AP acquisition indicators (API) of CPCH. AP acquisition indicator API_s corresponds to AP signature s transmitted by UE.~~

~~AP-AICH and AICH may use the same or different channelisation codes. The phase reference for the AP-AICH is the Primary CPICH. Figure 22 illustrates the structure of AP-AICH. The AP-AICH has a part of duration 4096 chips where the AP acquisition indicator (API) is transmitted, followed by a part of duration 1024chips with no transmission that is not formally part of the AP-AICH. The part of the slot with no transmission is reserved for possible use by CSICH or possible future use by other physical channels.~~

~~The spreading factor (SF) used for channelisation of the AP-AICH is 256.~~



~~**Figure 22: Structure of AP Acquisition Indicator Channel (AP-AICH)**~~

~~The real-valued symbols a_0, a_1, …, a_{31} in figure 22 are given by~~

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

where API_s, taking the values +1, -1, and 0, is the AP acquisition indicator corresponding to Access Preamble signature s transmitted by UE and the sequence $b_{s,0}, …, b_{s,31}$ is given in Table 22. If the signature s is not a member of the set of UL Access Preamble signatures for the corresponding PCPCH (cf [5] then API_s shall be set to 0.

The use of acquisition indicators is described in [5]. If an AP acquisition indicator is set to +1, it represents a positive acknowledgement. If an AP acquisition indicator is set to -1, it represents a negative acknowledgement.

The real-valued symbols, a_j, are spread and modulated in the same fashion as bits when represented in { +1, -1 } form.

In case STTD-based open-loop transmit diversity is applied to AP-AICH, STTD encoding according to subclause 5.3.1.1.1 is applied to each sequence $b_{s,0}, b_{s,1}, ..., b_{s,31}$ separately before the sequences are combined into AP-AICH symbols $a_0, …, a_{31}$.

----- Change of Section ----

5.3.3.9 VoidCPCH Collision Detection/Channel Assignment Indicator Channel (CD/CA-ICH)

The Collision Detection Channel Assignment Indicator channel (CD/CA-ICH) is a fixed rate (SF=256) physical channel used to carry CD Indicator (CDI) only if the CA is not active, or CD Indicator/CA Indicator (CDI/CAI) at the same time if the CA is active. The structure of CD/CA-ICH is shown in figure 23. CD/CA-ICH and AP-AICH may use the same or different channelisation codes.

The CD/CA-ICH has a part of duration of 4096chips where the CDI/CAI is transmitted, followed by a part of duration 1024chips with no transmission that is not formally part of the CD/CA-ICH. The part of the slot with no transmission is reserved for possible use by CSICH or possible future use by other physical channels.

The spreading factor (SF) used for channelisation of the CD/CA-ICH is 256.

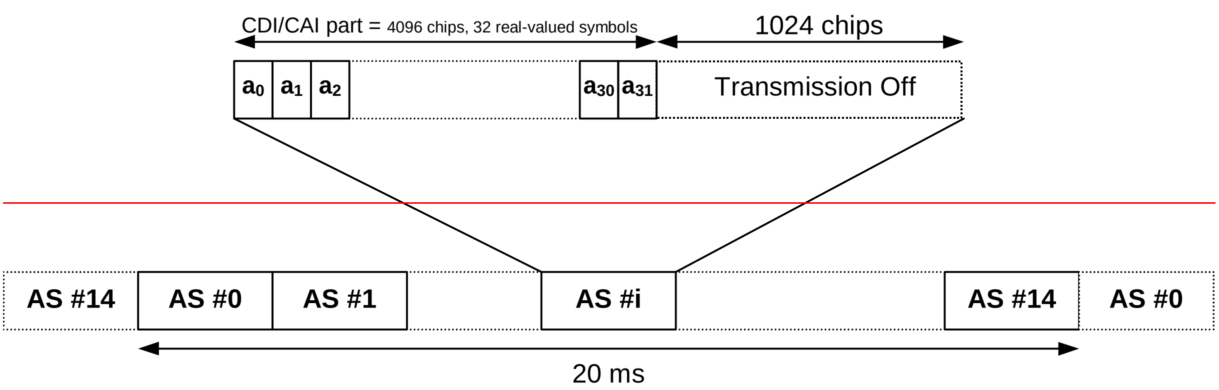


Figure 23: Structure of CD/CA Indicator Channel (CD/CA-ICH)

In case STTD-based open-loop transmit diversity is applied to CD/CA-ICH, STTD encoding according to subclause 5.3.1.1.1 is applied to each sequence $b_{s,0}, b_{s,1}, ..., b_{s,31}$ separately before the sequences are combined into CD/CA-ICH symbols $a_0, …, a_{31}$.

In case CA is not active, the real-valued symbols $a_0, a_1, …, a_{31}$ in figure 23 are given by

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

~~where CDI_s, taking the values +1, and 0, is the CD indicator corresponding to CD preamble signature *s* transmitted by UE and the sequence $b_{s,0}, \ldots, b_{s,31}$ is given in Table 22. If the signature *s* is not a member of the set of CD Preamble signatures for the corresponding PCPCH (cf [5]), then CDI_s shall be set to 0.~~

~~The real-valued symbols, a_j, are spread and modulated in the same fashion as bits when represented in { +1, -1 } form.~~

~~In case CA is active, the real-valued symbols $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_{31}$ in figure 23 are given by~~

$$a_j = \sum_{i=0}^{15} CDI_i \times b_{s_i,j} + \sum_{k=0}^{15} CAI_k \times b_{s_k,j}$$

~~where the subscript s_i, s_k depend on the indexes *i*, *k* according to Table 23, respectively, and indicate the signature number *s* in Table 22. The sequence $b_{s,0}, \ldots, b_{s,31}$ is given in Table 22. CDI_i, taking the values +1/0 or -1/0, is the CD indicator corresponding to the CD preamble *i* transmitted by the UE, and CAI_k, taking the values +1/0 or -1/0, is the CA indicator corresponding to the assigned channel index *k* as given in Table 23. If the signature s_i is not a member of the set of CD Preamble signatures for the corresponding PCPCH (cf [5]), then CDI_s shall be set to 0. Similarly, if the signature s_k is not a member of the set of CD Preamble signatures for the corresponding PCPCH (cf [5]), then CDI_s shall be set to 0.~~

~~Table 23. Generation of CDI_i/CAI_k~~

~~UE transmitted CD Preamble *i*~~	~~CDI_i~~	~~signature s_i~~	~~Channel Assignment Index *k*~~	~~CAI_k~~	~~signature s_k~~
~~0~~	~~+1/0~~	~~1~~	~~0~~	~~+1/0~~	~~0~~
~~1~~	~~-1/0~~		~~1~~	~~-1/0~~	
~~2~~	~~+1/0~~	~~3~~	~~2~~	~~+1/0~~	~~8~~
~~3~~	~~-1/0~~		~~3~~	~~-1/0~~	
~~4~~	~~+1/0~~	~~5~~	~~4~~	~~+1/0~~	~~4~~
~~5~~	~~-1/0~~		~~5~~	~~-1/0~~	
~~6~~	~~+1/0~~	~~7~~	~~6~~	~~+1/0~~	~~12~~
~~7~~	~~-1/0~~		~~7~~	~~-1/0~~	
~~8~~	~~+1/0~~	~~9~~	~~8~~	~~+1/0~~	~~2~~
~~9~~	~~-1/0~~		~~9~~	~~-1/0~~	
~~10~~	~~+1/0~~	~~11~~	~~10~~	~~+1/0~~	~~10~~
~~11~~	~~-1/0~~		~~11~~	~~-1/0~~	
~~12~~	~~+1/0~~	~~13~~	~~12~~	~~+1/0~~	~~6~~
~~13~~	~~-1/0~~		~~13~~	~~-1/0~~	
~~14~~	~~+1/0~~	~~15~~	~~14~~	~~+1/0~~	~~14~~
~~15~~	~~-1/0~~		~~15~~	~~-1/0~~	

----- Change of Section ----

5.3.3.11 Void~~CPCH Status Indicator Channel (CSICH)~~

~~The CPCH Status Indicator Channel (CSICH) is a fixed rate (SF=256) physical channel used to carry CPCH status information.~~

~~A CSICH is always associated with a physical channel used for transmission of CPCH AP-AICH and uses the same channelization and scrambling codes. Figure 25 illustrates the frame structure of the CSICH. The CSICH frame consists of 15 consecutive access slots (AS) each of length 40 bits. Each access slot consists of two parts, a part of duration 4096 chips with no transmission that is not formally part of the CSICH, and a Status Indicator (SI) part consisting of 8 bits $b_{8i}, \ldots, b_{8i+7}$, where i is the access slot number. The part of the slot with no transmission is reserved for use by AICH, AP-AICH or CD/CA-ICH. The modulation used by the CSICH is the same as for the PICH. The phase reference for the CSICH is the Primary CPICH.~~

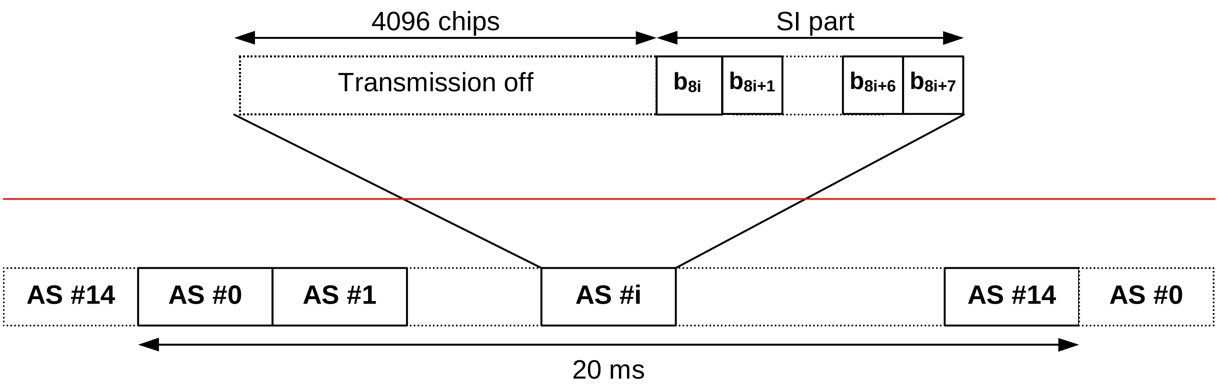


Figure 25: Structure of CPCH Status Indicator Channel (CSICH)

N Status Indicators $\{SI_0, \ldots, SI_{N-1}\}$ shall be transmitted in each CSICH frame. The mapping from $\{SI_0, \ldots, SI_{N-1}\}$ to the CSICH bits $\{b_0, \ldots, b_{119}\}$ is according to Table 25. The Status Indicators shall be transmitted in all the access slots of the CSICH frame, even if some signatures and/or access slots are shared between CPCH and RACH.

Table 25: Mapping of Status Indicators (SI) to CSICH bits

Number of SI per frame (N)	$SI_n = 1$	$SI_n = 0$
N=1	$\{b_0, \ldots, b_{119}\} = \{1, 1,\ldots, 1\}$	$\{b_0, \ldots, b_{119}\} = \{0, 0,\ldots, 0\}$
N=3	$\{b_{40n}, \ldots, b_{40n+39}\} = \{1, 1,\ldots, 1\}$	$\{b_{40n}, \ldots, b_{40n+39}\} = \{0, 0,\ldots, 0\}$
N=5	$\{b_{24n}, \ldots, b_{24n+23}\} = \{1, 1,\ldots, 1\}$	$\{b_{24n}, \ldots, b_{24n+23}\} = \{0, 0,\ldots, 0\}$
N=15	$\{b_{8n}, \ldots, b_{8n+7}\} = \{1, 1,\ldots, 1\}$	$\{b_{8n}, \ldots, b_{8n+7}\} = \{0, 0,\ldots, 0\}$
N=30	$\{b_{4n}, \ldots, b_{4n+3}\} = \{1, 1, 1, 1\}$	$\{b_{4n}, \ldots, b_{4n+3}\} = \{0, 0, 0, 0\}$
N=60	$\{b_{2n}, b_{2n+1}\} = \{1, 1\}$	$\{b_{2n}, b_{2n+1}\} = \{0, 0\}$

When transmit diversity is employed for the CSICH, STTD encoding is used on the CSICH bits as described in subclause 5.3.1.1.1.

The CPCH Status Indicator mode (CSICH mode) defines the structure of the information carried on the CSICH. At the UTRAN the value of the CPCH Status Indicator mode is set by higher layers. There are two CSICH modes depending on whether Channel Assignment is active or not. The CSICH mode defines the number of status indicators per frame and the content of each status indicator. Layer 1 transmits the CSICH information according to the CSICH mode and the structures defined in the following paragraphs.

5.3.3.11.1 CSICH Information Structure when Channel Assignment is not active

In this mode, CPCH Status Indication conveys the PCPCH Channel Availability value which is a 1 to 16 bit value which indicates the availability of each of the 1 to 16 defined PCPCHs in the CPCH set. PCPCHs are numbered from PCPCH0 through PCPCH15. There is one bit of the PCPCH Resource Availability (PRA) value for each defined PCPCH channel. If there are 2 PCPCHs defined in the CPCH set, then there are 2 bits in the PRA value. And likewise for other numbers of defined PCPCH channels up to 16 maximum CPCH channels per set when Channel Assignment is not active.

The number of SIs (Status Indicators) per frame is a function of the number of defined PCPCH channels.

Number of defined PCPCHs(=K)	Number of SIs per frame(=N)
1, 2, 3	3
4,5	5
6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15	15
16	30

The value of the SI shall indicate the PRA value for one of the defined PCPCHs, where PRA(n)=1 indicates that the PCPCH is available, and PRA(n)=0 indicates that the PCPCHn is not available. SI(0) shall indicate PRA(0) for PCPCH0, SI(1) shall indicate PRA(1) for PCPCH1, etc., for each defined PCPCH. When the number of SIs per frame exceeds the number of defined PCPCHs (K), the SIs which exceed K shall be set to repeat the PRA values for the defined PCPCHs. In general ,

SI(n) = PRA(n mod (K)),

where PRA(i) is availability of PCPCHi,

and n ranges from 0 to N-1.

5.3.3.11.2 PCPCH Availability when Channel Assignment is active

In this mode, CPCH Status Indication conveys two pieces of information. One is the Minimum Available Spreading Factor (MASF) value and the other is the PCPCH Resource Availability (PRA) value.

- MASF is a 3 bit number with bits MASF(0) through MASF(2) where MASF(0) is the MSB of the MASF value and MASF(2) is the LSB of the MASF value.

The following table defines MASF(0), MASF(1) and MASF(2) values to convey the MASF. All spreading factors greater than MASF are available

Minimum Available Spreading Factor (MASF)	MASF(0)	MASF(1)	MASF(2)
N/A (No available CPCH resources)	0	0	0
256	0	0	1
128	0	1	0
64	0	1	1
32	1	0	0
16	1	0	1
08	1	1	0
04	1	1	1

The number of SIs (Status Indicators) per frame, N is a function of the number of defined PCPCH channels, K.

Number of defined PCPCHs(K)	Number of SIs per frame(N)
1, 2,	5
3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12	15
13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27	30
28….57	60

PRA(n)=1 indicates that the PCPCHn is available, and PRA(n)=0 indicates that the PCPCHn is not available. PRA value for each PCPCH channel defined in a CPCH set shall be assigned to one SI (Status Indicator), and 3-bit MASF value shall be assigned to SIs as shown in Figure 26.

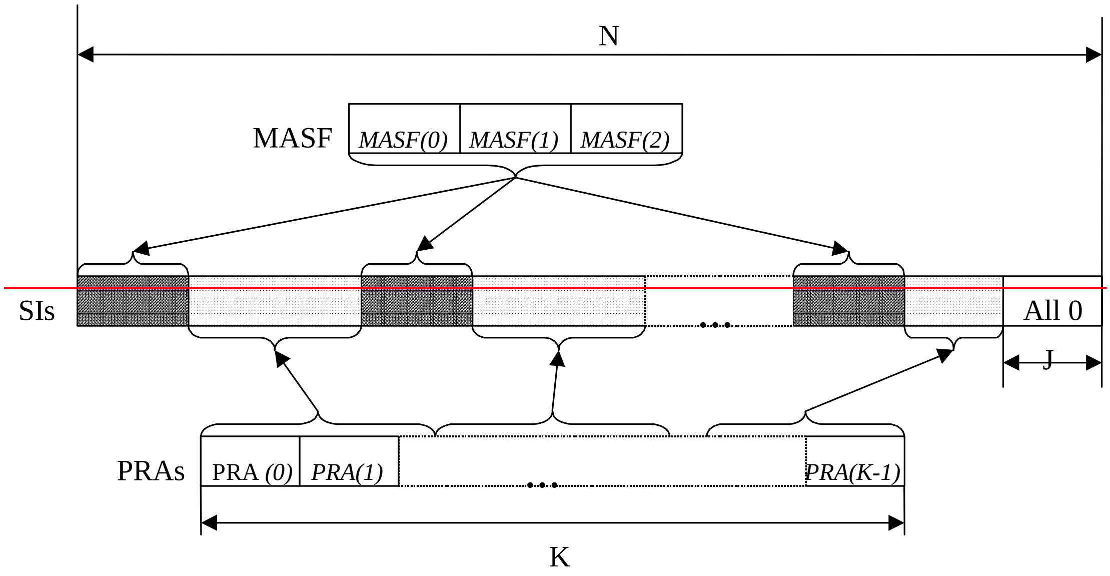


Figure 26: Mapping of MASF and PRAs to SIs in CSICH

The number of repetition that 3-bit MASF values shall be repeated is

$$T = \lfloor (N - K)/3 \rfloor$$

where $\lfloor x \rfloor$ is largest integer less than or equal to x. Each MASF value it, MASF(n), shall be mapped to SI as follows.

$$SI_{l(t+4)+i} = MASF(i), \quad 0 \le i \le 2 \quad l = 0,1, \ldots, s-1$$
$$SI_{s+l(t+3)+i} = MASF(i), \quad 0 \le i \le 2 \quad l = s, s+1, \ldots, T-1$$

where

$$t = \lfloor K/T \rfloor$$

and

$$s = K - t \cdot T$$

Each PRA value bit, PRA(n), shall be mapped to SI as follows.

$$SI_{l(t+4)+j+3} = PRA(l + l \cdot t + j), \quad 0 \le j \le t \quad l = 0,1, \ldots, s-1$$
$$SI_{s+l(t+3)+j+3} = PRA(s + l \cdot t + j), \quad 0 \le j \le t-1 \quad l = s, s+1, \ldots, T-1$$

The remaining

$$J = N - (3T + K)$$

SIs shall be set to 0.

----- Change of Section ----

6.1 Mapping of transport channels onto physical channels

Figure 27 summarises the mapping of transport channels onto physical channels.

Transport Channels	Physical Channels
DCH	Dedicated Physical Data Channel (DPDCH)
	Dedicated Physical Control Channel (DPCCH)
RACH	Physical Random Access Channel (PRACH)
CPCH	Physical Common Packet Channel (PCPCH)
	Common Pilot Channel (CPICH)
BCH	Primary Common Control Physical Channel (P-CCPCH)
FACH	Secondary Common Control Physical Channel (S-CCPCH)
PCH	
	Synchronisation Channel (SCH)
DSCH	Physical Downlink Shared Channel (PDSCH)
	Acquisition Indicator Channel (AICH)
	Access Preamble Acquisition Indicator Channel (AP-AICH)
	Paging Indicator Channel (PICH)
	CPCH Status Indicator Channel (CSICH)
	Collision-Detection/Channel-Assignment Indicator Channel (CD/CA-ICH)
HS-DSCH	High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (HS-PDSCH)
	HS-DSCH-related Shared Control Channel (HS-SCCH)
	Dedicated Physical Control Channel (uplink) for HS-DSCH (HS-DPCCH)

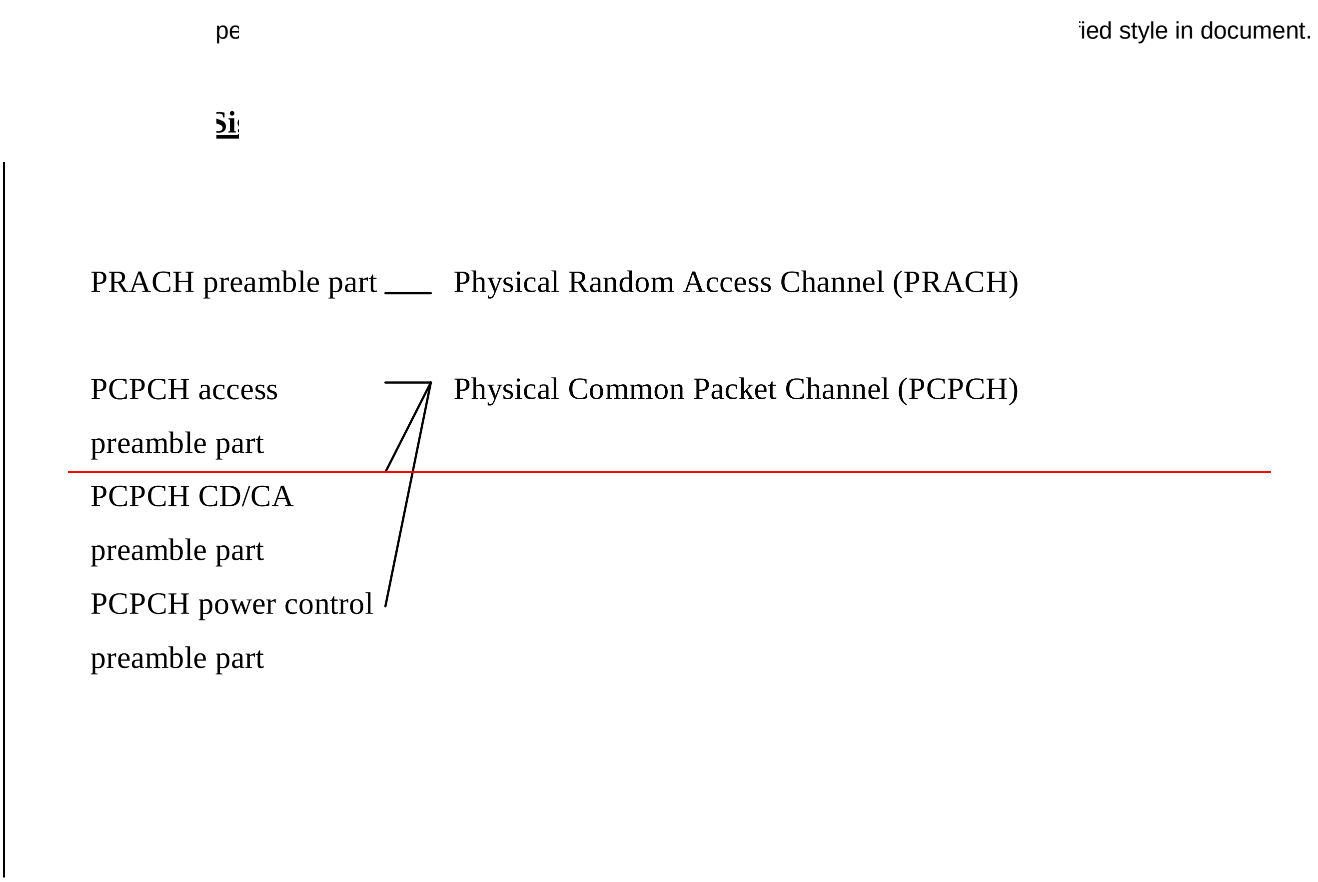
Transport Channels	**Physical Channels**
DCH	Dedicated Physical Data Channel (DPDCH)
	Dedicated Physical Control Channel (DPCCH)
RACH	Physical Random Access Channel (PRACH)
	Common Pilot Channel (CPICH)
BCH	Primary Common Control Physical Channel (P-CCPCH)
FACH	Secondary Common Control Physical Channel (S-CCPCH)
PCH	
	Synchronisation Channel (SCH)
DSCH	Physical Downlink Shared Channel (PDSCH)
	Acquisition Indicator Channel (AICH)
	Paging Indicator Channel (PICH)
HS-DSCH	High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (HS-PDSCH)
	HS-DSCH-related Shared Control Channel (HS-SCCH)
	Dedicated Physical Control Channel (uplink) for HS-DSCH (HS-DPCCH)

Figure 27: Transport-channel to physical-channel mapping

The DCHs are coded and multiplexed as described in [3], and the resulting data stream is mapped sequentially (first-in-first-mapped) directly to the physical channel(s). The mapping of BCH and FACH/PCH is equally straightforward, where the data stream after coding and interleaving is mapped sequentially to the Primary and Secondary CCPCH respectively. Also for the RACH, the coded and interleaved bits are sequentially mapped to the physical channel, in this case the message part of the PRACH.

6.2 Association of physical channels and physical signals

Figure 28 illustrates the association between physical channels and physical signals.



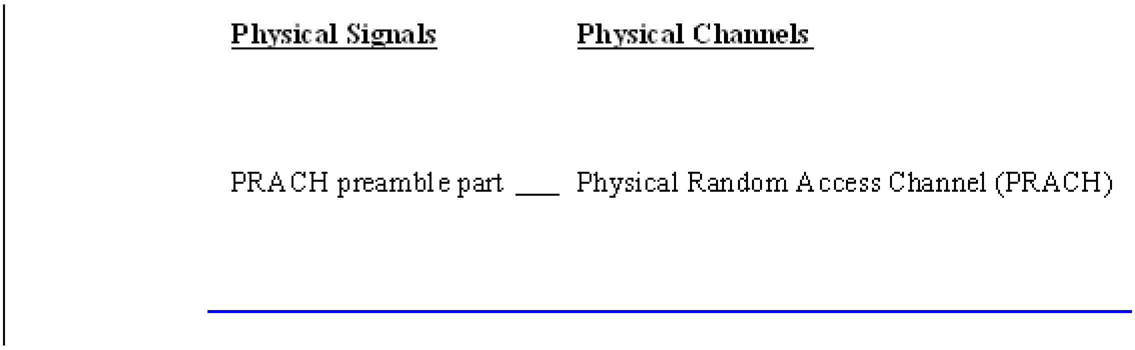


Figure 28: Physical channel and physical signal association

----- Change of Section ----

7.1 General

The P-CCPCH, on which the cell SFN is transmitted, is used as timing reference for all the physical channels, directly for downlink and indirectly for uplink.

Figure 29 below describes the frame timing of the downlink physical channels. For the AICH the access slot timing is included. Transmission timing for uplink physical channels is given by the received timing of downlink physical channels, as described in the following subclauses.

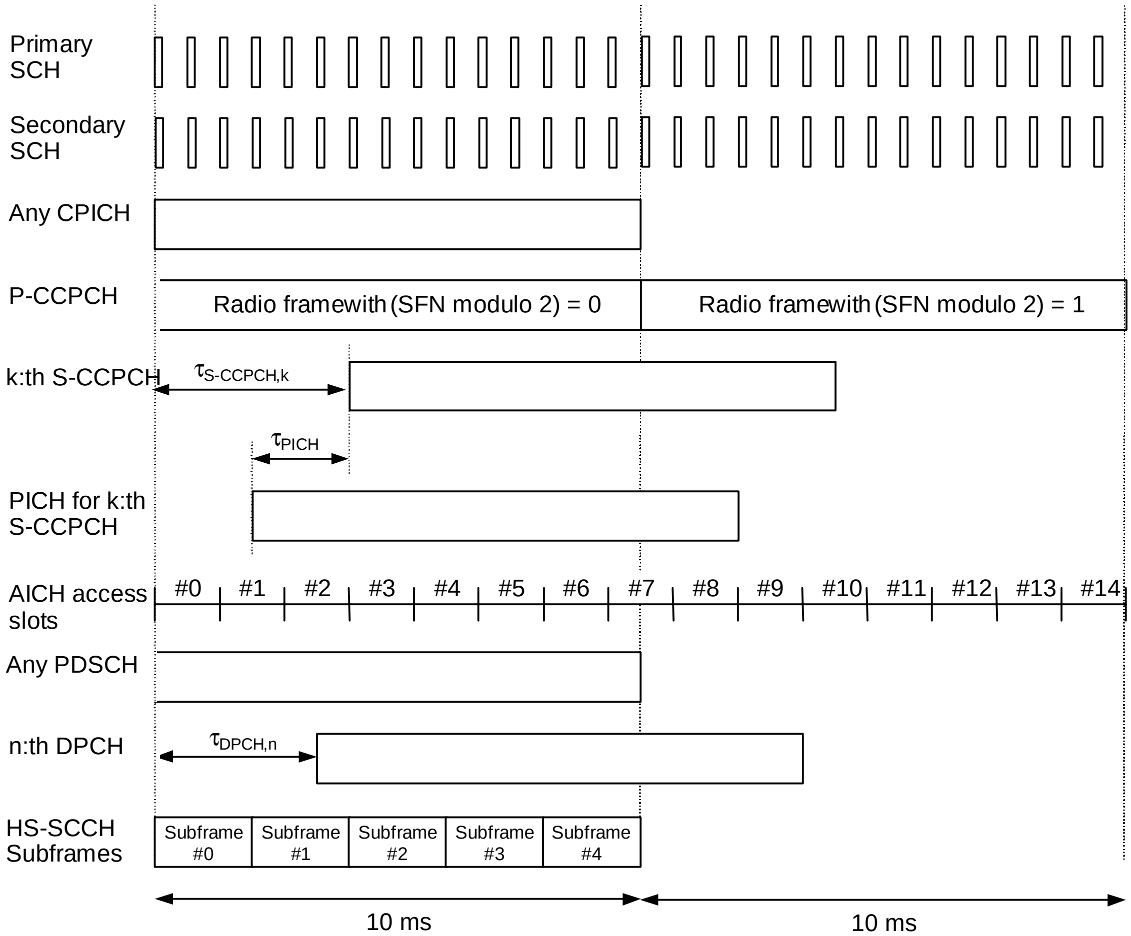


Figure 29: Radio frame timing and access slot timing of downlink physical channels

The following applies:

- SCH (primary and secondary), CPICH (primary and secondary), P-CCPCH, and PDSCH have identical frame timings.
- The S-CCPCH timing may be different for different S-CCPCHs, but the offset from the P-CCPCH frame timing is a multiple of 256 chips, i.e. $\tau_{S-CCPCH,k} = T_k \times 256$ chip, $T_k \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 149\}$.
- The PICH timing is τ_{PICH} = 7680 chips prior to its corresponding S-CCPCH frame timing, i.e. the timing of the S-CCPCH carrying the PCH transport channel with the corresponding paging information, see also subclause 7.2.
- AICH access slots #0 starts the same time as P-CCPCH frames with (SFN modulo 2) = 0. The AICH/PRACH ~~and AICH/PCPCH~~ timing is described in subclauses 7.3 and 7.4 respectively.
- The relative timing of associated PDSCH and DPCH is described in subclause 7.5.
- The DPCH timing may be different for different DPCHs, but the offset from the P-CCPCH frame timing is a multiple of 256 chips, i.e. $\tau_{DPCH,n} = T_n \times 256$ chip, $T_n \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 149\}$. The DPCH (DPCCH/DPDCH) timing relation with uplink DPCCH/DPDCHs is described in subclause 7.6.
- The start of HS-SCCH subframe #0 is aligned with the start of the P-CCPCH frames. The relative timing between a HS-PDSCH and the corresponding HS-SCCH is described in subclause 7.8.

----- Change of Section ----

7.4 VoidPCPCH/AICH timing relation

The uplink PCPCH is divided into uplink access slots, each access slot is of length 5120 chips. Uplink access slot number n is transmitted from the UE $\tau_{p\text{-}a1}$ chips prior to the reception of downlink access slot number n, n =0, 1, …,14.

The timing relationship between preambles, AICH, and the message is the same as PRACH/AICH. Note that the collision resolution preambles follow the access preambles in PCPCH/AICH. However, the timing relationships between CD-Preamble and CD/CA-ICH is identical to RACH Preamble and AICH. The timing relationship between CD/CA-ICH and the Power Control Preamble in CPCH is identical to AICH to message in RACH. The T_{cpch} timing parameter is identical to the PRACH/AICH transmission timing parameter. When T_{cpch} is set to zero or one, the following PCPCH/AICH timing values apply.

Note that a1 corresponds to AP-AICH and a2 corresponds to CD/CA-ICH.

$\tau_{p\text{-}p}$ = Time to next available access slot, between Access Preambles.

Minimum time = 15360 chips + 5120 chips X Tcpch

Maximum time = 5120 chips X 12 = 61440 chips

Actual time is time to next slot (which meets minimum time criterion) in allocated access slot subchannel group.

$\tau_{p\text{-}a1}$ = Time between Access Preamble and AP-AICH has two alternative values: 7680 chips or 12800 chips, depending on T_{cpch}

$\tau_{a1\text{-}cdp}$ = Time between receipt of AP-AICH and transmission of the CD Preamble $\tau_{a1\text{-}cdp}$ has a minimum value of $\tau_{a1\text{-}cdp,\ min}$ =7680 chips.

$\tau_{p\text{-}cdp}$ = Time between the last AP and CD Preamble. $\tau_{p\text{-}cdp}$ has a minimum value of $\tau_{p\text{-}cdp\text{-}min}$ which is either 3 or 4 access slots, depending on T_{cpch}

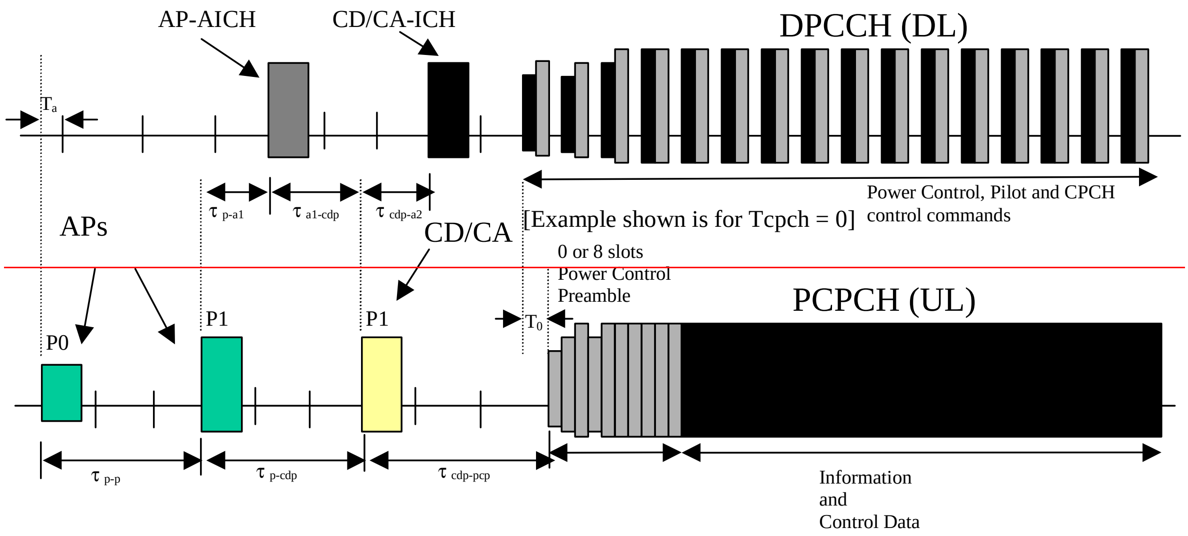
$\tau_{cdp\text{-}a2}$ = Time between the CD Preamble and the CD/CA-ICH has two alternative values: 7680 chips or 12800 chips, depending on T_{cpch}

$\tau_{cdp\text{-}pcp}$ = Time between CD Preamble and the start of the Power Control Preamble is either 3 or 4 access slots, depending on T_{cpch}.

The time between the start of the reception of DL-DPCCH slot at UE and the Power Control Preamble is T_0 chips, where T_0 is as in subclause 7.6.3.

The message transmission shall start 0 or 8 slots after the start of the power control preamble depending on the length of the power control preamble.

Figure 32 illustrates the PCPCH/AICH timing relationship whenT_{cpch} is set to 0 and all access slot subchannels are available for PCPCH.



~~Figure 32: Timing of PCPCH and AICH transmission as seen by the UE, with T_{cpch} = 0~~

3GPP TSG-RAN1 Meeting #41
Athens, Greece 9 – 13 May 2005

Tdoc ⌘R1-050568

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.211**	**CR 205**	⌘ **rev**	**1**	⌘ Current version:	**6.4.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Feature Clean Up: Removal of "CPCH"		
Source:	⌘	RAN WG1		
Work item code:	⌘	TEI6	***Date:*** ⌘	14/04/2005
Category:	⌘	**C**	***Release:*** ⌘	Rel-6
		Use one of the following categories: ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.		*Use one of the following releases:* *2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on Feature Clean-up to remove CPCH from Rel-5 onwards.
Summary of change:	⌘	Removal of the text related to CPCH is removed from the specifications. **Isolated impact analysis:** The CR has isolated impact as if only affects the feature CPCH itself by being removed and other features so that they cannot be used together with CPCH.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on feature removal would be violated.

Clauses affected:	⌘	3.2, 4.1.2, 4.1.2.5, 4.2, 5.2.2.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2.3, 5.3.3.1.1, 5.3.3.2, 5.3.3.8, 5.3.3.9, 5.3.3.11, 6.1, 6.2, 7.1, 7.4			
		Y	**N**		
Other specs	⌘	**X**		Other core specifications	⌘ 25.201, 25.212, 25.213, 25.214, 25.215, 25.301, 25.302, 25.303, 25.306, 25.321, 25.331, 25.101 25.401, 25.420, 25.423, 25.424, 25.425, 25.430, 25.433, 25.434, 25.435, 25.931
affected:		**X**		Test specifications	34.121
			X	O&M Specifications	
Other comments:	⌘				

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

16QAM	16 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
AI	Acquisition Indicator
AICH	Acquisition Indicator Channel
~~AP~~	~~Access Preamble~~
~~AP-AICH~~	~~Access Preamble Acquisition Indicator Channel~~
~~API~~	~~Access Preamble Indicator~~
BCH	Broadcast Channel
~~CA~~	~~Channel Assignment~~
~~CAI~~	~~Channel Assignment Indicator~~
~~CCC~~	~~CPCH Control Command~~
CCPCH	Common Control Physical Channel
CCTrCH	Coded Composite Transport Channel
~~CD~~	~~Collision Detection~~
~~CD/CA-ICH~~	~~Collision Detection/Channel Assignment Indicator Channel~~
~~CDI~~	~~Collision Detection Indicator~~
~~CPCH~~	~~Common Packet Channel~~
CPICH	Common Pilot Channel
CQI	Channel Quality Indicator
~~CSICH~~	~~CPCH Status Indicator Channel~~
DCH	Dedicated Channel
DPCCH	Dedicated Physical Control Channel
DPCH	Dedicated Physical Channel
DPDCH	Dedicated Physical Data Channel
DSCH	Downlink Shared Channel
~~DSMA-CD~~	~~Digital Sense Multiple Access - Collison Detection~~
DTX	Discontinuous Transmission
E-AGCH	E-DCH Absolute Grant Channel
E-DCH	Enhanced Dedicated Channel
E-DPCCH	E-DCH Dedicated Physical Control Channel
E-DPDCH	E-DCH Dedicated Physical Data Channel
E-HICH	E-DCH Hybrid ARQ Indicator Channel
E-RGCH	E-DCH Relative Grant Channel
FACH	Forward Access Channel
FBI	Feedback Information
F-DPCH	Fractional Dedicated Physical Channel
FSW	Frame Synchronization Word
HS-DPCCH	Dedicated Physical Control Channel (uplink) for HS-DSCH
HS-DSCH	High Speed Downlink Shared Channel
HS-PDSCH	High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel
HS-SCCH	Shared Control Channel for HS-DSCH
ICH	Indicator Channel
MICH	MBMS Indicator Channel
MUI	Mobile User Identifier
NI	MBMS Notification Indicator
PCH	Paging Channel
P-CCPCH	Primary Common Control Physical Channel
~~PCPCH~~	~~Physical Common Packet Channel~~
PDSCH	Physical Downlink Shared Channel
PICH	Page Indicator Channel
PRACH	Physical Random Access Channel
PSC	Primary Synchronisation Code
RACH	Random Access Channel
RNC	Radio Network Controller
S-CCPCH	Secondary Common Control Physical Channel
SCH	Synchronisation Channel
SF	Spreading Factor
SFN	System Frame Number

SI	Status Indicator
SSC	Secondary Synchronisation Code
STTD	Space Time Transmit Diversity
TFCI	Transport Format Combination Indicator
TSTD	Time Switched Transmit Diversity
TPC	Transmit Power Control
UE	User Equipment
UTRAN	UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network

----- Change of Section ----

4.1.2 Common transport channels

There are seven types of common transport channels: BCH, FACH, PCH, RACH, CPCH, DSCH and HS-DSCH.

4.1.2.5 VoidCPCH - Common Packet Channel

The Common Packet Channel (CPCH) is an uplink transport channel. CPCH is associated with a dedicated channel on the downlink which provides power control and CPCH Control Commands (e.g. Emergency Stop) for the uplink CPCH. The CPCH is characterised by initial collision risk and by being transmitted using inner loop power control.

----- Change of Section ----

4.2 Indicators

Indicators are means of fast low-level signalling entities which are transmitted without using information blocks sent over transport channels. The meaning of indicators is specific to the type of indicator.

The indicators defined in the current version of the specifications are: Acquisition Indicator (AI), Access Preamble Indicator (API), Channel Assignment Indicator (CAI), Collision Detection Indicator (CDI), Page Indicator (PI), and MBMS Notification Indicator (NI) and Status Indicator (SI).

Indicators may be either boolean (two-valued) or three-valued. Their mapping to indicator channels is channel specific.

Indicators are transmitted on those physical channels that are indicator channels (ICH).

----- Change of Section ----

5.2.2.2 VoidPhysical Common Packet Channel (PCPCH)

The Physical Common Packet Channel (PCPCH) is used to carry the CPCH.

5.2.2.2.1 CPCH transmission

The CPCH transmission is based on DSMA-CD approach with fast acquisition indication. The UE can start transmission at the beginning of a number of well-defined time-intervals, relative to the frame boundary of the received BCH of the current cell. The access slot timing and structure is identical to RACH in subclause 5.2.2.1.1. The structure of the CPCH access transmission is shown in figure 6. The PCPCH access transmission consists of one or several Access Preambles [A-P] of length 4096 chips, one Collision Detection Preamble (CD-P) of length 4096 chips, a DPCCH Power Control Preamble (PC-P) which is either 0 slots or 8 slots in length, and a message of variable length Nx10 ms.

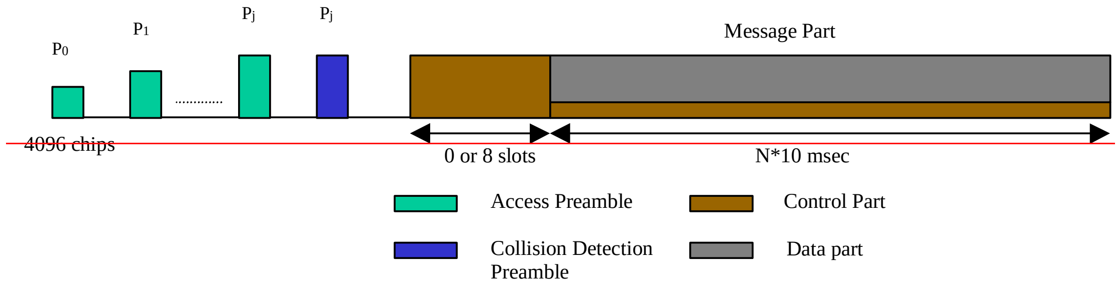


Figure 6: Structure of the CPCH access transmission

5.2.2.2.2 CPCH access preamble part

Similar to 5.2.2.1.2 (RACH preamble part). The RACH preamble signature sequences are used. The number of sequences used could be less than the ones used in the RACH preamble. The scrambling code could either be chosen to be a different code segment of the Gold code used to form the scrambling code of the RACH preambles (see [4] for more details) or could be the same scrambling code in case the signature set is shared.

5.2.2.2.3 CPCH collision detection preamble part

Similar to 5.2.2.1.2 (RACH preamble part). The RACH preamble signature sequences are used. The scrambling code is chosen to be a different code segment of the Gold code used to form the scrambling code for the RACH and CPCH preambles (see [4] for more details).

5.2.2.2.4 CPCH power control preamble part

The power control preamble segment is called the CPCH Power Control Preamble (PC-P) part. The slot format for CPCH PC-P part shall be the same as for the following message part in Table 9 in subclause 5.2.2.2.5. The Power Control Preamble length is a higher layer parameter, $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ (see [5], section 6.2), which shall take the value 0 or 8 slots. When $L_{pc\text{-}preamble} > 0$, the pilot bit patterns from slot #(15- $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$) to slot #14 of table 3 and 4 in subclause 5.2.1 shall be used for CPCH PC-P pilot bit patterns. The TFCI field is filled with "1" bits.

5.2.2.2.5 CPCH message part

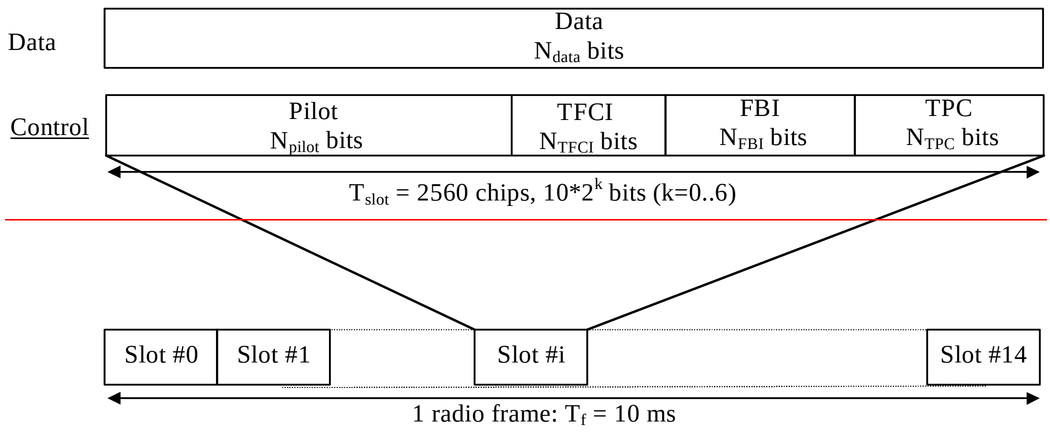
Figure 1 in subclause 5.2.1 shows the structure of the CPCH message part. Each message consists of up to N_Max_frames 10 ms frames. N_Max_frames is a higher layer parameter. Each 10 ms frame is split into 15 slots, each of length T_{slot} = 2560 chips. Each slot consists of two parts, a data part that carries higher layer information and a control part that carries Layer 1 control information. The data and control parts are transmitted in parallel.

The entries of table 1 in subclause 5.2.1 apply to the data part of the CPCH message part. The spreading factor for the control part of the CPCH message part shall be 256. Table 9 defines the slot format of the control part of CPCH message part. The pilot bit patterns of table 3 in subclause 5.2.1 shall be used for pilot bit patterns of the CPCH message part.

Table 9: Slot format of the control part of CPCH message part

Slot Format #i	Channel Bit Rate (kbps)	Channel Symbol Rate (ksps)	SF	Bits/ Frame	Bits/ Slot	N_{pilot}	N_{TPC}	N_{TFCI}	N_{FBI}
0	15	15	256	150	10	6	2	2	0
1	15	15	256	150	10	5	2	2	1

Figure 7 shows the frame structure of the uplink common packet physical channel. Each frame of length 10 ms is split into 15 slots, each of length T_{slot} = 2560 chips, corresponding to one power-control period.



~~**Figure 7: Frame structure for uplink Data and Control Parts Associated with PCPCH**~~

~~The data part consists of $10*2^k$ bits, where k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, corresponding to spreading factors of 256, 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4 respectively.~~

----- Change of Section ----

5.3.1 Downlink transmit diversity

Table 10 summarises the possible application of open and closed loop transmit diversity modes on different downlink physical channel types. Simultaneous use of STTD and closed loop modes on the same physical channel is not allowed. In addition, if Tx diversity is applied on any of the downlink physical channels it shall also be applied on P-CCPCH and SCH. Regarding CPICH transmission in case of transmit diversity, see subclause 5.3.3.1.

With respect to the usage of Tx diversity for DPCH on different radio links within an active set, the following rules apply:

- Different Tx diversity modes (STTD and closed loop) shall not be used on the radio links within one active set.
- No Tx diversity on one or more radio links shall not prevent UTRAN to use Tx diversity on other radio links within the same active set.
- If STTD is activated on one or several radio links in the active set, the UE shall operate STTD on only those radio links where STTD has been activated. Higher layers inform the UE about the usage of STTD on the individual radio links in the active set.
- If closed loop TX diversity is activated on one or several radio links in the active set, the UE shall operate closed loop TX diversity on only those radio links where closed loop TX diversity has been activated. Higher layers inform the UE about the usage of closed loop TX diversity on the individual radio links in the active set.

Furthermore, the transmit diversity mode used for a PDSCH frame shall be the same as the transmit diversity mode used for the DPCH associated with this PDSCH frame. The transmit diversity mode on the associated DPCH may not change during a PDSCH frame and within the slot prior to the PDSCH frame. This includes any change between no Tx diversity, open loop, closed loop mode 1 or closed loop mode 2.

Also, if a DPCH is associated with an HS-PDSCH subframe, the transmit diversity mode used for the HS-PDSCH subframe shall be the same as the transmit diversity mode used for the DPCH associated with this HS-PDSCH subframe. If a F-DPCH is associated with an HS-PDSCH subframe, the transmit diversity mode used for the HS-PDSCH subframe shall be the same as the transmit diversity mode signalled for the F-DPCH associated with this HS-PDSCH subframe. If the DPCH associated with an HS-SCCH subframe is using either open or closed loop transmit diversity on the radio link transmitted from the HS-DSCH serving cell, the HS-SCCH subframe from this cell shall be transmitted using STTD, otherwise no transmit diversity shall be used for this HS-SCCH subframe. If a F-DPCH for which STTD is signalled is associated with an HS-SCCH subframe, the HS-SCCH subframe shall be transmitted using STTD, otherwise no transmit diversity shall be used for this HS-SCCH subframe. The transmit diversity mode on the associated DPCH or F-DPCH may not change during a HS-SCCH and or HS-PDSCH subframe and within the slot prior to the HS-SCCH subframe. This includes any change between no Tx diversity and either open loop or closed loop mode.

If the UE is receiving a DPCH on which transmit diversity is used from a cell, or if the UE is receiving a F-DPCH for which STTD is signalled from a cell, the UE shall assume that the E-AGCH, E-RGCH, and E-HICH from the same cell are transmitted using STTD.

Table 10: Application of Tx diversity modes on downlink physical channel types "X" – can be applied, "–" – not applied

Physical channel type	Open loop mode		Closed loop mode	
	TSTD	STTD	Mode 1	Mode 2
P-CCPCH	–	X	–	–
SCH	X	–	–	–
S-CCPCH	–	X	–	–
DPCH	–	X	X	X
F-DPCH	–	X	–	–
PICH	–	X	–	–
MICH	–	X	–	–
PDSCH	–	X	X	X
HS-PDSCH	–	X	X	–
HS-SCCH	–	X	–	–
E-AGCH	–	X	–	–
E_RGCH	–	X	–	–
E-HICH	–	X	–	–
AICH	–	X	–	–
~~CSICH~~	~~–~~	~~X~~	~~–~~	~~–~~
~~AP-AICH~~	~~–~~	~~X~~	~~–~~	~~–~~
~~CD/CA-ICH~~	~~–~~	~~X~~	~~–~~	~~–~~
~~DL-DPCCH for CPCH~~	~~–~~	~~X~~	~~X~~	~~X~~

5.3.1.1 Open loop transmit diversity

5.3.1.1.1 Space time block coding based transmit antenna diversity (STTD)

The open loop downlink transmit diversity employs a space time block coding based transmit diversity (STTD).

The STTD encoding is optional in UTRAN. STTD support is mandatory at the UE.

If higher layers signal that neither P-CPICH nor S-CPICH can be used as phase reference for the downlink DPCH for a radio link in a cell, the UE shall assume that STTD is not used for the downlink DPCH (and the associated PDSCH if applicable) in that cell.

A block diagram of a generic STTD encoder is shown in the figure 8 and figure 8A below. Channel coding, rate matching and interleaving are done as in the non-diversity mode. For QPSK, the STTD encoder operates on 4 symbols b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3 as shown in figure 8. For AICH, E-RGCH, E-HICH~~, AP-AICH and CD/CA-ICH,~~ the b_i are real valued signals, and $\bar{b}_i$ is defined as $-b_i$. For channels other than AICH, E-RGCH, E-HICH~~, AP-AICH and CD/CA-ICH,~~ the b_i are 3-valued digits, taking the values 0, 1, "DTX", and $\bar{b}_i$ is defined as follows: if b_i = 0 then $\bar{b}_i$ = 1, if b_i = 1 then $\bar{b}_i$ = 0, otherwise $\bar{b}_i = b_i$.

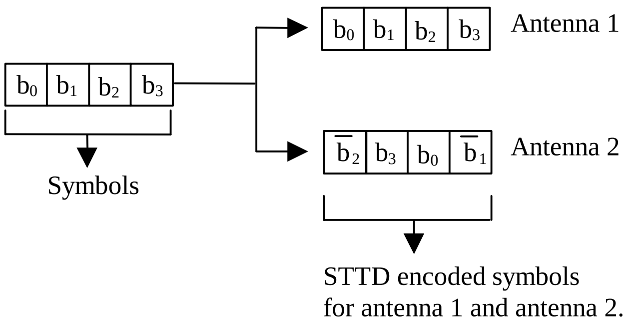


Figure 8: Generic block diagram of the STTD encoder for QPSK

For 16QAM, STTD operates on blocks of 8 consecutive symbols b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5, b_6, b_7 as shown in figure 8A below.

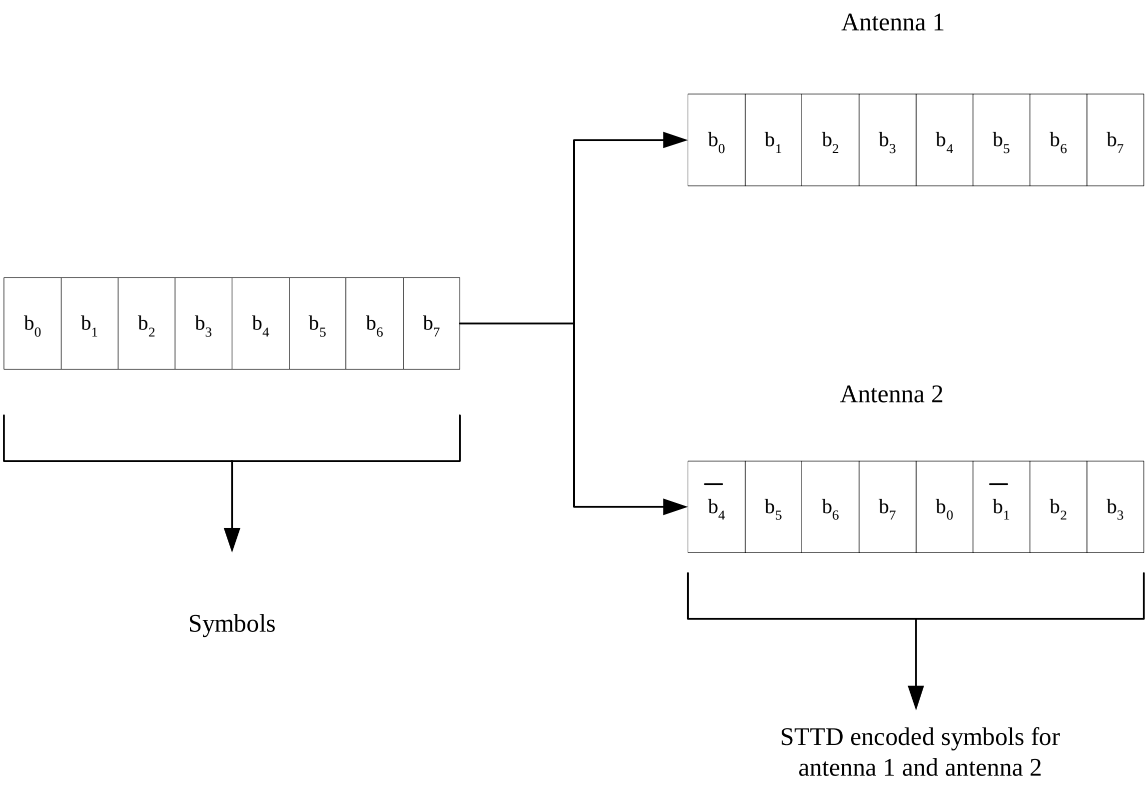


Figure 8A: Generic block diagram of the STTD encoder for 16QAM

----- Change of Section ----

5.3.2.3 Void~~DL-DPCCH for CPCH~~

~~The downlink DPCCH for CPCH is a special case of downlink dedicated physical channel of the slot format #0 in table 11. The spreading factor for the DL-DPCCH is 512. Figure 12 shows the frame structure of DL-DPCCH for CPCH.~~

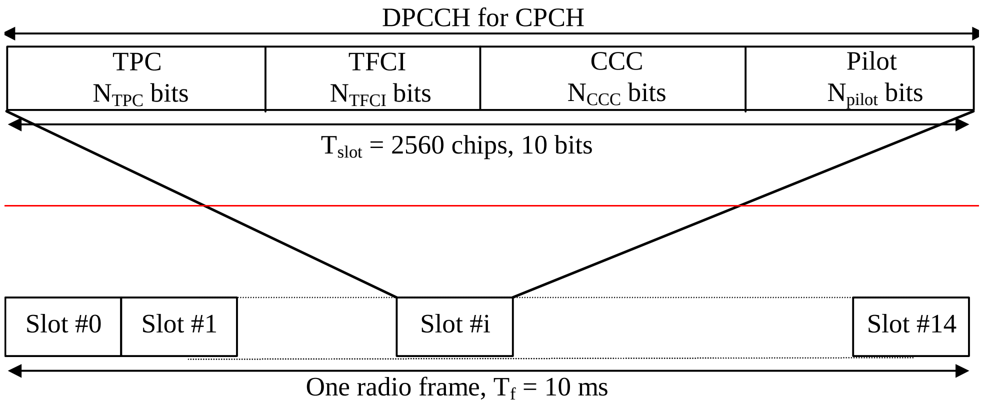


Figure 12: Frame structure for downlink DPCCH for CPCH

DL-DPCCH for CPCH consists of known pilot bits, TFCI, TPC commands and CPCH Control Commands (CCC). CPCH control commands are used to support CPCH signalling. There are two types of CPCH control commands: Layer 1 control command such as Start of Message Indicator, and higher layer control command such as Emergency Stop command. The exact number of bits of DL DPCCH fields (N_{pilot}, N_{TFCI}, N_{CCC} and N_{TPC}) is determined in Table 16. The pilot bit pattern for N_{pilot}=4 of table 12 is used for DPCCH for CPCH.

Table 16: DPCCH fields for CPCH message transmission

Slot Format #i	Channel Bit Rate (kbps)	Channel Symbol Rate (ksps)	SF	Bits/ Slot	DPCCH Bits/Slot				Transmitted slots per radio frame N_{Tr}
					N_{TPC}	N_{TFCI}	N_{CCC}	N_{Pilot}	
0	15	7.5	512	10	2	0	4	4	15

The DL DPCCH power control preamble for CPCH shall take the same slot format as afterwards, as given in Table 16. The length of the power control preamble is a higher layer parameter, $L_{pc-preamble}$ (see [5], section 6.2), signalled by the network. When $L_{pc-preamble}$ > 0, the pilot patterns from slot #(15 – $L_{pc-preamble}$) to slot #14 of table 12 shall be used for the power control preamble pilot patterns.

CCC field in figure 12 is used for the transmission of CPCH control command. On CPCH control command transmission request from higher layer, a certain pattern is mapped onto CCC field, otherwise nothing is transmitted in CCC field. There is one to one mapping between the CPCH control command and the pattern. In case of Emergency Stop of CPCH transmission, [1111] pattern is mapped onto CCC field. The Emergency Stop command shall not be transmitted during the first $N_{Start\_Message}$ frames of DL DPCCH after Power Control preamble.

Start of Message Indicator shall be transmitted during the first $N_{Start\_Message}$ frames of DL DPCCH after Power Control preamble. [1010] pattern is mapped onto CCC field for Start of Message Indicator. The value of $N_{Start\_Message}$ shall be provided by higher layers.

----- Change of Section ----

5.3.3.1.1 Primary Common Pilot Channel (P-CPICH)

The Primary Common Pilot Channel (P-CPICH) has the following characteristics:

- The same channelization code is always used for the P-CPICH, see [4];
- The P-CPICH is scrambled by the primary scrambling code, see [4];
- There is one and only one P-CPICH per cell;
- The P-CPICH is broadcast over the entire cell.

The Primary CPICH is a phase reference for the following downlink channels: SCH, Primary CCPCH, AICH, PICH ~~AP-AICH, CD/CA-ICH, CSICH, DL-DPCCH for CPCH~~ and the S-CCPCH. By default, the Primary CPICH is also a phase reference for downlink DPCH or F-DPCH and any associated PDSCH, HS-PDSCH and HS-SCCH. The UE is informed by higher layer signalling if the P-CPICH is not a phase reference for a downlink DPCH or F-DPCH and any associated PDSCH, HS-PDSCH and HS-SCCH.

----- Change of Section ----

5.3.3.2 Downlink phase reference

Table 17 summarizes the possible phase references usable on different downlink physical channel types.

Table 17: Application of phase references on downlink physical channel types "X" – can be applied, "–" – not applied

Physical channel type	Primary-CPICH	Secondary-CPICH	Dedicated pilot
P-CCPCH	X	–	–
SCH	X	–	–
S-CCPCH	X	–	–
DPCH	X	X	X
F-DPCH	X	X	–
PICH	X	–	–
MICH	X	–	–
PDSCH*	X	X	X
HS-PDSCH*	X	X	X
HS-SCCH*	X	X	X
E-AGCH*	X	X	X
E-RGCH*	X	X	X
E-HICH*	X	X	X
AICH	X	–	–
~~CSICH~~	~~X~~	~~–~~	~~–~~
~~DL-DPCCH for CPCH~~	~~X~~	~~–~~	~~–~~

Note *: The same phase reference as with the associated DPCH or F-DPCH shall be used. The support for dedicated pilots as phase reference for HS-PDSCH, HS-SCCH, E-AGCH, E-RGCH and E-HICH is optional for the UE.

Furthermore, during a PDSCH frame, and within the slot prior to that PDSCH frame, the phase reference on the associated DPCH shall not change. During a DPCH or F-DPCH frame overlapping with any part of an associated HS-DSCH or HS-SCCH subframe, the phase reference on this DPCH or F-DPCH shall not change.

----- Change of Section ----

5.3.3.8 Void~~CPCH Access Preamble Acquisition Indicator Channel (AP-AICH)~~

~~The Access Preamble Acquisition Indicator channel (AP-AICH) is a fixed rate (SF=256) physical channel used to carry AP acquisition indicators (API) of CPCH. AP acquisition indicator API_s corresponds to AP signature s transmitted by UE.~~

~~AP-AICH and AICH may use the same or different channelisation codes. The phase reference for the AP-AICH is the Primary CPICH. Figure 22 illustrates the structure of AP-AICH. The AP-AICH has a part of duration 4096 chips where the AP acquisition indicator (API) is transmitted, followed by a part of duration 1024chips with no transmission that is not formally part of the AP-AICH. The part of the slot with no transmission is reserved for possible use by CSICH or possible future use by other physical channels.~~

~~The spreading factor (SF) used for channelisation of the AP-AICH is 256.~~

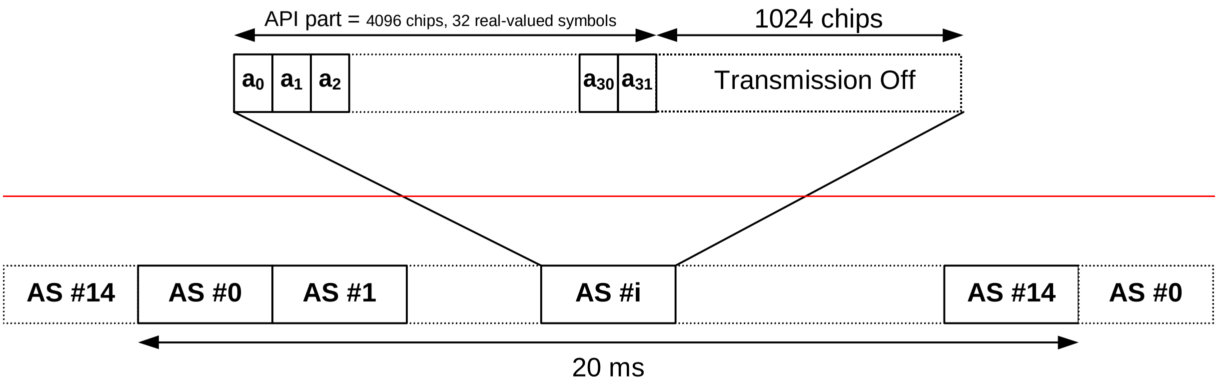


Figure 22: Structure of AP Acquisition Indicator Channel (AP-AICH)

The real-valued symbols $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_{31}$ in figure 22 are given by

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

where API_s, taking the values +1, -1, and 0, is the AP acquisition indicator corresponding to Access Preamble signature s transmitted by UE and the sequence $b_{s,0}, \ldots, b_{s,31}$ is given in Table 22. If the signature s is not a member of the set of UL Access Preamble signatures for the corresponding PCPCH (cf [5] then API_s shall be set to 0.

The use of acquisition indicators is described in [5]. If an AP acquisition indicator is set to +1, it represents a positive acknowledgement. If an AP acquisition indicator is set to -1, it represents a negative acknowledgement.

The real-valued symbols, a_j, are spread and modulated in the same fashion as bits when represented in { +1, -1 } form.

In case STTD-based open-loop transmit diversity is applied to AP-AICH, STTD encoding according to subclause 5.3.1.1.1 is applied to each sequence $b_{s,0}, b_{s,1}, \ldots, b_{s,31}$ separately before the sequences are combined into AP-AICH symbols $a_0, \ldots, a_{31}$.

5.3.3.9 VoidCPCH Collision Detection/Channel Assignment Indicator Channel (CD/CA-ICH)

The Collision Detection Channel Assignment Indicator channel (CD/CA-ICH) is a fixed rate (SF=256) physical channel used to carry CD Indicator (CDI) only if the CA is not active, or CD Indicator/CA Indicator (CDI/CAI) at the same time if the CA is active. The structure of CD/CA-ICH is shown in figure 23. CD/CA-ICH and AP-AICH may use the same or different channelisation codes.

The CD/CA-ICH has a part of duration of 4096chips where the CDI/CAI is transmitted, followed by a part of duration 1024chips with no transmission that is not formally part of the CD/CA-ICH. The part of the slot with no transmission is reserved for possible use by CSICH or possible future use by other physical channels.

The spreading factor (SF) used for channelisation of the CD/CA-ICH is 256.

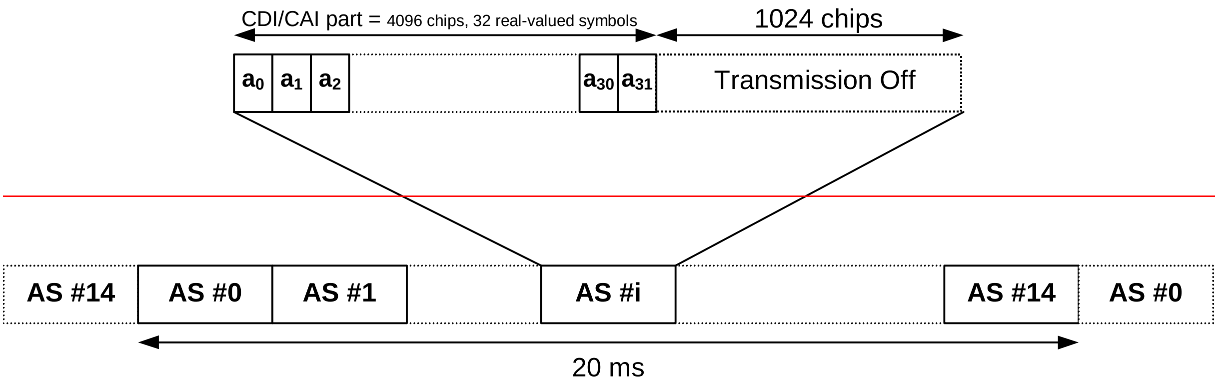


Figure 23: Structure of CD/CA Indicator Channel (CD/CA-ICH)

In case STTD-based open-loop transmit diversity is applied to CD/CA-ICH, STTD encoding according to subclause 5.3.1.1.1 is applied to each sequence $b_{s,0}$, $b_{s,1}$, ..., $b_{s,31}$ separately before the sequences are combined into CD/CA-ICH symbols a_0, …, a_{31}.

In case CA is not active, the real-valued symbols a_0, a_1, …, a_{31} in figure 23 are given by

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

where CDI_s, taking the values +1, and 0, is the CD indicator corresponding to CD preamble signature *s* transmitted by UE and the sequence $b_{s,0}$, …, $b_{s,31}$ is given in Table 22. If the signature *s* is not a member of the set of CD Preamble signatures for the corresponding PCPCH (cf [5]), then CDI_s shall be set to 0.

The real-valued symbols, a_j, are spread and modulated in the same fashion as bits when represented in { +1, -1 } form.

In case CA is active, the real-valued symbols a_0, a_1, …, a_{31} in figure 23 are given by

$$a_j = \sum_{i=0}^{15} CDI_i \times b_{s_i,j} + \sum_{k=0}^{15} CAI_k \times b_{s_k,j}$$

where the subscript s_i, s_k depend on the indexes *i*, *k* according to Table 23, respectively, and indicate the signature number *s* in Table 22. The sequence $b_{s,0}$, …, $b_{s,31}$ is given in Table 22. CDI_i, taking the values +1/0 or -1/0, is the CD indicator corresponding to the CD preamble *i* transmitted by the UE, and CAI_k, taking the values +1/0 or -1/0, is the CA indicator corresponding to the assigned channel index *k* as given in Table 23. If the signature s_i is not a member of the set of CD Preamble signatures for the corresponding PCPCH (cf [5]), then CDI_s shall be set to 0. Similarly, if the signature s_k is not a member of the set of CD Preamble signatures for the corresponding PCPCH (cf [5]), then CDI_s shall be set to 0.

Table 23. Generation of CDI_i/CAI_k

UE transmitted CD Preamble i	CDI_i	signature s_i	Channel Assignment Index k	CAI_k	signature s_k
0	+1/0	1	0	+1/0	0
1	-1/0		1	-1/0	
2	+1/0	3	2	+1/0	8
3	-1/0		3	-1/0	
4	+1/0	5	4	+1/0	4
5	-1/0		5	-1/0	
6	+1/0	7	6	+1/0	12
7	-1/0		7	-1/0	
8	+1/0	9	8	+1/0	2
9	-1/0		9	-1/0	
10	+1/0	11	10	+1/0	10
11	-1/0		11	-1/0	
12	+1/0	13	12	+1/0	6
13	-1/0		13	-1/0	
14	+1/0	15	14	+1/0	14
15	-1/0		15	-1/0	

----- Change of Section ----

5.3.3.11 VoidCPCH Status Indicator Channel (CSICH)

The CPCH Status Indicator Channel (CSICH) is a fixed rate (SF=256) physical channel used to carry CPCH status information.

A CSICH is always associated with a physical channel used for transmission of CPCH AP-AICH and uses the same channelization and scrambling codes. Figure 25 illustrates the frame structure of the CSICH. The CSICH frame consists of 15 consecutive access slots (AS) each of length 40 bits. Each access slot consists of two parts, a part of duration 4096 chips with no transmission that is not formally part of the CSICH, and a Status Indicator (SI) part consisting of 8 bits $b_{8i},\ldots,b_{8i+7}$, where i is the access slot number. The part of the slot with no transmission is reserved for use by AICH, AP-AICH or CD/CA-ICH. The modulation used by the CSICH is the same as for the PICH. The phase reference for the CSICH is the Primary CPICH.

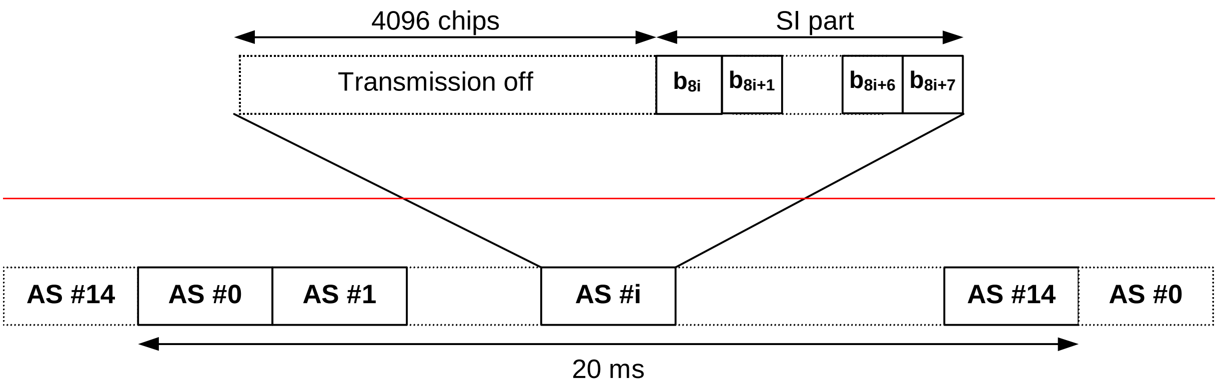


Figure 25: Structure of CPCH Status Indicator Channel (CSICH)

N Status Indicators $\{SI_0, \ldots, SI_{N-1}\}$ shall be transmitted in each CSICH frame. The mapping from $\{SI_0, \ldots, SI_{N-1}\}$ to the CSICH bits $\{b_0, \ldots, b_{119}\}$ is according to Table 25. The Status Indicators shall be transmitted in all the access slots of the CSICH frame, even if some signatures and/or access slots are shared between CPCH and RACH.

Table 25: Mapping of Status Indicators (SI) to CSICH bits

Number of SI per frame (N)	$SI_n = 1$	$SI_n = 0$
N=1	$\{b_0, \ldots, b_{119}\} = \{1, 1, \ldots, 1\}$	$\{b_0, \ldots, b_{119}\} = \{0, 0, \ldots, 0\}$
N=3	$\{b_{40n}, \ldots, b_{40n+39}\} = \{1, 1, \ldots, 1\}$	$\{b_{40n}, \ldots, b_{40n+39}\} = \{0, 0, \ldots, 0\}$
N=5	$\{b_{24n}, \ldots, b_{24n+23}\} = \{1, 1, \ldots, 1\}$	$\{b_{24n}, \ldots, b_{24n+23}\} = \{0, 0, \ldots, 0\}$
N=15	$\{b_{8n}, \ldots, b_{8n+7}\} = \{1, 1, \ldots, 1\}$	$\{b_{8n}, \ldots, b_{8n+7}\} = \{0, 0, \ldots, 0\}$
N=30	$\{b_{4n}, \ldots, b_{4n+3}\} = \{1, 1, 1, 1\}$	$\{b_{4n}, \ldots, b_{4n+3}\} = \{0, 0, 0, 0\}$
N=60	$\{b_{2n}, b_{2n+1}\} = \{1, 1\}$	$\{b_{2n}, b_{2n+1}\} = \{0, 0\}$

When transmit diversity is employed for the CSICH, STTD encoding is used on the CSICH bits as described in subclause 5.3.1.1.1.

The CPCH Status Indicator mode (CSICH mode) defines the structure of the information carried on the CSICH. At the UTRAN the value of the CPCH Status Indicator mode is set by higher layers. There are two CSICH modes depending on whether Channel Assignment is active or not. The CSICH mode defines the number of status indicators per frame and the content of each status indicator. Layer 1 transmits the CSICH information according to the CSICH mode and the structures defined in the following paragraphs.

5.3.3.11.1 CSICH Information Structure when Channel Assignment is not active

In this mode, CPCH Status Indication conveys the PCPCH Channel Availability value which is a 1 to 16 bit value which indicates the availability of each of the 1 to 16 defined PCPCHs in the CPCH set. PCPCHs are numbered from PCPCH0 through PCPCH15. There is one bit of the PCPCH Resource Availability (PRA) value for each defined PCPCH channel. If there are 2 PCPCHs defined in the CPCH set, then there are 2 bits in the PRA value. And likewise for other numbers of defined PCPCH channels up to 16 maximum CPCH channels per set when Channel Assignment is not active.

The number of SIs (Status Indicators) per frame is a function of the number of defined PCPCH channels.

Number of defined PCPCHs(=K)	Number of SIs per frame(=N)
1, 2, 3	3
4,5	5
6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15	15
16	30

The value of the SI shall indicate the PRA value for one of the defined PCPCHs, where PRA(n)=1 indicates that the PCPCH is available, and PRA(n)=0 indicates that the PCPCHn is not available. SI(0) shall indicate PRA(0) for PCPCH0, SI(1) shall indicate PRA(1) for PCPCH1, etc., for each defined PCPCH. When the number of SIs per frame exceeds the number of defined PCPCHs (K), the SIs which exceed K shall be set to repeat the PRA values for the defined PCPCHs. In general ,

$SI(n) = PRA(n \bmod (K))$,

where PRA(i) is availability of PCPCHi,

and n ranges from 0 to N-1.

5.3.3.11.2 PCPCH Availability when Channel Assignment is active

In this mode, CPCH Status Indication conveys two pieces of information. One is the Minimum Available Spreading Factor (MASF) value and the other is the PCPCH Resource Availability (PRA) value.

- MASF is a 3 bit number with bits MASF(0) through MASF(2) where MASF(0) is the MSB of the MASF value and MASF(2) is the LSB of the MASF value.

The following table defines MASF(0), MASF(1) and MASF(2) values to convey the MASF. All spreading factors greater than MASF are available

Minimum Available Spreading Factor (MASF)	MASF(0)	MASF(1)	MASF(2)
N/A (No available CPCH resources)	0	0	0
256	0	0	1
128	0	1	0
64	0	1	1
32	1	0	0
16	1	0	1
08	1	1	0
04	1	1	1

The number of SIs (Status Indicators) per frame, N is a function of the number of defined PCPCH channels, K.

Number of defined PCPCHs(K)	Number of SIs per frame(N)
1, 2,	5
3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12	15
13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27	30
28….57	60

PRA(n)=1 indicates that the PCPCHn is available, and PRA(n)=0 indicates that the PCPCHn is not available. PRA value for each PCPCH channel defined in a CPCH set shall be assigned to one SI (Status Indicator), and 3-bit MASF value shall be assigned to SIs as shown in Figure 26.

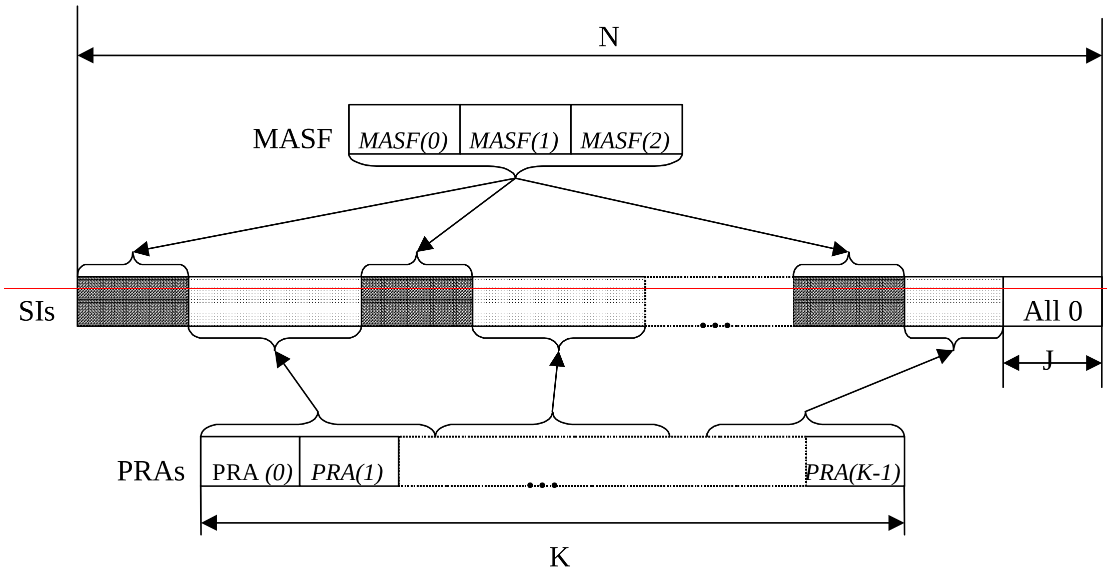


Figure 26: Mapping of MASF and PRAs to SIs in CSICH

The number of repetition that 3-bit MASF values shall be repeated is

$$T = \lfloor (N - K)/3 \rfloor$$

where $\lfloor x \rfloor$ is largest integer less than or equal to x. Each MASF value it, MASF(n), shall be mapped to SI as follows.

$$SI_{l(t+4)+i} = MASF(i), \quad 0 \le i \le 2 \quad l = 0,1, \ldots, s-1$$

$$SI_{s+l(t+3)+i} = MASF(i), \quad 0 \le i \le 2 \quad l = s, s+1, \ldots, T-1$$

,

where

$$t = \lfloor K/T \rfloor$$

~~and~~

$$s = K - t \cdot T$$

~~Each PRA value bit, PRA(n), shall be mapped to SI as follows.~~

$$SI_{l(t+4)+j+3} = PRA(l + l \cdot t + j), \quad 0 \le j \le t \qquad l = 0,1,\ldots,s-1$$

$$SI_{s+l(t+3)+j+3} = PRA(s + l \cdot t + j), \quad 0 \le j \le t-1 \qquad l = s, s+1,\ldots,T-1$$

~~The remaining~~

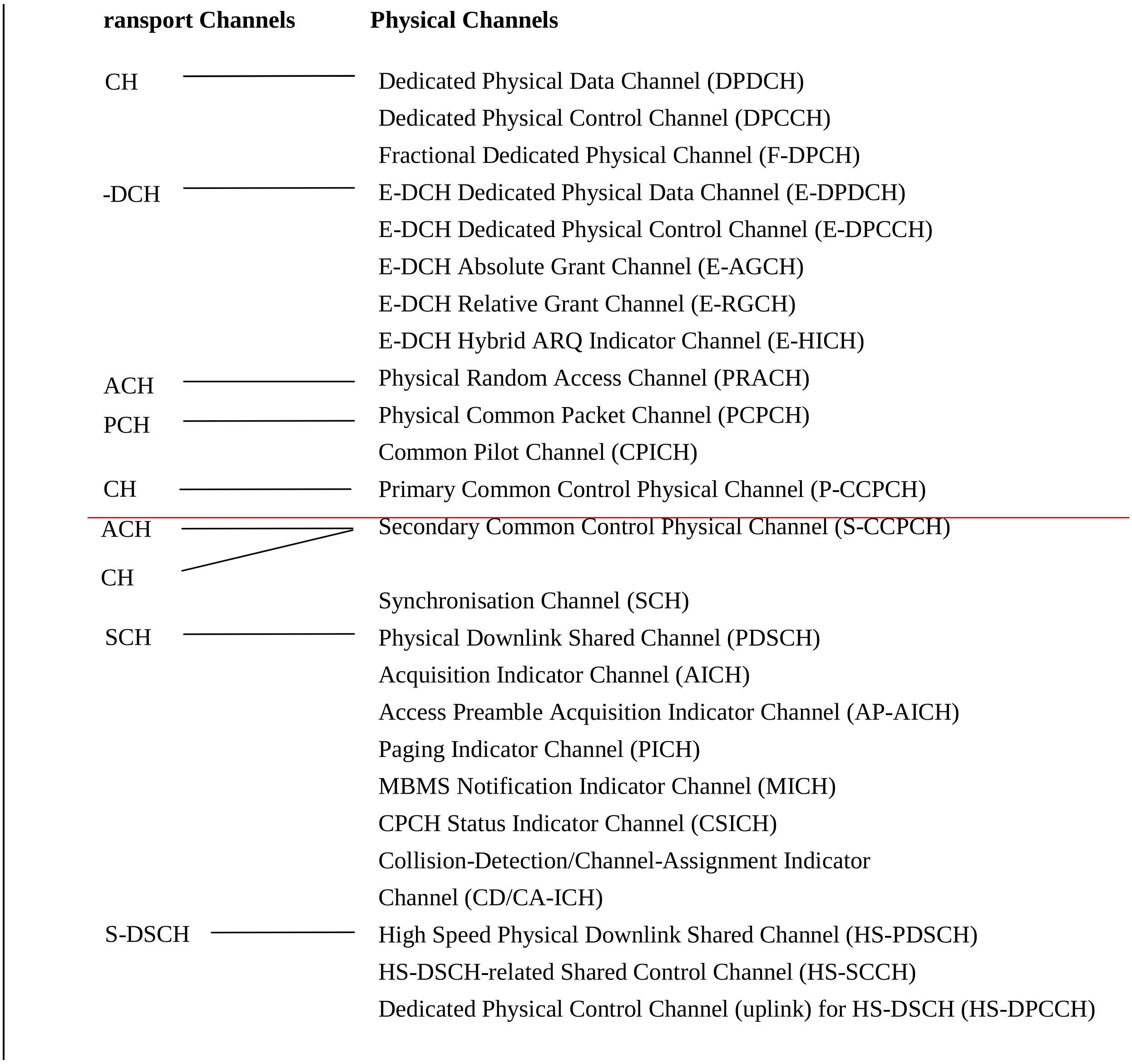
$$J = N - (3T + K)$$

~~SIs shall be set to 0.~~

----- Change of Section ----

6.1 Mapping of transport channels onto physical channels

Figure 27 summarises the mapping of transport channels onto physical channels.



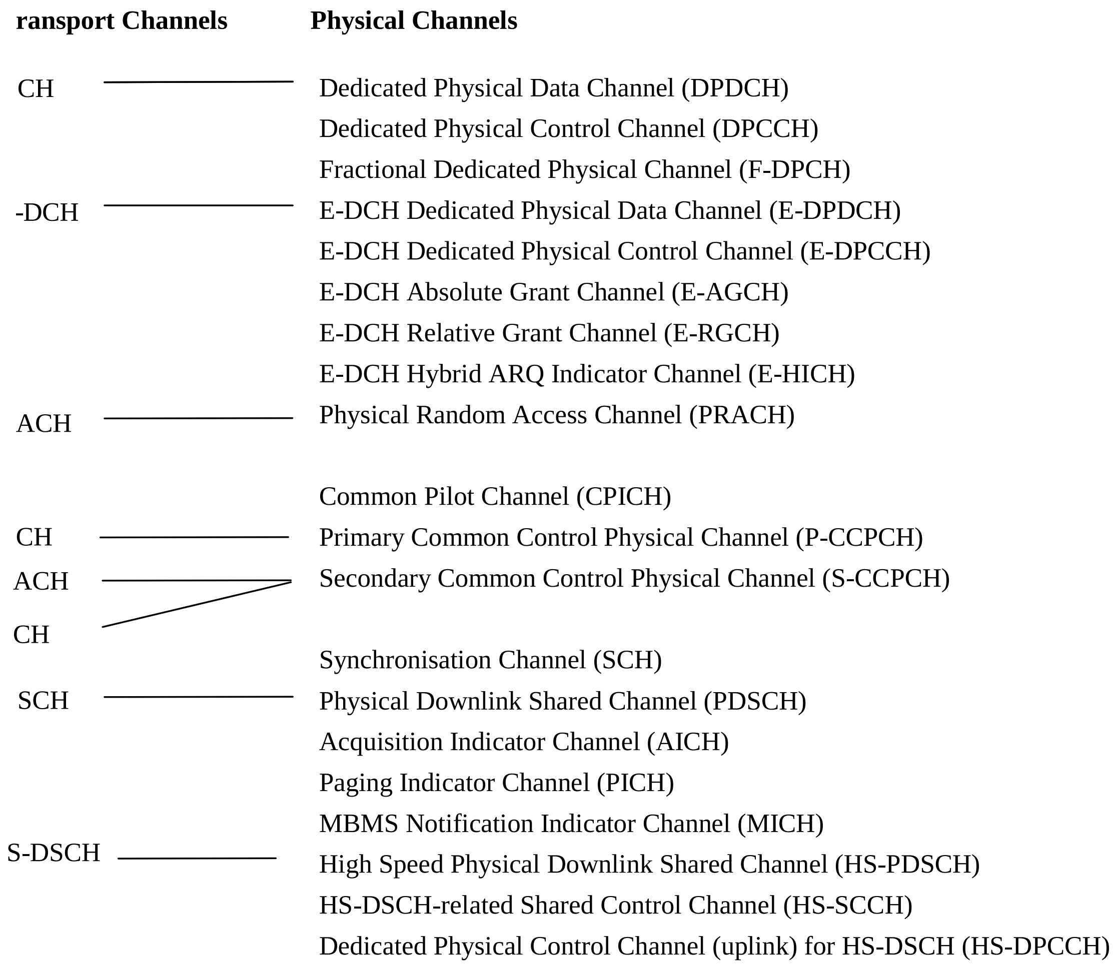


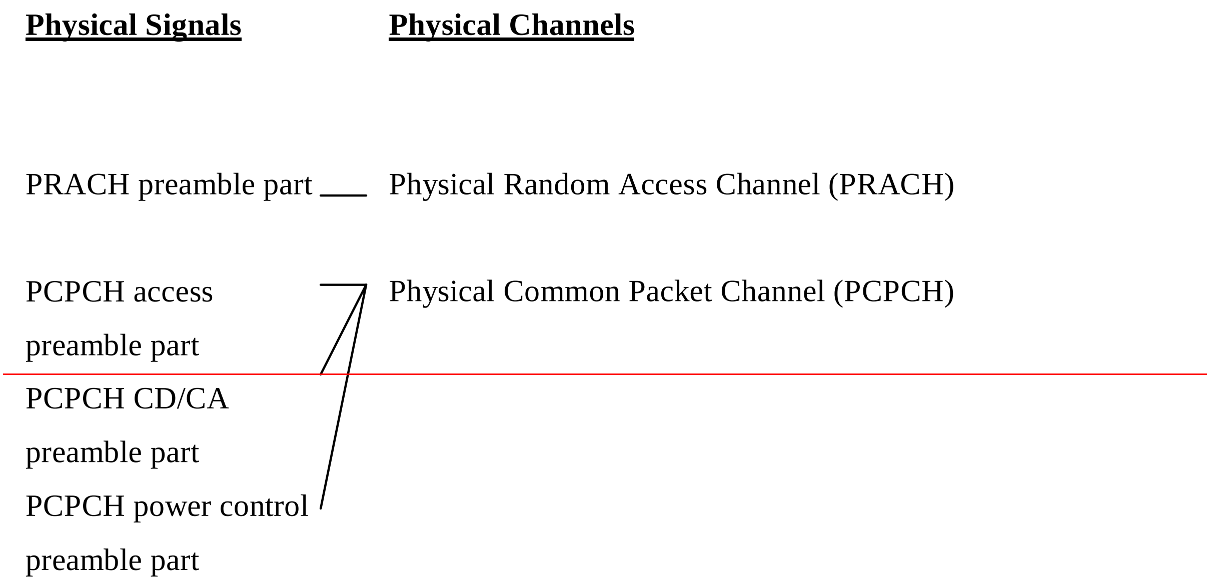
Figure 27: Transport-channel to physical-channel mapping

The DCHs are coded and multiplexed as described in [3], and the resulting data stream is mapped sequentially (first-in-first-mapped) directly to the physical channel(s). The mapping of BCH and FACH/PCH is equally straightforward, where the data stream after coding and interleaving is mapped sequentially to the Primary and Secondary CCPCH respectively. Also for the RACH, the coded and interleaved bits are sequentially mapped to the physical channel, in this case the message part of the PRACH. The E-DCH is coded as described in [3], and the resulting data stream is mapped sequentially (first-in-first-mapped) directly to the physical channel(s).

----- Change of Section ----

6.2 Association of physical channels and physical signals

Figure 28 illustrates the association between physical channels and physical signals.



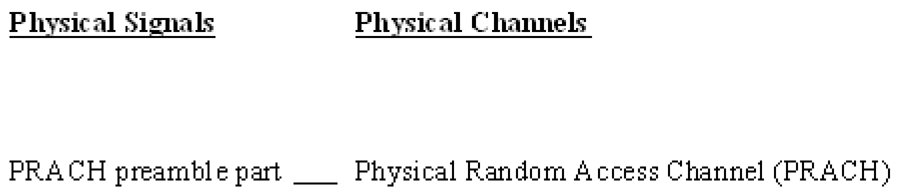


Figure 28: Physical channel and physical signal association

----- Change of Section ----

7.1 General

The P-CCPCH, on which the cell SFN is transmitted, is used as timing reference for all the physical channels, directly for downlink and indirectly for uplink.

Figure 29 below describes the frame timing of the downlink physical channels. For the AICH the access slot timing is included. Transmission timing for uplink physical channels is given by the received timing of downlink physical channels, as described in the following subclauses.

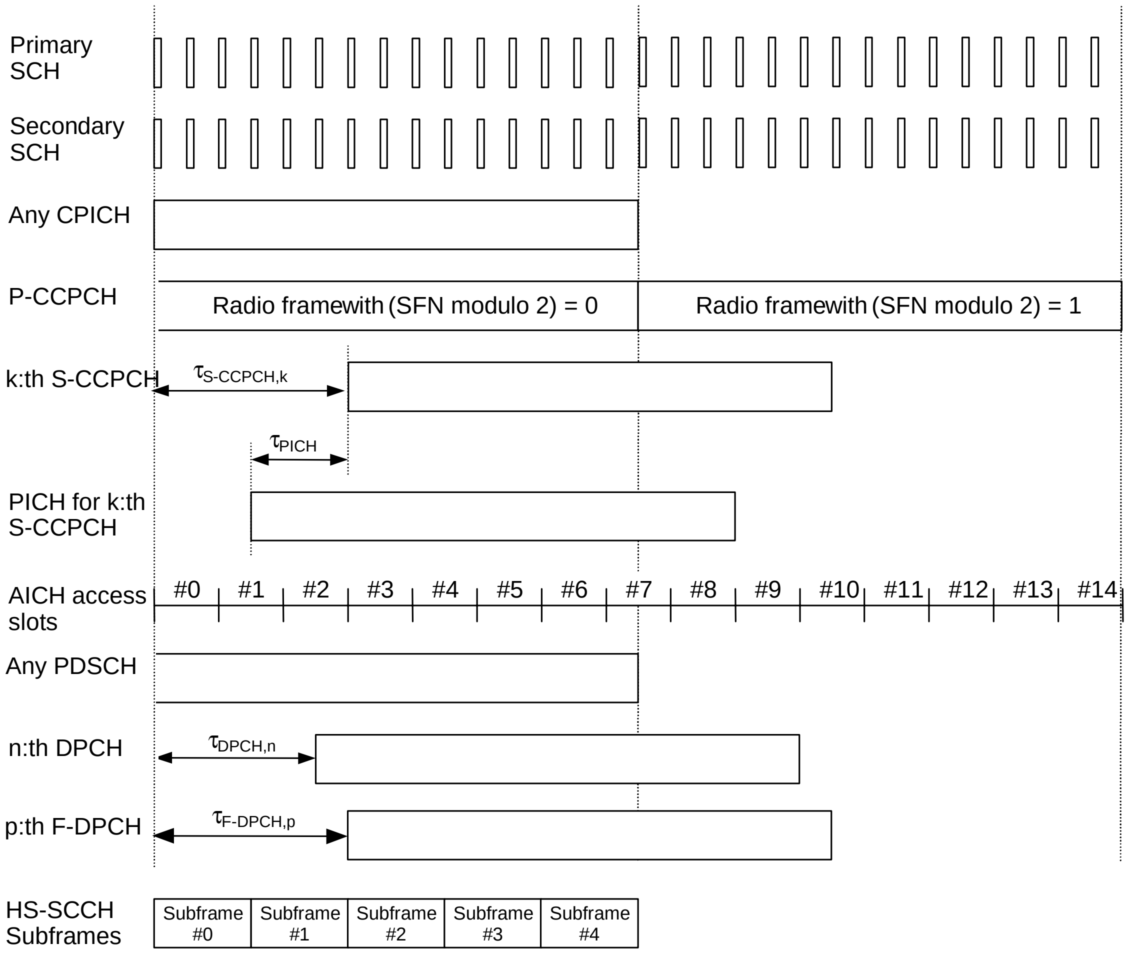


Figure 29: Radio frame timing and access slot timing of downlink physical channels

The following applies:

- SCH (primary and secondary), CPICH (primary and secondary), P-CCPCH, and PDSCH have identical frame timings.
- The S-CCPCH timing may be different for different S-CCPCHs, but the offset from the P-CCPCH frame timing is a multiple of 256 chips, i.e. $\tau_{S\text{-}CCPCH,k} = T_k \times 256$ chip, $T_k \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 149\}$.
- The PICH timing is τ_{PICH} = 7680 chips prior to its corresponding S-CCPCH frame timing, i.e. the timing of the S-CCPCH carrying the PCH transport channel with the corresponding paging information, see also subclause 7.2.
- AICH access slots #0 starts the same time as P-CCPCH frames with (SFN modulo 2) = 0. The AICH/PRACH ~~and AICH/PCPCH~~ timing is described in subclauses 7.3 and 7.4 respectively.
- The relative timing of associated PDSCH and DPCH is described in subclause 7.5.
- The DPCH timing may be different for different DPCHs, but the offset from the P-CCPCH frame timing is a multiple of 256 chips, i.e. $\tau_{DPCH,n} = T_n \times 256$ chip, $T_n \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 149\}$. The DPCH (DPCCH/DPDCH) timing relation with uplink DPCCH/DPDCHs is described in subclause 7.6.
- The F-DPCH timing may be different for different F-DPCHs, but the offset from the P-CCPCH frame timing is a multiple of 256 chips, i.e. $\tau_{F\text{-}DPCH,p} = T_p \times 256$ chip, $T_p \in \{0, 1, \ldots, 149\}$. The F-DPCH timing relation with uplink DPCCH/DPDCHs is described in subclause 7.6.

- The start of HS-SCCH subframe #0 is aligned with the start of the P-CCPCH frames. The relative timing between a HS-PDSCH and the corresponding HS-SCCH is described in subclause 7.8.

- The E-DPCCH and all E-DPDCHs transmitted from one UE have the same frame timing as the DPCCH.

----- Change of Section ----

7.4 VoidPCPCH/AICH timing relation

The uplink PCPCH is divided into uplink access slots, each access slot is of length 5120 chips. Uplink access slot number n is transmitted from the UE τ_{p-a1} chips prior to the reception of downlink access slot number n, n =0, 1, …,14.

The timing relationship between preambles, AICH, and the message is the same as PRACH/AICH. Note that the collision resolution preambles follow the access preambles in PCPCH/AICH. However, the timing relationships between CD-Preamble and CD/CA-ICH is identical to RACH Preamble and AICH. The timing relationship between CD/CA-ICH and the Power Control Preamble in CPCH is identical to AICH to message in RACH. The T_{cpch} timing parameter is identical to the PRACH/AICH transmission timing parameter. When T_{cpch} is set to zero or one, the following PCPCH/AICH timing values apply.

Note that a1 corresponds to AP-AICH and a2 corresponds to CD/CA-ICH.

τ_{p-p} = Time to next available access slot, between Access Preambles.

Minimum time = 15360 chips + 5120 chips X Tcpch

Maximum time = 5120 chips X 12 = 61440 chips

Actual time is time to next slot (which meets minimum time criterion) in allocated access slot subchannel group.

τ_{p-a1} = Time between Access Preamble and AP-AICH has two alternative values: 7680 chips or 12800 chips, depending on T_{cpch}

τ_{a1-cdp} = Time between receipt of AP-AICH and transmission of the CD Preamble τ_{a1-cdp} has a minimum value of $\tau_{a1-cdp, min}$ =7680 chips.

τ_{p-cdp} = Time between the last AP and CD Preamble. τ_{p-cdp} has a minimum value of $\tau_{p-cdp-min}$ which is either 3 or 4 access slots, depending on T_{cpch}

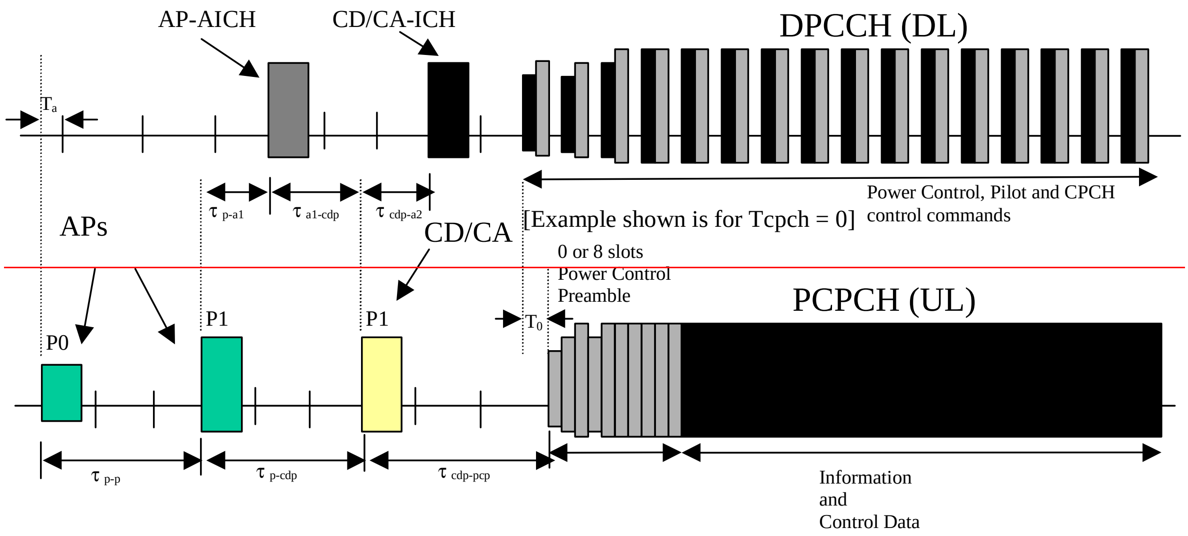
τ_{cdp-a2} = Time between the CD Preamble and the CD/CA-ICH has two alternative values: 7680 chips or 12800 chips, depending on T_{cpch}

$\tau_{cdp-pcp}$ = Time between CD Preamble and the start of the Power Control Preamble is either 3 or 4 access slots, depending on T_{cpch}.

The time between the start of the reception of DL-DPCCH slot at UE and the Power Control Preamble is T_0 chips, where T_0 is as in subclause 7.6.3.

The message transmission shall start 0 or 8 slots after the start of the power control preamble depending on the length of the power control preamble.

Figure 32 illustrates the PCPCH/AICH timing relationship whenT_{cpch} is set to 0 and all access slot subchannels are available for PCPCH.



~~Figure 32: Timing of PCPCH and AICH transmission as seen by the UE, with T_{cpch}= 0~~

3GPP TSG-RAN1 Meeting #41
Athens, Greece 9 – 13 May 2005

Tdoc ⌘R1-050568

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.212**	**CR 207**	⌘ **rev**	**1**	⌘ Current version:	**5.9.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects:	UICC apps⌘ [ ]	ME [X]	Radio Access Network [X]	Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Feature Clean Up: Removal of "CPCH"
Source:	⌘	RAN WG1
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5 — ***Date:*** ⌘ 20/04/2005
Category:	⌘	**C** — ***Release:*** ⌘ Rel-5

Use one of the following categories:
- ***F*** *(correction)*
- ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
- ***B*** *(addition of feature),*
- ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)*
- ***D*** *(editorial modification)*

Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:
- *2 (GSM Phase 2)*
- *R96 (Release 1996)*
- *R97 (Release 1997)*
- *R98 (Release 1998)*
- *R99 (Release 1999)*
- *Rel-4 (Release 4)*
- *Rel-5 (Release 5)*
- *Rel-6 (Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on Feature Clean-up to remove CPCH from Rel-5 onwards.
Summary of change:	⌘	Removal of the text related to CPCH is removed from the specifications. **Isolated impact analysis:** The CR has isolated impact as if only affects the feature CPCH itself by being removed and other features so that they cannot be used together with CPCH.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on feature removal would be violated.

		Y	N			
Clauses affected:	⌘			4.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.13.3		
Other specs	⌘	X		Other core specifications	⌘	25.201, 25.211, 25.213, 25.214, 25.215, 25.301, 25.302, 25.303, 25.306, 25.321, 25.331, 25.101 25.401, 25.420, 25.423, 25.424, 25.425, 25.430, 25.433, 25.434, 25.435, 25.931
affected:		X		Test specifications		34.121
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm.
Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

4.2 General coding/multiplexing of TrCHs

This section only applies to the transport channels: DCH, RACH~~, CPCH~~, DSCH, BCH, FACH and PCH. Other transport channels which do not use the general method are described separately below.

Data arrives to the coding/multiplexing unit in form of transport block sets once every transmission time interval. The transmission time interval is transport-channel specific from the set {10 ms, 20 ms, 40 ms, 80 ms}.

The following coding/multiplexing steps can be identified:

- add CRC to each transport block (see subclause 4.2.1);
- transport block concatenation and code block segmentation (see subclause 4.2.2);
- channel coding (see subclause 4.2.3);
- radio frame equalisation (see subclause 4.2.4);
- rate matching (see subclause 4.2.7);
- insertion of discontinuous transmission (DTX) indication bits (see subclause 4.2.9);
- interleaving (two steps, see subclauses 4.2.5 and 4.2.11);
- radio frame segmentation (see subclause 4.2.6);
- multiplexing of transport channels (see subclause 4.2.8);
- physical channel segmentation (see subclause 4.2.10);
- mapping to physical channels (see subclause 4.2.12).

----- Change of Section ----

4.2.3 Channel coding

Code blocks are delivered to the channel coding block. They are denoted by $o_{ir1}, o_{ir2}, o_{ir3}, \ldots, o_{irK_i}$, where *i* is the TrCH number, *r* is the code block number, and K_i is the number of bits in each code block. The number of code blocks on TrCH *i* is denoted by C_i. After encoding the bits are denoted by $y_{ir1}, y_{ir2}, y_{ir3}, \ldots, y_{irY_i}$, where Y_i is the number of encoded bits. The relation between o_{irk} and y_{irk} and between K_i and Y_i is dependent on the channel coding scheme.

The following channel coding schemes can be applied to TrCHs:

- convolutional coding;
- turbo coding.

Usage of coding scheme and coding rate for the different types of TrCH is shown in table 1.

The values of Y_i in connection with each coding scheme:

- convolutional coding with rate 1/2: $Y_i = 2*K_i + 16$; rate 1/3: $Y_i = 3*K_i + 24$;
- turbo coding with rate 1/3: $Y_i = 3*K_i + 12$.

Table 1: Usage of channel coding scheme and coding rate

Type of TrCH	Coding scheme	Coding rate
BCH	Convolutional coding	1/2
PCH		
RACH		
~~CPCH,~~ DCH, DSCH, FACH		1/3, 1/2
	Turbo coding	1/3

----- Change of Section ----

4.2.13.3 Void~~Common Packet Channel (CPCH)~~

- ~~There can only be one TrCH in each CPCH CCTrCH, i.e. I=1, $s_k = f_{1k}$ and $S = V_1$.~~
- ~~The maximum value of the number of transport blocks M_1 on the transport channel is given from the UE capability class.~~
- ~~Only one PCPCH is used, i.e. P=1, $u_{1k} = s_k$, and $U = S$.~~

3GPP TSG-RAN1 Meeting #41
Athens, Greece 9 – 13 May 2005

Tdoc ⌘R1-050568

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.212**	**CR**	**208**	⌘ **rev**	**1**	⌘	Current version:	**6.4.0**	⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Feature Clean Up: Removal of "CPCH"		
Source:	⌘	RAN WG1		
Work item code:	⌘	TEI6	***Date:*** ⌘	20/04/2005
Category:	⌘	**C**	***Release:*** ⌘	Rel-6
		Use <u>one</u> of the following categories: ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.		*Use <u>one</u> of the following releases:* *2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on Feature Clean-up to remove CPCH from Rel-5 onwards.
Summary of change:	⌘	Removal of the text related to CPCH is removed from the specifications. **Isolated impact analysis:** The CR has isolated impact as if only affects the feature CPCH itself by being removed and other features so that they cannot be used together with CPCH.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on feature removal would be violated.

Clauses affected:	⌘	4.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.13.3			
		Y	**N**		
Other specs	⌘	**X**		Other core specifications ⌘	25.201, 25.211, 25.213, 25.214, 25.215, 25.301, 25.302, 25.303, 25.306, 25.321, 25.331, 25.101 25.401, 25.420, 25.423, 25.424, 25.425, 25.430, 25.433, 25.434, 25.435, 25.931
affected:		**X**		Test specifications	34.121
			X	O&M Specifications	
Other comments:	⌘				

How to create CRs using this form:

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1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

4.2 General coding/multiplexing of TrCHs

This section only applies to the transport channels: DCH, RACH~~, CPCH~~, DSCH, BCH, FACH and PCH. Other transport channels which do not use the general method are described separately below.

Data arrives to the coding/multiplexing unit in form of transport block sets once every transmission time interval. The transmission time interval is transport-channel specific from the set {10 ms, 20 ms, 40 ms, 80 ms}.

The following coding/multiplexing steps can be identified:

- add CRC to each transport block (see subclause 4.2.1);
- transport block concatenation and code block segmentation (see subclause 4.2.2);
- channel coding (see subclause 4.2.3);
- radio frame equalisation (see subclause 4.2.4);
- rate matching (see subclause 4.2.7);
- insertion of discontinuous transmission (DTX) indication bits (see subclause 4.2.9);
- interleaving (two steps, see subclauses 4.2.5 and 4.2.11);
- radio frame segmentation (see subclause 4.2.6);
- multiplexing of transport channels (see subclause 4.2.8);
- physical channel segmentation (see subclause 4.2.10);
- mapping to physical channels (see subclause 4.2.12).

----- Change of Section ----

4.2.3 Channel coding

Code blocks are delivered to the channel coding block. They are denoted by $o_{ir1}, o_{ir2}, o_{ir3}, \ldots, o_{irK_i}$, where *i* is the TrCH number, *r* is the code block number, and K_i is the number of bits in each code block. The number of code blocks on TrCH *i* is denoted by C_i. After encoding the bits are denoted by $y_{ir1}, y_{ir2}, y_{ir3}, \ldots, y_{irY_i}$, where Y_i is the number of encoded bits. The relation between o_{irk} and y_{irk} and between K_i and Y_i is dependent on the channel coding scheme.

The following channel coding schemes can be applied to TrCHs:

- convolutional coding;
- turbo coding.

Usage of coding scheme and coding rate for the different types of TrCH is shown in table 1.

The values of Y_i in connection with each coding scheme:

- convolutional coding with rate 1/2: $Y_i = 2*K_i + 16$; rate 1/3: $Y_i = 3*K_i + 24$;
- turbo coding with rate 1/3: $Y_i = 3*K_i + 12$.

Table 1: Usage of channel coding scheme and coding rate

Type of TrCH	Coding scheme	Coding rate
BCH	Convolutional coding	1/2
PCH		
RACH		
~~CPCH,~~ DCH, DSCH, FACH		1/3, 1/2
	Turbo coding	1/3

----- Change of Section ----

4.2.13.3 Void~~Common Packet Channel (CPCH)~~

- ~~There can only be one TrCH in each CPCH CCTrCH, i.e. I=1, $s_k = f_{1k}$ and $S = V_1$.~~
- ~~The maximum value of the number of transport blocks M_1 on the transport channel is given from the UE capability class.~~
- ~~Only one PCPCH is used, i.e. P=1, $u_{1k} = s_k$, and $U = S$.~~

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CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.213**	**CR**	**076**	⌘ **rev**	**1**	⌘	Current version:	**5.5.0**	⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects:	UICC apps⌘	[ ]	ME	[X]	Radio Access Network	[X]	Core Network	[ ]

Title:	⌘	Feature Clean Up: Removal of "CPCH"
Source:	⌘	RAN WG1
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5
Date:	⌘	20/04/2005
Category:	⌘	**C**
Release:	⌘	Rel-5

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:
2 (GSM Phase 2)
R96 (Release 1996)
R97 (Release 1997)
R98 (Release 1998)
R99 (Release 1999)
Rel-4 (Release 4)
Rel-5 (Release 5)
Rel-6 (Release 6)

Reason for change:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on Feature Clean-up to remove CPCH from Rel-5 onwards.
Summary of change:	⌘	Removal of the text related to CPCH is removed from the specifications. **Isolated impact analysis:** The CR has isolated impact as if only affects the feature CPCH itself by being removed and other features so that they cannot be used together with CPCH.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on feature removal would be violated.

Clauses affected:	⌘	3.1, 3.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.1.4, 4.3.1.5, 4.3.2.1, 4.3.2.6, 4.3.2.7, 4.3.4, 5.1, 5.2.2				
		Y	**N**			
Other specs	⌘	**X**		Other core specifications	⌘	25.201, 25.211, 25.212, 25.214, 25.215, 25.301, 25.302, 25.303, 25.306, 25.321, 25.331, 25.101 25.401, 25.420, 25.423, 25.424, 25.425, 25.430, 25.433, 25.434, 25.435, 25.931
Affected:		**X**		Test specifications		34.121
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

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3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

3.1 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

$C_{ch,SF,n}$:	n:th channelisation code with spreading factor SF
$C_{pre,n,s}$:	PRACH preamble code for *n*:th preamble scrambling code and signature *s*
~~$C_{c-acc,n,s}$:~~	~~PCPCH access preamble code for *n*:th preamble scrambling code and signature *s*~~
~~$C_{c-cd,n,s}$:~~	~~PCPCH CD preamble code for *n*:th preamble scrambling code and signature *s*~~
$C_{sig,s}$:	PRACH~~/PCPCH~~ signature code for signature *s*
$S_{dpch,n}$:	*n*:th DPCCH/DPDCH uplink scrambling code
$S_{r-pre,n}$:	*n*:th PRACH preamble scrambling code
$S_{r-msg,n}$:	*n*:th PRACH message scrambling code
~~S_{c-acc}:~~	~~*n*:th PCPCH access preamble scrambling code~~
~~S_{c-cd}:~~	~~*n*:th PCPCH CD preamble scrambling code~~
~~$S_{c-msg,n}$:~~	~~*n*:th PCPCH message scrambling code~~
$S_{dl,n}$:	DL scrambling code
C_{psc}:	PSC code
$C_{ssc,n}$:	n:th SSC code

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

16QAM	16 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
AICH	Acquisition Indicator Channel
~~AP~~	~~Access Preamble~~
BCH	Broadcast Control Channel
CCPCH	Common Control Physical Channel
~~CD~~	~~Collision Detection~~
~~CPCH~~	~~Common Packet Channel~~
CPICH	Common Pilot Channel
DCH	Dedicated Channel
DPCH	Dedicated Physical Channel
DPCCH	Dedicated Physical Control Channel
DPDCH	Dedicated Physical Data Channel
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
HS-DPCCH	Dedicated Physical Control Channel (uplink) for HS-DSCH
HS-DSCH	High Speed Downlink Shared Channel
HS-PDSCH	High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel
HS-SCCH	Shared Control Physical Channel for HS-DSCH
Mcps	Mega Chip Per Second
OVSF	Orthogonal Variable Spreading Factor (codes)
PDSCH	Physical Dedicated Shared Channel
PICH	Page Indication Channel
PRACH	Physical Random Access Channel
PSC	Primary Synchronisation Code
RACH	Random Access Channel
SCH	Synchronisation Channel
SSC	Secondary Synchronisation Code
SF	Spreading Factor
UE	User Equipment

----- Change of Section ----

4.2.3 VoidPCPCH

4.2.3.1 PCPCH preamble part

The PCPCH preamble part consists of a complex-valued code, described in section 4.3.4.

4.2.3.2 PCPCH message part

Figure 3 illustrates the principle of the spreading of the PCPCH message part, consisting of data and control parts. The binary control and data parts to be spread are represented by real-valued sequences, i.e. the binary value "0" is mapped to the real value +1, while the binary value "1" is mapped to the real value –1. The control part is spread to the chip rate by the channelisation code c_c, while the data part is spread to the chip rate by the channelisation code c_d.

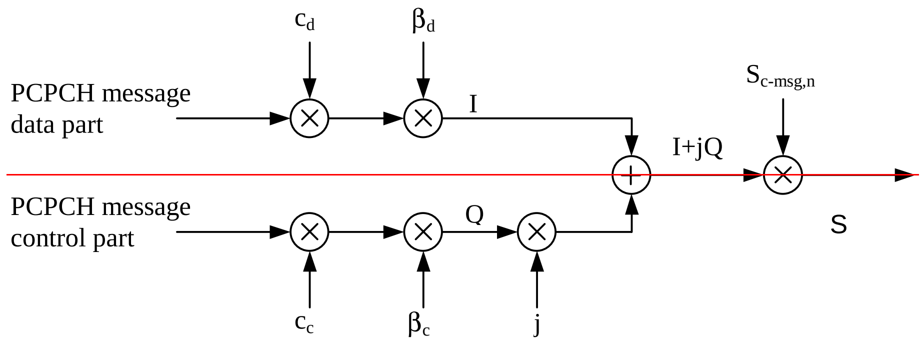


Figure 3: Spreading of PCPCH message part

After channelisation, the real-valued spread signals are weighted by gain factors, β_c for the control part and β_d for the data part. At every instant in time, at least one of the values β_c and β_d has the amplitude 1.0. The β-values are quantized into 4 bit words. The quantization steps are given in section 4.2.1.

After the weighting, the stream of real-valued chips on the I- and Q-branches are treated as a complex-valued stream of chips. This complex-valued signal is then scrambled by the complex-valued scrambling code $S_{c-msg,n}$. The 10 ms scrambling code is applied aligned with the 10 ms message part radio frames, i.e. the first scrambling chip corresponds to the beginning of a message part radio frame.

----- Change of Section ----

4.3.1.4 VoidCode allocation for PCPCH message part

For the control part and data part the following applies:

- The control part is always spread by code $c_c=C_{ch,256,0}$.
- The data part is spread by code $c_d=C_{ch,SF,k}$ where SF is the spreading factor of the data part and k=SF/4.

The data part may use the code from spreading factor 4 to 256. A UE is allowed to increase SF during the message transmission on a frame by frame basis.

4.3.1.5 VoidChannelisation code for PCPCH power control preamble

The channelisation code for the PCPCH power control preamble is the same as that used for the control part of the message part, as described in section 4.3.1.4 above.

----- Change of Section ----

4.3.2.1 General

All uplink physical channels are subjected to scrambling with a complex-valued scrambling code. The DPCCH/DPDCH/HS-DPCCH may be scrambled by either long or short scrambling codes, defined in section 4.3.2.4. The PRACH message part is scrambled with a long scrambling code, defined in section 4.3.2.5. Also the PCPCH message part is scrambled with a long scrambling code, defined in section 4.3.2.6.

There are 2^{24} long and 2^{24} short uplink scrambling codes. Uplink scrambling codes are assigned by higher layers.

The long scrambling code is built from constituent long sequences defined in section 4.3.2.2, while the constituent short sequences used to build the short scrambling code are defined in section 4.3.2.3.

----- Change of Section ----

4.3.2.6 VoidPCPCH message part scrambling code

The set of scrambling codes used for the PCPCH message part are 10 ms long, cell-specific, and each scrambling code has a one-to-one correspondence to the signature sequence and the access sub-channel used by the access preamble part. Both long or short scrambling codes can be used to scramble the CPCH message part. There are 64 uplink scrambling codes defined per cell and 32768 different PCPCH scrambling codes defined in the system.

The *n*:th PCPCH message part scrambling code, denoted $S_{c\text{-}msg,n}$, where $n = 8192, 8193, \ldots, 40959$ is based on the scrambling sequence and is defined as:

In the case when the long scrambling codes are used:

$$S_{c\text{-}msg,n}(i) = C_{long,n}(i), \quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, 38399$$

where the lowest index corresponds to the chip transmitted first in time and $C_{long,n}$ is defined in section 4.3.2.2.

In the case the short scrambling codes are used:

$$S_{c\text{-}msg,n}(i) = C_{short,n}(i), \quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, 38399$$

The 32768 PCPCH scrambling codes are divided into 512 groups with 64 codes in each group. There is a one-to-one correspondence between the group of PCPCH preamble scrambling codes in a cell and the primary scrambling code used in the downlink of the cell. The *k*:th PCPCH scrambling code within the cell with downlink primary scrambling code *m*, $k = 16, 17, \ldots, 79$ and $m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, 511$, is $S_{c\text{-}msg,n}$ as defined above with $n = 64 \times m + k + 8176$.

4.3.2.7 VoidPCPCH power control preamble scrambling code

The scrambling code for the PCPCH power control preamble is the same as for the PCPCH message part, as described in section 4.3.2.6 above. The phase of the scrambling code shall be such that the end of the code is aligned with the frame boundary at the end of the power control preamble.

----- Change of Section ----

4.3.4 PCPCH preamble codesVoid

4.3.4.1 Access preamble

4.3.4.1.1 Access preamble code construction

Similar to PRACH access preamble codes, the PCPCH access preamble codes $C_{c\text{-}acc,n,s}$, are complex valued sequences. The PCPCH access preamble codes are built from the preamble scrambling codes $S_{c\text{-}acc,n}$ and a preamble signature $C_{sig,s}$ as follows:

$$C_{c\text{-}acc,n,s}(k) = S_{c\text{-}acc,n}(k) \times C_{sig,s}(k) \times e^{j(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{\pi}{2}k)}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots, 4095;$$

where $S_{c\text{-}acc,n}$ and $C_{sig,s}$ are defined in section 4.3.4.1.2 and 4.3.4.1.3 below respectively.

4.3.4.1.2 Access preamble scrambling code

The scrambling code for the PCPCH preamble part is constructed from the long scrambling sequences. There are 40960 PCPCH access preamble scrambling codes in total.

The *n*:th PCPCH access preamble scrambling code, where *n = 0, ..., 40959* is defined as:

$$S_{c\text{-}acc,n}(i) = c_{long,1,n}(i), \quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, 4095;$$

where the sequence $c_{long,1,n}$ is defined in section 4.3.2.2.

The 40960 PCPCH access preamble scrambling codes are divided into 512 groups with 80 codes in each group. There is a one-to-one correspondence between the group of PCPCH access preamble scrambling codes in a cell and the primary scrambling code used in the downlink of the cell. The *k*:th PCPCH scrambling code within the cell with downlink primary scrambling code *m*, for $k = 0,\ldots, 79$ and $m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, 511$, is $S_{c\text{-}acc,n}$ as defined above with $n=16\times m+k$ for $k=0,\ldots,15$ and $n = 64\times m + (k\text{-}16)+8192$ for $k=16,\ldots, 79$.

The index k = 0,...,15 may only be used as a PCPCH access preamble part scrambling code if the same code is also used for a PRACH.

The index k=16,..., 79 correspond to PCPCH access preamble scrambling codes which are not shared together with a PRACH. This leads to 32768 PCPCH specific preamble scrambling codes divided into 512 groups with 64 elements.

4.3.4.1.3 Access preamble signature

The access preamble part of the CPCH-access burst carries one of the sixteen different orthogonal complex signatures identical to the ones used by the preamble part of the random-access burst.

4.3.4.2 CD preamble

4.3.4.2.1 CD preamble code construction

Similar to PRACH access preamble codes, the PCPCH CD preamble codes $C_{c\text{-}cd,n,s}$ are complex valued sequences. The PCPCH CD preamble codes are built from the preamble scrambling codes Sc-cd,n and a preamble signature $C_{sig,s}$ as follows:

$$C_{c\text{-}cd,n,s}(k) = S_{c\text{-}cd,n}(k) \times C_{sig,s}(k) \times e^{j(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{\pi}{2}k)}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots, 4095;$$

where $S_{c\text{-}cd,n}$ and $C_{sig,s}$ are defined in sections 4.3.4.2.2 and 4.3.4.2.3 below respectively.

4.3.4.2.2 CD preamble scrambling code

There are 40960 PCPCH-CD preamble scrambling codes in total.

The *n*:th PCPCH CD access preamble scrambling code, where *n = 0 ,..., 40959*, is defined as:

$$S_{c\text{-}cd,n}(i) = c_{long,1,n}(i), \quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, 4095;$$

where the sequence $c_{long,1,n}$ is defined in section 4.3.2.2.

The 40960 PCPCH scrambling codes are divided into 512 groups with 80 codes in each group. There is a one-to-one correspondence between the group of PCPCH CD preamble scrambling codes in a cell and the primary scrambling code used in the downlink of the cell. The *k*:th PCPCH scrambling code within the cell with downlink primary scrambling code *m*, $k = 0,1, \ldots, 79$ and $m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, 511$, is $S_{c\text{-}cd,n}$ as defined above with $n=16\times m+k$ for $k = 0,\ldots,15$ and $n = 64\times m + (k\text{-}16)+8192$ *for k=16,...,79.*

~~The index k=0,...,15 may only be used as a PCPCH CD preamble part scrambling code if the same code is also used for a PRACH.~~

~~The index k=16,..., 79 correspond to PCPCH CD preamble scrambling codes which are not shared together with a PRACH. This leads to 32768 PCPCH specific preamble scrambling codes divided into 512 groups with 64 elements.~~

~~4.3.4.2.3 CD preamble signature~~

~~The CD-preamble part of the CPCH-access burst carries one of sixteen different orthogonal complex signatures identical to the ones used by the preamble part of the random-access burst.~~

----- Change of Section ----

5 Downlink spreading and modulation

5.1 Spreading

Figure 8 illustrates the spreading operation for the physical channel except SCH. The behaviour of the modulation mapper is different between QPSK and 16QAM. The downlink physical channels using QPSK are P-CCPCH, S-CCPCH, CPICH, AICH, ~~AP-AICH, CSICH, CD/CA-ICH,~~ PICH, PDSCH, HS-SCCH and downlink DPCH. The downlink physical channel using either QPSK or 16 QAM is HS-PDSCH. The non-spread downlink physical channels, except SCH~~,~~ and AICH~~, AP-ICH and CD/CA-ICH,~~ consist of a sequence of 3-valued digits taking the values 0, 1 and "DTX". Note that "DTX" is only applicable to those downlink physical channels that support DTX transmission. In case of QPSK, these digits are mapped to real-valued symbols as follows: the binary value "0" is mapped to the real value +1, the binary value "1" is mapped to the real value –1 and "DTX" is mapped to the real value 0. For the indicator channels using signatures (AICH~~, AP-AICH and CD/CA-ICH~~), the real-valued symbols depend on the exact combination of the indicators to be transmitted, compare [2] sections 5.3.3.7, 5.3.3.8 and 5.3.3.9.

In case of QPSK, each pair of two consecutive real-valued symbols is first serial-to-parallel converted and mapped to an I and Q branch. The definition of the modulation mapper is such that even and odd numbered symbols are mapped to the I and Q branch respectively. In case of QPSK, for all channels except the indicator channels using signatures, symbol number zero is defined as the first symbol in each frame. For the indicator channels using signatures, symbol number zero is defined as the first symbol in each access slot. The I and Q branches are then both spread to the chip rate by the same real-valued channelisation code $C_{ch,SF,m}$. The channelisation code sequence shall be aligned in time with the symbol boundary. The sequences of real-valued chips on the I and Q branch are then treated as a single complex-valued sequence of chips. This sequence of chips is scrambled (complex chip-wise multiplication) by a complex-valued scrambling code $S_{dl,n}$. In case of P-CCPCH, the scrambling code is applied aligned with the P-CCPCH frame boundary, i.e. the first complex chip of the spread P-CCPCH frame is multiplied with chip number zero of the scrambling code. In case of other downlink channels, the scrambling code is applied aligned with the scrambling code applied to the P-CCPCH. In this case, the scrambling code is thus not necessarily applied aligned with the frame boundary of the physical channel to be scrambled.

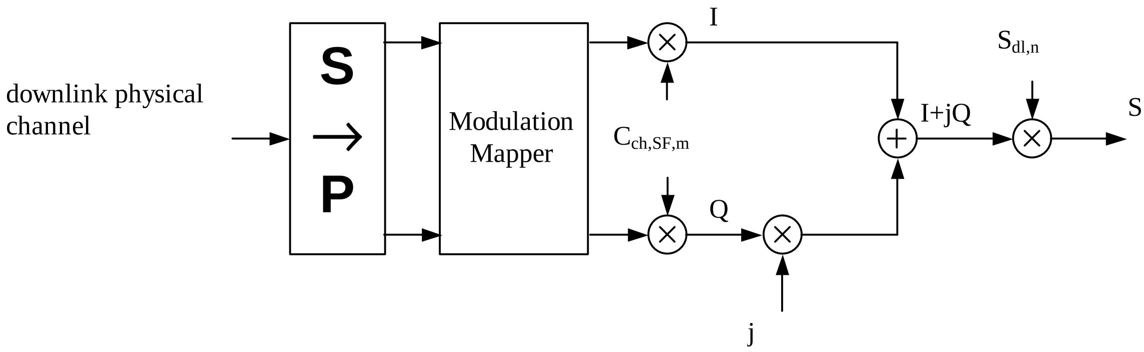


Figure 8: Spreading for all downlink physical channels except SCH

In case of 16QAM, a set of four consecutive binary symbols n_k, n_{k+1}, n_{k+2}, n_{k+3} (with k mod 4 = 0) is serial-to-parallel converted to two consecutive binary symbols ($i_1 = n_k$, $i_2 = n_{k+2}$) on the I branch and two consecutive binary symbols ($q_1 = n_{k+1}$, $q_2 = n_{k+3}$) on the Q branch and then mapped to 16QAM by the modulation mapper as defined in table 3A. The I and Q branches are then both spread to the chip rate by the same real-valued channelisation code $C_{ch,16,m}$. The channelisation code sequence shall be aligned in time with the symbol boundary. The sequences of real-valued chips on the I and Q branch are then treated as a single complex-valued sequence of chips. This sequence of chips from all multi-codes is summed and then scrambled (complex chip-wise multiplication) by a complex-valued scrambling code $S_{dl,n}$. The scrambling code is applied aligned with the scrambling code applied to the P-CCPCH.

Table 3A: 16 QAM modulation mapping

$i_1q_1i_2q_2$	I branch	Q branch
0000	0.4472	0.4472
0001	0.4472	1.3416
0010	1.3416	0.4472
0011	1.3416	1.3416
0100	0.4472	-0.4472
0101	0.4472	-1.3416
0110	1.3416	-0.4472
0111	1.3416	-1.3416
1000	-0.4472	0.4472
1001	-0.4472	1.3416
1010	-1.3416	0.4472
1011	-1.3416	1.3416
1100	-0.4472	-0.4472
1101	-0.4472	-1.3416
1110	-1.3416	-0.4472
1111	-1.3416	-1.3416

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 [2], section 5.3.3.5, are separately weighted by weight factors G_p and G_s. All downlink physical channels are then combined using complex addition.

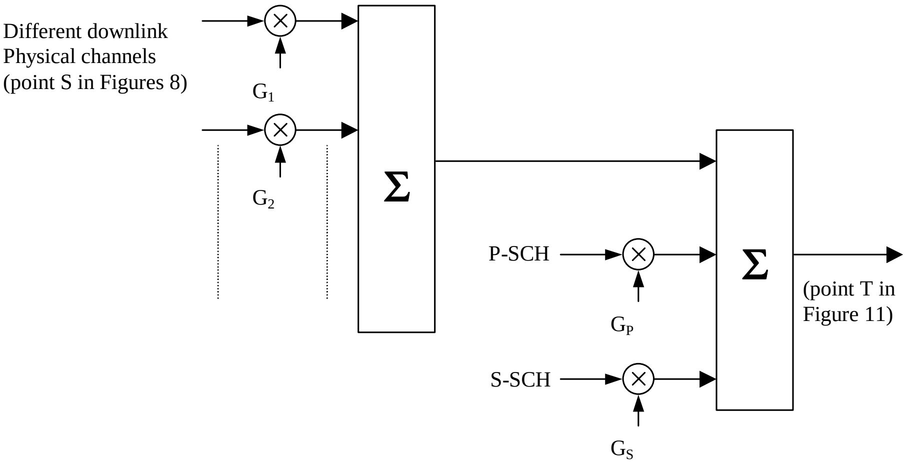


Figure 9: Combining of downlink physical channels

----- Change of Section ----

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 channelisation 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, 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 no more than one secondary scrambling code for one CCTrCH is allowable. In compressed mode during compressed frames, these can be changed to the associated left or right scrambling codes as described above, i.e. in these frames, the total number of different scrambling codes may exceed two.

In the case of the CCTrCH of type DSCH, 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). In the case of CCTrCH of type HS-DSCH then all the HS-PDSCH channelisation codes and HS-SCCH 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.

The *m*-sequences *x*and *y* are constructed as:

Initial conditions:

- x is constructed with x (0)=1, x(1)= x(2)=...= x (16)= x (17)=0.
- y(0)=y(1)= … =y(16)= y(17)=1.

Recursive definition of subsequent symbols:

- $x(i+18) = x(i+7) + x(i)$ modulo 2, $i=0,\dots,2^{18}-20$.
- $y(i+18) = y(i+10)+y(i+7)+y(i+5)+y(i)$ modulo 2, $i=0,\dots, 2^{18}-20$.

The n:th Gold code sequence z_n, $n=0,1,2,\dots,2^{18}-2$, is then defined as:

- $z_n(i) = x((i+n) \text{ modulo } (2^{18} - 1)) + y(i)$ modulo 2, $i=0,\dots, 2^{18}-2$.

These binary sequences are converted to real valued sequences Z_n by the following transformation:

$$Z_n(i) = \begin{cases} +1 & if \;\; z_n(i) = 0 \\ -1 & if \;\; z_n(i) = 1 \end{cases} \quad for \quad i = 0,1,\ldots,2^{18}-2.$$

Finally, the n:th complex scrambling code sequence $S_{dl,n}$ is defined as:

- $S_{dl,n}(i) = Z_n(i) + j\,Z_n((i+131072) \text{ modulo } (2^{18}-1))$, $i=0,1,\dots,38399$.

Note that the pattern from phase 0 up to the phase of 38399 is repeated.

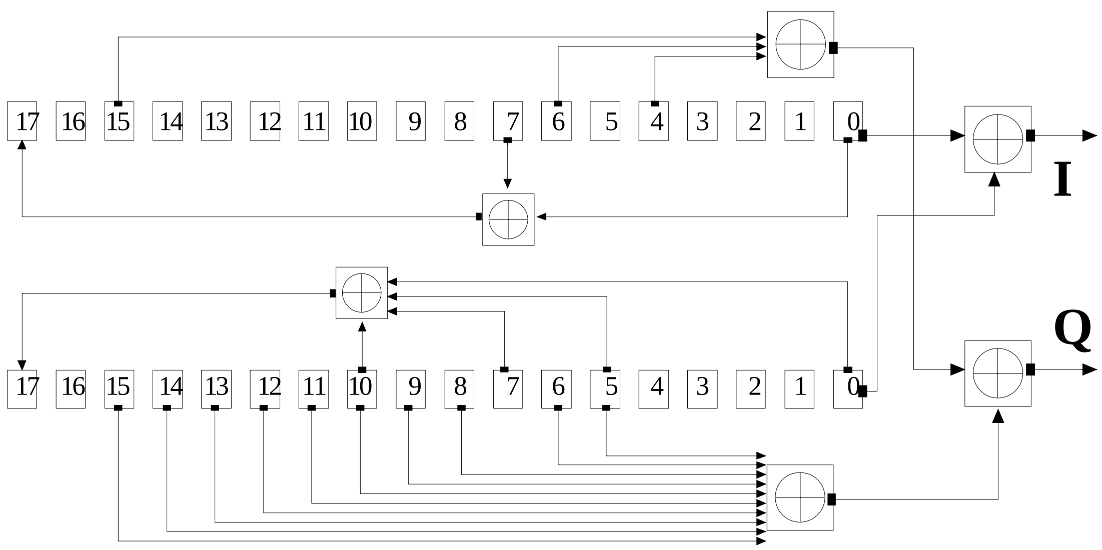


Figure 10: Configuration of downlink scrambling code generator

3GPP TSG-RAN1 Meeting #41
Athens, Greece 9 – 13 May 2005

Tdoc ⌘R1-050568

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.213 CR 077** ⌘**rev 2** ⌘ Current version: **6.2.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Feature Clean Up: Removal of "CPCH"
Source:	⌘	RAN WG1
Work item code:	⌘	TEI6 — ***Date:*** ⌘ 20/04/2005
Category:	⌘	**C** — ***Release:*** ⌘ Rel-6
		Use one of the following categories: ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.
		Use one of the following releases: *2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on Feature Clean-up to remove CPCH from Rel-5 onwards.
Summary of change:	⌘	Removal of the text related to CPCH is removed from the specifications. **Isolated impact analysis:** The CR has isolated impact as if only affects the feature CPCH itself by being removed and other features so that they cannot be used together with CPCH.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on feature removal would be violated.

Clauses affected:	⌘	3.1, 3.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.1.4, 4.3.1.5, 4.3.2.1, 4.3.2.6, 4.3.2.7, 4.3.4, 5.1, 5.2.2			
		Y	**N**		
Other specs affected:	⌘	**X**		Other core specifications	⌘ 25.201, 25.211, 25.212, 25.214, 25.215, 25.301, 25.302, 25.303, 25.306, 25.321, 25.331, 25.101 25.401, 25.420, 25.423, 25.424, 25.425, 25.430, 25.433, 25.434, 25.435, 25.931
		X		Test specifications	34.121
			X	O&M Specifications	
Other comments:	⌘				

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

3.1 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

$C_{ch,SF,n}$:	n:th channelisation code with spreading factor SF
$C_{pre,n,s}$:	PRACH preamble code for *n*:th preamble scrambling code and signature *s*
~~$C_{c-acc,n,s}$:~~	~~PCPCH access preamble code for *n*:th preamble scrambling code and signature *s*~~
~~$C_{c-cd,n,s}$:~~	~~PCPCH CD preamble code for *n*:th preamble scrambling code and signature *s*~~
$C_{sig,s}$:	PRACH~~/PCPCH~~ signature code for signature *s*
$S_{dpch,n}$:	*n*:th DPCCH/DPDCH uplink scrambling code
$S_{r-pre,n}$:	*n*:th PRACH preamble scrambling code
$S_{r-msg,n}$:	*n*:th PRACH message scrambling code
~~S_{c-acc}:~~	~~*n*:th PCPCH access preamble scrambling code~~
~~S_{c-cd}:~~	~~*n*:th PCPCH CD preamble scrambling code~~
~~$S_{c-msg,n}$:~~	~~*n*:th PCPCH message scrambling code~~
$S_{dl,n}$:	DL scrambling code
C_{psc}:	PSC code
$C_{ssc,n}$:	n:th SSC code

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

16QAM	16 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
AICH	Acquisition Indicator Channel
~~AP~~	~~Access Preamble~~
BCH	Broadcast Control Channel
CCPCH	Common Control Physical Channel
~~CD~~	~~Collision Detection~~
~~CPCH~~	~~Common Packet Channel~~
CPICH	Common Pilot Channel
DCH	Dedicated Channel
DPCH	Dedicated Physical Channel
DPCCH	Dedicated Physical Control Channel
DPDCH	Dedicated Physical Data Channel
E-AGCH	E-DCH Absolute Grant Channel
E-DPCCH	E-DCH Dedicated Physical Control Channel
E-DPDCH	E-DCH Dedicated Physical Data Channel
E-HICH	E-DCH Hybrid ARQ Indicator Channel
E-RGCH	E-DCH Relative Grant Channel
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
F-DPCH	Fractional Dedicated Physical Channel
HS-DPCCH	Dedicated Physical Control Channel (uplink) for HS-DSCH
HS-DSCH	High Speed Downlink Shared Channel
HS-PDSCH	High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel
HS-SCCH	Shared Control Physical Channel for HS-DSCH
Mcps	Mega Chip Per Second
MICH	MBMS Indication Channel
OVSF	Orthogonal Variable Spreading Factor (codes)
PDSCH	Physical Dedicated Shared Channel
PICH	Page Indication Channel
PRACH	Physical Random Access Channel
PSC	Primary Synchronisation Code
RACH	Random Access Channel
SCH	Synchronisation Channel
SSC	Secondary Synchronisation Code
SF	Spreading Factor
UE	User Equipment

----- Change of Section ----

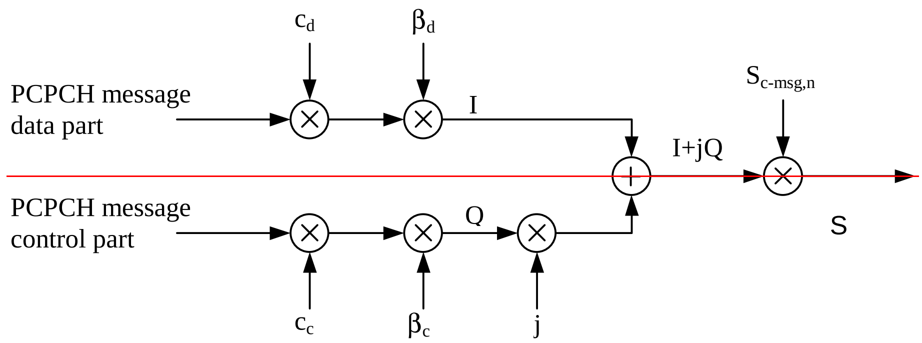
4.2.3 ~~PCPCH~~Void

~~4.2.3.1 PCPCH preamble part~~

~~The PCPCH preamble part consists of a complex-valued code, described in subclause 4.3.4.~~

~~4.2.3.2 PCPCH message part~~

~~Figure 3 illustrates the principle of the spreading of the PCPCH message part, consisting of data and control parts. The binary control and data parts to be spread are represented by real-valued sequences, i.e. the binary value "0" is mapped to the real value +1, while the binary value "1" is mapped to the real value –1. The control part is spread to the chip rate by the channelisation code c_c, while the data part is spread to the chip rate by the channelisation code c_d.~~



~~**Figure 3: Spreading of PCPCH message part**~~

~~After channelisation, the real-valued spread signals are weighted by gain factors, β_c for the control part and β_d for the data part. At every instant in time, at least one of the values β_c and β_d has the amplitude 1.0. The β-values are quantized into 4 bit words. The quantization steps are given in subclause 4.2.1.~~

~~After the weighting, the stream of real-valued chips on the I- and Q-branches are treated as a complex-valued stream of chips. This complex-valued signal is then scrambled by the complex-valued scrambling code $S_{c-msg,n}$. The 10 ms scrambling code is applied aligned with the 10 ms message part radio frames, i.e. the first scrambling chip corresponds to the beginning of a message part radio frame.~~

----- Change of Section ----

4.3.1.4 Void~~Code allocation for PCPCH message part~~

~~For the control part and data part the following applies:~~

- ~~The control part is always spread by code $c_c=C_{ch,256,0}$.~~
- ~~The data part is spread by code $c_d=C_{ch,SF,k}$ where SF is the spreading factor of the data part and k=SF/4.~~

~~The data part may use the code from spreading factor 4 to 256. A UE is allowed to increase SF during the message transmission on a frame by frame basis.~~

4.3.1.5 Void~~Channelisation code for PCPCH power control preamble~~

~~The channelisation code for the PCPCH power control preamble is the same as that used for the control part of the message part, as described in subclause 4.3.1.4 above.~~

----- Change of Section ----

4.3.2.1 General

All uplink physical channels shall be scrambled with a complex-valued scrambling code. The dedicated physical channels may be scrambled by either a long or a short scrambling code, defined in subclause 4.3.2.4. The PRACH message part shall be scrambled with a long scrambling code, defined in subclause 4.3.2.5. ~~The PCPCH message part shall be scrambled with a long scrambling code, defined in subclause 4.3.2.6.~~

There are 2^{24} long and 2^{24} short uplink scrambling codes. Uplink scrambling codes are assigned by higher layers.

The long scrambling code is built from constituent long sequences defined in subclause 4.3.2.2, while the constituent short sequences used to build the short scrambling code are defined in subclause 4.3.2.3.

----- Change of Section ----

4.3.2.6 Void~~PCPCH message part scrambling code~~

~~The set of scrambling codes used for the PCPCH message part are 10 ms long, cell-specific, and each scrambling code has a one-to-one correspondence to the signature sequence and the access sub-channel used by the access preamble part. Both long or short scrambling codes can be used to scramble the CPCH message part. There are 64 uplink scrambling codes defined per cell and 32768 different PCPCH scrambling codes defined in the system.~~

~~The *n*:th PCPCH message part scrambling code, denoted $S_{c-msg,n}$, where $n = 8192, 8193, \ldots, 40959$ is based on the scrambling sequence and is defined as:~~

~~In the case when the long scrambling codes are used:~~

$$S_{c-msg,n}(i) = C_{long,n}(i), \quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, 38399$$

~~where the lowest index corresponds to the chip transmitted first in time and $C_{long,n}$ is defined in subclause 4.3.2.2.~~

~~In the case the short scrambling codes are used:~~

$$S_{c-msg,n}(i) = C_{short,n}(i), \quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, 38399$$

~~The 32768 PCPCH scrambling codes are divided into 512 groups with 64 codes in each group. There is a one-to-one correspondence between the group of PCPCH preamble scrambling codes in a cell and the primary scrambling code used in the downlink of the cell. The *k*:th PCPCH scrambling code within the cell with downlink primary scrambling code *m*, $k = 16,17,\ldots, 79$ and $m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, 511$, is $S_{c-msg,n}$ as defined above with $n = 64 \times m + k + 8176$.~~

4.3.2.7 Void~~PCPCH power control preamble scrambling code~~

~~The scrambling code for the PCPCH power control preamble is the same as for the PCPCH message part, as described in subclause 4.3.2.6 above. The phase of the scrambling code shall be such that the end of the code is aligned with the frame boundary at the end of the power control preamble.~~

----- Change of Section ----

4.3.4 Void~~PCPCH preamble codes~~

~~4.3.4.1 Access preamble~~

~~4.3.4.1.1 Access preamble code construction~~

~~Similar to PRACH access preamble codes, the PCPCH access preamble codes $C_{c-acc,n,s}$, are complex valued sequences. The PCPCH access preamble codes are built from the preamble scrambling codes $S_{c-acc,n}$ and a preamble signature $C_{sig,s}$ as follows:~~

$$C_{c\text{-}acc,n,s}(k) = S_{c\text{-}acc,n}(k) \times C_{sig,s}(k) \times e^{j(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{\pi}{2}k)}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots, 4095;$$

where $S_{c\text{-}acc,n}$ and $C_{sig,s}$ are defined in subclauses 4.3.4.1.2 and 4.3.4.1.3 below respectively.

4.3.4.1.2 Access preamble scrambling code

The scrambling code for the PCPCH preamble part is constructed from the long scrambling sequences. There are 40960 PCPCH access preamble scrambling codes in total.

The *n*:th PCPCH access preamble scrambling code, where *n = 0, ..., 40959* is defined as:

$$S_{c\text{-}acc,n}(i) = c_{long,1,n}(i), i = 0, 1, \ldots, 4095;$$

where the sequence $c_{long,1,n}$ is defined in subclause 4.3.2.2.

The 40960 PCPCH access preamble scrambling codes are divided into 512 groups with 80 codes in each group. There is a one-to-one correspondence between the group of PCPCH access preamble scrambling codes in a cell and the primary scrambling code used in the downlink of the cell. The *k*:th PCPCH scrambling code within the cell with downlink primary scrambling code *m*, for *k* = 0,..., 79 and *m* = 0, 1, 2, …, 511, is $S_{c\text{-}acc,n}$ as defined above with n=16×m+k for k=0,...,15 and $n = 64 \times m + (k-16)+8192$ for k=16,..., 79.

The index k = 0,...,15 may only be used as a PCPCH access preamble part scrambling code if the same code is also used for a PRACH.

The index k=16,..., 79 correspond to PCPCH access preamble scrambling codes which are not shared together with a PRACH. This leads to 32768 PCPCH specific preamble scrambling codes divided into 512 groups with 64 elements.

4.3.4.1.3 Access preamble signature

The access preamble part of the CPCH-access burst carries one of the sixteen different orthogonal complex signatures identical to the ones used by the preamble part of the random-access burst.

4.3.4.2 CD preamble

4.3.4.2.1 CD preamble code construction

Similar to PRACH access preamble codes, the PCPCH CD preamble codes $C_{c\text{-}cd,n,s}$ are complex valued sequences. The PCPCH CD preamble codes are built from the preamble scrambling codes Sc-cd,n and a preamble signature $C_{sig,s}$ as follows:

$$C_{c\text{-}cd,n,s}(k) = S_{c\text{-}cd,n}(k) \times C_{sig,s}(k) \times e^{j(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{\pi}{2}k)}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots, 4095;$$

where $S_{c\text{-}cd,n}$ and $C_{sig,s}$ are defined in subclauses 4.3.4.2.2 and 4.3.4.2.3 below respectively.

4.3.4.2.2 CD preamble scrambling code

There are 40960 PCPCH-CD preamble scrambling codes in total.

The *n*:th PCPCH CD access preamble scrambling code, where *n = 0 ,..., 40959*, is defined as:

$$S_{c\text{-}cd,n}(i) = c_{long,1,n}(i), i = 0, 1, \ldots, 4095;$$

where the sequence $c_{long,1,n}$ is defined in subclause 4.3.2.2.

The 40960 PCPCH scrambling codes are divided into 512 groups with 80 codes in each group. There is a one-to-one correspondence between the group of PCPCH CD preamble scrambling codes in a cell and the primary scrambling code used in the downlink of the cell. The *k*:th PCPCH scrambling code within the cell with downlink primary scrambling code *m, k* = 0,1, …, 79 and *m* = 0, 1, 2, …, 511, is $S_{c\text{-}cd,n}$ as defined above with n=16×m+k for k = 0,...,15 and $n = 64 \times m + (k-16)+8192$ *for k=16,...,79.*

~~The index k=0,...,15 may only be used as a PCPCH CD preamble part scrambling code if the same code is also used for a PRACH.~~

~~The index k=16,..., 79 correspond to PCPCH CD preamble scrambling codes which are not shared together with a PRACH. This leads to 32768 PCPCH specific preamble scrambling codes divided into 512 groups with 64 elements.~~

~~4.3.4.2.3 CD preamble signature~~

~~The CD-preamble part of the CPCH-access burst carries one of sixteen different orthogonal complex signatures identical to the ones used by the preamble part of the random-access burst.~~

5 Downlink spreading and modulation

5.1 Spreading

Figure 8 illustrates the spreading operation for all physical channel except SCH. The spreading operation includes a modulation mapper stage successively followed by a channelisation stage, an IQ combining stage and a scrambling stage. All the downlink physical channels are then combined as specified in sub subclause 5.1.5.

The non-spread downlink physical channels, except SCH, AICH, ~~AP-ICH CD/CA-ICH,~~ E-HICH and E-RGCH consist of a sequence of 3-valued digits taking the values 0, 1 and "DTX". Note that "DTX" is only applicable to those downlink physical channels that support DTX transmission.

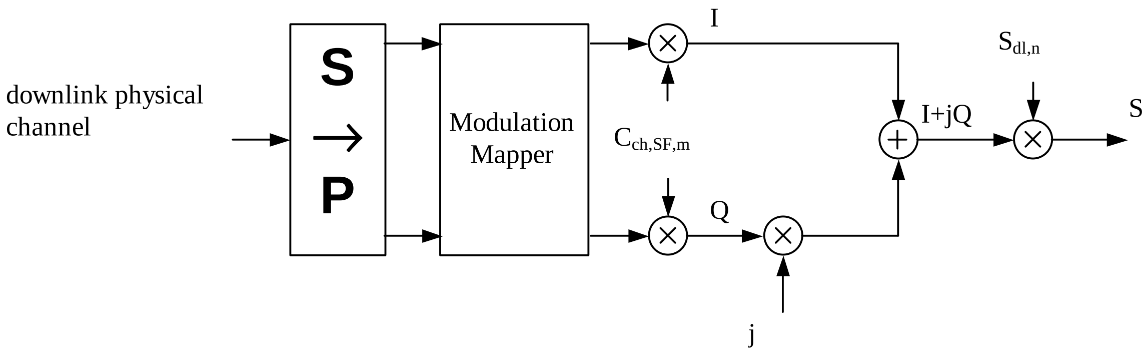


Figure 8: Spreading for all downlink physical channels except SCH

NOTE: Although subclause 5.1 has been reorganized in this release, the spreading operation as specified for the DL channels in the previous release remains unchanged.

5.1.1 Modulation mapper

Table 3A defines which of the IQ mapping specified in subclauses 5.1.1.1 and 5.1.1.2 may be used for the physical channel being processed.

Table 3A: IQ mapping

Physical channel	IQ mapping
HS-PDSCH	QPSK or 16QAM
All other channels (except the SCH)	QPSK

5.1.1.1 QPSK

For all channels, except AICH, ~~AP-AICH, CD/CA-ICH,~~ E-HICH and E-RGCH, the input digits shall be mapped to real-valued symbols as follows: the binary value "0" is mapped to the real value +1, the binary value "1" is mapped to the real value –1 and "DTX" is mapped to the real value 0.

For the indicator channels using signatures (AICH~~, AP-AICH, CD/CA-ICH~~), the real-valued input symbols depend on the exact combination of the indicators to be transmitted as specified in [2] subclauses 5.3.3.7, 5.3.3.8 and 5.3.3.9.For the E-HICH and the E-RGCH the input is a real valued symbol sequence as specified in [2]

Each pair of two consecutive real-valued symbols is first converted from serial to parallel and mapped to an I and Q branch. The definition of the modulation mapper is such that even and odd numbered symbols are mapped to the I and Q branch respectively. For all QPSK channels except the indicator channels using signatures, symbol number zero is defined as the first symbol in each frame or sub-frame. For the indicator channels using signatures, symbol number zero is defined as the first symbol in each access slot.

----- Change of Section ----

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 channelisation 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.

In case F-DPCH is configured in the downlink, the same scrambling code and OVSF code shall be used in F-DPCH compressed frames and normal frames.

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, primary CPICH, PICH, MICH, AICH~~, AP-AICH, CD/CA-ICH, CSICH~~ and S-CCPCH carrying PCH shall always be transmitted using the primary scrambling code. The other downlink physical channels may 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 no more than one secondary scrambling code for one CCTrCH is allowable. In compressed mode during compressed frames, these can be changed to the associated left or right scrambling codes as described above, i.e. in these frames, the total number of different scrambling codes may exceed two.

In the case of the CCTrCH of type DSCH, 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). In the case of CCTrCH of type of

HS-DSCH then all the HS-PDSCH channelisation codes and HS-SCCH that a single UE may receive shall be under a single scrambling code (either the primary or a secondary scrambling code).

In each cell, the E-RGCH, E-HICH and E-AGCH assigned to a UE shall be configured with same 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.

The *m*-sequences *x*and *y* are constructed as:

Initial conditions:

- x is constructed with x (0)=1, x(1)= x(2)=...= x (16)= x (17)=0.
- y(0)=y(1)= … =y(16)= y(17)=1.

Recursive definition of subsequent symbols:

- x(i+18) =x(i+7) + x(i) modulo 2, i=0,…,2^{18}-20.
- y(i+18) = y(i+10)+y(i+7)+y(i+5)+y(i) modulo 2, i=0,…, 2^{18}-20.

The n:th Gold code sequence z_n, $n=0,1,2,\ldots,2^{18}-2$, is then defined as:

- $z_n(i)$ = x((i+n) modulo (2^{18} - 1)) + y(i) modulo 2, i=0,…, 2^{18}-2.

These binary sequences are converted to real valued sequences Z_n by the following transformation:

$$Z_n(i) = \begin{cases} +1 & if \;\; z_n(i) = 0 \\ -1 & if \;\; z_n(i) = 1 \end{cases} \quad for \quad i = 0,1,\ldots,2^{18}-2.$$

Finally, the n:th complex scrambling code sequence $S_{dl,n}$ is defined as:

- $S_{dl,n}(i) = Z_n(i) + j\, Z_n((i+131072) \text{ modulo } (2^{18}-1))$, i=0,1,…,38399.

Note that the pattern from phase 0 up to the phase of 38399 is repeated.

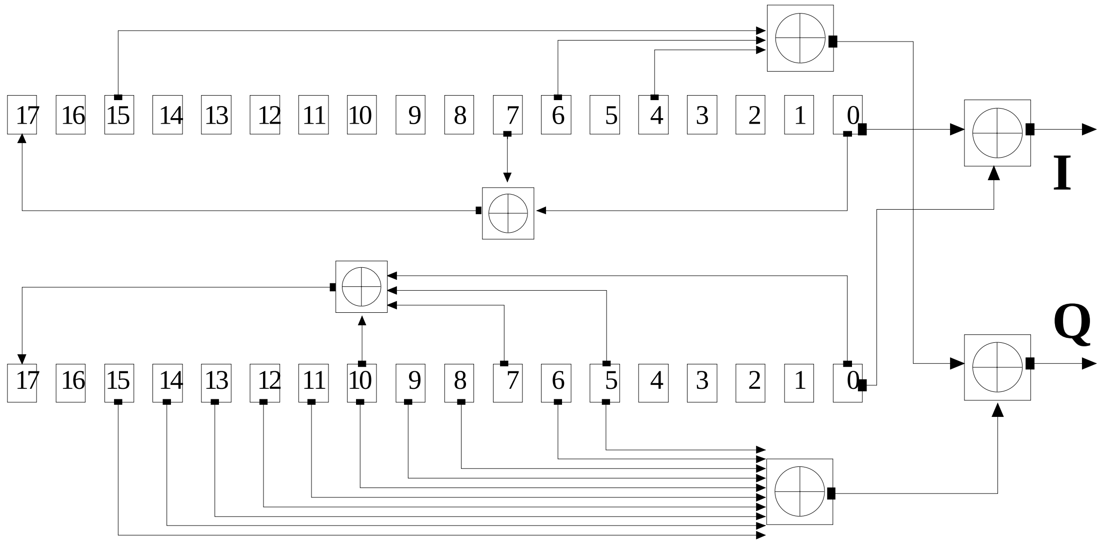


Figure 10: Configuration of downlink scrambling code generator

3GPP TSG-RAN1 Meeting #41
Athens, Greece 9 – 13 May 2005

Tdoc ⌘R1-050568

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.214**	**CR**	**374**	⌘ **rev**	**1**	⌘	Current version:	**5.10.0**	⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects:	UICC apps⌘		ME	X	Radio Access Network	X	Core Network	

Title:	⌘	Feature Clean Up: Removal of "CPCH"		
Source:	⌘	RAN WG1		
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5	***Date:*** ⌘	14/04/2005
Category:	⌘	**C**	***Release:*** ⌘	Rel-5
		Use one of the following categories: ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.		*Use one of the following releases:* *2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on Feature Clean-up to remove CPCH from Rel-5 onwards.
Summary of change:	⌘	Removal of the text related to CPCH is removed from the specifications. **Isolated impact analysis:** The CR has isolated impact as if only affects the feature CPCH itself by being removed and other features so that they cannot be used together with CPCH.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on feature removal would be violated.

Clauses affected:	⌘	3, 5.1.3, 5.2.3, 5.2.7, 5.2.8, 5.2.9, 6.2				
		Y	**N**			
Other specs	⌘	**X**		Other core specifications	⌘	25.201, 25.211, 25.212, 25.213, 25.215, 25.301, 25.302, 25.303, 25.306, 25.321, 25.331, 25.101 25.401, 25.420, 25.423, 25.424, 25.425, 25.430, 25.433, 25.434, 25.435, 25.931
affected:		**X**		Test specifications		34.121
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

ACK	Acknowledgement
AICH	Acquisition Indicator Channel
ASC	Access Service Class
~~AP~~	~~Access Preamble~~
BCH	Broadcast Channel
~~CA~~	~~Channel Assignment~~
~~CCC~~	~~CPCH Control Command~~
CCPCH	Common Control Physical Channel
CCTrCH	Coded Composite Transport Channel
~~CD~~	~~Collision Detection~~
~~CPCH~~	~~Common Packet Channel~~
CPICH	Common Pilot Channel
CQI	Channel Quality Indicator
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
~~CSICH~~	~~CPCH Status Indicator Channel~~
DCH	Dedicated Channel
DL	Downlink
DPCCH	Dedicated Physical Control Channel
DPCH	Dedicated Physical Channel
DPDCH	Dedicated Physical Data Channel
DTX	Discontinuous Transmission
HSDPA	High Speed Downlink Packet Access
HS-DSCH	High Speed Downlink Shared Channel
HS-PDSCH	High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel
HS-SCCH	High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Control Channel
NACK	Negative Acknowledgement
P-CCPCH	Primary Common Control Physical Channel
PCA	Power Control Algorithm
~~PCPCH~~	~~Physical Common Packet Channel~~
PDSCH	Physical Downlink Shared Channel
PICH	Paging Indicator Channel
PRACH	Physical Random Access Channel
RACH	Random Access Channel
RL	Radio Link
RPL	Recovery Period Length
RSCP	Received Signal Code Power
S-CCPCH	Secondary Common Control Physical Channel
SCH	Synchronisation Channel
SFN	System Frame Number
SIR	Signal-to-Interference Ratio
SNIR	Signal to Noise Interference Ratio
SSDT	Site Selection Diversity TPC
TFC	Transport Format Combination
TPC	Transmit Power Control
TrCH	Transport Channel
TTI	Transmission Time Interval
UE	User Equipment
UL	Uplink
UTRAN	UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network

----- Change of Section ----

5.1.3 VoidPCPCH

5.1.3.1 General

The power control during the CPCH access procedure is described in clause 6.2. The inner loop power control for the PCPCH is described in the following sub-clauses.

5.1.3.2 Power control in the message part

The uplink transmit power control procedure simultaneously controls the power of a PCPCH control part and its corresponding PCPCH data part. The relative transmit power offset between the PCPCH control part and the PCPCH data part is determined by the network and is computed according to sub-clause 5.1.2.5 using the gain factors signalled to the UE using higher layer signalling, with the difference that:

- β_c is the gain factor for the PCPCH control part (similar to DPCCH);

- β_d is the gain factor for the PCPCH data part (similar to DPDCH).

The gain factors are applied as shown in sub clause 4.2.3.2 of [3].

The operation of the inner power control loop adjusts the power of the PCPCH control part and PCPCH data part by the same amount, provided there are no changes in gain factors.

Any change in the uplink PCPCH control part transmit power shall take place immediately before the start of the pilot field on the control part of the message part. The change in PCPCH control part power with respect to its value in the previous slot is derived by the UE and is denoted by $\Delta_{PCPCH-CP}$ (in dB).

During the operation of the uplink power control procedure the UE transmit power shall not exceed a maximum allowed value which is the lower out of the maximum output power of the terminal power class and a value which may be set by higher layer signalling.

Uplink power control shall be performed while the UE transmit power is below the maximum allowed output power.

The provisions for power control at the maximum allowed value and below the required minimum output power (as defined in [7]) are described in sub-clause 5.1.2.6.

The uplink inner-loop power control adjusts the UE transmit power in order to keep the received uplink signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) at a given SIR target, SIR_{target}, which is set by the higher layer outer loop.

The network should estimate the signal-to-interference ratio SIR_{est} of the received PCPCH . The network should then generate TPC commands and transmit the commands once per slot according to the following rule: if $SIR_{est} > SIR_{target}$ then the TPC command to transmit is "0", while if $SIR_{est} < SIR_{target}$ then the TPC command to transmit is "1".

The UE derives a TPC command, TPC_cmd, for each slot. Two algorithms shall be supported by the UE for deriving a TPC_cmd. Which of these two algorithms is used is determined by a higher-layer parameter, "PowerControlAlgorithm", and is under the control of the UTRAN. If "PowerControlAlgorithm" indicates "algorithm1", then the layer 1 parameter PCA shall take the value 1 and if "PowerControlAlgorithm" indicates "algorithm2" then PCA shall take the value 2.

If PCA has the value 1, Algorithm 1, described in subclause 5.1.2.2.2, shall be used for processing TPC commands.

If PCA has the value 2, Algorithm 2, described in subclause 5.1.2.2.3, shall be used for processing TPC commands.

The step size Δ_{TPC} is a layer 1 parameter which is derived from the higher-layer parameter "TPC-StepSize" which is under the control of the UTRAN. If "TPC-StepSize" has the value "dB1", then the layer 1 parameter Δ_{TPC} shall take the value 1 dB and if "TPC-StepSize" has the value "dB2", then Δ_{TPC} shall take the value 2 dB.

After deriving the TPC command TPC_cmd using one of the two supported algorithms, the UE shall adjust the transmit power of the uplink PCPCH control part with a step of $\Delta_{PCPCH-CP}$ (in dB) which is given by:

$\Delta_{PCPCH-CP} = \Delta_{TPC} \times TPC\_cmd$

5.1.3.3 Power control in the power control preamble

A PCPCH power control preamble is a period when both the UL PCPCH control part and the associated DL DPCCH are transmitted prior to the start of the uplink PCPCH data part.

The length of the power control preamble is a higher layer parameter, $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ (see section 6.2), and can take the value 0 slots or 8 slots. The uplink PCPCH data part shall not commence before the end of the power control preamble.

If $L_{pc\text{-}preamble} > 0$, the details of power control used during the power control preamble differ from the ordinary power control which is used afterwards. After the first slot of the power control preamble the change in uplink PCPCH control part transmit power shall initially be given by:

$$\Delta_{PCPCH\text{-}CP} = \Delta_{TPC\text{-}init} \times TPC\_cmd$$

If the value of PCA is 1 then $\Delta_{TPC\text{-}init}$ is equal to the minimum value out of 3 dB and $2\Delta_{TPC}$.

If the value of PCA is 2 then $\Delta_{TPC\text{-}init}$ is equal to 2dB.

TPC_cmd is derived according to algorithm 1 as described in sub clause 5.1.2.2.2, regardless of the value of PCA.

Power control as defined for the message part (see sub-clause 5.1.3.2), with the power control algorithm determined by the value of PCA and step size Δ_{TPC}, shall be used as soon as the sign of TPC_cmd reverses for the first time, or at the end of the power control preamble if the power control preamble ends first.

----- Change of Section ----

5.2.3 VoidDL-DPCCH for CPCH

5.2.3.1 UE behaviour

The UE shall generate TPC commands to control the network transmit power and send them in the TPC field of the uplink DPCCH. The UE shall send a unique TPC command in each slot as in the DPCCH/DPDCH case for DPC_MODE=0.

The TPC commands setting may be based on the example provided in Annex B.2 for the DPCCH/DPDCH. However in the DL-DPCCH for CPCH case, the setting of the SIR_target by the outer loop power control is based on a DL-DPCCH for CPCH BER target provided by the UTRAN rather than a TrCH BLER. Also there is no soft handover, neither SSDT, used in combination with the CPCH.

The UE shall not make any assumptions on how the downlink power is set by UTRAN, in order to not prohibit usage of other UTRAN power control algorithms than what is defined in sub-clause 5.2.1.2.2.

5.2.3.2 UTRAN behaviour

The relative transmit power offsets between the different DPCCH fields (TPC and pilot) and CCC field is determined by the network. The power of CCC field in DL DPCCH for CPCH is the same as the power of the pilot field.

The TPC field of the DPCCH is offset relative to the pilot by PO2dB. This power offsets may vary in time. The method for controlling the power offset within UTRAN is specified in [6]

The UTRAN behaviour for the power control is left open to the implementation. As an example it may be based on the UTRAN behaviour for the DPCCH/DPDCH as specified in sub-clause 5.2.1.2.2, with the following exceptions : DPC_MODE should be set to 0 as there is no DPC_MODE parameter for CPCH and there is no support of Site selection diversity power control for the DL-DPCCH for CPCH as Soft handover is not applicable to the CPCH.

----- Change of Section ----

5.2.7 VoidCSICH

The UE is informed about the relative transmit power of the CSICH (measured as the power per transmitted status indicator) compared to the primary CPICH transmit power by the higher layers.

5.2.8 VoidAP-AICH

The UE is informed about the relative transmit power of the AP-AICH (measured as the power per transmitted acquisition indicator) compared to the primary CPICH transmit power by the higher layers.

5.2.9 VoidCA/CD-ICH

The UE is informed about the relative transmit power of the CA/CD-ICH (measured as the power per transmitted acquisition indicator) compared to the primary CPICH transmit power by the higher layers.

----- Change of Section ----

6.2 VoidCPCH Access Procedures

For each CPCH physical channel in a CPCH set allocated to a cell the following physical layer parameters are included in the System Information message: L1 shall receive the following information from the higher layers (RRC).

- UL Access Preamble (AP) scrambling code.
- UL Access Preamble signature set.
- The Access preamble slot sub-channels group.
- AP- AICH preamble channelization code.
- UL Collision Detection(CD) preamble scrambling code.
- CD Preamble signature set.
- CD preamble slot sub-channels group.
- CD-AICH preamble channelization code.
- CPCH UL scrambling code.
- DPCCH DL channelization code.([512] chip).

NOTE: There may be some overlap between the AP signature set and CD signature set if they correspond to the same scrambling code.

The following physical layer parameters are received from the RRC layer:

1) N_AP_retrans_max = Maximum Number of allowed consecutive access attempts (retransmitted preambles) if there is no AICH response. This is a CPCH parameter and is equivalent to Preamble Retrans Max in RACH.

2) $P_{RACH} = P_{CPCH}$ = Initial open loop power level for the first CPCH access preamble sent by the UE.

   - [RACH/CPCH parameter].

3) ΔP_0 = Power step size for each successive CPCH access preamble.

   - [RACH/CPCH parameter].

4) $\Delta P_{p-m} = P_{message-control} - P_{cd}$, measured in dB. This is the power offset between the transmit power of the CD preamble and the initial transmit power of the CPCH power control preamble (or the control part of the CPCH message part if the power control preamble length is 0 slots).

- [CPCH parameter]

5) T_{cpch} = CPCH transmission timing parameter: This parameter is identical to PRACH/AICH transmission timing parameter.

- [RACH/CPCH parameter].

6) $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ = Length of power control preamble (0 or 8 slots).

- [CPCH parameter].

7) $N_{Start\_Message}$ = Number of frames for the transmission of Start of Message Indicator in DL-DPCCH for CPCH.

8) The set of Transport Format parameters. This includes a Transport Format to PCPCH mapping table.

L1 shall receive the following information from MAC prior to packet transmission:

1) Transport Format of the message part.

2) The data to be transmitted is delivered to L1 once every TTI until the data buffer is empty.

The overall CPCH -access procedure consists of two parts:

1) Upon receipt of a Status-REQ message from the MAC layer, the UE shall start monitoring the CSICH to determine the availability of the transport formats in the transport format subset included in the Status-REQ message. UTRAN transmits availability of each PCPCH or maximum available data rate with availability of each PCPCH over the CSICH in case CA is active. Upper layers will supply the UE with information to map the transport formats to the PCPCHs. The UE shall send a Status-CNF message to the MAC layer containing the transport format subset listing the transport formats of the requested subset which are currently indicated as "available".

The actual access procedure is then:

2) Upon receipt of the Access-REQ message from the MAC layer, which contains an identified transport format from the available ones ,the following sequence of events occur. The use of step 2a or 2b depends on whether availability of each PCPCH or the Maximum available data rate along with the availability of each PCPCH is transmitted over CSICH. Note that in the first case, each access resource combination (AP signatures and access subchannel group) maps to each PCPCH resource and in the second case each access resource combination maps to each data rate.

2a) (In case CA is not Active) The UE shall test the value(s) of the most recent transmission of the CSICH Status Indicator(s) corresponding to the PCPCH channel(s) for the identified transport format included in the Access-REQ message. If this indicates that no channel is 'available' the UE shall abort the access attempt and send a failure message to the MAC layer. The UE shall also retain the availability status of the each PCPCH for further verification in a later phase.

2b) (In case CA is active) The CSICH Status Indicators indicate the maximum available data rate along with individual PCPCH availability. The UE shall test the value of the most recent transmission of the Status Indicator(s). If this indicates that the maximum available data rate is less than the requested data rate, the UE shall abort the access attempt and send a failure message to the MAC layer. The PHY provides the availability information to the MAC. The UE shall also retain the availability status of the each PCPCH for further channel assignment message verification in a later phase in case of success.

3) The UE sets the preamble transmit power to the value $P_{CPCH\_}$ which is supplied by the MAC layer for initial power level for this CPCH access attempt.

4) The UE sets the AP Retransmission Counter to N_AP_Retrans_Max.

5a) In the case CA is not active, the uplink access slot and signature to be used for the CPCH-AP transmission are selected in the following steps:

   a) The UE selects randomly one PCPCH from the set of available PCPCH channel(s) as indicated on the CSICH and supporting the identified transport format included in the Access-REQ message. The random function shall be such that each of the allowed selections is chosen with equal probability.

b) ~~The UE randomly selects a CPCH-AP signature from the set of available signatures in the access resource combination corresponding to the selected PCPCH in step a). The random function shall be such that each of the allowed selections is chosen with equal probability.~~

c) ~~Using the AP access slot sub-channel group of the access resource combination corresponding to selected PCPCH in step a), the UE derives the available CPCH-AP access slots with the help of subclauses 6.1.1. and 6.1.2. The UE randomly selects one uplink access slot from the derived available CPCH-AP access slots. If there is no access slot available in the selected set, the UE randomly selects one uplink access slot corresponding to the selected CPCH sub-channel group from the next access slot set. The random function shall be such that each of the allowed selections is chosen with equal probability.~~

5b) ~~In the case CA is active, the uplink access slot and signature to be used for the CPCH-AP transmission are selected in the following steps:~~

a) ~~The UE randomly selects a CPCH-AP signature from the set of available signatures in the access resource combination corresponding to the transport format identified in the Access-REQ message. The random function shall be such that each of the allowed selections is chosen with equal probability.~~

b) ~~Using the AP access slot sub-channel group of the access resource combination corresponding to the transport format identified in the Access-REQ message, the UE derives the available CPCH-AP access slots with the help of subclauses 6.1.1 and 6.1.2. The UE randomly selects one uplink access slot from the derived available CPCH-AP access slots. If there is no access slot available in the selected set, the UE randomly selects one uplink access slot corresponding to the selected CPCH sub-channel group from the next access slot set. The random function shall be such that each of the allowed selections is chosen with equal probability.~~

6) ~~The UE transmits the AP using the selected uplink access slot and signature, and MAC supplied initial preamble transmission power. The following sequence of events occur based on whether availability of each PCPCH or the Maximum available data rate along with the availability of each PCPCH is transmitted over CSICH.~~

6a) ~~(In case CA is not Active) The UE shall test the value of the most recent transmission of the Status Indicator corresponding to the identified CPCH transport channel immediately before AP transmission. If this indicates that the channel is 'not available' the UE shall abort the access attempt and send a failure message to the MAC layer. Otherwise the UE transmits the AP using the UE selected uplink signature and access slot, and the initial preamble transmission power from step 3, above.~~

6b) ~~(In case CA is active) The Status Indicator indicates the maximum available data rate as well as the availability of each PCPCH. The UE shall test the value of the Status Indicator. If this indicates that the maximum available data rate is less than the requested data rate, the UE shall abort the access attempt and send a failure message to the MAC layer. Otherwise the UE shall transmit the AP using the UE selected uplink access slot, the MAC supplied signature and initial preamble transmission power from step 3, above.~~

7) ~~If the UE does not detect the positive or negative acquisition indicator corresponding to the selected signature in the downlink access slot corresponding to the selected uplink access slot, the UE shall test the value of the most recent transmission of the Status Indicator corresponding to the selected PCPCH immediately before AP transmission. If this indicates that the PCPCH is 'not available' the UE shall abort the access attempt and send a failure message to the MAC layer. Otherwise the following steps shall be executed:~~

a) ~~Select the next available access slot in the sub-channel group used. There must be a minimum distance of three or four (per Tcpch parameter) access slots from the uplink access slot in which the last preamble was transmitted depending on the CPCH/AICH transmission timing parameter.~~

b) ~~Increases the preamble transmission power with the specified offset ΔP. Power offset ΔP_0 s is used.~~

c) ~~Decrease the AP Retransmission Counter by one.~~

d) ~~If the AP Retransmission Counter < 0, the UE aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer.~~

8) ~~If the UE detects the AP-AICH_nak (negative acquisition indicator) corresponding to the selected signature in the downlink access slot corresponding to the selected uplink access slot, the UE aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer.~~

9) ~~Upon reception of AP-AICH_ack with matching signature, the access segment ends and the contention resolution segment begins. In this segment, the UE randomly selects a CD signature from the CD signature set~~

and also selects one CD access slot sub-channel from the CD sub-channel group supported in the cell and transmits a CD Preamble at the same power as the last AP, then waits for a CD/CA-ICH and the channel assignment (CA) (in case CA is active) message from the Node B. The slot selection procedure is as follows:

a) The next available slot when the PRACH and PCPCH scrambling code are not shared. Furthermore, the PCPCH AP preamble scrambling code and CD Preamble scrambling codes are different.

b) When the PRACH and PCPCH AP preamble scrambling code and CD preamble scrambling code are shared, the UE randomly selects one of the available access slots in the next 12 access slots. Number of CD sub-channels will be greater than 2.

10) If the UE does not receive a CD/CA-ICH in the designated slot, the UE aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer.

11) If the UE receives a CD/CA-ICH in the designated slot with a signature that does not match the signature used in the CD Preamble, the UE aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer.

12a) (In case CA is not Active) If the UE receives a CDI from the CD/CA-ICH with a matching signature, the UE transmits the power control preamble $\tau_{cd\text{-}p\text{-}pc\text{-}p}$ ms later as measured from initiation of the CD Preamble. The initial transmission power of the power control preamble shall be $\Delta P_{p\text{-}m}$ [dB] higher than the power of the CD preamble. The inner loop power control in the power control preamble is described in sub clause 5.1.3.3. The transmission of the message portion of the burst starts immediately after the power control preamble. Power control in the message part is described in sub clause 5.1.3.2.

12b) (In case CA is active) If the UE receives a CDI from the CD/CA-ICH with a matching signature and CA message that points out to one of the PCPCH's (mapping rule is in [5]) that were indicated to be free by the last received CSICH broadcast, the UE transmits the power control preamble $\tau_{cd\text{-}p\text{-}pc\text{-}p}$ ms later as measured from initiation of the CD Preamble. The initial transmission power of the power control preamble shall be $\Delta P_{p\text{-}m}$ [dB] higher than the power of the CD preamble. The inner loop power control in the power control preamble is described in sub clause 5.1.3.3. The transmission of the message portion of the burst starts immediately after the power control preamble. Power control in the message part is described in sub clause 5.1.3.2. If the CA message received points out the channel that was indicated to be busy on the last status information transmission received on the CSICH, the UE shall abort the access attempt and send a failure message to the MAC layer.

NOTE: If the $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ parameter indicates a zero length preamble, then there is no power control preamble and the message portion of the burst starts $\tau_{cd\text{-}p\text{-}pc\text{-}p}$ ms after the initiation of the CD Preamble. In this case the initial transmission power of the control part of the message part shall be $\Delta P_{p\text{-}m}$ [dB] higher than the power of the CD preamble. Power control in the message part is described in sub clause 5.1.3.2

13) The UE shall test the value of Start of Message Indicator received from DL-DPCCH for CPCH during the first $N_{Start\_Message}$ frames after Power Control preamble. Start of Message Indicator is a known sequence repeated on a frame by frame basis. The value of $N_{Start\_Message}$ shall be provided by the higher layers.

14) If the UE does not detect Start of Message Indicator in the first $N_{Start\_Message}$ frames of DL-DPCCH for CPCH after Power Control preamble, the UE aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer. Otherwise, UE continuously transmits the packet data.

15) During CPCH Packet Data transmission, the UE and UTRAN perform inner-loop power control on both the CPCH UL and the DPCCH DL, as described in sub clause 5.1.3.

16) After the first $N_{Start\_Message}$ frames after Power Control preamble, upon the detection of an Emergency Stop command sent by UTRAN, the UE halts CPCH UL transmission, aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer.

17) If the UE detects loss of DPCCH DL during transmission of the power control preamble or the packet data, the UE halts CPCH UL transmission, aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer.

18) The UE may send empty frames after the end of the packet to indicate the end of transmission. The number of the empty frames is set by higher layers.

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.214**	**CR**	**375**	⌘**rev**	**1**	⌘ Current version:	**6.5.0** ⌘

For ***HELP*** *on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects:	UICC apps⌘		ME	X	Radio Access Network	X	Core Network	

Title:	⌘	Feature Clean Up: Removal of "CPCH"
Source:	⌘	RAN WG1
Work item code:	⌘	TEI6
Date:	⌘	14/04/2005
Category:	⌘	**C**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
Rel-4	*(Release 4)*
Rel-5	*(Release 5)*
Rel-6	*(Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on Feature Clean-up to remove CPCH from Rel-5 onwards.
Summary of change:	⌘	Removal of the text related to CPCH is removed from the specifications. **Isolated impact analysis:** The CR has isolated impact as if only affects the feature CPCH itself by being removed and other features so that they cannot be used together with CPCH.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on feature removal would be violated.

Clauses affected:	⌘	3, 5.1.3, 5.2.3, 5.2.7, 5.2.8, 5.2.9, 6.2				
		Y	**N**			
Other specs affected:	⌘	**X**		Other core specifications	⌘	25.201, 25.211, 25.212, 25.213, 25.215, 25.301, 25.302, 25.303, 25.306, 25.321, 25.331, 25.101 25.401, 25.420, 25.423, 25.424, 25.425, 25.430, 25.433, 25.434, 25.435, 25.931
		X		Test specifications		34.121
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

How to create CRs using this form:

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2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

ACK	Acknowledgement
AICH	Acquisition Indicator Channel
ASC	Access Service Class
~~AP~~	~~Access Preamble~~
BCH	Broadcast Channel
~~CA~~	~~Channel Assignment~~
~~CCC~~	~~CPCH Control Command~~
CCPCH	Common Control Physical Channel
CCTrCH	Coded Composite Transport Channel
~~CD~~	~~Collision Detection~~
~~CPCH~~	~~Common Packet Channel~~
CPICH	Common Pilot Channel
CQI	Channel Quality Indicator
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
~~CSICH~~	~~CPCH Status Indicator Channel~~
DCH	Dedicated Channel
DL	Downlink
DPCCH	Dedicated Physical Control Channel
DPCH	Dedicated Physical Channel
DPDCH	Dedicated Physical Data Channel
DTX	Discontinuous Transmission
E-DCH	Enhanced Dedicated Channel
E-DPCCH	E-DCH Dedicated Physical Control Channel
E-DPDCH	E-DCH Dedicated Physical Data Channel
E-AGCH	E-DCH Absolute Grant Channel
E-HICH	E-DCH HARQ Acknowledgement Indicator Channel
E-RGCH	E-DCH Relative Grant Channel
F-DPCH	Fractional Dedicated Physical Channel
HSDPA	High Speed Downlink Packet Access
HS-DSCH	High Speed Downlink Shared Channel
HS-PDSCH	High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel
HS-SCCH	High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Control Channel
MICH	MBMS Indicator Channel
NACK	Negative Acknowledgement
P-CCPCH	Primary Common Control Physical Channel
PCA	Power Control Algorithm
~~PCPCH~~	~~Physical Common Packet Channel~~
PDSCH	Physical Downlink Shared Channel
PICH	Paging Indicator Channel
PRACH	Physical Random Access Channel
RACH	Random Access Channel
RL	Radio Link
RPL	Recovery Period Length
RSCP	Received Signal Code Power
S-CCPCH	Secondary Common Control Physical Channel
SCH	Synchronisation Channel
SFN	System Frame Number
SIR	Signal-to-Interference Ratio
SNIR	Signal to Noise Interference Ratio
SSDT	Site Selection Diversity TPC
TFC	Transport Format Combination
TPC	Transmit Power Control
TrCH	Transport Channel
TTI	Transmission Time Interval
UE	User Equipment
UL	Uplink
UTRAN	UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network

----- Change of Section ----

5.1.3 VoidPCPCH

5.1.3.1 General

The power control during the CPCH access procedure is described in clause 6.2. The inner loop power control for the PCPCH is described in the following sub-clauses.

5.1.3.2 Power control in the message part

The uplink transmit power control procedure simultaneously controls the power of a PCPCH control part and its corresponding PCPCH data part. The relative transmit power offset between the PCPCH control part and the PCPCH data part is determined by the network and is computed according to sub-clause 5.1.2.5 using the gain factors signalled to the UE using higher layer signalling, with the difference that:

- β_c is the gain factor for the PCPCH control part (similar to DPCCH);
- β_d is the gain factor for the PCPCH data part (similar to DPDCH).

The gain factors are applied as shown in sub clause 4.2.3.2 of [3].

The operation of the inner power control loop adjusts the power of the PCPCH control part and PCPCH data part by the same amount, provided there are no changes in gain factors.

Any change in the uplink PCPCH control part transmit power shall take place immediately before the start of the pilot field on the control part of the message part. The change in PCPCH control part power with respect to its value in the previous slot is derived by the UE and is denoted by $\Delta_{PCPCH-CP}$ (in dB).

During the operation of the uplink power control procedure the UE transmit power shall not exceed a maximum allowed value which is the lower out of the maximum output power of the terminal power class and a value which may be set by higher layer signalling.

Uplink power control shall be performed while the UE transmit power is below the maximum allowed output power.

The provisions for power control at the maximum allowed value and below the required minimum output power (as defined in [7]) are described in sub-clause 5.1.2.6.

The uplink inner-loop power control adjusts the UE transmit power in order to keep the received uplink signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) at a given SIR target, SIR_{target}, which is set by the higher layer outer loop.

The network should estimate the signal-to-interference ratio SIR_{est} of the received PCPCH . The network should then generate TPC commands and transmit the commands once per slot according to the following rule: if $SIR_{est} > SIR_{target}$ then the TPC command to transmit is "0", while if $SIR_{est} < SIR_{target}$ then the TPC command to transmit is "1".

The UE derives a TPC command, TPC_cmd, for each slot. Two algorithms shall be supported by the UE for deriving a TPC_cmd. Which of these two algorithms is used is determined by a higher-layer parameter, "PowerControlAlgorithm", and is under the control of the UTRAN. If "PowerControlAlgorithm" indicates "algorithm1", then the layer 1 parameter PCA shall take the value 1 and if "PowerControlAlgorithm" indicates "algorithm2" then PCA shall take the value 2.

If PCA has the value 1, Algorithm 1, described in subclause 5.1.2.2.2, shall be used for processing TPC commands.

If PCA has the value 2, Algorithm 2, described in subclause 5.1.2.2.3, shall be used for processing TPC commands.

The step size Δ_{TPC} is a layer 1 parameter which is derived from the higher-layer parameter "TPC-StepSize" which is under the control of the UTRAN. If "TPC-StepSize" has the value "dB1", then the layer 1 parameter Δ_{TPC} shall take the value 1 dB and if "TPC-StepSize" has the value "dB2", then Δ_{TPC} shall take the value 2 dB.

After deriving the TPC command TPC_cmd using one of the two supported algorithms, the UE shall adjust the transmit power of the uplink PCPCH control part with a step of $\Delta_{PCPCH-CP}$ (in dB) which is given by:

$$\Delta_{PCPCH-CP} = \Delta_{TPC} \times TPC\_cmd$$

5.1.3.3 Power control in the power control preamble

A PCPCH power control preamble is a period when both the UL PCPCH control part and the associated DL DPCCH are transmitted prior to the start of the uplink PCPCH data part.

The length of the power control preamble is a higher layer parameter, $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ (see section 6.2), and can take the value 0 slots or 8 slots. The uplink PCPCH data part shall not commence before the end of the power control preamble.

If $L_{pc\text{-}preamble} > 0$, the details of power control used during the power control preamble differ from the ordinary power control which is used afterwards. After the first slot of the power control preamble the change in uplink PCPCH control part transmit power shall initially be given by:

$$\Delta_{PCPCH\text{-}CP} = \Delta_{TPC\text{-}init} \times TPC\_cmd$$

If the value of PCA is 1 then $\Delta_{TPC\text{-}init}$ is equal to the minimum value out of 3 dB and $2\Delta_{TPC}$.

If the value of PCA is 2 then $\Delta_{TPC\text{-}init}$ is equal to 2dB.

TPC_cmd is derived according to algorithm 1 as described in sub clause 5.1.2.2.2, regardless of the value of PCA.

Power control as defined for the message part (see sub-clause 5.1.3.2), with the power control algorithm determined by the value of PCA and step size Δ_{TPC}, shall be used as soon as the sign of TPC_cmd reverses for the first time, or at the end of the power control preamble if the power control preamble ends first.

----- Change of Section ----

5.2.3 VoidDL-DPCCH for CPCH

5.2.3.1 UE behaviour

The UE shall generate TPC commands to control the network transmit power and send them in the TPC field of the uplink DPCCH. The UE shall send a unique TPC command in each slot as in the DPCCH/DPDCH case for DPC_MODE=0.

The TPC commands setting may be based on the example provided in Annex B.2 for the DPCCH/DPDCH. However in the DL-DPCCH for CPCH case, the setting of the SIR_target by the outer loop power control is based on a DL-DPCCH for CPCH BER target provided by the UTRAN rather than a TrCH BLER. Also there is no soft handover, neither SSDT, used in combination with the CPCH.

The UE shall not make any assumptions on how the downlink power is set by UTRAN, in order to not prohibit usage of other UTRAN power control algorithms than what is defined in sub-clause 5.2.1.2.2.

5.2.3.2 UTRAN behaviour

The relative transmit power offsets between the different DPCCH fields (TPC and pilot) and CCC field is determined by the network. The power of CCC field in DL DPCCH for CPCH is the same as the power of the pilot field.

The TPC field of the DPCCH is offset relative to the pilot by PO2dB. This power offsets may vary in time. The method for controlling the power offset within UTRAN is specified in [6]

The UTRAN behaviour for the power control is left open to the implementation. As an example it may be based on the UTRAN behaviour for the DPCCH/DPDCH as specified in sub-clause 5.2.1.2.2, with the following exceptions : DPC_MODE should be set to 0 as there is no DPC_MODE parameter for CPCH and there is no support of Site selection diversity power control for the DL-DPCCH for CPCH as Soft handover is not applicable to the CPCH.

----- Change of Section ----

5.2.7 VoidCSICH

The UE is informed about the relative transmit power of the CSICH (measured as the power per transmitted status indicator) compared to the primary CPICH transmit power by the higher layers.

5.2.8 VoidAP-AICH

The UE is informed about the relative transmit power of the AP-AICH (measured as the power per transmitted acquisition indicator) compared to the primary CPICH transmit power by the higher layers.

5.2.9 VoidCA/CD-ICH

The UE is informed about the relative transmit power of the CA/CD-ICH (measured as the power per transmitted acquisition indicator) compared to the primary CPICH transmit power by the higher layers.

----- Change of Section ----

6.2 VoidCPCH Access Procedures

For each CPCH physical channel in a CPCH set allocated to a cell the following physical layer parameters are included in the System Information message: L1 shall receive the following information from the higher layers (RRC).

- UL Access Preamble (AP) scrambling code.
- UL Access Preamble signature set.
- The Access preamble slot sub-channels group.
- AP- AICH preamble channelization code.
- UL Collision Detection(CD) preamble scrambling code.
- CD Preamble signature set.
- CD preamble slot sub-channels group.
- CD-AICH preamble channelization code.
- CPCH UL scrambling code.
- DPCCH DL channelization code.([512] chip).

NOTE: There may be some overlap between the AP signature set and CD signature set if they correspond to the same scrambling code.

The following physical layer parameters are received from the RRC layer:

1) N_AP_retrans_max = Maximum Number of allowed consecutive access attempts (retransmitted preambles) if there is no AICH response. This is a CPCH parameter and is equivalent to Preamble Retrans Max in RACH.

2) P_{RACH} = P_{CPCH} = Initial open loop power level for the first CPCH access preamble sent by the UE.

   - [RACH/CPCH parameter].

3) ΔP_0 = Power step size for each successive CPCH access preamble.

   - [RACH/CPCH parameter].

4) $\Delta P_{p-m} = P_{message-control} - P_{cd}$, measured in dB. This is the power offset between the transmit power of the CD preamble and the initial transmit power of the CPCH power control preamble (or the control part of the CPCH message part if the power control preamble length is 0 slots).

 - [CPCH parameter]

5) T_{cpch} = CPCH transmission timing parameter: This parameter is identical to PRACH/AICH transmission timing parameter.

 - [RACH/CPCH parameter].

6) $L_{pc-preamble}$ = Length of power control preamble (0 or 8 slots).

 - [CPCH parameter].

7) $N_{Start\_Message}$ = Number of frames for the transmission of Start of Message Indicator in DL-DPCCH for CPCH.

8) The set of Transport Format parameters. This includes a Transport Format to PCPCH mapping table.

L1 shall receive the following information from MAC prior to packet transmission:

1) Transport Format of the message part.

2) The data to be transmitted is delivered to L1 once every TTI until the data buffer is empty.

The overall CPCH -access procedure consists of two parts:

1) Upon receipt of a Status-REQ message from the MAC layer, the UE shall start monitoring the CSICH to determine the availability of the transport formats in the transport format subset included in the Status-REQ message. UTRAN transmits availability of each PCPCH or maximum available data rate with availability of each PCPCH over the CSICH in case CA is active. Upper layers will supply the UE with information to map the transport formats to the PCPCHs. The UE shall send a Status-CNF message to the MAC layer containing the transport format subset listing the transport formats of the requested subset which are currently indicated as "available".

The actual access procedure is then:

2) Upon receipt of the Access-REQ message from the MAC layer, which contains an identified transport format from the available ones ,the following sequence of events occur. The use of step 2a or 2b depends on whether availability of each PCPCH or the Maximum available data rate along with the availability of each PCPCH is transmitted over CSICH. Note that in the first case, each access resource combination (AP signatures and access subchannel group) maps to each PCPCH resource and in the second case each access resource combination maps to each data rate.

2a) (In case CA is not Active) The UE shall test the value(s) of the most recent transmission of the CSICH Status Indicator(s) corresponding to the PCPCH channel(s) for the identified transport format included in the Access-REQ message. If this indicates that no channel is 'available' the UE shall abort the access attempt and send a failure message to the MAC layer. The UE shall also retain the availability status of the each PCPCH for further verification in a later phase.

2b) (In case CA is active) The CSICH Status Indicators indicate the maximum available data rate along with individual PCPCH availability. The UE shall test the value of the most recent transmission of the Status Indicator(s). If this indicates that the maximum available data rate is less than the requested data rate, the UE shall abort the access attempt and send a failure message to the MAC layer. The PHY provides the availability information to the MAC. The UE shall also retain the availability status of the each PCPCH for further channel assignment message verification in a later phase in case of success.

3) The UE sets the preamble transmit power to the value $P_{CPCH\_}$ which is supplied by the MAC layer for initial power level for this CPCH access attempt.

4) The UE sets the AP Retransmission Counter to N_AP_Retrans_Max.

5a) In the case CA is not active, the uplink access slot and signature to be used for the CPCH-AP transmission are selected in the following steps:

a) The UE selects randomly one PCPCH from the set of available PCPCH channel(s) as indicated on the CSICH and supporting the identified transport format included in the Access-REQ message. The random function shall be such that each of the allowed selections is chosen with equal probability.

b) The UE randomly selects a CPCH-AP signature from the set of available signatures in the access resource combination corresponding to the selected PCPCH in step a). The random function shall be such that each of the allowed selections is chosen with equal probability.

c) Using the AP access slot sub-channel group of the access resource combination corresponding to selected PCPCH in step a), the UE derives the available CPCH-AP access slots with the help of subclauses 6.1.1. and 6.1.2. The UE randomly selects one uplink access slot from the derived available CPCH-AP access slots. If there is no access slot available in the selected set, the UE randomly selects one uplink access slot corresponding to the selected CPCH sub-channel group from the next access slot set. The random function shall be such that each of the allowed selections is chosen with equal probability.

5b) In the case CA is active, the uplink access slot and signature to be used for the CPCH-AP transmission are selected in the following steps:

a) The UE randomly selects a CPCH-AP signature from the set of available signatures in the access resource combination corresponding to the transport format identified in the Access-REQ message. The random function shall be such that each of the allowed selections is chosen with equal probability.

b) Using the AP access slot sub-channel group of the access resource combination corresponding to the transport format identified in the Access-REQ message, the UE derives the available CPCH-AP access slots with the help of subclauses 6.1.1 and 6.1.2. The UE randomly selects one uplink access slot from the derived available CPCH-AP access slots. If there is no access slot available in the selected set, the UE randomly selects one uplink access slot corresponding to the selected CPCH sub-channel group from the next access slot set. The random function shall be such that each of the allowed selections is chosen with equal probability.

6) The UE transmits the AP using the selected uplink access slot and signature, and MAC supplied initial preamble transmission power. The following sequence of events occur based on whether availability of each PCPCH or the Maximum available data rate along with the availability of each PCPCH is transmitted over CSICH.

6a) (In case CA is not Active) The UE shall test the value of the most recent transmission of the Status Indicator corresponding to the identified CPCH transport channel immediately before AP transmission. If this indicates that the channel is 'not available' the UE shall abort the access attempt and send a failure message to the MAC layer. Otherwise the UE transmits the AP using the UE selected uplink signature and access slot, and the initial preamble transmission power from step 3, above.

6b) (In case CA is active) The Status Indicator indicates the maximum available data rate as well as the availability of each PCPCH. The UE shall test the value of the Status Indicator. If this indicates that the maximum available data rate is less than the requested data rate, the UE shall abort the access attempt and send a failure message to the MAC layer. Otherwise the UE shall transmit the AP using the UE selected uplink access slot, the MAC supplied signature and initial preamble transmission power from step 3, above.

7) If the UE does not detect the positive or negative acquisition indicator corresponding to the selected signature in the downlink access slot corresponding to the selected uplink access slot, the UE shall test the value of the most recent transmission of the Status Indicator corresponding to the selected PCPCH immediately before AP transmission. If this indicates that the PCPCH is 'not available' the UE shall abort the access attempt and send a failure message to the MAC layer. Otherwise the following steps shall be executed:

a) Select the next available access slot in the sub-channel group used. There must be a minimum distance of three or four (per Tcpch parameter) access slots from the uplink access slot in which the last preamble was transmitted depending on the CPCH/AICH transmission timing parameter.

b) Increases the preamble transmission power with the specified offset ΔP. Power offset ΔP_0-s is used.

c) Decrease the AP Retransmission Counter by one.

d) If the AP Retransmission Counter < 0, the UE aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer.

8) If the UE detects the AP-AICH_nak (negative acquisition indicator) corresponding to the selected signature in the downlink access slot corresponding to the selected uplink access slot, the UE aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer.

9) Upon reception of AP-AICH_ack with matching signature, the access segment ends and the contention resolution segment begins. In this segment, the UE randomly selects a CD signature from the CD signature set and also selects one CD access slot sub-channel from the CD sub-channel group supported in the cell and transmits a CD Preamble at the same power as the last AP, then waits for a CD/CA-ICH and the channel assignment (CA) (in case CA is active) message from the Node B. The slot selection procedure is as follows:

   a) The next available slot when the PRACH and PCPCH scrambling code are not shared. Furthermore, the PCPCH AP preamble scrambling code and CD Preamble scrambling codes are different.

   b) When the PRACH and PCPCH AP preamble scrambling code and CD preamble scrambling code are shared, the UE randomly selects one of the available access slots in the next 12 access slots. Number of CD sub-channels will be greater than 2.

10) If the UE does not receive a CD/CA-ICH in the designated slot, the UE aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer.

11) If the UE receives a CD/CA-ICH in the designated slot with a signature that does not match the signature used in the CD Preamble, the UE aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer.

12a) (In case CA is not Active) If the UE receives a CDI from the CD/CA-ICH with a matching signature, the UE transmits the power control preamble $\tau_{cd-p-pc-p}$ ms later as measured from initiation of the CD Preamble. The initial transmission power of the power control preamble shall be ΔP_{p-m} [dB] higher than the power of the CD preamble. The inner loop power control in the power control preamble is described in sub clause 5.1.3.3. The transmission of the message portion of the burst starts immediately after the power control preamble. Power control in the message part is described in sub clause 5.1.3.2.

12b) (In case CA is active) If the UE receives a CDI from the CD/CA-ICH with a matching signature and CA message that points out to one of the PCPCH's (mapping rule is in [5]) that were indicated to be free by the last received CSICH broadcast, the UE transmits the power control preamble $\tau_{cd-p-pc-p}$ ms later as measured from initiation of the CD Preamble. The initial transmission power of the power control preamble shall be ΔP_{p-m} [dB] higher than the power of the CD preamble. The inner loop power control in the power control preamble is described in sub clause 5.1.3.3. The transmission of the message portion of the burst starts immediately after the power control preamble. Power control in the message part is described in sub clause 5.1.3.2. If the CA message received points out the channel that was indicated to be busy on the last status information transmission received on the CSICH, the UE shall abort the access attempt and send a failure message to the MAC layer.

NOTE: If the $L_{pc-preamble}$ parameter indicates a zero length preamble, then there is no power control preamble and the message portion of the burst starts $\tau_{cd-p-pc-p}$ ms after the initiation of the CD Preamble. In this case the initial transmission power of the control part of the message part shall be ΔP_{p-m} [dB] higher than the power of the CD preamble. Power control in the message part is described in sub clause 5.1.3.2

13) The UE shall test the value of Start of Message Indicator received from DL-DPCCH for CPCH during the first $N_{Start\_Message}$ frames after Power Control preamble. Start of Message Indicator is a known sequence repeated on a frame by frame basis. The value of $N_{Start\_Message}$ shall be provided by the higher layers.

14) If the UE does not detect Start of Message Indicator in the first $N_{Start\_Message}$ frames of DL-DPCCH for CPCH after Power Control preamble, the UE aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer. Otherwise, UE continuously transmits the packet data.

15) During CPCH Packet Data transmission, the UE and UTRAN perform inner-loop power control on both the CPCH UL and the DPCCH DL, as described in sub clause 5.1.3.

16) After the first $N_{Start\_Message}$ frames after Power Control preamble, upon the detection of an Emergency Stop command sent by UTRAN, the UE halts CPCH UL transmission, aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer.

17) If the UE detects loss of DPCCH DL during transmission of the power control preamble or the packet data, the UE halts CPCH UL transmission, aborts the access attempt and sends a failure message to the MAC layer.

18)The UE may send empty frames after the end of the packet to indicate the end of transmission. The number of the empty frames is set by higher layers.

Tdoc ⌘R1-050568

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.215**	**CR**	**160**	⌘ **rev**	**-**	⌘ Current version: **5.6.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Feature Clean Up: Removal of "CPCH"	
Source:	⌘	RAN WG1	
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5	***Date:*** ⌘ 20/04/2005
Category:	⌘	**C**	***Release:*** ⌘ Rel-5
		Use one of the following categories: ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.	*Use one of the following releases:* *2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on Feature Clean-up to remove CPCH from Rel-5 onwards.
Summary of change:	⌘	Removal of the text related to PCPCH access is removed from the specifications. **Isolated impact analysis:** The CR has isolated impact as if only affects the feature CPCH itself by being removed and other features so that they cannot be used together with CPCH.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	RAN#27 decision on feature removal would be violated.

Clauses affected:	⌘	5.2.10, 5.2.12, 5.2.13			
		Y	**N**		
Other specs	⌘	**X**		Other core specifications	⌘ 25.201, 25.211, 25.212, 25.213, 25.214, 25.301, 25.302, 25.303, 25.306, 25.321, 25.331, 25.101 25.401, 25.420, 25.423, 25.424, 25.425, 25.430, 25.433, 25.434, 25.435, 25.931
affected:		**X**		Test specifications	34.121
			X	O&M Specifications	
Other comments:	⌘				

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2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

5.2.10 PRACH/PCPCH Propagation delay

Definition	Propagation delay is defined as one-way propagation delay as measured during either PRACH or PCPCH access: PRACH : Propagation delay = (T_{RX} – T_{TX} – 2560)/2, where: T_{TX} = The transmission time of AICH access slot (n-2-AICH transmission timing), where 0≤(n-2-AICH Transmission Timing)≤14 and AICH_Transmission_Timing can have values 0 or 1. The reference point for T_{TX} shall be the Tx antenna connector. T_{RX} = The time of reception of the beginning (the first detected path, in time) of the PRACH message from the UE at PRACH access slot n. The reference point for T_{RX} shall be the Rx antenna connector. PCPCH: Propagation delay = (T_{RX} – T_{TX} – ($L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ +1)*2560– (k-1)*38400)/2, where T_{TX} = The transmission time of CD-ICH at access slot (n-2-T_{cpch}), where 0≤(n-2-T_{cpch})≤14 and T_{cpch} can have values 0 or 1. The reference point for T_{TX} shall be the Tx antenna connector. T_{RX} = The time of reception of the first chip (the first detected path, in time) of the kth frame of the PCPCH message from the UE, where k ∈{1, 2,…, N_Max_frames}. The reference point for T_{RX} shall be the Rx antenna connector. N_max_frames is a higher layer parameter and defines the maximum length of the PCPCH message. The PCPCH message begins at uplink access slot (n+$L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$/2), where 0≤(n + $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ /2)≤14 and where $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ can have values 0 or 8.

5.2.12 VoidDetected PCPCH access preambles

Definition	The detected PCPCH access preambles measurement is defined as the total number of detected access preambles per access frame on the PCPCHs belonging to a CPCH set.

5.2.13 VoidAcknowledged PCPCH access preambles

Definition	The Acknowledged PCPCH access preambles measurement is defined as the total number of acknowledged PCPCH access preambles per access frame on the PCPCHs belonging to a SF. This is equivalent to the number of positive acquisition indicators transmitted for a SF per access frame per AP-AICH.

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.215**	**CR 161**	⌘ **rev**	**-**	⌘ Current version:	**6.2.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects:	UICC apps⌘ [ ]	ME [X]	Radio Access Network [X]	Core Network [ ]

Title: ⌘	Feature Clean Up: Removal of “CPCH”		
Source: ⌘	RAN WG1		
Work item code: ⌘	TEI6	***Date:*** ⌘	20/04/2005
Category: ⌘	**C**	***Release:*** ⌘	Rel-6
	Use one of the following categories: ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.		*Use one of the following releases:* *2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)*

Reason for change: ⌘	RAN#27 decision on Feature Clean-up to remove CPCH from Rel-5 onwards.
Summary of change: ⌘	Removal of PCPCH access is removed from the specifications. **Isolated impact analysis:** The CR has isolated impact as if only affects the feature CPCH itself by being removed and other features so that they cannot be used together with CPCH.
Consequences if not approved: ⌘	RAN#27 decision on feature removal would be violated.

Clauses affected: ⌘	5.2.10, 5.2.12, 5.2.13			
	Y	**N**		
Other specs ⌘	**X**		Other core specifications ⌘	25.201, 25.211, 25.212, 25.213, 25.214, 25.301, 25.302, 25.303, 25.306, 25.321, 25.331, 25.101 25.401, 25.420, 25.423, 25.424, 25.425, 25.430, 25.433, 25.434, 25.435, 25.931
affected:	**X**		Test specifications	34.121
		X	O&M Specifications	
Other comments: ⌘				

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.
2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.
3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

5.2.10 PRACH/PCPCH Propagation delay

Definition	Propagation delay is defined as one-way propagation delay as measured during either PRACH or PCPCH access: PRACH : Propagation delay = $(T_{RX} – T_{TX} – 2560)/2$, where: T_{TX} = The transmission time of AICH access slot (n-2-AICH transmission timing), where 0≤(n-2-AICH Transmission Timing)≤14 and AICH_Transmission_Timing can have values 0 or 1. The reference point for T_{TX} shall be the Tx antenna connector. T_{RX} = The time of reception of the beginning (the first detected path, in time) of the PRACH message from the UE at PRACH access slot n. The reference point for T_{RX} shall be the Rx antenna connector. PCPCH: Propagation delay = $(T_{RX} – T_{TX} – (L_{pc\text{-}preamble} +1)*2560 – (k-1)*38400)/2$, where T_{TX} = The transmission time of CD-ICH at access slot (n-2-T_{cpch}), where 0≤(n-2-T_{cpch})≤14 and T_{cpch} can have values 0 or 1. The reference point for T_{TX} shall be the Tx antenna connector. T_{RX} = The time of reception of the first chip (the first detected path, in time) of the kth frame of the PCPCH message from the UE, where k ∈{1, 2,…, N_Max_frames}. The reference point for T_{RX} shall be the Rx antenna connector. N_max_frames is a higher layer parameter and defines the maximum length of the PCPCH message. The PCPCH message begins at uplink access slot (n+$L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$/2), where 0≤(n + $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ /2)≤14 and where $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ can have values 0 or 8.

5.2.12 VoidDetected PCPCH access preambles

Definition	The detected PCPCH access preambles measurement is defined as the total number of detected access preambles per access frame on the PCPCHs belonging to a CPCH set.

5.2.13 VoidAcknowledged PCPCH access preambles

Definition	The Acknowledged PCPCH access preambles measurement is defined as the total number of acknowledged PCPCH access preambles per access frame on the PCPCHs belonging to a SF. This is equivalent to the number of positive acquisition indicators transmitted for a SF per access frame per AP-AICH.