

Agenda item:

Source: Ericsson
Title: CR 25.214-013r1: Setting of beta values for multi-code
Document for: Decision

1 Introduction

In 25.214 the setting of the β -values, when it is calculated, is only relevant when one code is transmitted. Therefore this contribution is proposing a calculation that also works when the number of physical channels in the reference TFC and the targeted TFC is different.

2 Proposal

In 25.214, paragraph 5.1.2.4.3 the variable on which the offset amplitude between DPDCH and DPCCH is based is given as

$$A_j = \frac{\mathbf{b}_{d,ref}}{\mathbf{b}_{c,ref}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{K_j}{K_{ref}}}$$

but when the number of physical channel varies between the reference channel and the actual channel this must of course be taken into account when calculating the parameter. Defining L_{ref} as the number of DPDCHs used for the reference TFC and L_j as the number of DPDCHs used for the TFC in the j :th radio frame, the parameter A_j shall be defined as below.

$$A_j = \frac{\mathbf{b}_{d,ref}}{\mathbf{b}_{c,ref}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{L_{ref}}{L_j}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{K_j}{K_{ref}}}$$

In this proposal is also added a note so that the calculated \mathbf{b} -value never can be equal to 0.

Revision information

In revision 1 of the CR, the following things have been fixed:

- Changed terminology "TFC in j :th frame" to " j :th TFC".
- Updated the heading of the CR

Combinations of the two above methods may be used to associate \mathbf{b}_c and \mathbf{b}_d values to all TFCs in the TFCS. The two methods are described in sections 5.1.2.4.2 and 5.1.2.4.3 respectively. Several reference TFCs may be signalled from higher layers.

The gain factors may vary on radio frame basis depending on the current TFC used. Further, the setting of gain factors is independent of the inner loop power control. This means that at the start of a frame, the gain factors are determined and the inner loop power control step is applied on top of that.

Appropriate scaling of the output power shall be performed by the UE, so that the output DPCCH power follows the inner loop power control with power steps of $\pm\Delta_{\text{TFC}}$ dB.

5.1.2.4.2 Signalled gain factors

When the gain factors \mathbf{b}_c and \mathbf{b}_d are signalled by higher layers for a certain TFC, the signalled values are used directly for weighting of DPCCH and DPDCH(s).

5.1.2.4.3 Computed gain factors

The gain factors \mathbf{b}_c and \mathbf{b}_d may also be computed for certain TFCs, based on the signalled settings for a reference TFC.

Let $\mathbf{b}_{c,ref}$ and $\mathbf{b}_{d,ref}$ denote the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC. Further, let $\mathbf{b}_{c,j}$ and $\mathbf{b}_{d,j}$ denote the gain factors used for the j :th TFC in the j :th radio frame. Also let L_{ref} denote the number of DPDCHs used for the reference TFC and L_j denote the number of DPDCHs used for the j :th TFC.

Define the variable

$$K_{ref} = \sum_i RM_i \cdot N_i ,$$

where RM_i is the semi-static rate matching attribute for transport channel i (defined in TS 25.212 section 4.2.7), N_i is the number of bits output from the radio frame segmentation block for transport channel i (defined in TS 25.212 section 4.2.6.1), and the sum is taken over all the transport channels i in the reference TFC.

Similarly, define the variable

$$K_j = \sum_i RM_i \cdot N_i ,$$

where the sum is taken over all the transport channels i in the j :th TFC used in the j :th frame.

The variable A_j is then computed as:

$$A_j = \frac{\mathbf{b}_{d,ref}}{\mathbf{b}_{c,ref}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{L_{ref}}{L_j}} \sqrt{\frac{K_j}{K_{ref}}}$$

The gain factors for the j :th TFC in the j :th radio frame are then computed as follows:

If $A_j > 1$, then $\mathbf{b}_{d,j} = 1.0$ and $\mathbf{b}_{c,j} = \lfloor 1/A_j \rfloor$, where $\lfloor \bullet \rfloor$ means rounding to closest lower quantized β -value. Since $\mathbf{b}_{c,j}$ may not be set to zero, if the above rounding results in a zero value, $\mathbf{b}_{c,j}$ shall be set to the lowest quantized amplitude ratio of 0.0667 as specified in TS 25.213.

If $A_j \leq 1$, then $\mathbf{b}_{d,j} = \lceil A_j \rceil$ and $\mathbf{b}_{c,j} = 1.0$, where $\lceil \bullet \rceil$ means rounding to closest higher quantized β -value.

The quantized β -values is defined in TS 25.213 section 4.2.1, table 1.