

**3GPP TSG-RAN Working Group 1 Meeting No. 7
August 30 – September 3 1999, Hanover, Germany**

Agenda Item:

Source: Siemens AG

Title: **TDD - Physical Channel Definitions and mapping of Transport Channels onto CCTrCH in TS25.221 - revised**

Document for: Decision

Introduction

WG2 has approved definitions how to configure physical channels in TDD at WG2 meeting #6 [TDoc R2-99865]. According to these definitions this document proposes some additional clarifications in the specification text for TS25.221 in order to avoid inconsistencies in the different Working Groups. Moreover, in this updated version of Tdoc R1-99b66 some minor editorial changes and a section dealing with the allowed combinations of different CCTrCH according to the respective chapter for FDD has been included.

TS 25.221 V1.2.1 (1999-07)

Technical Specification

**3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP);
Technical Specification Group (TSG)
Radio Access Network (RAN);
Working Group 1 (WG1);
Physical channels and mapping of transport channels
onto physical channels (TDD)**



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Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3GPP.

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1 Scope

[This specification describes the characteristics of the physical channels and the mapping of the transport channels to physical channels in the TDD mode of UTRA.](#)

2 References

[The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.](#)

[<Editor's Note: Relevant references should be discussed>](#)

- [1] [TS 25.201: "Physical layer - general description"](#)
- [2] [TS S1.02: "UE physical layer capabilities"](#)
- [3] [TS 25.211: "Physical channels and mapping of transport channels onto physical channels \(FDD\)"](#)
- [4] [TS 25.212: "Multiplexing and channel coding \(FDD\)"](#)
- [5] [TS 25.213: "Spreading and modulation \(FDD\)"](#)
- [6] [TS 25.214: "Physical layer proce](#)
- [7] [TS 25.222: "Multiplexing and channel coding \(TDD\)"](#)
- [8] [TS 25.223: "Spreading and modulation \(TDD\)"](#)
- [9] [TS 25.224: "Physical layer procedures \(TDD\)"](#)
- [10] [TS 25.231: "Measurements"](#)
- [11] [TS 25.301: "Radio Interface Protocol Architecture"](#)
- [12] [TS 25.302: "Services Provided by the Physical Layer"](#)
- [13] [TS 25.401: "UTRAN Overall Description"](#)

3 Definitions and abbreviations

BCH	Broadcast Channel
CCPCH	Common Control Physical Channel
CCTrCH	Coded Composite Transport Channel
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access

DPCH	Dedicated Physical Channel
DSCH	Downlink Shared Channel
FACH	Forward Access Channel
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
FEC	Forward Error Correction
GP	Guard Period
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communication
NRT	Non-Real Time
ODCH	ODMA Dedicated Transport Channel
ODMA	Opportunity Driven Multiple Access
ORACH	ODMA Random Access Channel
<u>OVSF</u>	<u>Orthogonal Variable Spreading Factor</u>
PCH	Paging Channel
PDSCH	Physical Downlink Shared Channel
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PRACH	Physical Random Access Channel
PSCH	Physical Synchronisation Channel
PUSCH	Physical Uplink Shared Channel
RACH	Random Access Channel
RLC	Radio Link Control
<u>RF</u>	<u>Radio Frame</u>
RT	Real Time
<u>RU</u>	<u>Resource Unit</u>
SACCH	Slow Associated Control Channel
SCH	Synchronisation Channel
SDCCH	Stand-alone Dedicated Control Channel
TCH	Traffic Channel
TDD	Time Division Duplex
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
USCH	Uplink Shared Channel

4 Transport channels

4.1 Transport channels

<Note: The following Transport Channel definitions should finally be included in WG2 specification documents. Thus as soon as the WG2 specification is updated accordingly the following definitions shall be removed and shall be replaced by a reference to WG2 specifications.>

The chapter describes transport channels that are required for data transfer. Transport channels are the services offered by layer 1 to the higher layers. A general classification of transport channels is into two groups:

- common channels (where there is a need for in-band identification of the UEs when particular UEs are addressed) and
- dedicated channels (where the UEs are identified by the physical channel, i.e. code , time slot and frequency)

4.1.1 Dedicated transport channels

The Dedicated Channel (DCH) is a up- or down-link transport channel that is used to carry user or control information between the network and a mobile station.

Two types of dedicated transport channels have been identified:

1. Dedicated Channel (DCH) characterized by:

- Existing in uplink or downlink
- possibility to use beam forming,
- possibility to change rate fast (each 10ms),
- possibility to use timing advance
- enhanced power control and
- inherent addressing of UEs.

2. ODMA Dedicated Transport Channel (ODCH) characterized by:

- possibility to use beam forming,
- possibility to change rate fast(each 10ms),
- closed loop power control
- closed loop timing advance control,
- temporary addressing of UEs.

4.1.24.1.2 Common transport channels

Common transport channels are:

1. Broadcast Channel (BCH) characterized by:

- existence in downlink only,
- low fixed bit rate and
- requirement to be broadcast in the entire coverage area of the cell.

The Broadcast Channel (BCH) is a downlink transport channel that is used to broadcast system- and cell-specific information.

2. Paging Channel (PCH) characterized by:

- existence in downlink only,

- possibility for sleep mode procedures and
- requirement to be broadcast in the entire coverage area of the cell.

The Paging Channel (PCH) is a downlink transport channel that is used to carry control information to a mobile station when the system does not know the location cell of the mobile station.

3. Forward Access Channel(s) (FACH) characterized by:

- existence in downlink only,
- possibility to use beam forming,
- possibility to use slow power control,
- possibility to change rate fast (each 10ms),
- lack of fast power control and
- requirement for in-band identification of UEs.

The Forward Access Channel (FACH) is a downlink transport channel that is used to carry control information to a mobile station when the system knows the location cell of the mobile station. The FACH may also carry short user packets.

4. Random Access Channel(s) (RACH) characterized by:

- existence in uplink only,
- limited data field.
- collision risk,
- open loop power control,
- requirement for in-band identification of the UEs.
- no timing advance control

The Random Access Channel (RACH) is an up link transport channel that is used to carry control information from mobile station. The RACH may also carry short user packets.

5. ODMA Random Access Channel (ORACH) characterized by:

- existence in relay links,
- collision risk,
- open loop power control,
- no timing advance control and
- requirement for in-band identification of the UEs.

6. Synchronisation Channel (SCH) characterized by:

- existence in downlink only,
- low fixed bit rate and
- requirement to be broadcast in the entire coverage area of the cell.

7. Uplink Shared Channel (USCH) characterised by:

- Existence in TDD only
- Existence in uplink only
- Possibility to use beam forming
- Possibility to use power control

- Possibility to use timing advance
- Always associated with another channel (DCH or FACH)

8. Downlink Shared Channel (DSCH) characterised by:

- Existence in downlink only
- Possibility to use beam forming
- Possibility to use slow power control
- Possibility to use fast power control, when associated with dedicated channel(s)
- Possibility to be broadcast in the entire cell
- Always associated with another channel (DCH or FACH)

5 Physical channels

All physical channels take three-layer structure of superframes, radio frames, and timeslots. Depending on the resource allocation, the configuration of radio frames or timeslots becomes different. All physical channels need guard symbols in every timeslot. The time slots are used in the sense of a TDMA component to separate different user signals in the time and the code domain. The physical channel signal format is presented in [Figure 1](#).

A burst is the combination of a data part, a midamble and a guard period. The duration of a burst is one time slot. Several bursts can be transmitted at the same time from one transmitter. In this case, the data part must use different OVSF channelisation codes, but the same scrambling code. The midamble part has to use the same basic midamble code, but can use different midambles.

~~The basic physical channel is defined as the association of one code, one time slot and one frequency.~~

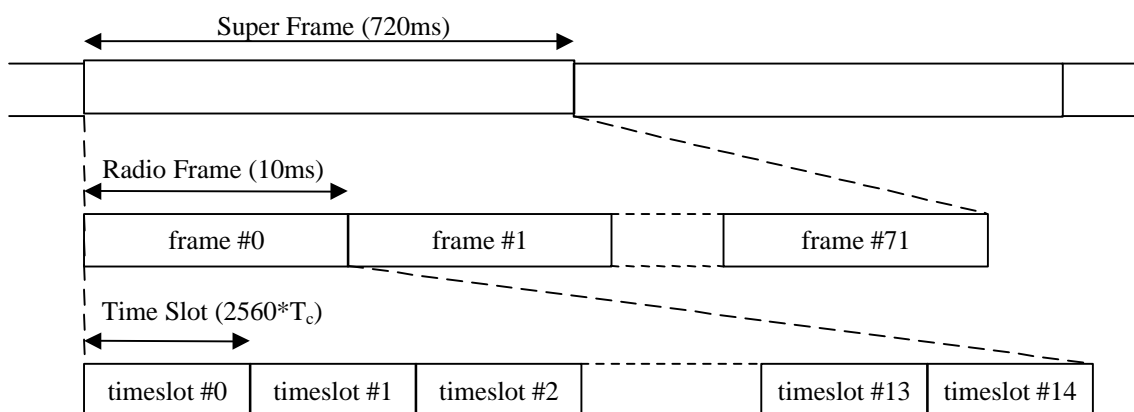


Figure 1 Physical channel signal format

A physical channel in TDD is a burst, which is repeated in the same timeslot with a certain repetition length of consecutive RF in and after each RF defined by a repetition period, starting at a certain frame number defined by the superframe offset in the multiframe, where the repetition period is a submultiple of 72, i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, or 72, and the superframe offset is in the interval 0...(repetition period-1). The repetition length of each repeated allocation can have the values 1, 2, 4 or 8 frames. It should be equal to the longest interleaving depth of all transport channels on this physical channel.

The data part of the burst is spread with a channelisation code. This channelisation code is a OVSF code, that can have a spreading factor of 1, 2, 4, 8, or 16. The data rate of the physical channel is depending on the used spreading factor of the used OVSF code.

The midamble part of the burst can contain two different types of midambles: a short one of length 256 chips, or a long one of 512 chips. The data rate of the physical channel is depending on the used midamble length.

So a physical channel is defined by frequency, timeslot, channelisation code, burst type, repetition period, superframe offset and repetition length. The scrambling code and the basic midamble code are broadcasted and may be constant within a cell. When a physical channel is established, a start frame is given. The physical channels can either be of infinite duration, or a duration for the allocation can be defined.

5.1 Frame structure

The TDMA frame has a duration of 10 ms and is subdivided into 15 time slots (TS) of $2560 \cdot T_c$ duration each. A time slot corresponds to 2560 chips. The physical content of the time slots are the bursts of corresponding length as described in section 5.2.2.

Each 10 ms frame consists of 15 time slots, each allocated to either the uplink or the downlink (Figure 2). With such a flexibility, the TDD mode can be adapted to different environments and deployment scenarios. In any configuration at least one time slot has to be allocated for the downlink and at least one time slot has to be allocated for the uplink.

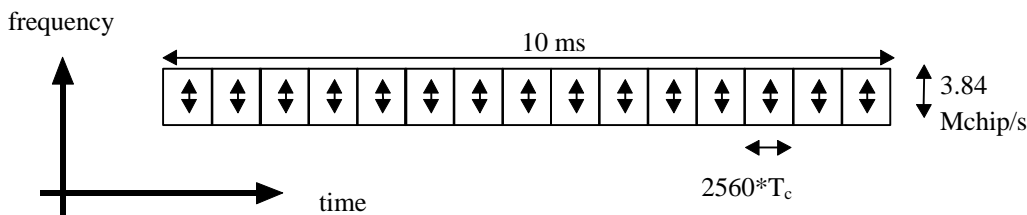


Figure 2 The TDD frame structure

Examples for multiple and single switching point configurations as well as for symmetric and asymmetric UL/DL allocations are given in Figure 3.

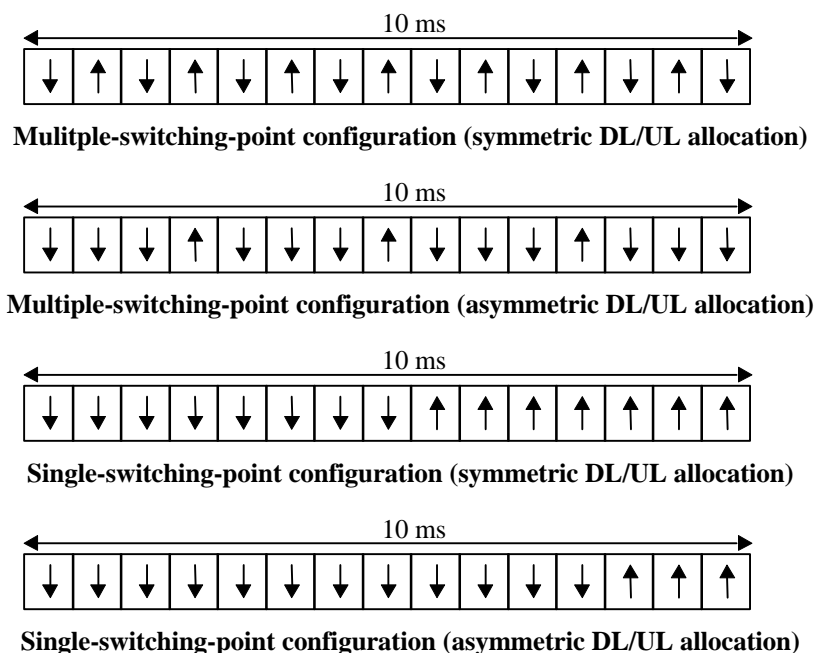


Figure 333 TDD frame structure examples

When operating ODMA at least one common timeslot has to be allocated for the ORACH. If large quantities of information have to be transferred between ODMA nodes then it is normal to use at least one timeslot for the ODCH (Figure 4Figure-4Figure-4). As Figure 4Figure-4Figure-4 shows, any timeslot in the TDD frame may potentially be used by the ODCH.

Note: a common timeslot indicates a carrier-timeslot combination which can be used for transmission and reception by a group of mobiles operating ODMA.

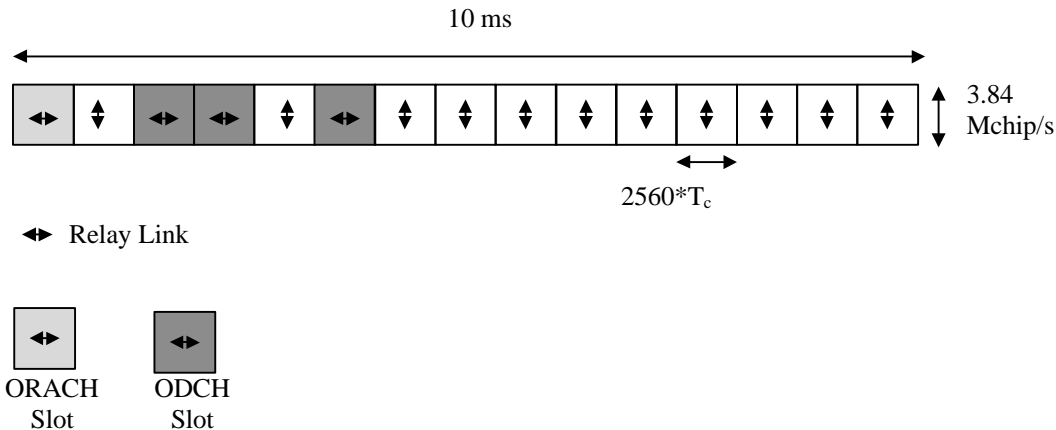


Figure 444 TDD frame structure example for ODMA operation.

5.2 Dedicated physical channel (DPCH)

The DCH or in case of ODMA networks the ODCH as described in section 4.1.1 are mapped onto the dedicated physical channel.

5.2.1 Spreading codes

Two options are being considered for the bursts that can be sent as described below. Both options allow a high degree of bit rate granularity and flexibility, thus allowing the implementation of the whole service range from low to high bit rates.

Spreading factor of and the number of codes for multicode transmission are assigned independently for uplink and downlink. The number of timeslots is also assigned independently for uplink and downlink.

5.2.1.1 Multicode transmission with fixed spreading

Within each time slot of length $2560 * T_c$, an additional separation of user signals by spreading codes is used. This means, that within one time slot of length $2560 * T_c$, more than one burst of corresponding length as described in section 5.2.2 can be transmitted. These multiple bursts within the same time slot can be allocated to different users as well as partly or all to a single user. For the multiple bursts within the same time slot, different spreading codes are used to allow the distinction of the multiple bursts.

5.2.1.2 Single code transmission with variable spreading

Within each time slot of $2560 * T_c$ duration,

- a UE mobile always uses single code transmission by adapting the spreading factor as a function of the data rate. This limits the peak-to-average ratio of the modulated signal and consequently the stress imposed to the power amplifier resulting in an improved terminal autonomy. Several mobiles can be received in the same time slot by the base station, they are separated by their codes and the individual

decoding can take profit of the joint detection.

- a base station should broadcast a single burst per mobile again by adapting the spreading as a function of the data rate. High rate data transmissions requiring more than one timeslot per mobile can be supported by terminals having the processing power for joint detection on a single slot : the required throughput occupies in a general way an integer number of slots plus a fraction of an extra slot. Single burst transmission should occur in the integer number of slots, while the extra slot can be occupied by a burst for the considered mobile plus extra bursts for other mobiles, joint detection is only needed for this last time slot in the considered mobile.

5.2.2 Burst Types

As explained in the section 5.2.1, two options are being considered for the spreading. The bursts described in this section can be used for both options.

Two types of bursts for dedicated physical channels are defined: The burst type 1 and the burst type 2. Both consist of two data symbol fields, a midamble and a guard period. The bursts type 1 has a longer midamble of 512 chips than the burst type 2 with a midamble of 256 chips. Sample sets of midambles are given in section 7.2.3.1 and 7.2.3.2.

Because of the longer midamble, the burst type 1 is suited for the uplink, where up to 16 different channel impulse responses can be estimated. The burst type 2 can be used for the downlink and, if the bursts within a time slot are allocated to less than four users, also for the uplink.

Thus the burst type 1 can be used for

- uplink, independent of the number of active users in one time slot
- downlink, independent of the number of active users in one time slot

The burst type 2 can be used for

- uplink, if the bursts within a time slot are allocated to less than four users
- downlink, independent of the number of active users in one time slot

The data fields of the burst type 1 are 976 chips long, whereas the data fields length of the burst type 2 are 1104 chips long. The corresponding number of symbols depends on the spreading factor, as indicated in Table 1 below. The guard period for the burst type 1 and type 2 is 96 chip periods long.

The bursts type 1 and type 2 are shown in [Figure 5](#) and [Figure 6](#). The contents of the burst fields are described in [Table 2](#) and [Table 3](#).

Table 1 number of symbols per data field in bursts 1 and 2

Spreading factor (Q)	Number of symbols (N) per data field in Burst 1	Number of symbols (N) per data field in Burst 2
1	976	1104
2	488	552
4	244	276
8	122	138
16	61	69

Table 2 The contents of the burst type 1 fields

Chip number (CN)	Length of field in chips	Length of field in symbols	Contents of field
0-975	976	cf Table 1	Data symbols
976-1487	512	-	Midamble
1488-2463	976	cf Table 1	Data symbols
2464-2559	96	-	Guard period

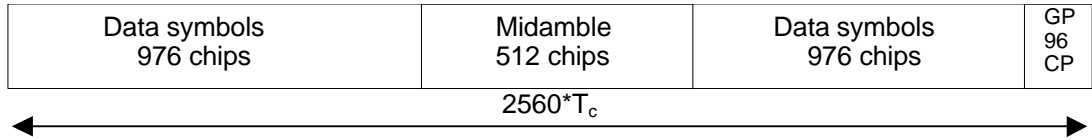


Figure 555 Burst structure of the burst type 1. GP denotes the guard period and CP the chip periods.

Table 333 The contents of the burst type 2 fields

Chip number (CN)	Length of field in chips	Length of field in symbols		Contents of field
0-1103	1104	cf Table 1		Data symbols
1104-1359	256	-		Midamble
1360-2463	1104	cf Table 1		Data symbols
2464-2559	96	-		Guard period

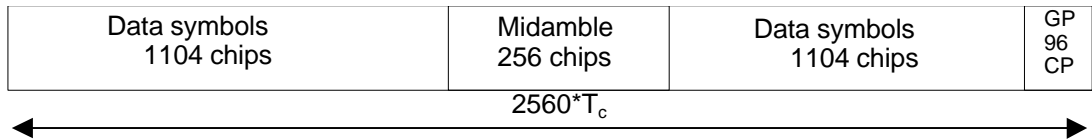


Figure 666 Burst structure of the burst type 2. GP denotes the guard period and CP the chip periods.

The two different bursts defined here are well-suited for the different applications mentioned above. It may be possible to further optimise the burst structure for specific applications, for instance for unlicensed operation.

5.2.2.1 Transmission of TFCI

Both burst types 1 and 2 for dedicated channels provide the possibility for transmission of TFCI both in up- and downlink.

The transmission of TFCI is negotiated at call setup and can be re-negotiated during the call. This means, it is indicated whether the TFCI is applied or not and how many bits are to be allocated for this purpose. If applied, transmission of TFCI is done in the data parts of the traffic burst. Hence the midamble structure and length is not changed. The TFCI information is to be transmitted directly adjacent to the midamble. [Figure 7](#) shows the position of the TFCI in a traffic burst.

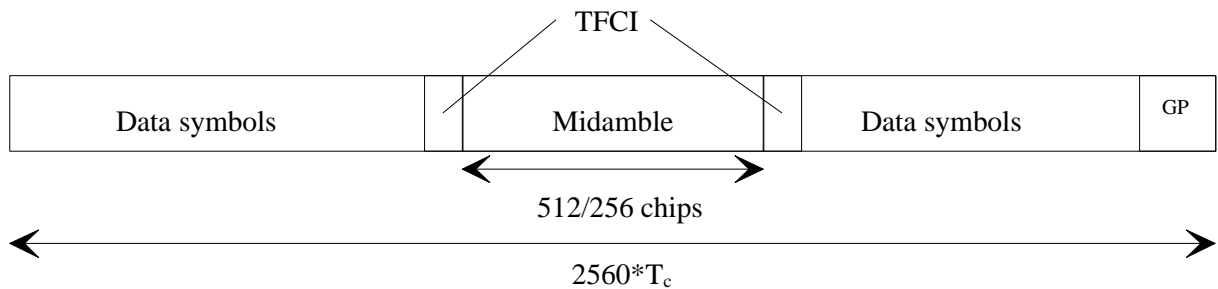


Figure 777 Position of TFCI information in the traffic burst

For every user the TFCI information is to be transmitted once per frame. Different numbers of symbols can be allocated for TFCI. The TFCI is spread with the same spreading factor (SF) as the data parts. The SF of the burst which contains the TFCI is applied to both data and signalling and shall be constant, except when a negotiation between transmitter and receiver initiates a change of the SF. Variable Data Rates shall be

handled by DTX.

Two examples of TFCI transmission in the case of multiple DPCHs resource units (RUs) used for a connection are given in the Figure 8 ~~Figure 8~~ Figure 8 and Figure 9 ~~Figure 9~~ Figure 9 below. Combinations of the two schemes shown are also applicable. It should be noted that the SF can vary for the RUs DPCHs not carrying TFCI information.

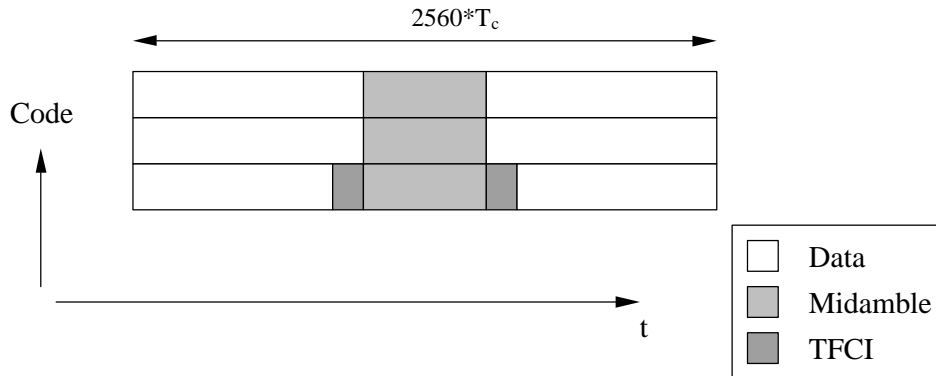


Figure 888 Example of TFCI transmission with physical channels RUs multiplexed in code domain

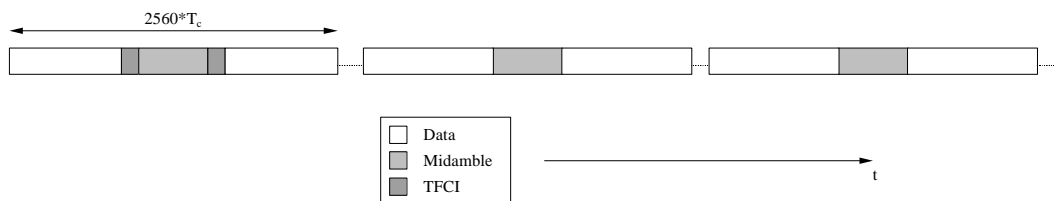


Figure 999 Example of TFCI transmission with physical channels RUs multiplexed in time domain

5.2.3 Training sequences for spread bursts

As explained in the section 5.2.1, two options are being considered for the spreading. The training sequences presented here are common to both options.

The training sequences, i.e. midambles, of different users active in the same time slot are time shifted versions of one single periodic basic code. Different cells use different periodic basic codes, i.e. different midamble sets. In this way a joint channel estimation for the channel impulse responses of all active users within one time slot can be done by one single cyclic correlation. The different user specific channel impulse response estimates are obtained sequentially in time at the output of the correlator. Following this principle it is shown hereafter how to derive the midambles from the periodic basic code.

Section 5.2.2 contains a description of the spread speech/data bursts. These bursts contain L_m midamble chips, which are also termed midamble elements. The L_m elements $m_i^{(k)}$; $i=1, \dots, L_m$; $k=1, \dots, K$; of the midamble codes $\underline{m}^{(k)}$; $k=1, \dots, K$; are taken from the complex set

$$\underline{V}_m = \{1, j, -1, -j\}. \tag{1}$$

K is the maximum number of users, i.e. the available number of spreading codes per time slot.

The elements $\underline{m}_i^{(k)}$ of the complex midamble codes $\underline{\mathbf{m}}^{(k)}$ fulfil the relation

$$\underline{m}_i^{(k)} = (j)^i \cdot m_i^{(k)} \quad m_i^{(k)} \in \{1, -1\}; i = 1, \dots, L_m; k = 1, \dots, K. \quad (2)$$

Hence, the elements $\underline{m}_i^{(k)}$ of the complex midamble codes $\underline{\mathbf{m}}^{(k)}$ of the K users are alternating real and imaginary.

With W being the number of taps of the impulse response of the mobile radio channels, the L_m binary elements $m_i^{(k)}; i = 1, \dots, L_m; k = 1, \dots, K$; of (2) for the complex midambles $\underline{\mathbf{m}}^{(k)}; k = 1, \dots, K$; of the K users are generated according to [the following method Steiner's method \[1\]](#) from a single periodic basic code

$$\mathbf{m} = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{L_m + (K'-1)W + \lfloor P/K \rfloor})^T \quad m_i \in \{1, -1\}; i = 1, \dots, (L_m + (K'-1)W + \lfloor P/K \rfloor). \quad (3)$$

$\lfloor x \rfloor$ denotes the largest integer smaller or equal to x, $K' = K/2$.

The elements $m_i; i = 1, \dots, (L_m + (K'-1)W + \lfloor P/K \rfloor)$, of (3) fulfil the relation

$$m_i = m_{i-P} \text{ for the subset } i = (P+1), \dots, (L_m + (K'-1)W + \lfloor P/K \rfloor). \quad (4)$$

The P elements $m_i; i = 1, \dots, P$, of one period of m according to (3) are contained in the vector

$$\mathbf{m}_p = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_p)^T. \quad (5)$$

With \mathbf{m} according to (3) the L_m binary elements $m_i^{(k)}; i = 1, \dots, L_m; k = 1, \dots, K$; of (2) for the midambles of the first K' users are generated based on [the following Steiner's formula](#)

$$m_i^{(k)} = m_{i+(K-k)W} \quad i = 1, \dots, L_m; k = 1, \dots, K. \quad (6)$$

The midambles for the second K' users are generated based on a slight modification of this formula introducing intermediate shifts

$$m_i^{(k)} = m_{i+(K-k)W + \lfloor P/K \rfloor} \quad i = 1, \dots, L_m; k = K'+1, \dots, K. \quad (7)$$

Whether intermediate shifts are allowed in a cell is broadcast on the BCH.

In the following the term 'a midamble code set' or 'a midamble code family' denotes K specific midamble codes $\underline{\mathbf{m}}^{(k)}; k = 1, \dots, K$. Different midamble code sets $\underline{\mathbf{m}}^{(k)}; k = 1, \dots, K$; are specified based on different periods \mathbf{m}_p according (5).

In adjacent cells of the cellular mobile radio system, different midamble codes sets $\underline{\mathbf{m}}^{(k)}; k = 1, \dots, K$; should be used to guarantee a proper channel estimation.

As mentioned above a single midamble code set $\underline{\mathbf{m}}^{(k)}; k = 1, \dots, K$; consisting of K midamble codes is based on a single period \mathbf{m}_p according to (5).

In the Annex A the periods \mathbf{m}_p according to (5), i.e. the Basic Midamble Codes, which shall be used to generate different midamble code sets $\underline{\mathbf{m}}^{(k)}; k = 1, \dots, K$; are listed in tables in a hexadecimal representation. As shown in [Table 4](#) [Table 4](#) [Table 4](#) always 4 binary elements m_i are mapped on a single hexadecimal digit.

Table 444 Mapping of 4 binary elements m_i on a single hexadecimal digits

4 binary elements m_i	Mapped on hexadecimal digit
-1 -1 -1 -1	0

-1 -1 -1 1	1
-1 -1 1 -1	2
-1 -1 1 1	3
-1 1 -1 -1	4
-1 1 -1 1	5
-1 1 1 -1	6
-1 1 1 1	7
1 -1 -1 -1	8
1 -1 -1 1	9
1 -1 1 -1	A
1 -1 1 1	B
1 1 -1 -1	C
1 1 -1 1	D
1 1 1 -1	E
1 1 1 1	F

As different Basic Midamble Codes are required for different burst formats, the Annex A shows the codes m_{PL} for burst type 1 and m_{PS} for burst type 2. It should be noted that the different burst types must not be mixed in the same timeslot of one cell.

5.2.3.1 Midamble Transmit Power

If in the downlink all users in one time slot have a common midamble, the transmit power of this common midamble is such that there is no power offset between the data part and the midamble part of the transmit signal within the time slot.

In the case of user specific midambles, the transmit power of the user specific midamble is such that there is no power offset between the data parts and the midamble part for this user within one slot.

5.2.4 Beamforming in Physical Channels

When DL beamforming or TX Diversity is used, at least that user to which beamforming is applied and which has a dedicated channel shall get one individual midamble shift, according to chapter 5.2.3, even in DL.

5.3 Common control physical channels (CCPCH)

5.3.1 Downlink common control physical channel

Either the BCH, the PCH or the FACH as described in section 4.1.2 are mapped onto one or more downlink common control physical channels (CCPCH). In such a way the capacity of BCH, PCH and FACH can be adopted depending on the operators need.

5.3.1.1 Spreading codes

The downlink CCPCH uses fixed spreading with a spreading factor $SF = 16$ as described in section 5.2.1.1.

5.3.1.2 Burst Types

The bursts as described in section 5.2.2 are used for the downlink CCPCH.

5.3.1.3 Training sequences for spread bursts

The training sequences, i.e. midambles, as described in section 5.2.3 are used for the downlink CCPCH.

5.3.2 The physical random access channel (PRACH)

The RACH or in case of ODMA networks the ORACH as described in section 4.1.2 are mapped onto one or more uplink physical random access channels (PRACH). In such a way the capacity of RACH and ORACH can be flexibly scaled depending on the operators need.

This description of the physical properties of the PRACH also applies to bursts carrying other signaling or user traffic if they are scheduled on a time slot which is (partly) allocated to the RACH or ORACH.

5.3.2.1 PRACH Spreading codes

The uplink PRACH uses either spreading factor SF=16 or SF=8 as described in section 5.2.1.1. The set of admissible spreading codes for use on the PRACH and the associated spreading factors are broadcast on the BCH (within the RACH configuration parameters on the BCH, see Ref.[3])

5.3.2.2 PRACH Burst Types

The mobile stations send the uplink access bursts randomly in the PRACH. The PRACH burst consists of two data symbol fields, a midamble and a guard period. The second data symbol field is shorter than the first symbol data field by 96 chips in order to provide additional guard time at the end of the PRACH time slot.

The precise number of collision groups depends on the spreading codes (i.e. the selected RACH configuration). The access burst is depicted in Figure 10, the contents of the access burst fields are listed in Table 7 and Table 8.

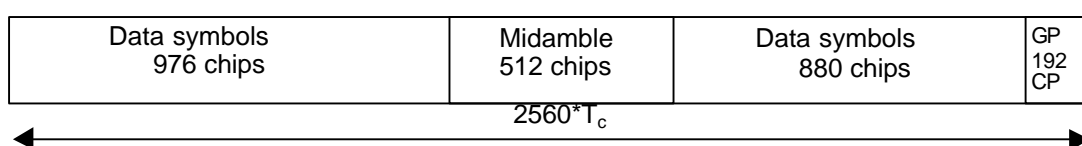


Figure ~~1010~~10 PRACH burst, GP denotes the guard period

Table 7 number of symbols per data field in PRACH burst

Spreading factor (Q)	Number of symbols in data field 1	Number of symbols in data field 2
8	122	110
16	61	55

Table 8 The contents of the PRACH burst field

Chip number (CN)	Length of field in chips	Length of field in symbols	Contents of field
0-975	976	cf Table 1	Data symbols
976-1487	512	-	Midamble
1488-2367	880	cf Table 1	Data symbols
2368-2559	192	-	Guard period

5.3.2.3 PRACH Training sequences

The training sequences, i.e. midambles, of different users active in the same time slot are time shifted versions of a small set of periodic basic codes (in cells with small radius, a single periodic code can be used). The basic midamble codes used for PRACH bursts are the same as for burst type 1 and are shown in Annex A. The necessary time shifts are obtained by choosing either *all* $k=1,2,3,\dots,K'$ (for cells with small radius) or *uneven* $k=1,3,5,\dots\leq K'$ (for cells with large radius). Different cells use different periodic basic codes, i.e. different midamble sets. In this way, a joint channel estimation for the channel impulse responses of all active users within one time slot can be performed by a small number of cyclic correlations (in cells with small radius, a single cyclic correlator suffices). The different user specific channel impulse response estimates are obtained sequentially in time at the output of the cyclic correlators.

5.3.2.4 Association between Training Sequences and Spreading Codes

For the PRACH there exists a fixed association between the training sequence and the spreading code. The

generic rule to define this association is based on the order of the spreading codes $\mathbf{a}_Q^{(k)}$ given by k and the order of the midambles $\mathbf{m}_j^{(k)}$ given by k , firstly, and j , secondly, with the constraint that the midamble for a spreading factor Q is the same as in the upper branch for the spreading factor $2Q$. The index j indicates different basic periodic codes.

For the case that all k are allowed and there is only one periodic basic code available for the RACH, the association depicted in figure 23 is straightforward. For the case that only odd k are allowed the principle of the association is shown in figure 24. This association is applied for one and two basic periodic codes.

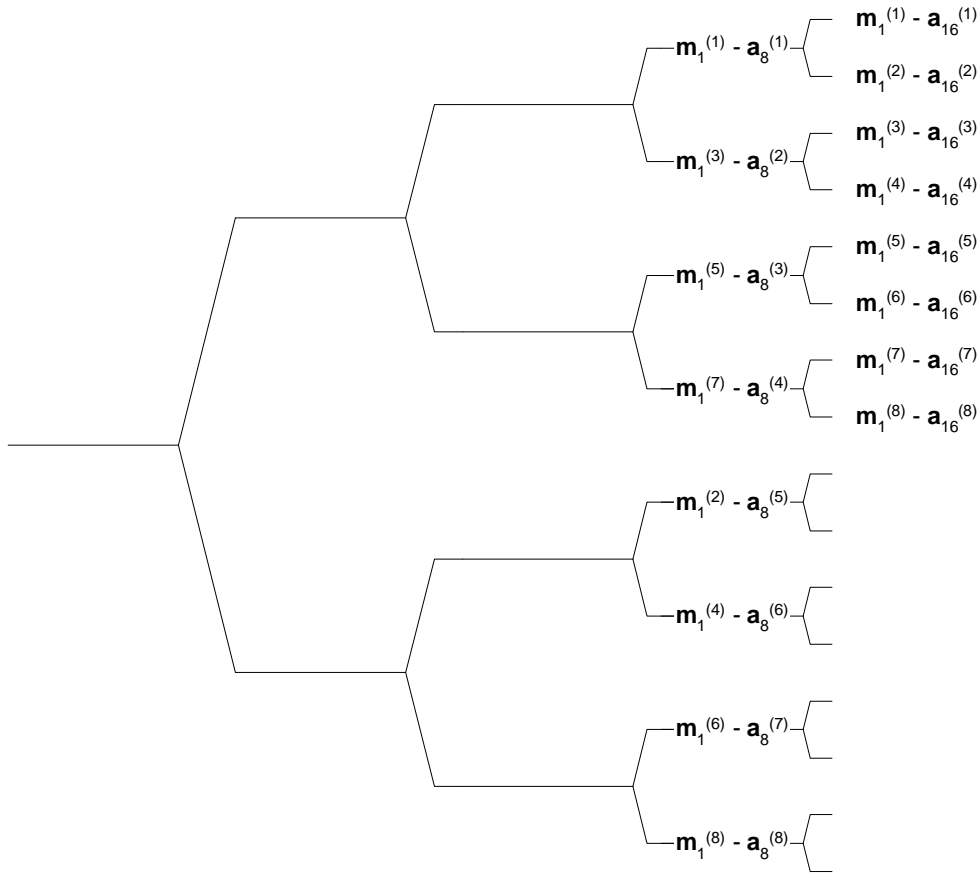


Figure 23 Association of Midambles to Spreading Codes in the OVSF tree for all k

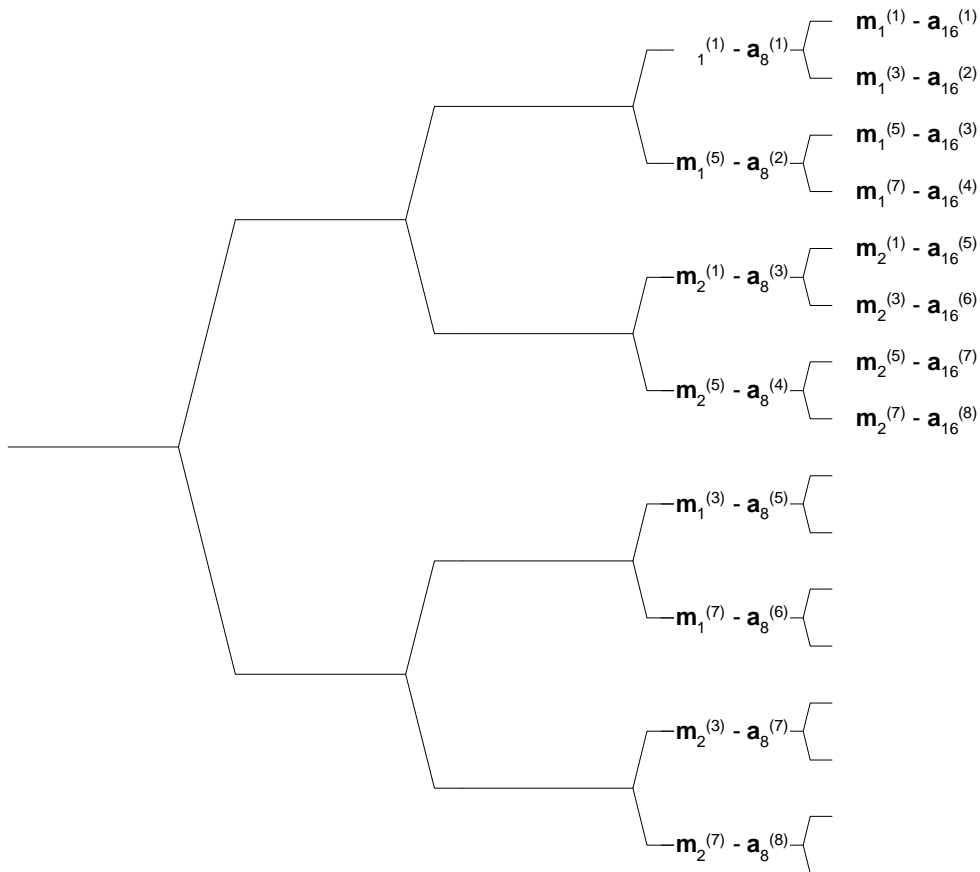


Figure 24 Association of Midambles to Spreading Codes in the OVSF tree for odd k

5.4 The physical synchronisation channel (PSCH)

The PSCH is similar to the FDD SCH, where the code group of a cell can be derived when decoding the FDD synchronisation channel. In TDD mode additional information, received from higher layers on SCH transport channel, is transmitted to the UE in PSCH in case 3 from below. In order not to limit the uplink/downlink asymmetry the PSCH is mapped on one or two downlink slots per frame only.

There are three cases of PSCH and CCPCH allocation as follows:

Case 1) PSCH and CCPCH allocated in TS# k , $k=0\dots14$

Case 2) PSCH in two TS and CCPCH in the same two TS: TS# k and TS# $k+8$, $k=0\dots6$

Case 3) PSCH in two TS, TS# k and TS# $k+8$, $k=0\dots6$, and the primary CCPCH TS# i , $i=0\dots14$, pointed by PSCH. Pointing is determined via the SCH from the higher layers.

These three cases are addressed by higher layers using the SCCH in TDD Mode. The position of PSCH (value of k) in frame can change on a long term basis in any case.

~~Figure 11~~ ~~Figure 11~~ ~~Figure 11~~ is an example for transmission of PSCH, $k=0$, of Case 2 or Case 3.

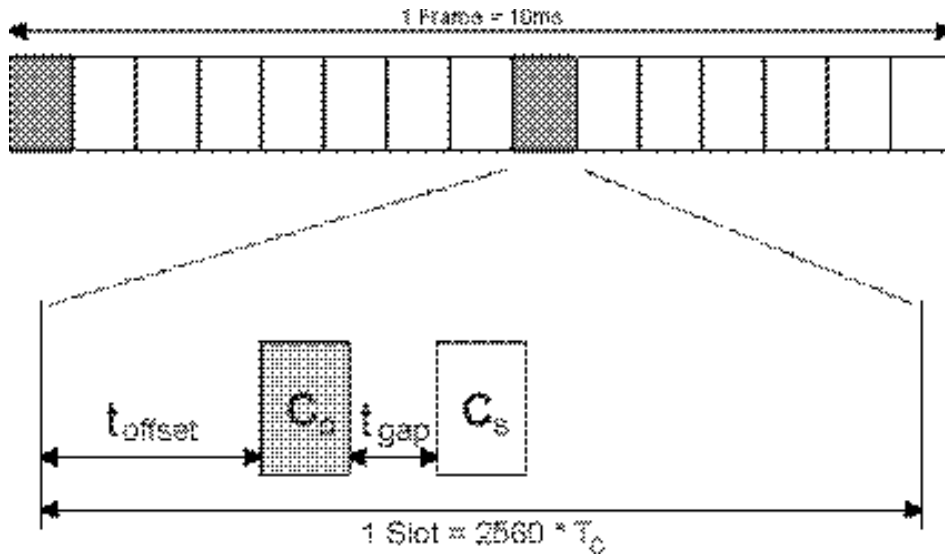


Figure 11.4.1 Scheme for Physical Synchronisation channel PSCH consisting of one primary sequence C_p and one secondary sequence C_s in slot k and $k+8$ (example for $k=0$ in Case 2 or Case 3)

As depicted in [Figure 11.4.1](#), the PSCH consists of a primary and secondary code sequence with 256 chips length. The used sequences C_p and C_s are the same as in FDD-Mode, see TS25.223, chapter 7 'Synchronization codes'.

The time offset t_{gap} is the time between the primary synchronisation code and the secondary synchronisation code. It provides enough time for calculations and a better interference distribution, since the codes do not superimpose. <Editor's note: The value of t_{gap} is to be defined>

Due to mobile to mobile interference, it is mandatory for public TDD systems to keep synchronisation between base stations. As a consequence of this, a capture effect concerning PSCH can arise. The time offset t_{offset} enables the system to overcome the capture effect.

The time offset t_{offset} is one of 32 values, depending on the cell parameter, thus on the code group of the cell, cf. 'Table 9 Mapping scheme for Cell Parameters, Code Groups, Scrambling Codes, Midambles and t_{offset} ' in 'TS25.223 Spreading and modulation (TDD)'. The exact value for t_{offset} , regarding column 'Associated t_{offset} ' in Table 9 from TS25.221, is given by:

$$t_n = t_{offset,n} = n \cdot T_C \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{2560 - 96 - 512 - \frac{t_{gap}}{T_C}}{31} \right\rfloor ; n = 0 \dots 31$$

Please note that $\lfloor x \rfloor$ denotes the largest integer number less or equal to x and that T_c denotes the chip duration.

5.5 Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH)

For Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH) the burst structure of DPCH as described in section 5.2 shall be used. User specific physical layer parameters like power control, timing advance or directive antenna settings are derived from the associated channel (FACH or DCH).

5.6 Physical Downlink Shared Channel (PDSCH)

For Physical Downlink Shared Channel (PDSCH) the burst structure of DPCH as described in section 5.2 shall be used. User specific physical layer parameters like power control or directive antenna settings are derived from the associated channel (FACH or DCH).

5.7 The Page Indicator Channel (PICH)

The Page Indicator Channel (PICH) is a physical channel used to carry the Page Indicators (PI). The PICH substitutes one or more paging sub-channels that are mapped on a CCPCH, see 6.2.2. The page indicator indicates a paging message for one or more UEs that are associated with it.

The page indicators of length $L_{PI}=2$, $L_{PI}=4$ or $L_{PI}=8$ symbols are transmitted in a normal burst (type 1 or 2) as seen in figure 24. The PI may be repeated within one superframe. The number of repetitions within one superframe is given by the repetition factor RF_{PI} . The number of page indicators N_{PI} per superframe is given by the number of time slots per superframe N_{PICH} , used for the PICH, the number L_{PI} of symbols for the page indicators, the burst type BT and the repetition factor of the paging indicators, RF_{PI} . The same burst type is used for the PICH in every cell. In case of $L_{PI}=4$ or $L_{PI}=8$, one symbol in each data part adjacent to the midamble is left over. These symbols are filled by dummy bits that are transmitted with the same power as the PI. Figure 24 shows an example for $L_{PI}=4$, BT 1, $N_{PICH}=4$, $RF_{PI}=2$.

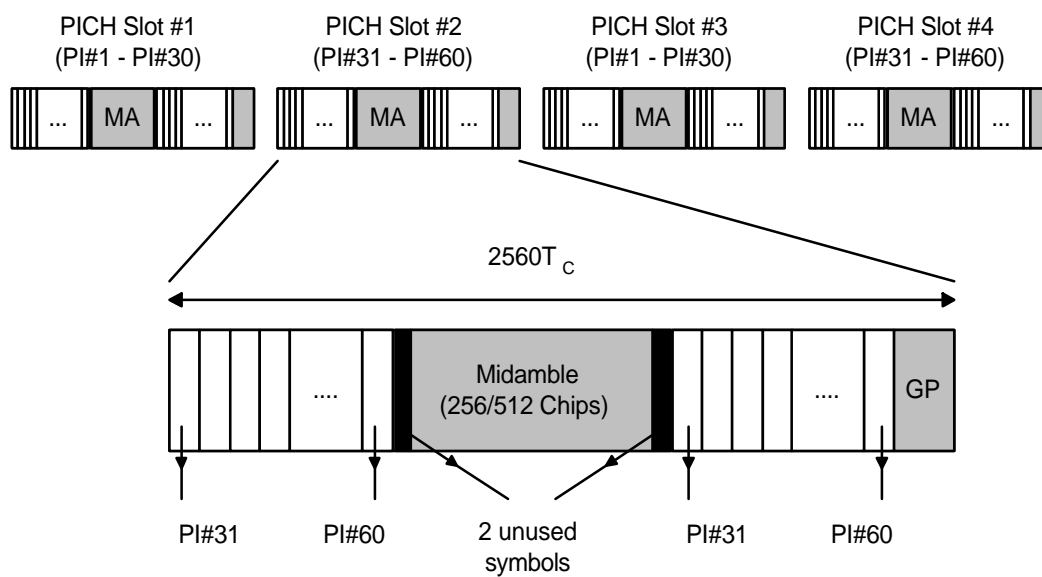


Figure 24: Example of PI Transmission in the PICH

6 Mapping of transport channels to physical channels

This section describes the way in which transport channels are mapped onto physical resources, see [Figure 12](#) ~~Figure 12~~ [Figure 12](#). A description of the multiframe structure is given in section 8.3.

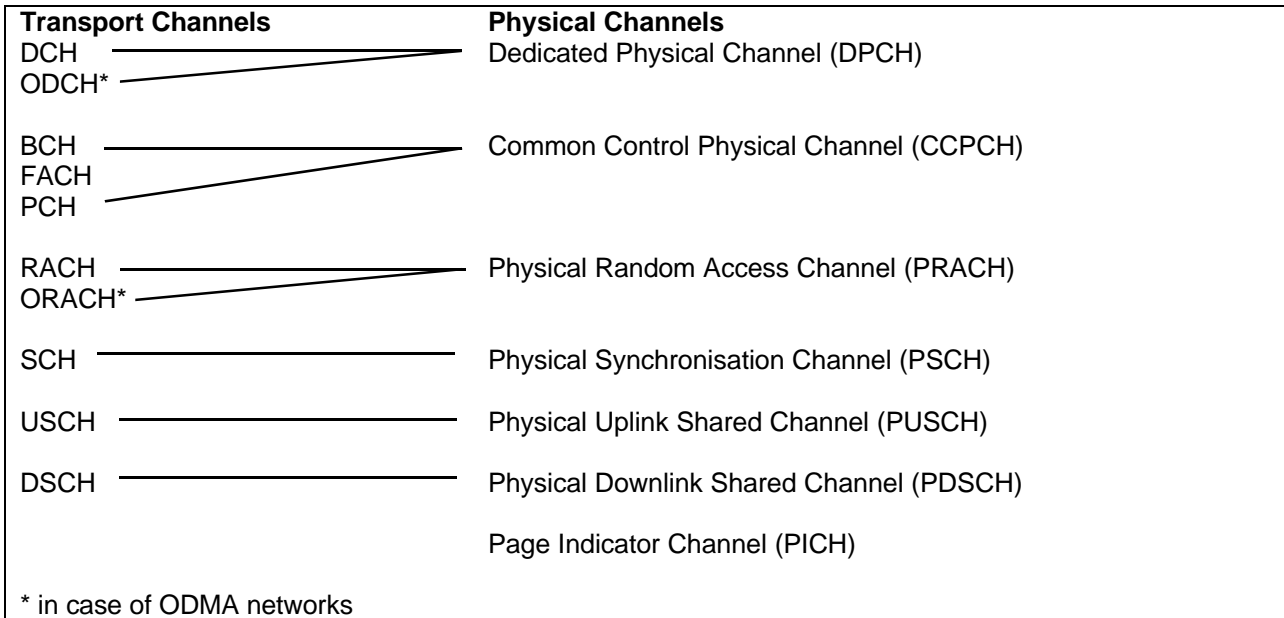


Figure 12 Transport channel to physical channel mapping

~~In the sequel, we use the terms physical channel and resource unit (RU); a physical channel is defined as the association of one code, one time slot and one frequency. A resource unit (RU) is that part of a physical channel allocated for one frame.~~

6.1 Multiplexing of different transport channels onto one CCTrCH, and mapping of one CCTrCH onto physical channels

~~Different transport channels can be encoded and multiplexed together into one Coded Composite Transport Channel (CCTrCH) as described in [7]. The following rules shall apply to the different transport channels which are part of the same CCTrCH:~~

- 1) ~~Transport channels multiplexed into one CCTrCh should have co-ordinated timings in the sense that transport blocks arriving from higher layers on different transport channels of potentially different transmission time intervals shall have aligned transmission time instants as shown in figure 13.~~
- 2) ~~Different CCTrCHs cannot be mapped onto the same DPCH.~~
- 3) ~~One CCTrCH shall be mapped onto one or several physical channels.~~

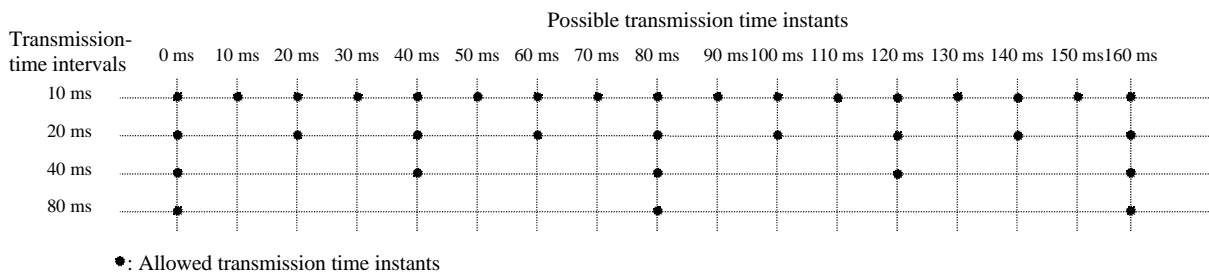


Figure 13 Possible transmission time instants regarding CCTrCH

- 4) Dedicated Transport channels and common transport channels cannot be multiplexed into the same CCTrCH.
- 5) For the common transport channels, only the FACH and PCH may belong to the same CCTrCH.
- 6) Each CCTrCH carrying a BCH shall carry only one BCH and shall not carry any other Transport Channel.
- 7) Each CCTrCH carrying a RACH shall carry only one RACH and shall not carry any other Transport Channel.

Hence, there are two types of CCTrCH

- 1) CCTrCH of dedicated type, corresponding to the result of coding and multiplexing of one or several DCH.
- 2) CCTrCH of common type, corresponding to the result of the coding and multiplexing of a common channel, i.e. RACH and USCH in the uplink and DSCH, BCH, FACH or PCH in the downlink, respectively.

There may be one TFCI for each CCTrCH of dedicated type as well as for USCH- and DSCH-CCTrCHs.

6.1.1 Allowed CCTrCH combinations for one UE

6.1.1.1 Allowed CCTrCH combinations on the uplink

The following CCTrCH combinations for one UE are allowed, also simultaneously:

- 1) several CCTrCH of dedicated type
- 2) several CCTrCH of common type

6.1.1.2 Allowed CCTrCH combinations on the downlink

The following CCTrCH combinations for one UE are allowed, also simultaneously:

- 3) several CCTrCH of dedicated type
- 4) several CCTrCH of common type

6.16.2 Dedicated Transport Channels

A dedicated transport channel is mapped onto one or more sets of slots and codes within a framededicated physical channels. An interleaving period is associated with each allocation. The frame is subdivided into slots that are available for uplink and downlink information transfer. Each set of slots and codes over an interleaving period maps to a data unit and a data unit can correspond to one or more FEC code blocks and one or more RLC protocol data units dependent from the service being supported. The mapping is illustrated by the following diagram (Figure 13): The mapping of transport blocks on physical channels is described in TS25.222 ("multiplexing and channel coding").

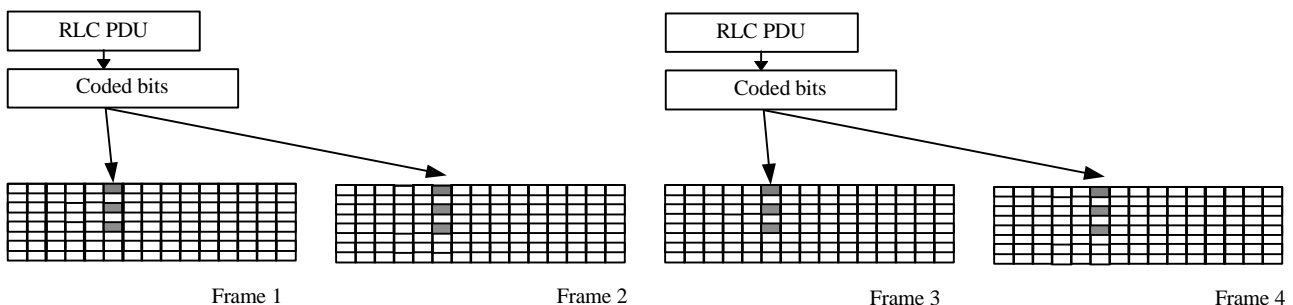


Figure ~~1414~~14 Mapping of PDU onto the physical bearer

For NRT packet data services, shared channels (USCH and DSCH) can be used to allow efficient allocations

~~for a short period of time. an allocation is made only for a relatively short period of time. In general, for RT services an allocation is made for a certain time period and a release procedure is necessary to release the resource. For the efficient use of resources the slot/ code set allocated to a radio bearer may be changed from time to time and the resources allocated to a VBR service may increase or decrease along with the changes in the data rate. Traffic channels are power controlled.~~

An ODCH is also mapped onto one or more sets of slots and codes within a TDD frame as shown in [Figure 6](#)~~Figure 6~~. The actual transmission mode (i.e. combination of slots, codes, TX power, interleaving depth etc.) chosen for a relay link will be negotiated between nodes prior to transmission. Several of these transmission mode parameters can be adapted during transmission due to changes in propagation and data traffic.

6.26.3 Common Transport Channels

6.2.16.3.1 The Broadcast Channel (BCH)

The BCH is mapped on one or several ~~CCPCHs~~~~RU~~ per frame. The secondary SCH indicates in which timeslot and code group a mobile can find the BCH. If the BCH uses more than one ~~RU~~~~CCPCH~~, the secondary SCH comprises a pointer to the whole BCH mapping scheme or only to the primary BCH ~~CCPCH~~ and this comprises a pointer to secondary BCH ~~CCPCH~~~~RU~~. The BCH has a reference power level. The ~~RU~~~~CCPCH~~ allocated by BCH can be shared with other common control channels, e.g. PCH or FACH, according to a multi-frame structure.

6.2.26.3.2 The Paging Channel (PCH)

The PCH ~~can be~~ mapped onto ~~any one or several combination of time slots and codes~~~~CCPCHs~~ so that capacity can be matched to requirements. The location of the PCH is indicated on the BCH. It is always transmitted at a reference power level.

To allow an efficient DRX, the PCH is divided into several paging sub-channels within the multiframe structure of one superframe. Examples of multiframe structures are given in the Annex B of this document. Each paging sub-channel is mapped on 2 consecutive frames that are allocated to the PCH on the same ~~CCPCH, i.e. the same resource unit~~. Thus, the number of paging sub-channels per ~~CCPCH~~ is half of the number of frames used for the PCH in one superframe. Layer 3 information to a particular paging group is transmitted only in the associated paging sub-channel. The assignment of UEs to paging groups is independent of the assignment of UEs to paging indicators.

6.2.36.3.3 The Forward Channel (FACH)

The FACH ~~can be~~ mapped onto ~~any combination of downlink one or several CCPCHs~~~~resource units~~. The location of the FACH is indicated on the BCH and both, capacity and location can be changed, if required. FACH may or may not be power controlled.

6.2.46.3.4 The Random Access Channel (RACH)

The RACH has intraslot interleaving only and is mapped onto PRACH. The same slot may be used for PRACH by more than one cell. Multiple transmissions using different spreading codes may be received in parallel. More than one slot per frame may be administered for the PRACH. The location of slots allocated to PRACH is broadcast on the BCH. The PRACH uses open loop power control. The details of the employed open loop power control algorithm may be different from the corresponding algorithm on other channels.

6.2.56.3.5 The Synchronisation Channel (SCH)

The SCH is mapped onto the PSCH as described in section 5.4.

~~6.2.6~~ 6.3.6 Common Transport Channels for ODMA networks

The ORACH is used to transfer short probes or short protocol data units (PDU) between one or more nodes for routing and resource allocation control.

To limit the transmission time of short probe PDUs on the ORACH then this data should be transmitted as one burst on one ~~coderesource unit (RU)~~. That is, one probe burst should be transmitted on one $2560 \cdot T_c$ timeslot (which as described in section 5.1 would be configured as an ORACH slot).

Since the ORACH is a common control channel used to transfer probes between one or more nodes a common fixed spreading factor should be adopted.

~~6.2.8~~ 6.3.7 The Uplink Shared Channel (USCH)

[The uplink shared channel is mapped on one or several PUSCH, see section 5.5.](#)

6.3.8 The Downlink Shared Channel (DSCH)

[The downlink shared channel is mapped on one or several PDSCH, see section 5.6.](#)

~~6.36.4~~ Multiframe structure

A strong requirement for the multiframe structure comes from the realisation of low cost dual mode FDD-TDD terminals and from the GSM compatibility of the UTRA proposal. In this respect the superframe and multiframe structure for FDD and TDD mode have to be compatible and harmonised with GSM.

Thus in the proposed structure a multiframe is composed by 72 frames each of length 10 ms. So the multiframe period is 720 ms.

All frames in the traffic channel multiframes are used to carry both user data and dedicated signalling. The TDD multiframe matches exactly a FDD multiframe ensuring the compatibility of both modes.

1 Annex A

A.1 Basic Midamble Codes for Burst Type 1 and PRACH Burst Type

In the case of burst type 1 (see section 5.2.2) or in the case of PRACH burst the midamble has a length of $L_m=512$, which is corresponding to:

$K'=8$; $W=57$; $P=456$.

Depending on the possible delay spread cells are configured to use midambles which are generated from the Basic Midamble Codes (see Table A-1)

- for all $k=1,2,\dots,K$; $K=2K'$ or
- for $k=1,2,\dots,K'$, only, or
- for odd $k=1,3,5,\dots\leq K'$, only.

Depending on the cell size midambles for PRACH are generated from the Basic Midamble Codes (see Table A-1)

- for $k=1,2,\dots,K'$ or
- for odd $k=1,3,5,\dots\leq K'$, only.

The cell configuration is broadcast on BCH.

~~For application to burst type 1 and cells with small delay spread the midambles are generated from the basic periodic midamble code for all $k=1,2,\dots,K$.~~

~~For PRACH or for cells with large delay spread only the first K' midambles $m^{(k)}$, $k=1,\dots,K'$ are used.~~

~~For PRACH in large cells the midambles are generated for uneven $k=1,3,5,\dots\leq K'$ only.~~

The mapping of these Basic Midamble Codes to Cell Parameters is shown in TS25.223.

Table A-1: Basic Midamble Codes m_p according to equation (5) from section 5.2.3 for case of burst type 1

Code ID	Basic Midamble Codes m_{pL} of length $P=456$
m_{pL0}	8DF65B01E4650910A4BF89992E48F43860B07FE55FA0028E454EDCD1F0A09A6F029668F55427253FB8A71E5EF2EF360E539C489584413C6DC4
m_{pL1}	4C63F9BC3FD7B655D5401653BE75E1018DC26D271AADA1CF13FD348386759506270F2F953E93A44468E0A76605EAE8526225903B1201077602
m_{pL2}	8522611FFCAEB55A5F07D966036C852E7B15B893B3ABA9672C327380283D168564B8E1200F0E2205AF1BB23A58679899785CFA2A6C131CFDC4
m_{pL3}	F58107E6B777C221999BDE9340E192DC6C31AB8AE85E70AA9BBEB39727435412A5A27C0EF73AB453ED0D28E5B032B94306EC1304736C91E922
m_{pL4}	89670985013DFD2223164B68A63BD58C7867E97316742D3ABD6CBDA4FC4E08C0B0CBE44451575C72F887507956BD1F27C466681800B4B016EE
m_{pL5}	FCDEF63500D6745CDB962594AF171740241E982E9210FC238C4DD85541F08C1A010F7B3161A7F4DF19BAD916FD308AB1CED2A32538C184E92C
m_{pL6}	DB04CE77A5BA7C0E09B6D3551072B11A7A43B6A355C1D6FDC725D587874999895748DD09832ABC35CEC3008338249612E6FE5005E13B03103
m_{pL7}	D2F61A622D0BA9E448CD29587D398EF8CDC3B6582B6CDD50E9E20BF5FE2B3258041E14D60821DC6725132C22D787CD5D497780D4241E3B420D
m_{pL8}	7318524E62D806FA149ECC5435058A2B74111524B84727FE9A7923B4A1F0D8FCD89208F34BEE5CADEB90130F9954BB30605A98C11045FF173D
m_{pL9}	8E832B4FA1A11E0BF318E84F54725C8052E0D099EF0AF54BC342BEE44976C9F38DE701623C7BF6474DF90D2E222A4915C8080E7CD3EC84DAC
m_{pL10}	CFA5BAC90780876C417933C43103B55699A8AD51164E590AF9DA6AF0C18804E1F74862F00CE7ECC899C85B6ABB0CAD5E50836AD7A39878FE2F

Text Proposal: Changes to TS25.221
TDoc RAN WG1 (99)B66, 'Physical Channel Definitions in TS25.221'

m _{PL11}	AD539094A19858A75458F1B98E286A4F7DC3A117083D04724CBE83F34102817C5531329CDB437FFF712241B644BDF0C1FEC8598A63C2F21BD7
m _{PL12}	BEB8483139529BDE23E42DA6AB8170DD0BFBB30CE28A4502FAF3C8EDA219B9A6D5B849D9C9E4451F74E2408EA046061201E0C1D69CF48F3A94
m _{PL13}	C482462CA7846266060D21688BA00B72E1EC84A3D5B7194C8DA39E21A3CE12BF512C8AAB6A7079F73C0D3E4F40AC555A4BCC453F1DFE3F6C82
m _{PL14}	9663373935FD5C213AC58C0670206683D579D2526C05B0A81030DDF61A221D8A68EAD8D6F7AA0D662C07C6DCD0115A54D39F03F7122B0675AC
m _{PL15}	387397AE5CD3F2B3912C26B8F87CE82CEFE55507DB08FB0C4CF2FD6858896201ACA7264281D0298440DD3481E5E9DDB24C16F30EB7A22948A
m _{PL16}	AFE9266843C892571B6230D808788C63B9065EA3BDF687B92B8734A8D7099559FEA22C9416576D0C087EB4503E87E356471B330182A24A3E6
m _{PL17}	6E6C550A4CB74010F6C3E0328651DF421C456D9A5E8AE9D3946C10189D72B579184552EE3E799970969C870FE8A37B6C4BA890992103486DC0
m _{PL18}	D803CA71B6F99CFB3105D40F4695D61EB0B62E803F79302EE3D2A6BF12EA70D304B181E8B38B3B74F5022B67EB8109808C62532688C563D4BE
m _{PL19}	E599ED48D01772055DBE9D343A4EA5EABE643DA38F06904FC7523B08C4101F021B199AF759A00D9AC298881D79413A77470992A75C771492D0
m _{PL20}	9F30AC4162CE5D185953705F3D45F026F38E9B5721AEFE07370214D526A2C4B344B508B57BFB2492320C05903C79CBEE08C6E7F218B57E14D6
m _{PL21}	B5971060DA84685B4D042ED0189FAF13C961B2EF61CC164E363B22AAB14AC8AF607906C1C6E04F2054C687AA6741A9E70639857DA02B6FFFA
m _{PL22}	97135FC2226C4B4A5CBA5FCA3732763B87455F73A1148006F3DF214BD4C936D061E04045160E2CE33B9CD09D08FDE2A37F4E998322B4401D27
m _{PL23}	4D256D57C861B9791151A78D5299C56D116B6178B2A2D04BB95FB76540AF28341DC6EC4E7ED3BF9E508478D9C8F44914805DA82429E1CF320E
m _{PL24}	858EF5C84CE32D18D9ABA110EEA7474CF0CD70254D2928C3F4DFF6BB3A518587CAD19029078AC90A8336C8178203BE3289E601F07D089CB64
m _{PL25}	920A8796A511650AEF32F93DD3C39C624E07AE03CE8C96139973F54DCB9803C5164ADB502D4FF561564D607037FCD172921F1982B102C3312C
m _{PL26}	485C5DAE76B360A9C56E20B8422EA3E6ACF07CB093B5587CB0E6A5498A4714081EA98DBCDB0482B26E0D097C03444473D233BEF3C8E440DEBF
m _{PL27}	565A9D54EA789892B024F97E728E8EE112411942C48BD0C5BC8AA457D8DC9941F0F7424B38643FFE6521CD306FBC56FE10F1428D4C245B5606
m _{PL28}	5AEF2C0C2C378179A1AC36242E6B3EDB72C42D3624437674F8D51260C0898C201837CBA14E9E23D1EF6451C4ACF27AB031F457A8A1BFD148AE
m _{PL29}	87D8FE685417822A23D925307E6C11081ADAC4702BCCD9BE448E78984D109B50DEF5B7C58BC71EA1F0A6826BA8AD1978843E7697F3E416AADA
m _{PL30}	84802B72AF27B5BE724D1FB629E0E627BDB0D9061292562F98350C1D0C9D4B9D8E2BF71123C82EBB161003AE9829E07244D78F19926F8847A2
m _{PL31}	8CCB5128238BCB088E30972D62792AEF02B9BDDCAD68C9916C00BF91CBE788B0F03851FAAF88605534FD73436C259D270B1013CB14226F658
m _{PL32}	62F4E6FAC2BF1979CE6854AA2D33534BFB2F946519101A6589131C3640707D40E67ED804AF8736AD213CAF5935741900061967E8285C27E34C
m _{PL33}	4095E5B4EEAFCDF68A34B267EEA28D8444FA533900F41499E260D2E65C256A52E1D5861F5227C98E00687D107233F51A1167BCF72FB184654
m _{PL34}	5630E9A79FCAD303404D9E5A802299162657AAC734761C6E90DA8BCE4F61A763E0B848D3FEB3F78468C828ABA4828DAD06E0F904CFD40421DC
m _{PL35}	CD12B24C0BCA8AAC1FCBF0500A3BC684A180E863D888F2506B48C68ECF17F76CB285991FBA18EB6397211FAD002F482D57A258CD45DE3FF1A6
m _{PL36}	AFCF2A50877286CD3405442730C45514F082D9EC296B367C0F64F04C4E0007DCA9E50BEED5C102126E319ACBC64F1729272F2F72C9397029FE
m _{PL37}	18F89EE8589D20882A72A44DCCDF0050F0A3D88DBA6531614973D26905FDF41E3F779FF0648E8AF1540928511BCF4C25D9C64AF34AC31B8965
m _{PL38}	F890D550F33F032ECDA3A51FED427D634F64EB29AF1332A23CD961258E4BAED040E7B336918E250EC272A12816B9EBFFA1E0AE401185F08C10
m _{PL39}	ACE5DD61506047E80FB7D41BD3992DF4D7F18EB46CC145C0E9105428C2F8F299141F5D66691904A7DC2513A3B83994ACB1292246B32818FE9D

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m _{PL40}	150680FF900C9B46E1E24D54BE2238CB950A934E5CCDE9BC3939EB51CB0AE202B7D339EEC2018B33A0AB9B63DA5D512D64FB58C0E51A1C82C2
m _{PL41}	51A579EED2663A002D32D10A0753173612F4D5BA167D1807C61F25C4D42C063682E8E9DD019F79D446A046EB3F75E50FEB228DC52F08E694B6
m _{PL42}	CDC644FE4C0C6897604F9D14D714123BF16FFF0E49F35F674908CA60653702FE27BCCA2A47098453AF8661055C8C549EB6A951A8396AD4B94D
m _{PL43}	750A10366C595373C5001CA3E4239764B1409D602CF6052B39BC6A3255A15FE06C782C4C5F847026A7E79838A2933A61C77BB6CBF5915B2DA5
m _{PL44}	B7490686D78E409082C4C48FE18D4C35429C20AADF96076B92FC4E85490664753DB0891A0B27FD849BB7FCA99E3B38F22F8C662852C0D35AA6
m _{PL45}	D86E1B575B47D23DA811806A54C231281F03317830E7BD305D3CAA7D6382A5233104CFD54D22DF9F34535E5B390D9040CF1375FEA44CEC29E2
m _{PL46}	828655960C026EC67B683480992AC2ED2C43ABC606F5220C2945F373470BE7ED5BCCF7C1AA0986BBCC84F11F1658AA568FAA0A60C5F0B5BFA
m _{PL47}	D76230E02C8533653AAB99B288AA2ADE25A1C1BF28516C04239240EAF1EFC0B98974B51F886861D8A1E9F5D62CFFEC309F071A9716B325101B
m _{PL48}	EA207662865B8A07D69648964DED818EE474A90B94473408871880E63EF0596B9FCFEC3C06B86EA6AD2B06C91672EFB33C70241A5450B59B8A
m _{PL49}	9CB5459549909835FAB22F0D99298C120ACF479F814CCE749079D40688F28101037762F125C776DA9C5FA1FCE0E76E452F8185354FDCDE94E2
m _{PL50}	227506304AEC1D6F93569B51FDC3405A0F38194F65BE17163A3CB9827A35AECEA757D020FE249377ECD561428A38FEED004EC859C272563185
m _{PL51}	96B9AEC9938910F0E533422A3977519B05CD4AD3909BC15A7502D48D49C124FA192A8E57027CFEB11DF542010603CE5C9FDF8E626D4FBF8CF4
m _{PL52}	A6AAD06E095A9BE0BD9F8A2ED40C3CBDBAE91C700CBB778C8696CC06F3A675C16BDB2918E5F2111005A8727206DC6A9684E05655185C398EEB
m _{PL53}	CD168D384A78DA172991AD333EE2A9880905AFE59E2A2A4AC4414C40F82874F98A3CBE7B44F4C7F4710B35FD88AFC0399FAEB070EB9CA4D30A
m _{PL54}	22016CA87AD1549174A8699DD65599697871091457E83E0912E7E77A06531C209394D283D18A38662B73681DD9C5BF330FED978BDA7D487CA8
m _{PL55}	B9401B0843AA6F7827A13BD66C922287E8886C31EB5B90B82B472CCD6DA3D8D4FBF78B8F8496DFA8252B06429D5DD17142F1C908ACCD70EA0C
m _{PL56}	E42B9EFDC5D09AC27B3C7DA28D02493A70521223B9D7A76A9D13E9C171017964D16A70C08EAD02C3DC948889C23E365AFCF01BF20B89B0BF5C
m _{PL57}	9DA0180168DB915E9F3597B59312198E1B5CC00D743C2ECB0DBAADA3E35A2465ED1EAA9D74734D49A313CE4DFF020D0760E3153DC485603943
m _{PL58}	B6C966619ECB98191D719C187C07BD503425650CAA3A2D1F2DF5212B1441D7A0C1D36A4C9C2550240AD17CA43BB3943DFFFBF1E283D81299CC
m _{PL59}	DB0E8C41F08A03D477C1AA548799274C4BF3EB68F2636166FDC8D4B1E7132539930297E228BA232BB5C279FA5ECA3AC10E24361AF050A453B8
m _{PL60}	89BCE2DE2974EEBA833CF32F224C85A2891484478527DB48FA6ECEA84C5E288CC3914CB54ADA0476278750187F68FBEA41017E1E58DF1A5A3D
m _{PL61}	70A457D1314A278625443EEB52520815EC92CEF17417B97440DCB531BC1CE83212F63270418D0FBDE71F6DB9E0EA88772E1E4535B6633E4425
m _{PL62}	C388460AD54B36C4452CF0433BD347100ACCC24C79C535AD3E1F23FE0425E93A044C553BFA116E09AA4BB32F13CFA76FBA1BC17520F45EFD44
m _{PL63}	0BAFCADCDF9AA2846681782CD3B90CA036A863C78EE1507620BC394DOC6804B4C97A15BC9C0D7B79E6892EA1BFF1A0DD9573A9213AB140D0D2
m _{PL64}	833B0226789A62882FCD27A30885E67872B1A1C2FA484AD498011599DD57E8E2A07A560B47167AA5F60EF47177DBB1632D5387A2896348640B
m _{PL65}	8F52820323ABA5E6C6B465821B621600B980E59F53A599DA5646BA103214336836CF17E3386CE4FB2BC5F25CCB30CF7F500546828EC8786B8E
m _{PL66}	E2E9A29C3C8207B9A4508FD2F667A159F068EEE8D00686F46EA904C3692C1D79DFF1B32E5103720D47B4B58AC35384A26087027E141B3126A8
m _{PL67}	70E7C39FD2D3AE1DCE341699A544D801A8688A6EE47C5CB3630022147DDC06241FC5337A348A462B2472DEC5E104DD520ADA5114DB065D4B0D
m _{PL68}	9E3483CAB164BD053C4971D4D87494CC689033D589EF80E5453376E4A8DCC02183B98C36B0FF7DDC0AD07FCE8B4D5164371BD03A2110AD1247

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m _{PL69}	04DA1C649B0608938DAADD3FE920A4F681690C54505429DBDCDCF10067AB5714BCDDFE1F28692710F794765781C1D233344E119BEE8A8416DC
m _{PL70}	7A18D6D30BDF44410714C3DCA27D8F9EA8A542D87122205640B98313C91AD9A0B993A5A7BC3E035F93B88BBE6D4204BC82A9FA8D4C1A7618CF
m _{PL71}	EB9525E10265A48733C8E0E77E459310112A71DCA680F68AC044B64BC0A31D02EEA0F7ACAAAB7F1E574E94FEA2D1301CB14B03263DA8122B76
m _{PL72}	E706C6ED2D6F89153835079BE0C6D45310845EF2F9F6C6AE91B7419810508BA501C0148BF09955BAD90D6391BA8EBA5CEFBD23221CC75143D7
m _{PL73}	DF071A10AC4120CD1431590BEDCFF9483CA7047B19590D035D309240BDB4264E9A3A2761402EC97FD8BC51B4AF32E37FBC47162A2357D18751
m _{PL74}	F0F952B2238139F46D8254D1A2C1C22A16BA71EC0C0C900ED1442452D7F44C798BC65FF40671B88074BA0B74C6510996EEAC495C5B49C37DEB
m _{PL75}	1C86BD82EDA81FD65418D3837B5552A853791456D93B06C62C650D86CFBEC269AFFD772763064062C03751B9428C6DA2E60383025F9E404B70
m _{PL76}	B390978DD2552C88AABA7838489A6F5A8E9C41E95FFA2215819BF8A5BFE39C8A706CC658E549E966611B843A1468406C41C09D1560BEDA4F1B
m _{PL77}	1A69EC9D053C7E84BAE7A48CCC71857D0C6B06D1065E3EA4633B133AA022B8104F6EE7C69B6184B746C8822958B0A16686F27C8A0E3B4EFEAD
m _{PL78}	C95B2070816DC97C6D8DD2583263E73F9AAAFD13F0548D2EBD835824418F11E54111005FB713AB234BE412347358281C7DE331EDD21B8BEA52
m _{PL79}	56D6408399F23C2ED85EE0F68111D69A91A3AD9A732AC57CA08F86CC28B3CF4E4B02EBBA0BCE5CAE5BACC4D52004070797C04093A84BB18DBA
m _{PL80}	E662E7043867BE250764DA0596D34A582A619B408B505E6211DD6286E93A37F95B1EA680C0C5F3E777E3F71E8D75495D59043217FC0E222E16
m _{PL81}	27D5E681C222297AD478A079EF12F1A98F744B66335303322EF8880B931FEBF8322F4302944E80BED468A0A516D410B183D863795992DA7DDB
m _{PL82}	5100336C05F9E5BF35201906C1C588858E0DAF56130DF5554B9AB21CA15311A90290624CD63E03F5EDA49DB7A0C32AB5F1CA427A2D5635FDA5
m _{PL83}	C696DC993BF9A9A61B781B9C5C3F5CFAA4C8339D8B03A9B0387883D0482A41AC78D6522425959846E561D26A30FF79A205C801A85889736B2
m _{PL84}	D562297561AFF42D3168296C1153E4E39BE7B2EB0348BC704625AA08391235075EE0DE0A79AB03222FEDB27218C56F96EAC2F91CC8FCE64B12
m _{PL85}	DD0B6768FC01CC0A551F8ACC36907129623E975AB8B3FF58037F1859E2FA8C62C2D9D1E8506916029A2C3F8CAD9A26AE2CC652F48800859F5C
m _{PL86}	923920696EB3AB413786C41854822282BB83F6900D33A232D470BE198BBF086067B72613300C593B74251E2F079857ADBBCD86583A9DCAA6DC
m _{PL87}	B8EF30C797D8D2C4EF11244F137D806E556A436626D0115A621C92C34D166A68BCE DFA0040DA8FD6F987B1CD5C2AA1C1B045E64475F0F8DABD
m _{PL88}	E1887001D414405ED6419E9EE1D1D346D924ED57ADF04B31B7948099976B2D1501A60DFFB287AD44C8783DF0C1EA5AA5D273D1389C8EA22DCC
m _{PL89}	8C2E379A58AA96748141CA84C35987905F984A49D3AD9BFF7807AC244C16C1DF74343C2E1F25514F5A0954CFBB3C92E25EF783136844998AC5
m _{PL90}	78F8A99E0A54E27F51C0726FE7A11EB26B1E29FE65F55AC8AC58011465900B958488A90F6DF614A58431DC8B6C6B9A6F032EE0E0B1306EC4B4
m _{PL91}	88F7A31B7B20E0F05CA26E729B4F8A1933962D7BD7BE3E1EB130B28C794C0B4D01CADE09006FF97E80117509733F3A9DC225413A0AE08CA662
m _{PL92}	BE4DFCEAC18905AC8D5DA27A794F88A4D3058D2EFA3B075A819DEAE688EAF8940A653ED7104E7B403D490F0A9030264E1F12B8922C75775E61
m _{PL93}	5BA4B79FC4550234D8922963BF3537485E3C8745A5DB90D3E2E454B30FF61112F508155B7C2B3C4C628AF846240C2021ACDE547E5A41F666B8
m _{PL94}	00556D35649F7610AB24A43C4F16D6AC0571FD126F11880C5CD72100D730E4E4D6BB73C33F837FAF1072743B249ADA2E09598B1EB23F1180A7
m _{PL95}	7A0CC9F21BD69CF3023E944545C2176EF0D4F450B765C28359FB8A32137D043D0E5713E67B3F61320985D2C6106605081F87D2296321468A2F
m _{PL96}	DA669880995B0671201172BABFF141D5854A245E211879EF3038A7C84170DADBD368455F24653161E7886E15B253F93E3A3C568EFB17CDEB1A
m _{PL97}	4E294E53D1661C1F6F748302A7723DA951C00FDB8BEBBF67A68710BA0F1A255DFB1627059D41A23D3961726DE6FEB10E5D209CC4505B209812

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m _{PL98}	73385DF701414E144768A67EF72924B1653479E962FB1554B7E54BC5284D9B3E41C0C133F878972230721918AA425501B920B204FECE0C7F8A
m _{PL99}	F4492160805F258CE592DF4D1200566F81D173458D78EA3ABED79A14AF88170DB1D4A9A5931D2B80C58C27FE17D806E3E6A66CDAAD09F118D4
m _{PL100}	44D562D9012D8B07B8F44596467C11A163982BB7EAEAC184078B6B8CE46B5D7E17C39CEF576A025491183017FA09931D070B307B86524B03FF
m _{PL101}	FCAEEFCC49A13B4FFA12C0CC6A2B90CF4F57D78B1E98294B04675C2F0991661FDC61A452A247F8C29E0284AA21026F368307375AA2C3F1E12C
m _{PL102}	C486DF0510DCAD5AB86E178A686D398E11A0ECFAC5A326C10129257E5456B22FB8E147E9190D9929A5DFFE44715FA47D62F04CFC9B1C201414
m _{PL103}	C10AF383DC708E257E15A8AB337BCE684A2F4AC7A22DC2C25C277F8E8D0858E79317CDDD9AA2EA6CBE604D24AC0945026103E7B4126FD361A4
m _{PL104}	A5C60A181148D9A931B2DDDB9D169648BA54F366B4EFAE88F6861909EE0F07C037EE349D0EC59A823286E366CA3943589EEA7F828C3728085F
m _{PL105}	96136AEBD5E28462B0421DF292BA899FFA660D80EA01620D2C7490E5347127884AA3C3D1FF44BCEEF6C29EC589CDEF200C5742C5964F8B2B52
m _{PL106}	40F63C04ACAD986255D1E16B769A6D4C11A1D075E804BDC0AC61923E9A67F5D7417756328072455F6E22B1C64E06F367D1B0808295C2D90E22
m _{PL107}	F4B82D413578C4888C5F002CF6D0E03778134A860436551FD57537E4CED334B3C9CEBACE615238271717AA762448B86FA53D2074BCE35658A7
m _{PL108}	BCCC92D72C920E685530591FC351743D1E23DE044BF81D32650406113E23ECC757FDE4E386B6E2E7195EE4969717A7BD0812AC312B33A54308
m _{PL109}	6ED59DE0D44370A861CE2B42CF5E578E764A682AB5777905EE027D7160490EDC6C28989B23805AA697FCD215CB401BC5E4D430624C01B16192
m _{PL110}	DE80C0E273B92CC3C5034F7A20DB3914643C430B425C8B9249EAF73ACE8C3BCF17957242CF534D87A67D4DC0252275262E737F4095450CFA14
m _{PL111}	9505C4FEF2A397D5059F4729D013292A8321FFFA929ACB0A210D0A13E13061227C44A68FBD8CE6B66CE3D783363CD039AB35EE52603E09B758
m _{PL112}	E8BE90D7F954B14D8002A4CAC20765ABEED80634498C836D79B0F9338DBC17B28F05CF4E79136779E1C55AA30B6215F890882887B3B53C23E2
m _{PL113}	9F4B622C1358AE5468DC31E4B2CA320E5E20458C1DE5405BF4F9AD7D45A5BCAA39EC0626FFFC698C16A009CCCB7A18A64E85E70BA71731BA24
m _{PL114}	B91B2624843CF48299AFC2B1442570B41F28F578530D1E322E0B54282372131C71ACB924E70768A243EEC3200E7A5EBFA77111D9FB07FEA8AE
m _{PL115}	965F42DDA3A4650FE2F5103932B68F166FA424B9F0F7045311D962C2A9F66B9BC6C66FB480F9800354E0C5A72251071422CF1DFC44F94C00C
m _{PL116}	08ADCE48699FC30FA0788073BDAADB9177BBB4C1CED41F93085218364B8BAD8488561EF0FE1B0DDAA403C602494CB35697D62AA0A2B93A64CF
m _{PL117}	9A313BED80B1220D77C8ADA4B2E0B3D284A5120A94B741380923C78D3AD32BC3E71EC6EEA520E9D447D8727697598BB987F17506F482003ABD
m _{PL118}	24C9AD4C14EFEC002A3473FCAB04E492F2E269161A2960BA8AF09FD710B444A40C4E8B138418E62301E91FBA97AFDC58759A76D00F676736C7
m _{PL119}	6514C7733711CE4942CD2123AB37186EB7FECB7E78ABB28744864942FCF4C0F810054AF55B1042EB53064F0857C61D85B2CF0D2DC5826AF22F
m _{PL120}	B2C80CDC83E48C36BC6FDAB8661208EAD392F3A0571BE41DFAD765E744932ADEA50061E66C05498A5381B2A1F1B446587089DC4E4A2DF03D82
m _{PL121}	639368BA75CC709A3D9F28EDA237E32C2017A9BF1E382045B9426AEE0A4049DCB4E1D7EBE4647B855212824557497CFA039885A3BA42F98F63
m _{PL122}	6A70DDC17D0C8024B1C853F0C1948561EF32510151BE0C63BCA9171F20217891D1021EE72586CAFF557F8973336913A94A2A699B8740B054B8
m _{PL123}	2E32E3A35CCD001172CE310B63B4E406126045A0FA3795BE3E3D9B56F72405FC94FD89946818BAECD24A61BABBEBE2D23052AB01EF73CA0CF4A
m _{PL124}	829395C35205A480AC1351C25E234BF52D384A3DE1C5138A650A6F82F739757D812D9C38231AB9FD81AA0648B11F6F6113F9312C557624FC746
m _{PL125}	D98FFE19C0AAAAB0571A9075ECDFD3E7373F5255DC669116A8C6913F0123E598F930934C5F6A601C37C529C371A0C391B59AC5A9E286D04011
m _{PL126}	C1A108192BCE96C2430A63C189BB33856BE6B8B524703FCB205DAEF37EF544CD43CA09B6181B417398083FF2F781BA4AE89A5CA291DB928D71

m _{PL127}	42568DF9F61849BF9E7DEE750604BE2E0BC16CC464B1CDE15015E01D6498E9F3E6D6950E5824651F212BA0057CE9529B9CCAB88D8136B8545E
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A.2 Basic Midamble Codes for Burst Type 2

In the case of burst type 2 (see section 5.2.2) the midamble has a length of $L_m=256$, which is corresponding to:

$K'=3$; $W=64$; $P=192$.

[Depending on the possible delay spread cells are configured to use midambles which are generated from the Basic Midamble Codes \(see Table A-2\)](#)

- [for all \$k=1,2,\dots,K\$; \$K=2K'\$ or](#)
- [for \$k=1,2,\dots,K'\$, only.](#)

[The cell configuration is broadcast on BCH.](#)

The mapping of these Basic Midamble Codes to Cell Parameters is shown in TS25.223.

Table A-2: Basic Midamble Codes m_p according to equation (5) from section 6.2.3 for case of burst type 2

Code ID	Basic Midamble Codes m_{PS} of length $P=192$
m _{PS0}	5D253744435A24EF0ECC21F43AA5B8144FBDB348C746080C
m _{PS1}	9D7174187201B5CE0136B7A6D85D39A9DD8D4B00E23835E4
m _{PS2}	AE90B477C294E55D28467476C6011029CDE29B7325DF0683
m _{PS3}	BC8A44125F823E51E568641EC12A6C68EAFDFA2350E3233C
m _{PS4}	898B7317B830D207C9BC7B521D5715680824DC08347B2943
m _{PS5}	466C7482C8827655BC13F479C7C1417290679A9841297C4A
m _{PS6}	AC0734C27C7DC1B818A8492744290DFE866B0EBA62B0B56E
m _{PS7}	0A92106325B15A8C15FC3764724CE67A5056D50A77F9360E
m _{PS8}	AE69F62E23035083E6094B89493D33E06FDB6532D473A280
m _{PS9}	B485D4E3614C9C373EA1365FA6FA890E9844084EBA90EB0C
m _{PS10}	66182885E2D28360D2FEAB842C65304FFC956CE8DC8A90C7
m _{PS11}	CC30A9B0A742FCC1E9A408415368391F1299AEA3CB6509FE
m _{PS12}	673928915886947F464FDDAAD29A07D182328EBC5839089A
m _{PS13}	4418861C14D62B46EE6D70D4BF05A3ED801A01BD6CDC5235
m _{PS14}	DAD62DC88F52F2D140062C2330BE6540E6F86192322AFB04
m _{PS15}	A2122BAF24529CEA9855FB43CE40923E7CA7B30D92E40702
m _{PS16}	6C44AB41E11F54B0929DF65673BD231F92A380132D9F1712
m _{PS17}	1DC2742E756CDA6421340D0087DD087A615E4B8688CB2F75
m _{PS18}	2E0105328B56E9E07D9B5A62F38B08AF8D8C2817B54F3302
m _{PS19}	88315EC30A94CA4EDB2C77079D9BD810A2E280B50DABB213
m _{PS20}	440E0093D28CB2B2B0A95D18CEB4AB934C33FA45C1CFC7B0
m _{PS21}	CC9BF85D41A96A6EC314F9611D5E1C0672556C8850801BB4
m _{PS22}	1ABEA04C99BC26972715F01957C0B6B959CC71CD88120817
m _{PS23}	EC5A33DA0BA4470442C5CB324A8E47B0A9F7968FC8108EE8
m _{PS24}	F82086290271DB446B5B1DC15D9BE96414B19B3D5E0F540C
m _{PS25}	11A1A790D6958FD3A9157DF1E05D1378248CA201EBCC7592

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m _{PS26}	AA8564882231907BCE78092DC6C9DD4F5A0E4A34AFCFB809
m _{PS27}	912EE2238212F87BC7CDA7F30441ED184A6AA954EC4D20C8
m _{PS28}	2D200D8B8891B804673E380A1AF5AB875986E29D37D3FDC9
m _{PS29}	75E086B6C818423491BF9D6365C52FD1C5E42A576E268170
m _{PS30}	50ADBF27DA2A3701470186B699118E16DDB0D10F705607B1
m _{PS31}	656C0692B4E22023590A906D2A74DFD471C883A7B1E0B3A2
m _{PS32}	C21FDACD09A3CDCE74C4794010A3E45769B142505C56A0E6
m _{PS33}	CD9392A87C2D4D7CE5801CDDA8A76339B6F900F008B290E2
m _{PS34}	956426FEFD8B8D52073E87984E10C4D255064E1372C04A24
m _{PS35}	C4F4D6DF1B754AD6063FD10C331C1428ABB27B0700134B94
m _{PS36}	B65548082B34E9FAF43F33C4070F79099758CFD41B491A11
m _{PS37}	C8317EA111A82B04E78B88B864B1EF5D711BBEB4A0527036
m _{PS38}	8FB7AD1188E8D1A5219845013672560FD38904E70537403B
m _{PS39}	B41A324E0D80AA0598A8D391C1D7FFC82B4A075218E98EC3
m _{PS40}	49A6350A62E208B011E86528B9A481A0E76D723F6675FF82
m _{PS41}	C344C8C23C42A7B7442E6022E95AE4B08A4BFA786F35F911
m _{PS42}	28F430CF67D69C9DF60E25656413BC5F932A022DB1406C44
m _{PS43}	2FA5D70CF0FED4213F32116051450391C2A627D9B670C428
m _{PS44}	959537D988FDD4F1360B4E84701AE5409229C30EDF8BC404
m _{PS45}	CDD2E0450F9EC12F81391AD4633CB29F315B4A0A890A9A22
m _{PS46}	158776A20B4B82C563EC08F086830EA66DBD2DCCB4DF6026
m _{PS47}	431FCACBE48208975950342709D11F19AD5FB047F3B440C9
m _{PS48}	86B141AC571BA6B42653B12FF04D4F0E6C81F3EB608660A2
m _{PS49}	86D297ABD34E8510F6CDB0EA617F1F1051C8799117B02211
m _{PS50}	80B2D9530B34E781311D95CFA3857F277CC07014D324AF5A
m _{PS51}	2B607B93FD8B45601C1E574E14CFC6912C22AEC1045ADC49
m _{PS52}	D234C5C45E105A837E6DD74BC4E534523A20317BA0625A29
m _{PS53}	768CCDB3E2A7A2B863128382590946B25472BE2BFFC40641
m _{PS54}	3DA38212E0A987EE1F665D4E13C2AA4446E00A76C948A073
m _{PS55}	09173135E4A2CFC8F2678750AB5257110906F013587BDE82
m _{PS56}	522E070B266F35E99C1F3C42D2017F8E415550492B72F086
m _{PS57}	D63E4BD805262A3DEF05C7D86C422E5048921E5531784132
m _{PS58}	564AF806E28131611E5F884229265D446A50E1E488EAFBBA
m _{PS59}	A2603E009D3D30147727B750C35C62299AF754D3E4A54E1C
m _{PS60}	938504B02599D33E28246E4271C375AE81A3BBE8D3F8A920
m _{PS61}	461516B2CAC6FC42A4B707CC6073BBE573C014892C811776
m _{PS62}	29186DE4CCAAB2CD0100BB19EA595879D63F0F0CFA881AA5
m _{PS63}	A064B449CB784A91B803369CDC5EF61A670AAAC044BA3E68
m _{PS64}	8719C454D88FF5149DB943CB6CADA01D0B9664B357A18203
m _{PS65}	A27EC68720F00A714AA2C45A7EF232286984D7B193F5C916
m _{PS66}	AC8361676AB424E48F0789082B0CD2EFB8D2E627D041DD66
m _{PS67}	ABA1BEB0064733A0620906BF2B29C95883F069D7E4C35D39
m _{PS68}	9E22EDED47D92CA1D0B7530EC6062287BD83A04874AE00C

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m _{PS69}	0BADEF288B20F5686C5DE3A71219AC2172054326BE831696
m _{PS70}	953801EB2AF58C2F80E49A6CC46085CB554243E3B3BBEC8C
m _{PS71}	333A504C51C8FAC5025994565C3F600F154F64FAEF4EA484
m _{PS72}	A6583E19647662005474153A6F8DD88A473853E94B720CE7
m _{PS73}	90ACAF707D18AF34F5848C58166830AF620ACDC1B2DFDDA8
m _{PS74}	39C5C598A374EA82F3F83378258248DAD3808812DD0E74BB
m _{PS75}	F79525DE694629346D73F6256CC0F140F82603197AAA1844
m _{PS76}	B8C2A8F139097699A693022E78588D4058DB0A65FF52F813
m _{PS77}	449B50C2A52996FA5A828A907F30F9F460EE3D99930DF890
m _{PS78}	62CEC9574D30184BCB4F94EECF0CC23D2D2A8D0003F0AA33
m _{PS79}	B56D258889703F76A0738EE3A7D355994159A4851833E198
m _{PS80}	65894AA54C0F6C9A206521C9FC379A8AAF6E621C03CF849C
m _{PS81}	2D47F3414E30CC02C6835D95C9BA204488F0FFCB4852677D
m _{PS82}	12BE4DD8B906B584010F8A330AB67B278E8642FA33D51B68
m _{PS83}	BC928A90A4B10906CAEE638BF768E08542F48F1676006DF0
m _{PS84}	30C544E437C8ADA143566CD1BC4E9E7BA84139A08505C2F4
m _{PS85}	84FD5B05506192B753FBA2C719B584E0EDA01814999867D2
m _{PS86}	191F14DD00034E03AB5BB4342F1138B2CD33784E60CFD75A
m _{PS87}	B8ACE7990B6A98A80A61162C4D2D5F88F24E8F7DE4207590
m _{PS88}	EC1DBE72E8EED0C61054FC2695422AC0AD2D888265B21AB0
m _{PS89}	9A1B4CA467AB7E082AF4278E44D177EA78424508C23E8B08
m _{PS90}	999EE541C608164AC975214F3A37A677FC2CA03E2C2A4B20
m _{PS91}	1BDCC20265031432917A2EB828FB356A22DF9CB609C0F8F3
m _{PS92}	EB4A81859C93338B8A1B87C02C815AE09D765F6F2249B958
m _{PS93}	E6A5D1629F4CF09A1F280DE0C480D4C73B26ADE321A50AEE
m _{PS94}	BAAB7286DD24C80B15A7958039B904F1CA83C310C8C7AFF2
m _{PS95}	12220F72619E983717C68FFE1C4148F2354B7B1955B65620
m _{PS96}	A198706E24FAA08BD09EE392414816038E667BB34307D6B2
m _{PS97}	30B3493B4C035881A7A722E4546527AAE787FA2C0893AC46
m _{PS98}	5A7318126522843DCB7F00A2D9F9BA8F88963E4152BC923C
m _{PS99}	844844B0CACAB702C332CE2692B4166F4B0C63E62BF151BF
m _{PS100}	B8297389526410313692F861DC60DA86A23607F7DDE24755
m _{PS101}	6C1144CF8BC01538D655D29ED62DE6E74A3180EC905BF1E0
m _{PS102}	E9DB3221FACFC5C88691A7013EF09672A130D52C3413AAE2
m _{PS103}	2FD0508615EC4CD4BF18ADD46D777078869130C8921A4F0E
m _{PS104}	40911B4E0525AC874228F6EF642E59154730CB187C7E417A
m _{PS105}	2034C6A027D4D850F5184AA64C3153231F4651B616BBFCF9
m _{PS106}	57833235451525A1DFA213FCE0B419B6494BC7B99F488410
m _{PS107}	6DC3D57F2E39158D036825F8804810D77CA1ECA610ECD894
m _{PS108}	F5C50DE43AA7B731CAB7683524021701F97650499A7070E4
m _{PS109}	F2184D2699785442E09FA22CC2D60A5A13FFF22AE660A470
m _{PS110}	EF0029DE0D79207205458CF4D7328E81A93518D93C9A74BD
m _{PS111}	9D6D8992482FB885AA5E878C3BA2045538B09886C23CDC2D

m _{PS112}	C0A5AB67D1CEA126F6476C75443F0A11CBE749412EF03104
m _{PS113}	1853A5C20CDF968C5A180D8EB5E72BF15517D06680D98412
m _{PS114}	8CEA1223227ADF37D0DAAB320906E1C79029F480D25181A7
m _{PS115}	5561038E96A658EF3EC665612FF92B064065D1ACC1F54812
m _{PS116}	C55A6263F08D664A1E53584560DFF5E611640D8281D9A843
m _{PS117}	4386A8EA59124D043F29056A4598735A4FC7BC11119B90C1
m _{PS118}	D6571B20668BED50BD7C80388C162632BCB069AA67C7FC22
m _{PS119}	4F9F09ABBC1391EC2CCA5359FB52250E533BF04324154106
m _{PS120}	662659F42188C9453F6E6DF00C579627045DA1461A3A0EA5
m _{PS121}	8DCC9274C0C2A9BA6096BF27FACA542CD01CA8653D60A80F
m _{PS122}	5C1210A1E50E505F6B73C90156C9D9F19AE2310BBD820DF0
m _{PS123}	B1E0A7CE2620E223D4FC06D5C9BBA4E5F6D98204D2D5286
m _{PS124}	DB506776958E34552F7E60E4B400D836153218F918E22FA6
m _{PS125}	ECAA60300439B2360B2AC3C43FB6241ACDE5055B295FA71C
m _{PS126}	BF1E6D9AA9CA4AC092BE60500C77D0DC7A6A236520F86722
m _{PS127}	051C5FA122845A30B4EC306B38016B45667C7754F92F13A0

2 Annex B (Informative)

2.1 CCPCH Multiframe Structure

In the following figures B.1 to B.3 some examples for Multiframe Structures on CCPCH are given. The figures show the placement of Common Transport Channels on the Common Control Physical Channel. Especially those CCPCH containing the BCH are depicted. Additional CCPCH capacity can be allocated on other codes and timeslots of course, e.g. FACH capacity is related to overall cell capacity and can be configured according to the actual needs. Channel capacities in the annex are derived using bursts with short midambles (Burst format 2). Every TrCH-box in the figures is assumed to be valid for two frames (see row 'Frame #'), i.e. the transport channels in CCPCH have an interleaving time of 20msec.

The figures B.1 to B.3 as given below are considered for case 2) of Physical Synchronisation Channel (PSCH), cf. section 7.4. In this case CCPCH is to be transmitted in timeslots k and $k+8$. The BCH is split on those timeslots k and $k+8$ in a redundant way, thus a UE can collect the BCH information even if one of both slots is interfered.

The actual CCPCH Multiframe Scheme used in the cell is described and broadcast on Primary BCH. Thus the system information structure has its roots in this particular transport channel and allocations of other Common Channels can be handled this way, i.e. by pointing from primary BCH.

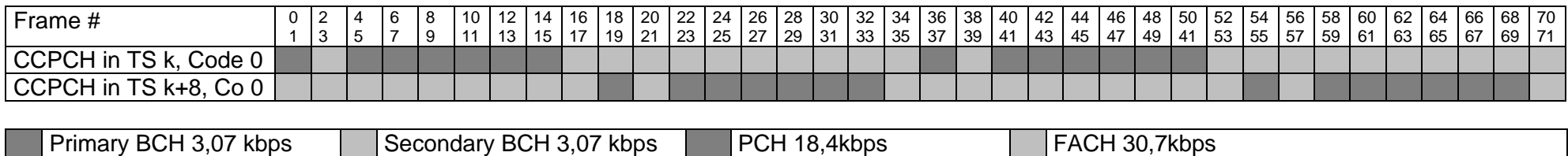


Figure B.1: Example for a multiframe structure for DL-CCPCH.

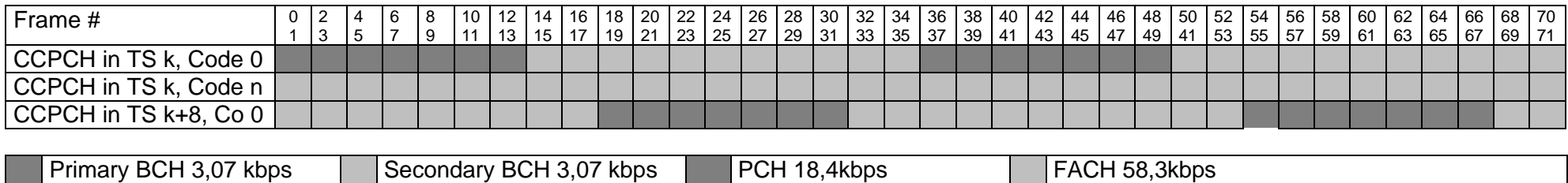


Figure B.2: Example for a multiframe structure for DL-CCPCH. n=1...7

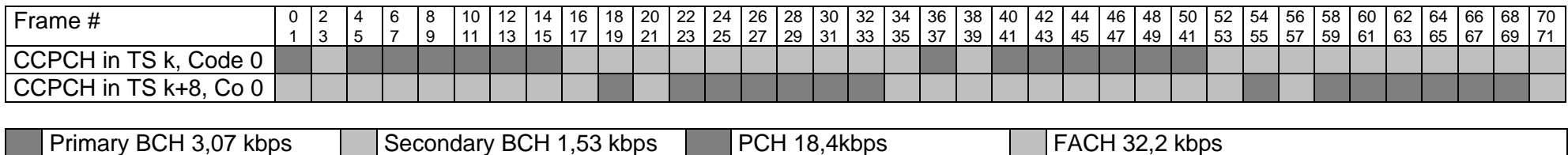


Figure B.3: Example for a multiframe structure for DL-CCPCH.

History

Document history		
v0.0.1	1999-01-29	Document created based on the documents UMTS (xx.09) V 1.2.0 and ARIB Volume 3 Ver.1.0
v0.0.2 (v0.1.0)	1999-02-23	Document updated based on the TRGR1 #2(99) 115 which was agreed in the TSG RAN WG1#2 meeting, Yokohama, Feb.23,1999. The usage of ODMA is still under study.
v0.1.1	1999-02-26	Small changes (Modification of the editorial errors)
v0.1.2	1999-03-11	Small changes (Modification of the editorial errors)
v1.1.0	1999-04-6	Small changes (Modification of the editorial errors)
v1.2.0	1999-04-19	Document updated based on the TRGR1 #4(99)357 which was agreed in the TSG RAN WG1#4 meeting, Yokohama, April 19,1999. Number of Chapters are changed ("Scope" starts from section 1.)
v2.0.0	1999-04-20	Document updated based on the TSG RAN WG1#4 meeting, Yokohama, April 19,1999.
TS 25.221 V1.0.0	1999-04-22	Noted by TSG-RAN as TS 25.221 V1.0.0
TS25.221 V1.0.1	1999-06-4	Document updated based on the TSG RAN WG1#3 meeting, Nynäshamn, March 22-26 1999. Small changes (Changed from 'S1.2x' to 'TS25.22x', 'MS' to 'UE', 'Reverse link' to 'Down link', 'Forward link' to 'Up link'.)
TS25.221 V1.1.0	1999-06-4	Document updated based on the TSG RAN WG1#5 meeting, Cheju, June 4,1999.
TS25.221 V1.1.1	1999-07-6	TS25.221 V1.0.1 was not updated completely based on TSG RAN WG1#3 meeting, Nynäshamn, March 22-26 1999. So update the document again.
TS25.221 V1.2.0	1999-07-13	Document updated based on the TSG RAN WG1#6 meeting, Espoo, July 13,1999.
TS25.221 V1.2.1	1999-07-15	Proposal for update according to decisions at WG1#6 meeting in Espoo
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