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Technical Specification

3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical Channels and Modulation (Release 8)



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Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

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1 Scope

The present document describes the physical channels for evolved UTRA.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

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| [1] | 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications". |
| [2] | 3GPP TS 36.201: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical Layer – General Description". |
| [3] | 3GPP TS 36.212: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Multiplexing and channel coding". |
| [4] | 3GPP TS 36.213: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical layer procedures". |
| [5] | 3GPP TS 36.214: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical layer – Measurements". |
| [6] | 3GPP TS 36.104: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception". |
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3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Symbols

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

(k, l)	Resource element with frequency-domain index k and time-domain index l
$a_{k,l}^{(p)}$	Value of resource element (k, l) [for antenna port p]
D	Matrix for supporting cyclic delay diversity
f_0	Carrier frequency
M_{sc}^{PUSCH}	Scheduled bandwidth for uplink transmission, expressed as a number of subcarriers
$M_{bit}^{(q)}$	Number of coded bits to transmit on a physical channel [for code word q]
$M_{symb}^{(q)}$	Number of modulation symbols to transmit on a physical channel [for code word q]
M_{symb}^{layer}	Number of modulation symbols to transmit per layer for a physical channel

$M_{\text{sym}}^{\text{ap}}$	Number of modulation symbols to transmit per antenna port for a physical channel
N	A constant equal to 2048 for $\Delta f = 15$ kHz and 4096 for $\Delta f = 7.5$ kHz
$N_{\text{CP},l}$	Downlink cyclic prefix length for OFDM symbol l in a slot
$N_{\text{ID}}^{\text{cell}}$	Physical layer cell identity
$N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}}$	Downlink bandwidth configuration, expressed in units of $N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$
$N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{UL}}$	Uplink bandwidth configuration, expressed in units of $N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$
$N_{\text{sym}}^{\text{DL}}$	Number of OFDM symbols in a downlink slot
$N_{\text{sym}}^{\text{UL}}$	Number of SC-FDMA symbols in an uplink slot
$N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$	Resource block size in the frequency domain, expressed as a number of subcarriers
N_{OS}	Number of orthogonal two-dimensional downlink reference signal sequences
N_{PRS}	Number of pseudo-random two-dimensional downlink reference signal sequences
$N_{\text{RS}}^{\text{PUCCH}}$	Number of reference symbols per slot for PUCCH
N_{TA}	Timing offset between uplink and downlink radio frames at the UE, expressed in units of T_s
n_{PDCCH}	Number of PDCCHs present in a subframe
n_{PRB}	Physical resource block number
P	Number of antenna ports
p	Antenna port number
q	Code word number
$r_{m,n}^{\text{OS}}$	Two-dimensional orthogonal sequence for reference signal generation
$r_{m,n}^{\text{PRS}}(i)$	Two-dimensional pseudo-random sequence for reference signal generation in slot i
$s_l^{(p)}(t)$	Time-continuous baseband signal for antenna port p and OFDM symbol l in a slot
T_f	Radio frame duration
T_s	Basic time unit
T_{slot}	Slot duration
W	Precoding matrix for downlink spatial multiplexing
β_{PRACH}	Amplitude scaling for PRACH
β_{PUCCH}	Amplitude scaling for PUCCH
β_{PUSCH}	Amplitude scaling for PUSCH
β_{SRS}	Amplitude scaling for sounding reference symbols
Δf	Subcarrier spacing
Δf_{RA}	Subcarrier spacing for the random access preamble
ν	Number of transmission layers

3.2 Abbreviations

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

CCE	Control Channel Element
CDD	Cyclic Delay Diversity
PBCH	Physical broadcast channel
PCFICH	Physical control format indicator channel
PDCCH	Physical downlink control channel
PDSCH	Physical downlink shared channel
PHICH	Physical hybrid-ARQ indicator channel
PMCH	Physical multicast channel
PRACH	Physical random access channel
PUCCH	Physical uplink control channel
PUSCH	Physical uplink shared channel

4 Frame structure

Throughout this specification, unless otherwise noted, the size of various fields in the time domain is expressed as a number of time units $T_s = 1/(15000 \times 2048)$ seconds.

Downlink and uplink transmissions are organized into radio frames with $T_f = 307200 \times T_s = 10$ ms duration. Two radio frame structures are supported:

- Type 1, applicable to FDD,
- Type 2, applicable to TDD.

4.1 Frame structure type 1

Frame structure type 1 is applicable to both full duplex and half duplex FDD. Each radio frame is $T_f = 307200 \times T_s = 10$ ms long and consists of 20 slots of length $T_{\text{slot}} = 15360 \times T_s = 0.5$ ms, numbered from 0 to 19. A subframe is defined as two consecutive slots where subframe i consists of slots $2i$ and $2i + 1$.

For FDD, 10 subframes are available for downlink transmission and 10 subframes are available for uplink transmissions in each 10 ms interval. Uplink and downlink transmissions are separated in the frequency domain.

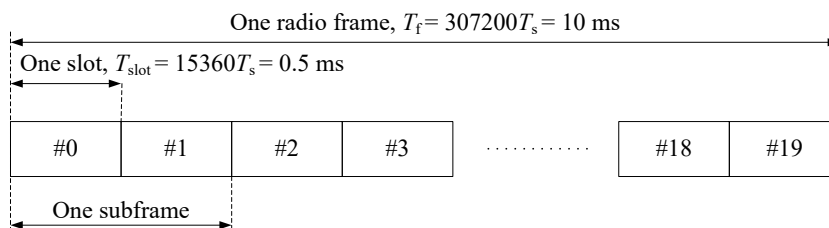


Figure 4.1-1: Frame structure type 1.

4.2 Frame structure type 2

Frame structure type 2 is applicable to TDD. Each radio frame consists of two half-frames of length $T_f = 153600 \times T_s = 5$ ms each. Each half-frame consists of eight slots of length $T_{\text{slot}} = 15360T_s = 0.5$ ms and three special fields, DwPTS, GP, and UpPTS. The lengths of DwPTS and UpPTS are configurable subject to the total length of DwPTS, GP and UpPTS being equal to $30720T_s = 1$ ms. Subframe 1 and 6 consists of DwPTS, GP and UpPTS, all other subframes are defined as two slots where subframe i consists of slots $2i$ and $2i + 1$.

Subframes 0 and 5 and DwPTS are always reserved for downlink transmission.

Both 5 ms and 10 ms switch-point periodicity is supported.

In case of 5 ms switch-point periodicity, UpPTS and subframes 2 and 7 are reserved for uplink transmission.

In case of 10 ms switch-point periodicity, DwPTS exist in both half-frames while GP and UpPTS only exist in the first half-frame and DwPTS in the second half-frame has a length equal to $30720T_s = 1$ ms. UpPTS and subframe 2 are reserved for uplink transmission and subframes 7 to 9 are reserved for downlink transmission.

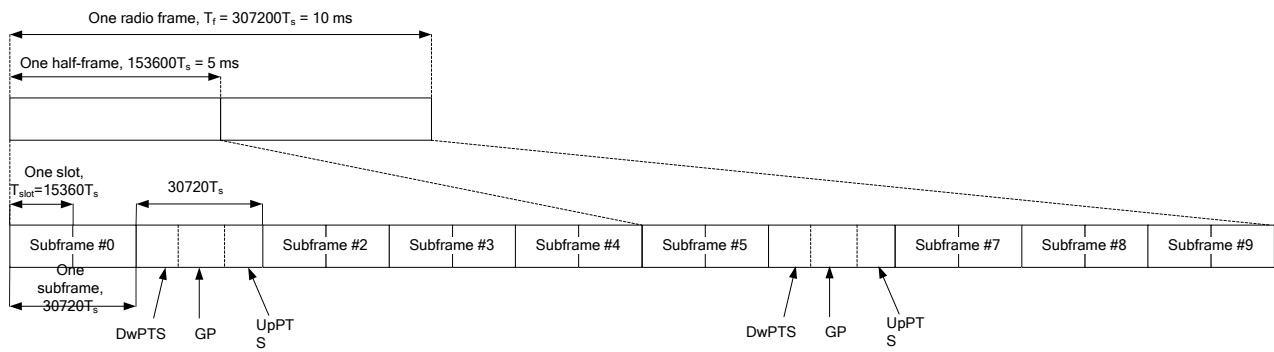


Figure 4.2-1: Frame structure type 2.

5 Uplink

5.1 Overview

The smallest resource unit for uplink transmissions is denoted a resource element and is defined in section 5.2.2.

5.1.1 Physical channels

An uplink physical channel corresponds to a set of resource elements carrying information originating from higher layers and is the interface defined between 36.212 and 36.211. The following uplink physical channels are defined:

- Physical Uplink Shared Channel, PUSCH
- Physical Uplink Control Channel, PUCCH
- Physical Random Access Channel, PRACH

5.1.2 Physical signals

An uplink physical signal is used by the physical layer but does not carry information originating from higher layers. The following uplink physical signals are defined:

- Reference signal

5.2 Slot structure and physical resources

5.2.1 Resource grid

The transmitted signal in each slot is described by a resource grid of $N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{UL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$ subcarriers and $N_{\text{sym}}^{\text{UL}}$ SC-FDMA symbols. The resource grid is illustrated in Figure 5.2.1-1. The quantity $N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{UL}}$ depends on the uplink transmission bandwidth configured in the cell and shall fulfil

$$6 \leq N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{UL}} \leq 110$$

The set of allowed values for $N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{UL}}$ is given by [6].

The number of SC-FDMA symbols in a slot depends on the cyclic prefix length configured by higher layers and is given in Table 5.2.3-1.

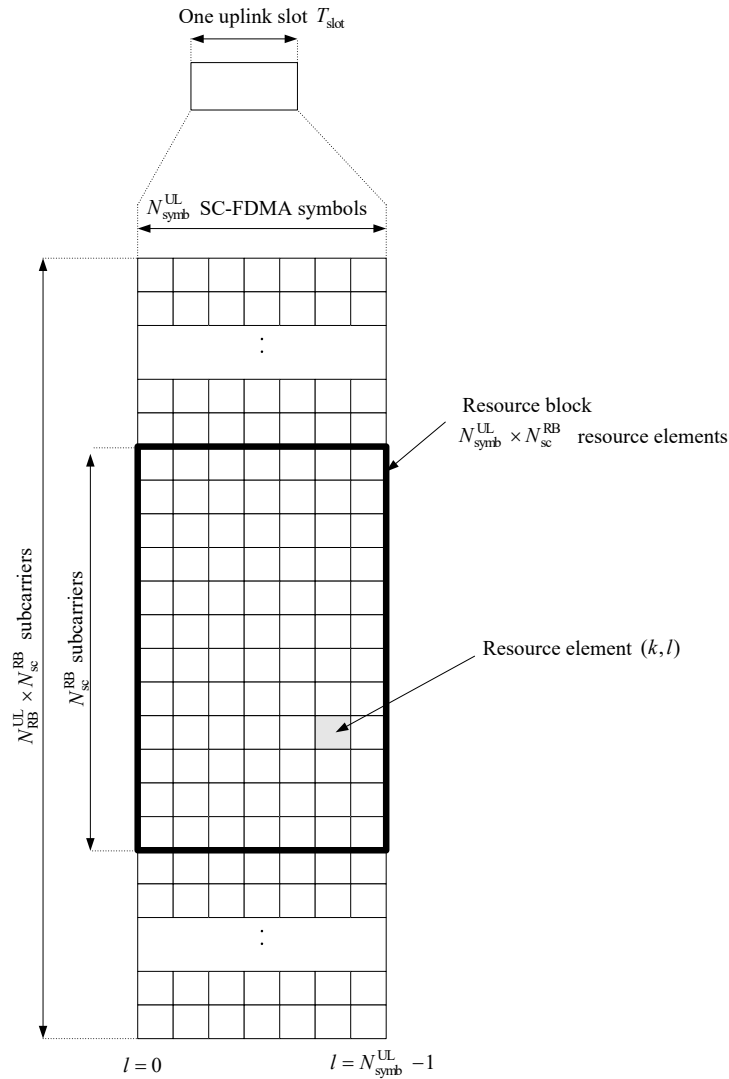


Figure 5.2.1-1: Uplink resource grid.

5.2.2 Resource elements

Each element in the resource grid is called a resource element and is uniquely defined by the index pair (k, l) in a slot where $k = 0, \dots, N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{UL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} - 1$ and $l = 0, \dots, N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{UL}} - 1$ are the indices in the frequency and time domain, respectively.

Resource element (k, l) corresponds to the complex value $a_{k,l}$. Quantities $a_{k,l}$ corresponding to resource elements not used for transmission of a physical channel or a physical signal in a slot shall be set to zero.

5.2.3 Resource blocks

A resource block is defined as $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{UL}}$ consecutive SC-FDMA symbols in the time domain and $N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$ consecutive subcarriers in the frequency domain, where $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{UL}}$ and $N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$ are given by Table 5.2.3-1. A resource block in the uplink thus consists of $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{UL}} \times N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$ resource elements, corresponding to one slot in the time domain and 180 kHz in the frequency domain.

Table 5.2.3-1: Resource block parameters.

Configuration	N_{sc}^{RB}	N_{symb}^{UL}
Normal cyclic prefix	12	7
Extended cyclic prefix	12	6

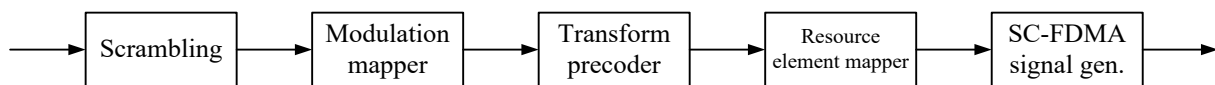
The relation between the resource block number n_{PRB} and resource elements (k, l) in a slot is given by

$$n_{PRB} = \left\lfloor \frac{k}{N_{sc}^{RB}} \right\rfloor$$

5.3 Physical uplink shared channel

The baseband signal representing the physical uplink shared channel is defined in terms of the following steps:

- scrambling
- modulation of scrambled bits to generate complex-valued symbols
- transform precoding to generate complex-valued modulation symbols
- mapping of complex-valued modulation symbols to resource elements
- generation of complex-valued time-domain SC-FDMA signal for each antenna port

**Figure 5.3-1: Overview of uplink physical channel processing.**

5.3.1 Scrambling

The block of bits $b(0), \dots, b(M_{\text{bit}} - 1)$, where M_{bit} is the number of bits transmitted on the physical uplink shared channel in one subframe, shall be scrambled with a UE-specific scrambling sequence prior to modulation, resulting in a block of scrambled bits $\tilde{b}(0), \dots, \tilde{b}(M_{\text{bit}} - 1)$ according to

$$\tilde{b}(i) = (b(i) + c(i)) \bmod 2$$

where the scrambling sequence $c(i)$ is given by Section 7.2.

5.3.2 Modulation

The block of scrambled bits $\tilde{b}(0), \dots, \tilde{b}(M_{\text{bit}} - 1)$ shall be modulated as described in Section 7.1, resulting in a block of complex-valued symbols $d(0), \dots, d(M_{\text{symb}} - 1)$. Table 5.3.2-1 specifies the modulation mappings applicable for the physical uplink shared channel.

Table 5.3.2-1: Uplink modulation schemes

Physical channel	Modulation schemes
PUSCH	QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM

5.3.3 Transform precoding

The block of complex-valued symbols $d(0), \dots, d(M_{\text{symb}} - 1)$ is divided into $M_{\text{symb}} / M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{PUSCH}}$ sets, each corresponding to one SC-FDMA symbol. Transform precoding shall be applied according to

$$z(l \cdot M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{PUSCH}} + k) = \sum_{i=0}^{M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{PUSCH}} - 1} d(l \cdot M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{PUSCH}} + i) e^{-j \frac{2\pi k i}{M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{PUSCH}}}}$$

$$k = 0, \dots, M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{PUSCH}} - 1$$

$$l = 0, \dots, M_{\text{symb}} / M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{PUSCH}} - 1$$

resulting in a block of complex-valued modulation symbols $z(0), \dots, z(M_{\text{symb}} - 1)$. The variable $M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{PUSCH}}$ represents the number of scheduled subcarriers used for PUSCH transmission in an SC-FDMA symbol and shall fulfil

$$M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{PUSCH}} = N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} \cdot 2^{\alpha_2} \cdot 3^{\alpha_3} \cdot 5^{\alpha_5} \leq N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} \cdot N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{UL}}$$

where $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5$ is a set of non-negative integers.

5.3.4 Mapping to physical resources

The block of complex-valued symbols $z(0), \dots, z(M_{\text{symb}} - 1)$ shall be multiplied with the amplitude scaling factor β_{PUSCH} and mapped in sequence starting with $z(0)$ to resource blocks assigned for transmission of PUSCH. The mapping to resource elements (k, l) not used for transmission of reference signals shall be in increasing order of first the index k , then the index l , starting with the first slot in the subframe. The index k is given by

$$k = k_0 + f_{\text{hop}}(\cdot), \dots, k_0 + f_{\text{hop}}(\cdot) + M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{PUSCH}} - 1$$

where $f_{\text{hop}}(\cdot)$ denotes the frequency-hopping pattern and k_0 is given by the scheduling decision.

5.4 Physical uplink control channel

The physical uplink control channel, PUCCH, carries uplink control information. The PUCCH is never transmitted simultaneously with the PUSCH. For frame structure type 2, the PUCCH is not transmitted in the UpPTS field.

The physical uplink control channel supports multiple formats as shown in Table 5.4-1.

Table 5.4-1: Supported PUCCH formats.

PUCCH format	Modulation scheme	Number of bits per subframe, M_{bit}
0	BPSK	1
1	QPSK	2
2	QPSK	20
3	N/A	N/A

5.4.1 PUCCH format 0 and 1

The block of bits $b(0), \dots, b(M_{\text{bit}} - 1)$ shall be modulated as described in Section 7.1, resulting in a complex-valued symbol $d(0)$. The modulation schemes for the different PUCCH formats are given by Table 5.4-1.

The complex-valued symbol $d(0)$ shall be multiplied with a cyclically shifted length $N_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}} = 12$ sequence generated according to section 5.5.1 with $M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RS}} = N_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}}$, resulting in a block of complex-valued

symbols $y(0), \dots, y(N_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}} - 1)$. Note that different cyclic shifts of the sequence are used in different PUCCH SC-FDMA symbols within a slot.

The block of complex-valued symbols $y(0), \dots, y(N_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}} - 1)$ shall be block-wise spread with the orthogonal sequence $w(i)$ according to

$$z(m' \cdot N_{\text{SF}}^{\text{PUCCH}} \cdot N_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}} + m \cdot N_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}} + n) = w(m) \cdot y(n)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} m &= 0, \dots, N_{\text{SF}}^{\text{PUCCH}} - 1 \\ n &= 0, \dots, N_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}} - 1 \\ m' &= 0, 1 \end{aligned}$$

The sequence $w(i)$ and $N_{\text{SF}}^{\text{PUCCH}}$ are given by Table 5.4.1-1. The orthogonal sequence index varies per slot.

Table 5.4.1-1: Orthogonal sequences $[w(0) \dots w(N_{\text{SF}}^{\text{PUCCH}} - 1)]$ for PUCCH format 0 and 1

Sequence index	$N_{\text{SF}}^{\text{PUCCH}} = 4$
0	$[+1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1]$
1	$[+1 \ -1 \ +1 \ -1]$
2	$[+1 \ +1 \ -1 \ -1]$
3	$[+1 \ -1 \ -1 \ +1]$

5.4.2 PUCCH format 2

The block of bits $b(0), \dots, b(19)$ shall be scrambled with a UE-specific scrambling sequence, resulting in a block of scrambled bits $\tilde{b}(0), \dots, \tilde{b}(19)$.

The block of scrambled bits $\tilde{b}(0), \dots, \tilde{b}(19)$ shall be QPSK modulated as described in Section 7.1, resulting in a block of complex-valued modulation symbols $d(0), \dots, d(9)$.

Each complex-valued symbol $d(i)$ shall be multiplied with a cyclically shifted length $N_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}} = 12$ sequence generated according to section 5.5.1 with $M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RS}} = N_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}}$, resulting in a block of complex-valued symbols $z(0), \dots, z(10N_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}} - 1)$.

5.4.3 PUCCH format 3

In PUCCH format 3, information is carried by the presence/absence of transmission of PUCCH from the UE. No reference signals are transmitted in PUCCH format 3.

The transmitted signal in PUCCH format 3 is defined by

$$z(m' \cdot N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{UL}} \cdot N_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}} + m \cdot N_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}} + n) = w(m) \cdot r_{u,v}^{(\alpha)}(n)$$

where

$$m = 0, \dots, N_{\text{sym}}^{\text{PUCCH}} - 1$$

$$n = 0, \dots, N_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}} - 1$$

$$m' = 0, 1$$

and $r_{u,v}^{(\alpha)}(i)$ is given by Section 5.5.1 with $M_{\text{seq}}^{\text{PUCCH}} = M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RS}} = 12$. The sequence $w(i)$ is given by Table 5.4.3-1 where $w_0(i)$ and $w_1(i)$ are given by Tables 5.4.2.1-1 and 5.5.2.2.1-2, respectively.

Table 5.4.3-1: Orthogonal sequences for PUCCH format 3.

i	$w(i)$	
	Normal CP	Extended CP
0	$w_0(0)$	$w_0(0)$
1	$w_0(1)$	$w_0(1)$
2	$w_1(0)$	$w_1(0)$
3	$w_1(1)$	$w_1(1)$
4	$w_1(2)$	$w_0(2)$
5	$w_0(2)$	$w_0(3)$
6	$w_0(3)$	$w_0(0)$
7	$w_0(0)$	$w_0(1)$
8	$w_0(1)$	$w_1(0)$
9	$w_1(0)$	$w_1(1)$
10	$w_1(1)$	$w_0(2)$
11	$w_1(2)$	$w_0(3)$
12	$w_0(2)$	N/A
13	$w_0(3)$	N/A

5.4.4 Mapping to physical resources

The block of complex-valued symbols $z(i)$ shall be multiplied with the amplitude scaling factor β_{PUCCH} and mapped in sequence starting with $z(0)$ to resource elements assigned for transmission of PUCCH. The mapping to resource elements (k, l) not used for transmission of reference signals shall start with the first slot in the subframe. Note that no reference signals are transmitted for PUCCH format 3. The set of values for index k shall be different in the first and second slot of the subframe, resulting in frequency hopping at the slot boundary. Mapping of modulation symbols for the physical uplink control channel is illustrated in Figure 5.4.3-1.

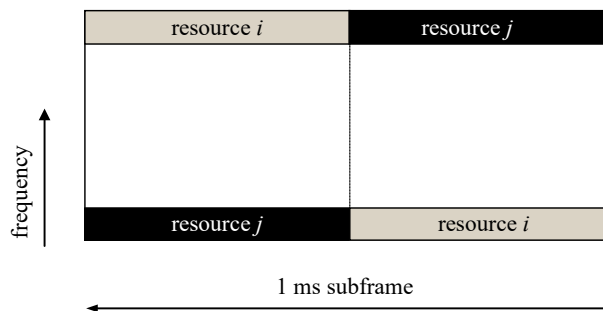


Figure 5.4.3-1: Physical uplink control channel

5.5 Reference signals

Two types of uplink reference signals are supported:

- Demodulation reference signal, associated with transmission of PUSCH or PUCCH
- Sounding reference signal, not associated with transmission of PUSCH or PUCCH

The same set of base sequences is used for demodulation and sounding reference signals.

5.5.1 Generation of the reference signal sequence

Reference signal sequence $r_{u,v}^{(\alpha)}(n)$ is defined by a cyclic shift α of a base sequence $\bar{r}_{u,v}(n)$ according to

$$r_{u,v}^{(\alpha)}(n) = e^{j\alpha n} \bar{r}_{u,v}(n), \quad 0 \leq n < M_{sc}^{RS}$$

where $M_{sc}^{RS} = mN_{sc}^{RB}$ is the length of the reference signal sequence and $1 \leq m \leq 110$. Multiple reference signal sequences can be defined from a single base sequence by using different values of α .

Base sequences $\bar{r}_{u,v}(n)$ are divided into groups, where $u \in \{0,1,\dots,29\}$ is the group number and v is the base sequence number within the group, such that each group contains one base sequence ($v=0$) of each length $M_{sc}^{RS} = mN_{sc}^{RB}$, $1 \leq m \leq 5$ and two base sequences ($v=0,1$) of each length $M_{sc}^{RS} = mN_{sc}^{RB}$, $6 \leq m \leq 110$

The definition of the base sequence $\bar{r}_{u,v}(0), \dots, \bar{r}_{u,v}(M_{sc}^{RS}-1)$ depends on the sequence length M_{sc}^{RS} .

5.5.1.1 Base sequences of length $3N_{sc}^{RB}$ or larger

For $M_{sc}^{RS} \geq 3N_{sc}^{RB}$, the base sequence $\bar{r}_{u,v}(0), \dots, \bar{r}_{u,v}(M_{sc}^{RS}-1)$ is given by

$$\bar{r}_{u,v}(n) = x_q((n+\theta) \bmod N_{ZC}^{RS}), \quad 0 \leq n < M_{sc}^{RS}$$

where θ is an offset, q is a function of u, v and the q^{th} root Zadoff-Chu sequence is defined by

$$x_q(m) = e^{-j\frac{\pi q m(m+1)}{N_{ZC}^{RS}}}, \quad 0 \leq m \leq N_{ZC}^{RS}-1$$

The length N_{ZC}^{RS} of the Zadoff-Chu sequence is given by the largest prime number such that $N_{ZC}^{RS} < M_{sc}^{RS}$.

5.5.1.2 Base sequences of length less than $3N_{sc}^{RB}$

For $M_{sc}^{RS} = N_{sc}^{RB}$ and $M_{sc}^{RS} = 2N_{sc}^{RB}$, base sequence is given by

$$\bar{r}_{u,v}(n) = e^{j\varphi(n)\pi/4}, \quad 0 \leq n \leq M_{sc}^{RS}-1$$

where the value of $\varphi(n)$, is given by Table 5.5.1.2-1 and Table 5.5.1.2-2 for $M_{sc}^{RS} = N_{sc}^{RB}$ and $M_{sc}^{RS} = 2N_{sc}^{RB}$, respectively.

Table 5.5.1.2-1: Definition of $\varphi(n)$ for $M_{sc}^{RS} = N_{sc}^{RB}$.

u	$\varphi(0), \dots, \varphi(11)$											
0	-1	1	3	-3	3	3	1	1	3	1	-3	3
1	1	1	3	3	3	-1	1	-3	-3	1	-3	3
2	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-1	-3	-3	1	-3	1	-1
3	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-3	-3	1	-3	3	-1
4	-1	3	1	-1	1	-1	-3	-1	1	-1	1	3
5	1	-3	3	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	3	-3	1
6	-1	3	-3	-3	-3	3	1	-1	3	3	-3	1
7	-3	-1	-1	-1	1	-3	3	-1	1	-3	3	1
8	1	-3	3	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	3	-1	1
9	1	-3	-1	3	3	-1	-3	1	1	1	1	1
10	-1	3	-1	1	1	-3	-3	-1	-3	-3	3	-1
11	3	1	-1	-1	3	3	-3	1	3	1	3	3
12	1	-3	1	1	-3	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	1
13	3	3	-3	3	-3	1	1	3	-1	-3	3	3
14	-3	1	-1	-3	-1	3	1	3	3	3	-1	1
15	3	-1	1	-3	-1	-1	1	1	3	1	-1	-3
16	1	3	1	-1	1	3	3	3	-1	-1	3	-1
17	-3	1	1	3	-3	3	-3	-3	3	1	3	-1
18	-3	3	1	1	-3	1	-3	-3	-1	-1	1	-3
19	-1	3	1	3	1	-1	-1	3	-3	-1	-3	-1
20	-1	-3	1	1	1	1	3	1	-1	1	-3	-1
21	-1	3	-1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	-1	-3
22	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-1	3	-3	1	-3	3
23	1	1	-1	-3	-1	-3	1	-1	1	3	-1	1
24	1	1	3	1	3	3	-1	1	-1	-3	-3	1
25	1	-3	3	3	1	3	3	1	-3	-1	-1	3
26	1	3	-3	-3	3	-3	1	-1	-1	3	-1	-3
27	-3	-1	-3	-1	-3	3	1	-1	1	3	-3	-3
28	-1	3	-3	3	-1	3	3	-3	3	3	-1	-1
29	3	-3	-3	-1	-1	-3	-1	3	-3	3	1	-1

Table 5.5.1.2-2: Definition of $\varphi(n)$ for $M_{sc}^{RS} = 2N_{sc}^{RB}$.

u	$\varphi(0), \dots, \varphi(23)$																							
0	-1	3	1	-3	3	-1	1	3	-3	3	1	3	-3	3	1	1	-1	1	3	-3	3	-3	-1	-3
1	-3	3	-3	-3	-3	1	-3	-3	3	-1	1	1	1	3	1	-1	3	-3	-3	1	3	1	1	-3
2	3	-1	3	3	1	1	-3	3	3	3	3	1	-1	3	-1	1	1	-1	-3	-1	-1	1	3	3
3	-1	-3	1	1	3	-3	1	1	-3	-1	-1	1	3	1	3	1	-1	3	1	1	-3	-1	-3	-1
4	-1	-1	-1	-3	-3	-1	1	1	3	3	-1	3	-1	1	-1	-3	1	-1	-3	-3	1	-3	-1	-1
5	-3	1	1	3	-1	1	3	1	-3	1	-3	1	1	-1	-1	3	-1	-3	3	-3	-3	-3	1	1
6	1	1	-1	-1	3	-3	-3	3	-3	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-3	-1	1	-1	3	-1	-3
7	-3	3	3	-1	-1	-3	-1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	-1	3	1	-1	1	3	-3	-1	-1	1
8	-3	1	3	-3	1	-1	-3	3	-3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-3	-3	-3	1	-3	-3	-3	1	-3
9	1	1	-3	3	3	-1	-3	-1	3	-3	3	3	3	-1	1	1	-3	1	-1	1	1	-3	1	1
10	-1	1	-3	-3	3	-1	3	-1	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	-1	1	3	3	-1	1	1	1	-1	3
11	1	3	3	-3	-3	1	3	1	-1	-3	-3	-3	3	3	-3	3	3	-1	-3	3	-1	1	-3	1
12	1	3	3	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-3	3	-1	1	1	-3	3	3	-1	-3	3	-3	-1	-3	-1
13	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-1	3	3	1	-1	1	3	3	3	-1	1	1	-3	1	3	-1	-3	3
14	-3	-3	3	1	3	1	-3	3	1	3	1	1	3	3	-1	-1	-3	1	-3	-1	3	1	1	3
15	-1	-1	1	-3	1	3	-3	1	-1	-3	-1	3	1	3	1	-1	-3	-3	-1	-1	-3	-3	-3	-1
16	-1	-3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-3	3	1	3	3	1	-1	1	-3	1	-3	1	1	-3	-1
17	1	3	-1	3	3	-1	-3	1	-1	-3	3	3	3	-1	1	1	3	-1	-3	-1	3	-1	-1	-1
18	1	1	1	1	1	-1	3	-1	-3	1	1	3	-3	1	-3	-1	1	1	-3	-3	3	1	1	-3
19	1	3	3	1	-1	-3	3	-1	3	3	3	-3	1	-1	1	-3	-1	1	3	-1	3	-3	-3	-3
20	-1	-3	3	-3	-3	3	-1	-1	-3	-1	-3	3	1	3	-3	-1	3	-1	1	-1	3	-3	1	-1
21	-3	-3	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	3	1	-3	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	3	3	-3	-1	1	-3
22	-3	-1	-3	3	1	-1	-3	-1	-3	-3	3	-3	3	-3	-1	1	3	1	-3	1	3	3	-1	-3
23	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	3	3	1	3	3	-3	1	3	-1	3	-1	3	3	-3	3	1	-1	3	3
24	1	-1	3	3	-1	-3	3	-3	-1	-1	3	-1	3	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-3	-1	3
25	1	-1	1	-1	3	-1	3	1	1	-1	-1	-3	1	1	-3	1	3	-3	1	1	-3	-3	-1	-1
26	-3	-1	1	3	1	1	-3	-1	-1	-3	3	-3	3	1	-3	3	-3	1	-1	1	-3	1	1	1
27	-1	-3	3	3	1	1	3	-1	-3	-1	-1	-1	3	1	-3	-3	-1	3	-3	-1	-3	-1	-3	-1
28	-1	-3	-1	-1	1	-3	-1	-1	1	-1	-3	1	1	-3	1	-3	-3	3	1	1	-1	3	-1	-1
29	1	1	-1	-1	-3	-1	3	-1	3	-1	1	3	1	-1	3	1	3	-3	-3	1	-1	-1	1	3

5.5.2 Demodulation reference signal

5.5.2.1 Demodulation reference signal for PUSCH

5.5.2.1.1 Reference signal sequence

The demodulation reference signal sequence $r^{\text{PUSCH}}(\cdot)$ for PUSCH is defined by

$$r^{\text{PUSCH}}(m \cdot M_{sc}^{\text{RS}} + n) = r_{u,v}^{(\alpha)}(n)$$

where

$$m = 0, 1$$

$$n = 0, \dots, M_{sc}^{\text{RS}} - 1$$

and

$$M_{sc}^{\text{RS}} = M_{sc}^{\text{PUSCH}}$$

Section 5.5.1 defines the sequence $r_{u,v}^{(\alpha)}(0), \dots, r_{u,v}^{(\alpha)}(M_{sc}^{\text{RS}} - 1)$.

If demodulation reference signal hopping is enabled by higher layers, the value of u varies on a slot basis according to one of 504 hopping sequences. If demodulation reference signal hopping is not enabled, the value of u is fixed and the value of v can vary on a slot basis.

Note that different cyclic shifts α can be used in different slots of a subframe. The cyclic shift to use in the first slot of the subframe is given by the uplink scheduling grant in case of multiple shifts within the cell.

5.5.2.1.2 Mapping to physical resources

The sequence $r^{\text{PUSCH}}(\cdot)$ shall be multiplied with the amplitude scaling factor β_{PUSCH} and mapped in sequence starting with $r^{\text{PUSCH}}(0)$ to the same set of resource blocks used for the corresponding PUSCH transmission defined in Section 5.3.4. The mapping to resource elements (k, l) in the subframe shall be in increasing order of first k , then the slot number with $l = 3$.

5.5.2.2 Demodulation reference signal for PUCCH

5.5.2.2.1 Reference signal sequence

The demodulation reference signal sequence $r^{\text{PUCCH}}(\cdot)$ for PUCCH is defined by

$$r^{\text{PUCCH}}(m' N_{\text{RS}}^{\text{PUCCH}} M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RS}} + m M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RS}} + n) = w(m) r_{u,v}^{(\alpha)}(n)$$

where

$$m = 0, \dots, N_{\text{RS}}^{\text{PUCCH}} - 1$$

$$n = 0, \dots, M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RS}} - 1$$

$$m' = 0, 1$$

The sequence $r_{u,v}^{(\alpha)}(n)$ is given by Section 5.5.1 with $M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RS}} = 12$. The number of reference symbols per slot $N_{\text{RS}}^{\text{PUCCH}}$ and the sequence $w(n)$ are given by Table 5.5.2.2.1-1 and 5.5.2.2.1-2, respectively.

If demodulation reference signal hopping is enabled by higher layers, the value of u varies on a slot basis according to one of 504 hopping sequences.

The value of the cyclic shift α varies on a symbol basis and the sequence $w(n)$ used varies on a slot basis.

Table 5.5.2.2.1-1: Number of PUCCH demodulation reference symbols per slot $N_{\text{RS}}^{\text{PUCCH}}$.

PUCCH format	Normal cyclic prefix	Extended cyclic prefix
0	3	2
1		
2	2	1
3	N/A	N/A

Table 5.5.2.2.1-2: Orthogonal sequences $[w(0) \dots w(N_{\text{RS}}^{\text{PUCCH}} - 1)]$ for PUCCH format 0 and 1.

Sequence index	Normal cyclic prefix	Extended cyclic prefix
0	$[1 \ 1 \ 1]$	$[1 \ 1]$
1	$[1 \ e^{j2\pi/3} \ e^{j4\pi/3}]$	$[1 \ -1]$
2	$[1 \ e^{j4\pi/3} \ e^{j2\pi/3}]$	N/A

Table 5.5.2.2.1-3: Orthogonal sequences $[w(0) \dots w(N_{\text{RS}}^{\text{PUCCH}} - 1)]$ for PUCCH format 2.

Normal cyclic prefix	Extended cyclic prefix
$[1 \ 1]$	$[1]$

5.5.2.2.2 Mapping to physical resources

The sequence $r^{\text{PUCCH}}(\cdot)$ shall be multiplied with the amplitude scaling factor β_{PUCCH} and mapped in sequence starting with $r^{\text{PUCCH}}(0)$ to resource elements (k, l) . The mapping shall be in increasing order of first k , then l and finally the slot number. The same set of values for k as for the corresponding PUCCH transmission shall be used. The values of the symbol index l in a slot are given by Table 5.5.2.2.2-1.

Table 5.5.2.2.2-1: Demodulation reference signal location for different PUCCH formats

PUCCH Format	Set of values for l	
	Normal cyclic prefix	Extended cyclic prefix
0	2, 3, 4	2, 3
1		
2	1, 5	3

5.5.3 Sounding reference signal

5.5.3.1 Sequence generation

The sounding reference signal sequence $r^{\text{SRS}}(n) = r_{u,v}^{(\alpha)}(n)$ is defined by Section 5.5.1. The sequence index to use is derived from the PUCCH base sequence index.

5.5.3.2 Mapping to physical resources

The sequence $r^{\text{SRS}}(0), \dots, r^{\text{SRS}}(M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RS}} - 1)$ shall be multiplied with the amplitude scaling factor β_{SRS} and mapped in sequence starting with $r^{\text{SRS}}(0)$ to resource elements (k, l) according to

$$a_{2k+k_0,l} = \begin{cases} \beta_{\text{SRS}} r^{\text{SRS}}(k) & k = 0, 1, \dots, M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RS}} - 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where k_0 is the frequency-domain starting position of the sounding reference signal and $M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RS}}$ is the length of the sounding reference signal sequence.

5.6 SC-FDMA baseband signal generation

This section applies to all uplink physical signals and physical channels except the physical random access channel.

The time-continuous signal $s_l(t)$ in SC-FDMA symbol l in an uplink slot is defined by

$$s_l(t) = \sum_{k=-\lfloor N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{UL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} / 2 \rfloor}^{\lceil N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{UL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} / 2 \rceil - 1} a_{k^{(-)}, l} \cdot e^{j2\pi(k+1/2)\Delta f(t - N_{\text{CP},l}T_s)}$$

for $0 \leq t < (N_{\text{CP},l} + N) \times T_s$ where $k^{(-)} = k + \lfloor N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{UL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} / 2 \rfloor$, $N = 2048$, $\Delta f = 15$ kHz and $a_{k,l}$ is the content of resource element (k, l) .

The SC-FDMA symbols in a slot shall be transmitted in increasing order of l , starting with $l = 0$, where SC-FDMA symbol l starts at time $\sum_{l'=0}^{l-1} (N_{\text{CP},l'} + N)T_s$ within the slot.

Table 5.6-1 lists the values of $N_{\text{CP},l}$ that shall be used. Note that different SC-FDMA symbols within a slot may have different cyclic prefix lengths.

Table 5.6-1: SC-FDMA parameters.

Configuration	Cyclic prefix length $N_{\text{CP},l}$
Normal cyclic prefix	160 for $l = 0$ 144 for $l = 1, 2, \dots, 6$
Extended cyclic prefix	512 for $l = 0, 1, \dots, 5$

5.7 Physical random access channel

5.7.1 Time and frequency structure

The physical layer random access preamble, illustrated in Figure 5.7.1-1, consists of a cyclic prefix of length T_{CP} and a sequence part of length T_{SEQ} . The parameter values are listed in Table 5.7.1-1 and depend on the frame structure and the random access configuration. Higher layers control the preamble format.

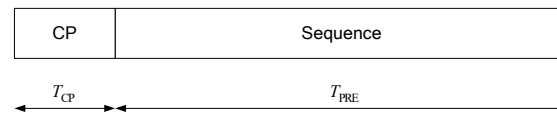


Figure 5.7.1-1: Random access preamble format.

Table 5.7.1-1: Random access preamble parameters.

Preamble format	T_{CP}	T_{SEQ}
0	$3152 \times T_s$	$24576 \times T_s$
1	$21012 \times T_s$	$24576 \times T_s$
2	$6224 \times T_s$	$2 \times 24576 \times T_s$
3	$21012 \times T_s$	$2 \times 24576 \times T_s$
4 (frame structure type 2 only)	$0 \times T_s$	$4096 \times T_s$

The transmission of a random access preamble, if triggered by the MAC layer, is restricted to certain time and frequency resources. These resources are enumerated in increasing order of the subframe number within the radio frame and the resource blocks in the frequency domain such that index 0 correspond to the lowest numbered resource block and subframe within the radio frame.

For preamble format 0-3, there is at most one random access resource per subframe. Table 5.7.1-2 lists the subframes in which random access preamble transmission is allowed for a given configuration. The start of the random access preamble shall be aligned with the start of the corresponding uplink subframe at the UE assuming a timing advance of zero.

Table 5.7.1-2: Random access preamble timing for preamble format 0-3.

PRACH configuration	System frame number	Subframe number
0	Even	1
1	Even	4
2	Even	7
3	Any	1
4	Any	4
5	Any	7
6	Any	1, 6
7	Any	2, 7
8	Any	3, 8
9	Any	1, 4, 7
10	Any	2, 5, 8
11	Any	3, 6, 9
12	Any	0, 2, 4, 6, 8
13	Any	1, 3, 5, 7, 9
14	Any	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
15	Even	9

For preamble format 4 available in TDD only, the preamble shall start $5120T_s$ before the end of the UpPTS at the UE.

In the frequency domain, the random access preamble occupies a bandwidth corresponding to 6 resource blocks for both frame structures.

5.7.2 Preamble sequence generation

The random access preambles are generated from Zadoff-Chu sequences with zero correlation zone, generated from one or several root Zadoff-Chu sequences. The network configures the set of preamble sequences the UE is allowed to use.

There are 64 preambles available in each cell. The set of 64 preamble sequences in a cell is found by including first, in the order of increasing cyclic shift, all the available cyclic shifts of a root Zadoff-Chu sequence with the logical index RACH_ROOT_SEQUENCE where RACH_ROOT_SEQUENCE is broadcasted as part of the System Information. Additional preamble sequences, in case 64 preambles cannot be generated from a single root Zadoff-Chu sequence, are obtained from the root sequences with the consecutive logical indexes until all the 64 sequences are found. The logical root sequence order is cyclic: the logical index 0 is consecutive to 837.

The u^{th} root Zadoff-Chu sequence is defined by

$$x_u(n) = e^{-j \frac{\pi u n(n+1)}{N_{\text{ZC}}}}, \quad 0 \leq n \leq N_{\text{ZC}} - 1$$

where the length N_{ZC} of the Zadoff-Chu sequence is given by Table 5.7.2-1. From the u^{th} root Zadoff-Chu sequence, random access preambles with zero correlation zones of length $N_{\text{CS}} - 1$ are defined by cyclic shifts according to

$$x_{u,v}(n) = x_u((n + C_v) \bmod N_{\text{ZC}})$$

where the cyclic shift is given by

$$C_v = \begin{cases} v N_{\text{CS}} & v = 0, 1, \dots, \lfloor N_{\text{ZC}} / N_{\text{CS}} \rfloor - 1 & \text{for unrestricted sets} \\ d_{\text{start}} \lfloor v / n_{\text{shift}}^{\text{RA}} \rfloor + (v \bmod n_{\text{shift}}^{\text{RA}}) N_{\text{CS}} & v = 0, 1, \dots, n_{\text{shift}}^{\text{RA}} n_{\text{group}}^{\text{RA}} + \bar{n}_{\text{shift}}^{\text{RA}} - 1 & \text{for restricted sets} \end{cases}$$

and N_{CS} is given by Table 5.7.2-2.

The variable d_u is the cyclic shift corresponding to a Doppler shift of magnitude $1/T_{\text{SEQ}}$ and is given by

$$d_u = \begin{cases} u^{-1} \bmod N_{\text{ZC}} & 0 \leq u^{-1} \bmod N_{\text{ZC}} < N_{\text{ZC}} / 2 \\ N_{\text{ZC}} - u^{-1} \bmod N_{\text{ZC}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The parameters for restricted sets of cyclic shifts depend on d_u . For $N_{CS} \leq d_u < N_{ZC}/3$, the parameters are given by

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\text{shift}}^{\text{RA}} &= \lfloor d_u / N_{CS} \rfloor \\ d_{\text{start}} &= 2d_u + n_{\text{shift}}^{\text{RA}} N_{CS} \\ n_{\text{group}}^{\text{RA}} &= \lfloor N_{ZC} / d_{\text{start}} \rfloor \\ \bar{n}_{\text{shift}}^{\text{RA}} &= \max \left(\left\lfloor (N_{ZC} - 2d_u - n_{\text{group}}^{\text{RA}} d_{\text{start}}) / N_{CS} \right\rfloor, 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

For $N_{ZC}/3 \leq d_u \leq (N_{ZC} - N_{CS})/2$, the parameters are given by

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\text{shift}}^{\text{RA}} &= \lfloor (N_{ZC} - 2d_u) / N_{CS} \rfloor \\ d_{\text{start}} &= N_{ZC} - 2d_u + n_{\text{shift}}^{\text{RA}} N_{CS} \\ n_{\text{group}}^{\text{RA}} &= \lfloor d_u / d_{\text{start}} \rfloor \\ \bar{n}_{\text{shift}}^{\text{RA}} &= \min \left(\max \left(\left\lfloor (d_u - n_{\text{group}}^{\text{RA}} d_{\text{start}}) / N_{CS} \right\rfloor, 0 \right), n_{\text{shift}}^{\text{RA}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

For all other values of d_u , there are no cyclic shifts in the restricted set.

Table 5.7.2-1: Random access preamble sequence parameters.

Preamble format	N_{ZC}	Number of preambles	Preamble sequences per cell
0 – 3	839		64
4	139	552	

Table 5.7.2-2: Cyclic shifts N_{CS} for preamble generation.

N_{CS} configuration	N_{CS} value	
	Normal set	High-speed set
0	0	15
1	13	18
2	15	22
3	18	26
4	22	32
5	26	38
6	32	46
7	38	55
8	46	68
9	59	82
10	76	100
11	93	128
12	119	158
13	167	202
14	279	237
15	419	-

Table 5.7.2-3: Root Zadoff-Chu sequence order for high-speed configuration

N_{CS} value	Logical root sequence number	Physical root sequence number u
–	0–23	129, 710, 140, 699, 120, 719, 210, 629, 168, 671, 84, 755, 105, 734, 93, 746, 60, 779, 70, 769 2, 837, 1, 838
15	24–29	56, 783, 112, 727, 148, 691
18	30–35	80, 759, 42, 797, 40, 799
22	36–41	35, 804, 73, 766, 146, 693
26	42–51	31, 808, 28, 811, 30, 809, 29, 810, 27, 812
32	52–63	24, 815, 48, 791, 68, 771, 74, 765, 178, 661, 136, 703
38	64–75	86, 753, 78, 761, 43, 796, 39, 800, 20, 819, 21, 818
46	76–89	95, 744, 202, 637, 190, 649, 181, 658, 137, 702, 125, 714, 151, 688
55	90–115	217, 622, 128, 711, 142, 697, 122, 717, 203, 636, 118, 721, 110, 729, 89, 750, 103, 736, 61, 778, 55, 784, 15, 824, 14, 825
68	116–135	12, 827, 23, 816, 34, 805, 37, 802, 46, 793, 207, 632, 179, 660, 145, 694, 130, 709, 223, 616
82	136–167	228, 611, 227, 612, 132, 707, 133, 706, 143, 696, 135, 704, 161, 678, 201, 638, 173, 666, 106, 733, 83, 756, 91, 748, 66, 773, 53, 786, 10, 829, 9, 830
100	168–203	7, 832, 8, 831, 16, 823, 47, 792, 64, 775, 57, 782, 104, 735, 101, 738, 108, 731, 208, 631, 184, 655, 197, 642, 191, 648, 121, 718, 141, 698, 149, 690, 216, 623, 218, 621
128	204–263	152, 687, 144, 695, 138, 701, 134, 705, 199, 640, 162, 677, 176, 663, 158, 681, 119, 720, 164, 675, 174, 665, 171, 668, 170, 669, 87, 752, 169, 670, 88, 751, 107, 732, 81, 758, 100, 739, 82, 757, 98, 741, 71, 768, 59, 780, 65, 774, 50, 789, 49, 790, 26, 813, 17, 822, 13, 826, 6, 833
158	264–327	5, 834, 33, 806, 51, 788, 75, 764, 99, 740, 96, 743, 97, 742, 166, 673, 172, 667, 175, 664, 187, 652, 163, 676, 185, 654, 200, 639, 189, 650, 114, 725, 194, 645, 115, 724, 195, 644, 157, 682, 182, 647, 192, 657, 156, 683, 211, 628, 154, 685, 123, 716, 139, 700, 153, 686, 212, 627, 213, 626, 215, 624, 150, 689
202	328–383	225, 614, 224, 615, 221, 618, 220, 619, 147, 692, 127, 712, 124, 715, 193, 646, 205, 634, 116, 723, 206, 633, 160, 679, 186, 653, 79, 760, 167, 672, 85, 754, 77, 762, 92, 747, 58, 781, 62, 777, 69, 770, 54, 785, 36, 803, 32, 807, 25, 814, 18, 821, 11, 828, 4, 835
237	384–455	3, 836, 19, 820, 22, 817, 41, 798, 38, 801, 52, 787, 44, 795, 45, 794, 63, 776, 67, 772, 72, 767, 94, 745, 76, 763, 102, 737, 90, 749, 109, 730, 165, 674, 111, 728, 209, 630, 204, 635, 188, 651, 117, 722, 159, 680, 198, 641, 113, 726, 183, 656, 177, 662, 180, 659, 196, 643, 155, 684, 214, 625, 126, 713, 131, 708, 219, 620, 222, 617, 226, 613
237	456–513	230, 609, 232, 607, 262, 577, 418, 421, 252, 587, 416, 423, 413, 426, 411, 428, 376, 463, 395, 444, 283, 556, 285, 554, 379, 460, 390, 449, 363, 476, 384, 455, 388, 451, 386, 453, 361, 478, 387, 452, 360, 479, 310, 529, 354, 485, 328, 511, 315, 524, 337, 502, 349, 490, 335, 504, 324, 515
202	514–561	323, 516, 320, 519, 334, 505, 359, 480, 295, 544, 385, 454, 292, 547, 291, 548, 399, 440, 381, 458, 380, 459, 397, 442, 369, 470, 429, 462, 377, 410, 407, 432, 281, 558, 414, 425, 247, 592, 277, 562, 271, 568, 272, 567, 264, 575, 259, 580
158	562–629	237, 602, 239, 600, 244, 595, 243, 596, 275, 564, 278, 561, 250, 589, 246, 593, 417, 422, 248, 591, 394, 445, 393, 446, 370, 469, 365, 474, 300, 539, 299, 540, 362, 477, 298, 541, 364, 475, 312, 527, 313, 526, 314, 525, 353, 486, 343, 496, 352, 487, 327, 512, 350, 489, 326, 513, 333, 506, 319, 520, 332, 507, 348, 491, 347, 492, 322, 517
128	630–659	330, 509, 338, 501, 341, 498, 340, 499, 342, 497, 301, 538, 366, 473, 401, 438, 371, 468, 408, 431, 375, 464, 249, 590, 269, 570, 238, 601, 234, 605
100	660–707	257, 582, 273, 566, 255, 584, 254, 585, 245, 594, 251, 588, 412, 427, 372, 467, 282, 557, 403, 436, 396, 443, 392, 447, 391, 448, 382, 457, 389, 450, 294, 545, 297, 542, 311, 528, 344, 495, 345, 494, 318, 521, 331, 508, 325, 514, 321, 518
82	708–729	346, 493, 339, 500, 351, 488, 306, 533, 289, 550, 400, 439, 378, 461, 374, 465, 415, 424, 270, 569, 241, 598
68	730–751	231, 608, 260, 579, 268, 571, 276, 563, 409, 430, 398, 441, 290, 549, 304, 535, 308, 531, 358, 481, 316, 523
55	752–765	293, 546, 288, 551, 284, 555, 368, 471, 253, 586, 256, 583, 263, 576
46	766–777	242, 597, 274, 565, 402, 437, 383, 456, 357, 482, 329, 510
38	778–789	317, 522, 307, 532, 286, 553, 287, 552, 266, 573, 261, 578
32	790–795	236, 603, 303, 536, 356, 483
26	796–803	355, 484, 405, 434, 404, 435, 406, 433
22	804–809	235, 604, 267, 572, 302, 537
18	810–815	309, 530, 265, 574, 233, 606
15	816–819	367, 472, 296, 543
–	820–837	336, 503, 305, 534, 373, 466, 280, 559, 279, 560, 419, 420, 240, 599, 258, 581, 229, 610

5.7.3 Baseband signal generation

The time-continuous random access signal $s(t)$ is defined by

$$s(t) = \beta_{\text{PRACH}} \sum_{k=0}^{N_{\text{ZC}}-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N_{\text{ZC}}-1} x_{u,v}(n) \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi n k}{N_{\text{ZC}}}} \cdot e^{j 2\pi (k + \varphi + K(k_0 + \frac{1}{2})) \Delta f_{\text{RA}} (t - T_{\text{CP}})}$$

where $0 \leq t < T_{\text{SEQ}} + T_{\text{CP}}$, β_{PRACH} is an amplitude scaling factor and $k_0 = k_{\text{RA}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} - N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{UL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} / 2$. The location in the frequency domain is controlled by the parameter k_{RA} , expressed as a resource block number configured by higher layers and fulfilling $0 \leq k_{\text{RA}} \leq N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{UL}} - 6$. The factor $K = \Delta f / \Delta f_{\text{RA}}$ accounts for the difference in subcarrier spacing between the random access preamble and uplink data transmission. The variable Δf_{RA} , the subcarrier spacing for the random access preamble, and the variable φ , a fixed offset determining the frequency-domain location of the random access preamble within the resource blocks, are both given by Table 5.7.3-1.

Table 5.7.3-1: Random access baseband parameters.

Preamble format	Δf_{RA}	φ
0 – 3	1250 Hz	7
4	7500 Hz	2

5.8 Modulation and upconversion

Modulation and upconversion to the carrier frequency of the complex-valued SC-FDMA baseband signal for each antenna port is shown in Figure 5.8-1. The filtering required prior to transmission is defined by the requirements in [6].

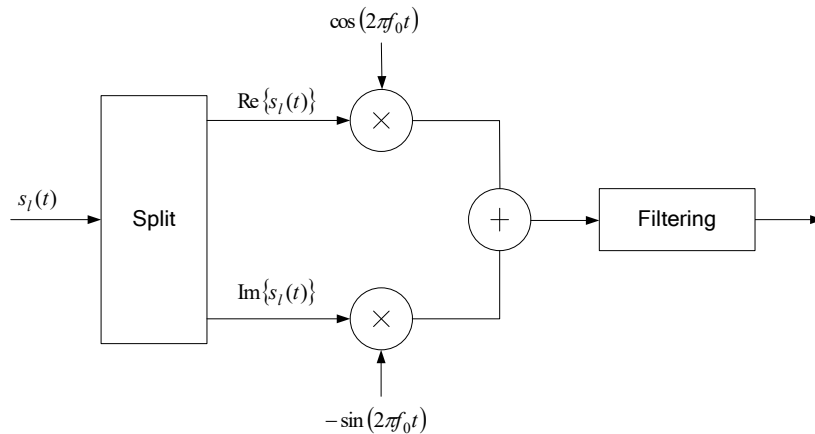


Figure 5.8-1: Uplink modulation.

6 Downlink

6.1 Overview

The smallest time-frequency unit for downlink transmission is denoted a resource element and is defined in Section 6.2.2.

6.1.1 Physical channels

A downlink physical channel corresponds to a set of resource elements carrying information originating from higher layers and is the interface defined between 36.212 and 36.211. The following downlink physical channels are defined:

- Physical Downlink Shared Channel, PDSCH
- Physical Broadcast Channel, PBCH
- Physical Multicast Channel, PMCH
- Physical Control Format Indicator Channel, PCFICH
- Physical Downlink Control Channel, PDCCH
- Physical Hybrid ARQ Indicator Channel, PHICH

6.1.2 Physical signals

A downlink signal corresponds to a set of resource elements used by the physical layer but does not carry information originating from higher layers. The following downlink physical signals are defined:

- Reference signal
- Synchronization signal

6.2 Slot structure and physical resource elements

6.2.1 Resource grid

The transmitted signal in each slot is described by a resource grid of $N_{RB}^{DL} N_{sc}^{RB}$ subcarriers and N_{symb}^{DL} OFDM symbols.

The resource grid structure is illustrated in Figure 6.2.2-1. The quantity N_{RB}^{DL} depends on the downlink transmission bandwidth configured in the cell and shall fulfil

$$6 \leq N_{RB}^{DL} \leq 110$$

The set of allowed values for N_{RB}^{DL} is given by [6]. The number of OFDM symbols in a slot depends on the cyclic prefix length and subcarrier spacing configured and is given in Table 6.2.3-1.

In case of multi-antenna transmission, there is one resource grid defined per antenna port. An antenna port is defined by its associated reference signal. The set of antenna ports supported depends on the reference signal configuration in the cell:

- Cell-specific reference signals, associated with non-MBSFN transmission, support a configuration of one, two, or four antenna ports and the antenna port number p shall fulfil $p = 0$, $p \in \{0,1\}$, and $p \in \{0,1,2,3\}$, respectively.
- MBSFN reference signals, associated with MBSFN transmission, are transmitted on antenna port $p = 4$.
- UE-specific reference signals are transmitted on antenna port $p = 5$.

6.2.2 Resource elements

Each element in the resource grid for antenna port p is called a resource element and is uniquely identified by the index pair (k, l) in a slot where $k = 0, \dots, N_{RB}^{DL} N_{sc}^{RB} - 1$ and $l = 0, \dots, N_{symb}^{DL} - 1$ are the indices in the frequency and time domains, respectively. Resource element (k, l) on antenna port p corresponds to the complex value $a_{k,l}^{(p)}$. When there is no risk for confusion, or no particular antenna port is specified, the index p may be dropped.

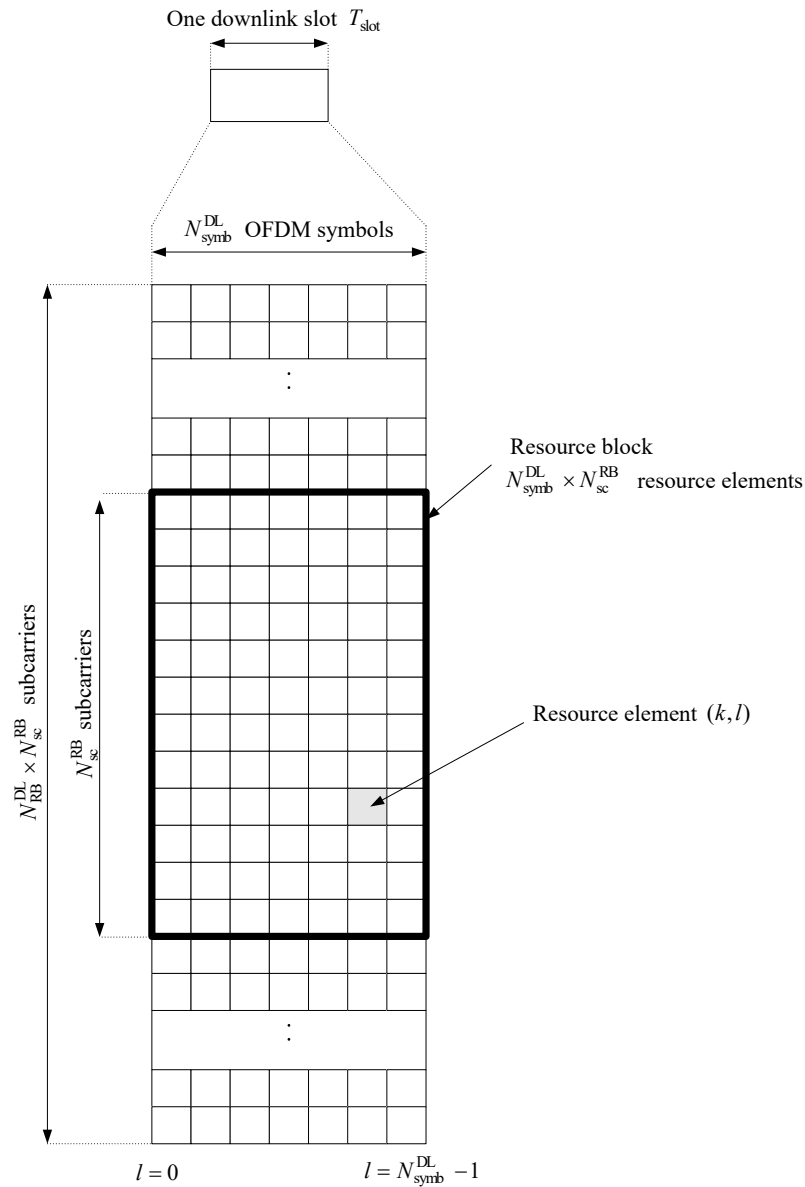


Figure 6.2.2-1: Downlink resource grid.

6.2.3 Resource blocks

Physical and virtual resource blocks are defined.

A physical resource block is defined as $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{DL}}$ consecutive OFDM symbols in the time domain and $N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$ consecutive subcarriers in the frequency domain, where $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{DL}}$ and $N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$ are given by Table 6.2.3-1. A physical resource block thus consists of $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{DL}} \times N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$ resource elements, corresponding to one slot in the time domain and 180 kHz in the frequency domain.

The relation between the physical resource block number n_{PRB} and resource elements (k, l) in a slot is given by

$$n_{\text{PRB}} = \left\lfloor \frac{k}{N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}} \right\rfloor$$

Table 6.2.3-1: Physical resource blocks parameters.

Configuration		N_{sc}^{RB}	N_{symb}^{DL}
Normal cyclic prefix	$\Delta f = 15$ kHz	12	7
	$\Delta f = 15$ kHz		6
Extended cyclic prefix	$\Delta f = 7.5$ kHz	24	3
	$\Delta f = 7.5$ kHz		3

A virtual resource block is of the same size as a physical resource block. Two types of virtual resource blocks are defined:

- Virtual resource blocks of distributed type
- Virtual resource blocks of localized type

Virtual resource blocks are mapped to physical resource blocks with the mapping depending on the diversity order configured.

For second-order diversity, one virtual resource block is mapped to one physical resource block. The virtual-to-physical resource block mapping is different in the two slots of a subframe.

6.2.4 Guard Period for TDD Operation

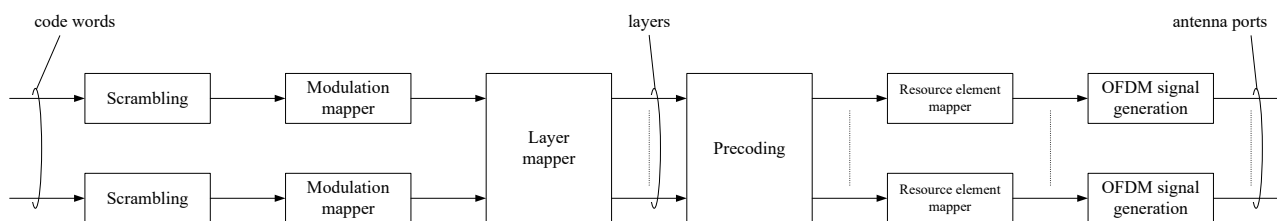
For frame structure type 2, the GP field in Figure 4.2-1 serves as a guard period.

6.3 General structure for downlink physical channels

This section describes a general structure, applicable to more than one physical channel.

The baseband signal representing a downlink physical channel is defined in terms of the following steps:

- scrambling of coded bits in each of the code words to be transmitted on a physical channel
- modulation of scrambled bits to generate complex-valued modulation symbols
- mapping of the complex-valued modulation symbols onto one or several transmission layers
- precoding of the complex-valued modulation symbols on each layer for transmission on the antenna ports
- mapping of complex-valued modulation symbols for each antenna port to resource elements
- generation of complex-valued time-domain OFDM signal for each antenna port

**Figure 6.3-1: Overview of physical channel processing.**

6.3.1 Scrambling

For each code word q , the block of bits $b^{(q)}(0), \dots, b^{(q)}(M_{\text{bit}}^{(q)} - 1)$, where $M_{\text{bit}}^{(q)}$ is the number of bits in code word q transmitted on the physical channel in one subframe, shall be scrambled prior to modulation, resulting in a block of scrambled bits $\tilde{b}^{(q)}(0), \dots, \tilde{b}^{(q)}(M_{\text{bit}}^{(q)} - 1)$ according to

$$\tilde{b}^{(q)}(i) = (b^{(q)}(i) + c^q(i)) \bmod 2$$

where the scrambling sequence $c^q(i)$ is given by Section 7.2.

Up to two code words can be transmitted in one subframe, i.e., $q \in \{0, 1\}$.

6.3.2 Modulation

For each code word q , the block of scrambled bits $\tilde{b}^{(q)}(0), \dots, \tilde{b}^{(q)}(M_{\text{bit}}^{(q)} - 1)$ shall be modulated as described in Section 7.1 using one of the modulation schemes in Table 6.3.2-1, resulting in a block of complex-valued modulation symbols $d^{(q)}(0), \dots, d^{(q)}(M_{\text{symb}}^{(q)} - 1)$.

Table 6.3.2-1: Modulation schemes

Physical channel	Modulation schemes
PDSCH	QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM
PMCH	QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM

6.3.3 Layer mapping

The complex-valued modulation symbols for each of the code words to be transmitted are mapped onto one or several layers. Complex-valued modulation symbols $d^{(q)}(0), \dots, d^{(q)}(M_{\text{symb}}^{(q)} - 1)$ for code word q shall be mapped onto the layers $x(i) = [x^{(0)}(i) \ \dots \ x^{(\nu-1)}(i)]^T$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}} - 1$ where ν is the number of layers and $M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}}$ is the number of modulation symbols per layer.

6.3.3.1 Layer mapping for transmission on a single antenna port

For transmission on a single antenna port, a single layer is used, $\nu = 1$, and the mapping is defined by

$$x^{(0)}(i) = d^{(0)}(i)$$

with $M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}} = M_{\text{symb}}^{(0)}$.

6.3.3.2 Layer mapping for spatial multiplexing

For spatial multiplexing, the layer mapping shall be done according to Table 6.3.3.2-1. The number of layers ν is less than or equal to the number of antenna ports P used for transmission of the physical channel.

Table 6.3.3.2-1: Codeword-to-layer mapping for spatial multiplexing

Number of layers	Number of code words	Codeword-to-layer mapping $i = 0, 1, \dots, M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}} - 1$
1	1	$x^{(0)}(i) = d^{(0)}(i)$ $M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}} = M_{\text{symb}}^{(0)}$
2	2	$x^{(0)}(i) = d^{(0)}(i)$ $x^{(1)}(i) = d^{(1)}(i)$ $M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}} = M_{\text{symb}}^{(0)} = M_{\text{symb}}^{(1)}$
3	2	$x^{(0)}(i) = d^{(0)}(i)$ $x^{(1)}(i) = d^{(1)}(2i)$ $x^{(2)}(i) = d^{(1)}(2i+1)$ $M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}} = M_{\text{symb}}^{(0)} = M_{\text{symb}}^{(1)}/2$
4	2	$x^{(0)}(i) = d^{(0)}(2i)$ $x^{(1)}(i) = d^{(0)}(2i+1)$ $x^{(2)}(i) = d^{(1)}(2i)$ $x^{(3)}(i) = d^{(1)}(2i+1)$ $M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}} = M_{\text{symb}}^{(0)}/2 = M_{\text{symb}}^{(1)}/2$

6.3.3.3 Layer mapping for transmit diversity

For transmit diversity, the layer mapping shall be done according to Table 6.3.3.3-1. There is only one codeword and the number of layers ν is equal to the number of antenna ports P used for transmission of the physical channel.

Table 6.3.3.3-1: Codeword-to-layer mapping for transmit diversity

Number of layers	Number of code words	Codeword-to-layer mapping $i = 0, 1, \dots, M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}} - 1$
2	1	$x^{(0)}(i) = d^{(0)}(2i)$ $x^{(1)}(i) = d^{(0)}(2i+1)$ $M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}} = M_{\text{symb}}^{(0)}/2$
4	1	$x^{(0)}(i) = d^{(0)}(4i)$ $x^{(1)}(i) = d^{(0)}(4i+1)$ $x^{(2)}(i) = d^{(0)}(4i+2)$ $x^{(3)}(i) = d^{(0)}(4i+3)$ $M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}} = M_{\text{symb}}^{(0)}/4$

6.3.4 Precoding

The precoder takes as input a block of vectors $x(i) = [x^{(0)}(i) \ \dots \ x^{(\nu-1)}(i)]^T$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}} - 1$ from the layer mapping and generates a block of vectors $y(i) = [\dots \ y^{(p)}(i) \ \dots]^T$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{ap}} - 1$ to be mapped onto resources on each of the antenna ports, where $y^{(p)}(i)$ represents the signal for antenna port p .

6.3.4.1 Precoding for transmission on a single antenna port

For transmission on a single antenna port, precoding is defined by

$$y^{(p)}(i) = x^{(0)}(i)$$

where $p \in \{0, 4, 5\}$ is the number of the single antenna port used for transmission of the physical channel and

$$i = 0, 1, \dots, M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{ap}} - 1, \quad M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{ap}} = M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}}.$$

6.3.4.2 Precoding for spatial multiplexing

Precoding for spatial multiplexing is only used in combination with layer mapping for spatial multiplexing as described in Section 6.3.3.2. Spatial multiplexing supports two or four antenna ports and the set of antenna ports used is $p \in \{0,1\}$ or $p \in \{0,1,2,3\}$, respectively.

6.3.4.2.1 Precoding for zero and small-delay CDD

For zero-delay and small-delay cyclic delay diversity (CDD), precoding for spatial multiplexing is defined by

$$\begin{bmatrix} y^{(0)}(i) \\ \vdots \\ y^{(P-1)}(i) \end{bmatrix} = D(k_i)W(i) \begin{bmatrix} x^{(0)}(i) \\ \vdots \\ x^{(v-1)}(i) \end{bmatrix}$$

where the precoding matrix $W(i)$ is of size $P \times v$, the quantity $D(k_i)$ is a diagonal matrix for support of cyclic delay diversity, k_i represents the frequency-domain index of the resource element to which complex-valued symbol $y(i)$ is mapped to and $i = 0, 1, \dots, M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{ap}} - 1$, $M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{ap}} = M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}}$.

The matrix $D(k_i)$ shall be selected from Table 6.3.4.2.1-1, where a UE-specific value of δ is semi-statically configured in the UE and the eNodeB by higher layer signalling. The quantity η in Table 6.3.4.2.1-1 is the smallest number from the set $\{128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048\}$ such that $\eta \geq N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$.

Table 6.3.4.2.1-1: Zero and small delay cyclic delay diversity.

Set of antenna ports used	Number of layers v	$D(k_i)$	δ	
			No CDD	Small delay
$\{0,1\}$	1	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-j2\pi \cdot k_i \cdot \delta} \end{bmatrix}$	0	$2/\eta$
	2			
$\{0,1,2,3\}$	1	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-j2\pi \cdot k_i \cdot \delta} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-j2\pi \cdot k_i \cdot 2\delta} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-j2\pi \cdot k_i \cdot 3\delta} \end{bmatrix}$	0	$1/\eta$
	2			
	3			
	4			

For spatial multiplexing, the values of $W(i)$ shall be selected among the precoder elements in the codebook configured in the eNodeB and the UE. The eNodeB can further confine the precoder selection in the UE to a subset of the elements in the codebook using codebook subset restrictions. The configured codebook shall be selected from Table 6.3.4.2.3-1 or 6.3.4.2.3-2.

6.3.4.2.2 Precoding for large delay CDD

For large-delay CDD, precoding for spatial multiplexing is defined by

$$\begin{bmatrix} y^{(0)}(i) \\ \vdots \\ y^{(P-1)}(i) \end{bmatrix} = W(i)D(i)U \begin{bmatrix} x^{(0)}(i) \\ \vdots \\ x^{(v-1)}(i) \end{bmatrix}$$

where the precoding matrix $W(i)$ is of size $P \times v$ and $i = 0, 1, \dots, M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{ap}} - 1$, $M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{ap}} = M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}}$. The diagonal size- $v \times v$ matrix $D(i)$ supporting cyclic delay diversity and the size- $v \times v$ matrix U are both given by Table 6.3.4.2.2-1 for different numbers of layers v .

The values of the precoding matrix $W(i)$ shall be selected among the precoder elements in the codebook configured in the eNodeB and the UE. The eNodeB can further confine the precoder selection in the UE to a subset of the elements in the codebook using codebook subset restriction. The configured codebook shall be selected from Table 6.3.4.2.3-1 or 6.3.4.2.3-2.

Table 6.3.4.2.2-1: Large-delay cyclic delay diversity

Number of layers ν	U	$D(i)$
1	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$
2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & e^{-j2\pi/2} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-j2\pi/2} \end{bmatrix}$
3	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & e^{-j2\pi/3} & e^{-j4\pi/3} \\ 1 & e^{-j4\pi/3} & e^{-j8\pi/3} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-j2\pi/3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-j4\pi/3} \end{bmatrix}$
4	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & e^{-j2\pi/4} & e^{-j4\pi/4} & e^{-j6\pi/4} \\ 1 & e^{-j4\pi/4} & e^{-j8\pi/4} & e^{-j12\pi/4} \\ 1 & e^{-j6\pi/4} & e^{-j12\pi/4} & e^{-j18\pi/4} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-j2\pi/4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-j4\pi/4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-j6\pi/4} \end{bmatrix}$

6.3.4.2.3 Codebook for precoding

For transmission on two antenna ports, $p \in \{0,1\}$, the precoding matrix $W(i)$ for zero, small, and large-delay CDD shall be selected from Table 6.3.4.2.3-1 or a subset thereof.

Table 6.3.4.2.3-1: Codebook for transmission on antenna ports $\{0,1\}$.

Codebook index	Number of layers ν	
	1	2
0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
1	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
2	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ j & -j \end{bmatrix}$
3	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$	-
4	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ j \end{bmatrix}$	-
5	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -j \end{bmatrix}$	-

For transmission on four antenna ports, $p \in \{0,1,2,3\}$, the precoding matrix W for zero, small, and large-delay CDD shall be selected from Table 6.3.4.2.3-2 or a subset thereof. The quantity $W_n^{\{s\}}$ denotes the matrix defined by the columns given by the set $\{s\}$ from the expression $W_n = I - 2u_n u_n^H / u_n^H u_n$ where I is the 4×4 identity matrix and the vector u_n is given by Table 6.3.4.2.3-2.

Table 6.3.4.2.3-2: Codebook for transmission on antenna ports $\{0,1,2,3\}$.

Codebook index	u_n	Number of layers ν			
		1	2	3	4
0	$u_0 = [1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1]^T$	$W_0^{\{1\}}$	$W_0^{\{14\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_0^{\{124\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_0^{\{1234\}}/2$
1	$u_1 = [1 \ -j \ 1 \ j]^T$	$W_1^{\{1\}}$	$W_1^{\{12\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_1^{\{123\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_1^{\{1234\}}/2$
2	$u_2 = [1 \ 1 \ -1 \ 1]^T$	$W_2^{\{1\}}$	$W_2^{\{12\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_2^{\{123\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_2^{\{3214\}}/2$
3	$u_3 = [1 \ j \ 1 \ -j]^T$	$W_3^{\{1\}}$	$W_3^{\{12\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_3^{\{123\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_3^{\{3214\}}/2$
4	$u_4 = [1 \ (-1-j)/\sqrt{2} \ -j \ (1-j)/\sqrt{2}]^T$	$W_4^{\{1\}}$	$W_4^{\{14\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_4^{\{124\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_4^{\{1234\}}/2$
5	$u_5 = [1 \ (1-j)/\sqrt{2} \ j \ (-1-j)/\sqrt{2}]^T$	$W_5^{\{1\}}$	$W_5^{\{14\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_5^{\{124\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_5^{\{1234\}}/2$
6	$u_6 = [1 \ (1+j)/\sqrt{2} \ -j \ (-1+j)/\sqrt{2}]^T$	$W_6^{\{1\}}$	$W_6^{\{13\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_6^{\{134\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_6^{\{1324\}}/2$
7	$u_7 = [1 \ (-1+j)/\sqrt{2} \ j \ (1+j)/\sqrt{2}]^T$	$W_7^{\{1\}}$	$W_7^{\{13\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_7^{\{134\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_7^{\{1324\}}/2$
8	$u_8 = [1 \ -1 \ 1 \ 1]^T$	$W_8^{\{1\}}$	$W_8^{\{12\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_8^{\{124\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_8^{\{1234\}}/2$
9	$u_9 = [1 \ -j \ -1 \ -j]^T$	$W_9^{\{1\}}$	$W_9^{\{14\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_9^{\{134\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_9^{\{1234\}}/2$
10	$u_{10} = [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ -1]^T$	$W_{10}^{\{1\}}$	$W_{10}^{\{13\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_{10}^{\{123\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_{10}^{\{1324\}}/2$
11	$u_{11} = [1 \ j \ -1 \ j]^T$	$W_{11}^{\{1\}}$	$W_{11}^{\{13\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_{11}^{\{134\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_{11}^{\{1324\}}/2$
12	$u_{12} = [1 \ -1 \ -1 \ 1]^T$	$W_{12}^{\{1\}}$	$W_{12}^{\{12\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_{12}^{\{123\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_{12}^{\{1234\}}/2$
13	$u_{13} = [1 \ -1 \ 1 \ -1]^T$	$W_{13}^{\{1\}}$	$W_{13}^{\{13\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_{13}^{\{123\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_{13}^{\{1324\}}/2$
14	$u_{14} = [1 \ 1 \ -1 \ -1]^T$	$W_{14}^{\{1\}}$	$W_{14}^{\{13\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_{14}^{\{123\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_{14}^{\{3214\}}/2$
15	$u_{15} = [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1]^T$	$W_{15}^{\{1\}}$	$W_{15}^{\{12\}}/\sqrt{2}$	$W_{15}^{\{123\}}/\sqrt{3}$	$W_{15}^{\{1234\}}/2$

6.3.4.3 Precoding for transmit diversity

Precoding for transmit diversity is only used in combination with layer mapping for transmit diversity as described in Section 6.3.3.3. The precoding operation for transmit diversity is defined for two and four antenna ports.

For transmission on two antenna ports, $p \in \{0,1\}$, the output $y(i) = [y^{(0)}(i) \ y^{(1)}(i)]^T$ of the precoding operation is defined by

$$\begin{bmatrix} y^{(0)}(2i) \\ y^{(1)}(2i) \\ y^{(0)}(2i+1) \\ y^{(1)}(2i+1) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & j & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & j \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & j \\ 1 & 0 & -j & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Re}(x^{(0)}(i)) \\ \text{Re}(x^{(1)}(i)) \\ \text{Im}(x^{(0)}(i)) \\ \text{Im}(x^{(1)}(i)) \end{bmatrix}$$

for $i = 0, 1, \dots, M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}} - 1$ with $M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{ap}} = 2M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}}$.

For transmission on four antenna ports, $p \in \{0,1,2,3\}$, the output $y(i) = [y^{(0)}(i) \ y^{(1)}(i) \ y^{(2)}(i) \ y^{(3)}(i)]^T$ of the precoding operation is defined by

$$\begin{bmatrix} y^{(0)}(4i) \\ y^{(1)}(4i) \\ y^{(2)}(4i) \\ y^{(3)}(4i) \\ y^{(0)}(4i+1) \\ y^{(1)}(4i+1) \\ y^{(2)}(4i+1) \\ y^{(3)}(4i+1) \\ y^{(0)}(4i+2) \\ y^{(1)}(4i+2) \\ y^{(2)}(4i+2) \\ y^{(3)}(4i+2) \\ y^{(0)}(4i+3) \\ y^{(1)}(4i+3) \\ y^{(2)}(4i+3) \\ y^{(3)}(4i+3) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -j & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -j & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Re}\{x^{(0)}(i)\} \\ \text{Re}\{x^{(1)}(i)\} \\ \text{Re}\{x^{(2)}(i)\} \\ \text{Re}\{x^{(3)}(i)\} \\ \text{Im}\{x^{(0)}(i)\} \\ \text{Im}\{x^{(1)}(i)\} \\ \text{Im}\{x^{(2)}(i)\} \\ \text{Im}\{x^{(3)}(i)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

for $i = 0, 1, \dots, M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}} - 1$ with $M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{ap}} = 4M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}}$.

6.3.5 Mapping to resource elements

For each of the antenna ports used for transmission of the physical channel, the block of complex-valued symbols $y^{(p)}(0), \dots, y^{(p)}(M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{ap}} - 1)$ shall be mapped in sequence starting with $y^{(p)}(0)$ to resource elements (k, l) in the virtual resource blocks assigned for transmission. The mapping to resource elements (k, l) on antenna port p not reserved for other purposes shall be in increasing order of first the index k and then the index l , starting with the first slot in a subframe.

6.4 Physical downlink shared channel

The physical downlink shared channel shall be processed and mapped to resource elements as described in Section 6.3 with the following exceptions:

- The set of antenna ports used for transmission of the PDSCH is one of $\{0\}$, $\{0,1\}$, or $\{0,1,2,3\}$ if UE-specific reference signals are not transmitted
- The antenna ports used for transmission of the PDSCH is $\{5\}$ if UE-specific reference signals are transmitted

6.5 Physical multicast channel

The physical multicast channel shall be processed and mapped to resource elements as described in Section 6.3 with the following exceptions:

- No transmit diversity scheme is specified
- For transmission on a single antenna port, layer mapping and precoding shall be done assuming a single antenna port and the transmission shall use antenna port 4.
- In subframes where PMCH is transmitted, up to two of the first OFDM symbols of a subframe can be reserved for non-MBSFN transmission and shall not be used for PMCH transmission. The non-MBSFN symbols shall use the same cyclic prefix as used for subframe #0.
- PMCH shall not be transmitted in subframes 0 and 5 on a carrier supporting a mix of PDSCH and PMCH transmission

6.6 Physical broadcast channel

6.6.1 Scrambling

The block of bits $b(0), \dots, b(M_{\text{bit}} - 1)$, where M_{bit} is the number of bits transmitted on the physical broadcast channel, shall be scrambled with a cell-specific sequence prior to modulation, resulting in a block of scrambled bits $\tilde{b}(0), \dots, \tilde{b}(M_{\text{bit}} - 1)$ according to

$$\tilde{b}(i) = (b(i) + c(i)) \bmod 2$$

where the scrambling sequence $c^q(i)$ is given by Section 7.2.

6.6.2 Modulation

The block of scrambled bits $\tilde{b}(0), \dots, \tilde{b}(M_{\text{bit}} - 1)$ shall be modulated as described in Section 7.1, resulting in a block of complex-valued modulation symbols $d(0), \dots, d(M_{\text{symb}} - 1)$. Table 6.6.2-1 specifies the modulation mappings applicable for the physical broadcast channel.

Table 6.6.2-1: PBCH modulation schemes

Physical channel	Modulation schemes
PBCH	QPSK

6.6.3 Layer mapping and precoding

The block of modulation symbols $d(0), \dots, d(M_{\text{symb}} - 1)$ shall be mapped to layers according to one of Sections 6.3.3.1 or 6.3.3.3 with $M_{\text{symb}}^{(0)} = M_{\text{symb}}$ and precoded according to one of Sections 6.3.4.1 or 6.3.4.3, resulting in a block of vectors $y(i) = [y^{(0)}(i) \ \dots \ y^{(P-1)}(i)]^T$, $i = 0, \dots, M_{\text{symb}} - 1$, where $y^{(p)}(i)$ represents the signal for antenna port p and where $p = 0, \dots, P - 1$ and the number of antenna ports $P \in \{1, 2, 4\}$.

6.6.4 Mapping to resource elements

The block of complex-valued symbols $y^{(p)}(0), \dots, y^{(p)}(M_{\text{symb}} - 1)$ for each antenna port is transmitted during 4 consecutive radio frames and shall be mapped in sequence starting with $y^{(0)}$ to resource elements (k, l) . The mapping to resource elements (k, l) not reserved for transmission of reference signals shall be in increasing order of first the index k , then the index l in subframe 0, then the slot number and finally the radio frame number. The set of values for the index k is given by

$$\frac{N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}}{2} - 36 \leq k \leq \frac{N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}}{2} + 35$$

and the set of values for the index l to be used in subframe 0 in each of the four radio frames during which the physical broadcast channel is transmitted is given by Table 6.6.4-1.

Table 6.6.4-1: Index value l for the PBCH

Configuration		Values of index l	
		Frame structure type 1	Frame structure type 2
Normal cyclic prefix	$\Delta f = 15$ kHz	3, 4 in slot 0 of subframe 0	
		0, 1 in slot 1 of subframe 0	
Extended cyclic prefix	$\Delta f = 15$ kHz	3 in slot 0 of subframe 0	
		0, 1, 2 in slot 1 of subframe 0	

6.7 Physical control format indicator channel

The physical control format indicator channel carries information about the number of OFDM symbols (1, 2 or 3) used for transmission of PDCCHs in a subframe.

6.7.1 Scrambling

The block of bits $b(0), \dots, b(31)$ transmitted in one subframe shall be scrambled with a cell-specific sequence prior to modulation, resulting in a block of scrambled bits $\tilde{b}(0), \dots, \tilde{b}(31)$ according to

$$\tilde{b}(i) = (b(i) + c(i)) \bmod 2$$

where the scrambling sequence $c(i)$ is given by Section 7.2. The scrambling sequence is uniquely defined by the physical-layer cell identity.

6.7.2 Modulation

The block of scrambled bits $\tilde{b}(0), \dots, \tilde{b}(31)$ shall be modulated as described in Section 7.1, resulting in a block of complex-valued modulation symbols $d(0), \dots, d(15)$. Table 6.7.2-1 specifies the modulation mappings applicable for the physical control format indicator channel.

Table 6.7.2-1: PCFICH modulation schemes

Physical channel	Modulation schemes
PCFICH	QPSK

6.7.3 Layer mapping and precoding

The block of modulation symbols $d(0), \dots, d(15)$ shall be mapped to layers according to one of Sections 6.3.3.1 or 6.3.3.3 with $M_{\text{symb}}^{(0)} = 16$ and precoded according to one of Sections 6.3.4.1 or 6.3.4.3, resulting in a block of vectors

$y(i) = [y^{(0)}(i) \ \dots \ y^{(P-1)}(i)]^T$, $i = 0, \dots, 15$, where $y^{(p)}(i)$ represents the signal for antenna port p and where $p = 0, \dots, P-1$ and the number of antenna ports $P \in \{1, 2, 4\}$. The PCFICH shall be transmitted on the same set of antenna ports as the PBCH.

6.7.4 Mapping to resource elements

For transmission on two or four antenna ports, the block of vectors $y(i) = [y^{(0)}(i) \ \dots \ y^{(P-1)}(i)]^T$, $i = 0, \dots, 15$ shall be mapped in increasing order of i and k to four groups of four contiguous physical resource elements (k, l) not used for reference symbols in the first OFDM symbol in a downlink subframe such that

$y(0), \dots, y(3)$ are mapped to resource elements starting with $k = k_0$
 $y(4), \dots, y(7)$ are mapped to resource elements starting with $k = k_0 + \left\lfloor N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} / 4 \right\rfloor$
 $y(8), \dots, y(11)$ are mapped to resource elements starting with $k = k_0 + \left\lfloor 2 N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} / 4 \right\rfloor$
 $y(12), \dots, y(15)$ are mapped to resource elements starting with $k = k_0 + \left\lfloor 3 N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} / 4 \right\rfloor$

where

$$k_0 = \left(N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} / 2 \right) \cdot \left(N_{\text{ID}}^{\text{cell}} \bmod 2 N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} \right)$$

the additions are modulo $N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$ and $N_{\text{ID}}^{\text{cell}}$ is the physical-layer cell identity as given by Section 6.11.

6.8 Physical downlink control channel

6.8.1 PDCCH formats

The physical downlink control channel carries scheduling assignments and other control information. A physical control channel is transmitted on an aggregation of one or several control channel elements (CCEs), where a control channel element corresponds to a set of resource elements. Multiple PDCCHs can be transmitted in a subframe.

The PDCCH supports multiple formats as listed in Table 6.8.1-1.

Table 6.8.1-1: Supported PDCCH formats

PDCCH format	Number of CCEs	Number of PDCCH bits
0	1	
1	2	
2	4	
3	8	

6.8.2 PDCCH multiplexing and scrambling

The block of bits $b^{(i)}(0), \dots, b^{(i)}(M_{\text{bit}}^{(i)} - 1)$ on each of the control channels to be transmitted in a subframe, where $M_{\text{bit}}^{(i)}$ is the number of bits in one subframe to be transmitted on physical downlink control channel number i , shall be multiplexed, resulting in a block of bits $b^{(0)}(0), \dots, b^{(0)}(M_{\text{bit}}^{(0)} - 1), b^{(1)}(0), \dots, b^{(1)}(M_{\text{bit}}^{(1)} - 1), \dots, b^{(n_{\text{PDCCH}}-1)}(0), \dots, b^{(n_{\text{PDCCH}}-1)}(M_{\text{bit}}^{(n_{\text{PDCCH}}-1)} - 1)$, where n_{PDCCH} is the number of PDCCHs transmitted in the subframe.

The block of bits $b^{(0)}(0), \dots, b^{(0)}(M_{\text{bit}}^{(0)} - 1), b^{(1)}(0), \dots, b^{(1)}(M_{\text{bit}}^{(1)} - 1), \dots, b^{(n_{\text{PDCCH}}-1)}(0), \dots, b^{(n_{\text{PDCCH}}-1)}(M_{\text{bit}}^{(n_{\text{PDCCH}}-1)} - 1)$ shall be scrambled with a cell-specific sequence prior to modulation, resulting in a block of scrambled bits $\tilde{b}(0), \dots, \tilde{b}(M_{\text{tot}} - 1)$ according to

$$\tilde{b}(i) = (b(i) + c(i)) \bmod 2$$

where the scrambling sequence $c(i)$ is given by Section 7.2. If necessary, dummy elements shall be appended to the block of bits prior to scrambling such that the length $M_{\text{tot}} \geq \sum_{i=0}^{n_{\text{PDCCH}}-1} M_{\text{bit}}^{(i)}$ of the scrambled block of bits matches the amount of resources reserved for PDCCH transmission.

6.8.3 Modulation

The block of scrambled bits $\tilde{b}(0), \dots, \tilde{b}(M_{\text{tot}} - 1)$ shall be modulated as described in Section 7.1, resulting in a block of complex-valued modulation symbols $d(0), \dots, d(M_{\text{symb}} - 1)$. Table 6.8.3-1 specifies the modulation mappings applicable for the physical downlink control channel.

Table 6.8.3-1: PDCCH modulation schemes

Physical channel	Modulation schemes
PDCCH	QPSK

6.8.4 Layer mapping and precoding

The block of modulation symbols $d(0), \dots, d(M_{\text{symb}} - 1)$ shall be mapped to layers according to one of Sections 6.3.3.1 or 6.3.3.3 with $M_{\text{symb}}^{(0)} = M_{\text{symb}}$ and precoded according to one of Sections 6.3.4.1 or 6.3.4.3, resulting in a block of vectors $y(i) = [y^{(0)}(i) \ \dots \ y^{(P-1)}(i)]^T$, $i = 0, \dots, M_{\text{symb}} - 1$ to be mapped onto resources on the antenna ports used for transmission, where $y^{(p)}(i)$ represents the signal for antenna port p . The PDCCH shall be transmitted on the same set of antenna ports as the PBCH.

6.8.5 Mapping to resource elements

The mapping to resource elements is defined by operations on quadruplets of complex-valued symbols. Let $z^{(p)}(i) = \{y^{(p)}(4i), y^{(p)}(4i+1), y^{(p)}(4i+2), y^{(p)}(4i+3)\}$ denote symbol quadruplet i for antenna port p .

The block of quadruplets $z^{(p)}(0), \dots, z^{(p)}(M_{\text{quad}} - 1)$, where $M_{\text{quad}} = M_{\text{symb}}/4$, shall be permuted according to Section 5.1.4.2.1 of [3], resulting in $w^{(p)}(0), \dots, w^{(p)}(M_{\text{quad}} - 1)$.

The block of quadruplets $w^{(p)}(0), \dots, w^{(p)}(M_{\text{quad}} - 1)$ shall be cyclically shifted, resulting in $\bar{w}^{(p)}(0), \dots, \bar{w}^{(p)}(M_{\text{quad}} - 1)$ where $\bar{w}^{(p)}(i) = w^{(p)}((i + N_{\text{CSS}}) \bmod M_{\text{quad}})$.

Define a resource-element quadruplet as four frequency-contiguous resource elements (k, l) not used by reference signals, PCFICH or PHICH and all having the same value of l . Resource-element quadruplets are numbered from 0 to $M_{\text{quad}} - 1$ in increasing order of first l and then k , where $l = 0, \dots, L - 1$ and $L \leq 3$ corresponds to the value represented by the sequence transmitted on the PCFICH.

The block of quadruplets $\bar{w}^{(p)}(0), \dots, \bar{w}^{(p)}(M_{\text{quad}} - 1)$ shall be mapped to resource-element quadruplets such that symbol-quadruplet $\bar{w}^{(p)}(i)$ is mapped to resource-element quadruplet i on antenna port p .

In case of the PDCCHs being transmitted using antenna port 0 only, the mapping operation shall assume reference signals corresponding to antenna port 0 and antenna port 1 being present, otherwise the mapping operation shall assume reference signals being present corresponding to the actual antenna ports used for transmission of the PDCCH.

6.9 Physical hybrid ARQ indicator channel

The PHICH carries the hybrid-ARQ ACK/NAK. Multiple PHICHs mapped to the same set of resource elements constitute a PHICH group.

6.9.1 Modulation

The block of bits $b(0), \dots, b(M_{\text{bit}} - 1)$ transmitted in one subframe shall be modulated as described in Section 7.1, resulting in a block of complex-valued modulation symbols $z(0), \dots, z(M_{\text{symb}}/4 - 1)$. Table 6.9.1-1 specifies the modulation mappings applicable for the physical hybrid ARQ indicator channel.

Table 6.9.1-1: PHICH modulation schemes

Physical channel	Modulation schemes
PHICH	

The block of modulation symbols $z(0), \dots, z(M_{\text{symb}}/4 - 1)$ shall be bit-wise multiplied with an orthogonal sequence, resulting in a sequence of modulation symbols $d(0), \dots, d(M_{\text{symb}} - 1)$ according to

$$d(i) = w(i \bmod N_{\text{SF}}^{\text{PHICH}})c(i)z(m)$$

where

$$i = 0, \dots, M_{\text{symb}} - 1$$

$$m = \lfloor i/4 \rfloor$$

and $c(i)$ is a cell-specific scrambling sequence generated according to Section 7.2. The same scrambling sequence shall be used for all PHICH in the same PHICH group. The sequence $[w(0) \ \dots \ w(N_{\text{SF}}^{\text{PHICH}} - 1)]$ is given by Table 6.9.1-2 where the sequence index corresponds to the PHICH number within the PHICH group.

Table 6.9.1-2: Orthogonal sequences $[w(0) \ \dots \ w(N_{\text{SF}}^{\text{PHICH}} - 1)]$ for PHICH

Sequence index	Orthogonal sequence	
	Normal cyclic prefix $N_{\text{SF}}^{\text{PHICH}} = 4$	Extended cyclic prefix $N_{\text{SF}}^{\text{PHICH}} = 2$
0		
1		
2		
3		

6.9.2 Layer mapping and precoding

The block of symbols $d(0), \dots, d(M_{\text{symb}} - 1)$ shall be mapped to layers and precoded, resulting in a block of vectors

$$y(i) = [y^{(0)}(i) \ \dots \ y^{(P-1)}(i)]^T, \ i = 0, \dots, M_{\text{symb}} - 1, \text{ where } y^{(p)}(i) \text{ represents the signal for antenna port } p,$$

$p = 0, \dots, P - 1$ and the number of antenna ports $P \in \{1, 2, 4\}$. The layer mapping and precoding operation depends on the cyclic prefix length and the number of antenna ports used for transmission of the PHICH. The PHICH shall be transmitted on the same set of antenna ports as the PBCH.

For transmission on a single antenna port, $P = 1$, and normal cyclic prefix, layer mapping and precoding are defined by Sections 6.3.3.1 and 6.3.4.1, respectively, with $M_{\text{symb}}^{(0)} = M_{\text{symb}}$.

For transmission on two antenna ports, $P = 2$, and normal cyclic prefix, layer mapping and precoding are defined by Sections 6.3.3.3 and 6.3.4.3, respectively, with $M_{\text{symb}}^{(0)} = M_{\text{symb}}$.

For transmission on four antenna ports, $P = 4$, and normal cyclic prefix, layer mapping is defined by Section 6.3.3.3 and precoding by

$$\begin{bmatrix} y^{(0)}(4i) \\ y^{(1)}(4i) \\ y^{(2)}(4i) \\ y^{(3)}(4i) \\ y^{(0)}(4i+1) \\ y^{(1)}(4i+1) \\ y^{(2)}(4i+1) \\ y^{(3)}(4i+1) \\ y^{(0)}(4i+2) \\ y^{(1)}(4i+2) \\ y^{(2)}(4i+2) \\ y^{(3)}(4i+2) \\ y^{(0)}(4i+3) \\ y^{(1)}(4i+3) \\ y^{(2)}(4i+3) \\ y^{(3)}(4i+3) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -j & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -j & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Re}\{x^{(0)}(i)\} \\ \text{Re}\{x^{(1)}(i)\} \\ \text{Re}\{x^{(2)}(i)\} \\ \text{Re}\{x^{(3)}(i)\} \\ \text{Im}\{x^{(0)}(i)\} \\ \text{Im}\{x^{(1)}(i)\} \\ \text{Im}\{x^{(2)}(i)\} \\ \text{Im}\{x^{(3)}(i)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

if $i+m$ is even number where m is the PHICH group number, and by

$$\begin{bmatrix} y^{(0)}(4i) \\ y^{(1)}(4i) \\ y^{(2)}(4i) \\ y^{(3)}(4i) \\ y^{(0)}(4i+1) \\ y^{(1)}(4i+1) \\ y^{(2)}(4i+1) \\ y^{(3)}(4i+1) \\ y^{(0)}(4i+2) \\ y^{(1)}(4i+2) \\ y^{(2)}(4i+2) \\ y^{(3)}(4i+2) \\ y^{(0)}(4i+3) \\ y^{(1)}(4i+3) \\ y^{(2)}(4i+3) \\ y^{(3)}(4i+3) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -j & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & j \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -j & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Re}\{x^{(0)}(i)\} \\ \text{Re}\{x^{(1)}(i)\} \\ \text{Re}\{x^{(2)}(i)\} \\ \text{Re}\{x^{(3)}(i)\} \\ \text{Im}\{x^{(0)}(i)\} \\ \text{Im}\{x^{(1)}(i)\} \\ \text{Im}\{x^{(2)}(i)\} \\ \text{Im}\{x^{(3)}(i)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

otherwise.

6.9.3 Mapping to resource elements

The sequence $\bar{y}^{(p)}(0), \dots, \bar{y}^{(p)}(M_{\text{symb}} - 1)$ is defined by

$$\bar{y}^{(p)}(n) = \sum y_i^{(p)}(n)$$

where the sum is over all PHICHs in a PHICH group and $y_i^{(p)}(n)$ represents the symbol sequence from the i :th PHICH in the PHICH group.

The block of complex-valued symbols $\bar{y}^{(p)}(0), \dots, \bar{y}^{(p)}(M_{\text{symb}} - 1)$ for each of the antenna ports used for transmission shall be mapped to three groups of four contiguous physical resource elements not used for reference signals and

PCFICH. The PHICH duration is configurable by higher layers according to Table 6.9.3-1. The duration configured puts a lower limit on the size of the control region signalled by the PCFICH. If the PHICH is configured to span three OFDM symbols, there is one group of four resource elements in each of the three OFDM symbols.

Table 6.9.3-1: PHICH duration in MBSFN and non-MBSFN subframes.

PHICH duration	Number of OFDM symbols	
	Non-MBSFN subframes	MBSFN subframes
Normal	1	1
Extended	3	2

6.10 Reference signals

Three types of downlink reference signals are defined:

- Cell-specific reference signals, associated with non-MBSFN transmission
- MBSFN reference signals, associated with MBSFN transmission
- UE-specific reference signals

There is one reference signal transmitted per downlink antenna port.

6.10.1 Cell-specific reference signals

Editor's note: The reference signal description in this section is applicable to $\Delta f = 15$ kHz only.

Cell-specific reference signals shall be transmitted in all downlink subframes in a cell supporting non-MBSFN transmission. In case the subframe is used for transmission with MBSFN, only the first two OFDM symbols in a subframe can be used for transmission of cell-specific reference symbols.

Cell-specific reference signals are transmitted on one or several of antenna ports 0 to 3.

6.10.1.1 Sequence generation

The generation of the two-dimensional reference signal sequence $r_{m,n}(n_s)$, where n_s is the slot number within the radio frame, depends on the cyclic prefix used.

For normal cyclic prefix, $r_{m,n}(n_s)$ is generated as the symbol-by-symbol product $r_{m,n}(n_s) = r_{m,n}^{\text{OS}} \cdot r_{m,n}^{\text{PRS}}(n_s)$ of a two-dimensional orthogonal sequence $r_{m,n}^{\text{OS}}$ and a two-dimensional pseudo-random sequence $r_{m,n}^{\text{PRS}}(n_s)$. There are $N_{\text{OS}} = 3$ different two-dimensional orthogonal sequences and $N_{\text{PRS}} = 168$ different two-dimensional pseudo-random sequences. There is a one-to-one mapping between the three identities within the physical-layer cell identity group and the three two-dimensional orthogonal sequences such that the orthogonal sequence number $n \in \{0,1,2\}$ corresponds to the identity $N_{\text{ID}}^{(2)}$ within the physical-layer cell identity group in Section 6.11.1.1.

For extended cyclic length, $r_{m,n}(n_s)$ is generated from a two-dimensional pseudo-random sequence $r_{m,n}^{\text{PRS}}(n_s)$. There is a one-to-one mapping between the physical-layer cell identity and the $N_{\text{PRS}} = 504$ different two-dimensional pseudo-random sequences.

6.10.1.1.1 Orthogonal sequence generation

The two-dimensional orthogonal sequence for normal cyclic prefix shall be generated according to

$$r_{m,n}^{\text{OS}} = s_{m,n}, \quad n = 0,1 \quad \text{and} \quad m = 0,1,\dots,219$$

The quantity $s_{m,n}$ is the entry at the m :th row and the n :th column of the matrix S_i , defined as

$$S_i^T = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \bar{S}_i^T & \bar{S}_i^T & \dots & \bar{S}_i^T \end{bmatrix}}_{74 \text{ entries}}, \quad i = 0,1,2$$

where

$$\bar{S}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{S}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & e^{j4\pi/3} \\ e^{j2\pi/3} & 1 \\ e^{j4\pi/3} & e^{j2\pi/3} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{S}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & e^{j2\pi/3} \\ e^{j4\pi/3} & 1 \\ e^{j2\pi/3} & e^{j4\pi/3} \end{bmatrix}$$

for orthogonal sequence 0, 1 and 2, respectively. The orthogonal sequence number i is given by $N_{\text{ID}}^{(2)}$, defined in Section 6.11.1.1.

6.10.1.1.2 Pseudo-random sequence generation

The two-dimensional binary pseudo-random sequence $r_{m,n}^{\text{PRS}}(n_s)$, where n_s is the slot number within a radio frame, is given by the pseudo-random sequence $c(i)$ defined in Section 7.2.

6.10.1.2 Mapping to resource elements

The two-dimensional reference signal sequence $r_{m,n}(n_s)$ shall be mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols $a_{k,l}^{(p)}$ used as reference symbols for antenna port p in slot n_s according to

$$a_{k,l}^{(p)} = r_{m',n}(n_s)$$

where

$$k = 6m + (v + v_{\text{shift}}) \bmod 6$$

$$l = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 0 \text{ and } p \in \{0,1\} \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \text{ and } p \in \{2,3\} \\ N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{DL}} - 3 & \text{if } n = 1 \text{ and } p \in \{0,1\} \\ N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{DL}} - 2 & \text{if } n = 1 \text{ and } p \in \{2,3\} \end{cases}$$

and

$$m = 0,1,\dots,2 \cdot N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} - 1$$

$$m' = m + 110 - N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}}$$

$$n = \begin{cases} 0,1 & \text{if } p \in \{0,1\} \\ 0 & \text{if } p \in \{2,3\} \end{cases}$$

The variables v and v_{shift} define the position in the frequency domain for the different reference signals where v is given by

$$v = \begin{cases} 3n & \text{if } p = 0 \\ 3 + 3n & \text{if } p = 1 \\ 3(n_s \bmod 2) & \text{if } p = 2 \\ 3 + 3(n_s \bmod 2) & \text{if } p = 3 \end{cases}$$

The cell-specific frequency shift $v_{\text{shift}} \in \{0,1,\dots,5\}$ is derived from the physical-layer cell identity.

Resource elements (k,l) used for reference signal transmission on any of the antenna ports in a slot shall not be used for any transmission on any other antenna port in the same slot and set to zero.

When the number of antenna ports configured for cell-specific reference signals equals four, the eNodeB can control in which subframes the reference signals for $p = 2, 3$ are transmitted.

Figures 6.10.1.2-1 and 6.10.1.2-2 illustrate the resource elements used for reference signal transmission according to the above definition. The notation R_p is used to denote a resource element used for reference signal transmission on antenna port p .

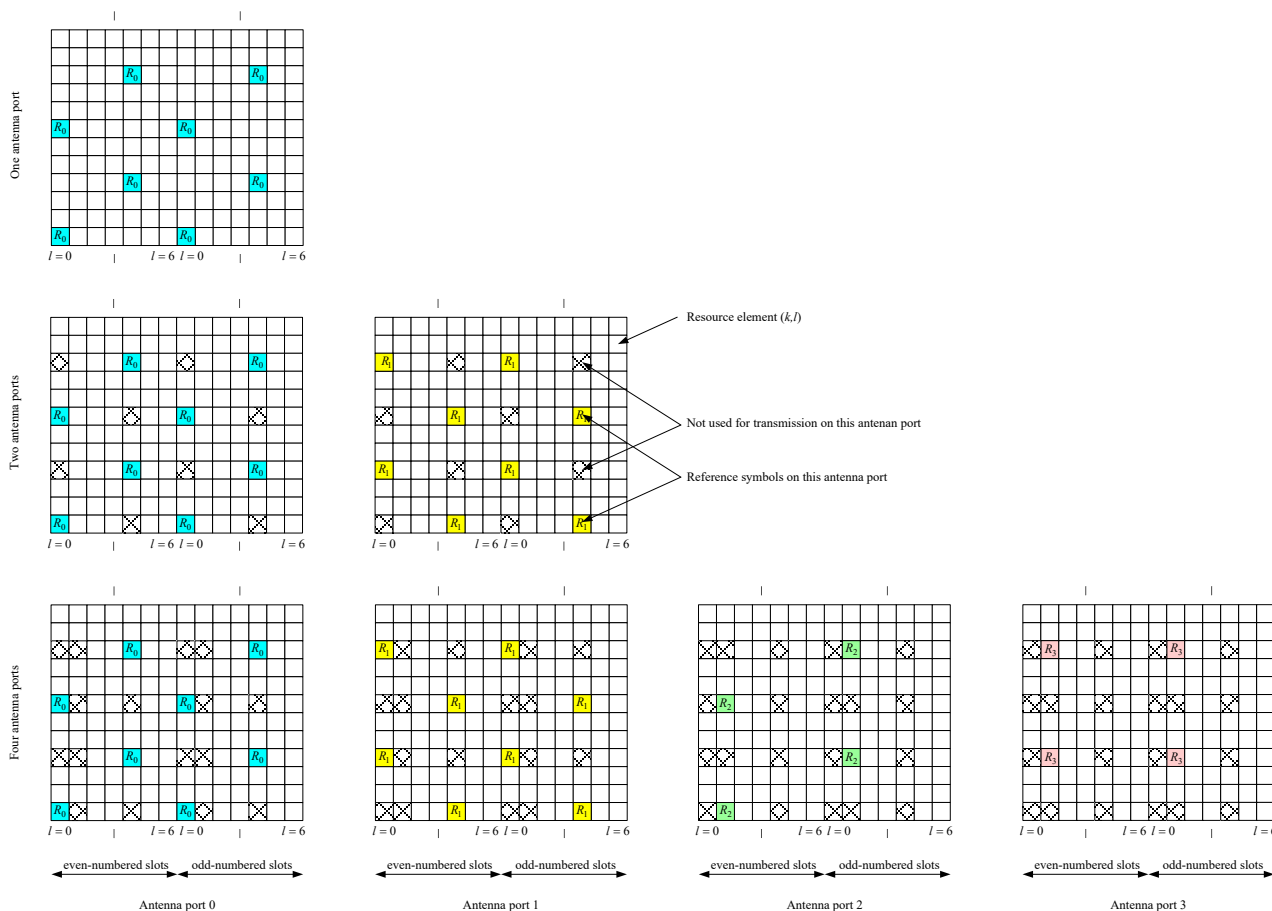


Figure 6.10.1.2-1. Mapping of downlink reference signals (normal cyclic prefix).

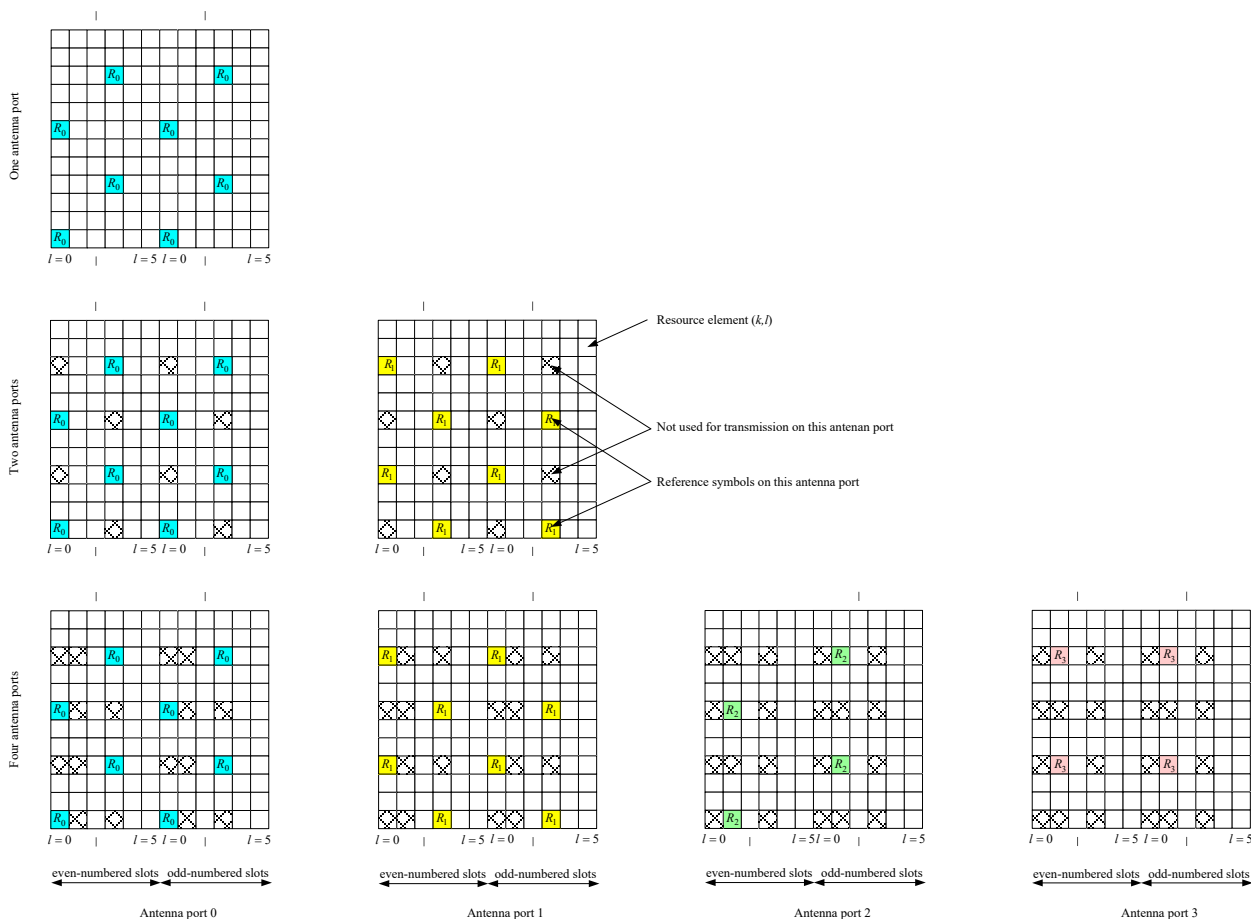


Figure 6.10.1.2-2. Mapping of downlink reference signals (extended cyclic prefix).

6.10.2 MBSFN reference signals

MBSFN reference signals shall only be transmitted in subframes allocated for MBSFN transmissions. MBSFN reference signals are transmitted on antenna port 4.

6.10.2.1 Sequence generation

6.10.2.2 Mapping to resource elements

Figure 6.10.2.2-1 illustrates the resource elements used for MBSFN reference signal transmission in case of $\Delta f = 15$ kHz. In case of $\Delta f = 7.5$ kHz for a MBSFN-dedicated cell, the MBSFN reference signal shall be mapped to resource elements according to Figure 6.10.2.2-3. The notation R_p is used to denote a resource element used for reference signal transmission on antenna port p .

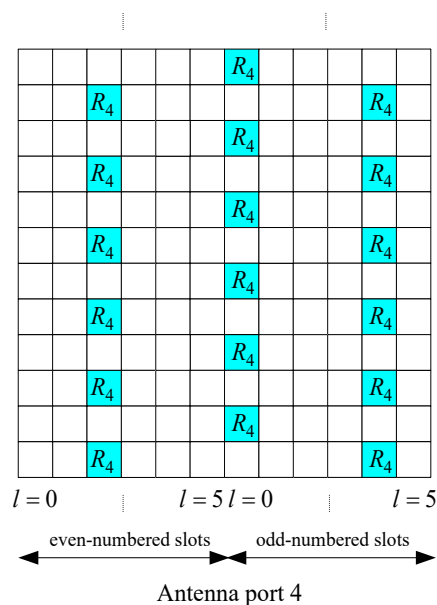


Figure 6.10.2.2-1: Mapping of MBSFN reference signals (extended cyclic prefix, $\Delta f = 15$ kHz)

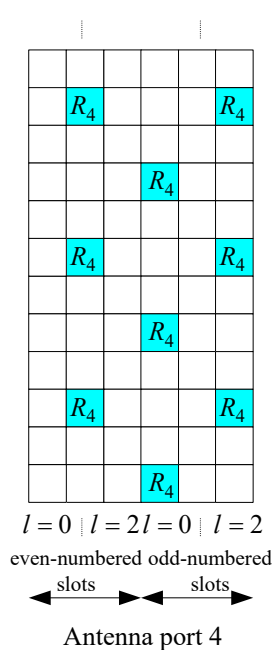


Figure 6.10.2.2-3: Mapping of MBSFN reference signals (extended cyclic prefix, $\Delta f = 7.5$ kHz)

6.10.3 UE-specific reference signals

UE-specific reference signals are supported for single-antenna-port transmission of PDSCH and are transmitted on antenna port 5. The UE is informed by higher layers whether the UE-specific reference signal is present and is a valid phase reference for PDSCH demodulation or not. If higher layer signalling informs the UE that the UE-specific reference signals are present and is a valid phase reference for PDSCH demodulation, the UE may ignore any transmission on antenna port 2 and 3.

6.10.3.1 Sequence generation

6.10.3.2 Mapping to resource elements

6.11 Synchronization signals

There are 504 unique physical-layer cell identities. The physical-layer cell identities are grouped into 168 unique physical-layer cell-identity groups, each group containing three unique identities. The grouping is such that each physical-layer cell identity is part of one and only one physical-layer cell-identity group. A physical-layer cell identity $N_{\text{ID}}^{\text{cell}} = 3N_{\text{ID}}^{(1)} + N_{\text{ID}}^{(2)}$ is thus uniquely defined by a number $N_{\text{ID}}^{(1)}$ in the range of 0 to 167, representing the physical-layer cell-identity group, and a number $N_{\text{ID}}^{(2)}$ in the range of 0 to 2, representing the physical-layer identity within the physical-layer cell-identity group.

6.11.1 Primary synchronization signal

6.11.1.1 Sequence generation

The sequence $d(n)$ used for the primary synchronization signal is generated from a frequency-domain Zadoff-Chu sequence according to

$$d_u(n) = \begin{cases} e^{-j\frac{\pi u n(n+1)}{63}} & n = 0, 1, \dots, 30 \\ e^{-j\frac{\pi u (n+1)(n+2)}{63}} & n = 31, 32, \dots, 61 \end{cases}$$

where the Zadoff-Chu root sequence index u is given by Table 6.11.1.1-1.

Table 6.11.1.1-1: Root indices for the primary synchronization signal.

$N_{\text{ID}}^{(2)}$	Root index u
0	25
1	29
2	34

6.11.1.2 Mapping to resource elements

The mapping of the sequence to resource elements depends on the frame structure. The antenna port used for transmission of the primary synchronization signal is not specified.

For frame structure type 1, the primary synchronization signal is only transmitted in slots 0 and 10 and the sequence $d(n)$ shall be mapped to the resource elements according to

$$a_{k,l} = d(n), \quad k = n - 31 + \frac{N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}}{2}, \quad l = N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{DL}} - 1, \quad n = 0, \dots, 61$$

Resource elements (k, l) in slots 0 and 10 where

$$k = n - 31 + \frac{N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}}{2}, \quad l = N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{DL}} - 1, \quad n = -5, -4, \dots, -1, 62, 63, \dots, 66$$

are reserved and not used for transmission of the primary synchronization signal.

For frame structure type 2, the primary synchronization signal is transmitted in the first symbol of the DwPTS field.

6.11.2 Secondary synchronization signal

6.11.2.1 Sequence generation

The sequence $d(0), \dots, d(61)$ used for the second synchronization signal is an interleaved concatenation of two length-31 binary sequences. The concatenated sequence is scrambled with a scrambling sequence given by the primary synchronization signal.

The combination of two length-31 sequences defining the secondary synchronization signal differs between slot 0 and slot 10 according to

$$d(2n) = \begin{cases} s_0^{(m_0)}(n)c_0(n) & \text{in slot 0} \\ s_1^{(m_1)}(n)c_0(n) & \text{in slot 10} \end{cases}$$

$$d(2n+1) = \begin{cases} s_1^{(m_1)}(n)c_1(n)z_1^{(m_0)}(n) & \text{in slot 0} \\ s_0^{(m_0)}(n)c_1(n)z_1^{(m_1)}(n) & \text{in slot 10} \end{cases}$$

where $0 \leq n \leq 30$. The indices m_0 and m_1 are derived from the physical-layer cell-identity group $N_{\text{ID}}^{(1)}$ according to

$$m_0 = m' \bmod 31$$

$$m_1 = (m_0 + \lfloor m'/31 \rfloor + 1) \bmod 31$$

$$m' = N_{\text{ID}}^{(1)} + q(q+1)/2, \quad q = \left\lfloor \frac{N_{\text{ID}}^{(1)} + q'(q'+1)/2}{30} \right\rfloor, \quad q' = \lfloor N_{\text{ID}}^{(1)} / 30 \rfloor$$

where the output of the above expression is listed in Table 6.11.2.1-1.

The two sequences $s_0^{(m_0)}(n)$ and $s_1^{(m_1)}(n)$ are defined as two different cyclic shifts of the m-sequence $\tilde{s}(n)$ according to

$$s_0^{(m_0)}(n) = \tilde{s}((n + m_0) \bmod 31)$$

$$s_1^{(m_1)}(n) = \tilde{s}((n + m_1) \bmod 31)$$

where $\tilde{s}(i) = 1 - 2x(i)$, $0 \leq i \leq 30$, is defined by

$$x(i+5) = (x(i+2) + x(i)) \bmod 2$$

with initial conditions $x(0) = 0$, $x(1) = 0$, $x(2) = 0$, $x(3) = 0$, $x(4) = 1$.

The two scrambling sequences $c_0(n)$ and $c_1(n)$ depend on the primary synchronization signal and are defined by two different cyclic shifts of the m-sequence $\tilde{c}(n)$ according to

$$c_0(n) = \tilde{c}((n + N_{\text{ID}}^{(2)}) \bmod 31)$$

$$c_1(n) = \tilde{c}((n + N_{\text{ID}}^{(2)} + 3) \bmod 31)$$

where $N_{\text{ID}}^{(2)} \in \{0,1,2\}$ is the physical-layer identity within the physical-layer cell identity group $N_{\text{ID}}^{(1)}$ and $\tilde{c}(i) = 1 - 2x(i)$, $0 \leq i \leq 30$, is defined by

$$x(i+5) = (x(i+3) + x(i)) \bmod 2$$

with initial conditions $x(0) = 0$, $x(1) = 0$, $x(2) = 0$, $x(3) = 0$, $x(4) = 1$.

The scrambling sequence $z_1^{(m_0)}(n)$ is defined by a cyclic shift of the m-sequence $\tilde{z}(n)$ according to

$$z_1^{(m_0)}(n) = \tilde{z}(n + (m_0 \bmod 8) \bmod 31)$$

where m_0 is obtained from Table 6.11.2.1-1 and $\tilde{z}(i) = 1 - 2x(i)$, $0 \leq i \leq 30$, is defined by

$$x(i+5) = (x(i+4) + x(i+2) + x(i+1) + x(i)) \bmod 2$$

with initial conditions $x(0) = 0$, $x(1) = 0$, $x(2) = 0$, $x(3) = 0$, $x(4) = 1$.

Table 6.11.2.1-1: Mapping between physical-layer cell-identity group $N_{ID}^{(1)}$ and the indices m_0 and m_1 .

$N_{ID}^{(1)}$	m_0	m_1	$N_{ID}^{(1)}$	m_0	m_1	$N_{ID}^{(1)}$	m_0	m_1	$N_{ID}^{(1)}$	m_0	m_1	$N_{ID}^{(1)}$	m_0	m_1
0	0	1	34	4	6	68	9	12	102	15	19	136	22	27
1	1	2	35	5	7	69	10	13	103	16	20	137	23	28
2	2	3	36	6	8	70	11	14	104	17	21	138	24	29
3	3	4	37	7	9	71	12	15	105	18	22	139	25	30
4	4	5	38	8	10	72	13	16	106	19	23	140	0	6
5	5	6	39	9	11	73	14	17	107	20	24	141	1	7
6	6	7	40	10	12	74	15	18	108	21	25	142	2	8
7	7	8	41	11	13	75	16	19	109	22	26	143	3	9
8	8	9	42	12	14	76	17	20	110	23	27	144	4	10
9	9	10	43	13	15	77	18	21	111	24	28	145	5	11
10	10	11	44	14	16	78	19	22	112	25	29	146	6	12
11	11	12	45	15	17	79	20	23	113	26	30	147	7	13
12	12	13	46	16	18	80	21	24	114	0	5	148	8	14
13	13	14	47	17	19	81	22	25	115	1	6	149	9	15
14	14	15	48	18	20	82	23	26	116	2	7	150	10	16
15	15	16	49	19	21	83	24	27	117	3	8	151	11	17
16	16	17	50	20	22	84	25	28	118	4	9	152	12	18
17	17	18	51	21	23	85	26	29	119	5	10	153	13	19
18	18	19	52	22	24	86	27	30	120	6	11	154	14	20
19	19	20	53	23	25	87	0	4	121	7	12	155	15	21
20	20	21	54	24	26	88	1	5	122	8	13	156	16	22
21	21	22	55	25	27	89	2	6	123	9	14	157	17	23
22	22	23	56	26	28	90	3	7	124	10	15	158	18	24
23	23	24	57	27	29	91	4	8	125	11	16	159	19	25
24	24	25	58	28	30	92	5	9	126	12	17	160	20	26
25	25	26	59	0	3	93	6	10	127	13	18	161	21	27
26	26	27	60	1	4	94	7	11	128	14	19	162	22	28
27	27	28	61	2	5	95	8	12	129	15	20	163	23	29
28	28	29	62	3	6	96	9	13	130	16	21	164	24	30
29	29	30	63	4	7	97	10	14	131	17	22	165	0	7
30	0	2	64	5	8	98	11	15	132	18	23	166	1	8
31	1	3	65	6	9	99	12	16	133	19	24	167	2	9
32	2	4	66	7	10	100	13	17	134	20	25			
33	3	5	67	8	11	101	14	18	135	21	26			

6.11.2.2 Mapping to resource elements

The mapping of the sequence to resource elements depends on the frame structure. In a subframe, the same antenna port as for the primary synchronization signal shall be used for the secondary synchronization signal.

For frame structure type 1, the secondary synchronization signal is only transmitted in slots 0 and 10 and the sequence $d(n)$ shall be mapped to the resource elements according to

$$a_{k,l} = d(n), \quad k = n - 31 + \frac{N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}}{2}, \quad l = N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{DL}} - 2, \quad n = 0, \dots, 61$$

Resource elements (k, l) in slots 0 and 10 where

$$k = n - 31 + \frac{N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}}{2}, \quad l = N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{DL}} - 2, \quad n = -5, -4, \dots, -1, 62, 63, \dots, 66$$

are reserved and not used for transmission of the secondary synchronization signal.

For frame structure type 2, the secondary synchronization signal is transmitted in the last OFDM symbol in slots 1 and 11.

6.12 OFDM baseband signal generation

The time-continuous signal $s_l^{(p)}(t)$ on antenna port p in OFDM symbol l in a downlink slot is defined by

$$s_l^{(p)}(t) = \sum_{k=-\lfloor N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} / 2 \rfloor}^{-1} a_{k^{(-)}, l}^{(p)} \cdot e^{j2\pi k \Delta f (t - N_{\text{CP}, l} T_s)} + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} / 2 \rfloor} a_{k^{(+)}, l}^{(p)} \cdot e^{j2\pi k \Delta f (t - N_{\text{CP}, l} T_s)}$$

for $0 \leq t < (N_{\text{CP}, l} + N) \times T_s$ where $k^{(-)} = k + \lfloor N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} / 2 \rfloor$ and $k^{(+)} = k + \lfloor N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} / 2 \rfloor - 1$. The variable N equals 2048 for $\Delta f = 15$ kHz subcarrier spacing and 4096 for $\Delta f = 7.5$ kHz subcarrier spacing.

The OFDM symbols in a slot shall be transmitted in increasing order of l , starting with $l = 0$, where OFDM symbol l starts at time $\sum_{l'=0}^{l-1} (N_{\text{CP}, l'} + N) T_s$ within the slot. In case the first OFDM symbol(s) in a slot use normal cyclic prefix and the remaining OFDM symbols use extended cyclic prefix, the starting position the OFDM symbols with extended cyclic prefix shall be identical to those in a slot where all OFDM symbols use extended cyclic prefix. Thus there will be a part of the time slot between the two cyclic prefix regions where the transmitted signal is not specified.

Table 6.12-1 lists the value of $N_{\text{CP}, l}$ that shall be used. Note that different OFDM symbols within a slot in some cases have different cyclic prefix lengths.

Table 6.12-1: OFDM parameters.

Configuration		Cyclic prefix length $N_{\text{CP}, l}$
Normal cyclic prefix	$\Delta f = 15$ kHz	160 for $l = 0$
		144 for $l = 1, 2, \dots, 6$
Extended cyclic prefix	$\Delta f = 15$ kHz	512 for $l = 0, 1, \dots, 5$
	$\Delta f = 7.5$ kHz	1024 for $l = 0, 1, 2$

6.13 Modulation and upconversion

Modulation and upconversion to the carrier frequency of the complex-valued OFDM baseband signal for each antenna port is shown in Figure 6.13-1. The filtering required prior to transmission is defined by the requirements in [6].

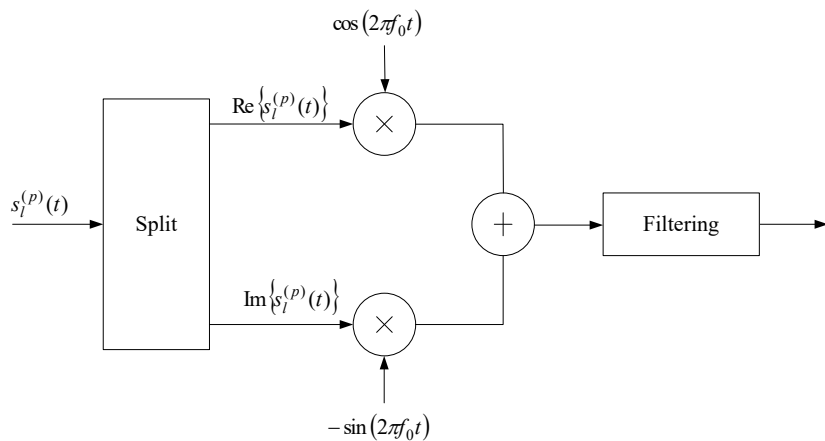


Figure 6.13-1: Downlink modulation.

7 Generic functions

7.1 Modulation mapper

The modulation mapper takes binary digits, 0 or 1, as input and produces complex-valued modulation symbols, $x=I+jQ$, as output.

7.1.1 BPSK

In case of BPSK modulation, a single bit0, $b(i)$, is mapped to a complex-valued modulation symbol $x=I+jQ$ according to Table 7.1.1-1.

Table 7.1.1-1: BPSK modulation mapping

$b(i)$	I	Q
0	$1/\sqrt{2}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$
1	$-1/\sqrt{2}$	$-1/\sqrt{2}$

7.1.2 QPSK

In case of QPSK modulation, pairs of bits, $b(i),b(i+1)$, are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols $x=I+jQ$ according to Table 7.1.2-1.

Table 7.1.2-1: QPSK modulation mapping

$b(i),b(i+1)$	I	Q
00	$1/\sqrt{2}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$
01	$1/\sqrt{2}$	$-1/\sqrt{2}$
10	$-1/\sqrt{2}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$
11	$-1/\sqrt{2}$	$-1/\sqrt{2}$

7.1.3 16QAM

In case of 16QAM modulation, quadruplets of bits, $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$, are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols $x=I+jQ$ according to Table 7.1.3-1.

Table 7.1.3-1: 16QAM modulation mapping

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3)$	I	Q
0000	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0001	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0010	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
0011	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
0100	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0101	$1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
0110	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
0111	$3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1000	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1001	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1010	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$1/\sqrt{10}$
1011	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$3/\sqrt{10}$
1100	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1101	$-1/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$
1110	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-1/\sqrt{10}$
1111	$-3/\sqrt{10}$	$-3/\sqrt{10}$

7.1.4 64QAM

In case of 64QAM modulation, hextuplets of bits, $b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$, are mapped to complex-valued modulation symbols $x=I+jQ$ according to Table 7.1.4-1.

Table 7.1.4-1: 64QAM modulation mapping

$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q	$b(i), b(i+1), b(i+2), b(i+3), b(i+4), b(i+5)$	I	Q
000000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	100010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
000011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	100011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
000100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
000110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	100110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
000111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	100111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$	101010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$3/\sqrt{42}$
001011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$	101011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$1/\sqrt{42}$
001100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
001110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$	101110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$5/\sqrt{42}$
001111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$	101111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$7/\sqrt{42}$
010000	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110000	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010001	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110001	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010010	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	110010	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
010011	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	110011	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
010100	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110100	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010101	$3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110101	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
010110	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	110110	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
010111	$1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	110111	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011000	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111000	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011001	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111001	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011010	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$	111010	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-3/\sqrt{42}$
011011	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$	111011	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-1/\sqrt{42}$
011100	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111100	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011101	$5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111101	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$
011110	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$	111110	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-5/\sqrt{42}$
011111	$7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	111111	$-7/\sqrt{42}$	$-7/\sqrt{42}$

7.2 Pseudo-random sequence generation

Pseudo-random sequences are defined by a length-33 Gold sequence. The output sequence $c(i)$ of length M_{PN} , where $i = 0, 1, \dots, M_{\text{PN}} - 1$, is defined by

$$\begin{aligned}
 c(i) &= (x_1(i) + x_2(i)) \bmod 2 \\
 x_1(i+33) &= (x_1(i+13) + x_1(i)) \bmod 2 \\
 x_2(i+33) &= (x_2(i+22) + x_2(i+13) + x_2(i+11) + x_2(i)) \bmod 2
 \end{aligned}$$

with initial conditions given by $x_1(0), x_1(1), \dots, x_1(32), x_2(0), x_2(1), \dots, x_2(32)$.

8 Timing

8.1 Uplink-downlink frame timing

Transmission of the uplink radio frame number i from the UE shall start $N_{TA} \times T_s$ seconds before the start of the corresponding downlink radio frame at the UE. Note that not all slots in a radio frame may be transmitted. One example hereof is TDD, where only a subset of the slots in a radio frame is transmitted.

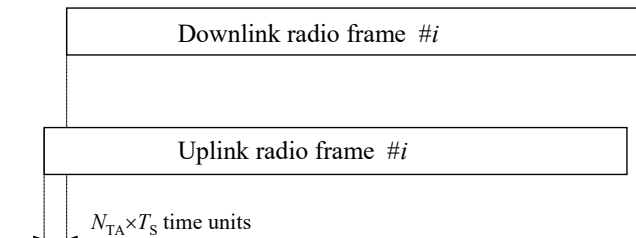


Figure 8.1-1: Uplink-downlink timing relation

Annex A (informative): Change history

Change history							
Date	TSG #	TSG Doc.	CR	Rev	Subject/Comment	Old	New
2006-09-24	-	-	-		Draft version created	-	0.0.0
2006-10-09	-	-	-		Updated skeleton	0.0.0	0.0.1
2006-10-13	-	-	-		Endorsed by RAN1	0.0.1	0.1.0
2006-10-23	-	-	-		Inclusion of decision from RAN1#46bis	0.1.0	0.1.1
2006-11-06	-	-	-		Updated editor's version	0.1.1	0.1.2
2006-11-09	-	-	-		Updated editor's version	0.1.2	0.1.3
2006-11-10	-	-	-		Endorsed by RAN1#47	0.1.3	0.2.0
2006-11-27	-	-	-		Editor's version, including decisions from RAN1#47	0.2.0	0.2.1
2006-12-14	-	-	-		Updated editor's version	0.2.1	0.2.2
2007-01-15	-	-	-		Updated editor's version	0.2.2	0.2.3
2007-01-19	-	-	-		Endorsed by RAN1#47bis	0.2.3	0.3.0
2007-02-01	-	-	-		Editor's version, including decisions from RAN1#47bis	0.3.0	0.3.1
2007-02-12	-	-	-		Updated editor's version	0.3.1	0.3.2
2007-02-16	-	-	-		Endorsed by RAN1#48	0.3.2	0.4.0
2007-02-16	-	-	-		Editor's version, including decisions from RAN1#48	0.4.0	0.4.1
2007-02-21	-	-	-		Updated editor's version	0.4.1	0.4.2
2007-03-03	RAN#35	RP-070169			For information at RAN#35	0.4.2	1.0.0
2007-04-25	-	-	-		Editor's version, including decisions from RAN1#48bis and RAN1 TDD Ad Hoc	1.0.0	1.0.1
2007-05-03	-	-	-	-	Updated editor's version	1.0.1	1.0.2
2007-05-08	-	-	-	-	Updated editor's version	1.0.2	1.0.3
2007-05-11	-	-	-	-	Updated editor's version	1.0.3	1.0.4
2007-05-11	-	-	-	-	Endorsed by RAN1#49	1.0.4	1.1.0
2007-05-15	-	-	-	-	Editor's version, including decisions from RAN1#49	1.1.0	1.1.1
2007-06-05	-	-	-	-	Updated editor's version	1.1.1	1.1.2

2007-06-25	-	-	-	-	Endorsed by RAN1#49bis	1.1.2	1.2.0
2007-07-10	-	-	-	-	Editor's version, including decisions from RAN1#49bis	1.2.0	1.2.1
2007-08-10	-	-	-	-	Updated editor's version	1.2.1	1.2.2
2007-08-20	-	-	-	-	Updated editor's version	1.2.2	1.2.3
2007-08-24	-	-	-	-	Endorsed by RAN1#50	1.2.3	1.3.0
2007-08-27	-	-	-	-	Editor's version, including decisions from RAN1#50	1.3.0	1.3.1
2007-09-05	-	-	-	-	Updated editor's version	1.3.1	1.3.2
2007-09-08	RAN#37	RP-070729	-	-	For approval at RAN#37	1.3.2	2.0.0
12/09/07	RAN_37	RP-070729			Approved version	2.0.0	8.0.0
28/11/07	RAN_38	RP-070949	0001	-	Introduction of optimized FS2 for TDD	8.0.0	8.1.0
28/11/07	RAN_38	RP-070949	0002	-	Introduction of scrambling sequences, uplink reference signal sequences, secondary synchronization sequences and control channel processing	8.0.0	8.1.0