R&S®SMM-K42/-K83
3GPP FDD incl. enhanced MS/BS tests, HSPA, HSPA+
User Manual

1179199302
Version 06

ROHDE&SCHWARZ

Make ideas real

This document describes the following software options:

- R&S®SMM-K42 3GPP FDD (1441.2008.02)
- R&S®SMM-K83 3GPP HSPA/HSPA+ and enhanced BS/MS tests (1441.1899.02)

This manual describes firmware version FW 5.30.047.xx and later of the R&S®SMM100A.

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1179.1993.02 | Version 06 | R&S®SMM-K42/-K83

The following abbreviations are used throughout this manual: R&S®SMM100A is abbreviated as R&S SMM, R&S®WinIQSIM2™ is abbreviated as R&S WinIQSIM2; the license types 02/03/07/11/13/16/12 are abbreviated as xx.

Contents

1 Welcome to the 3GPP FDD options

The R&S SMM100A-K42/-K83 are firmware applications that add functionality to generate signals in accordance with the WCDMA standard 3GPP FDD.

WCDMA (Wideband CDMA) describes a group of mobile radiocommunication technologies, the details of which differ greatly. The R&S SMM100A supports the 3GPP FDD standard developed by the 3GPP (3rd Generation Partnership Project) standardization committee.

The R&S SMM100A generates the 3GPP FDD signals in a combination of realtime mode (enhanced channels) and arbitrary waveform mode. Channel coding and simulation of bit and block errors can be activated for the enhanced channels of Release 99 and for H-Sets 1 to 5 generated in real time. Channel coding can also be activated for HSDPA/HSPA+ H-Sets and all HSUPA/HSPA+ FRC channels which are generated in arbitrary wave mode. Data lists can also be used for the data and TPC fields. The enhanced state of realtime channels can be switched off to generate specific test scenarios. In arbitrary waveform mode, the signal is first calculated and then output.

The R&S SMM100A simulates 3GPP FDD at the physical channel level and also at the transport layer level for all channels for which channel coding can be activated.

3GPP FDD/HSDPA/HSUPA/HSPA+ key features

- Support of all physical channels of 3GPP FDD, HSDPA, HSUPA and HSPA+
- HSDPA H-Sets 1 to 12 with channel coding; user-definable H-Set configuration
- Realtime generation of P-CCPCH and up to three DPCHs in downlink
- One UE in real time in uplink, up to 128 additional mobile stations via ARB
- Dynamic power control of a code channel possible
- Support of UL-DTX, DC-HSDPA, 4C-HSDPA and 8C-HSDPA

Functional overview of option R&S SMM-K42

The following list gives an overview of the functions provided by the option R&S SMM100A-K42 for generating a 3GPP FDD signal:

- Configuration of up to four base stations and four user equipment.
- Combination of realtime mode (enhanced channels) and arbitrary waveform mode
- All special channels and up to 512 channels on the downlink, except HSDPA, HSUPA and HSPA+
- Various test models and pre-defined settings for the uplink and the downlink
- Modulation 16QAM and 64QAM (downlink) for configuring high-speed channels in continuous mode (test model 5&6, HSDPA)
- Clipping for reducing the crest factor
- Misuse TPC" parameter for varying the original normal transmit power over time
- Simulation of up to 128 additional user equipment

The following functions are provided specifically for the receiver test:

- Realtime generation of up to four code channels with the option of using data lists for the data and TPC fields
- Channel coding of the reference measurement channels, AMR and BCH in real time
- Feeding through of bit errors (to test a BER tester) and block errors (to test a BLER tester)
- Simulation of orthogonal channel noise (OCNS in accordance with TS 25.101)
- Presettings in accordance with 3GPP specifications
- HSDPA Downlink in continuous mode (test model 5&6 for TX tests)

Functional overview of the extension R&S SMM-K83

Enhanced MS/BS tests incl. HSDPA extends the 3GPP FDD signal generation with simulation of high-speed channels in the downlink (HS-SCCH, HS-PDSCH) and the uplink (HS-DPCCH) and with dynamic power control. HSDPA (high speed downlink packet access) mode enhances the 3GPP FDD standard by data channels with high data rates especially for multi-media applications.

The following functions are provided for enhanced BS/MS tests including HSDPA:

- HSDPA uplink
- HSDPA downlink (packet mode and H-Set mode without CPC, 64QAM and MIMO)
- Dynamic Power Control
- Predefined and user-definable H-Sets
- Assistance in the setting of the appropriate sequence length for arbitrary waveform mode

HSUPA extends the 3GPP FDD signal generation with full HSUPA (high speed uplink packet access) support. Option K59 3GPP FDD HSPA+ extends the HSDPA and/or HSUPA signal generation with HSPA+ features in the downlink and uplink

The following functions are provided for HSUPA:

- HSUPA Downlink (RX measurements on 3GPP FDD UEs with correct timing)
- HSUPA Uplink (RX measurements on 3GPP FDD node BS supporting HSUPA)

The following functions are provided for HSPA+:

- Downlink 64QAM with channel coding
- Uplink 16QAM (4PAM)
- Downlink MIMO
- Uplink ACK/PCI/CQI feedback for downlink MIMO and/or Dual-Cell HSDPA
- CPC in downlink (HS-SCCH less operation, enhanced F-DPCH) and uplink (UL-DTX, Uplink DPCCH slot format 4)
- Support for the generation of 3i OCNS and for randomly varying modulation and the number of HS-PDSCH channels in H-Set over time (type 3i enhanced performance requirements tests).

This user manual contains a description of the functionality that the application provides, including remote control operation.

All functions not discussed in this manual are the same as in the base unit and are described in the R&S SMM100A user manual. The latest version is available at:

www.rohde-schwarz.com/manual/SMM100A

Installation

You can find detailed installation instructions in the delivery of the option or in the R&S SMM100A service manual.

1.1 Accessing the 3GPP FDD dialog

To open the dialog with 3GPP FDD settings

► In the block diagram of the R&S SMM100A, select "Baseband > 3GPP FDD".

A dialog box opens that display the provided general settings.

The signal generation is not started immediately. To start signal generation with the default settings, select "State > On".

1.2 What's new

This manual describes firmware version FW 5.30.047.xx and later of the R&S®SMM100A.

Compared to the previous version, it provides the new features listed below:

- Time-based triggering, see "Time Based Trigger" on page 50 and "Trigger Time" on page 50.
- Editorial changes

1.3 Documentation overview

This section provides an overview of the R&S SMM100A user documentation. Unless specified otherwise, you find the documents at:

www.rohde-schwarz.com/manual/smm100a

1.3.1 Getting started manual

Introduces the R&S SMM100A and describes how to set up and start working with the product. Includes basic operations, typical measurement examples, and general information, e.g. safety instructions, etc. A printed version is delivered with the instrument.

1.3.2 User manuals and help

Separate manuals for the base unit and the software options are provided for download:

- Base unit manual
  Contains the description of all instrument modes and functions. It also provides an introduction to remote control, a complete description of the remote control commands with programming examples, and information on maintenance, instrument interfaces and error messages. Includes the contents of the getting started manual.
- Software option manual
  Contains the description of the specific functions of an option. Basic information on operating the R&S SMM100A is not included.

The contents of the user manuals are available as help in the R&S SMM100A. The help offers quick, context-sensitive access to the complete information for the base unit and the software options.

All user manuals are also available for download or for immediate display on the Internet.

1.3.3 Service manual

Describes the performance test for checking compliance with rated specifications, firmware update, troubleshooting, adjustments, installing options and maintenance.

The service manual is available for registered users on the global Rohde & Schwarz information system (GLORIS):

https://gloris.rohde-schwarz.com

1.3.4 Instrument security procedures

Deals with security issues when working with the R&S SMM100A in secure areas. It is available for download on the internet.

1.3.5 Printed safety instructions

Provides safety information in many languages. The printed document is delivered with the product.

1.3.6 Data sheets and brochures

The data sheet contains the technical specifications of the R&S SMM100A. It also lists the options and their order numbers and optional accessories.

The brochure provides an overview of the instrument and deals with the specific characteristics.

See www.rohde-schwarz.com/brochure-datasheet/smm100a

1.3.7 Release notes and open source acknowledgment (OSA)

The release notes list new features, improvements and known issues of the current firmware version, and describe the firmware installation.

The software makes use of several valuable open source software packages. An open-source acknowledgment document provides verbatim license texts of the used open source software.

See www.rohde-schwarz.com/firmware/smm100a

1.3.8 Application notes, application cards, white papers, etc.

These documents deal with special applications or background information on particular topics.

See www.rohde-schwarz.com/application/smm100a

1.3.9 Videos

Find various videos on Rohde & Schwarz products and test and measurement topics on YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/@RohdeundSchwarz

On the menu bar, search for your product to find related videos.

Figure 1-1: Product search on YouTube

1.4 Scope

Tasks (in manual or remote operation) that are also performed in the base unit in the same way are not described here.

In particular, it includes:

- Managing settings and data lists, like saving and loading settings, creating and accessing data lists, or accessing files in a particular directory.
- Information on regular trigger, marker and clock signals and filter settings, if appropriate.
- General instrument configuration, such as checking the system configuration, configuring networks and remote operation
- Using the common status registers

For a description of such tasks, see the R&S SMM100A user manual.

1.5 Notes on screenshots

When describing the functions of the product, we use sample screenshots. These screenshots are meant to illustrate as many as possible of the provided functions and possible interdependencies between parameters. The shown values may not represent realistic usage scenarios.

The screenshots usually show a fully equipped product, that is: with all options installed. Thus, some functions shown in the screenshots may not be available in your particular product configuration.

2 About the 3GPP FDD options

Some background knowledge on basic terms and principles used in the 3GPP FDD modulation system is provided here for better understanding of the required configuration settings.

2.1 Required options

The basic equipment layout for generating 3GPP FDD signals includes the:

- Baseband Generator(R&S SMM-B9)
- Frequency option (e.g. R&S SMM-B1006)
- Baseband realtime extension (R&S SMM-K520)
- Digital standard 3GPP FDD (R&S SMM-K42)

The following options are required to **support all 3GPP-related settings** described in this user manual:

- Baseband Generator(R&S SMM-B9)
- Frequency option (e.g. R&S SMM-B1006)
- Option digital standard 3GPP FDD (R&S SMM-K42)
- Option 3GPP FDD HSPA/HSPA+, Enhanced BS/MS Tests (R&S SMM-K83)

For more information, see data sheet.

2.2 Major 3GPP parameters overview

Table 2-1 gives an overview of parameters of the modulation system 3GPP FDD.

Table 2-1: Parameters of the modulation system

Parameter	Value
Chip rate	3.84 Mcps
Channel types	Downlink: • Primary Common Pilot Channel (P-CPICH) • Secondary Common Pilot Channel (S-CPICH) • Primary Sync Channel (P-SCH) • Secondary Sync Channel (S-SCH) • Primary Common Control Phys. Channel (P-CCPCH) • Secondary Common Control Phys. Channel (S-CCPCH) • Page Indication Channel (PICH) • Acquisition Indication Channel (AICH) • Access Preamble Acquisition Indication Channel (AP-AICH) • Collision Detection Acquisition Indication Channel (CD-AICH) • Phys. Downlink Shared Channel (PDSCH) • Dedicated Physical Control Channel (DL-DPCCH) • Dedicated Phys. Channel (DPCH) • High-Speed Shared Control Channel (HS-SCCH) • High-Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (HS-PDSCH), Modulation QPSK, 16 QAM or 64QAM • HSUPA channels (E-AGCH, E-RGCH, E-HICH, F-DPCH) Uplink: • Phys. Random Access Channel (PRACH) • Phys. Common Packet Channel (PCPCH) • Dedicated Physical Control Channel (DPCCH) • Dedicated Physical Data Channel (DPDCH) • High Speed Dedicated Physical Control Channel (HS-DPCCH) • E-DCH Dedicated Physical Control Channel (E-DPCCH) • E-DCH dedicated physical data channel (E-DPDCH)
Symbol rates	7.5 ksps, 15 ksps, 30 ksps to 960 ksps depending on the channel type (downlink) 15 ksps, 30 ksps, 60 ksps to 1920 ksps depending on the channel type (uplink)
Channel count	In downlink 4 base stations each with up to 128 DPCHs and 11 special channels. In uplink 4 user equipment either with PRACH or PCPCH or a combination of DPCCH, up to 6 DPDCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPCCH and up to 4 E-DPDCH channels.
Frame structure	Timeslot: 0.667 ms, Subframe: 3 timeslots = 2 ms Radio frame: 15 timeslots = 10 ms The frame structure in symbols depends on the symbol rate.
Scrambling code	Downlink: 18-bit M sequence Uplink: 25-bit M sequence in long mode and 8-bit M sequence in short mode
Channelization code for most of the channel types	"Orthogonal Variable Spreading Factor Code (OVSF)" square matrix of dimension chip rate/symbol rate

2.3 Modulation system 3GPP FDD

The following block diagram shows the components of the 3GPP FDD transmission system.

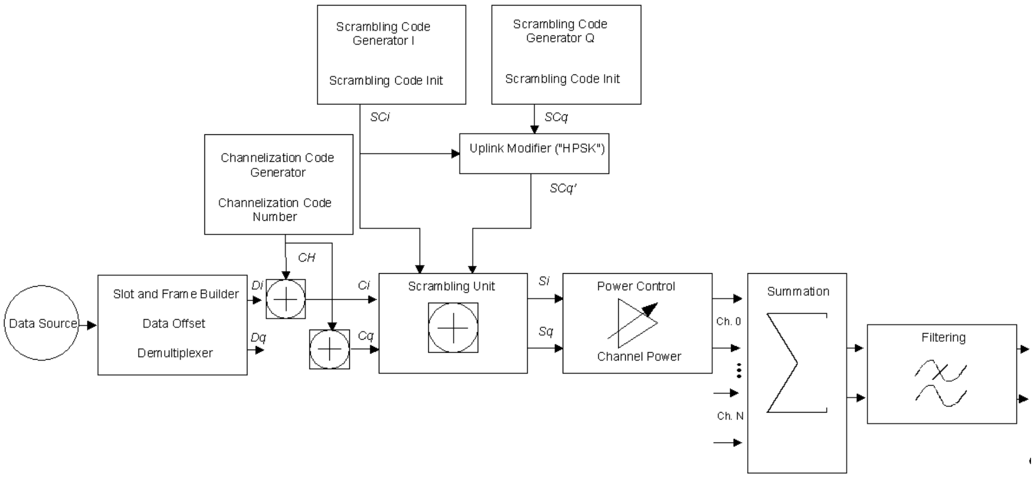


Figure 2-1: Components of the 3GPP FDD transmission system

2.3.1 Scrambling code generator

The scrambling code generator (previously called long code generator) is used to scramble the chip sequence as a function of the transmitter.

Depending on the link direction and mode (long or short), the structure and initialization regulation of the generator are different.

2.3.1.1 Downlink scrambling code generator

This generator consists of a pair of shift registers from which the binary sequences for in-phase and orthogonal component of the scrambling code are determined. The Figure 2-2 shows that the I component is produced as EXOR operation of the LSB outputs. However the register contents are first masked and read out for the Q component and then EXORed.

Table 2-2: Generator polynomials of the downlink scrambling code generators

Shift register 1	$x^{18}+x^{7}+1$
Shift register 2	$x^{18}+x^{10}+x^{7}+x^{5}+1$

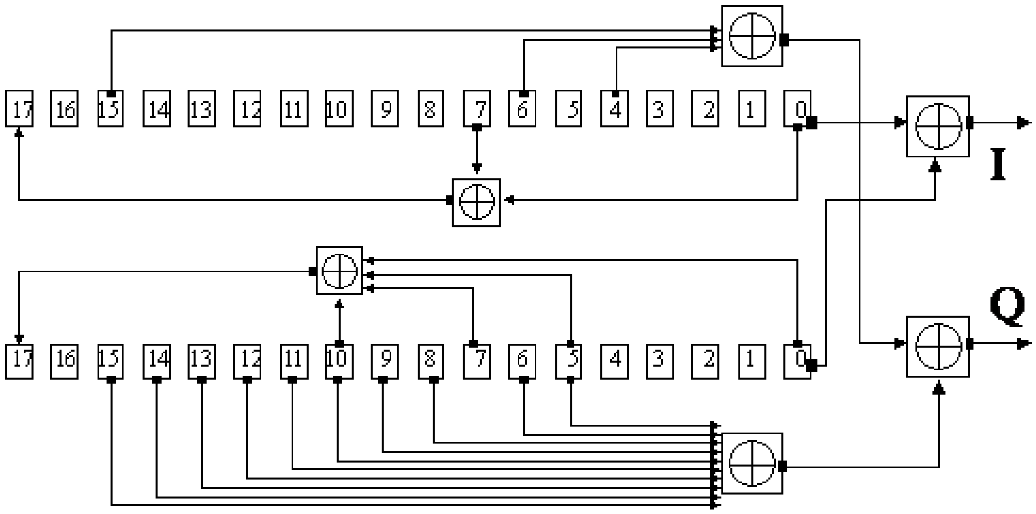


Figure 2-2: Structure of downlink scrambling code generator

The shift registers are initialized by loading shift register 1 with "0...01" and shift register 2 completely with "1". In addition, shift register 1 is wound forward by n cycles, n being the scrambling code number or scrambling code (SC) for short.

After a cycle time of one radio frame the generators are reset, i.e. the above initialization is carried out again.

2.3.1.2 Uplink scrambling code generator

In the uplink, a differentiation is made between two SC modes. The long SC can be used for all types of channel. The short SC can be used as an alternative to the long SC for all channels except PRACH and PCPCH.

Uplink long scrambling code

Principally, the code generator of the long SC in the uplink is of the same structure as the SC in the downlink. However, the generator polynomials of the shift registers and the type of initialization are different.

Table 2-3: Generator polynomials of the uplink long scrambling code generator

Shift register 1	$x^{25}+x^3+1$
Shift register 2	$x^{25}+x^3+x^2+x+1$

The shift registers are initialized by allocating 1 to shift register 1-bit number 24 and the binary form of the scrambling code number n to bits 23 to 0. Shift register 2 is loaded with "1".

The read-out positions for the Q component are defined such that they correspond to an IQ offset of 16.777.232 cycles.

After a cycle time of one radio frame the generators are reset, i.e. the above initialization is carried out again.

Uplink short scrambling code

The code generator of the short SC in the uplink consists of a total of three coupled shift registers.

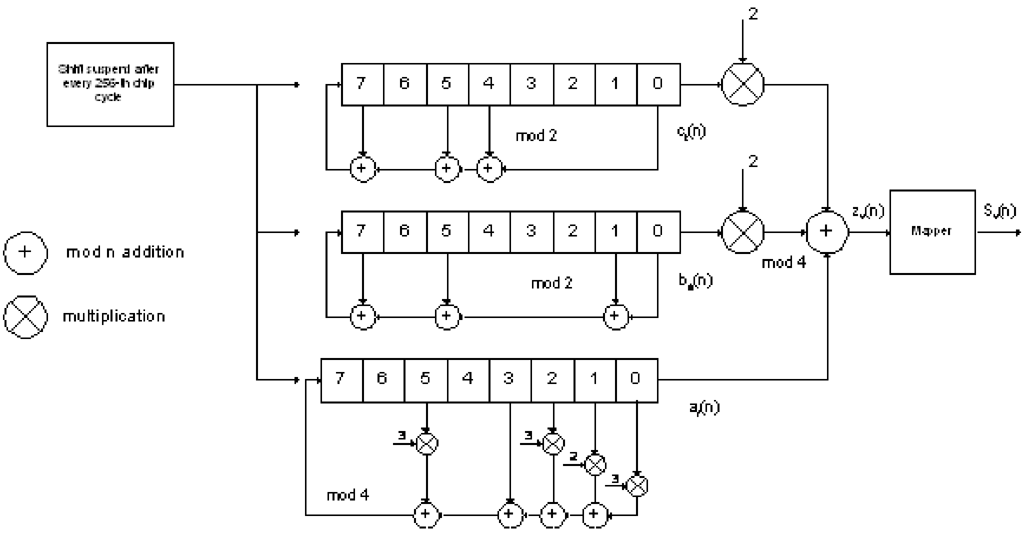


Figure 2-3: Structure of uplink short scrambling code generator

Table 2-4: Generator polynomials of uplink short scrambling code generator

Shift register 1 (binary)	$x^8+x^7+x^5+x^4+1$
Shift register 2 (binary)	$x^8+x^7+x^5+x+1$
Shift register 3 (quaternary)	$x^8+x^5+3x^3+x^2+2x+1$

The output sequences of the two binary shift registers are weighted with factor 2 and added to the output sequence of the quaternary shift register. The resulting quaternary output sequence is mapped into the binary complex level by the mapper block.

For initialization, of the three 8-bit shift registers (in a modified way) the binary form of the 24-bit short SC number n is used. For details see 3GPP TS 25 213, "Spreading and Modulation".

Table 2-5: Mapping of the quaternary output sequence into the binary IQ level

zv(n)	Sv(n)
0	+1 + j1
1	-1 + j1
2	-1 - j1
3	+1 - j1

Preamble scrambling code generator

When generating the preambles of the PRACH and PCPCH, a special SC is used. It is based on the Long SC described under a), however only the I component is taken and subsequently a pointer ($e^{j(PI/4 + PI/4 * k)}$, k=0 to 4095) modulated upon it.

Modification of the long and short scrambling code output sequence

The scrambling code sequence of the Q component is modified as standard to reduce the crest factor of the signal. Zero-crossings can thus be avoided for every second cycle. (This method is often called "HPSK").

For details see 3GPP TS 25 213, "Spreading and Modulation". The R&S SMM100A uses a decimation factor of 2.

2.3.2 Scrambling unit

In the scrambling unit, the output of the scrambling code generator is linked with spread symbols.

The input signal and the scrambling code signal are interpreted as complex signal:

$(C_i, C_q, SC_i, SC_q' \in \{-1, +1\})$

The output signal is a complex multiplication of two signals:

$S_i + j\, S_q = (C_i + j\, C_q) * (SC_i + j\, SC_q')$

The following equations apply:

$S_i = C_i SC_i - C_q SC_q'$

$S_q = C_i SC_q' + C_q SC_i$

The signal thus obtained can be interpreted as a QPSK signal with the following constellation diagram:

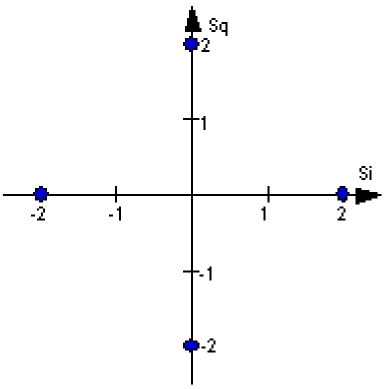


Figure 2-4: Constellation diagram of a channel with 0 dB power

There are auxiliary conditions for some types of channels that can result in different constellation diagrams. If, for instance, symbols of the SCH are coded, a BPSK constellation is obtained without the scrambling unit.

Furthermore, with HSDPA and HSPA+, the higher order modulations 4PAM, 16QAM and 64QAM were introduced.

2.3.3 Channelization code generator

The channelization code generator cyclically outputs a channel-specific bit pattern. The length of the cycle corresponds to the period of the source symbol to be spread, i.e. the number of bits corresponds to the spread factor. The spreading sequence for the I and Q branch is identical (real value). Spreading is a simple EXOR operation.

Two different channelization code generators are used depending on the type of channel:

Channelization code generator for all channels except SCH

Due to this channelization code, the channel separation takes place in the sum signal. The channelization code number is the line of an orthogonal spreading matrix which is generated according to an iterative scheme ("OVSF").

Channelization code generator SCH

This generator replaces the one described above if the synchronization code symbol of the SCH channels is spread.

The spreading matrix is replaced by a method that forms the spreading sequence. For details, see 3GPP TS 25 213.

2.3.4 Data source

The data and TPC fields of the enhanced channels (realtime channels) can be filled from data lists containing user-defined data. This allows user information from the physical layer or from higher layers such as the transport layer to be introduced into the signal generation process.

The choice of data sources is crucially important for the signal characteristics. The constellation diagram and the crest factor in particular are modeled to a great extent by a suitable choice of data.

2.3.5 Slot and frame builder

The bits from the data source are first entered into a frame structure. The frames are made up of three hierarchical levels:

Table 2-6: Hierarchical structure of 3GPP FDD frames

Hierarchy	Length in ms	Remarks
Timeslot	0.667	
Subframe	2 ms	One subframe consists of 3 timeslots.
Radio frame	10	After a radio frame, pilot symbols are repeated. One radio frame consists of 15 timeslots. A frame is also the length of a scrambling code cycle. Frames are the basic unit. The sequence length is stated in radio frames.

The configuration of the timeslots depends on the channel type and symbol rate. The following components are distinguished:

- **Pilot sequence**
  The pilot sequence characterizes the timeslot position within the radio frame and also depends on the symbol rate, transmit diversity and the pilot length parameter. Channel types DPCH, S-CCPCH, DL-DPCCH, DPCCH, PRACH and PCPCH have a pilot sequence.
- **Synchronization code symbol**
  The synchronization code symbol is the only symbol of the SCH.
- **TPC symbol**
  This symbol is used to control the transmit power. It is used in DPCH, DL-DPCCH and DPCCH.
  A bit pattern for the sequence of TPC symbols can be indicated as a channel-specific pattern.
- **Data symbols**
  These symbols carry the user information and are fed from the data source. They are used in DPCH, P-CCPCH, S-CCPCH, PDSCH, E-AGCH, E-RGCH, E-HICH, DPDCH, PRACH, PCPCH, HS-PDSCH and E-DPDCH.
- **Signature**
  The signature is used in PRACH and PCPCH. 16 fixed bit patterns are defined.
- **TFCI (transport format combination indicator)**
  If enabled, the TFCI is used in DPCH/DPCCH. In this case, a code sequence with the length of 30 is defined using this value and distributed among 15 subsequent timeslots. In PRACH and PCPCH, the TFCI field is provided as standard.
- **FBI**
  Feedback indication bits are only used in DPCCH and PCPCH.

2.3.6 Timing offset

The symbol stream can be shifted in time relative to the other channels. For this purpose, a timing offset can be entered into the channel table, stating the range of shifting in multiples of 256 chips. Since the generator does not generate infinite symbol streams like a real-time system, this offset is implemented as a rotation.

Example:

DPCH 30 ksps, 1 timeslot, timing offset = 2;

2 x 256 chips = 512 chip offset;

4 data symbols shifting at a symbol rate of 30 ksps (1 symbol corresponds to 3.84 Mcps / 30 ksps = 128 chips).

Previously:

11	11	11	11	00	01	10	11	00	10	01	11	11	01	00	01	10	11	01	00

Afterwards:

10	11	01	00	11	11	11	11	00	01	10	11	00	10	01	11	11	01	00	01

The use of the timing offset usually causes a reduction of the crest factor of the total signal. This is based on the fact that the spreading chips CH and scramble chips SC_i/SC_q' that are applied to the pilot sequences of the channels are not always the same.

2.3.7 Demultiplexer

In the downlink, the symbol stream is divided into 2-bit streams D_i and D_q before processing in the spreading unit.

For example, if QPSK modulation is used for a channel, the symbol stream is processed as follows:

- It is divided by allocating bits 1, 3, 5, to 2n-1 to the in-phase bitstream D_i
- It is divided by allocating bits 2, 4, 6, 2n to the quadrature bitstream D_q.

For the above example with timing offset:

D_i = 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0

D_q = 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1

(left-hand bit is always the first one in the time sequence)

In the uplink, independent data are used for the two paths.

PRACH/PCPCH:	Preamble : signature parallel to I and Q
	Message part : data to I, pilot, TPC and TFCI to Q
DPCCH/E-DPCCH:	all bits to I, Q always unused
DPDCH/HS-DPCCH/E-DPDCH:	all bits are always to I or Q (dependent on channel number), the other path is unused.

2.3.8 Power control

After spreading and scrambling, a channel-specific power factor p is applied to the signal. A value of -6 dB therefore results in half the level (or ¼ power) and the following diagram (DPCH):

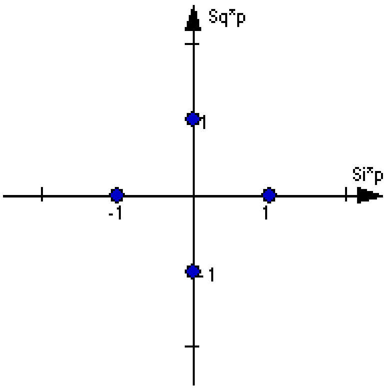


Figure 2-5: Constellation diagram of a channel with –6 dB power

2.3.9 Summation and filtering

After application of the channel power, the components of the individual channels are summed up.

The constellation diagram of the sum signal is obtained by superposition of the diagrams of the individual channels. If the signal consists of two channels with power of -6 dB and -12 dB and each channel contains independent source data (DPCH), the following constellation diagram is obtained:

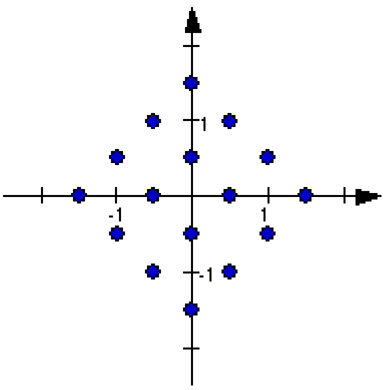


Figure 2-6: Constellation diagram of a 3GPP WCDMA signal with two DPCH channels

2.3.10 Multicode

3GPP FDD supports multicode transmission for downlink-dedicated physical channels (DPCH).

This form of transmission is used for channels intended for the same receiver, i.e. those receivers that belong to a radio link. The first channel of this group is used as a master channel.

Shared parts (pilot, TPC and TCFI) are spread for all channels using the spreading code of the master channel.

Instead of changing the spreading code within a slot several times, the master code rather than the shared parts can be sent at higher power. Then blank out the other channels correspondingly.

2.3.11 Orthogonal channel noise (OCNS)

With orthogonal channel noise, a practical downlink signal is generated to test the maximum input levels of user equipment in accordance with standard specifications. This simulates the data and control signals of the other orthogonal channels in the downlink. 3GPP TS 25.101 contains a precise definition of the required appearance of the OCNS signal.

Four different OCNS scenarios are defined in the standard. One standard scenario, two scenarios for HSDPA test cases and one scenario for type 3i enhanced performance requirements tests according to 3GPP TS34.121-1.

When activating OCNS and depending on the selected OCNS mode, different channel groups with different presetting are assigned as in the following tables. These channels cannot be edited in the channel table.

2.3.11.1 Standard, HSDPA and HSDPA2 modes

For the "Standard", "HSDPA" and "HSDPA2" modes, the OCNS channels are all normal DPCHs. The symbol rate is set at 30 ksps and the pilot length to 8 bits.

The powers of the OCNS channel outputs are relative. In the R&S SMM100A, the power of the OCNS component is set so that OCNS channels supplement the remaining channels in BS1 to make total power of 0 dB (linear 1).

It is not possible to adapt the OCNS power if the linear power of the remaining channels is >1, this produces an error message. The OCNS channels are then given the maximum power (all -80 dB).

The "Total Power" display is updated after automatic calculation of the output; it is not possible to use "Adjust Total Power" to make the setting.

Table 2-7: Defined settings for the OCNS signal in base station 1 in Standard mode

Chan. code	Timing offset (x256Tchip)	Level setting (dB)	Channel type	Symbol rate	Pilot length
2	86	-1	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
11	134	-3	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
17	52	-3	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
23	45	-5	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
31	143	-2	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
38	112	-4	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
47	59	-8	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
55	23	-7	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit

Chan. code	Timing offset (x256Tchip)	Level setting (dB)	Channel type	Symbol rate	Pilot length
62	1	-4	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
69	88	-6	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
78	30	-5	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
85	18	-9	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
94	30	-10	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
125	61	-8	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
113	128	-6	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
119	143	0	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit

Table 2-8: Defined settings for the OCNS signal in base station 1 in HSDPA mode

Channelization code at SF=128	Relative Level setting (dB)	Channel type	Symbol rate	Pilot length
122	0	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
123	-2	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
124	-2	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
125	-4	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
126	-1	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
127	-3	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit

Table 2-9: Defined settings for the OCNS signal in base station 1 in HSDPA2 mode

Channelization code at SF=128	Relative Level setting (dB)	Channel type	Symbol rate	Pilot length
4	0	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
5	-2	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
6	-4	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit
7	-1	DPCH	30 ksps	8 bit

2.3.11.2 3i OCNS mode

Option: R&S SMM-K83

In the "3i" OCNS mode, 16 DPCH channels are inserted in the BS 1 channel according to 3GPP TS34.121-1, chapter E.5E.

According to 3GPP TS34.121-1, table E.5E.1.3, the channelization code of each of these channels changes randomly on a symbol-by-symbol basis between two possible values.

The power control sequence modeling according to 3GPP TS34.121-1, chapter E.5E.3 is applied to these channels. The power relationship between these channels is according to 3GPP TS34.121-1, table E.5E.1.3 only during the first slot. It can deviate in the subsequent slots up to a certain range, but the total power of these channels is maintained constant (by normalization).

If the "3i" OCNS mode is activated, the OCNS channels are automatically leveled to have total power of 0 dB for all channels of BS 1.

Table 2-10: Defined settings for the OCNS signal in base station 1 in 3i mode

Slot format	Symbol Rate, kbps	First Ch. code of the channel	Second Ch. code of the channel	Relative Power, dB (before the 0 dB adjustment)
10	30	2	108	-1.7
10	30	3	103	-2.7
10	30	5	109	-3.5
10	30	6	118	-0.8
10	30	90	4	-6.2
10	30	94	123	-4.6
10	30	96	111	-2.3
10	30	98	106	-4.1
10	30	99	100	-3.1
10	30	101	113	-5.1
12	60	52	44	0.0
10	30	110	124	-4.6
10	30	114	115	-4.8
10	30	116	126	-4.8
12	60	60	46	-1.1
10	30	125	95	-4.1

Refer to Chapter 3.13.9, "Randomly varying modulation and number of codes (Type 3i) settings", on page 108 for description of the further settings required for the 3i enhanced performance requirements tests according to 3GPP TS 34.121-1.

2.3.12 HS-SCCH less operation

HS-SCCH less operation is a special HSDPA mode of operation which reduces the HS-SCCH overhead and reduces UE battery consumption. It changes the conventional structure of HSDPA data reception. In HSDPA as defined from 3GPP release 5 onwards, UE is supposed to read continuously HS-SCCH where data allocations are being signaled. The UE is being addressed via a UE-specific identity (16-bit H-RNTI /

HSDPA radio network temporary identifier) on HS-SCCH. As soon as the UE detects relevant control information on HS-SCCH, it switches to the associated HS-PDSCH resources and receives the data packet.

This scheme is fundamentally changed in HS-SCCH less operation and HS-SCCH less operation is optimized for services with relatively small packets, e.g. VoIP.

In HS-SCCH less operation mode, the base station can decide for each packet again whether to apply HS-SCCH less operation or not, i.e. conventional operation is always possible.

The first transmission of a data packet on HS-DSCH is done without an associated HS-SCCH. The first transmission always uses QPSK and redundancy version of 0. Only four pre-defined transport formats can be used so the UE can blindly detect the correct format. The four possible transport formats are configured by higher layers. Only pre-defined channelization codes can be used for this operation mode and are configured per UE by higher layers: the parameter HS-PDSCH code index provides the index of the first HS-PDSCH code to use. For each of the transport formats, it is configured whether one or two channelization codes are required.

In order to allow detection of the packets on HS-DSCH, the HS-DSCH CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) becomes UE specific based on the 16-bit HRNTI. This is called CRC attachment method 2 (CRC attachment method 1 is conventional as of 3GPP release 5).

In case of successful reception of the packet, the UE sends an ACK on HS-DPCCH. If the packet was not received correctly, the UE sends nothing.

If the packet is not received in the initial transmission, the base station retransmits it. The number of retransmissions is limited to two in HS-SCCH less operation.

In contrast to the initial transmission, the retransmissions are using HS-SCCH signaling. However, the coding of the HS-SCCH deviates from release 5, since the bits on HS-SCCH are reinterpreted. This is called HS-SCCH type 2. The conventional HS-SCCH as of 3GPP release 5 is called HS-SCCH type 1.

2.3.12.1 HS-SCCH type 2

The table below gives a comparison of the HS-SCCH Type 1 (normal operation) and HS-SCCH Type 2 (less operation) formats.

Table 2-11: Comparison of HS-SCCH Type 1 and Type 2

HS-SCCH Type 1 (normal operation)	HS-SCCH Type 2 (less operation)
Channelization code set information (7 bits) Modulation scheme information (1 bit) Transport block size information (6 bits) HARQ process information (3 bits) Redundancy and constellation version (3 bits) New data indicator (1 bit) UE identity (16 bits)	Channelization code set information (7 bits) Modulation scheme information (1 bit) Special information type (6 bits) Special information (7 bits) UE identity (16 bits)

The special information type on HS-SCCH type 2 must be set to 111110 to indicate HS-SCCH less operation. The 7 bits special information then contains:

- 2-bit transport block size information (one of the four possible transport block sizes as configured by higher layers)
- 3-bit pointer to the previous transmission of the same transport block (to allow soft combining with the initial transmission)
- 1-bit indicator for the second or third transmission
- 1 bit reserved.

QPSK is also used for the retransmissions. The redundancy version for the second and third transmissions are equal to 3 and 4, respectively.

For the retransmissions, also HS-DSCH CRC attachment method 2 is used.

ACK or NACK is reported by the UE for the retransmitted packets.

2.3.12.2 HS-SCCH type two fixed reference channel: H-Set 7

In order to support HS-SCCH Type 2 (less operation) testing, a fixed reference channel has been introduced. H-Set 7 is specified as reference test channel for HSDPA test cases.

The H-Set 7 consists of one HS-PDSCH and its parameterization and coding chain is based on one code with QPSK modulation and one HARQ process.

2.3.13 Higher order modulation

2.3.13.1 64QAM in downlink

With the possibility to use 64QAM in downlink, HSPA+ can achieve downlink data rates of 21 Mbps. This theoretical peak data rate (physical channel bit rate) with 64QAM is calculated as follows:

Peak data rate (64QAM) = 15 [codes] * 2880 bits/ 2 ms [subframe] = 21.6 MBps

2.3.13.2 64QAM fixed reference channel: H-Set 8

In order to support 64QAM testing, a fixed reference channel has been introduced. H-Set 8 is specified as reference test channel for HSPA+ test cases.

The H-Set 8 parameterization and coding chain is based on 15 codes with 64QAM modulation. Six hybrid ARQ processes are used, and HS-DSCH is continuously transmitted.

2.3.13.3 16QAM in uplink

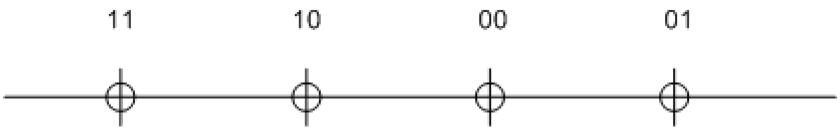
With the possibility to use 16QAM on E-DCH (enhanced dedicated channel) in uplink, HSPA+ can achieve uplink peak data rates of 11.5 Mbps. A new uplink UE category 7 has been introduced which supports 16QAM in addition to BSPK.

Uplink transmission in HSPA+ is based on IQ multiplexing of E-DPDCH (enhanced dedicated physical data channel) physical channels as in HSUPA of 3GPP release 6. In fact, the 16QAM constellation is made up of two orthogonal 4PAM (pulse amplitude modulation) constellations. In case of 4PAM modulation, a set of two consecutive binary symbols n_k *and* n_{k+1} is converted to a real valued sequence following the mapping described in the table below.

Table 2-12: Mapping of E-DPDCH with 4PAM modulation

n_k, n_{k+1}	00	01	10	11
Mapped real value	0.4472	1.3416	-0.4477	-1.3416

This results in the following symbol mapping:



An E-DPDCH uses BPSK or 4PAM modulation symbols.

2.3.13.4 16QAM fixed reference channel: FRC 8

To support 16QAM (4PAM) testing in the uplink, an E-DPDCH fixed reference channel (FRC 8) has been introduced.

The FRC 8 parameterization and channel coding is based on the following:

- Four physical shannel codes (2xSF2 and 2xSF4) with overall symbol rate of 2x960 + 2x1920 ksps
- 4PAM modulation
- E-DCH TTI of 2 ms
- Eight hybrid ARQ processes

2.3.14 MIMO in HSPA+

HSPA+ uses full MIMO approach including spatial multiplexing. The approach is called D-TxAA (double transmit antenna array). It is only applicable for the high-speed downlink shared channel, the HS-DSCH.

The figure below shows the basic principle of the 2x2 approach. The figure is taken from 3GPP TS 25.214.

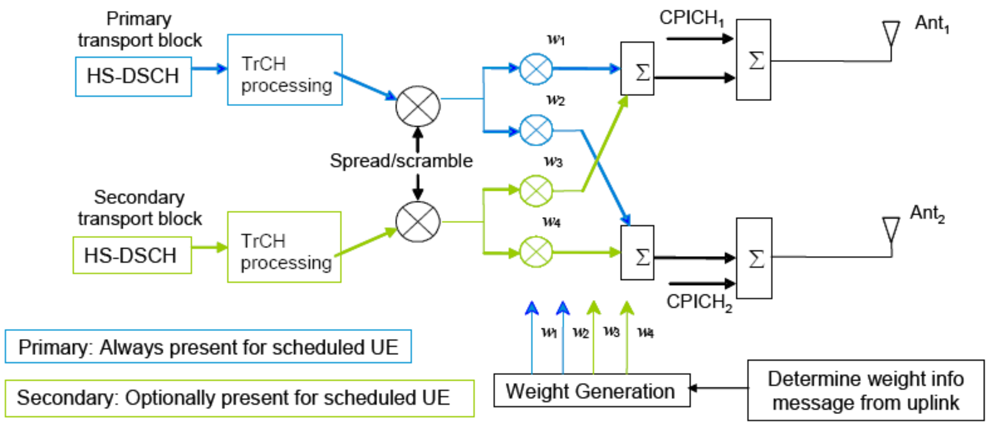


Figure 2-7: MIMO for HSPA+

With D-TxAA, two independent data streams (transport blocks) can be transmitted simultaneously over the radio channel over the same WCDMA channelization codes. Each transport block is processed and channel coded separately. After spreading and scrambling, **precoding** based on weight factors is applied to optimize the signal for transmission over the mobile radio channel.

Four precoding weights w1 - w4 are available. The first stream is multiplied with w1 and w2, the second stream is multiplied with w3 and w4. The weights can take the following values:

$$w_3 = w_1 = 1/\sqrt{2},$$

$$w_4 = -w_2,$$

$$w_2 \in \left\{\frac{1+j}{2}, \frac{1-j}{2}, \frac{-1+j}{2}, \frac{-1-j}{2}\right\}$$

Precoding weight w1 is always fixed, and only w2 can be selected by the base station. Weights w3 and w4 are automatically derived from w1 and w2, because they have to be orthogonal.

2.3.14.1 D-TxAA feedback signaling: PCI and CQI

D-TxAA requires a **feedback signaling** from the UE to assist the base station in taking the right decision in terms of modulation and coding scheme and precoding weight selection. The UE has to determine the preferred primary precoding vector for transport block 1 consisting of w1 and w2. Since w1 is fixed, the feedback message only consists of a proposed value for w2. This feedback is called **precoding control information (PCI)**. The UE also recommends whether one or two streams can be supported in the current channel situation. If dual stream transmission is used, the secondary precoding vector consists of the weights w3 and w4. It is inferred in the base station, because it has to be orthogonal to the first precoding vector with w1 and w2. Thus, the UE does not have to report it explicitly. The UE also indicates the optimum modulation and coding scheme for each stream. This report is called **channel quality indicator (CQI)**.

Based on the composite PCI/CQI reports, the base station scheduler decides whether to schedule one or two data streams to the UE. It also decides what packet sizes (transport block sizes) and modulation schemes to use for each stream.

2.3.14.2 MIMO downlink control channel support

In order to support MIMO operation, changes to the HSDPA downlink control channel have become necessary, i.e. the HS-SCCH.

There is a new **HS-SCCH Type 3** for MIMO operation defined. The table below gives a comparison of the HS-SCCH Type 1 and Type 3 formats.

HS-SCCH Type 1	HS-SCCH Type 3	MIMO
(normal operation)	**One transport block**	**Two transports blocks**
Channelization code set information (7 bits) Modulation scheme information (1 bit) Transport block size information (6 bits) HARQ process information (3 bits) Redundancy and constellation version(3 bits) New data indicator (1 bit) UE identity (16 bits)	Channelization code set information (7 bits) Modulation scheme and number of transport blocks information (3 bits) Precoding weight information (2 bits) Transport block size information(6 bits) HARQ process information (4 bits) Redundancy and constellation version (2 bits) UE identity (16 bits)	Channelization code set information (7 bits) Modulation scheme and number of transport blocks information (3 bits) Precoding weight information for primary transport block (2 bits) Transport block size information for primary transport block (6 bits) Transport block size information for secondary transport block (6 bits) HARQ process information (4 bits) Redundancy and constellation version for primary transport block (2 bits) Redundancy and constellation version for secondary transport block (2 bits) UE identity (16 bits)

The "Precoding weight info for the primary transport block" contains the information on weight factor w2 as described above. Weight factors w1, w3, and w4 are derived accordingly. The number of transport blocks transmitted and the modulation scheme information are jointly coded as shown in Table 2-13.

Table 2-13: Interpretation of "Modulation scheme and number of transport blocks info" sent on HS-SCCH

Modulation scheme + number of transport blocks info (3 bits)	Modulation for primary transport block	Modulation for secondary transport block	Number of transport blocks
111	16QAM	16QAM	2
110	16QAM	QPSK	2
101	64QAM 64QAM	n.a. QPSK	1 2
100	16QAM	n.a.	1
011	QPSK	QPSK	2
010	64QAM	64QAM	2

Modulation scheme + number of transport blocks info (3 bits)	Modulation for primary transport block	Modulation for secondary transport block	Number of transport blocks
001	64QAM	16QAM	2
000	QPSK	n.a.	1

2.3.14.3 Redundancy version

Redundancy versions for the primary transport block and for the secondary transport block are signaled. Four redundancy version values are possible (unlike HSDPA in 3GPP release 5 where eight values for the redundancy version could be signaled).

2.3.14.4 HARQ processes

Also the signaling of the HARQ processes differs from HSDPA in 3GPP release 5. In 3GPP release 5, up to eight HARQ processes can be signaled. Configure a minimum of six HARQ processes to achieve continuous data transmission. Similarly, in MIMO with dual stream transmission, a minimum of 12 HARQ processes would be needed to achieve continuous data transmission.

Each HARQ process has independent acknowledgements and retransmissions. In theory, HARQ processes on both streams can run independently from one another. Independent HARQ processes, however, increases the signaling overhead to 8 bits.

To save signaling overhead, a restriction is introduced: HARQ processes are only signaled for the primary transport block within 4 bits, the HARQ process for the secondary transport block is derived from that according to a fixed rule. According to 3GPP TS 25.212. Thus, there is a one-to-one mapping between the HARQ process used for the primary transport block and the HARQ process used for the secondary transport block. The relation is shown in the table below for the example of 12 HARQ processes configured.

Table 2-14: Combinations of HARQ process numbers for dual stream transmission (12 HARQ processes configured)

HARQ process number on primary stream	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HARQ process number on secondary stream	6	7	8	9	10	11	0	1	2	3	4	5

Only an even number of HARQ processes is allowed to be configured with MIMO operation.

2.3.14.5 MIMO uplink control channel support

Also the uplink control channel for HSDPA operation is affected by MIMO, i.e. the HS-DPCCH (high-speed dedicated physical control channel). In addition to CQI reporting as already defined from 3GPP release 5 onwards, PCI reporting for precoding feedback is introduced. Channel coding is done separately for the composite precoding control indication (PCI) / channel quality indication (CQI) and for HARQ-ACK (acknowledgement or negative acknowledgement information). The figure below shows the principle.

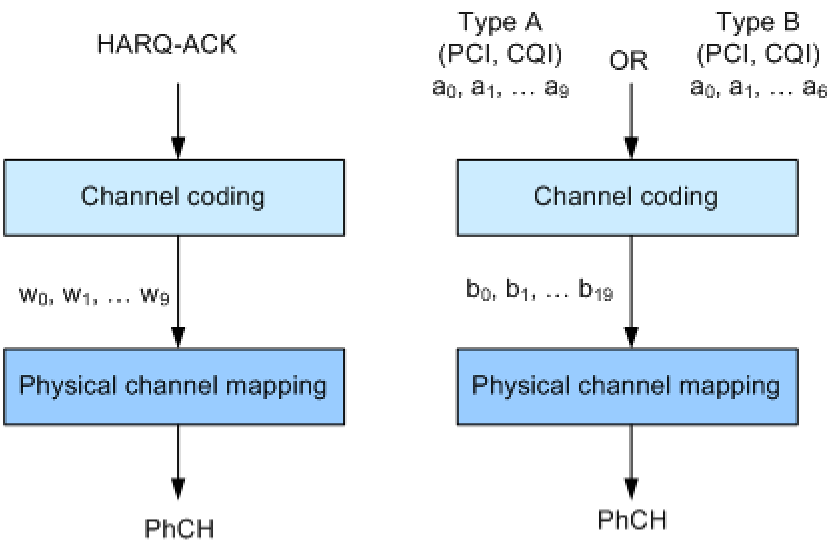


Figure 2-8: Channel coding for HS-DPCCH (MIMO mode)

The 10 bits of the HARQ-ACK messages are interpreted according to 3GPP TS 25.212 (see table below). ACK/NACK information is provided for the primary and for the secondary transport block.

Table 2-15: Interpretation of HARQ-ACK in MIMO operation (non-DC-HSDPA case)

HARQ-ACK message to be transmitted		w_0	w_1	w_2	w_3	w_4	w_5	w_6	w_7	w_8	w_9
HARQ-ACK in response to a single scheduled transport block											
ACK		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NACK		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HARQ-ACK in response to two scheduled transport blocks											
Response to primary transport block	Response to secondary transport block										
ACK	ACK	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
ACK	NACK	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
NACK	ACK	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
NACK	NACK	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
PRE/POST indication											
PRE		0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
POST		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

2.3.14.6 CQI reports: type a and type b

In MIMO case, two types of CQI reports are supported:

- **Type A CQI reports** can indicate the supported transport formats for the number of transport blocks that the UE prefers. Single and dual stream transmissions are supported.
- **Type B CQI reports** are used for single stream transmission according to what has been defined from 3GPP release 5 onwards.

For type A CQI reports, the UE selects the CQI1 and CQI2 values for each transport block in dual stream transmission, or the CQIS value in single stream transmission. Then it creates the CQI value to report on HS-DPCCH as follows:

$$CQI = \begin{cases} 15 * CQI_1 + CQI_2 + 31 & \text{when 2 transport blocks are preferred by the UE} \\ CQI_S & \text{when 1 transport block is preferred by the UE} \end{cases}$$

For dual stream transmission, new CQI tables are specified in 3GPP TS25.214 for correct interpretation of transport formats based on CQI1 and CQI2.

2.3.14.7 PCI reports

The PCI value to report in the uplink is created in the UE according to the preferred precoding weight w_2 according to the table below.

Table 2-16: Mapping of preferred precoding weight to PCI values

w_2^{pref}	$\frac{1+j}{2}$	$\frac{1-j}{2}$	$\frac{-1+j}{2}$	$\frac{-1-j}{2}$
PCI value	0	1	2	3

The PCI value is transmitted together with the CQI value as a composite PCI/CQI value. The figure below shows how the composite PCI/CQI report is created.

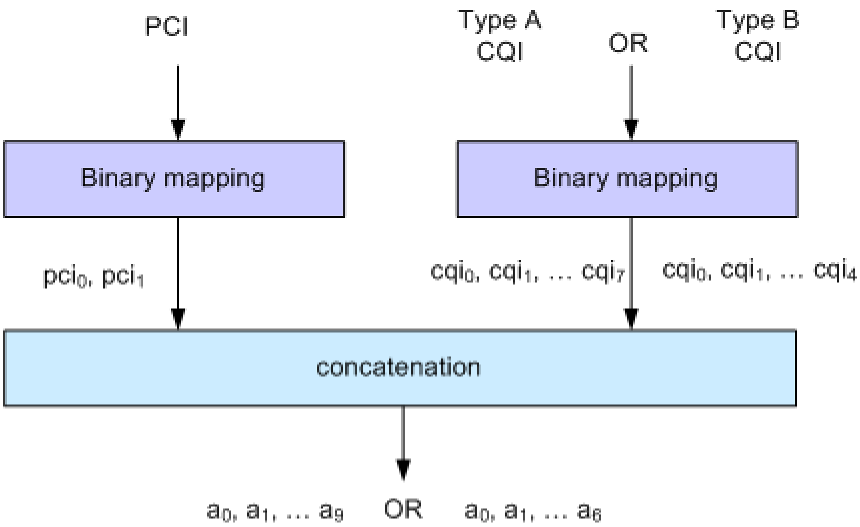


Figure 2-9: Composite PCI/CQI information (MIMO mode)

2.3.14.8 MIMO fixed reference channels: H-Set 9 and H-Set 11

In order to support MIMO testing, two fixed reference channels have been introduced. H-Set 9 and H-Set 11 are specified as reference test channel for HSPA+ test cases.

The H-Set 9 parameterization and coding chain is based on 15 codes with two different modulations, 16QAM and QPSK, for the primary and secondary transport blocks respectively. Six HARQ processes are used, and HS-DSCH is continuously transmitted.

The H-Set 11 parameterization and coding chain is also based on 15 codes and uses two different modulations, six HARQ processes and HS-DSCH is continuously transmitted. The modulation schemes specified for the H-Set 11 are however **64QAM** and **16QAM** for the primary and secondary transport blocks respectively.

2.3.15 Dual cell HSDPA (DC-HSDPA)

Within 3GPP Release 7 the peak user throughout was enhanced (MIMO, higher order modulation).

In DC-HSDPA operation, the UE is configured with secondary serving HS-DSCH cell. With one HS-SCCH in each of the two cells scheduling flexibility to have different transport formats depending on CQI feedback on each carrier is maintained.

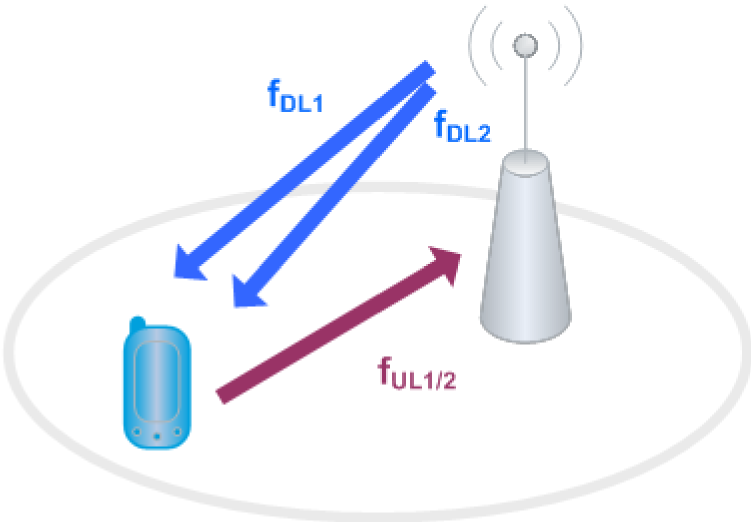


Figure 2-10: Dual-cell HSDPA operation

The following restrictions apply in case of DC-HSDPA operation:

- The dual cell transmission only applies to HSDPA physical channels
- The two cells belong to the same Node-B
- In Release 8, it is required that the two cells are on adjacent carriers; from Release 9 onwards the paired cells can operate on two different frequency bands.
- The two cells use MIMO to serve UEs configured for dual cell operation

2.3.15.1 DC-HSDPA data acknowledgement (non-MIMO mode)

When the UE is configured to work in DC-HSDPA non-MIMO mode, the coding of the HS-DPCCH is performed according to the general coding flow. The HARQ-ACK and the CQI are coded in parallel. The figure below shows the principle.

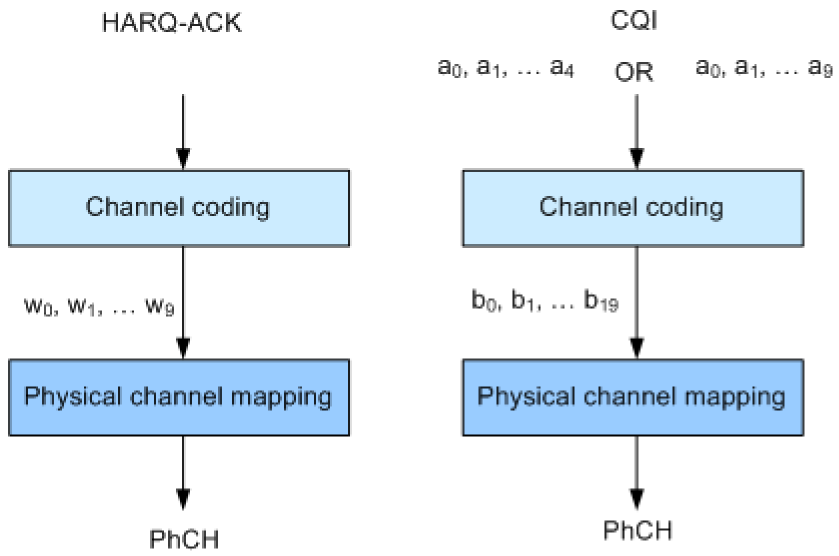


Figure 2-11: Channel coding for HS-DPCCH (non-MIMO mode)

The 10 bits of the HARQ-ACK messages are interpreted according to 3GPP TS 25.212 (see the table below). ACK/NACK information is provided for the transport block of the serving and secondary serving HS-DSCH cells.

Table 2-17: Interpretation of HARQ-ACK in DC-HSDPA non-MIMO operation

HARQ-ACK message to be transmitted		w_0	w_1	w_2	w_3	w_4	w_5	w_6	w_7	w_8	w_9
HARQ-ACK in response to a single scheduled transport block, detected on the serving HS-DSCH cell											
ACK		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NACK		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HARQ-ACK in response to a single scheduled transport block, detected on the secondary serving HS-DSCH cell											
ACK		1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
NACK		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
HARQ-ACK in response to a single scheduled transport block, detected on each of the serving and secondary serving HS-DSCH cells											
Response to transport block from serving HS-DSCH cell	Response to transport block from secondary serving HS-DSCH cell										
ACK	ACK	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
ACK	NACK	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
NACK	ACK	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
NACK	NACK	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
PRE/POST indication											

PRE		0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
POST		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

CQI reports: CQI1 and CQI2

Two individual CQI reports CQI1 and CQI2 are concatenated to form the composite channel quality information. CQI1 corresponds to the serving HS-DSCH cell and CQI2 to the secondary serving cell respectively. The figure below show how the CQI report is constructed.

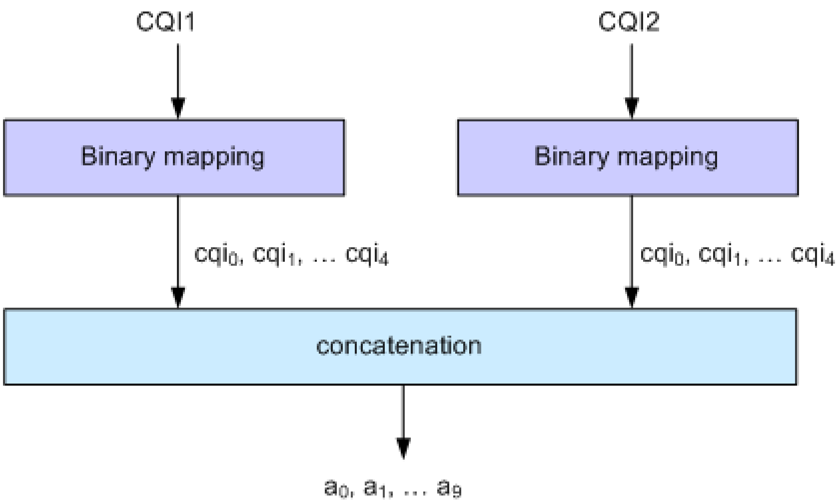


Figure 2-12: Composite CQI information (DC-HSDPA operation, non-MIMO mode)

2.3.15.2 DC-HSDPA + MIMO

Channel coding is done separately for the composite PCI/CQI and for HARQ-ACK information.

The principle is shown on figure Figure 2-8.

The composite PCI/CQI report is created as illustrated on figure Figure 2-9.

The HARQ-ACK message is coded to 10 bits according to 3GPP TS 25.212. The standard defines the HARQ-ACK coding for the feedback of the serving and secondary serving HS-DSCH cells for normal and dual stream transmission.

2.3.15.3 Dual cell HSDPA (DC-HSDPA) fixed reference channel: H-Set 12

In order to support DC-HSDPA testing, a fixed reference channel has been introduced. H-Set 12 is specified as reference test channel for HSDPA test cases.

The H-Set 12 parameterization and coding chain is based on 1 code with QPSK modulation. Six hybrid ARQ processes are used, and HS-DSCH is continuously transmitted.

2.3.16 HS-DPCCH extension for 4C-HSDPA and 8C-HSDPA

The 3GPP Release 11 extends the dual cell HSDPA (DC-HSDPA) transmission up to 8 cells HSDPA (8C-HSDPA). This extension enables the simultaneous scheduling of HSDPA transmission over four or eight cells, one serving and up to three or up to seven secondary serving cells. The transmissions on the serving cells are independent and are dynamically activated and deactivated.

For each of the cells, MIMO can be enabled. The channel coding of the feedback data transmitted via the HS-DPCCH is based on the same principle as in MIMO single cell transmission.

For detailed description on the channel coding, refer to the 3GPP specification TS 25.212.

The related instrument settings are described in Chapter 3.30, "HS-DPCCH settings - UE", on page 174.

2.3.17 Dual cell HSUPA (Dual cell E-DCH)

The Dual-Cell HSUPA employs carrier aggregation in the uplink. The DC-HSUPA operation is available only in combination with the DC-HSDPA. This operation uses two independent carriers, each assigned to one of the DC-HSDPA "cells".

2.3.18 UE capabilities

MIMO, 64QAM and DC-HSDPA operation in downlink as well as 16QAM in uplink are UE capability, i.e. not all UEs have to support them.

Several UE categories have been introduced to provide:

- DL MIMO support and support of 64QAM in addition to 16QAM and QPSK in downlink
- 16QAM support in uplink
- Support of dual cell operation and MIMO

The R&S SMM100A supports all UE categories.

2.3.18.1 MIMO and 64QAM UE capabilities

According to 3GPP TS25.306 V8.4.0, the following release 8 HS-DSCH categories with MIMO and 64QAM support are defined:

- Categories 13 and 14:
  Support of 64QAM
  No support of MIMO
  Maximum data rate of category 14 is 21 Mbps
- Categories 15 and 16:
  Support of MIMO with modulation schemes QPSK and 16QAM
  No support of 64QAM
  Maximum data rate of category 16 is 27.6 Mbps

- Categories 17 and 18:
  Support of MIMO with modulation schemes QPSK and 16QAM
  Support of 64QAM and MIMO, but not simultaneously
  Maximum data rate of category 18 is 27.6 Mbps when MIMO is used and 21 Mbps when 64QAM is used
- Categories 19 and 20:
  Simultaneous support of MIMO and all modulation schemes (QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM)
  Maximum data rate of category 20 is 42.1 Mbps

2.3.18.2 UL 16QAM UE capabilities

According to 3GPP TS25.306 V9.5.0, the following release 8 E-DCH categories with 16QAM uplink support are defined:

- Category 7 and 9:
  Support of 16QAM in addition to BPSK

2.3.18.3 MIMO and DC-HSDPA operation UE capabilities

According to 3GPP TS25.306 V9.0.0, the following release 9 HS-DSCH categories with MIMO and dual cell operation support are defined:

- Categories 21, 22, 23 and 24:
  Support of QPSK, 16QAM and for categories 23 and 24 also 64QAM
  Support of dual cell operation, but without MIMO
- Categories 25, 26, 27 and 28:
  Support of QPSK, 16QAM and for categories 27 and 28 also 64QAM
  Simultaneous support of MIMO and dual cell operation

2.3.18.4 Dual cell E-DCH operation UE capabilities

According to 3GPP TS25.306 V9.5.0, the following release 9 E-DCH categories with Dual-Cell E-DCH support are defined:

- Category 8:
  Supports only QPSK in Dual-Cell E-DCH operation
- Category 9:
  Supports QPSK and 16QAM in Dual-Cell E-DCH operation

2.3.19 Uplink discontinuous transmission (UL DTX)

Uplink discontinuous transmission (UL DTX) is one of the features of the continuous packet connectivity (CPC) provided to reduce the uplink control channel overhead. UL DTX allows the UE to stop transmission of uplink DPCCH in case there is no transmission activity on E-DCH or HS-DPCCH. This is sometimes also called uplink DPCCH gating.

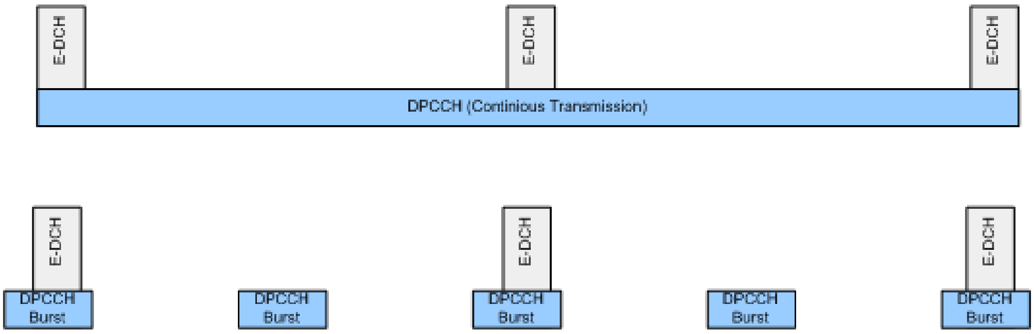


Figure 2-13: Principle of UL-DTX

Uplink DPCCH is not transmitted continuously any more, but it is transmitted from time to time according to a known activity pattern (UE-DTX cycle). This regular activity is needed in order to maintain synchronization and power control loop. Gating is only active if there is no uplink data transmission on E-DCH or HS-DPCCH transmission ongoing. In case E-DCH or HS-DPCCH is used, the uplink DPCCH is transmitted in parallel.

The 3GPP specifications define two patterns that can be applied to adapt the DTX cycle to the traffic conditions, the UE-DTX cycle 1 and the UE-DTX cycle 2 (see also Chapter 4.3, "Configuring UL-DTX transmission and visualizing the scheduling", on page 255). The UE-DTX cycle 1 is applied depending on the duration of E-DCH inactivity. The UE-DTX cycle 2 has less frequent DPCCH transmission instants and is applied whenever there is no uplink data transmission. The switching from UE-DTX cycle 1 to UE-DTX cycle 2 is determined by a configurable period of inactivity.

The transmission of control signaling on the HS-DPCCH is not affected by the UL-DTX pattern. With enabled UL-DTX, the HARQ-ACK messages and the CQI reporting remain unchanged and the UE transmits acknowledgment according to the HARQ-ACK pattern, regardless of the UL-DTX cycle. Transmission of control signals does not cause switching from UE-DTX cycle 2 to UE-DTX cycle 1.

A preamble and postamble are added to the DPCCH burst for synchronization reasons. The length of the uplink DPCCH preamble and postamble depend whether the DPCCH burst transmission is caused by user-data transmission on the E-DCH or control signaling on the HS-DPCCH.

- For the E-DCH transmission
  During the UE-DTX cycle 1, the DPCCH transmission starts two slots before the start of E-DPDCH and terminates one slot after it. For the UE-DTX cycle 2, an extended preamble of up to 15 slots is applied.
- For the HS-DPCCH transmission
  The preamble length depends whether an HARQ-ACK or CQI report is transmitted. Two slots are applied for the HARQ-ACK case (unless an HARQ preamble PRE is transmitted) and three in case of CQI reporting. For the latter case, an extended preamble is applied too.
  The DPCCH transmission terminates at the end of the first full DPCCH slot after the end of the HARQ-ACK/CQI field.

An instrument equipped with the required options provided an UL-DTX functionality, that is fully compliant with 3GPP TS 25.214. All dependencies from E-DCH transmissions, HARQ-ACK transmissions or CQI transmissions on the DPCCH are respected. The corresponding settings are described in Chapter 3.25, "UL-DTX/user scheduling - UE", on page 155.

Use the Scheduling list to display the UL-DTX burst pattern and transmissions of E-DCH and HS-DPCCH, as well as the impact on the UL-DPCCH transmissions or the configured uplink user scheduling.

Refer to Chapter 4.3, "Configuring UL-DTX transmission and visualizing the scheduling", on page 255 for an example on how to use the UL-DTX function.

3 3GPP FDD configuration and settings

Access:

► Select "Baseband > 3GPP FDD".

The 3GPP FDD dialog is comprehensive. To simplify the description and the orientation through this documentation, the headings of the following section follow a common naming convention:

<DialogName/TabName>< - ><SourceDialog>

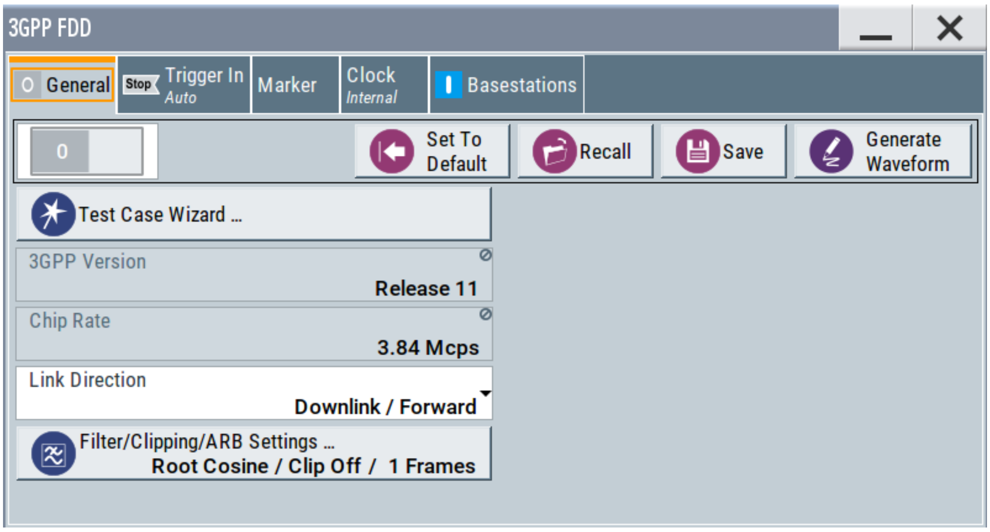
This common structure is intended to identify your current location in the dialog.

The remote commands required to define these settings are described in Chapter 6, "Remote-control commands", on page 298.

3.1 General settings for 3GPP FDD signals

Access:

► Select "Baseband > 3GPP FDD".



This tab comprises the standard general settings, valid for the signal in both transmission directions.

State
Activates the standard and deactivates all the other digital standards and digital modulation modes in the same path.

The instrument generates the 3GPP FDD signal as a combination of realtime mode (enhanced channels) and arbitrary waveform mode (all the other channels). The following is a more detailed list of the channels generated in **real time**:

- *Downlink channels:* P-CCPCH and up to three DPCHs of base station 1 and H-Sets 1 to 5.
- *Uplink channels:* DPCCH and one DPDCH of user equipment 1.
  Depending on the actual configurations, other channels of user equipment 1 can also be generated in real time.

Generated in **arbitrary waveform mode** and added to the realtime signal are: PRACH and PCPCH channels and the channels of the other user equipment.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:STATe` on page 301

Set to default

Calls the default settings. Test Model 1 (64 channels) is preset.

The parameter "State" is not affected.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PRESet` on page 299

Save/Recall

Accesses the "Save/Recall" dialog, i.e. the standard instrument function for storing and recalling the complete dialog-related settings in a file. The provided navigation possibilities in the dialog are self-explanatory.

The filename and the directory it is stored in are user-definable; the file extension is however predefined.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:CATalog?` on page 299
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:LOAD` on page 300
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:STORe` on page 300
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:DELete` on page 300

Generate Waveform

With enabled signal generation, triggers the instrument to save the current settings of an arbitrary waveform signal in a waveform file with predefined extension `*.wv`. You can define the filename and the directory, in that you want to save the file.

Using the ARB modulation source, you can play back waveform files and/or process the file to generate multi-carrier or multi-segment signals.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:WAVeform:CREate` on page 301

Test Case Wizard

Access configuration dialog with a selection of predefined settings according to Test Cases in TS 25.141.

The provided test cases are described in Chapter 5.1, "Introduction", on page 260.

Remote command:
n.a.

3GPP Version

Displays the current implemented version of the 3GPP FDD standard.

The default settings and parameters provided are oriented towards the specifications of the version displayed.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:GPP3:VERSion?` on page 302

Chip Rate

Displays the system chip rate, fixed at 3.84 Mcps.

To vary the output chip rate, use the parameters in the "Filter/Clipping/ARB Settings" dialog

See Chapter 3.38, "Filtering, clipping, ARB settings", on page 246.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:CRATe?` on page 306

Link Direction

Selects the transmission direction. Further provided settings are in accordance with this selection.

"Downlink/ Forward Link"	The transmission direction selected is base station to user equipment. The signal corresponds to that of a base station.
"Uplink/ Reverse Link"	The transmission direction selected is user equipment to base station. The signal corresponds to that of user equipment.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:LINK` on page 304

Offline Signal Generation > On

Not supported.

Filtering/Clipping/ARB Settings

Access a dialog for setting baseband filtering, clipping and the sequence length of the arbitrary waveform component. An indication of the key parameters values is provided.

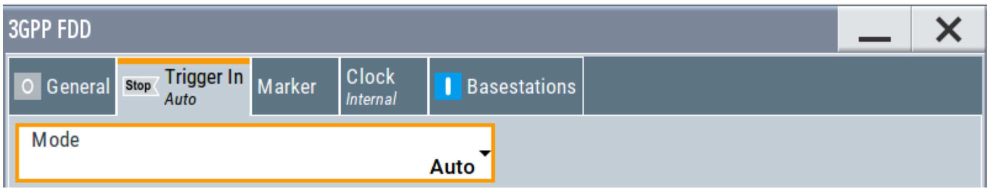
See Chapter 3.38, "Filtering, clipping, ARB settings", on page 246 for detailed description.

Remote command:
n.a.

3.2 Trigger settings

Access:

► Select "Baseband" > "3GPP FDD" > "Trigger In".



This tab provides settings to select and configure the trigger, like trigger source, trigger mode and trigger delays, and to arm or trigger an internal trigger manually. The header of the tab displays the status of the trigger signal and trigger mode. As in the tabs "Marker" and "Clock", this tab provides also access to the settings of the related connectors.

Routing and activating a trigger signal

1. Define the effect of a trigger event and the trigger signal source.
   a) Select "Trigger In" > "Mode".
   b) Select "Trigger In" > "Source".
2. For external trigger signals, define the connector for signal input. See Chapter 3.5, "Local and global connectors settings", on page 56.
   You can map trigger signals to one or more User x or T/M connectors.

   Local and global connectors settings allow you to configure the signal mapping, the polarity, the trigger threshold and the input impedance of the input connectors.
3. Activate baseband signal generation. In the block diagram, set "Baseband" > "On".

   The R&S SMM100A starts baseband signal generation after the configured trigger event.

About baseband trigger signals

This section focuses on the available settings.

For information on how these settings affect the signal, refer to section "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

The provided trigger signals are not dedicated to a particular connector. Trigger signals can be mapped to one or more User x or T/M connectors.

Use the Local and global connectors settings to configure the signal mapping, the polarity, the trigger threshold and the input impedance of the input connectors.

To route and enable a trigger signal, proceed as follows:

- Define the signal source and the effect of a trigger event.
  Select "Trigger In" > "Mode" and "Trigger In" > "Source".
- Define the connector where the selected signal is provided.
  Use the "Global Connectors" settings.

Mode

Selects trigger mode, i.e. determines the effect of a trigger event on the signal generation.

- "Auto"
  The signal is generated continuously.
- "Retrigger"
  The signal is generated continuously. A trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.
- "Armed Auto"
  The signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. Then the signal is generated continuously.
  An "Arm" stops the signal generation. A subsequent trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.
- "Armed Retrigger"
  The signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. Then the signal is generated continuously. Every subsequent trigger event causes a restart.
  An "Arm" stops signal generation. A subsequent trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.
- "Single"
  The signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. Then the signal is generated once to the length specified at "Signal Duration".
  Every subsequent trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp[:TRIGger]:SEQuence` on page 310

Signal Duration Unit

Defines the unit for describing the length of the signal sequence to be output in the "Single" trigger mode.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:SLUNit` on page 314

Signal Duration

Requires trigger "Mode" > "Single".

Enters the length of the trigger signal sequence.

Use this parameter, for example, for the following applications:
- To output the trigger signal partly.
- To output a predefined sequence of the trigger signal.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:SLENgth` on page 313

Running/Stopped

With enabled modulation, displays the status of signal generation for all trigger modes.

- "Running"
  The signal is generated; a trigger was (internally or externally) initiated in triggered mode.
- "Stopped"
  The signal is not generated and the instrument waits for a trigger event.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:RMODe?` on page 312

Time Based Trigger

Requires trigger "Mode" > "Armed Auto"/"Single".

Activates time-based triggering with a fixed time reference.

The R&S SMM100A triggers signal generation when its operating system time ("Current Time") matches a specified time trigger ("Trigger Time"). As trigger source, you can use an internal trigger or an external global trigger.

How to: Chapter "Time-based triggering" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:TIME[:STATe]` on page 313

Trigger Time

Requires trigger "Mode" > "Armed Auto"/"Single".

Sets date and time for a time-based trigger signal.

Set a trigger time that is later than the "Current Time". The current time is the operating system time of the R&S SMM100A. If you set an earlier trigger time than the current time, time-based triggering is not possible.

How to: Chapter "Time-based triggering" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

"Date" Sets the date of the time-based trigger in format YYYY-MM-DD.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:TIME:DATE` on page 312

"Time" Sets the time of the time-based trigger in format hh:mm:ss.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:TIME:TIME on page 313

Arm
Stops the signal generation until subsequent trigger event occurs.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute on page 311

Execute Trigger
For internal trigger source, executes trigger manually.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:EXECute on page 311

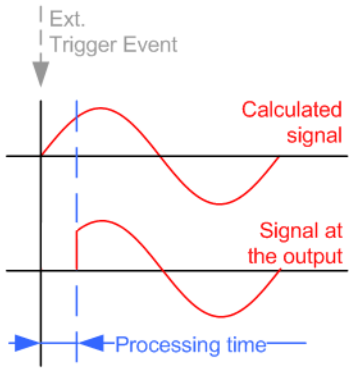
Source
The following sources of the trigger signal are available:
- "Internal"
  The trigger event is executed manually by the "Execute Trigger".
- "External Global Trigger"
  The trigger event is the active edge of an external trigger signal provided and configured at the User x connectors.
- "Baseband Sync In"
  In primary-secondary instrument mode, secondary instruments are triggered by the active edge of the synchronization signal.

How to: "Routing and activating a trigger signal" on page 48

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:SOURce on page 311

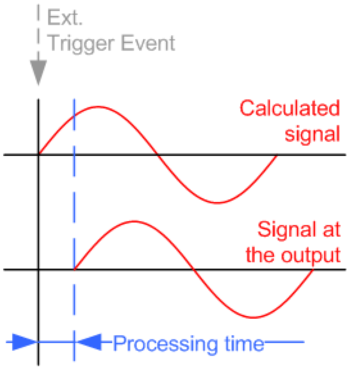
Sync. Output to External Trigger/Sync. Output to Trigger
Enables signal output synchronous to the trigger event.

- "On"
  Corresponds to the default state of this parameter.
  The signal calculation starts simultaneously with the trigger event. Because of the processing time of the instrument, the first samples are cut off and no signal is output. After elapsing of the internal processing time, the output signal is synchronous to the trigger event.



- "Off"

The signal output begins after elapsing of the processing time. Signal output starts with sample 0. The complete signal is output.
This mode is recommended for triggering of short signal sequences. Short sequences are sequences with signal duration comparable with the processing time of the instrument.



Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:EXTernal:SYNChronize:OUTPut`
on page 312

External Inhibit/Trigger Inhibit
For external trigger signal or trigger signal from the other path, sets the duration with that any following trigger event is suppressed. In "Retrigger" mode, for example, a new trigger event does not cause a restart of the signal generation until the specified inhibit duration does not expire.

For more information, see chapter "Basics" in the R&S SMM100A User Manual.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:INHibit` on page 314

Trigger Delay
Delays the trigger event of the signal from:
- The external trigger source

Use this setting to:
- Synchronize the instrument with the device under test (DUT) or other external devices

For more information, see chapter "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:DELay` on page 314

3.3 Marker settings

Access:

► Select "Baseband" > "3GPP FDD" > "Marker".

This tab provides settings to select and configure the marker output signal including marker mode and marker delay.

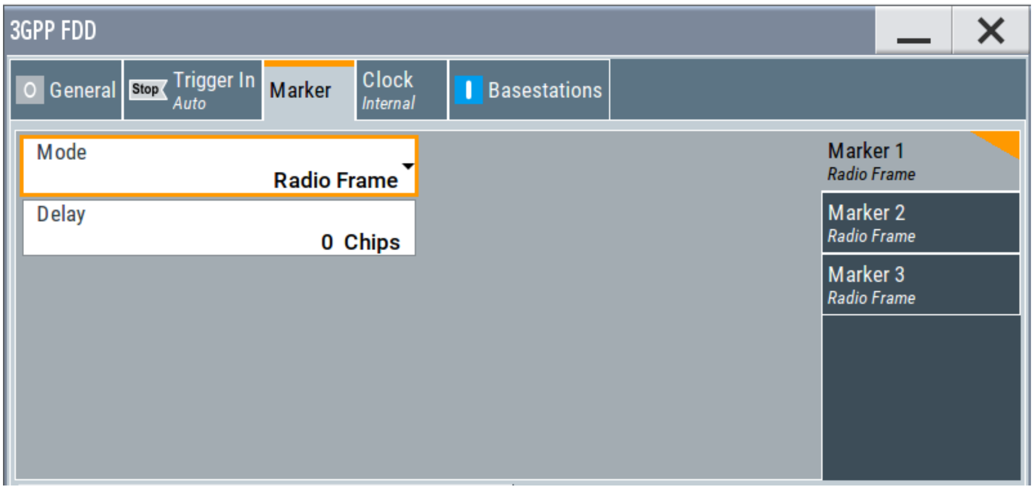
Routing and activating a marker signal

1. To define the signal shape of an individual marker signal "x", select "Marker" > "Marker x" > "Mode".
2. Optionally, define the connector for signal output. See Chapter 3.5, "Local and global connectors settings", on page 56.
   You can map marker signals to one or more User x or T/M connectors.
3. Activate baseband signal generation. In the block diagram, set "Baseband" > "On".
   The R&S SMM100A adds the marker signal to the baseband signal. Also, R&S SMM100A outputs this signal at the configured User x connector.

About marker output signals

This section focuses on the available settings.

For information on how these settings affect the signal, refer to section "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMM100A user manual.



Routing and enabling a marker

The provided marker signals are not dedicated to a particular connector. They can be mapped to one or more User x or T/M connectors.

To route and enable a marker signal, perform the following *general steps*:

- Define the shape of the generated marker, i.e. select the "Marker > Mode".
- Define the connector where the selected signal is provided.
  Use the Local and global connectors settings.

Marker Mode

Marker configuration for up to 3 markers. The settings are used to select the marker mode defining the shape and periodicity of the markers. The contents of the dialog change with the selected marker mode.

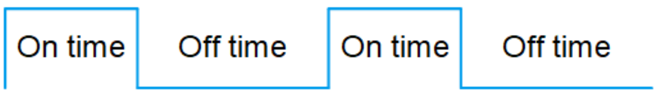
"Slot" A marker signal is generated at the start of each slot (every 2560 chips or 0.667 ms).

"Radio Frame" A marker signal is generated at the start of each frame (every 38400 chips or 10 ms).

"Chip Sequence Period (ARB)"
A marker signal is generated at the start of every arbitrary waveform sequence (depending on the setting for the arbitrary waveform sequence length). If the signal does not contain an arbitrary waveform component, a radio frame trigger is generated.

"System Frame Number (SFN) Restart"
A marker signal is generated at the start of every SFN period (every 4096 frames).

"ON/OFF Ratio" A regular marker signal that is defined by an on/off ratio is generated. A period lasts one on and off cycle.



Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime
on page 315
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime
on page 315

"User" A marker signal is generated at the beginning of every user-defined "Period".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PERiod
on page 316

"Multi Gated" An internally used marker signal.

Marker 2 and Marker 3 are automatically set to this value in the following configuration:
- "Link Direction > Uplink"
- "User Equipment > UE1 > On"
- "User Equipment > UL-DTX/User Scheduling > State > On"

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE on page 315

Marker x Delay
Delays the marker signal at the marker output relative to the signal generation start.

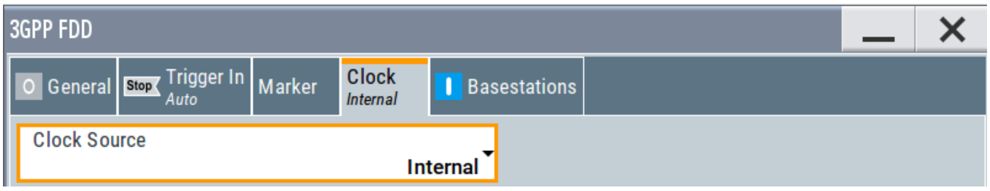
Variation of the parameter "Marker x" > "Delay" causes signal recalculation.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay on page 316

3.4 Clock settings

Access:

► Select "Baseband" > "3GPP FDD" > "Clock".



This tab provides settings to select and configure the clock signal, like the clock source and clock mode.

Defining the clock

1. Select "Clock" > "Source" to define the source of clock signal.
2. For external clock signals, define the connector for signal input. See Chapter 3.5, "Local and global connectors settings", on page 56.
   You can map clock signals to one or more User x or T/M connectors.

   Local and global connectors settings allow you to configure the signal mapping, the polarity, the trigger threshold and the input impedance of the input connectors.
3. Activate baseband signal generation. In the block diagram, set "Baseband" > "On".

   The R&S SMM100A starts baseband signal generation with a symbol rate that equals the clock rate.

About clock signals

This section focuses on the available settings.

For information on how these settings affect the signal, refer to section "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Defining the clock

The provided clock signals are not dedicated to a particular connector. They can be mapped to one or more User x and T/M/C connectors.

Use the Local and global connectors settings to configure the signal mapping, the polarity, the trigger threshold, and the input impedance of the input connectors.

To route and enable a trigger signal, perform the following *general steps*:

- Define the signal source, that is select the "Clock > Source".
- Define the connector where the selected signal is provided.
  Use the Local and global connectors settings.

Clock Source

Selects the clock source.

- "Internal"
  The instrument uses its internal clock reference.

How to: "Defining the clock" on page 55

3.5 Local and global connectors settings

Accesses a dialog to configure local connectors or global connectors.

The button is available in the following dialogs or tabs:

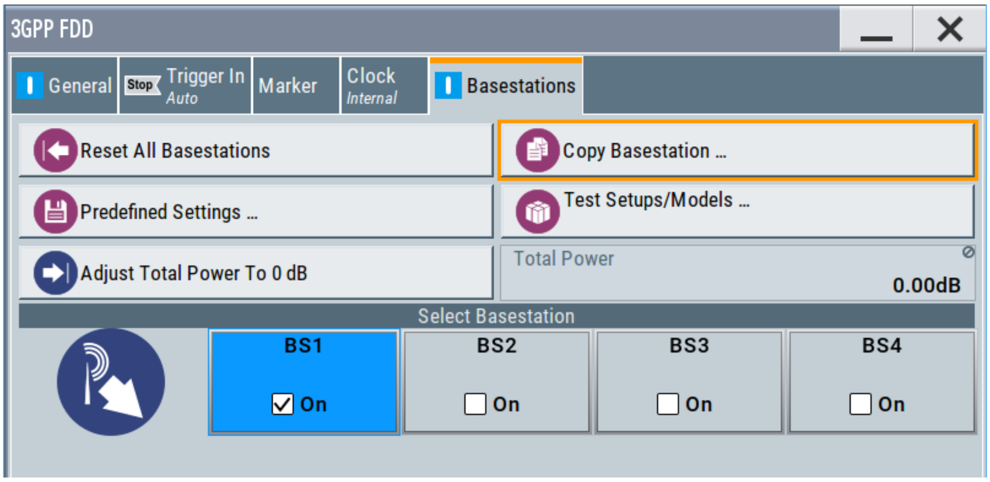
- "Trigger / Marker / Clock" dialog that is accessible via the "TMC" block in the block diagram.
- "Trigger In", "Marker" and "Clock" tabs that are accessible via the "Baseband" block in the block diagram.

See also chapter "Local and global connectors settings" in the user manual.

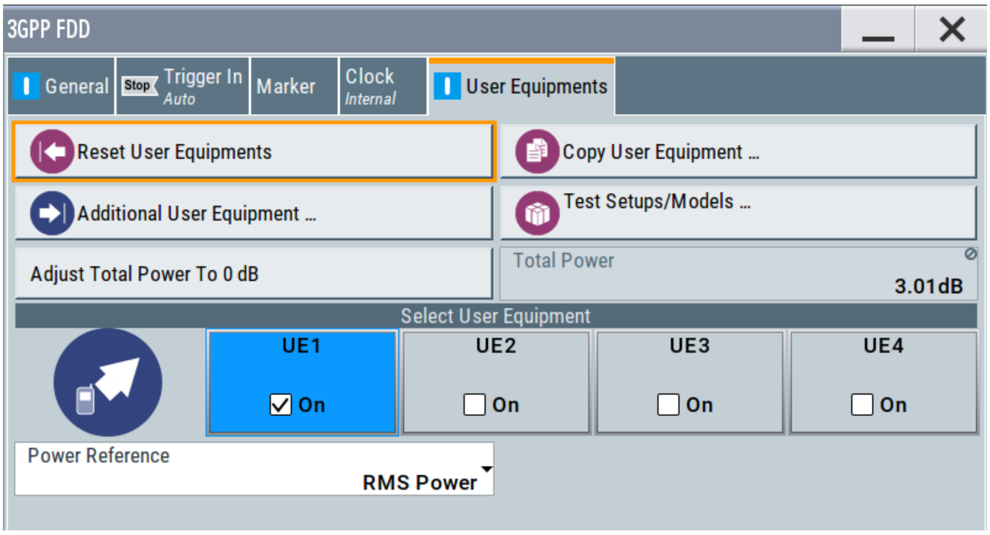
3.6 Base stations and user equipment settings

Depending on the selected link direction, the last tab comprises either the "Basesta- tions" or the "User Equipment" common settings.

- "Link Direction > Downlink"



- "Link Direction > Uplink"



This section describes the configuration settings common for both tabs, like OCNS settings or power configuration.

3.6.1 Common configuration settings

The "Configure Basestations / User Equipments" tabs cover the general parameters for configuring the respective transmission direction.

Reset all Base Stations

Resets all base stations to the predefined settings.The preset value for each parameter is specified in the description of the remote-control commands.

Table 3-1: Overview of the base station predefined settings

Parameter	Value
State	Off
State (all channels)	Off

Parameter	Value
Scrambling Code	0
Slot Format DPCH	8
Symbol Rate DPCH	30 ksps
Channelization Code (all channels)	0
Data Source (all channels)	PN9
Timing Offset (all channels)	0
Multi-Code State (all channels)	Off

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:PRESet on page 302

Reset User Equipment

Resets all user equipment to the predefined settings. The preset value for each parameter is specified in the description of the remote-control commands.

Table 3-2: Overview of the user equipment predefined settings

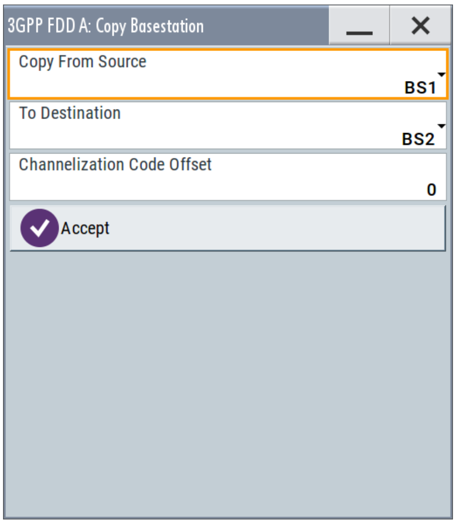
Parameter	Value
State	Off
Mode	DPCCH + DPDCH
Scrambling Code (hex)	0
DPCCH Settings	
Power	0 dB
DPDCH Settings	
DPDCH State	On
HS-DPCCH, E-DPCCH and E-DPDCH State	Off
Channel Power	0 dB
Overall Symbol Rate	60 ksps

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:PRESet on page 391

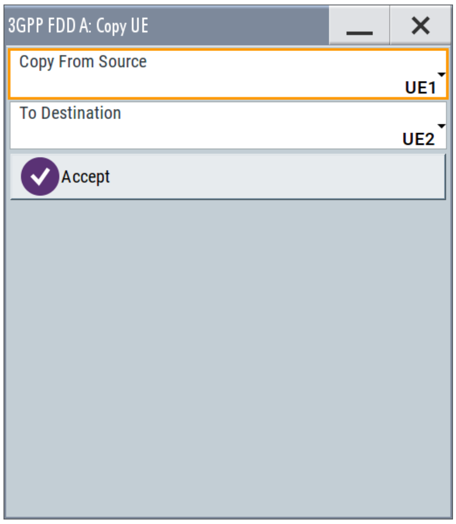
Copy Basestation/Copy User Equipment...

Copies the settings of a base station or user equipment to a second base or user equipment. A dialog opens for creating the destination station.

Downlink / Forward link direction



Uplink / Reverse link direction



"Copy from Source"
Selects the base station or user equipment whose settings are to be copied.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:COPY:SOURce` on page 303

"To Destination"
Selects the base station or user equipment whose settings are to be overwritten.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:COPY:DESTination` on page 303

"Channelization Code Offset (Base Station only)"
Enters the offset to be applied when copying the base station to the channelization codes of the destination base station. The minimum value is 0 (channelization codes are identical), the maximum value is 511.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:COPY:COFFset` on page 302

"Accept" Starts the copy process.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:COPY:EXECute` on page 303

Test Setups/Models

Accesses the test models defined in the 3GPP standard and further test setups, see Chapter 3.7, "Test setups/models", on page 63.

Provided are test models for downlink and uplink:

- "Test Models Downlink" on page 63
- "Test Models Uplink" on page 64

Remote command:
n.a.

Predefined Settings
Access a dialog for setting predefined configurations, see Chapter 3.8, "Predefined settings - downlink", on page 66.

Remote command:
n.a.

Additional User Equipment
Access a dialog for simulating up to 128 additional user equipment, see Chapter 3.9, "Additional user equipment - uplink", on page 68.

Remote command:
n.a.

Select Basestation/User Equipment
Selects the base station or user equipment by pressing the accompanying block.

A dialog for editing the selected basestation or user equipment opens (see Chapter 3.10, "Base station settings", on page 69 and Chapter 3.24, "User equipment configuration (UE)", on page 151).

To activate a base station or user equipment, enable its state.

Remote command:
(the base station or user equipment is selected by the keyword index `BSTation<[1]|2|3|4>` or `MSTation<i>`)
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:STATe` on page 367
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:STATe` on page 393

3.6.2 General power settings

The power settings are enabled for "3GPP FDD > State = On".

Adjust Total Power To 0 dB
Sets the power of the enabled channels so that the total power of all the active channels is 0 dB. The behavior does not change the power ratio among the individual channels.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:POWer:ADJust` on page 304

Total Power
Displays the total power of the active channels.

The total power is calculated from the power ratio of the powered up code channels with modulation on. If the value is not equal to 0 dB, the individual code channels are internally adapted so that the "Total Power" for achieving the set output level is 0 dB. The power ratios are maintained.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:POWer[:TOTal]?` on page 304

Power Reference

Determines the power reference for the leveling of the output signal in uplink direction.

Power references "First E-DCH", "First HARQ-ACK" and "First PCI/CQI" require R&S SMM-K83.

Parameter	Power leveling performed during	Power displayed in "Status bar > Level" is equal to	"Mode" of the first active UE
"RMS Power"	Complete signal	Output signal's mean power	• PRACH Standard • PRACH Preamble only • DPCCH+DPDCH and UL-DTX Off • PCPCH Standard • PCPCH Preamble only
"First DPCCH" "First E-DCH" "First HARQ-ACK" "First PCI/CQI"	First slot in which a DPCCH, an E-DCH, an HARQ-ACK or a PCI/CQI is transmitted in the first active UE.	Output signal's mean power during the first active DPCCH **Note:** if there are other UEs or channels active during the reference slot, the total power is used as a reference, not only the DPCCH power. This mode is required if the UL-DTX is enabled, due to the long signal parts of inactivity.	• DPCCH+DPDCH and UL-DTX On • DPCCH+DPDCH and UL-DTX Off
"PRACH Message Part"	PRACH message part of the first active UE	Output signal's mean power during the PRACH message part	PRACH Standard
"Last PRACH Preamble"	Last PRACH preamble of the first active UE	Output signal's mean power during the last PRACH preamble	• PRACH Standard • PRACH Preamble only

Example:

- "RF Level" = -10 dBm (value displayed in the status bar of the instrument)
- DPCCH is activated.
- E-DPCCH and one E-DPDCH are activated in the first subframe of each frame.

The Figure 3-1 displays the power versus time for "Power Reference = First DPCCH": the signal level in the first subframe is -10 dBm; the RMS power of the signal is -13.3 dBm.

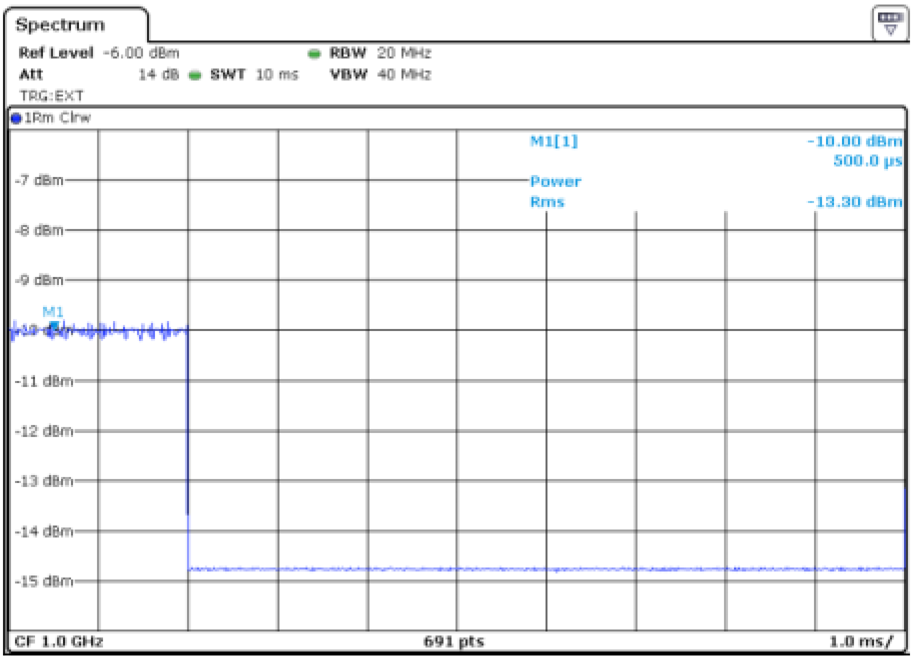


Figure 3-1: Example: Power Reference = First DPCCH

The Figure 3-2 displays the power versus time for "Power Reference = RMS": the RMS power of the signal is -10 dBm; the signal level in the first subframe is -6.7 dBm.

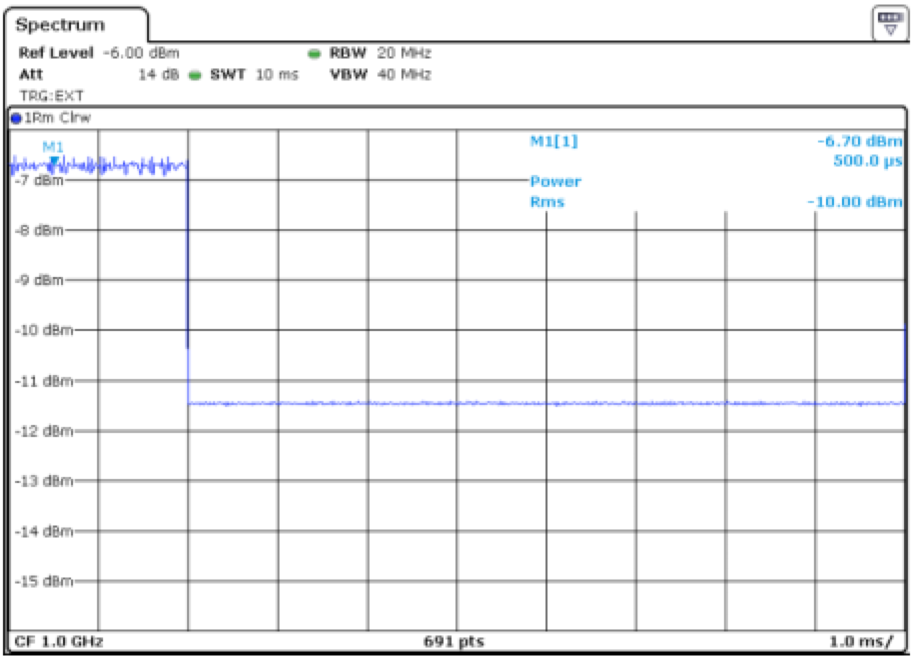


Figure 3-2: Example: Level Reference = RMS

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:LREFerence` on page 393

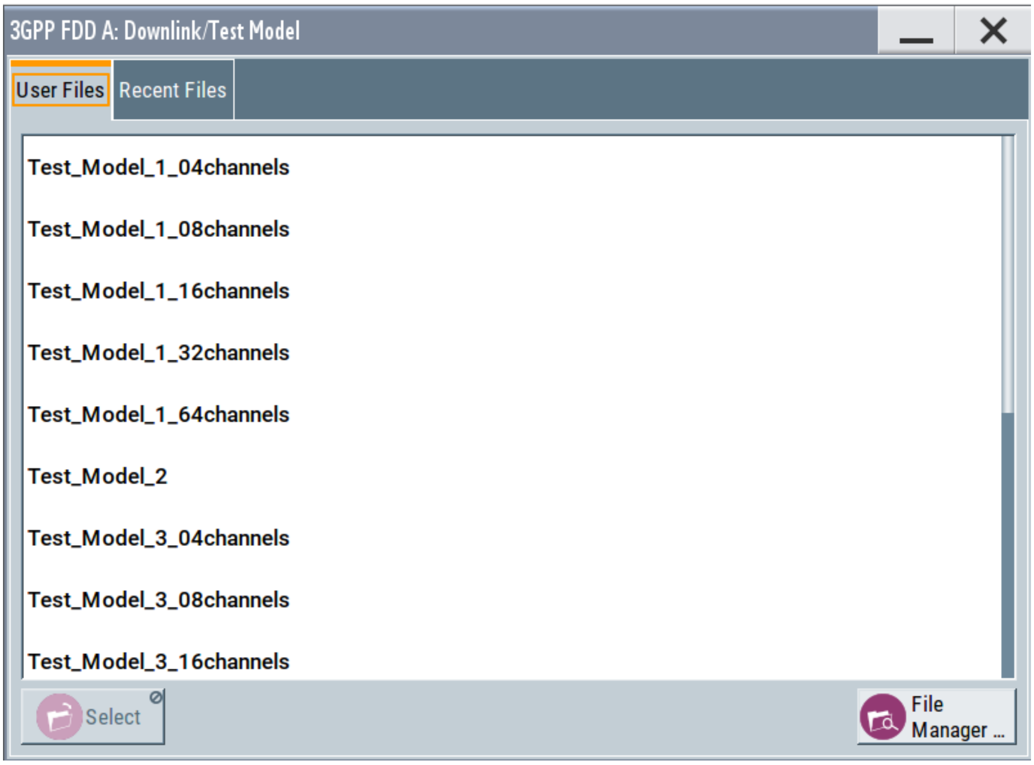
3.7 Test setups/models

Access:

► Select "3GPP FFD > Basestation/User Equipment > Test Setup/Models"

The dialog offers various test models, depending on the selected transmission direction. The presetting is defined in the 3GPP standard TS 25.141.

Test Models Downlink
The dialog lists test models in accordance with the 3GPP standard TS 25.141.



Selecting a test model for an active base station immediately generates the selected signal configuration.

The Table 3-3 gives an overview of the available test models.

Table 3-3: Test Models Downlink

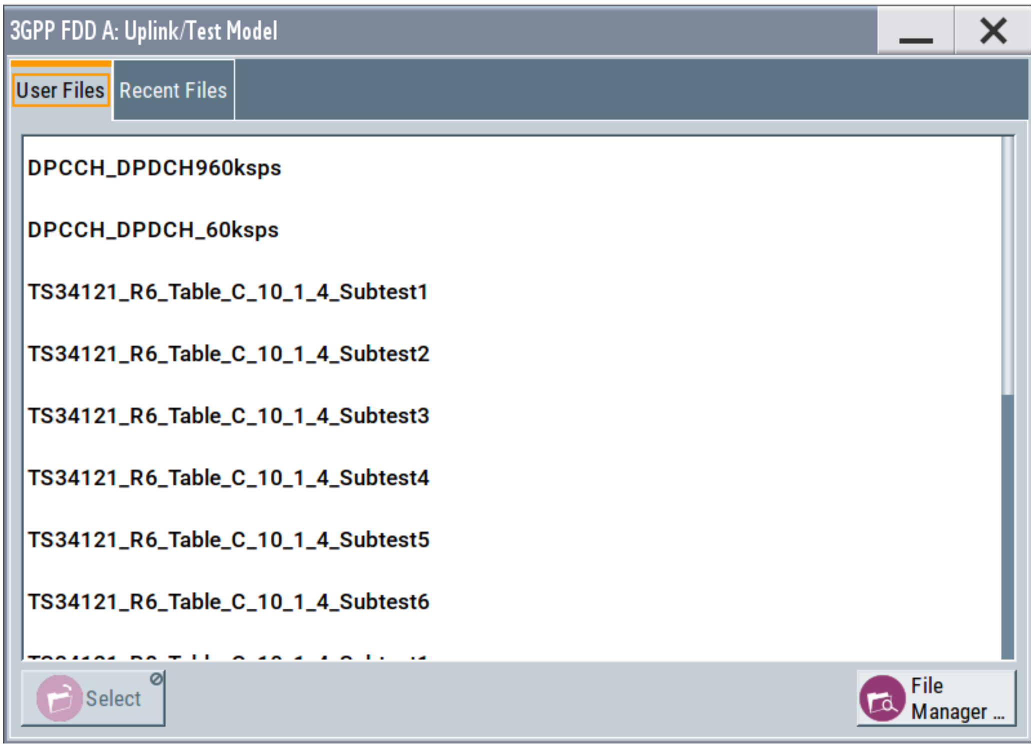
Test Model	Description
"Test Model 1 (4/8 channels)"	Test models for Home BS ● Spectrum emission mask ● ACLR ● Spurious emissions ● Transmit intermodulation ● Modulation accuracy ● Peak code domain error
"Test Model 1 (16/32/64 channels)"	● Spectrum emission mask ● ACLR ● Spurious emissions ● Transmit intermodulation ● Modulation accuracy ● Peak code domain error
"Test Model 2"	Output power dynamics
"Test Model 3 (4/8 channels)"	Peak code domain error test models for Home BS
"Test Model 3 (16/32 channels)"	Peak code domain error
"Test Model 4"	Error Vector Magnitude, optional P-CPICH is not active
"Test Model 4 (CPICH)"	Error Vector Magnitude, optional P-CPICH is active.
"Test Model 5 (4 HS-PDSCH + 4 DPCH)"	Error Vector Magnitude test models for Home BS at base stations that support high-speed physical down-link shared channels with 16 QAM
"Test Model 5 (8 HS-PDSCH + 30 DPCH)" "Test Model 5 (4 HS-PDSCH + 14 DPCH)" "Test Model 5 (2 HS-PDSCH + 6 DPCH)"	Error Vector Magnitude at base stations that support high-speed physical down-link shared channels with 16 QAM
"Test Model 6_04_4channels"	Relative Code Domain Error test models for Home BS only applicable for 64QAM modulated codes.
"Test Model 6_30_8channels"	Relative Code Domain Error only applicable for 64QAM modulated codes.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:TMODel:BSTation:CATalog?`
on page 320
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:TMODel:BSTation` on page 320

Test Models Uplink
The dialog lists test models with predefined test signals.

The 3GPP has not defined any test models for the Uplink transmission direction. This implementation however, provides a list of useful test signals and enables you to generate an uplink signal quickly.

This instrument generates the Uplink test models in the enhanced state of user equipment 1. An exception is the test models for the E-DPCCH and E-DPDCH, these channels are not calculated in real time. The sequence length is not changed.



The following table lists some examples of configurations available for selection.

Table 3-4: Test Models Uplink

Test Model	Description
"DPCCH + DPDCH 60 ksps"	User equipment 1 is activated in DPCCH + DPDCH mode. 60 ksps is selected as the overall symbol rate. All the other settings correspond to the preset setting.
"DPCCH + DPDCH 960 ksps"	User equipment 1 is activated in DPCCH + DPDCH mode. 960 ksps is selected as the overall symbol rate. All the other settings correspond to the preset setting.
"TS34121_R6_Table_C_10_1_4_Subset1 .. 6"	Uplink test model according to 3GPP TS 34.121 Release 6, Table C.10.1.4.
"TS34121_R8_Table_C_10_1_4_Subset1 .. 4"	Uplink test models for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH according to 3GPP TS 34.121 Release 8, Table C.10.1.4.
"TS34121_R8_Table_C_11_1_3_Subset1 .. 5"	Uplink test models for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH according to 3GPP TS 34.121 Release 8, Table C.11.1.3.
"TS34121_R8_Table_C_11_1_4_Subset1"	Uplink test model for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH with 16QAM according to 3GPP TS 34.121 Release 8, Table C.11.1.4.

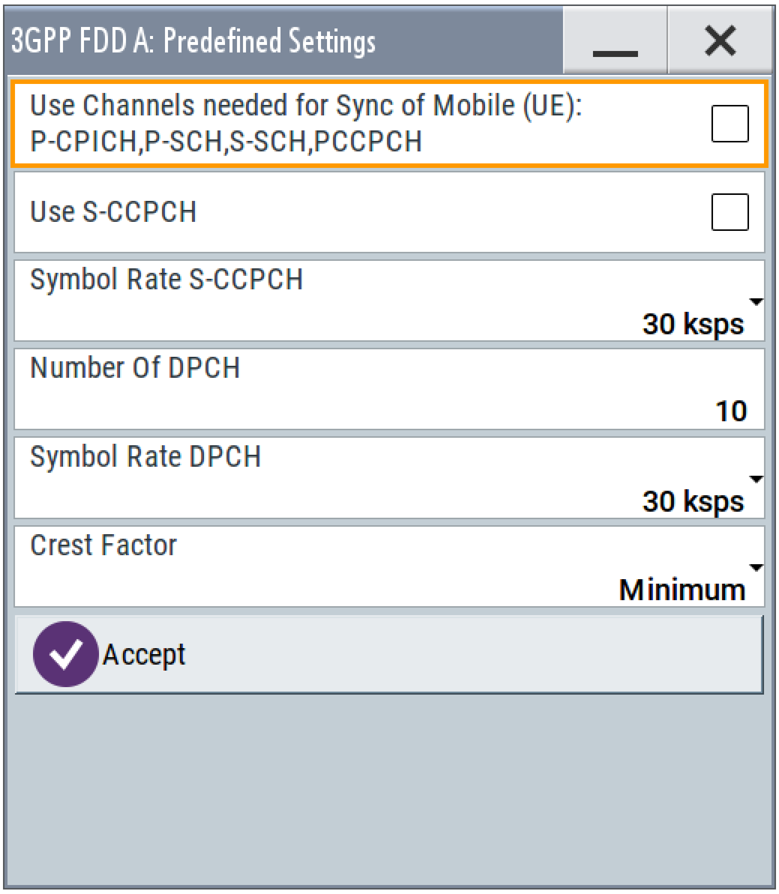
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:TMODel:MSTation:CATalog?
on page 321
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:TMODel:MSTation on page 320

3.8 Predefined settings - downlink

With the "Predefined Settings" function, it is possible to create highly complex scenarios with just a few modifications. This function is of use if, say, just the envelope of the signal is of interest.

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Downlink".
2. Select "Basestation > Predefined Settings".



The channel table of base station 1 is filled (preset) with the set parameters. The sequence length of the generated signal is 1 frame.

Use Channels
Selects whether P-CPICH, P-SCH, S-SCH and PCCPCH are used in the scenario or not. These "special channels" are required by user equipment for synchronization.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:SCHannels` on page 319

Use S-CCPCH
Selects if S-CCPCH is used in the scenario or not.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:SCCPch:STATe on page 319

Symbol Rate S-CCPCH
Sets the symbol rate of S-CCPCH.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:SCCPch:SRATe on page 319

Number of DPCH
Sets the number of activated DPCHs.

The maximum number is the ratio of the chip rate and the symbol rate (maximum 512 at the lowest symbol rate of 7.5 ksps).

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:DPCH:COUNt on page 318

Symbol Rate DPCH
Sets the symbol rate of all DPCHs.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:DPCH:SRATe on page 318

Crest Factor
Selects desired range for the crest factor of the test scenario. The crest factor of the signal is kept in the desired range by automatically setting appropriate channelization codes and timing offsets.

"Minimum" The crest factor is minimized. The channelization codes are distributed uniformly over the code domain. The timing offsets are increased by 3 per channel.

"Average" An average crest factor is set. The channelization codes are distributed uniformly over the code domain. The timing offsets are all set to 0.

"Worst" The crest factor is set to an unfavorable value (i.e. maximum). The channelization codes are assigned in ascending order. The timing offsets are all set to 0.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:CRESt on page 317

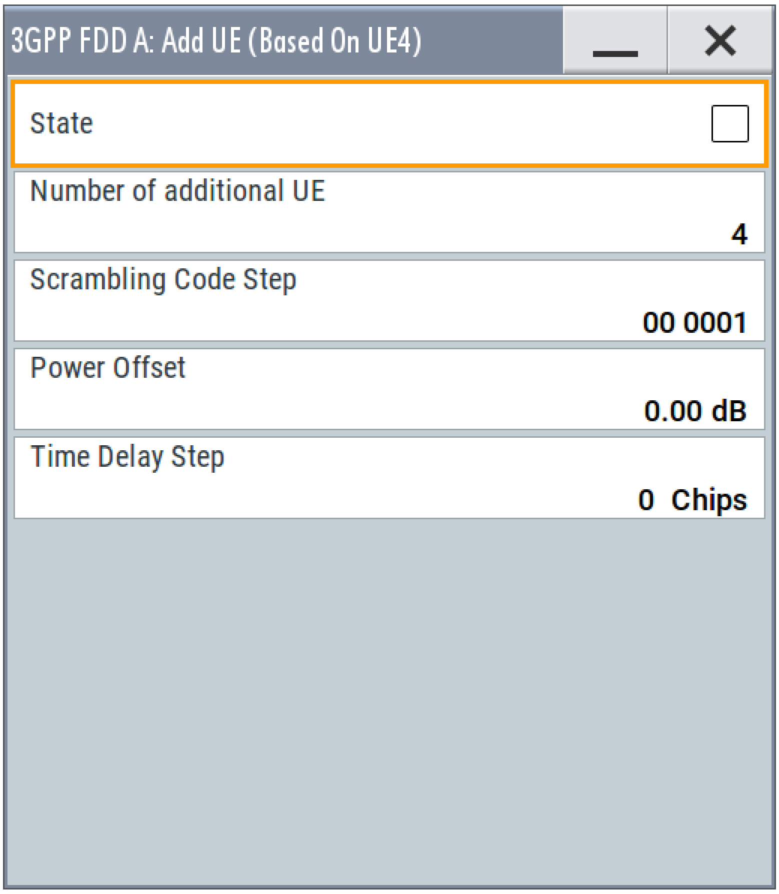
Accept
Presets the channel table of basestation 1 with the parameters defined in the Predefined Settings menu. Scrambling Code 0 is automatically selected (as defined in the 3GPP test models).

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:EXECute on page 318

3.9 Additional user equipment - uplink

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink".
2. In the "User Equipment" tab , select "Additional User Equipment".



The dialog allows you to simulate up to 128 additional user equipment and thus to generate a signal that corresponds to the received signal for a base station with high capacity utilization.

The fourth user equipment (UE4) serves as a template for all other stations.

The following parameters are the only ones modified for the additional user equipment:

- Scrambling code (different for all stations)
- Power (different to UE4, but identical among themselves)

State

Enables/disables all additional user equipment.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ADDitional:STATe` on page 390

Number of Additional UE
Sets the amount of additional user equipment. As many as 128 additional user equipment can be simulated.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ADDitional:COUNt` on page 389

Scrambling Code Step
Enters the step width for increasing the scrambling code of the additional user equipment. The start value is the scrambling code of UE4.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ADDitional:SCODe:STEP` on page 390

Power Offset
Sets the power offset of the active channels of the additional user equipment to the power outputs of the active channels of UE4.

The resultant power must fall within the range 0 dB to - 80 dB. If the value is above or below this range, it is limited automatically.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ADDitional:POWer:OFFSet`
on page 390

Time Delay Step
Enters the step width for the time delay of the additional user equipment to one another. The start value returns the time delay of UE4. Entry is made in chips and can be a maximum of one frame.

The time delay allows user equipment to be simulated even if the arrival of their signals is not synchronized at the base station.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ADDitional:TDELay:STEP` on page 390

3.10 Base station settings

Base stations can be configured independently of one another. Base station 1 (BS1) also includes enhanced channels (Enhanced Channels, Realtime).

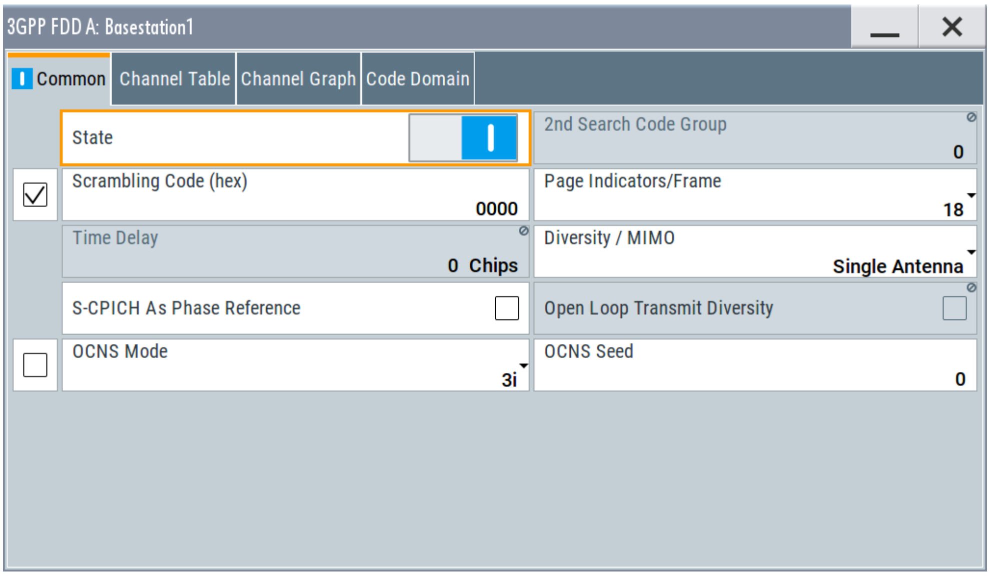
Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Downlink / Forward".
2. Select "Base Station > BS 1/2/3/4".

   The "Base Station" dialog provides the parameters for configuring the general settings of the base station and specific base station-related settings. It also contains the channel table with graphical display of the structure of the currently selected channel.

3.10.1 Common settings

► Select "Common".



This tab comprises the general parameters required for configuring the base station.

State
Activates or deactivates the selected base station.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:STATe` on page 367

2nd Search Code Group
Displays the second search code group.

This parameter is specified in the table defined by the 3GPP standard. This table assigns a specific spreading code to the synchronization code symbol for every slot in the frame. The value is calculated from the scrambling code.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:SSCG?` on page 367

Scrambling Code On
Activates the scrambling code, selected with the parameter Scrambling Code (hex).

The scrambling code can be deactivated for test purposes.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:SCODe:STATe` on page 366

Scrambling Code (hex)
Sets the scrambling code and thus the base station identification.

This value is also the initial value of the scrambling code generator, see Chapter 2.3.1, "Scrambling code generator", on page 17.

To activate the scrambling code, set the check box to On.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:SCODe` on page 366

Page Indicators/Frame

Enters the number of page indicators (PI) per frame in the page indicator channel (PICH).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:PINDicator:COUNt` on page 366

Time Delay

For basestation BS2/3/4, sets the time delay of the signal of the selected base station compared to the signal of base station 1.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:TDELay` on page 367

Diversity / MIMO

Selects the antenna and the antenna configuration to be simulated.

The R&S SMM100A supports two antenna configurations: a single-antenna system and a two-antenna system. Thus, an instrument equipped with two paths can simulate simultaneously the signals of both antennas of one two-antenna system. Moreover, for this two-antenna system, transmit diversity can be additionally activated or deactivated.

To simulate transmit diversity, a two-antenna system has to be selected and "Open Loop Transmit Diversity" has to be activated.

To configure HS-PDSCH MIMO channels, a two-antenna system has to be selected.

"Single Antenna"
The signal of single-antenna system is calculated and applied.

"Antenna 1 of 2"
Calculates and applies the output signal for antenna 1 of a two-antenna system.

"Antenna 2 of 2"
Calculates and applies the output signal for antenna 2 of a two-antenna system.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:TDIVersity` on page 368

S-CPICH As Phase Reference

Activates or deactivates the use of S-CPICH as reference phase.

If activated the phase of S-CPICH and the phase of all DPCHs is 180 degrees offset from the phase of P-CPICH.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:SCPich:PREFerence[:STATe]`
on page 367

Open Loop Transmit Diversity

(Enabled for two-antenna system only)

Activates/deactivates open loop transmit diversity. The antenna whose signal is to be simulated is selected with the parameter "Diversity/MIMO".

Various forms of transmit diversity are described in the 3GPP standard. Different coding is used to divide the signal between the two antennas. As a result, the receiver can decode the traffic signal from the two input signals and is less liable to fading and other interferences.

A fixed diversity scheme is assigned to each channel type:
- TSTD (time switched transmit diversity for SCH) for P-SCH, S-SCH
- STTD (space time block coding transmit antenna diversity) for all other channels, except HS-PDSCH MIMO.
  The HS-PDSCH MIMO channels are precoded as described in Chapter 2.3.14, "MIMO in HSPA+", on page 30.

These two schemes are described in detail in TS 25.211.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:TDIVersity` on page 368
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:OLTDiversity` on page 365

3.10.2 Orthogonal channel noise (OCNS) settings

With Orthogonal Channel Noise, a practical downlink signal is generated to test the maximum input levels of user equipment in accordance with standard specifications. This simulates the data and control signals of the other orthogonal channels in the downlink. 3GPP TS 25.101 contains a precise definition of the required appearance of the OCNS signal.

This section describes the provided settings. For detailed information, see Chapter 2.3.11, "Orthogonal channel noise (OCNS)", on page 25.

OCNS On
In BS1, activates OCNS channels according to the definition in the 3GPP standard.

The 3GPP specification defines different OCNS scenarios. Select the OCNS scenario with the parameter OCNS Mode.

When activating OCNS and depending on the selected OCNS mode, different channel groups with different presetting are assigned, see tables in Chapter 2.3.11, "Orthogonal channel noise (OCNS)", on page 25. These channels cannot be edited in the channel table.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:OCNS:STATe` on page 322

OCNS Mode
Selects the scenario for activating OCNS channels. To activate the selected OCNS scenario, set the check box OCNS > On.

Four different OCNS scenarios are defined in the 3GPP standard; one "standard" scenario, two scenarios for HSDPA test cases and one scenario for type 3i enhanced performance requirements tests according to 3GPP TS34.121-1 ("other user's channels"). For an overview of the provided scenarios and their settings, refer to Chapter 2.3.11, "Orthogonal channel noise (OCNS)", on page 25.

Note: If the "3i" OCNS mode is activated and the "3GPP FDD > State > On", the OCNS channels are automatically leveled in order to have total power of 0 dB for all channels of BS 1.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:OCNS:MODE on page 322

OCNS Seed
In "OCNS mode > 3i", sets the seed for both the random processes, the power control simulation process and the process controlling the switch over of the channelization codes.

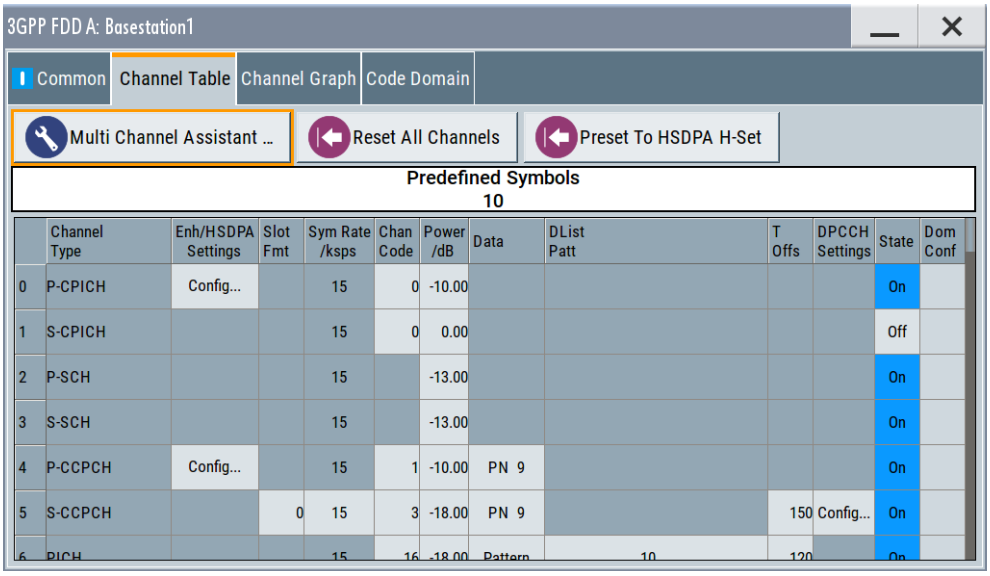
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:OCNS:SEED on page 322

3.10.3 Channel table

The channel table allows you to configure the individual channel parameters. The structure of the currently selected channel is displayed graphically in the table header.

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Downlink / Forward".
2. Select "Base station > BS 1/2/3/4".
3. Select "Channel Table".



The channel table contains a list of all channels available for a base station, and the associated parameters required for configuring the channel.

139 channels are available for each base station. Channels 0 to 10 are assigned to the special channels, with the allocation of channels 0 to 8 being fixed. Channels 9 and 10

can be assigned a PDSCH, a DL-DPCCH, an HS-SCCH, an E-AGCH, an E-RGCH, or an E-HICH.

Code channels 11 to 138 can be assigned a DPCH, an HS-SCCH, an HS-PDSCH (QPSK/16QAM/64QAM), an HS-PDSCH (MIMO), an E-AGCH, an E-RGCH, an E-HICH, or an F-DPCH. This makes it possible to simulate the signal of a base station that supports high-speed channels. See also Table A-1

Channels 4 and 11 to 13 of base station 1 can be generated in realtime (enhanced channels) and are highlighted in color. User-definable channel coding can be activated for these channels. Bit and block errors can be simulated. Data can be added to the data and TPC fields from data lists either at the physical level or in the transport layer.

At the physical level, a downlink DPCH consists of the DPDCH (Dedicated Physical Data Channel) and the DPCCH (Dedicated Physical Control Channel). The channel characteristics are defined by the symbol rate. The DPDCH transports the user data that is fed directly into the data field.

The DPCCH transports the control fields, i.e. TFCI (Transport Format Combination Indicator), TPC (Transmit Power Control) and Pilot field. DPDCH is grouped with DPCCH using time division multiplexing in accordance with 3GPP TS 25.211 (see Figure 3-3). The formation of a downlink reference measurement channel is described in Chapter 3.16, "Enhanced settings for DPCHs - BS1", on page 114.

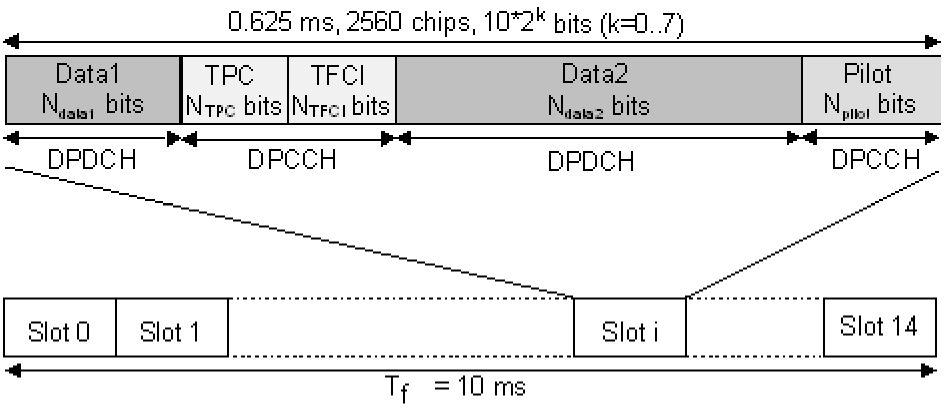


Figure 3-3: Structure of a downlink DPCH in the time domain

Multi Channel Assistant

Accesses a dialog for configuring several DPCH channels simultaneously, see Chapter 3.23, "Multi channel assistant - BS", on page 147.

Remote command:
n.a.

Reset All Channels

Loads the default settings for the channel table.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel:PRESet` on page 323

Preset HSDPA H-Set

(This feature is available for BS 1 only.)

Calls the default settings of the channel table for the HSDPA H-Set mode.

Channels 12 to 17 are preset for HSDPA H-Set 1.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel:HSDPa:HSET:PRESet
on page 323

Channel Number

Displays the consecutive channel numbers from 0 to 138.

All the rows are always displayed, even if the channels are inactive. They are switched on and off by the "On/Off" button in the "State" column.

Remote command:
n.a.
(selected via the suffix to the keyword :CHANnel<n>)

Channel Type

Selects channel type.

The channel type is fixed for channel numbers 0...8; for the remaining channel numbers, the choice lays between the relevant standard channels and the high-speed channels.

The first 11 channels are reserved for special channels.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:TYPE on page 355

Enhanced Settings / HSDPA Settings

(Enhanced Settings are available for BS1 only.)

Accesses the dialog for configuring the enhanced channels of BS1 or the dialog for configuring the high-speed channels for all base stations.

- **Enhanced Settings**
  The channel state, "Enhanced On/Off", is displayed in different colors.
  Enhanced channels are generated in real time. Channel coding in accordance with the 'Reference Measurement Channels' definition in TS 25.101, TS 25.104 and TS 25.141 can be activated. Any other user-defined coding can also be configured and stored.
  If data lists are used as the data sources for data fields and TPC fields, it is possible to load external data. You can load, for example:
  – User information from a higher layer
  – TPC lists and use them to generate longer, non-repetitive power profiles
  – Data lists with artificial bit errors or block errors to the CRC checksum to test the BER/BLER testers that are integrated in the BS.

  The enhanced settings dialog is different for the P-CCPCH and the DPCHs (see Chapter 3.16, "Enhanced settings for DPCHs - BS1", on page 114 and Chapter 3.15, "Enhanced settings for P-CCPCH - BS1", on page 112.
- **HSDPA Settings**
  The available settings and indications of the HSDPA settings dialog depend on the selected high-speed channel type HS-SCCH, HS-PDSCH (QPSK), HS-PDSCH (QAM) or HS-PDSCH (MIMO).
  See Chapter 3.12, "HSDPA settings - BS", on page 89.

Remote command:
n.a.

Slot Format
Enters the slot formats for the selected channel.

The range of values depends on the channel selected. For DPCH channels, for example, the slot formats are 0 to 16.

For F-DPCH channels, the slot formats 1 to 9 are enabled only for instruments equipped with additional option R&S SMM-K83. The difference between the F-DPCH slot formats is the position of the 2 bits TPC field.

A slot format defines the complete structure of a slot made of data and control fields and includes the symbol rate.

Parameters set via the slot format can subsequently be changed individually.

The structure of the channel currently selected is displayed in a graphic above the channel table (slot structure).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:SFORmat`
on page 354

Symbol Rate
Sets the symbol rate of the selected channel. The range of values depends on the channel selected.

A change in the symbol rate can lead to a change in the slot format and vice versa.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:SRATe` on page 354

Channelization Code
Enters the channelization code (formerly the spreading code number).

The code channel is spread with the set channelization code (spreading code). The range of values of the channelization code depends on the symbol rate of the channel.

The standard assigns a fixed channelization code to some channels (P-CPICH, for example, always uses channelization code 0).

The range of values runs from `0 to ((Chip Rate/Symbol Rate) - 1)`, where the Chip Rate is 3.84Mcps.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:CCODe` on page 325

Power
Sets the channel power in dB.

The power entered is relative to the powers of the other channels. If "3GPP > Adjust Total Power to 0 dB" is executed, all the power data is relative to 0 dB.

The set "Power" value is also the start power of the channel for "Misuse TPC", "Dynamic Power Control" and the power control sequence simulation of the OCNS mode 3i channels.

Note: The maximum channel power of 0 dB applies to non-blanked channels (duty cycle 100%).
With blanked channels, the maximum value can be increased to values greater than 0 dB. Where the maximum value is calculated as:

$10*\log_{10}1/duty\_cycle$

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:POWer on page 353

Data
Selects data source.

The following standard data sources are available:
- "All 0, All 1"
An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  – Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:
- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DATA on page 325
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DATA:PATTern on page 326
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DATA:DSELect on page 326

Data Config
(This feature is available for BS1 with active channel coding only.)

Accesses a dialog for configuring the data sources of subchannels in the transport layer, see Chapter 3.16, "Enhanced settings for DPCHs - BS1", on page 114.

Remote command:
n.a.

Timing Offset
Sets the timing offset (T_{Offset}).

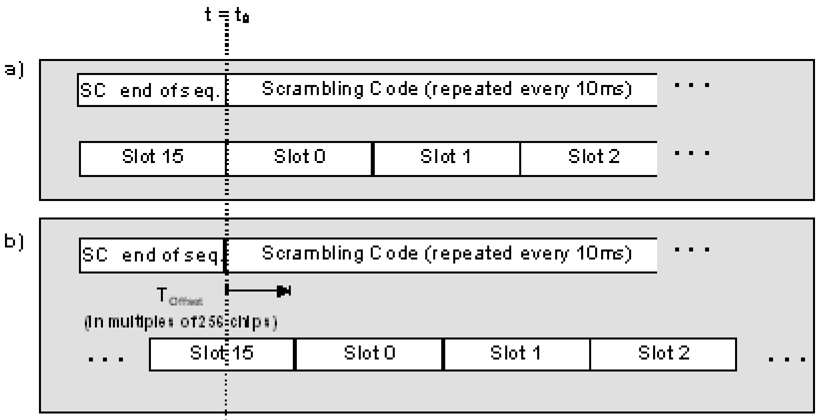
The timing offset determines the shift of the source symbols before interleaving.

The absolute starting time of the frame (slot 0) is shifted relative to the start of the scrambling code sequence by the `timing offset * 256 chips`. This means that whatever the symbol rate, the resolution of the timing offset is always 256 chips.

This procedure is used to reduce the crest factor. To obtain a lower crest factor, for example, a good offset from channel to channel is 1. For example, for DPCH11 a timing offset 0, for DPCH12 a timing offset 1, for DPCH13 a timing offset 2.

The illustration below shows the effect of the timing offset parameter. For various scenarios, the scrambling code sequence is shown in time relation to the data slots and to a reference time t0. The reference time t0 is the starting time from that the signal is calculated in the instrument.

- Timing offset is not used ($T_{Offset} = 0$).
  The beginning of the frame (slot 0) and the beginning of the scrambling code period are synchronous with starting point t0.
- Timing offset is used ($T_{Offset} > 0$).
  The absolute starting time of the frames (slot 0) is shifted relative to the reference time t0 by `TOffset * 256 chips`. The beginning of the scrambling code sequence is still synchronous with reference time t0. The beginning of the scrambling code period and the frame (slot 0) are no longer synchronous.



Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:TOFFset
on page 355

DPCCH Settings
Access a dialog for configuring the control fields of the selected channel, see Chapter 3.19, "DPCCH settings - BS channel table", on page 132

The selected slot format predetermines the setting of the control fields. So a change is also made to the control fields by changing the slot format and vice versa.

Remote command:
n.a.

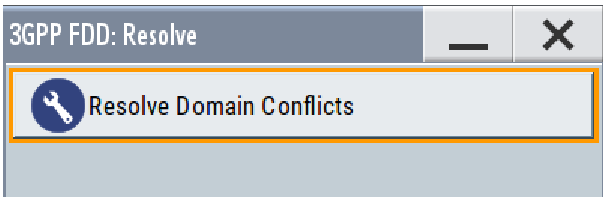
Channel State
Activates or deactivates the channel.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:STATe on page 355

Domain Conflict, Resolving Domain Conflicts
Displays whether the channel has a code domain conflict with one of the channels lying above it (with a lower channel number). A special symbol marks a conflict and the column is colored soft orange. If there is no conflict, the column is colored soft blue.

The instrument helps you to resolve code domain conflicts by automatically adapting the channelization code of the channels involved.

To access the required function, in the "3GPP FDD > Base station > Channel Table" select the conflict symbol and trigger "Resolve Domain Conflicts".



Tip: Use the "Code Domain" to visualize the graphical display of code domain assignment by all the active code channels (see Chapter 3.10.5, "Code domain graph - BS", on page 80.

Refer to Chapter 4, "How to work with the 3GPP FDD option", on page 252 for step-by-step description.

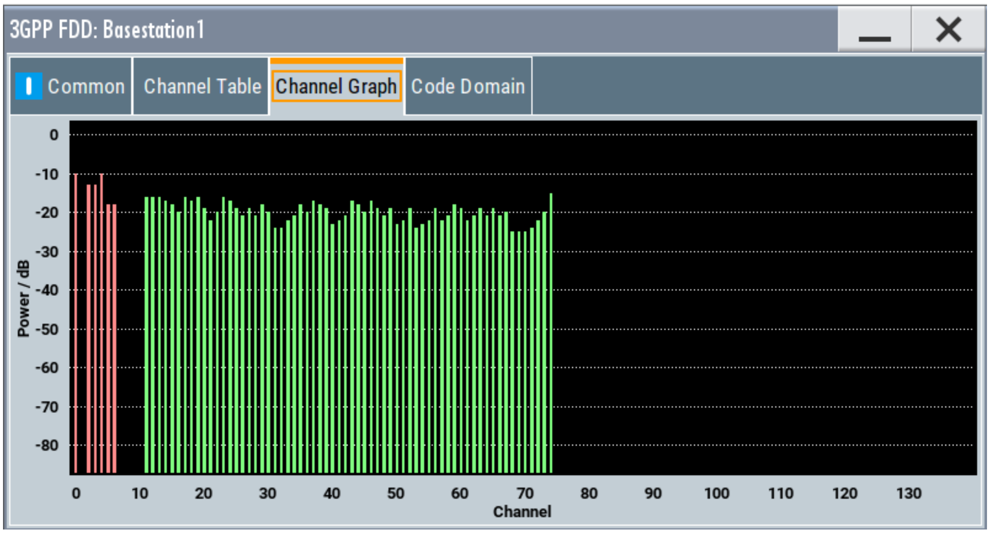
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:DCONflict[:STATe]? on page 365
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:DCONflict:RESolve on page 365

3.10.4 Channel graph - BS

The channel graph display shows the active code channels.

1. To access the base station channel graph, select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Downlink / Forward".
2. Select "Basestation > BS 1/2/3/4".

3. Select "Channel Graph".



The channel number is plotted on the X-axis. The red bars represent the special channels (P-CPICH to DL-DPCCH), the green bars the other channels. The height of the bars shows the relative power of the channel

3.10.5 Code domain graph - BS

The channelization codes are taken from a code tree of hierarchical structure (see Figure 3-4).

The higher the spreading factor, the smaller the symbol rate and vice versa. The product of the spreading factor and symbol rate is constant and always yields the chip rate.

The outer branches of the tree (right-most position in the figure) indicate the channelization codes for the smallest symbol rate (and thus the highest spreading factor). Channelization codes with smaller spreading factor are contained in the codes with larger spreading factor in the same code branch. When using such competitive channelization codes at the same time, the signals of associated code channels are mixed such that they can no longer be separated in the receiver. Orthogonality is then lost.

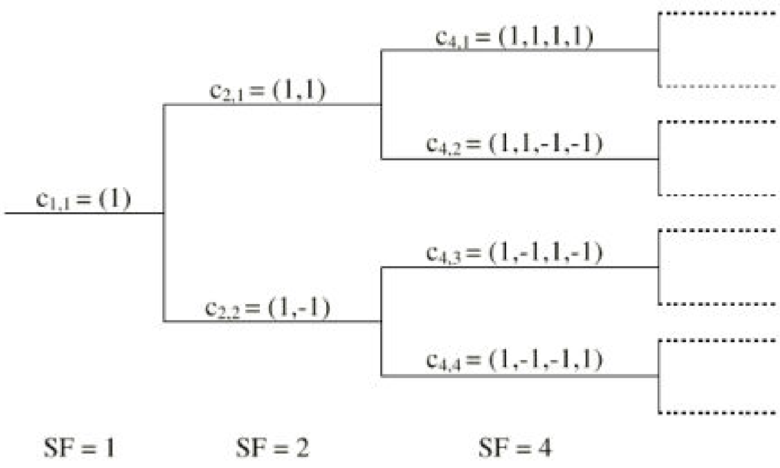


Figure 3-4: Code tree of channelization codes

Example:

If code $c_{2,1}$ is being used, the remaining branch with $c_{4,1}$ and c4,2 is blocked.

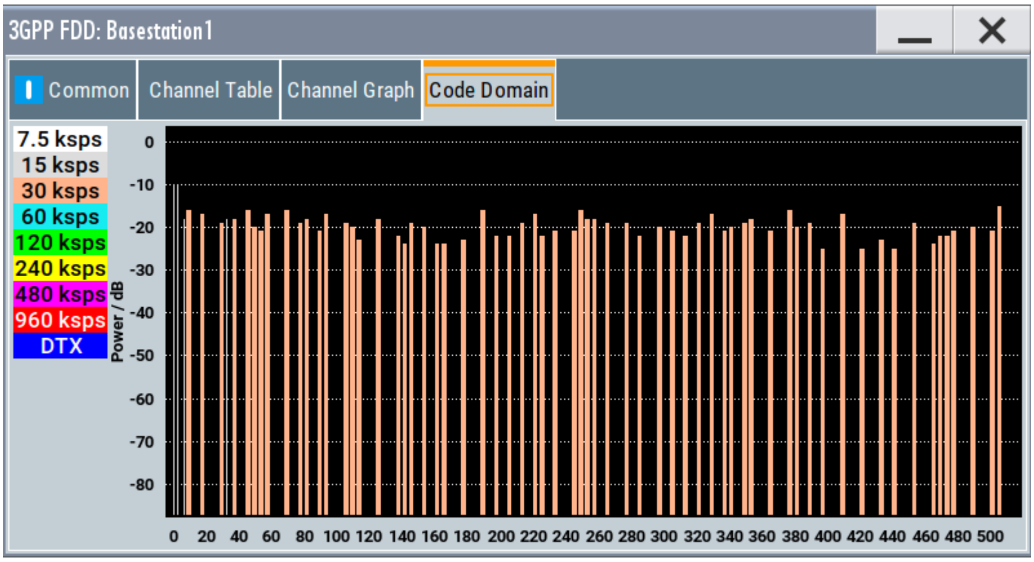
The domain of a certain channelization code is the outer branch range (with minimum symbol rate and max. spreading factor). It is based on the channelization code selected in the code tree. Using a spreading code means that its entire domain is used.

At a chip rate of 3.84 Mcps, the domain ranges from 0 to 511

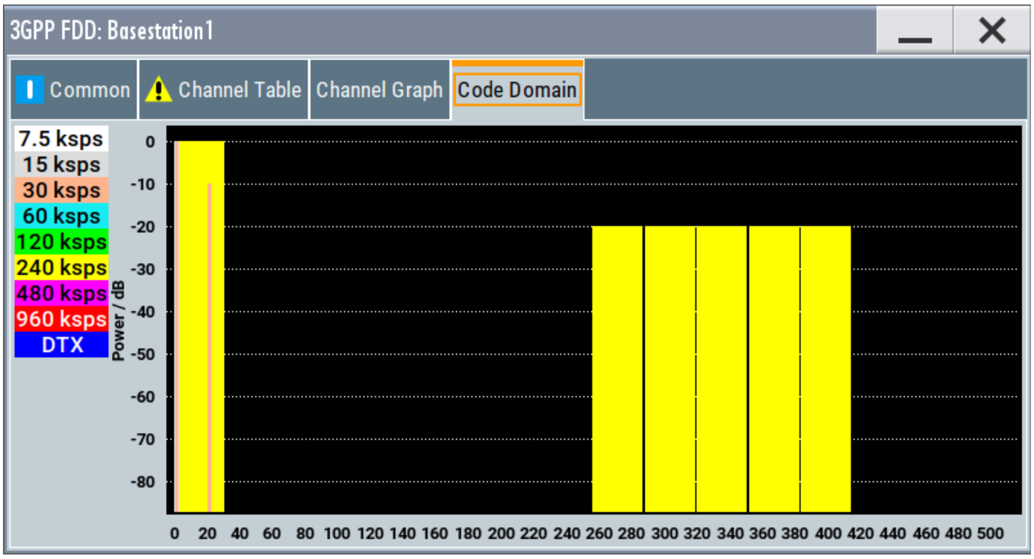
$$= \frac{Chip\_rate}{min\_Symbol\_rate} - 1 = \frac{3.84Mcps}{7.5ksps} - 1$$

Understanding the displayed information

The "Code Domain" display indicates the assigned code domain. The channelization code is plotted at the X-axis, the colored bars indicate coherent code channels. The colors are assigned to fixed symbol rates, the allocation is shown below the graph. The relative power can be taken from the height of the bar.



If the current settings result in a code domain conflict where the code domains of the active channels intersect, the code domain conflict is indicated by overlapping bars.



The occupied code domain of a channel is calculated as follows:

$$Domain\_Factor = \frac{current\_symbol\_rate}{\min\_symbol\_rate(=7.5ksps)}$$

As follows:

"Lower domain limit" = current `channelization code number * domain factor`

"Upper domain limit" = `lower domain limit + domain_factor - 1`.

Example:

Channel with symbol rate 30 ksps and channelization code 10:

Domain factor = 30/7.5 = 4,

Lower domain limit = 10 x 4 = 40,

Upper domain limit = 40 + 4 - 1 = 43.

The channel occupies the code domain 40 to 43.

Refer to Chapter 4.1, "Resolving domain conflicts", on page 252 for step-by-step description.

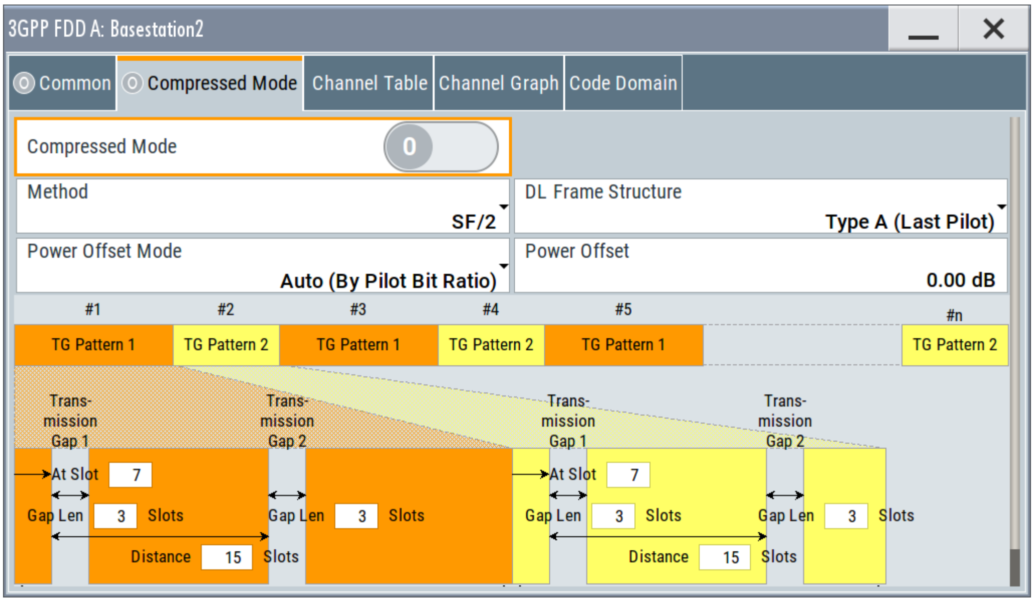
3.11 Compressed mode

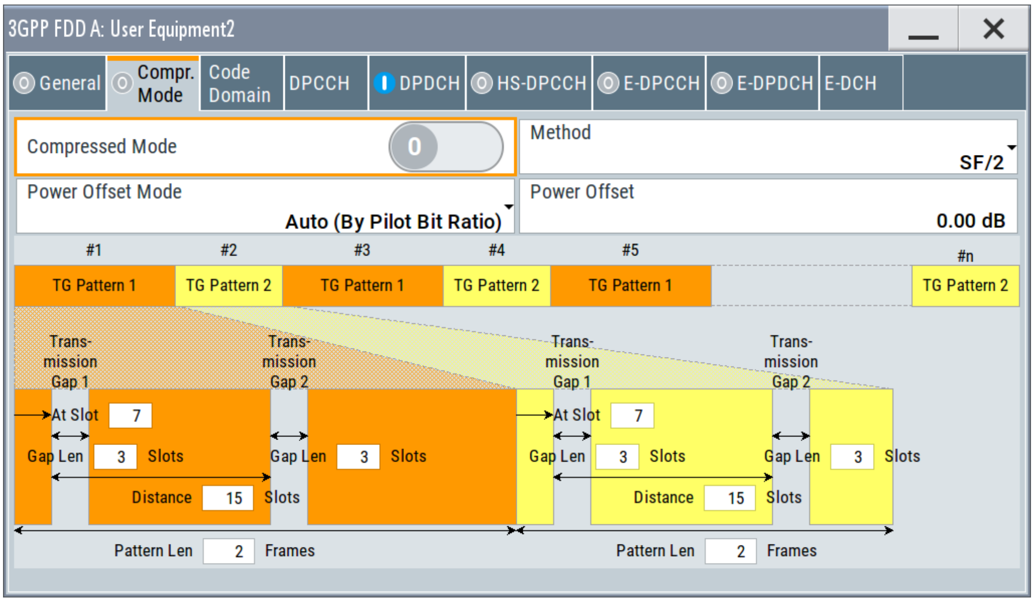
(This feature is available for BS 2...4 and UE 2...4 only.)

To enable handover of a mobile station from a 3GPP FDD base station/user equipment to another base station/user equipment, (3GPP FDD, 3GPP TDD, GSM or E-UTRA) at a different frequency, transmission and reception of the 3GPP FDD signal must be interrupted for a short time. During this time, the mobile station changes to the frequency of the new base station, for example to measure the receive level of this station or read system information.

To transmit a consistently high data volume also in the remaining (shorter) period of time, the data is compressed. This can be done by halving the spreading factor (SF/2 method) or reducing error protection (puncturing method). In both cases, transmit power in the ranges concerned is increased to maintain adequate signal quality.

Apart from these two methods, there is also the method of "higher layer scheduling". With this method, transmission of the data stream is stopped during the transmission gap. This method is suitable for packet-oriented services; it involves no power increase (power offset) in the active ranges.





3.11.1 Compressed mode general settings

Compressed Mode State

Activates compressed mode.

The compressed mode is configured in Chapter 3.11, "Compressed mode", on page 83.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:STATe` on page 364

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CMODe:STATe` on page 395

Compressed Mode Method - UE

Selects compressed mode method.

"Higher layer scheduling" The data is compressed by stopping the transmission of the data stream during the transmission gap.

"SF/2" The data is compressed by halving the spreading factor.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CMODe:METHod on page 394

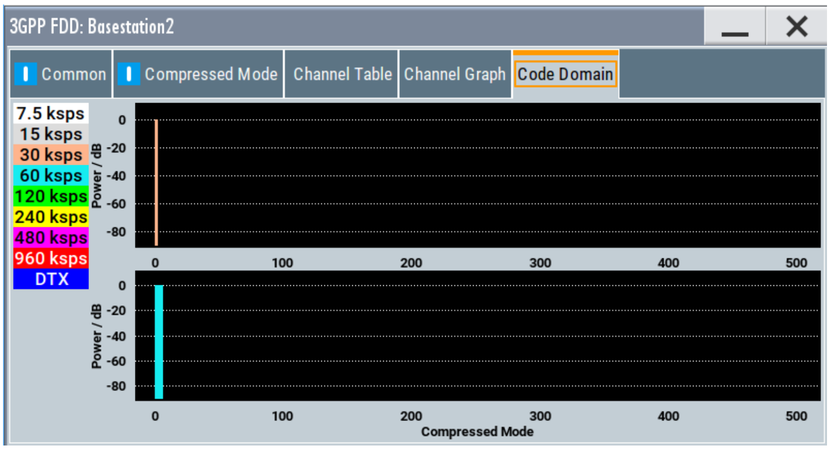
Compressed Mode Method - BS

Selects compressed mode method.

"Puncturing" The data is compressed by reducing error protection.

"Higher layer scheduling" The data is compressed by stopping the transmission of the data stream during the transmission gap.

"SF/2" The data is compressed by halving the spreading factor.
This method can be demonstrated in the code domain graph. The graph is split into two windows. The upper window shows the code domain assignment with non-compressed slots, the lower window with compressed slots. It can be recognized clearly that the DPCH bars in the lower window are wider, which is due to the reduction of the spreading factor of these channels. The other channels (e.g. CPICH) have the same width in both halves.



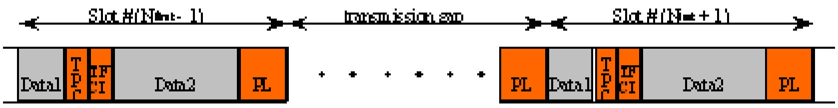
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:METHod on page 362

DL Frame Structure - BS

Selects frame structure. The frame structure determines the transmission of TPC and pilot field in the transmission gaps.

For 3GPP FDD radio communication to operate, the mobile station receiver requires information in the pilot field for synchronization and channel estimation and in the power control field TPC for control of the mobile station transmit power.

To keep the period during which no channel estimation takes place as short as possible, the pilot is sent in the last slot of each transmission gap.



Optionally, the first TPC field of the transmission gap can be sent in addition.

"Type A (Last Pilot)" The pilot field is sent in the last slot of each transmission gap.

"Type B (First TPC, Last Pilot)" The pilot field is sent in the last slot of each transmission gap. The first TPC field of the transmission gap is sent in addition.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:DLFStructure on page 362

Power Offset Mode

Selects power offset mode.

The compressed slots can be sent with a power offset, i.e. at an increased power level.

"Auto (By Pilot Bit Ratio)" The power offset is obtained as the relation between the Number of pilots bits of non-compressed slots and the Number of pilot bits by compressed slots.

"User" The power offset is defined manually. The value is input in entry field Power offset.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>|MSTation<st>:CMODe:POMode
on page 364

Power Offset

Defines power offset. The entered value is only valid for "Power Offset Mode User".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>|MSTation<st>:CMODe:POFFset
on page 364

3.11.2 Compressed mode configuration graph

The remaining parameters of the compressed mode are set in the configuration graph. The graph displays the distribution of transmission gaps in a compressed mode signal.

The signal generated can be divided into three subranges.

3.11.2.1 Transmission gaps

A transmission gap has a maximum length of 14 slots. Since at least eight active slots must be sent per frame, gaps comprising seven slots and more have to be distributed over two neighboring frames.

The transmitted signal consists of max. two patterns that are sent alternately. Each pattern comprises two transmission gaps.

The graph includes all parameters necessary to define the transmission gaps in the signal.

The settings in the graph are also valid for the compressed mode graph of the user equipment with the same number. For example, setting a distance of 9 slots for base station 4 also sets the distance to 9 slots for user equipment 4.

The parameters below are interrelated in many ways. For example, the transmission gap distance must be selected so that no frame contains more than one gap. In the event of an invalid entry, the next valid value is automatically set. If the entry is valid but changes the valid range for another parameter, the setting of the parameter is adapted.

At Slot:
Transmission gap slot number.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGSN`
on page 363
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGSN`
on page 395

Gap Len:
Transmission gap lengths.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGL<di>`
on page 363
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGL<di>`
on page 395

Distance
Transmission gap distance.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGD`
on page 362
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGD`
on page 394

Pattern Len:
Transmission gap pattern length. The input range is 1 ... 100 frames for pattern 1 and 0 ... 100 frames for pattern 2. Thus, it is possible to configure transmission gap pattern with only one pattern.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGPL
on page 363
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGPL
on page 395

3.11.2.2 Compressed ranges

All slots of a frame that are not blanked are compressed. If the transmission gap is transmitted within one frame (single-frame method), an envelope as shown by the diagram on Figure 3-5 is obtained:

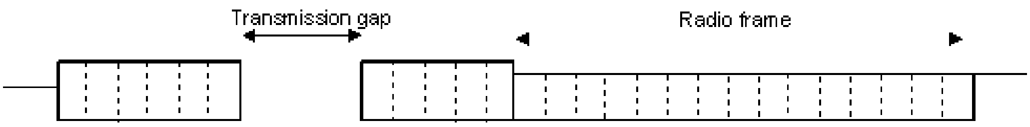


Figure 3-5: Envelope of compressed mode signal with single-frame method

If the transmission gap is distributed over two neighboring frames, all slots of the two frames that are not blanked are compressed (see Figure 3-6):

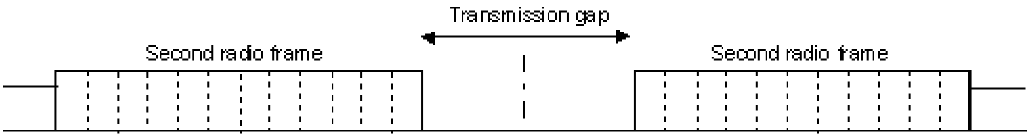


Figure 3-6: Envelope of compressed mode signal with double-frame method

A different slot format, usually with a higher number of pilot bits, is used in the compressed ranges.

The transmit power can be increased ("Power Offset Mode") automatically or manually by defining a power offset.

3.11.2.3 Non-compressed ranges

Frames containing no transmission gaps are sent with the same slot format and the same power as in the non-compressed mode.

3.12 HSDPA settings - BS

Generation modes of the high-speed channels

The high-speed channels can be generated either *continuously* as defined in test model 5, in packet mode or in H-Set mode according to TS 25.101, annex A.7.

In *packet mode*, the start of the channel and the distance between the HSDPA packets can be set. The packet transmissions can start in one of the first five subframes (0 to 4). A subframe has the same length as a packet and is three slots long. An HS-SCCH starts at the beginning of the selected subframe, an HS-PDSCH starts with an offset of two slots to the selected subframe. The active parts of the HS-SCCH and the HS-PDSCH for a specific subframe setting differ by the slot offset of the HS-PDSCH.

Example:

Setting subframe 1

HS-SCCH: slot 3 to 5 active

HS-PDSCH: slot 5 to 7 active.

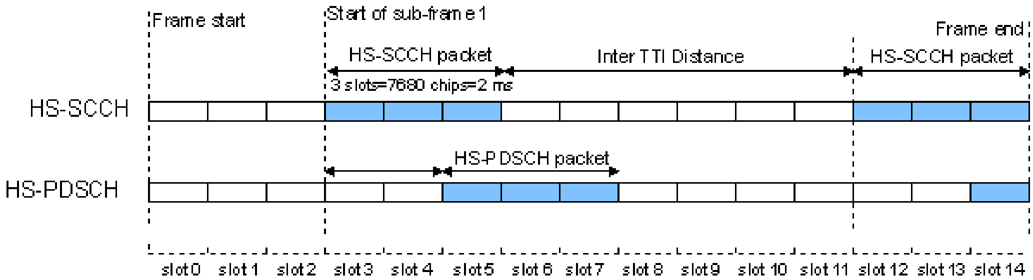


Figure 3-7: Timing diagram for the HS-SCCH and the associated HS-PDSCH, packet subframe 1 mode and inter-TTI distance = 3

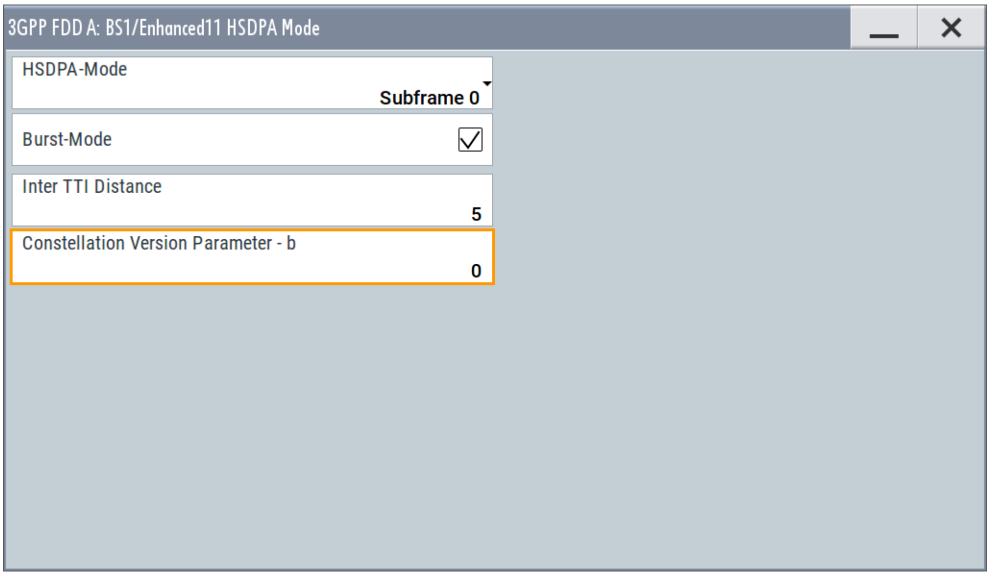
In *H-Set mode*, the first packet is sent in the HS-SCCH subframe 0. Up to 15 HSDPA channels are coupled to be used in the fixed reference channels. The number of coupled channels depends on the selected H-Set. Channel coding is always performed over a certain number of bits. The resulting packets are distributed evenly over one subframe of all HS-PDSCH channelization codes. Therefore, the data stream is not assigned to a defined channel but to all coupled channels.

3.12.1 Enhanced HSDPA mode settings

Access:

1. Select "Baseband > 3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Downlink / Forward".
2. In the "Basestations" tab, select "Select Basestations > BS 1".
3. In the "Channel Table" tab, select e.g. "Channel Type > HS-PDS, QPSK 16QAM".
4. Select "Enh/HSDPA Settings > Config...".

5. Select "HSDPA-Mode > Subframe 1".



The available settings and indications in this dialog depend on the selected HSDPA mode and channel type.

HSDPA Mode
Selects the HSDPA mode.

"Continuous" The high-speed channel is generated continuously. This mode is used in test model 5 and 6.

"Subframe 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4" The high-speed channel is generated in packet mode.
The start of the channel is set by selecting the subframe in which the first packet is sent.
The distance between subsequent packets is set with parameter "Inter TTI Distance".

"H-Set" (Available for BS1 and HS-SCCH only.)
The high-speed channel is generated in packet mode. The first packet is sent in the HS-SCCH subframe 0.
The number of the coupled channel in the H-Set can be changed with the parameter "Number of HS-PDSCH Channel Codes".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MODE on page 353

Burst Mode
Activates/deactivates burst mode. The signal is bursted when on, otherwise dummy data are sent during transmission brakes.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:BMODe[:STATe] on page 336

Inter TTI Distance (H-Set)
(Available for "subframe x")

Selects the distance between two packets in HSDPA packet mode.

The distance is set in number of sub-frames (3 slots = 2 ms). An "Inter TTI Distance" of 1 means continuous generation.

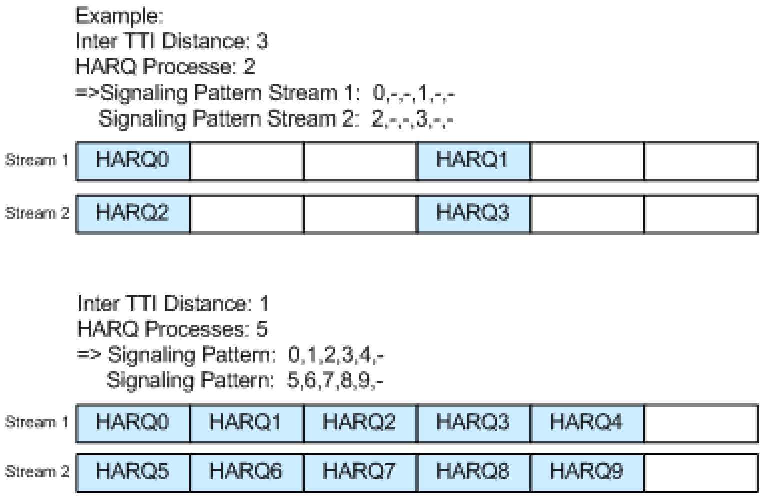


Figure 3-8: Example: Inter TTI Distance in HSDPA H-Set Mode

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:TTIDistance on page 353

Constellation Version Parameter b - BS
(Available for "HS-PDSCH 16QAM" and "64QAM" only)

Switches the order of the constellation points of the 16QAM or 64QAM mapping.

The rearrangement is done according to 3GPP TS25.212.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:CVPB on page 336

3.12.2 MIMO configuration

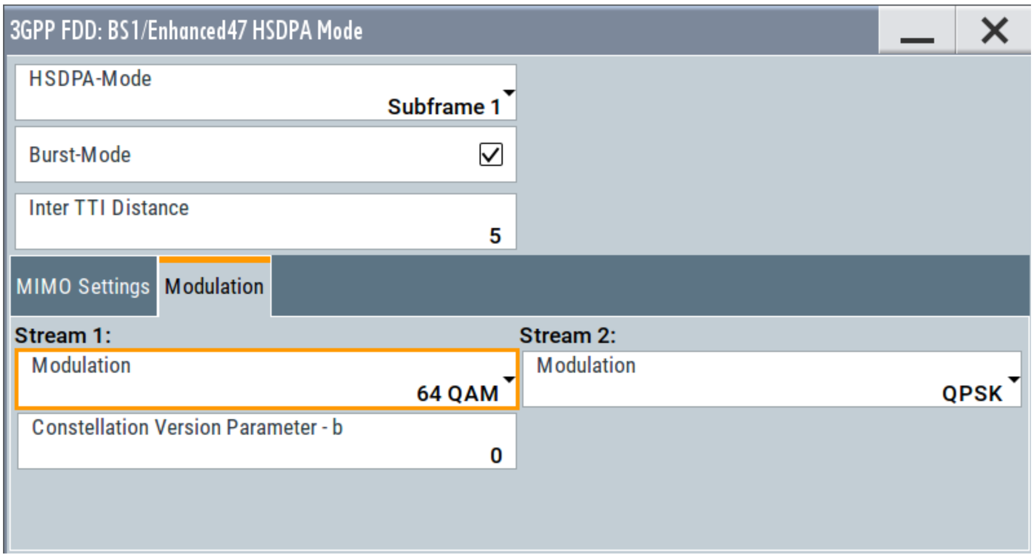
The parameters in this section are available for instruments equipped with option R&S SMM-K83, BS1 and Channel Type HS-PDSCH (MIMO) only (see "Diversity / MIMO" on page 71).

Access:

1. Select "Baseband > 3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Downlink / Forward".
2. In the "Base Stations" tab, select "Select Base Stations > BS 1".

3. In the "Common" tab, select "Diversity / MIMO > Antenna 1/2 of 2".
4. In the "Channel Table" tab, select "Channel Type > HS-PDS MIMO".
5. Select "Enh/HSDPA Settings > Config...".
6. Select "HSDPA-Mode > Subframe 1".

   The available settings and indications in this dialog depend on the selected HSDPA mode and channel type.



Precoding Weight Pattern (w2)
Sets the precoding weight parameter w2 for MIMO precoding.

The values of the weight parameters w1, w3 and w4 are calculated based on the value for w2 (see Chapter 2.3.14, "MIMO in HSPA+", on page 30.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MIMO:PWPattern on page 352

Stream 2 Active Pattern
Enables/disables a temporal deactivation of stream 2 per TTI in form of sending pattern.

The stream 2 sending pattern is a sequence of max 16 values of "1" (enables stream 2 for that TTI) and "-" (disabled stream 2 for that TTI).

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MIMO:STAPattern on page 352

Modulation Stream 1/2 (HS-PDSCH MIMO)
Sets the modulation for stream 1 and respectively stream 2 to QPSK, 16QAM or 64QAM.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MIMO:MODulation<di> on page 352

Constellation Version Parameter b Stream 1/2 - BS

Switches the order of the constellation points of the 16QAM or 64QAM mapping.

The rearrangement is done according to 3GPP TS25.212.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MIMO:CVPB<di> on page 351

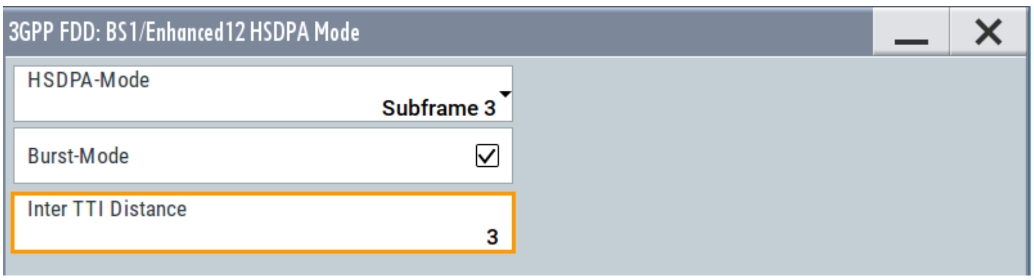
3.13 HSDPA H-Set mode settings - BS

The enhanced HSDPA H-Set mode settings are available for BS1, HS-SCCH and HSDPA Mode set to H-Set only.

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Downlink".
2. Select "3GPP FDD > Base Stations > Select Base Station > BS1".
3. In the "Base Station 1" dialog, select "Channel Table > Preset to HSDPA H-Set".
4. In the "Channel Table", select "Channel#12 HS-SCCH > Enhanced Settings > Config".

3.13.1 HSDPA H-Set general settings



Provided are the following settings:

HSDPA Mode

Selects the HSDPA mode.

"Continuous" The high-speed channel is generated continuously. This mode is used in test model 5 and 6.

"Subframe 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4"	The high-speed channel is generated in packet mode. The start of the channel is set by selecting the subframe in which the first packet is sent. The distance between subsequent packets is set with parameter "Inter TTI Distance".
"H-Set"	(Available for BS1 and HS-SCCH only.) The high-speed channel is generated in packet mode. The first packet is sent in the HS-SCCH subframe 0. The number of the coupled channel in the H-Set can be changed with the parameter "Number of HS-PDSCH Channel Codes".

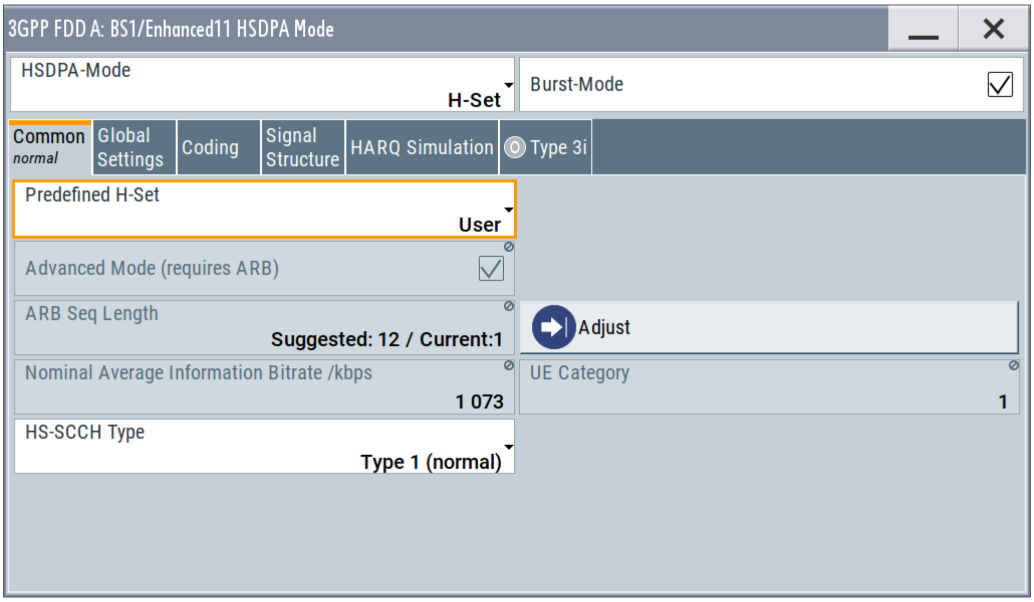
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MODE on page 353

Burst Mode
Activates/deactivates burst mode. The signal is bursted when on, otherwise dummy data are sent during transmission brakes.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:BMODe[:STATe] on page 336

3.13.2 H-Set configuration common settings

The parameters in this section are available for BS1 and HSDPA H-Set Mode only.



Predefined H-Set

Selects the H-Set and the modulation according to TS 25.101, annex A.7 .

Table 3-5: Following combinations are possible:

H-Set	Modulation
1, 2, 3, 6, 10	QPSK 16QAM
4, 5, 7, 12	QPSK
8	64QAM
9	16QAM (stream 1) QPSK (stream 2)
11	64QAM (stream 1) 16QAM (stream 2)
User	-

Note: Option: R&S SMM-K83 for H-Sets 7 to 9 and H-Set 11, where H-Set 9 and H-Set 11 are available only for enabled two-antenna system (see "Diversity / MIMO" on page 71).

Several parameters are automatically set, depending on the selection made for the parameter "H-Set". However, it is also possible to change these parameters. In this case, the value of the parameter "H-Set" is automatically set to User.

Note: Use the predefined settings to let the instrument generate a signal equal to the one generated by an instrument equipped with older firmware.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:PREDefined` on page 342

Advanced Mode (requires ARB)

Activates/deactivates the advanced mode in which the H-Set is generated by the ARB. The parameter can be configured only for H-Sets 1 - 5. For H-Sets 6 to 12 and User, it is always enabled.

For an H-Set calculated in arbitrary waveform mode, it is critical to set an appropriate "Current ARB Sequence Length". An appropriate sequence length is required for the generation of signals without unwanted artifacts when pre-calculated sequences are repeated cyclically. In particular, the HARQ cycles have to terminate completely before restarting the signal.

Assistance in setting an appropriate sequence length is provided by the parameter "Suggested ARB Sequence Length" and the "Adjust" button. When working in Advanced Mode, it is recommended to adjust the current ARB sequence length to the suggested one.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:AMODe` on page 336
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:SLENgth?` on page 346

ARB Seq Length

Displays the suggested and current ARB sequence length.

The "Suggested ARB Sequence Length" is the calculated minimum length that depends on several parameters: TTI distance, number of HARQ processes, HARQ cycles, HARQ mode, RV parameter sequence, HS-SCCH Type, precoding weight pattern and stream 2 active pattern.

"Adjust" sets the current sequence length.

When working in "Advanced Mode", it is recommended to adjust the current ARB sequence length to the suggested one.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SLENgth on page 301
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:SLENgth? on page 346

Adjust
Sets the current ARB sequence length to the suggested value.

When working in "Advanced Mode", it is recommended to adjust the current ARB sequence length to the suggested one.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:SLENgth:ADJust on page 346

Nominal Average Information Bit Rate
Indicates the average data rate on the transport layer. In case of MIMO, the parameter indicates the combined nominal average information bit rate.

The "Nominal Average Information Bit Rate" is calculated for the ideal case of infinite sequence and with regard of the stream 2 active pattern.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:NAIBitrate? on page 342

UE Category
Displays the UE category that is minimum required to receive the selected H-Set (see also Chapter 2.3.18, "UE capabilities", on page 40).

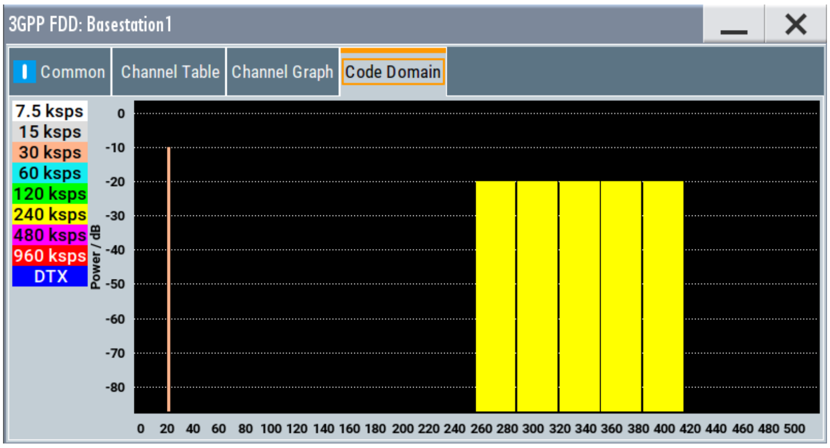
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:UECategory? on page 350

HS-SCCH Type
Sets the HS-SCCH type.

"Type 1 (normal)"	Normal operation mode.
"Type 2 (HS-SCCH less)"	Option: R&S SMM-K83 HS-SCCH less operation mode (see also Chapter 2.3.12, "HS-SCCH less operation", on page 27.

"Type 3 (MIMO)"

Option: R&S SMM-K83 and enabled two-antenna system.
HS-SCCH Type 3 mode is defined for MIMO operation (see also Chapter 2.3.14.2, "MIMO downlink control channel support", on page 32.
Enabling this operation mode, enables the parameters in section "MIMO Settings" and the stream 2 parameters in sections "HARQ Simulation, Signal Structure" and "Coding Configuration".
While working in HS-SCCH Type 3 mode and simulating Antenna 2 of one two-antenna system without transmit diversity, no control channel is sent. However, the HS-SCCH is displayed as an active in the channel table. To prove, that there is no control channel transmission, consult the "Code Domain Graph".



The HS-SCCH channel is displayed as DTX.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:TYPE` on page 350

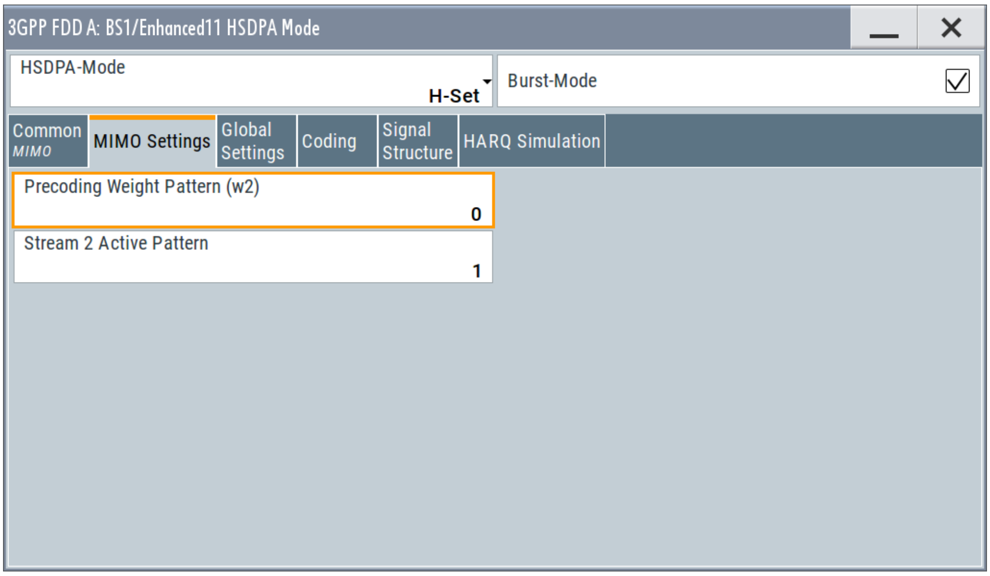
3.13.3 MIMO settings

Option: R&S SMM-K83, BS1, HSDPA H-Set Mode, and for HS-SCCH Type 3 (MIMO).

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Downlink".
2. Select "3GPP FDD > Base Stations > Select Base Station > BS1".
3. In the "Common" tab, select "Diversity/MIMO > Antenna 1 of 2".
4. In the "Base Station 1" dialog, select "Channel Table > Preset to HSDPA H-Set".
5. In the "Channel Table" tab, select "Channel#12 HS-SCCH > Enhanced Settings > Config...".

6. In the "BS1/Enhanced HSDPA Mode" dialog, select "Common > Predefined H-Set > H-Set 9/H-Set 11".
7. Select "MIMO Settings".



The dialog contains the parameters for configuring the MIMO settings in enhanced HSDPA mode.

Precoding Weight Pattern (w2)
Selects the sequence for the MIMO precoding weight parameter w2.

The values of the weight parameters w1, w3 and w4 are calculated based on the value for w2 (see Chapter 2.3.14, "MIMO in HSPA+", on page 30.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:PWPattern` on page 343

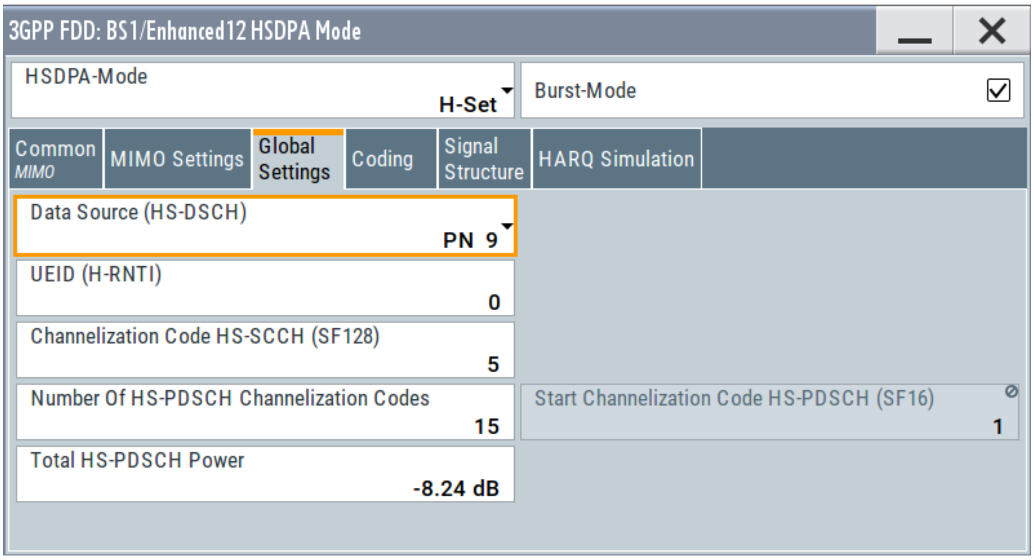
Stream 2 Active Pattern
Enables/disables a temporal deactivation of stream 2 per TTI in form of sending pattern.

The stream 2 sending pattern is a sequence of max 16 values of "1" (enables stream 2 for that TTI) and "-" (disabled stream 2 for that TTI).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:STAPattern` on page 347

3.13.4 Global settings

The parameters in this section are available for BS1 and HSDPA H-Set Mode only.



Data Source (HS-DSCH)

Selects the data source for the transport channel.

New data is retrieved from the data source each time an initial transmission is performed within one TTI. An initial transmission is performed in case of "HARQ Mode > Constant ACK" or by each new beginning of the "Redundancy Version Sequence".

The following standard data sources are available:

- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  - Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  - Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  - Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:

- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:DATA on page 339
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:DATA:PATTern on page 340
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:DATA:DSELect on page 339

UEID (H-RNTI)
Enters the UE identity which is the HS-DSCH Radio Network Identifier (H-RNTI) defined in 3GPP TS 25.331: "Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol Specification".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:UEID on page 351

Channelization Code HS-SCCH (SF128)
Sets the channelization code of the HS-SCCH.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:HSCCode on page 341

Number of HS-PDSCH Channelization Codes
Sets the number of physical HS-PDSCH data channels assigned to the HS-SCCH.

The maximum number of channels assigned to the H-Set depends on the "HS-SCCH Type" and the channel number of the first HS-PDSCH channel in the H-Set.

For HS-SCCH Type 2 (less operation), maximum of two channels can be assigned.

For HS-SCCH Type 1 (normal operation) and Type 3 (MIMO), the maximum number of assigned channels is 15.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:CLENgth on page 338

Start Channelization Code HS-PDSCH (SF16)
Sets the channelization code of the first HS-PDSCH channel in the H-Set.

The channelization codes of the rest of the HS-PDSCHs in the H-Set are set automatically.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:SCCode on page 346

Total HS-PDSCH Power
Sets the total HS-PDSCH power, i.e. sets the total power of all HS-DPSCH channels in the H-Set.

Note: In the 3GPP test specification, e.g. 3GPP TS34.121-1, the HS-PDSCH power is typically given as total power of all HS-PDSCH channels.

Use this parameter to set the HS-PDSCH power level directly as given in the 3GPP test specification.

There are two possibilities to set the power of an H-Set:

- Select "BS1 > Channel Table > HS-PDSCH Channel > Power" and set the power of the individual channels.
  The total power of all HS-PDSCH channels of the H-Set depends on the Number of HS-PDSCH Channelization Codes and is calculated as follows:
  $TotalPower_{All\ HS\text{-}PDSCHs} = Power_{HS\text{-}PDSCH\ Channel} + 10*Log_{10}(NumberOfHS\text{-}PDSCHChannelizationCodes)$
  The calculated total power is displayed with the parameter "Total HS-PDSCH Power"
- Set directly the total power of the H-Set, i.e set the parameter "Total HS-PDSCH Power"
  The individual power levels of the HS-PDSCHs are calculated automatically and displayed in the "BS1 > Channel Table > HS-PDSCH Channel > Power".

Example:

Select "BS1 > HSDPA H-Set".

The default H-Set with five channelization codes ("BS1 > Channel table > HSDPA Settings > Config > Enhanced HSDPA Mode > Number of HS-PDSCH Channelization Codes") is configured.

The default individual power levels of the HS-PDSCH channels are -20 dB. The "Total HS-PDSCH Power" is -13.01 dB.

Set the "Total HS-PDSCH Power" to -10 dB. The individual power levels of the HS-PDSCH channels are -16.99 dB.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:TPOWer` on page 348

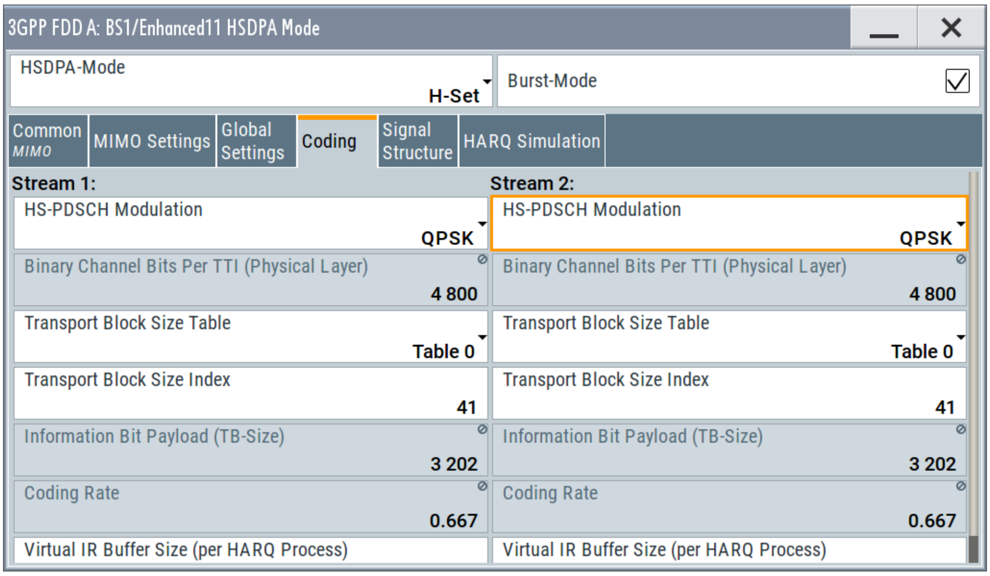
3.13.5 Coding configuration

Option: R&S SMM-K83 for stream 2 and "HS-SCCH Type 3"; other settings BS1 and "HSDPA H-Set Mode".

To access the dialog for the two streams case:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Downlink".
2. Select "3GPP FDD > Base Stations > Select Base Station > BS1".
3. In the "Base Station 1" dialog, select "Channel Table > Preset to HSDPA H-Set".
4. In the "Common" tab, select "Diversity/MIMO > Antenna 1 of 2".
5. In the "Channel Table" tab, select "Channel#12 HS-SCCH > Enhanced Settings > Config...".

6. In the "BS1/Enhanced HSDPA Mode" dialog, select "Common > HS-SCCH Type > Type 3 (MIMO)".
7. Select "Coding".



This dialog contains the parameters required to configure the streams for HSDPA H-Set mode.

HS-PDSCH Modulation Stream1/2
Sets the HS-PDSCH modulation for stream 1 and stream 2 to QPSK, 16QAM or 64QAM.

Note: Option: R&S SMM-K83 for 64QAM.

For HS-SCCH Type 2, the available modulation scheme is QPSK only.

For HS-SCCH Type 3 (MIMO), the modulation selected for stream 1 has to be the higher-order one, i.e. combination 16QAM/64QAM is not allowed.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:MODulation<di>` on page 342

UE Supports 64QAM
(Available for BS1, "HSDPA H-Set Mode", "HS-SCCH Type 1" and "16QAM" only)

Enables/disables UE support of 64QAM.

In case this parameter is disabled, i.e. the UE does not support 64QAM, the 7 bit is used for channelization information.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:S64Qam` on page 345

Binary Channel Bits per TTI (Physical Layer) Stream1/2
Displays the coded binary channel bits per TTI and per stream.

The value displayed is calculated upon the values and selections for the parameters "HS-PDSCH Modulation", "Symbol Rate" and "Number of HS-PDSCH Channel Codes".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:BCBTti<di>? on page 337

Transport Block Size Table Stream1/2
Selects Table 0 or Table 1 as described in 3GPP TS 25.321.

For "HS-PDSCH Modulation" set to 64QAM, only Table 1 is available.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:TBS:TABLe<di> on page 349

Transport Block Size Index Stream1/2
Selects the index k_i for the corresponding table and stream, as described in 3GPP TS 25.321.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:TBS:INDex<di> on page 348

Transport Block Size Reference Stream1/2
(Available for BS1, HSDPA H-Set Mode and HS-SCCH Type 2 only)

While working in less operation mode, this parameter is signaled instead of the parameter "Transport Block Size Index".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:TBS:REFerence on page 349

Information Bit Payload (TB-Size) Stream 1/2
Displays the payload of the information bit. This value determines the number of transport layer bits sent in each TTI before coding.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:BPAYload<di>? on page 338

Coding Rate Stream 1/2
Displays the resulting coding rate per stream.

The coding rate is calculated as a relation between the "Information Bit Payload" and "Binary Channel Bits per TTI".

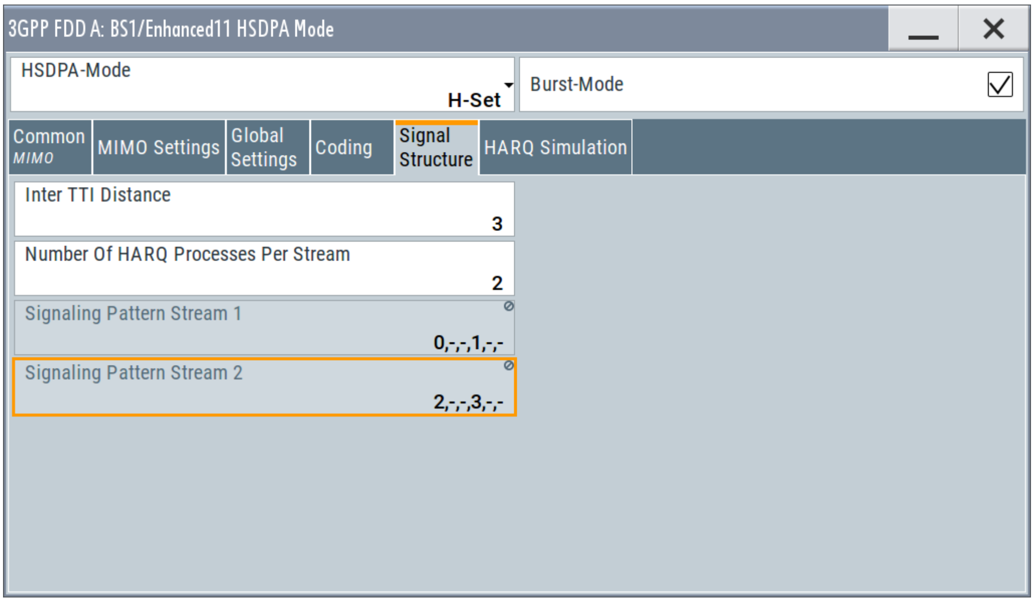
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:CRATe<di>? on page 339

Virtual IR Buffer Size (per HARQ Process) Stream1/2
Sets the size of the virtual IR buffer (number of SMLs per HARQ process) per stream.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:VIBSize<di> on page 351

3.13.6 Signal structure

Option: R&S SMM-K83 for stream 2 and "HS-SCCH Type 3"; other settings BS1 and "HSDPA H-Set Mode".



Inter TTI Distance (H-Set)
(Available for "subframe x")

Selects the distance between two packets in HSDPA packet mode.

The distance is set in number of sub-frames (3 slots = 2 ms). An "Inter TTI Distance" of 1 means continuous generation.

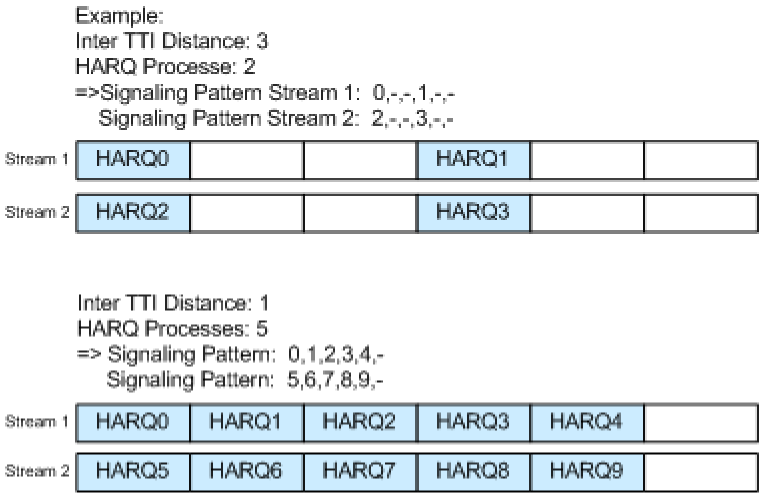


Figure 3-9: Example: Inter TTI Distance in HSDPA H-Set Mode

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:TTIDistance on page 353

Number of HARQ Processes per Stream

Sets the number of HARQ processes. This value determines the distribution of the payload in the subframes and depends on the Inter "TTI Distance" (see figure).

A minimum of six HARQ Processes are required to achieve continuous data transmission.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:HARQ:LENGth on page 340

Signaling Pattern Stream1/2

Displays the distribution of packets over time. The "Signaling Pattern" displays a HARQ-Process cycle and is a sequence of HARQ-IDs and "-". An HARQ-ID indicates a packet, a "-" indicates no packet (see figure). The signaling pattern is cyclically repeated.

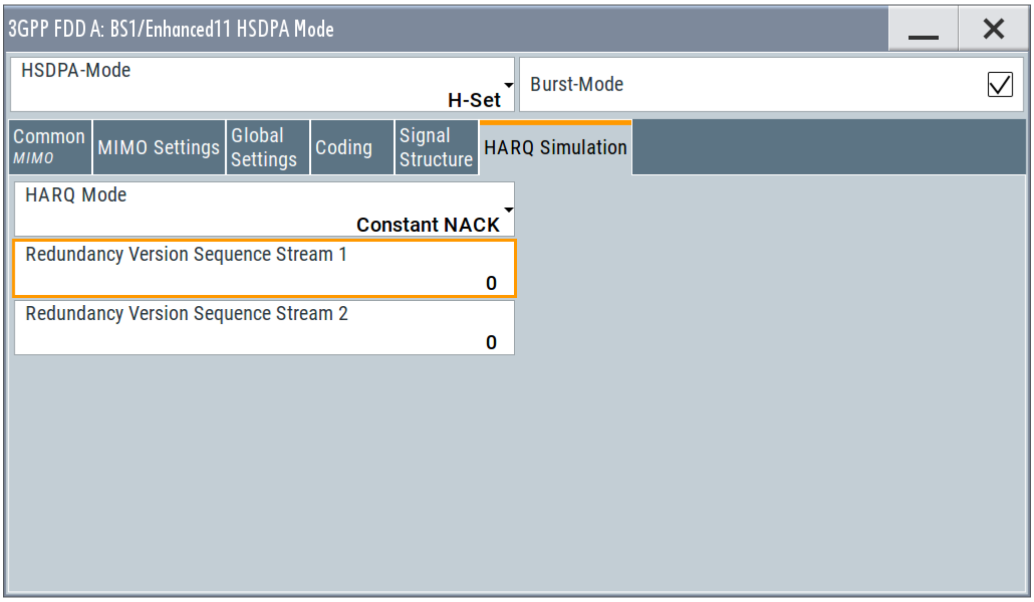
Long signaling patterns with regular repeating groups of HARQ-ID and "-" are not displayed completely. The signaling pattern is shortened and ". . ." is displayed but the scheduling is performed according to the selected "Inter TTI Distance". Long signaling patterns with irregularity in the HARQ-ID and "-" groups are displayed completely.

Depending on the selected "Burst Mode", a dummy TTI is sent within the no packet subframes.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:SPATtern<di>? on page 347

3.13.7 HARQ simulation

Option: R&S SMM-K83 for stream 2 and "HS-SCCH Type 3"; other settings BS1 and "HSDPA H-Set Mode".



Mode (HARQ Simulation)
Sets the HARQ simulation mode.

Note: To let the instrument generate a signal equal to the one generated by an instrument equipped with older firmware, set the "HARQ Mode" to "Constant ACK".

"Constant ACK"
New data is used for each new TTI. This mode is used to simulate maximum throughput transmission.

"Constant NACK"
(enabled in "Advanced Mode" only)
Enables NACK simulation, i.e. depending on the sequence selected with parameter "Redundancy Version Parameter Sequence" packets are retransmitted. This mode is used for testing with varying redundancy version.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:HARQ:MODE` on page 341

Redundancy Version Stream1/2
The parameter is enabled for "HARQ Simulation Mode > Constant ACK".

Enters the redundancy version per stream. This value determines the processing of the Forward Error Correction and constellation arrangement (16/64QAM modulation), see TS 25.212 4.6.2.

For HS-SCCH Type 2 (less operation), the redundancy version is always 0.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:RVParameter<di> on page 343

Redundancy Version Sequence Stream 1/2

The parameter is enabled for "HARQ Simulation Mode > Constant NACK".

Enters a sequence of redundancy version per stream. The value of the RV parameter determines the processing of the Forward Error Correction and constellation arrangement (16/64QAM modulation), see TS 25.212 4.6.2.

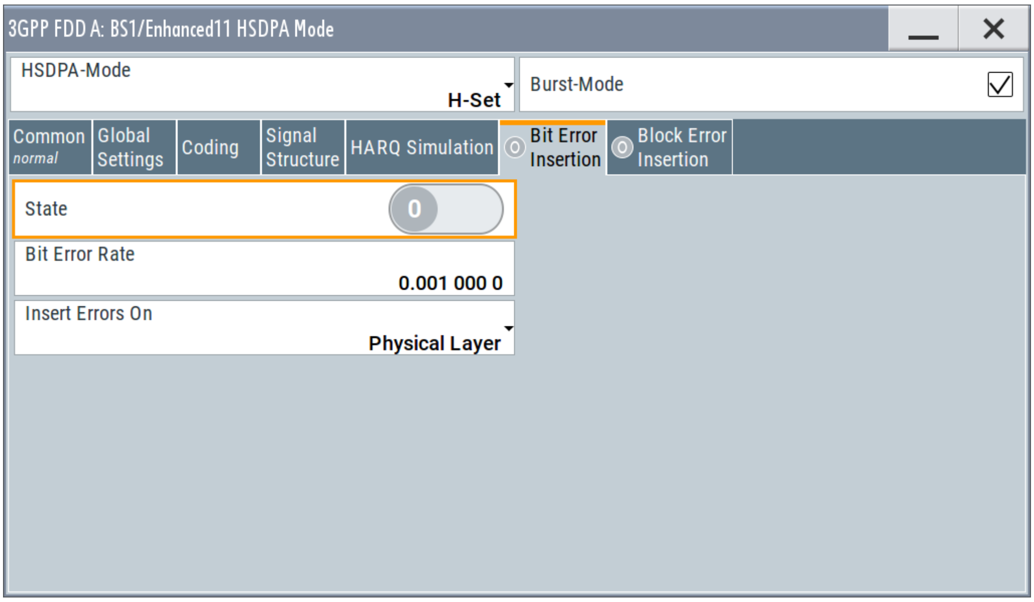
The sequence has a length of maximum 30 values. The sequence length determines the maximum number of retransmissions. New data is retrieved from the data source after reaching the end of the sequence.

For HS-SCCH Type 2 (less operation), the redundancy version sequence is always "0, 3, 4".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:RVPSequence<di> on page 344

3.13.8 Error insertion

The parameters in this section are available for BS1, HSDPA H-Set Mode and disabled Advanced Mode only.



In the "Bit/Block Error Insertion" sections, errors can be inserted into the data source and into the CRC checksum. This can be used for example to test the bit and block error rate testers.

Bit Error State (HSDPA H-Set)
Activates or deactivates bit error generation.

Bit errors are inserted into the data stream of the coupled HS-PDSCHs. It is possible to select the layer in which the errors are inserted (physical or transport layer).

When the data source is read out, bits are deliberately inverted at random points in the data bitstream at the specified error rate so that an invalid signal is simulated.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation[:ENHanced]:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:DERRor:BIT:STATe` on page 387

Bit Error Rate (HSDPA H-Set)
Sets the bit error rate.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation[:ENHanced]:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:DERRor:BIT:RATE` on page 387

Insert Errors On (HSDPA H-Set)
Selects the layer at which bit errors are inserted.

"Transport layer"
Bit errors are inserted in the transport layer.

"Physical layer"
Bit errors are inserted in the physical layer.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation[:ENHanced]:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:DERRor:BIT:LAYer` on page 387

Block Error State (HSDPA H-Set)
Activates or deactivates block error generation.

The CRC checksum is determined and then the last bit is inverted at the specified error probability in order to simulate an invalid signal.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation[:ENHanced]:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:DERRor:BLOCk:STATe` on page 388

Block Error Rate (HSDPA H-Set)
Sets the block error rate.

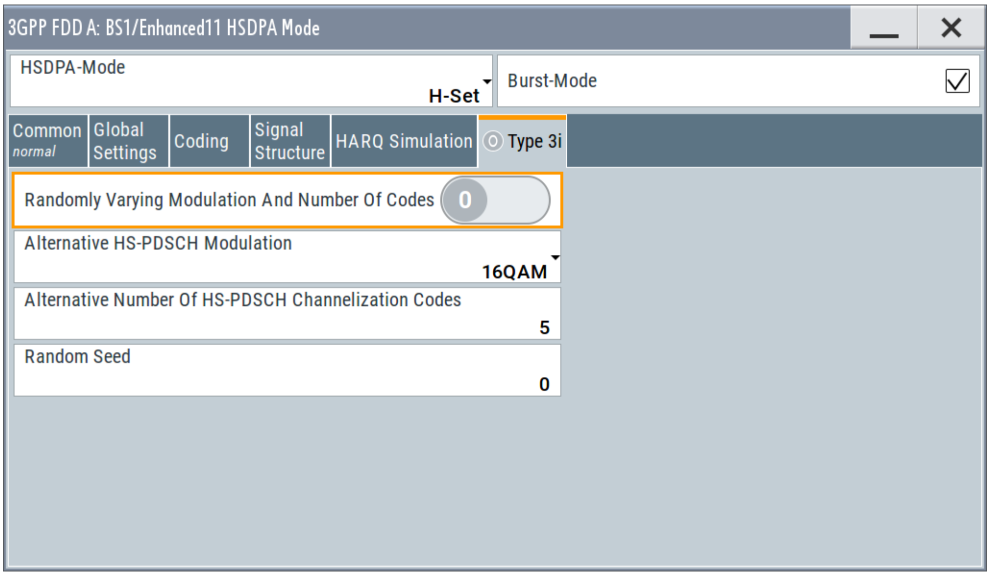
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation[:ENHanced]:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:DERRor:BLOCk:RATE` on page 388

3.13.9 Randomly varying modulation and number of codes (Type 3i) settings

Option: R&S SMM-K83, HS-SCCH Type 1 and enabled Advanced Mode.

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Downlink".
2. Select "3GPP FDD > Base Stations > Select Base Station > BS1".
3. In the "Base Station 1" dialog, select "Channel Table > Preset to HSDPA H-Set".
4. In the "Channel Table" tab, select "Channel#12 HS-SCCH > Enhanced Settings > Config...".
5. In the "BS1/Enhanced HSDPA Mode" dialog, select "Common".
6. Select "Advanced Mode > On".
7. Select "HS-SCCH Type > Type 1 (normal)"
8. Select the "Type 3i" tab.



This section comprises the settings necessary to configure the signal of both interferer according to the 3i enhanced performance requirements tests, described in 3GPP TS34.12.-1, chapters 9.2.1L and 9.2.1LA.

The used modulation and number of HS-PDSCH codes in an H-Set is randomly selected every HSDPA TTI among four options with equal probability (see Table 3-6).

Table 3-6: Used modulation and number of HS-PDSCH codes

Option	Modulation	Number of HS-PDSCH codes
1	HS-PDSCH Modulation	Alternative Number of HS-PDSCH Channelization Codes
2	"Alternative HS-PDSCH Modulation" on page 110	Alternative Number of HS-PDSCH Channelization Codes
3	HS-PDSCH Modulation	Number of HS-PDSCH Channelization Codes
4	"Alternative HS-PDSCH Modulation" on page 110	Number of HS-PDSCH Channelization Codes

Although the number of active HS-PDSCH channels varies over time, the overall power of the HS-PDSCH channels in the H-Set stays constant. This is because the power of the individual HS-PDSCH channels is raised when the number is reduced.

The channel powers displayed in the "BS > Channel Table" are the channel powers during the TTIs in which the Number of HS-PDSCH Channelization Codes is applied.

The ARB sequence length suggestion does not consider the statistical process of the selection among the four options. It can be necessary that you further increase the ARB sequence length to achieve the desired statistical properties.

See ARB Seq Length.

To generate a signal without unwanted artifacts, select "3GPP FDD > Filter/ Clipping/ARB Settings" and set the parameter Sequence Length ARB to a multiple of the suggested length.

The configured transport block size table and transport block size index are used in all TTIs, no matter which of the four options is used. The payload size can vary over time and can deviate from the value displayed with the parameter Information Bit Payload (TB-Size) Stream 1/2.

Randomly Varying Modulation And Number Of Codes
Enables/disables the random variation of the modulation and codes.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:RVSTate` on page 344

Alternative HS-PDSCH Modulation
Sets the alternative modulation (see Table 3-6).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:ALTModulation` on page 337

Alternative Number of HS-PDSCH Channelization Codes
Sets the alternative number of HS-PDSCH channelization codes (see Table 3-6).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:ACLength` on page 337

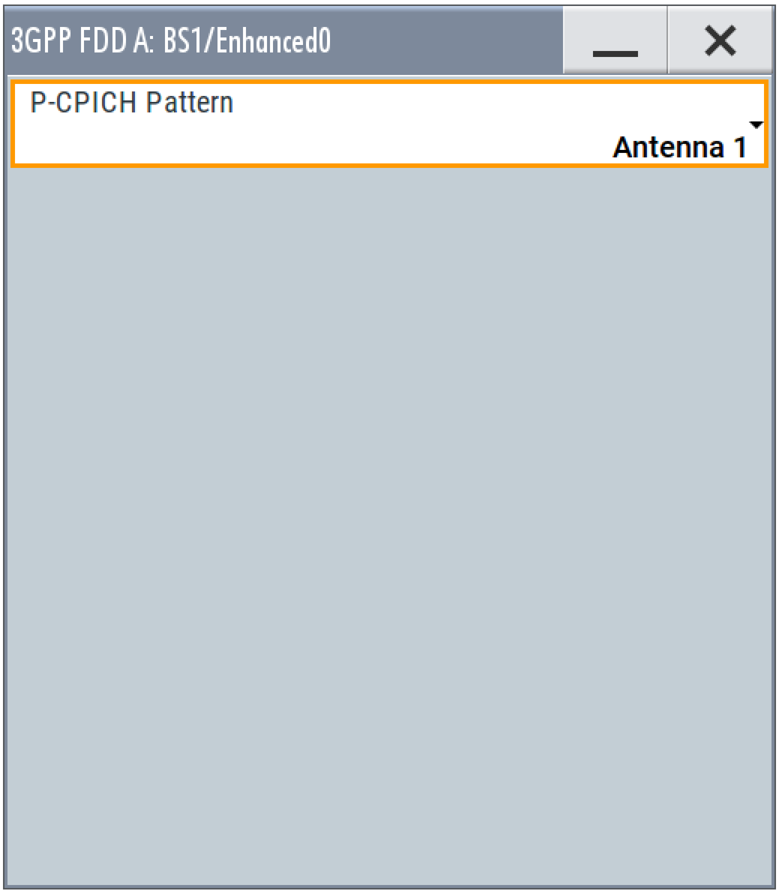
Random Seed
Sets the seed for the random process deciding between the four options (see Table 3-6).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:SEED` on page 345

3.14 Enhanced settings for P-CPICH - BS1

Access:

► Select "3GPP FDD > BS > Channel Table > P-CPICH > Enhanced Settings > Config".



P-CPICH Pattern

Sets the P-CPICH pattern (channel 0).

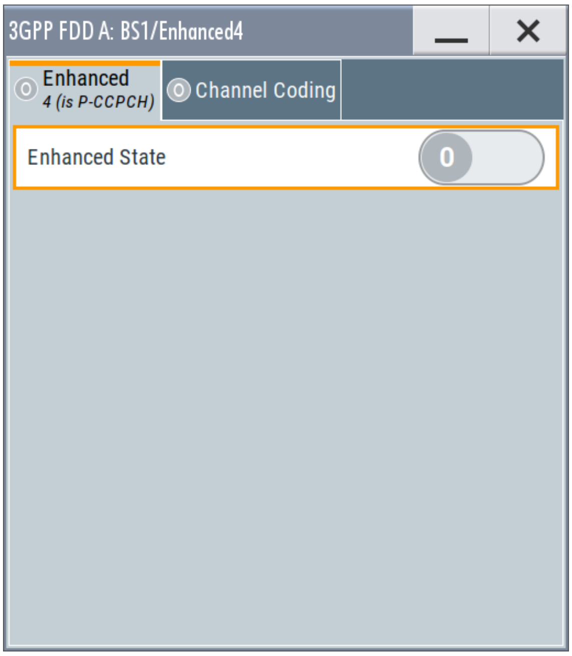
Remote command:

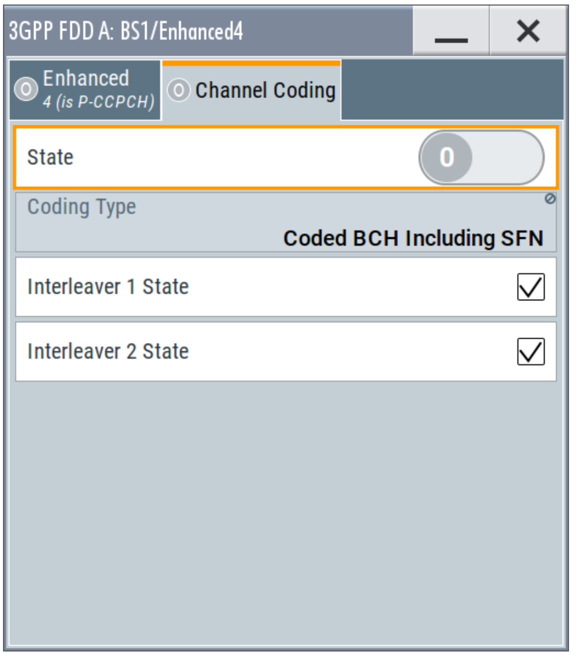
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:ENHanced:PCPich:PATTern`
on page 369

3.15 Enhanced settings for P-CCPCH - BS1

Access:

► Select "3GPP FDD > BS1 > Channel Table > P-CCPCH > Enhanced Settings > Config".





The dialog comprises the settings for configuring the enhanced state of this displayed channel and the channel coding settings. Interleaver states 1 and 2 can be activated separately.
The settings for the enhanced P-CCPCH channel and the enhanced DPCH channels are different (see Chapter 3.16, "Enhanced settings for DPCHs - BS1", on page 114.

3.15.1 Channel number and state

Channel Number (Enhanced P-CCPCH)
Displays the channel number and the channel type.

Remote command:
n.a.

State (Enhanced P-CCPCH)
Switches the P-CCPCH (Primary Common Control Phys. Channel) to the enhanced state. The channel signal is generated in real time.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:PCCPch:STATe on page 369

3.15.2 Channel coding - enhanced P-CCPCH BS1

The "Channel Coding" section is where the channel coding settings are made.

The channel-coded P-CCPCH (Broadcast Channel BCH) with System Frame Number is generated according to the following principle.

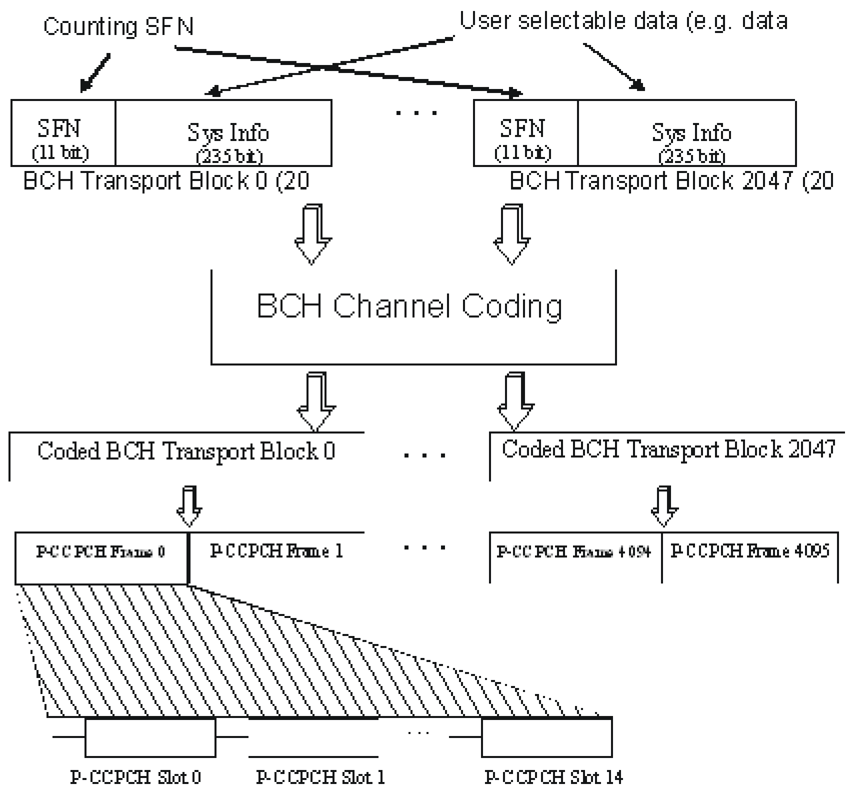


Figure 3-10: Generation of a channel coded P-CCPCH/BCH

The data blocks of the BCH at transport-channel level comprise data determined for 20 ms of the PCCPCH (i.e. 2 frames) after channel coding. The first field of such a data block is an 11bit long field for the system frame number (SFN). The SFN is automatically incremented by 1 (as stipulated in the standard) from transport block to transport block. This is equivalent to a step width of 2 frames due to the transport time interval length of 20 ms. After 2048 transport blocks (equivalent to 4096 frames), the SFN is reset and starts again at 0 (SFN restart). An output trigger indicating the SFN restart can be generated.

The SFN format is defined in the standard; it is MSB-first coded.

The remaining system information (a 235-bit long field per block) is filled from the data source selected for the P-CCPCH.

A data list can be used to transmit further specific system information in addition to the SFN. If only the SFN is required, "ALL 0" is recommended as data source for P-CCPCH.

The BCH transport blocks are then channel-coded. A coded transport block comprises the data sequence for two P-CCPCH frames.

Channel Coding State
Activates or deactivates channel coding.

The coding scheme is displayed in the field below.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:PCCPch:CCODing:STATe` on page 381

Channel Coding Type
Displays the coding scheme.

The coding scheme of P-CCPCH (BCH) is specified in the standard. The channel is generated automatically with the counting system frame number (SFN). The system information after the SFN field is completed from the selected data source.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:PCCPch:CCODing:TYPE?` on page 381

Interleaver
Activates or deactivates channel coding interleaver states 1 and 2.

Note: The interleaver states do not cause the symbol rate to change

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:PCCPch:CCODing:INTerleaver<di>` on page 380

3.16 Enhanced settings for DPCHs - BS1

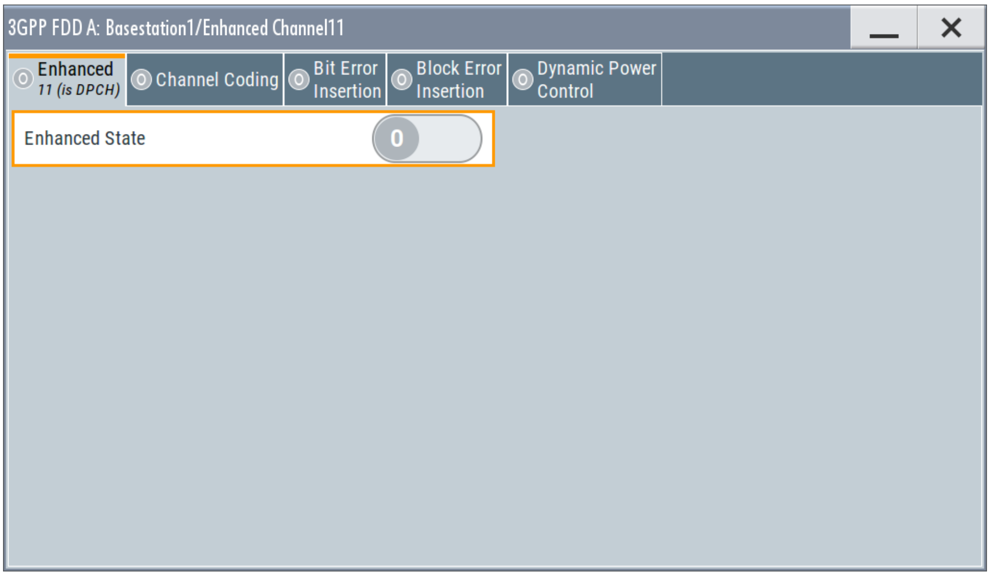
The settings for the enhanced P-CCPCH channel (see Chapter 3.15, "Enhanced settings for P-CCPCH - BS1", on page 112) and the enhanced DPCH channels are different. This section describes the settings for the enhanced DPCH channels (channels#11 to 13). The channels can be configured independently.

Use the HSDPA settings - BS dialog to configure the high-speed channels.

3.16.1 Channel number and state

Access:

► Select "3GPP FDD > BS1 > Channel Table > Channel#11 to 13 > DPCH > Enhanced/HSDPA Settings > Config... > Enhanced".



In this tab, you can activate the currently selected channel.

Enhanced State

Switches the DPCH channel to the enhanced state.

In the enhanced state, the modulation signal of the selected channel is generated in real time. It is possible to activate channel coding and simulate bit and block errors or use dynamic power control. Data lists, for example with user data for the transport layer, can be used as the data source.

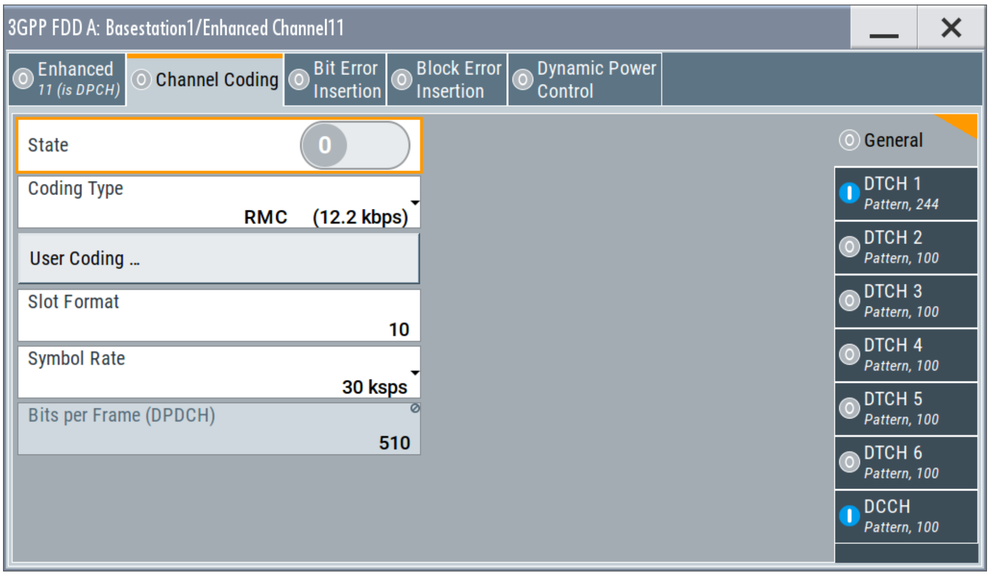
Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:STATe` on page 369

3.16.2 Channel coding

Access:

► Select "3GPP FDD > BS1 > Channel Table > Channel#11 to 13 > DPCH > Enhanced/HSDPA Settings > Config... > Channel Coding".



The "Channel Coding > General" tab comprises the settings for enabling and configuring the channel coding. The provided settings are divided into general settings and several subtabs, one per transport channel.
To access the channel coding settings of a transport channel, select the corresponding side tab, for example "DTCH1". Refer to Chapter 3.16.3, "Transport channel - enhanced DPCHs BS1", on page 119 for description of the provided settings.

According to 3GPP TS 25.101, a downlink reference measurement channel is generated when the transport channels DTCH and DCCH are mapped to a DPCH with a different data rate after channel coding and multiplexing. The figure below is taken from the standard (TS 25.101). It illustrates the generation of a 12.2 kbps reference measurement channel from the DTCH and DCCH transport channels (see standard for figures and tables of other reference measurement channels).

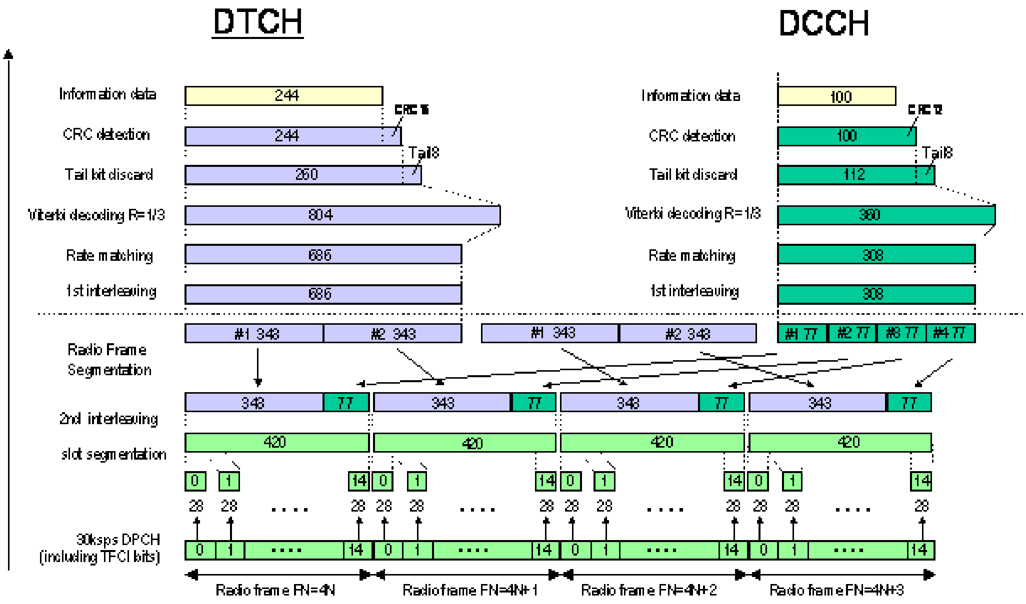


Figure 3-11: Channel coding of the 12.2 kbps reference measurement channel (downlink)

The Table 3-7 shows a summary of the transport channel parameters of the 12.2 kpbs reference measurement channel

Table 3-7: Transport channel parameters (12.2 kpbs reference measurement channel)

Parameter	DCCH	DTCH
Data Source	All 0	All 0
Transport Block Size	100	244
Transmission Time Interval	40 ms	20 ms
Type of Error Protection	Convolution Coding	Convolution Coding
Coding Rate	1/3	1/3
Rate Matching attribute	256	256
Size of CRC	12	16
Interleaver 1/2	On	On

Channel Coding State

Activates or deactivates channel coding.

Channel-coded measurement channels - so-called "reference measurement channels" - are required for many test procedures specified by the standard.

When channel coding is activated, the slot format, the symbol rate, the pilot length and the TFCI state are predetermined. The corresponding parameters in the channel table are disabled.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:STATe` on page 372

Channel Coding Type
Selects channel coding.

The 3GPP specification defines 4 reference measurement channel coding types, which differ in the input data bit rate bit to be processed (12.2, 64, 144 and 384 ksps). The additional AMR CODER coding scheme generates the coding of a voice channel.

The BTFD coding types with different data rates are also defined in the 3GPP specification (TS 34.121). They are used for the receiver quality test Blind Transport Format Detection. DTX (discontinuous transmission) bits are included in the data stream between rate matching and interleaving 1.

User coding can be defined as required in the detailed coding settings menu section revealed with button "Show Details". They can be stored and loaded in the "User Coding" submenu. Selection User is indicated as soon as a coding parameter is modified after selecting a predefined coding type.

The input data bits are taken for channel coding from the data source specified in the "Transport Channel" dialog section. The bits are available with a higher rate at the channel coding output. The allocations between the measurement input data bit rate and the output symbol rate are fixed, that is to say, the symbol rate is adjusted automatically.

The following are available for selection:

"RMC 12.2 kbps"	12.2 kbps measurement channel
"RMC 64 kbps"	64 kbps measurement channel
"RMC 144 kbps"	144 kbps measurement channel
"RMC 384 kbps"	384 kbps measurement channel
"AMR 12.2 kbps"	Channel coding for the AMR coder
"BTFD Rate 1 12.2ksps"	Blind Transport Format Detection Rate 1 (12.2 kbps)
"BTFD Rate 2 7.95ksps"	Blind Transport Format Detection Rate 2 (7.95 kbps)
"BTFD Rate 3 1.95ksps"	Blind Transport Format Detection Rate 3 (1.95 kbps)

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:TYPE` on page 373

User Coding
Accesses the standard "File Select" function of the instrument. The provided navigation possibilities in the dialog are self-explanatory.

See also, chapter "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A User Manual.

Files with user coding are files with the predefined file extension `*.3g_ccod_dl`. The filename and the directory they are stored in are user-definable; the file extension is assigned automatically.

The complete channel coding settings are saved and recalled.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel[<ch0>]:DPCH:CCODing:USER:CATalog? on page 374
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:USER:STORe on page 375
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:USER:LOAD on page 374

Slot Format (DPDCH)
Enters the slot format. The slot format (and thus the symbol rate, the pilot length and the TFCI state) depends on the coding type selected.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:SFORmat on page 371

Symbol Rate (DPDCH)
Displays the symbol rate.

The symbol rate is determined by the slot format set.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:SRATe? on page 372

Bits per Frame (DPDCH)
Displays the data bits in the DPDCH component of the DPCH frame at physical level. The value depends on the slot format.

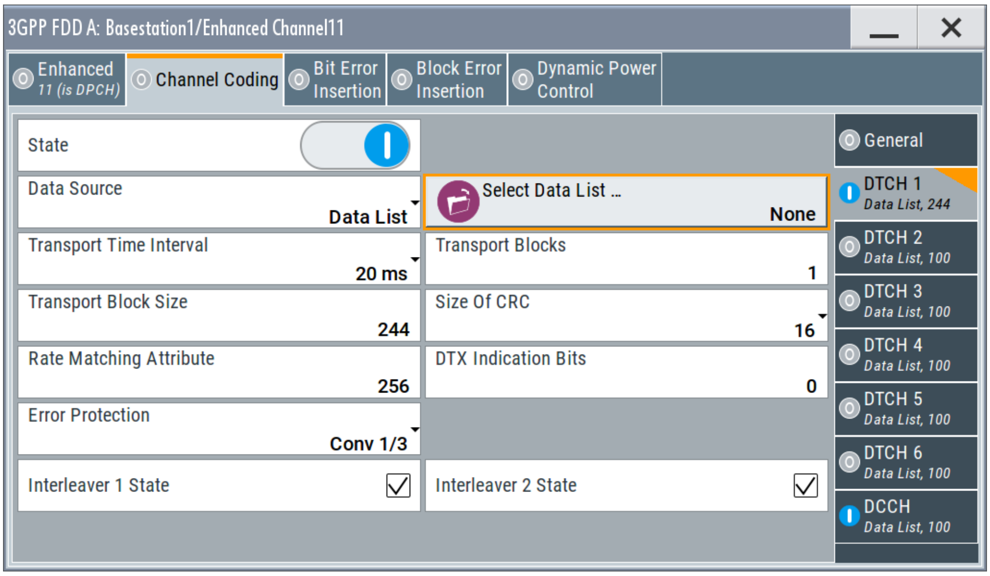
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:BPFRame? on page 371

3.16.3 Transport channel - enhanced DPCHs BS1

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > BS1 > Channel Table > Channel#11 to 13 > DPCH > Enhanced/HSDPA Settings > Config... > Channel Coding".

2. To access the channel coding settings of a transport channel, select the corresponding side tab, for example "DTCH1".



The dialog provides access to the settings of up to seven transport channels (TCHs), the DTCHs (DTCH1 to 6) and the DCCH.

Transport Channel State

Activates or deactivates the transport channel.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:STATe` on page 379

In case of remote control, DCCH corresponds to `:TCHannel0`, DTCH1 to `:TCHannel1`, etc.

Data Source

Selects the data source for the transport channel.

The following standard data sources are available:

- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.

– Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:

- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:DATA on page 376
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:DATA:PATTern on page 377
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:DATA:DSELect on page 377

Transport Time Interval
Sets the number of frames into which a TCH is divided. This setting also defines the interleaver depth.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:TTINterval on page 380

Transport Block
Sets the number of transport blocks for the TCH.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:TBCount on page 379

Transport Block Size
Sets the size of the transport block at the channel coding input.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:TBSize on page 380

Size of CRC
Defines the type (length) of the CRC. Checksum determination can also be deactivated (setting "None").

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:CRCSize on page 376

Rate Matching Attribute
Sets data rate matching.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:RMATtribute on page 379

DTX Indication Bits
Sets the number of DTX (discontinuous transmission) bits. These bits are entered in the data stream between rate matching and interleaver 1. Channel coding of BTFD reference measurement channels Rate 2 and Rate 3 includes DTX267 and DTX644, respectively (see 3GPP TS 34.121).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:DTX` on page 378

Error Protection
Selects error protection.

"None"	No error protection
"Turbo 1/3"	Turbo coder of rate 1/3 in accordance with the 3GPP specifications.
"Conv 1/2 | 1/3"	Convolution coder of rate 1/2 or 1/3 with generator polynomials defined by 3GPP.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:EPRotection` on page 378

Interleaver 1 State
Activates or deactivates channel coding interleaver state 1 of the transport channel. Interleaver state 1 can be set independently in each TCH. Activation does not change the symbol rate.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:INTerleaver` on page 378

Interleaver 2 State
Activates or deactivates channel coding interleaver state 2 of all the transport channels. Interleaver state 2 can only be set for all the TCHs together. Activation does not change the symbol rate.

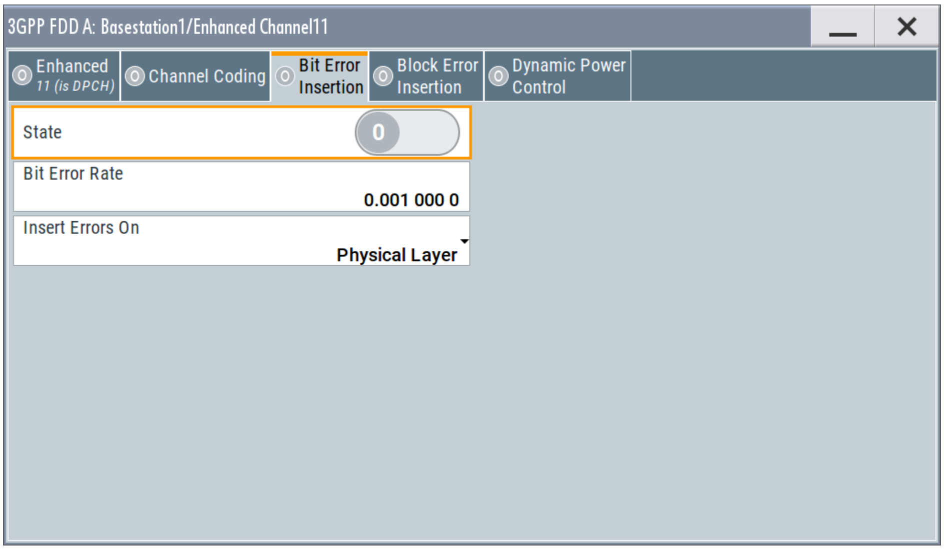
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:INTerleaver2` on page 375

3.16.4 Error insertion - enhanced DPCHs BS1

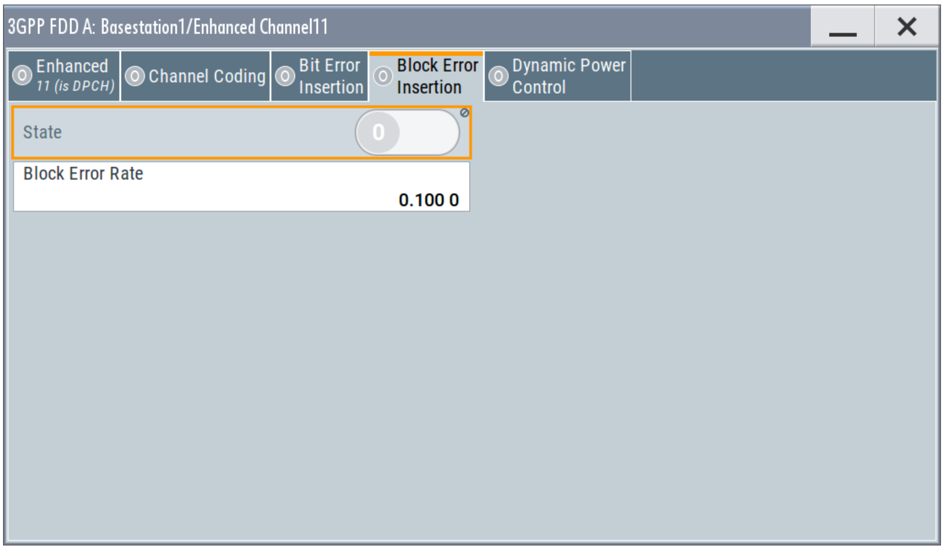
Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > BS1 > Channel Table > Channel#11 to 13 > Enhanced/HSDPA Settings > Config...".
2. In the "Base Station /Enhanced Channel" dialog, select one of the following:

a) Select "Bit Error Insertion".



b) Select "Block Error Insertion".



The dialogs provide the parameters for inserting errors into the data source and into the CRC checksum, for example, to check the bit and block error rate testers.

Bit Error State (Enhanced DPCHs)

Activates or deactivates bit error generation.

Bit errors are inserted into the data fields of the enhanced channels. When channel coding is active, it is possible to select the layer in which the errors are inserted (physical or transport layer).

When the data source is read out, individual bits are deliberately inverted at random points in the data bitstream at the specified error rate so that invalid signal is simulated.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DERRor:BIT:STATe` on page 385

Bit Error Rate

Sets the bit error rate.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DERRor:BIT:RATE on page 385

Insert Errors On

Selects the layer in the coding process at which bit errors are inserted.

"Transport layer"	Bit errors are inserted in the transport layer. This selection is only available when channel coding is active.
"Physical layer"	Bit errors are inserted in the physical layer.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DERRor:BIT:LAYer on page 385

Block Error State

Activates or deactivates block error generation.

The CRC checksum is determined and then the last bit is inverted at the specified error probability in order to simulate an invalid signal.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DERRor:BLOCk:STATe on page 386

Block Error Rate

Sets block error rate.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DERRor:BLOCk:RATE on page 386

3.16.5 Dynamic power control - enhanced DPCHs BS1

The "Dynamic Power Control" section comprises the settings necessary to configure the power of the selected enhanced channel. Power can be increased or decreased within the predefined dynamic range ("Up Range + Down Range") and with the predefined step size ("Power Step") depending on a control signal.

The control signal can be provided:

- Internally (TPC pattern)
- Manually

See Mode.

The "Dynamic Power Control" is suitable for testing of closed (inner) loop Power Control in two test constellations:

- To test whether the DUT (receiver) correctly performs the SIR (signal to interference ratio) measurement and inserts the corresponding bits into the TPC field of its transmitting signal.
  The TPC control information is provided by an external "Dynamic Power Control" signal.
- To test whether the DUT (transmitter) responds with the correct output power to received TPC bits.
  To perform this test, use a data list adapted to the test condition as TPC data source. The TPC pattern is defined in the channel table.

The power change of the channels is performed by a switchover of a mapping table, controlled by the "Dynamic Power Control" signal. This signal is queried at the beginning of the pilot field. The limited number of mappings restricts the maximum dynamic range to 30 dB and the step width to min. 0.5 dB. The output power of each channel is thus limited to the dynamic range around the channel-specific start power.

Obtaining optimum signal quality

Do not set the "Power Up Range" higher than necessary because the mapping of the I/Q level in this range must be maintained as a level margin.

Example: Principle of the downlink dynamic power control

"Power Up Range = Power Down Range"

Channel#11/13, "Direction > Up"

Channel#12, "Direction > Down"

External control signal is provided

The Figure 3-12 illustrates the adjustment in the channel power of these three enhanced channels.

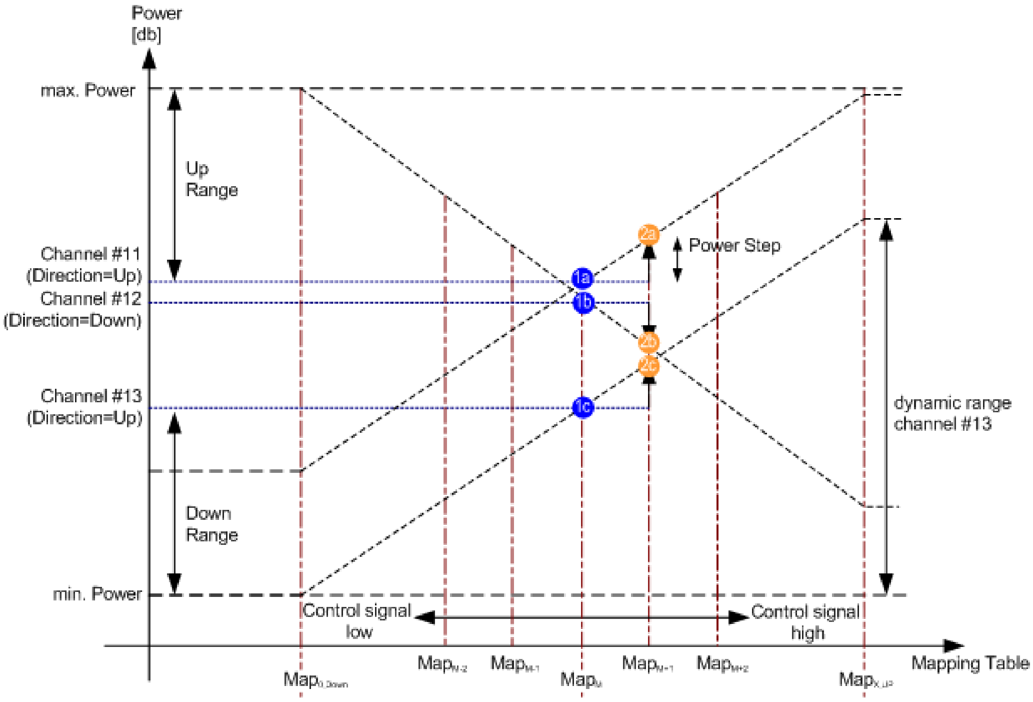


Figure 3-12: Dynamic Power Control (downlink)

1a, 1b, 1c = Start power of the corresponding channel#11 to 13
2a, 2b, 2c = Resulting channel power of channel#11 to 13 at high level of the control signal at the beginning of the pilot field.

The available mappings are shown on the X-axis with Map_M being the starting point. In this point, all channels have the start power as selected in the channel table.

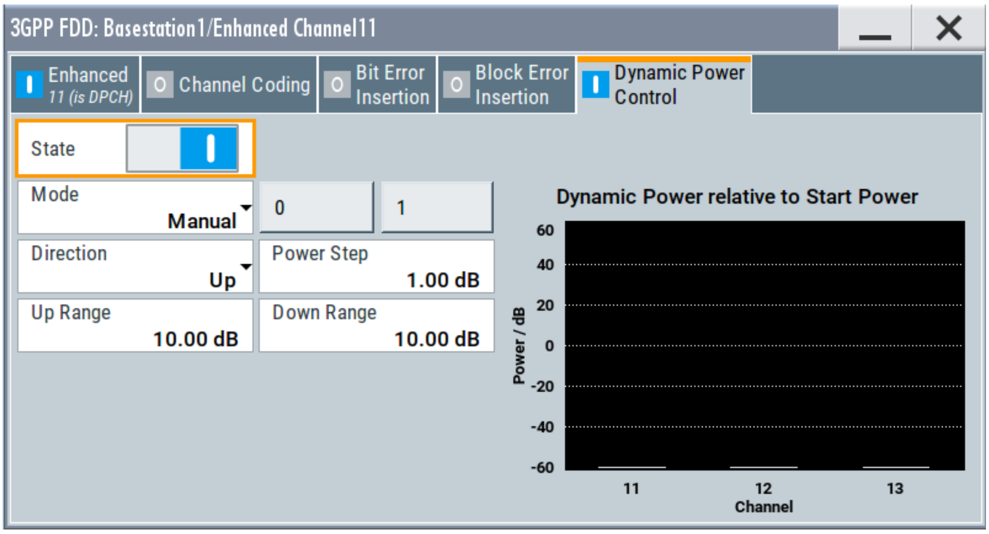
At the beginning of the pilot field, the provided control signal is queried in each time-slot. Receiving of a logical "1" results in a switchover to the right mapping Map_{M+1}. This means an increase of the output power by "Power Step" for all channels with "Power Control Mode Up". In this example, the power of channel 12 is decreased by the same value (see Figure 3-12).

Receiving of a logical "0" results in a switchover to the left mapping Map_{M-1}. This means a reduction of the output power by "Power Step" for all channels with "Power Control Mode Down". The power of channel 12 is increased by the same value.

How to access the settings

Access:

► Select "3GPP FDD > Channel Table > DPCH > Enhanced Settings > Dynamic Power Control".



Dynamic Power Control State

Activates or deactivates the "Dynamic Power Control" for the selected enhanced channel.

With activated Dynamic Power Control, the power of the enhanced channel can be increased or decreased within the predefined dynamic range ("Up Range" + "Down Range"). The power is varied with the predefined step size ("Power Step").

The "Direction" settings determine if the channel power is increased or decreased by a high level of the control signal.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:STATe` on page 383

Mode

Selects the control signal for Dynamic Power Control.

"TPC" The TPC pattern is used for Dynamic Power Control. This selection corresponds to selection mis-use TPC for not enhanced DPCHs.

"Manual" The control signal is manually produced by selecting one of the buttons 0 or 1. Button 1 corresponds to a positive control signal, button 0 to a negative control signal.
The channel power is increased or decreased depending on the "Direction" setting by the selected power step.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:MODE` on page 382
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:STEP:MANual` on page 383

Direction

Determines whether the channel power is increased or decreased by a high level of the control signal (see Figure 3-12).

"Up" A high level of the control signal leads to an increase of channel power.

"Down" A high level of the control signal leads to a decrease of channel power.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:DIRection on page 382

Power Step

Sets step width by which the channel power of the selected enhanced channel in the timeslot grid is increased or decreased. The variation applies to the set dynamic range ("Up Range + Down Range") and if "Dynamic Power Control" is enabled.

The start power of the channel is set in the "Power" column of the channel table.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:STEP[:EXTernal] on page 384

Up Range / Down Range

Sets dynamic range by which – with "Dynamic Power Control" switched on – the channel powers of the enhanced channels can be increased. The resulting "Dynamic Power Control" dynamic range ("Up Range" + "Down Range") depends on the selected "Power Step" and is as follow:

- For "Power Step" < 1 dB, the dynamic range ("Up Range" + "Down Range") <= 30 dB
- For "Power Step" => 1 dB, the dynamic range ("Up Range" + "Down Range") <= 60 dB

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:RANGe:UP on page 383
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:RANGe:DOWN on page 383

Power Control Graph

Indicates the deviation of the channel power (delta POW) from the set power start value of the corresponding enhanced channels.

The graph is automatically displayed with "Dynamic Power Control" switched on.

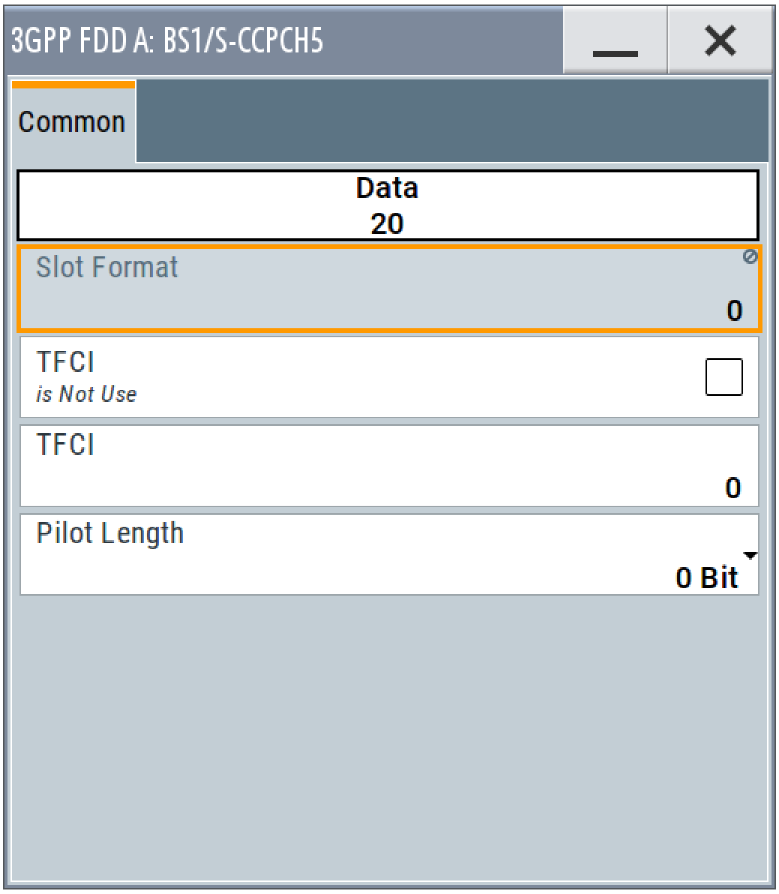
Note: A realtime update of the display in the timeslot (= 0.667 ms) is not possible and is performed in a coarser time interval. The power control graph does not display fast channel power changes. The settled state of the control loop is however easy to recognize.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl[:POWer]? on page 384

3.17 S-CCPCH settings - BS channel table

Access:

► Select "3GPP FDD > BS > Channel Table > Channel type > S-CCPCH > DPCCH Settings > Config...".



The selected slot format determines the provided settings. Whenever the "TFCI State" and [Pilot Length] settings are changed, the slot format is adjusted accordingly.

Slot Structure (S-CCPCH)
Displays the slot structure.

The structure of the slot depends on the selected slot format (see also 3GPP TS 25.211, Table 18: Secondary CCPCH fields)

Slot Format (S-CCPCH)
Displays the slot format.

The slot format displayed changes when a change is made to the TFCI and Pilot control field settings.

Remote command:
n.a.

Use TFCI
Activates TFCI field usage.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TFCI:STATe` on page 329
The remote-control command is not valid for multi channel mode.

TFCI Value
Enters the value of the TFCI field (Transport Format Combination Indicator) . This value is used to select a combination of 30 bits, which is divided into two groups of 15 successive slots.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TFCI`
on page 329
The remote-control command is not valid for multi channel mode.

Pilot Length
Sets the length of the pilot fields.

The range of values for this parameter depends on the channel type and the symbol rate.

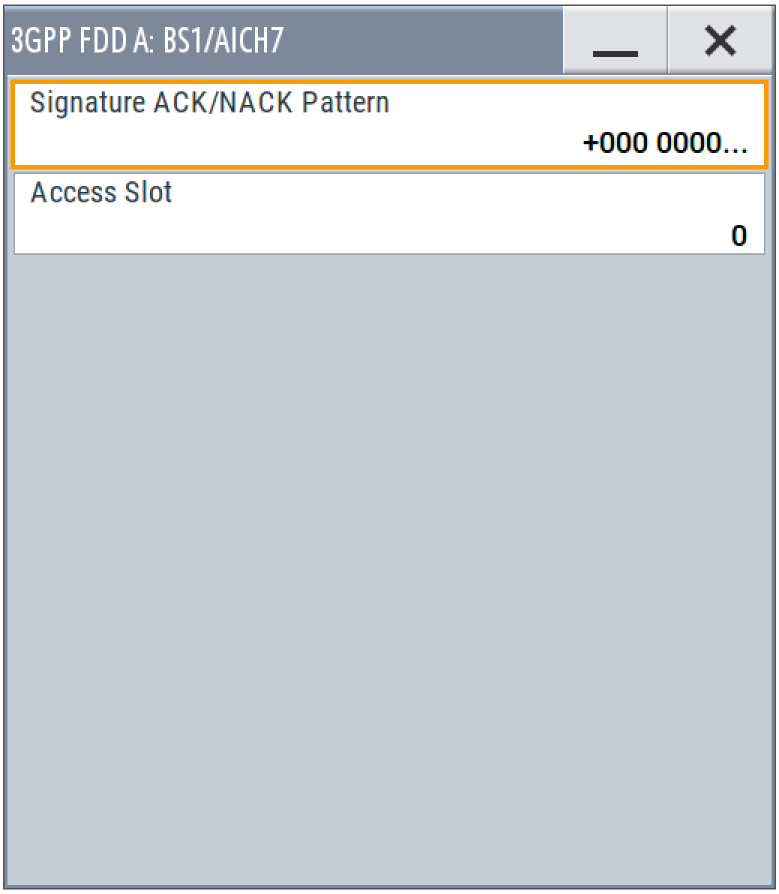
To achieve a constant slot length, the data fields are lengthened or shortened depending on the pilot length, as defined in the standard.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:PLENgth`
on page 327
The remote-control command is not valid for multi channel mode.

3.18 Config AICH/AP-AICH - BS channel table

Access:

► Select "3GPP FDD > BS > Channel Table > AICH/AP-AICH > DPCCH Sett > Config...".



The dialog comprises the parameters for configuring the signature pattern and selecting the slot.

Signature ACK/NACK Pattern
Enters the 16-bit pattern for the ACK/NACK field.

This field is used by the base station to acknowledge, refuse or ignore requests of up to 16 user equipment.

""+" = ACK"	The ACK is sent. Transmission was successful and correct.
""-" = NACK"	The NACK is sent. Transmission was not correct.
""0" = DTX"	Nothing is sent. Transmission is interrupted (Discontinuous Transmission (DTX)).

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:AICH:SAPattern on page 324
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:APAIch:SAPattern on page 324

Access Slot
Selects the slot in which the burst is transmitted.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:AICH:ASLOt on page 323
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:APAIch:ASLOt on page 324

3.19 DPCCH settings - BS channel table

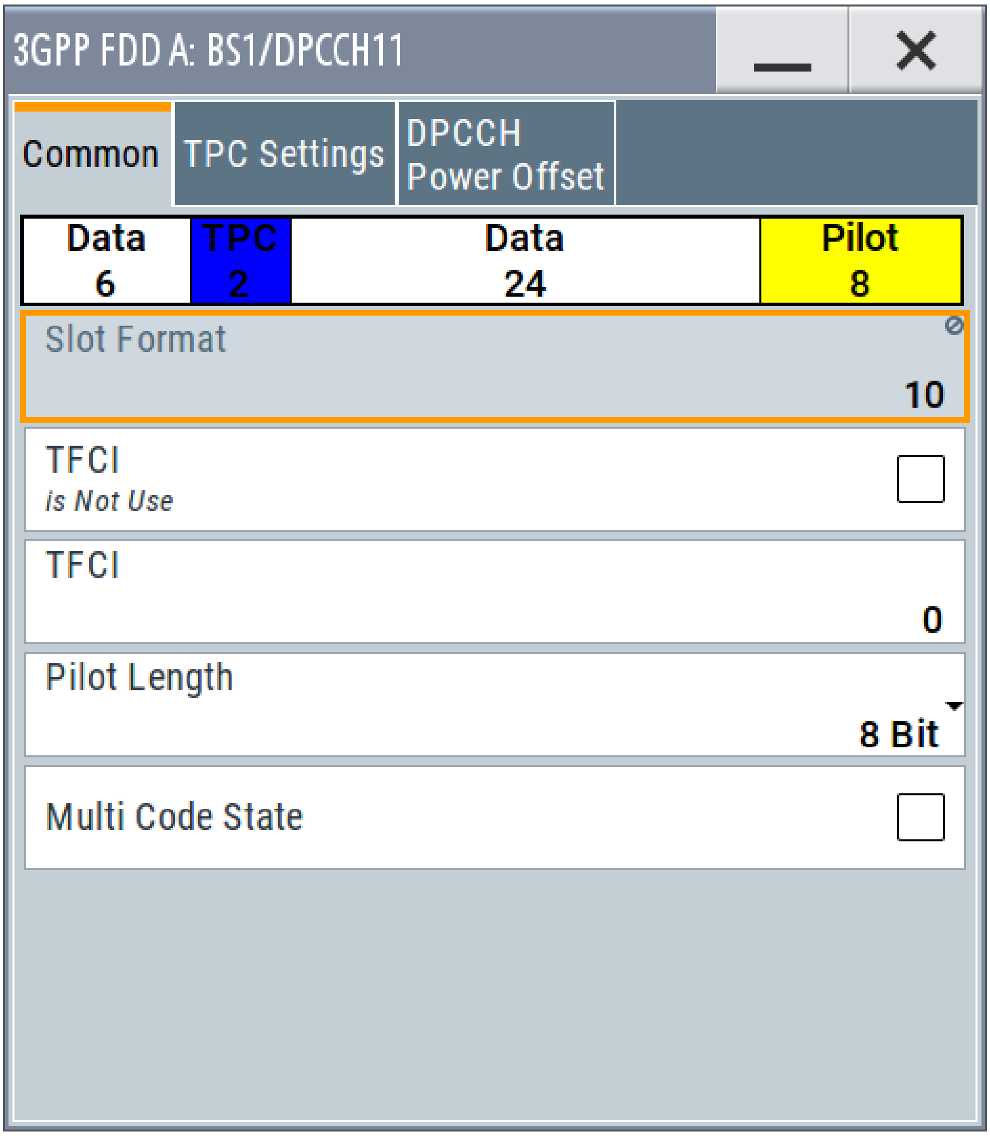
The "DPCCH" settings dialog provides the parameters for configuring the fields of the dedicated physical control channel. The selected slot format determines the available settings.

3.19.1 Common slot structure (DPCCH)

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > BS > Channel Table > DPCH > DPCCH Settings > Config...".

2. Select "Common".



This dialog contains the parameters for configuring the slot format. Whenever you change the "TFCI State" and "Pilot Length" settings, the slot format is adjusted accordingly.

The upper section of the dialog shows the structure. It depends on the slot format-selected (see also 3GPP TS 25.211, Table 11: DPDCH and DPCCH fields)

Slot Format (DPCCH)
Displays the slot format.

The slot format displayed changes when a change is made to the TFCI and Pilot control field settings.

Remote command:
n.a.

Use TFCI

Activates TFCI field usage.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TFCI:STATe on page 329
The remote-control command is not valid for multi channel mode.

TFCI Value

Enters the value of the TFCI field (Transport Format Combination Indicator) . This value is used to select a combination of 30 bits, which is divided into two groups of 15 successive slots.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TFCI on page 329
The remote-control command is not valid for multi channel mode.

Pilot Length

Sets the length of the pilot fields.

The range of values for this parameter depends on the channel type and the symbol rate.

To achieve a constant slot length, the data fields are lengthened or shortened depending on the pilot length, as defined in the standard.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:PLENgth on page 327
The remote-control command is not valid for multi channel mode.

Multicode State (DPCCH)

Activates multicode transmission.

Multicode transmission can be activated for a group of channels destined for the same receiver that is to say, belonging to a radio link. The first channel of this group is used as the master channel.

With multicode transmission, the common components (Pilot, TPC and TCFI) for all the channels are spread using the spreading code of the master channel.

This parameter is only available for the DPCHs.

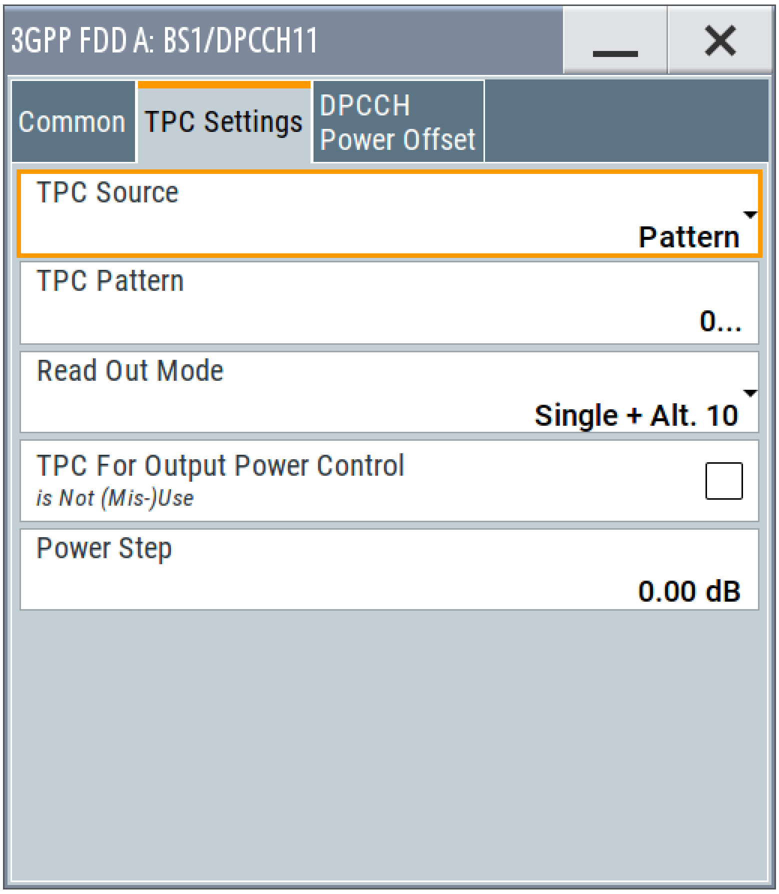
Note: The remote-control command is not valid for multichannel mode.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:MCODe on page 327

3.19.2 TPC settings

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > BS > Channel Table > DPCH > DPCCH Settings > Config...".
2. Select "TPC Settings".



This tab provides the parameters for configuring the TPC data source and read out mode.

TPC Data Source (DPCCH)

Selects the data source for the TPC field (Transmit Power Control). This field is used to control the transmit power.

The following standard data sources are available:

- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List / Select TPC List"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select TPC List" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.

– Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
– Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.
– Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.

See also:
- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA on page 329
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern on page 331
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect on page 330
The remote-control command is not valid for multichannel mode.

TPC Read Out Mode (DPCCH)
Defines TPC data usage.

The TPC bits are used to signal the increase or reduction in transmit power to the called station. For all read out modes, 1 bit is taken from the data stream for the TPC field for each slot. The bit is entered into the bitstream several times, depending on the symbol rate. The difference between the modes lies in the usage of the TPC bits.

The different modes can be used to set a specific output power and then let the power oscillate around this value. For example, if the power is the pattern 11111, the power can be varied with "Single + alt. 01" and "Single + alt. 10". Thus, power measurements can be carried out at quasi-constant power.

- "Continuous:"
  The TPC bits are used cyclically.
- "Single + All 0"
  The TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 bits.
- "Single + All 1"
  The TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 bit.
- "Single + alt. 01"
  The TPC bits are used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 bits and 1 bit alternately. Bits as appended in multiples, depending on the symbol rate, for example, 00001111.
- "Single + alt. 10"
  The TPC bits are used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 bit and 0 bits alternately. Bits as appended in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 11110000.

Use the parameter "Read Out Mode" together with the option "TPC For Output Power Control (Mis-) Use" to generate various output power profiles.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:READ on page 332
The remote-control commands are not valid for multichannel mode.

Misuse TPC for Output Power Control (DPCCH)
Defines "mis-" use of the TPC data.

The TPC bits are used to signal the increase or reduction in transmit power to the called station.

If "(Mis-) use TPC for output power control" is activated, the specified pattern is used to vary the intrinsic transmit power over time. A bit of this pattern is removed for each slot in order to increase (bit = "1") or reduce (bit = "0") the channel power by the specified power step ("Power Step"). The upper limit is 0 dB and the lower limit -60 dB.

The following envelope is produced with the settings:
- Channel power = 0 dB
- Power step = 1.0 dB
- Pattern = "001110100000011"
- "TPC Read Out Mode = Continuous"

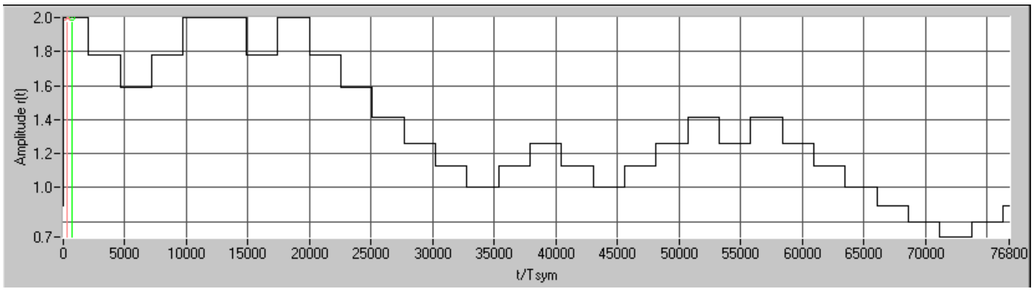


Figure 3-13: Dynamic change of channel power (continuous)

Note: The change in power is always carried out (as stipulated in the standard) at the start of the slot pilot field. Misuse TPC for Output Power Control is not available for enhanced DPCHs. Power Control via TPC pattern for enhanced channels can be selected for active Dynamic Power Control (see Chapter 3.16.5, "Dynamic power control - enhanced DPCHs BS1", on page 124).

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:MISuse on page 331
The remote-control command is not valid for multichannel mode.

TPC Power Step (DPCCH)
Sets the step width of the power change in dB for "(Mis-) use TPC for output power control".

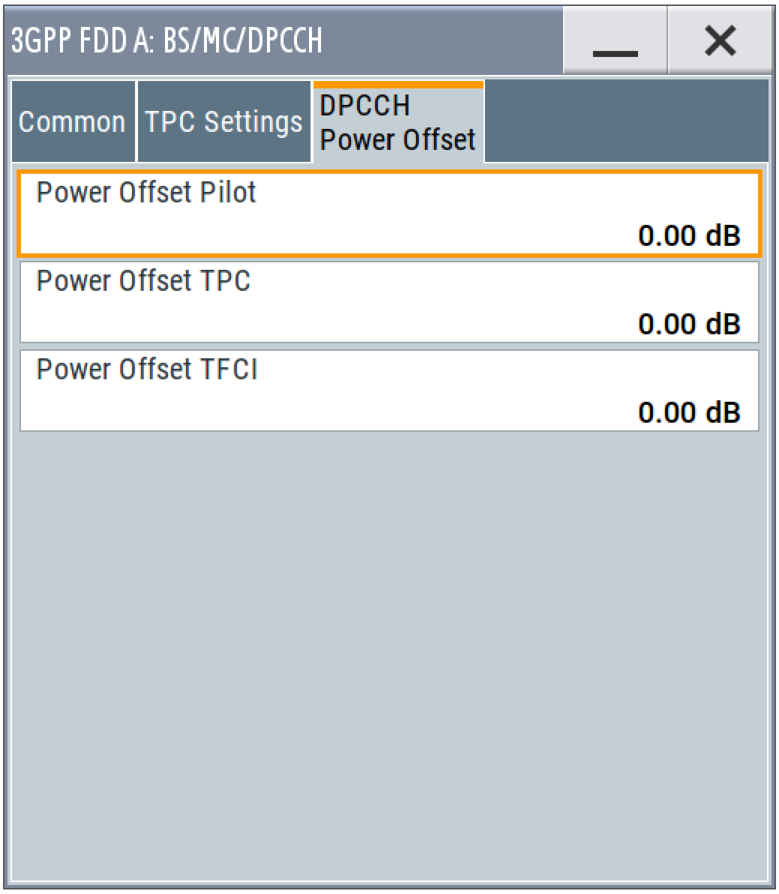
Note: Misuse TPC for Output Power Control is not available for enhanced DPCHs. Power Control via TPC pattern for enhanced channels can be selected for active Dynamic Power Control (see Chapter 3.16.5, "Dynamic power control - enhanced DPCHs BS1", on page 124).

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:PSTep on page 331
The remote-control command is not valid for multichannel mode.

3.19.3 DPCCH power offset

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > BS > Channel Table > DPCH > DPCCH Settings > Config...".
2. Select "DPCCH Power Offset".



This tab provides the parameters for configuring power offsets of the control fields to the channel power.

Power Offset Pilot (DPCCH)
Sets the power offset of the pilot field to the channel power in dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:POFFset:PILot on page 328
The remote-control command is not valid for multichannel mode.

Power Offset TPC (DPCCH)
Sets the power offset of the TPC field to the channel power in dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:POFFset:TPC on page 328
The remote-control command is not valid for multichannel mode.

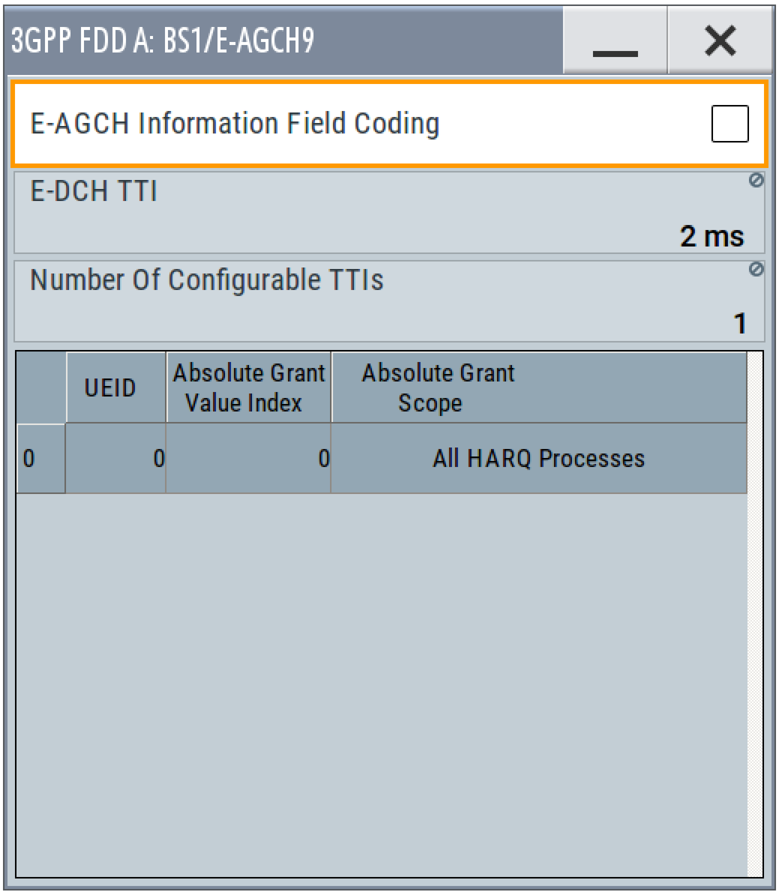
Power Offset TFCI (DPCCH)
Sets the power offset of the TFCI field to the channel power in dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:POFFset:TFCI on page 328
The remote-control command is not valid for multichannel mode.

3.20 Config E-AGCH - BS channel table

Access:

► Select "3GPP FDD > BS > Channel Table > E-AGCH > DPCCH Settings > Config...".



The dialog provides the parameter required to configure the HSUPA control channels.

E-AGCH Information Field Coding
Enables/disables the information coding. Disabling this parameter corresponds to a standard operation, i.e. no coding is performed and the data is sent uncoded. Enabling this parameter allows you to configure the way the data is coded.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:IFCoding` on page 356

E-DCH TTI
Switches between 2 ms and 10 ms. The processing duration also influences the number of used slots.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:TTIEdch` on page 358

Number of Configurable TTIs
Sets the number of configurable TTIs.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:TTICount` on page 357

E-AGCH Table
Comprises the parameters provided for an E-AGCH channel.

UEID (A-GCH) ← E-AGCH Table
Sets the UE Id for the selected TTI.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:TTI<di0>:UEID` on page 357

Absolute Grant Value Index ← E-AGCH Table
Sets the Index for the selected TTI. According to the TS 25.212 (4.10.1 A.1), there is a cross-reference between the grant index and the grant value. The TTI configuration of the table is used cyclically. Depending on the selection made for the parameter "E-DCH TTI", each table row corresponds to a 2ms TTI or to a 10ms TTI.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:TTI<di0>:AGVIndex` on page 357

Absolute Grant Scope ← E-AGCH Table
Sets the scope of the selected grant. According to the TS 25.321, the impact of each grant on the UE depends on this parameter.

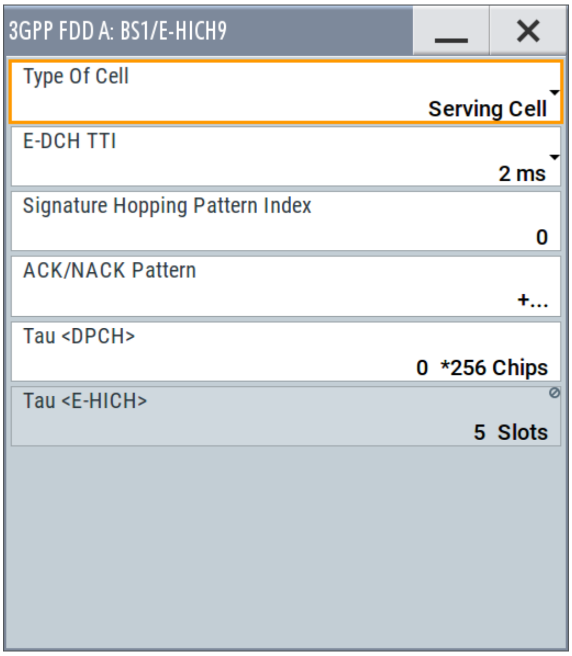
For E-DCH TTI = 10ms, the "Absolute Grant Scope" is always All HARQ Processes.

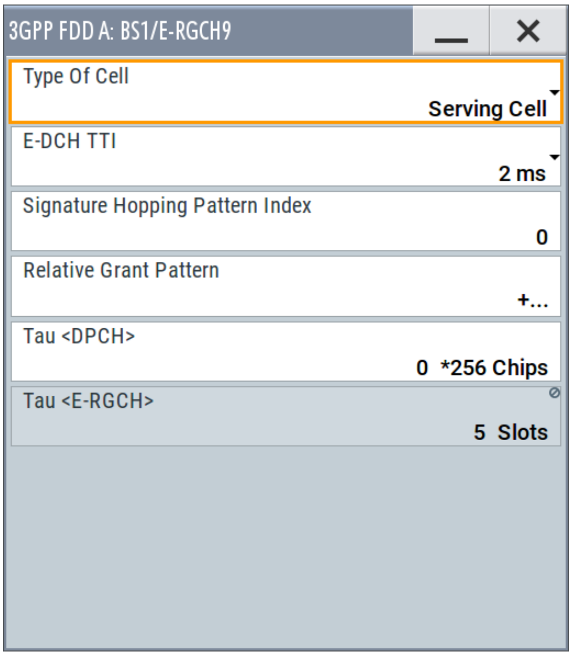
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:TTI<di0>:AGSCope on page 356

3.21 Config E-RGCH/E-HICH - BS channel table

Access:

► Select "3GPP FDD > BS > Channel Table > E-RGCH/E-HICH > DPCCH Settings > Config...".





The dialogs provide the parameters for configuring the corresponding HSUPA control channels.

Type of Cell
Switches between Serving Cell and Non-Serving Cell. The cell type determines the number of used slots.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:ERGCh:CTYPe on page 360
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:CTYPe on page 358

E-DCH TTI
Switches between 2 ms and 10 ms. The processing duration also influences the number of used slots.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:ERGCh:TTIEdch` on page 361
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:TTIEdch` on page 360

Signature Hopping Pattern Index – HSUPA BS
Enters a value that identifies the user equipment. The values are defined in TS 25.211.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:ERGCh:SSINdex` on page 361
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:SSINdex` on page 359

Relative Grant Pattern
(This feature is available for E-RGCH only.)

Enters a pattern: 0 = Hold, + = Up, - = Down.

Note: Pattern + is entered using the numeric key 1. Pattern - is entered via the numeric key +/-.

For Non-Serving Cell, "1" is not allowed.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:ERGCh:RGPAttern` on page 361

ACK/NACK Pattern
(This feature is available for E-HICH only.)

Enters the pattern for the ACK/NACK field.

For Non-Serving Cell, only "+" (ACK) and "0" (no signal) is allowed. For Serving Cells only "+" (ACK) and "-" (NACK) is allowed.

Note: Pattern + is entered using the numeric key 1. Pattern - is entered via the numeric key +/-.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:RGPAttern` on page 359

Tau DPCH
Enters the offset of the downlink dedicated offset channels.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:DTAU` on page 358
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:ERGCh:DTAU` on page 360

Tau E-RGCH/E-HICH
Displays the offset of the P-CCPCH frame boundary.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:ETAU? on page 359
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:ERGCh:ETAU? on page 361

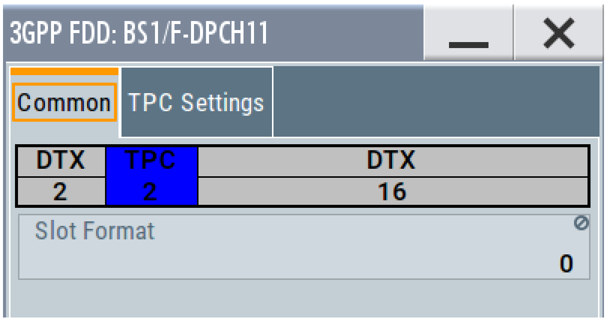
3.22 Config F-DPCH - BS channel table

This section provides the description of the setting parameters for the fractional dedicated physical control channel.

3.22.1 Common settings

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > BS > Channel Table > F-DPCH > DPCCH Settings > Config...".
2. Select "Common".



The "Common" tab shows the slot structure and format of the F-DPCH channel.

Slot Format (F-DPCH)
Displays the slot format as selected with the parameter "Slot Format" in the Channel Table.

The corresponding slot structure is displayed above the parameter.

Option: R&S SMM-K83 for slot formats 1 to 9

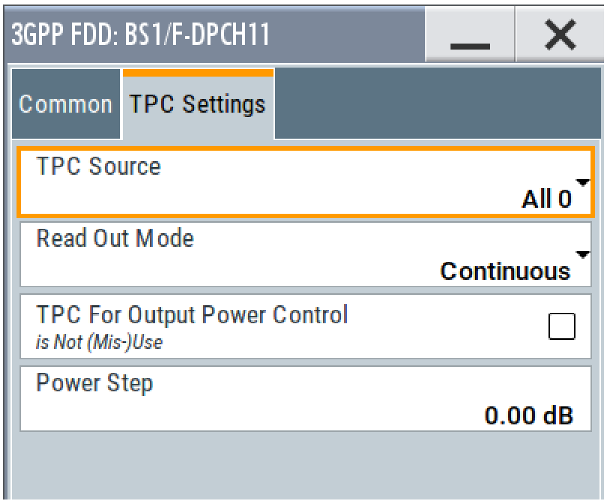
The difference between the F-DPCH slot formats is the position of the 2 bits TPC field.

Remote command:
n.a.

3.22.2 TPC settings

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > BS > Channel Table > F-DPCCH > DPCCH Settings > Config...".
2. Select "TPC Settings".



This tab contains the parameters for configuring the TPC data source and read out mode.

TPC Source
Selects the data source for the F-DPCH channel.

The following standard data sources are available:

- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  – Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:

- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:DATA on page 332
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect on page 333
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern on page 334

TPC Read Out Mode (F-DPCH)
Defines TPC data usage.

The TPC bits are used to signal the increase or reduction in transmit power to the called station. For all read out modes, 1 bit is taken from the data stream for the TPC field for each slot. The bit is entered into the bitstream several times, depending on the symbol rate. The difference between the modes lies in the usage of the TPC bits.

The different modes can be used to set a specific output power and then let the power oscillate around this value. For example, if the power is the pattern 11111, the power can be varied with "Single + alt. 01" and "Single + alt. 10". Thus, power measurements can be carried out at quasi-constant power.

- "Continuous:"
  The TPC bits are used cyclically.
- "Single + All 0"
  The TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 bits.
- "Single + All 1"
  The TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 bit.
- "Single + alt. 01"
  The TPC bits are used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 bits and 1 bit alternately. Bits as appended in multiples, depending on the symbol rate, for example, 00001111.
- "Single + alt. 10"
  The TPC bits are used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 bit and 0 bits alternately. Bits as appended in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 11110000.

Use the parameter "Read Out Mode" together with the option "TPC For Output Power Control (Mis-) Use" to generate various output power profiles.

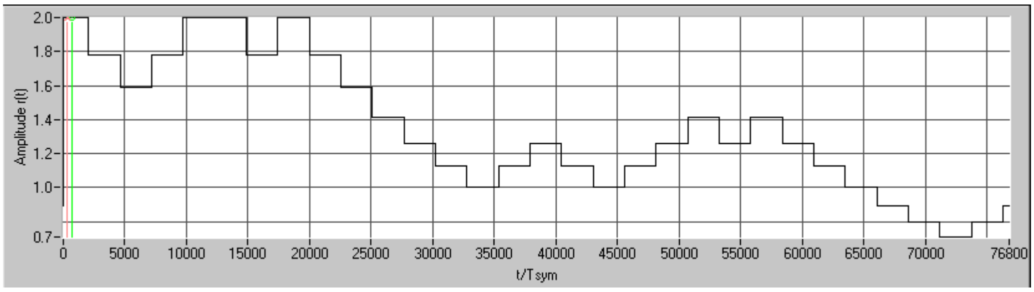
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:READ on page 335

TPC For Output Power Control (Mis-) Use
Defines "mis-" use of the TPC data.

The TPC bits are used to signal the increase or reduction in transmit power to the called station.

If "(Mis-) use TPC for output power control" is activated, the specified pattern is used to vary the intrinsic transmit power over time. A bit of this pattern is removed for each slot in order to increase (bit = "1") or reduce (bit = "0") the channel power by the specified power step ("Power Step"). The upper limit is 0 dB and the lower limit -60 dB.

The following envelope is produced with the settings:
- Channel power = 0 dB
- Power step = 1.0 dB
- Pattern = "001110100000011"
- "TPC Read Out Mode = Continuous"



Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:MISuse on page 334

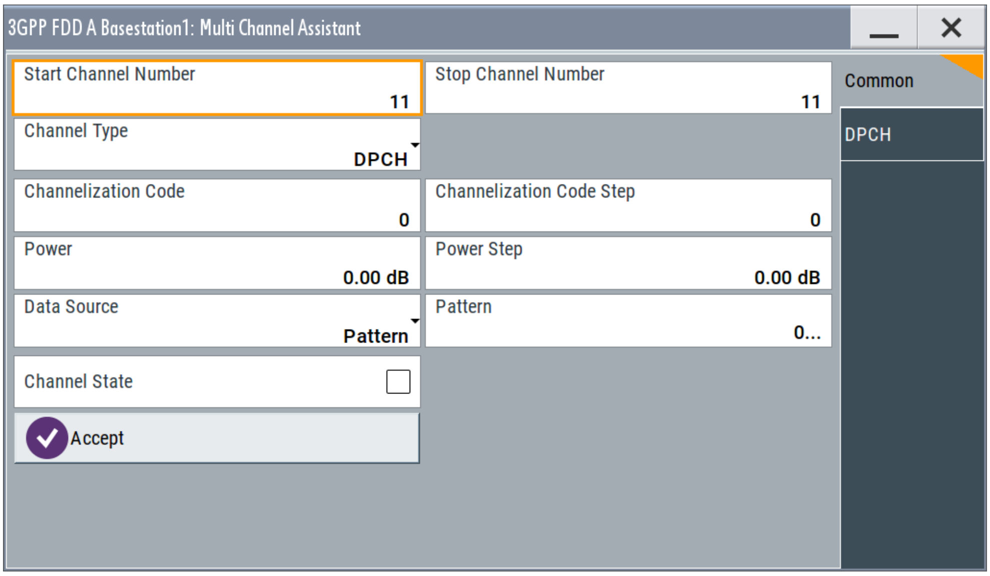
TPC Power Step (F-DPCH)
Sets the step width of the power change in dB for "(Mis-) use TPC for output power control".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:PSTep on page 335

3.23 Multi channel assistant - BS

Access:

► Select "3GPP FDD > BS > Channel Table > Multi Channel Assistant".



The "Multi Channel Assistant" allows several channels to be set simultaneously and is only available for the channel types DPCH, HS-SCCH, HS QPSK, HS 16QAM and HS 64QAM.
Enhanced state is automatically deactivated. The channel table is only filled with new values when the "Accept" button is pressed.

Start Channel Number
Enters the index for the start channel of the channel range that is set jointly.

Remote command:
n.a.

Stop Channel Number
Enters the index for the stop channel of the channel range that is set jointly.

Remote command:
n.a.

Channel Type
Enters the channel type for the channel range that is set jointly. Available for selection are DPCH, HS-SCCH, HS QPSK, HS 16QAM, or HS 64QAM.

Remote command:
n.a.

Channelization Code
Sets the channelization code for the start channel.

The channel is spread with the specified channelization code (spreading code).

The range of values of the channelization code depends on the symbol rate of the channel.

The range of values runs from 0 to (chip_rate/symbol_rate) - 1

Remote command:
n.a.

Channelization Code Step
Sets the step width for the channelization code from channel to channel.

The valid range of values for the channelization code of an individual channel must not be exceeded. If the range of values is exceeded, the channelization code is limited automatically.

Remote command:
n.a.

Power
Sets the channel power of the start channel in dB.

The power entered is relative to the powers of the other channels and does not initially relate to the "Level" power display. If Adjust Total Power To 0 dB is executed (top level of the 3GPP dialog), all the power data is relative to 0 dB.

Note: The maximum channel power of 0 dB applies to non-blanked channels (duty cycle 100%). With blanked channels, the maximum value can be increased to values greater than 0 dB .
To increase the value, use the parameter "Adjust Total Power" where the maximum value is calculated as $10*\log_{10}(1/duty\_cycle)$.

The "Power" value is also the starting power of the channel for "Misuse TPC" and "Dynamic Power Control".

Remote command:
n.a.

Power Step
Enters the step width for the change of channel power from channel to channel.

The valid range of values must not be exceeded. If the range of values is exceeded, the power is automatically limited to the permissible of -80 dB to 0 dB.

Remote command:
n.a.

Data Source
Selects data source.

The following standard data sources are available:
- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.

Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  - Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  - Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  - Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:
- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual

Remote command:
n.a.

Channel State
Activates or deactivates all the channels in the set channel range.

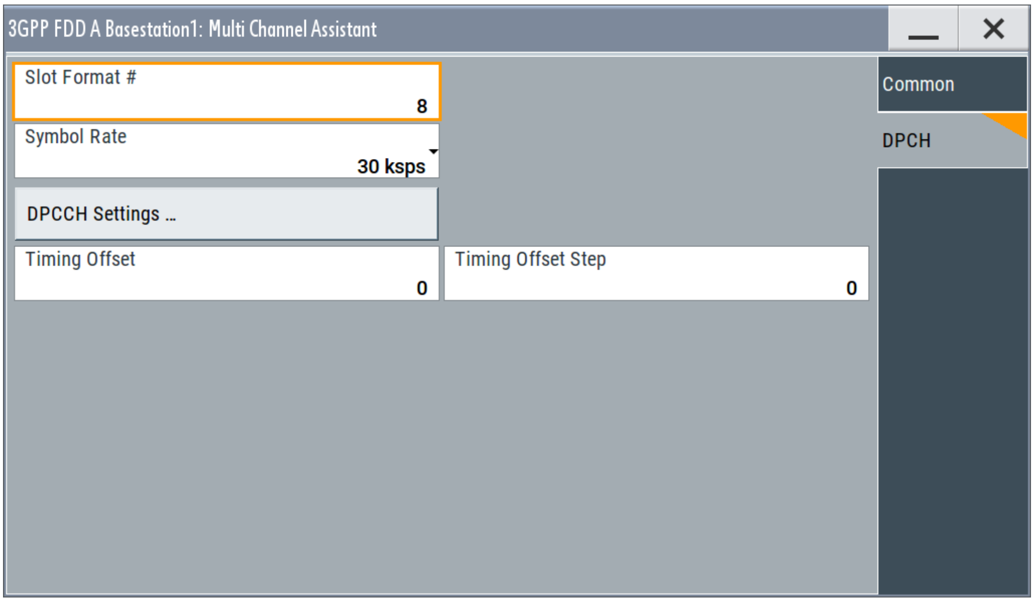
Remote command:
n.a.

Accept
Executes automatic completion of the channel table in accordance with the parameters set.

Remote command:
n.a.

DPCH
Access:

Select "3GPP FDD > BS > Channel Table > Multi Channel Assistant > DPCH"



Slot Format ← DPCH
Enters the slot format.

For DPCH channels, the slot formats are 0 to 16.

A slot format defines the structure of a slot made of data and control fields and includes the symbol rate.

The individual parameters of a slot can later be changed, with the slot format being adjusted, if necessary.

This parameter is not available for high-speed channels.

Note: For the "DPCCH Settings", this value is read-only.

Remote command:
n.a.

Symbol Rate ← DPCH
Sets the symbol rate. The range of values depends on the channel selected.

The symbol rate is determined by the slot format set. A change in the symbol rate leads automatically to an adjustment of the slot format.

Remote command:
n.a.

DPCCH Settings ← DPCH
Accesses the dialog for configuring DPCCH channels, see Chapter 3.19, "DPCCH settings - BS channel table", on page 132.

Remote command:
n.a.
In contrast to setting a single channel, the remote control commands are not available.

Timing Offset ← DPCH
Sets the timing offset for the start channel.

The timing offset determines the shift of the source symbols before interleaving.

The absolute starting time of the frame (slot 0) is shifted relative to the start of the scrambling code sequence by the `timing offset * 256 chips`. This means that whatever the symbol rate, the resolution of the timing offset is always 256 chips.

This procedure is used to reduce the crest factor. A good way to obtain a lower crest factor is to use an offset of 1 from channel to channel, for example.

Remote command:
n.a.

Timing Offset Step ← DPCH
Sets the step width for the timing offset from channel to channel.

The valid range of values must not be exceeded. If the range of values is exceeded, the timing offset is automatically limited to the permissible range.

Remote command:
n.a.

3.24 User equipment configuration (UE)

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FFD > Link Direction > Uplink".
2. Select "3GPP FDD > User Equipment > UE 1/2/3/4".

   The "User Equipment" dialog provides the parameters for configuring the general settings of mobile terminal equipment and specific UE-related settings. It also provides a channel table with graphical display of the structure of the currently selected channel.

A user equipment has a maximum of 6 DPDCHs, with parameters largely prescribed by the 3GPP specification TS 25.211. To simplify operation, the settings are grouped into three modes with following main differences:

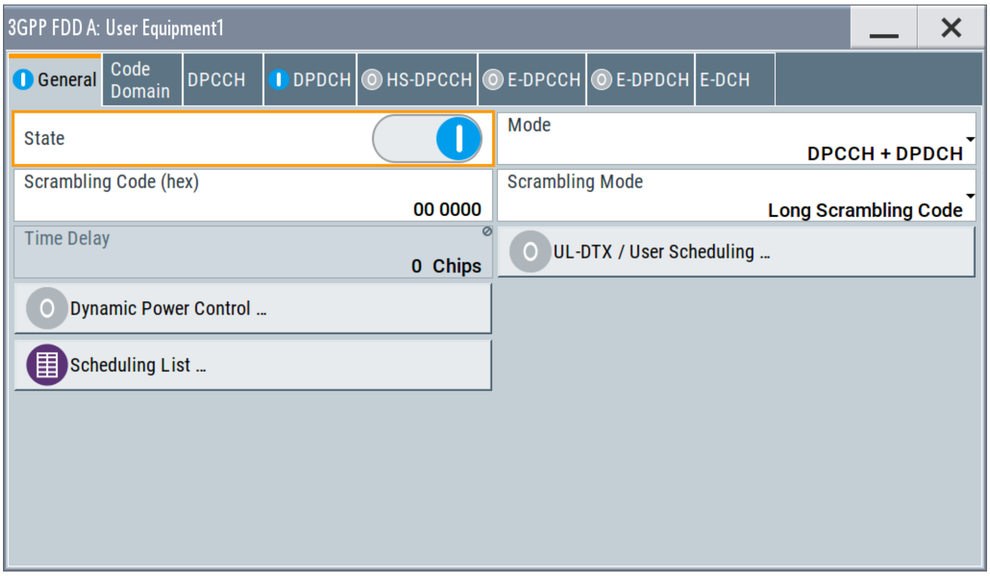
- With the "DPCCH + DPDCH" mode, the HSDPA channel HS-DPCCH and the HSUPA channels E-DPCCH and E-DPDCH can be activated.
- With the "PRACH only" and" PCPCH only" modes, there is also a choice between "Standard" (all parameters can be set) and "Preamble only" (only the preamble can be set).
  The dialog of each particular mode only displays the parameters that are relevant.

The DPCCH and one DPDCH of user equipment 1 are generated in realtime (enhanced mode). Depending on the actual configurations, other channels of user equipment 1 can also be generated in real time. The PRACH and PCPCH channels are not generated in real time.

3.24.1 General settings

Access:

► Select "General".



The "General" tab comprises the settings necessary to select the mode, e.g. "PRACH Settings" or "DPCCH Settings".

State

Activates or deactivates the selected user equipment. The number of the selected user equipment is specified in the menu header.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:STATe on page 393

Mode

Selects the mode in which the user equipment is to work. The lower part of the menu changes in accordance with the mode. The following modes are available:

"PRACH only - Standard"
In this mode, the instrument generates a single physical random access channel (PRACH). This channel is needed to set up the connection between the user equipment and the base station. All the PRACH parameters can be set in the PRACH Settings section (see Chapter 3.36, "PRACH settings - UE", on page 223).

"PRACH only - Preamble only"
In this mode, the instrument only generates the preamble of a physical random access channel (PRACH). Only the PRACH preamble parameters can be set in the PRACH Settings section. This mode is needed for test case 8.8, according to 3GPP TS 25.141.

"PCPCH only - Standard"
In this mode, the instrument generates a single physical common packet channel (PCPCH). This channel is used to transmit packet-oriented services (e.g. SMS). The specific PCPCH parameters can be set in the PCPCH Settings section (see Chapter 3.37, "PCPCH settings - UE", on page 234).

"PCPCH only - Preamble only"
In this mode, the instrument only generates the preamble of a physical common packet channel (PCPCH). Only the PRACH preamble parameters can be set in the PCPCH Settings section. This mode is needed for test case 8.9, according to 3GPP TS 25.141.

"DPCCH + DPDCH"
In this mode, the instrument generates a control channel (DPCCH) and up to six data channels (DPDCH). This mode corresponds to the standard mode of user equipment during voice and data transmission.
In addition, the HS-DPCCH, E-DPCCH and E-DPDCH channels can be activated.
Channel-specific parameters can be set in the section of the individual channels.
The DPCCH and one DPDCH of user equipment 1 are generated in realtime (enhanced mode). Depending on the actual configurations, other channels of user equipment 1 can also be generated in real time.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:MODE` on page 391

Scrambling Code (hex)
Sets the scrambling code.

The scrambling code is used to distinguish the transmitter (UE) by transmitter-dependent scrambling. Hexadecimal values are entered. Long or short scrambling codes can be generated (see also Chapter 2.3.1, "Scrambling code generator", on page 17).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:SCODe` on page 392

Scrambling Mode
Sets the type of scrambling code.

With scrambling code, a distinction is made between long and short scrambling code (see also Section Scrambling code generator).

"Off" Disables scrambling code for test purposes.

"Long Scrambling Code" Sets the long scrambling code.

"Short Scrambling Code" (only modes "DPCCH + DPDCH" and "PCPCH only")
Sets short scrambling code.
The short scrambling code is only standardized for DPCCH and DPDCH channels. But it can also be generated for the PCPCH channel for test purposes.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:SCODe:MODE on page 392

Time Delay
Enters the time delay of the signal of the selected user equipment compared to the signal of user equipment 1.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:TDELay on page 393

UL-DTX .../ User Scheduling
Option: R&S SMM-K83, UE 1 and DPCCH+DPDCH mode

Accesses the dialog for configuring an uplink discontinuous transmission (UL-DTX) or applying user scheduling, see Chapter 3.25, "UL-DTX/user scheduling - UE", on page 155.

Remote command:
n.a.

Dynamic Power Control
(for UE 1 and DPCCH+DPDCH mode only)

Accesses the dialog for configuring the "Dynamic Power Control" settings, see Chapter 3.26, "Dynamic power control - UE", on page 158.

Remote command:
n.a.

Scheduling List
Accesses the dialog displaying the current scheduling per UE, see Chapter 3.27, "Scheduling list", on page 162.

3.24.2 Channel settings

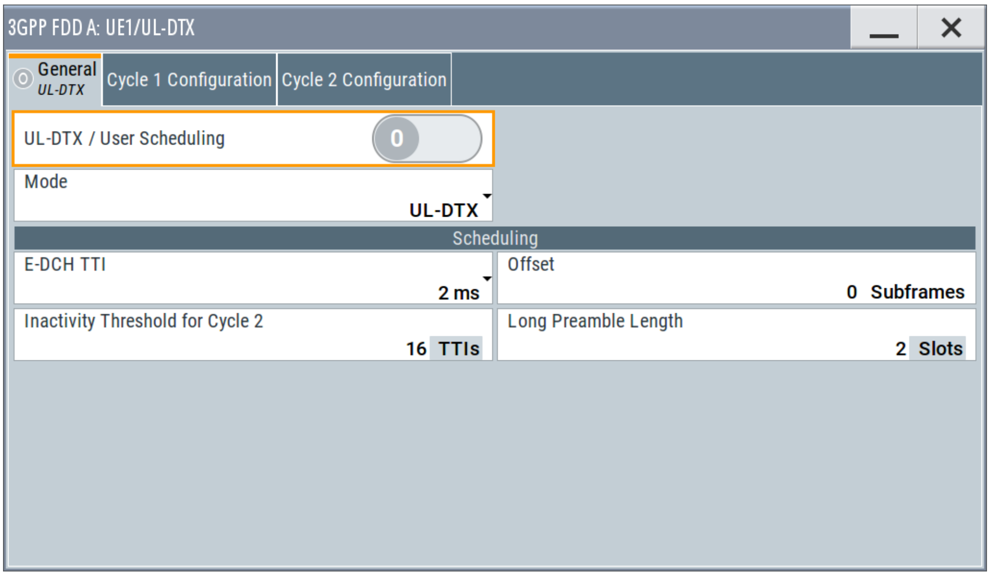
The settings and the dialogs of the individual channels are described in the corresponding sections, see:

- Chapter 3.28, "DPCCH settings - UE", on page 163
- Chapter 3.29, "DPDCH settings - UE", on page 169
- Chapter 3.30, "HS-DPCCH settings - UE", on page 174
- Chapter 3.31, "E-DPCCH settings - UE", on page 195
- Chapter 3.33, "E-DPDCH settings - UE", on page 207
- Chapter 3.34, "E-DCH scheduling - UE", on page 210

3.25 UL-DTX/user scheduling - UE

Option: R&S SMM-K83.

1. To access the **"UL-DTX"** settings, select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE".
2. Select "Mode > DPCCH + DPDCH".
3. Select "UL-DTX / User Scheduling..."
4. Select "Mode > UL-DTX".



The "UE /UL-DTX" contains the parameters for adjusting the UL-DTX settings.
The provided UL-DTX functionality is fully compliant with 3GPP TS 25.214. All dependencies from E-DCH transmissions, HARQ-ACK transmissions or CQI transmissions on the DPCCH are respected.
For UL-DTX, the dialog provides settings to configure the start offset, the threshold time for switching to UE-DTX cycle 2 and the DPCCH activity patterns for UE-DTX cycle 1/2. You can set the frequentness of the DPCCH bursts, the DPCCH bursts length (without pre- and postamble) and configure the length of the longer preamble for the UE-DTX cycle 2.

In this instrument, the signal generation starts with UE-DTX cycle 2. To trigger a switching to a UE-DTX cycle 1, activate the channels E-DPCCH/E-DPDCH and configure the "E-DCH Scheduling" parameters.

Use the Scheduling list to display the UL-DTX burst pattern and transmissions of E-DCH and HS-DPCCH, as well as the impact on the UL-DPCCH transmissions or the configured uplink user scheduling.

Detailed information

For detailed information on the provided functions, like explanation of the UL-DTX principle, description of the user scheduling file format, possible interdependencies, refer to:

- Chapter 2.3.19, "Uplink discontinuous transmission (UL DTX)", on page 41

For an example on how to use these functions, refer to:

- Chapter 4.3, "Configuring UL-DTX transmission and visualizing the scheduling", on page 255

UL-DTX... / User Scheduling State

Depending on the selected "Mode", enables/disables:

- Uplink discontinuous transmission (UL-DTX), i.e. uplink DPCCH gating
  Enabling the UL-DTX deactivates the DPDCH and the HSUPA FRC.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:STATe` on page 462

Mode

The parameter is fixed to "UL-DTX".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:MODE` on page 462

Scheduling

This section comprises the common settings for both UL-DTX cycles.

E-DCH TTI ← Scheduling

Sets the duration of a E-DCH TTI.

By enabled UL-DTX, the value configured with this parameter sets the value for the parameter "E-DCH TTI" in the "UE1 > E-DCH Scheduling" dialog.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:TTIEdch` on page 463

Offset ← Scheduling

Sets the parameter UE_DTX_DRX_Offset and determines the start offset in subframes of the first uplink DPCCH burst (after the preamble). The offset is applied only for bursts belonging to the DPCCH burst pattern; HS-DPCCH or E-DCH transmissions are not affected.

The parameter UE_DTX_DRX_Offset is used to calculate the first subframe in each UL DPCCH burst pattern.

- For DTX cycle 1:
  (5*CFN-UE_DTX_DRX_Offset+Subframe#) MOD UE_DTX_Cycle_1 = 0
- For DTX cycle 2:
  (5*CFN-UE_DTX_DRX_Offset+Subframe#) MOD UE_DTX_Cycle_2 = 0

The offset is used to shift the DPCCH burst pattern of the different UEs so that they have the DPCCH transmission phase in their DTX cycles at different times.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:OFFSet` on page 463

Inactivity Threshold for Cycle 2 ← Scheduling
Defines the number of consecutive E-DCH TTIs without an E-DCH transmission, after which the UE moves immediately from UE-DTX cycle 1 to using UE-DTX cycle 2 (see Figure 4-2).

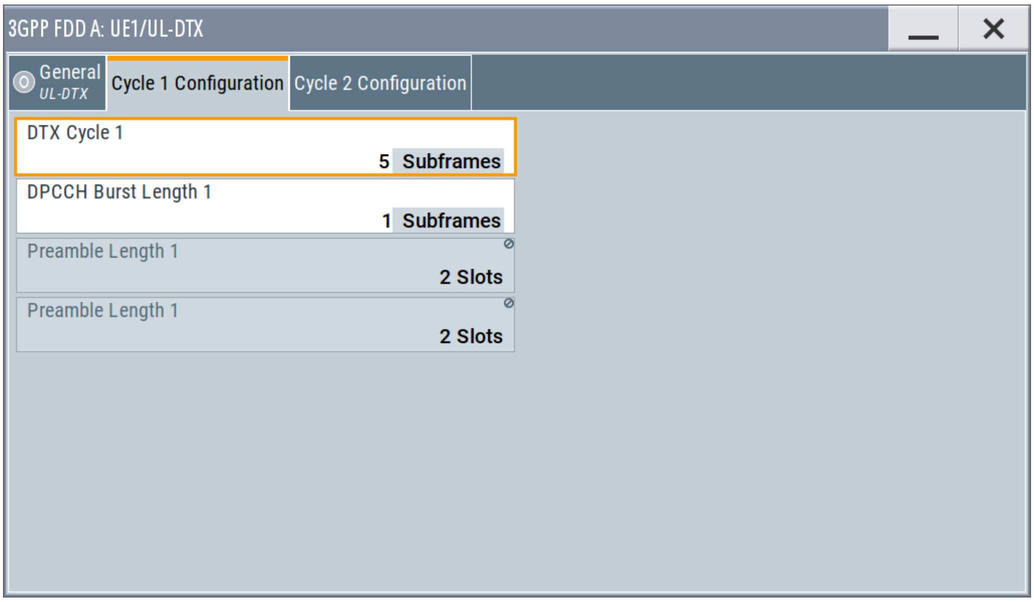
Note: In this implementation, the signal generation starts with UE-DTX cycle 2. To trigger a switching to a UE-DTX cycle 1, activate the channels E-DPCCH/E-DPDCH and configure the "E-DCH Scheduling" parameters.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:ITHReshold` on page 463

Long Preamble Length ← Scheduling
Determines the length in slots of the preamble associated with the UE-DTX cycle 2.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:LPLength` on page 463

Cycle 1 / Cycle 2 Configuration
Comprises the settings for configuring the frequentness of the DPCCH bursts and the DPCCH bursts length (without pre- and postamble).



DTX Cycle 1 / DTX Cycle 2 ← Cycle 1 / Cycle 2 Configuration
Sets the offset in subframe between two consecutive DPCCH bursts within the corresponding UE-DTX cycle, i.e. determines how often the DPCCH bursts are transmitted (see Figure 4-2).

The UE-DTX cycle 2 is an integer multiple of the UE-DTX cycle 1, i.e. has less frequent DPCCH transmission instants.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:CYCLe<ch> on page 464

DPCCH Burst Length 1 / DPCCH Burst Length 2 ← Cycle 1 / Cycle 2 Configuration

Determines the uplink DPCCH burst length in subframes without the preamble and postamble, when the corresponding UE-DTX cycle is applied.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:BURSt<ch> on page 464

Preamble Length 1 / Preamble Length 2 ← Cycle 1 / Cycle 2 Configuration

Displays the preamble length in slots, when the corresponding UE-DTX cycle is applied.

The preamble length is fixed to two slots.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:PREamble<ch>? on page 464

Postamble Length 1 / Postamble Length 2 ← Cycle 1 / Cycle 2 Configuration

Displays the postamble length in slots, when the corresponding UE-DTX cycle is applied.

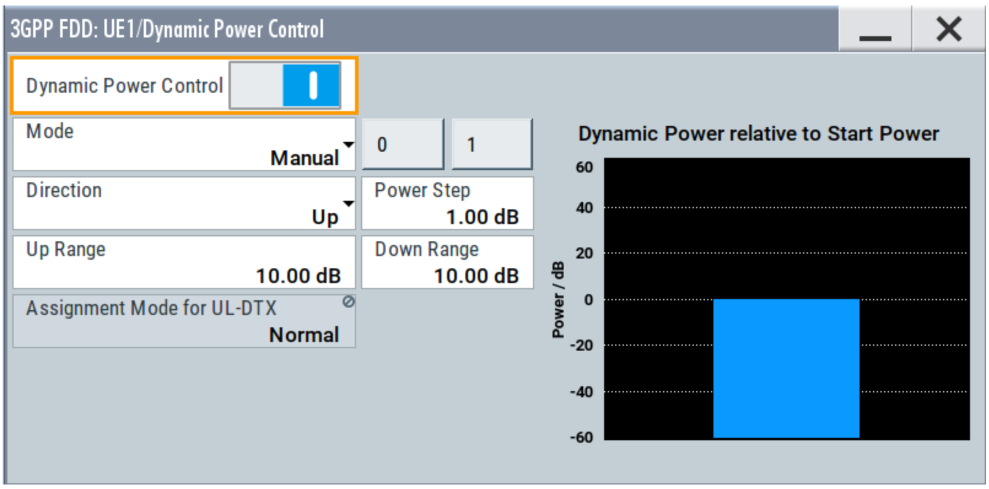
The postamble length is fixed to one slot.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:POSTamble<ch>? on page 465

3.26 Dynamic power control - UE

Access:

► Select "3GPP FDD > User Equipment > UE > Dynamic Power Control".



In the "Dynamic Power Control" dialog, the power of the enhanced channels can be changed within the predefined dynamic range. The dynamic range is set as the sum of the parameters "Up Range" and "Down Range". The power is varied with the predefined step size ("Power Step") and with an external, internal or manual control signal.

Dynamic Power Control State

Activates or deactivates the "Dynamic Power Control".

With activated "Dynamic Power Control", the power of the enhanced channels can be increased or decreased within the predefined dynamic range. The dynamic range is set as the sum of the parameters "Up Range" and "Down Range".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:STATe`
on page 468

Mode

Selects the control signal for "Dynamic Power Control".

"By TPC Pattern"
The TPC pattern is used for "Dynamic Power Control". This selection corresponds to selection "(Mis) Use TPC" for not enhanced channels.

"Manual" The control signal is manually produced by pushing one of the buttons 0 or 1.
The channel power is increased or decreased depending on the "Direction" setting by the set power step.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:MODE`
on page 467
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:STEP:MANual` on page 468

Direction

Selects the Dynamic Power Control mode.

"Up" A high level of the control signal leads to an increase of channel power.

"Down" A high level of the control signal leads to a decrease of channel power.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:DIRection` on page 466

Power Step

If "Dynamic Power Control > On", sets the step width by which the channel powers of the enhanced channels in the timeslot grid are changed within the set dynamic range. The dynamic range is set as the sum of "Up Range" and "Down Range".

The start power of the channel is set in the "Channel Power" entry field of the menu.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:STEP[:EXTernal] on page 468

Up Range / Down Range

Sets dynamic range by which – with "Dynamic Power Control" switched on – the channel powers of the enhanced channels can be increased. The resulting "Dynamic Power Control" dynamic range ("Up Range" + "Down Range") depends on the selected "Power Step" and is as follow:

- For "Power Step" < 1 dB, the dynamic range ("Up Range" + "Down Range") <= 30 dB
- For "Power Step" => 1 dB, the dynamic range ("Up Range" + "Down Range") <= 60 dB

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:RANGe:UP on page 467
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:RANGe:DOWN on page 467

Power Control Graph

Indicates the deviation of the channel power (delta POW) from the set power start value of the enhanced channels.

The graph is automatically displayed if "Dynamic Power Control > State > On".

Note: Since a realtime update of the window in the timeslot (= 0.667 ms) is not possible for reasons of speed, an update can be performed in a coarser time interval. Fast channel power changes are not displayed but the settled state of the control loop can be recognized easily.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl[:POWer]? on page 467

Assignment Mode for UL-DTX

The parameter is enabled only for activated UL-DTX... / User Scheduling State.

The power control recognizes the UL-DPCCH gaps according to 3GPP TS 25.214. Some of the TPC commands sent to the instrument over the external line or by the TPC pattern are ignored, whereas others are summed up and applied later. The processing of the TPC commands depends only on whether the BS sends the TPC bits on the F-DPCH with slot format 0/ slot format 9 or not. It is not necessary to distinguish between the cases „DL-DPCH“ and „F-DPCH Slot format different than 9 and 0“. In both of these cases, the downlink TPC commands are sent (to a real UE via the air interface) later than in the first 512 chips of the downlink slot. Thus, the treatment of the TPC commands by the UE is identical.

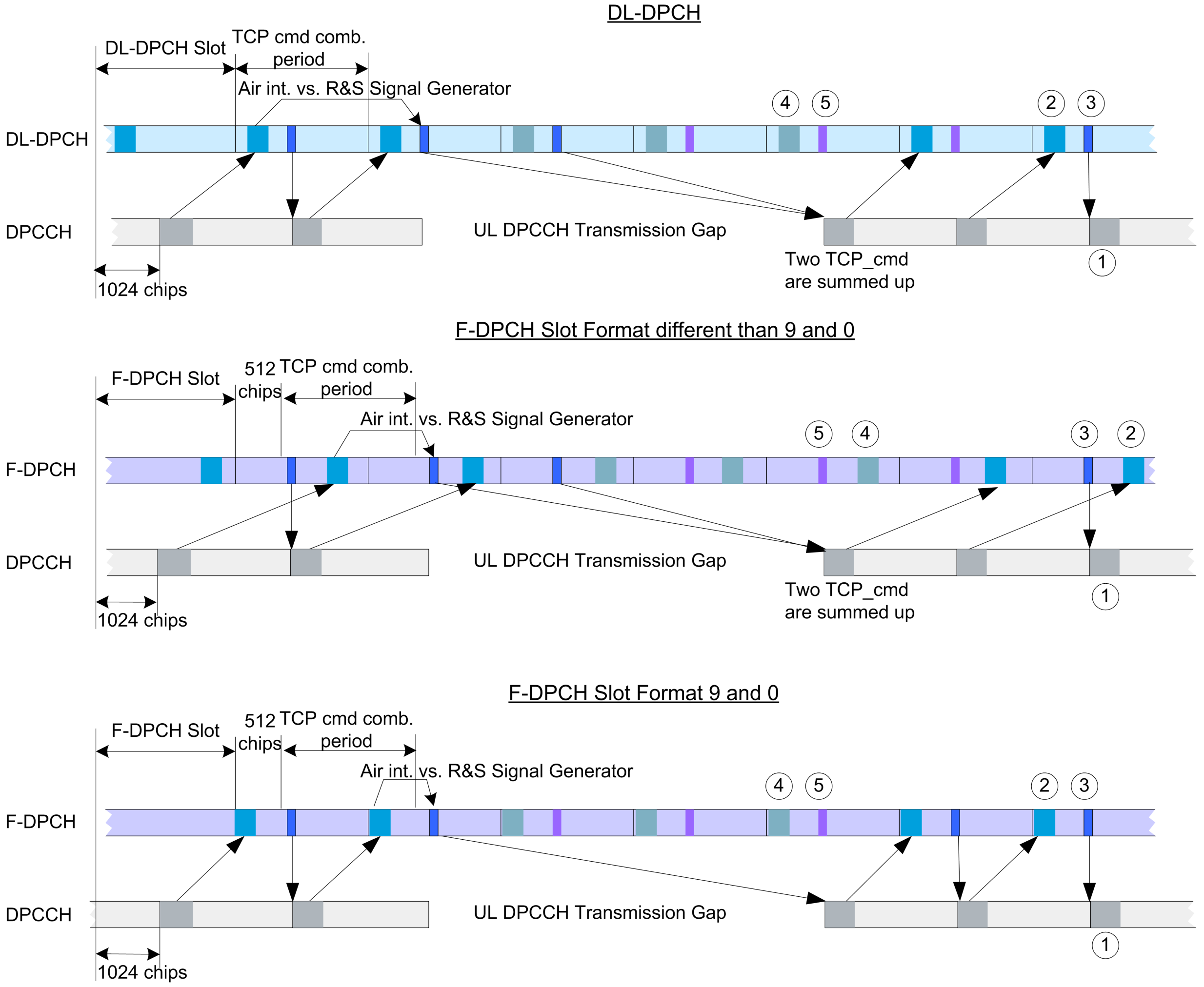


Figure 3-14: Timing diagram - Power Control with UL-DTX

1 = Uplink pilot
2 = TPC bits via air interface
3 = TPC command via binary feedback
4 = No need to send TPC bits via air interface; UE ignores any TPC bits
5 = No need to send TPC commands via binary feedback line; R&S SMM100A ignores any TPC commands

The feedback sent to the instrument corresponds to the parameter „TPC_cmd“ defined in the 3GPP standard. It represents the TPC information of the last (already completed) „TPC command combining period“. This is true even if the TPC information of the ongoing „TPC command combining period“ is already known by the BS before the feedback transmission over the binary feedback line.

Note: The provided external binary feedback has to be stable at least between 0.1 ms before and after the UL DPCCH slot boundary.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:ASSignment` on page 466

3.27 Scheduling list

Opens a display of the current uplink scheduling per UE.

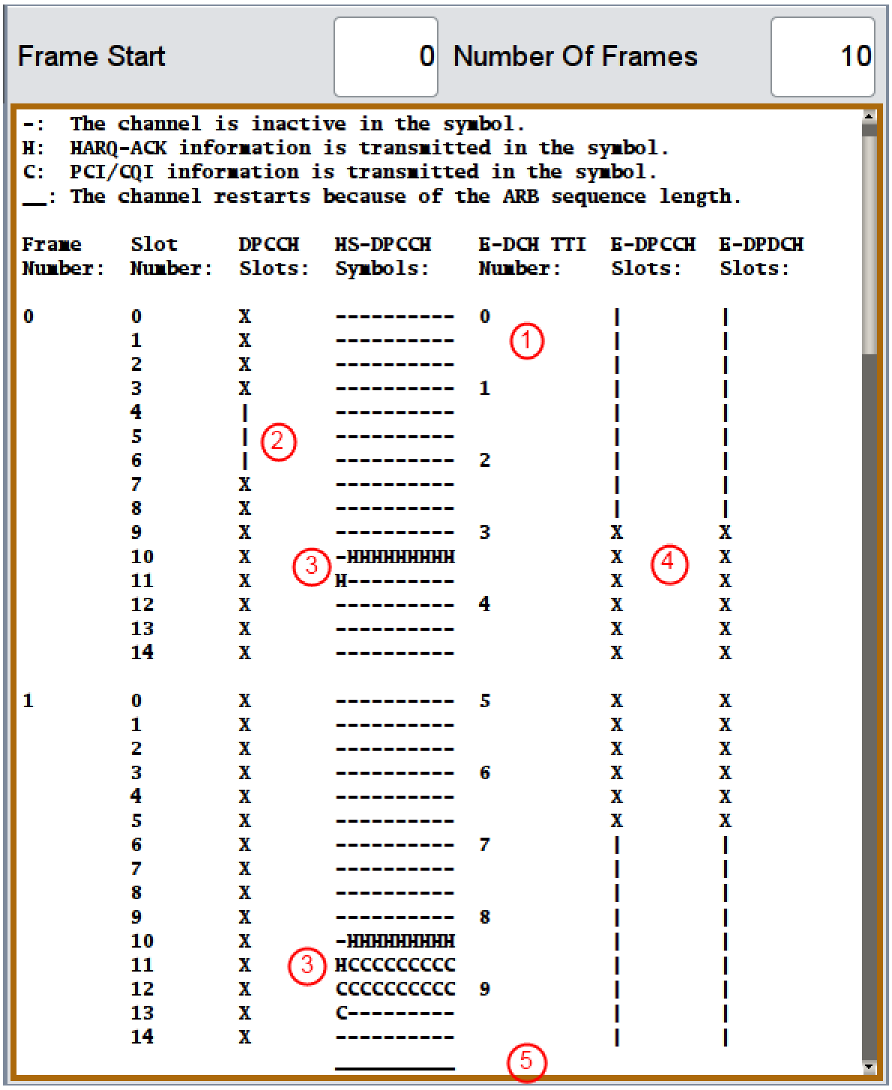


Figure 3-15: Example of Scheduling List (UE1)

1 = E-DCH TTI is three slots long, i.e. E-DCH TTI = 2ms
2 = DPCCH shows busts pattern, i.e. UL-DTX is activated
3 = HS-DPCCH is active and the scheduled HARQ-ACK and PCI/CQI messages have different patterns
4 = E-DPCCH and E-DPDCH are active; both channels have the same E-DCH scheduling
5 = ARB Sequence Length = 2 frames

Frame Start
Defines the start frame of the displayed UL scheduling.

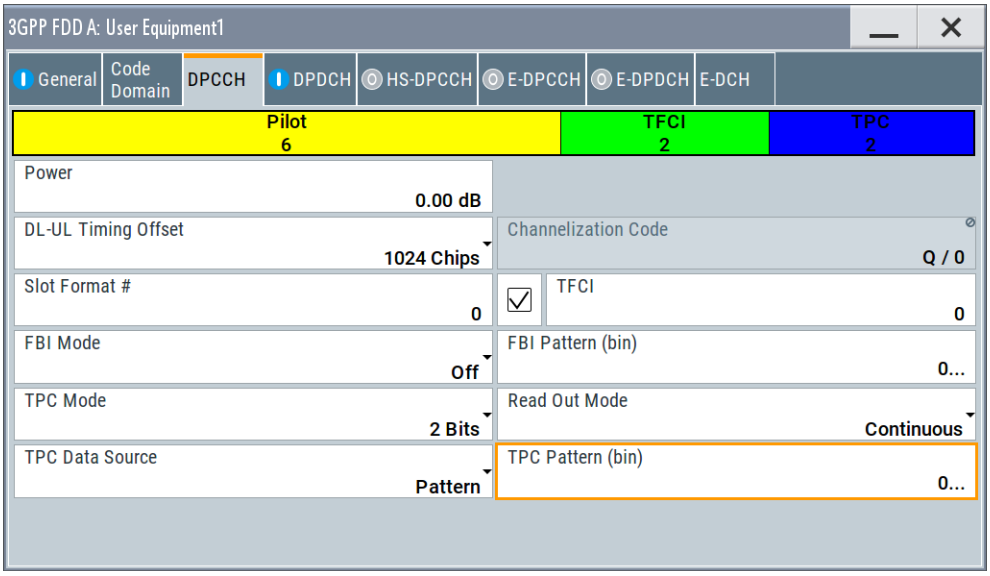
Number of Frames
Defines number of frames for that the UL scheduling is displayed.

3.28 DPCCH settings - UE

The "DPCCH" tab provides the parameters for configuring the dedicated physical control channel.

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse"
2. Select "User Equipment > UE > Mode > DPCCH + DPDCH".
   Select "DPCCH".



The dialog displays the channel structure and the available parameters.

In UE1, the DPCCH is generated in real time (enhanced).

About the dedicated physical channels

At the physical level, an uplink DPCH consists of the DPDCH (Dedicated Physical Data Channel) and the DPCCH (Dedicated Physical Control Channel). The channel characteristics are defined by the symbol rate.

The DPDCH transports the user data that is fed directly into the data field. The DPCCH carries the control fields (Pilot field; TPC = Transmit Power Control, FBI (Feedback Information) and TFCI = Transport Format Combination Indicator). DPDCH is grouped with DPCCH I/Q code multiplexing in accordance with 3GPP TS 25.211, see diagram below. The generation of an uplink reference measurement channel is described in Chapter 3.35, "Global enhanced channel settings - UE1", on page 214.

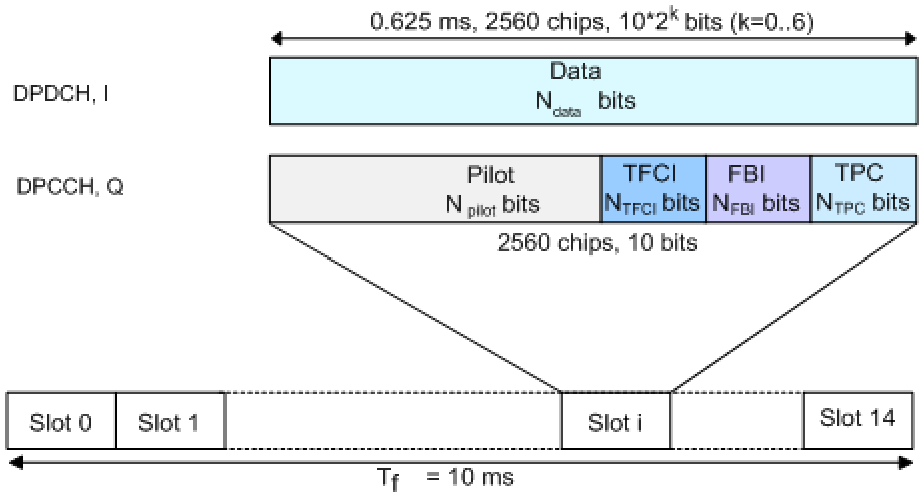


Figure 3-16: Structure of an uplink DPCH in the time domain

Channelization Code

Displays the channelization code and the modulation branch (I or Q) of the DPCCH. The code channel is spread with the set channelization code (spreading code). The standard assigns a fixed channelization code to the DPCCH.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:CCODe? on page 404

Power

Sets the power of the DPCCH channel.

Test cases defined in the 3GPP standard often use notation "Signaling values for βc and βd". The quantization of the gain parameters is shown in the following table which is taken from 3GPP TS 25.213 (left columns) and supplemented by the instrument-specific values (right column).

Signaling values for βc and βd	Quantized amplitude ratios βc and βd	Power to be set / dB
15	1.0	0.0
14	14/15	-0.60
13	13/15	-1.24
12	12/15	-1.94
11	11/15	-2.69
10	10/15	-3.52
9	9/15	-4.44
8	8/15	-5.46
7	7/15	-6.62
6	6/15	-7.96

Signaling values for βc and βd	Quantized amplitude ratios βc and βd	Power to be set / dB
5	5/15	-9.54
4	4/15	-11.48
3	3/15	-13.99
2	2/15	-17.52
1	1/15	-23.52
0	Switch off	Switch channel off or -80 dB

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:POWer` on page 397

DL-UL Timing Offset
Sets the timing offset between the downlink and the uplink.

The timing offset determines the time delay in chips between the downlink signal timing and transmission of the uplink signal.

Note: The signals of all UEs have the same uplink slot timing. The parameters "DL-UL Timing Offset" are coupled and by changing this parameter for one of the UEs, the values for the other UEs are automatically adjusted.

"1024 Chips" The uplink signal is generated according to the 3GPP specification. The signal is calculated synchronously to the downlink reference timing, i.e. the first uplink frame starts at chip position 1024 of the simulated signal.

"0 Chips" No timing offset is applied, i.e. there is no timing delay between receipt of the downlink signal and transmission of the uplink signal. See also "To generate a continuous uplink signal composed of multiple separately generated uplink frames" on page 255.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TOFFset` on page 399

Slot Format #
Selects the slot format.

The slot format defines the structure of the DPCCH slots and the control fields. Depending on the selected slot format, the slot structure is displayed.

Slot formats 0 to 4 are available for the DPCCH channel as defined in the 3GPP Rel. 7 specification TS 25.211.

Note: The former slot formats 4 and 5 according to 3GPP Rel. 4 specification TS 25.211 are not supported.

The slot format selection adjusts the DPCCH slot structure according to the 3GPP specification. However, it is also possible to adjust this structure by configuration of each of the control fields separately.

The table below gives an overview of the cross-reference between the slot format and the structure of the DPCCH slot.

Slot format #	Pilot, bits	NTPC, bits (TPC Mode)	NTFCI, bits (Use TFCI)	NFBI, bits (FBI Mode)
0	6	2	2	0
1	8	2	0	0
2	5	2	2	1
3	7	2	0	1
4	6	4	0	0

"Slot format 0"

"FBI Mode" = Off, i.e. no FBI field
"TFCI Mode" = 2 bits
"Use TFCI" = On, i.e. TFCI field = 2 bits

"Slot format 1"

"FBI Mode" = Off, i.e. no FBI field
"TFCI Mode" = 2 bits
"Use TFCI" = Off, i.e. no TFCI field

"Slot format 2"

"FBI Mode" = 1 bit
"TFCI Mode" = 2 bits
"Use TFCI" = On, i.e. TFCI field = 2 bits

"Slot format 3"

"FBI Mode" = 1 bit
"TFCI Mode" = 2 bits
"Use TFCI" = Off, i.e. no TFCI field

"Slot format 4"

Option: R&S SMM-K83
"FBI Mode" = Off, i.e. no FBI field
"TFCI Mode" = 4 bits
"Use TFCI" = Off, i.e. no TFCI field

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:SFORmat` on page 398

Use TFCI

Activates the TFCI (transport format combination indicator) field.

The status of the TFCI field is determined by the "Slot Format" set. A change leads automatically to an adjustment of the slot format.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TFCI:STATe` on page 398

TFCI
Enters the value of the TFCI field (transport format combination indicator) of the DPCCH channel.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TFCI on page 398

FBI Mode
Selects the FBI (feedback information) mode.

The FBI mode is determined by the "Slot Format" set. A change in the FBI mode leads automatically to an adjustment of the slot format.

Note: The former 2-bits long FBI Mode according to 3GPP Rel. 4 specification TS 25.211 is not supported.

"Off" The FBI field is not in use.

"1 Bit" The FBI field with a length of 1 bit is used.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:FBI:MODE on page 396

FBI Pattern (bin)
Enters the bit pattern for the FBI field.

The FBI field is filled cyclically with a pattern of up to 32 bits in length.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:FBI:PATTern on page 397

TPC Mode
Selects the TPC (Transmit Power Control) mode.

The TPC mode is determined by the "Slot Format" set. A change in the TPC mode leads automatically to an adjustment of the slot format.

"2 Bits" A TPC field with a length of 2 bits is used.

"4 Bits" Option: R&S SMM-K83
A TPC field with a length of 4 bits is used.
A 4 bits long TPC field can be selected, only for Slot Format 4 and disabled FBI and TFCI fields.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:MODE on page 401

TPC Data Source
Defines the data source for the TPC field of the DPCCH channel.

The following standard data sources are available:
- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List / Select TPC Data List"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select TPC Data List" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.

– Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
– Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.
– Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.

See also:
- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA on page 399
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern on page 400
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect on page 400

TPC Read Out Mode
Defines TPC data usage.

The TPC bits are used to signal the increase or reduction in transmit power to the called station. For all read out modes, 1 bit is taken from the data stream for the TPC field for each slot. The bit is entered into the bitstream several times, depending on the symbol rate. The difference between the modes lies in the usage of the TPC bits.

The different modes can be used to set a specific output power and then let the power oscillate around this value. For example, if the power is the pattern 11111, the power can be varied with "Single + alt. 01" and "Single + alt. 10". Thus, power measurements can be carried out at quasi-constant power.

- "Continuous:"
  The TPC bits are used cyclically.
- "Single + All 0"
  The TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 bits.
- "Single + All 1"
  The TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 bit.
- "Single + alt. 01"
  The TPC bits are used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 bits and 1 bit alternately. Bits as appended in multiples, depending on the symbol rate, for example, 00001111.
- "Single + alt. 10"
  The TPC bits are used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 bit and 0 bits alternately. Bits as appended in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 11110000.

Use the parameter "Read Out Mode" together with the option "TPC For Output Power Control (Mis-) Use" to generate various output power profiles.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:READ on page 402

Misuse TPC for Output Power Control
(available for UE2, UE3 and UE4 only)

Defines "mis-" use of the TPC data.

The TPC bits are used to signal the increase or reduction in transmit power to the called station.

If "(Mis-) use TPC for output power control" is activated, the specified pattern is used to vary the intrinsic transmit power over time. A bit of this pattern is removed for each slot in order to increase (bit = "1") or reduce (bit = "0") the channel power by the specified power step ("Power Step"). The upper limit is 0 dB and the lower limit -60 dB.

The following envelope is produced with the settings:

- Channel power = 0 dB
- Power step = 1.0 dB
- Pattern = "001110100000011"
- "TPC Read Out Mode = Continuous"

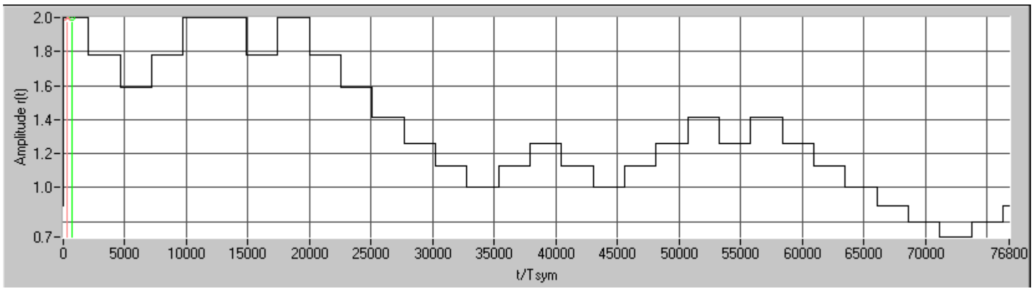


Figure 3-17: Dynamic change of channel power (continuous)

Note: Power control works both on the DPCCH and all the active DPDCHs. The change in power is always carried out (as stipulated in the standard) at the start of the slot pilot field

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:MISuse` on page 400

TPC Power Step
(available for UE2, UE3 and UE4 only)

Sets the step width of the power change in dB for "(Mis-) use TPC for output power control".

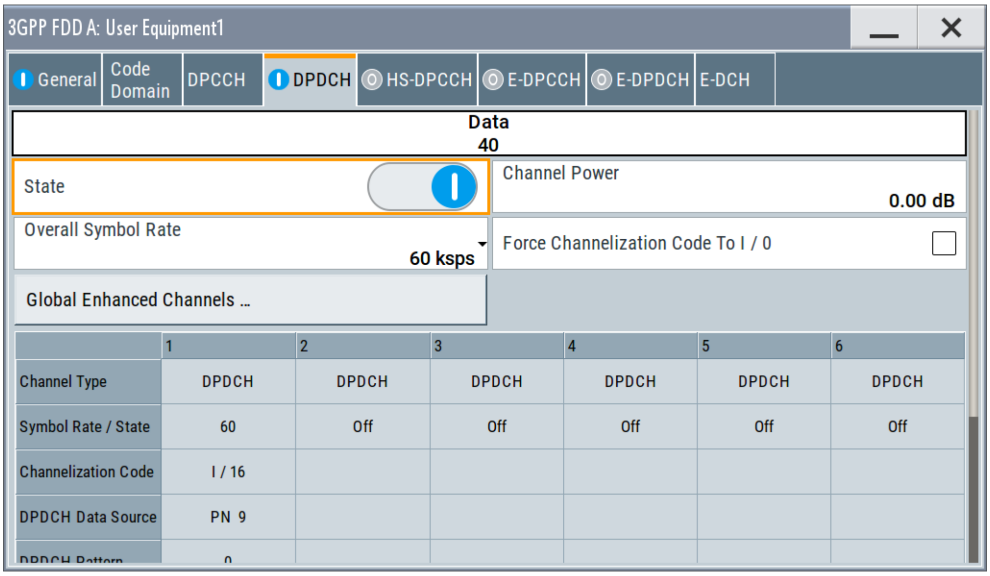
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:PSTep` on page 401

3.29 DPDCH settings - UE

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE"

2. Select "DPDCH".



The dialog contains the general parameters required for configuring the channel. The channel table allows you to configure th individual parameters.

3.29.1 DPDCH common settings

State (DPDCH)

Activates or deactivates all the DPDCH channels.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPDCh:STATe` on page 423

Channel Power

Sets the channel power in dB.

The power entered is relative to the powers of the other channels and does not initially relate to the "Level" power display. If Adjust Total Power To 0 dB is executed, all the power data is relative to "Level".

Note: The uplink channels are not blanked in this mode (duty cycle 100%).

Test cases defined in the 3GPP standard often use notation "Signaling values for βc and βd". The quantization of the gain parameters is shown in the following table which is taken from 3GPP Spec 25.213 (left columns) and supplemented by the instrument-specific values (right column).

Signaling values for βc and βd	Quantized amplitude ratios βc and βd	Power to be set / dB
15	1.0	0.0
14	14/15	-0.60
13	13/15	-1.24

Signaling values for βc and βd	Quantized amplitude ratios βc and βd	Power to be set / dB
12	12/15	-1.94
11	11/15	-2.69
10	10/15	-3.52
9	9/15	-4.44
8	8/15	-5.46
7	7/15	-6.62
6	6/15	-7.96
5	5/15	-9.54
4	4/15	-11.48
3	3/15	-13.99
2	2/15	-17.52
1	1/15	-23.52
0	Switch off	Switch channel off or -80 dB

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPDCh:POWer` on page 423

Force Channelization Code To I/0
Sets the channelization code to I/0.

This mode can only be activated if the "Overall Symbol Rate < 2 x 960 kbps".

It is provided for test purposes. Using an oscilloscope, the data bits of the DPDCH are visible on the I/Q signal for the following settings:
- "Force Channelization Code to I/Q > On"
- "Scrambling Code Mode > Off"
- "DPCCH Channel Power = - 80 dB"

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPDCh:FCIO` on page 422

Overall Symbol Rate
Sets the overall symbol rate of all the DPDCH channels.

The structure of the DPDCH channel table depends on this parameter. The overall symbol rate determines which DPDCHs are active, which symbol rate they have and which channelization codes they use (see Table A-2).

DPDCHs that are not active by virtue of the overall rate are also disabled for operation.

Note: Up to an overall rate of 960 ksps, only DPDCH 1 is active, its symbol rate is the same as the overall symbol rate and the channelization code is the same as spreading factor/4 (spreading factor = chip rate / symbol rate).
With an overall symbol rate greater than 960 ksps, all the active DPDCH channels have the symbol rate 960 ksps.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPDCh:ORATe on page 423

Global Enhanced Channels
Accesses the dialog for configuring all the enhanced channel settings of user equipment UE1, see Chapter 3.35, "Global enhanced channel settings - UE1", on page 214.

Remote command:
n.a.

3.29.2 Channel table

The channel table allows you to configure the individual parameters for the DPDCH channels. The structure of the currently selected channel is displayed graphically in the table header.

The number of active channels depends on the selected overall symbol rate. You can select the data sources for the individual channels. The remaining parameters are only displayed and their values depend also on the overall symbol rate. See also Table A-2.

Channel Number
Displays the channel number.

Remote command:
n.a.
(the channel is selected by the suffix at keyword CHANnel<n>)

Channel Type
Displays the channel type.

Remote command:
n.a.

Symbol Rate / State
Displays the symbol rate and the state of the DCDCH channel.

The symbol rate and the state of channel 2 to 6 are dependent on the overall symbol rate set and cannot be modified.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:SRATe?
on page 422

Channelization Code
Displays the channelization code and the modulation branch (I or Q) of the DPDCH channel.

The channelization code is dependent on the overall symbol rate set and cannot be modified.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:CCODe?
on page 420

DPDCH Data Source

For UE2, UE3 and UE4 and UE1 without channel coding, selects the data source for the DPDCH channel.

When channel coding is active, the data source for the DTCH1 component in the transport layer is selected here. In this situation, the display reads "DTCH data Source" and the "DCCH Data" entry field is enabled for selecting the data source of the DCCH channel. The data sources of the other DTCH channels can be set in the "Global Enhanced Channel Settings > Transport Channel" dialog, see Chapter 3.35, "Global enhanced channel settings - UE1", on page 214.

The following standard data sources are available:

- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  – Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:

- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:DATA` on page 420

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:DATA:PATTern` on page 422

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E:DATA:DSELect` on page 446

DCCH Data Source

For UE1 for enhanced channels with active channel coding, selects the data source for the DCCH component.

The following standard data sources are available:

- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.

Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.

- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  – Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

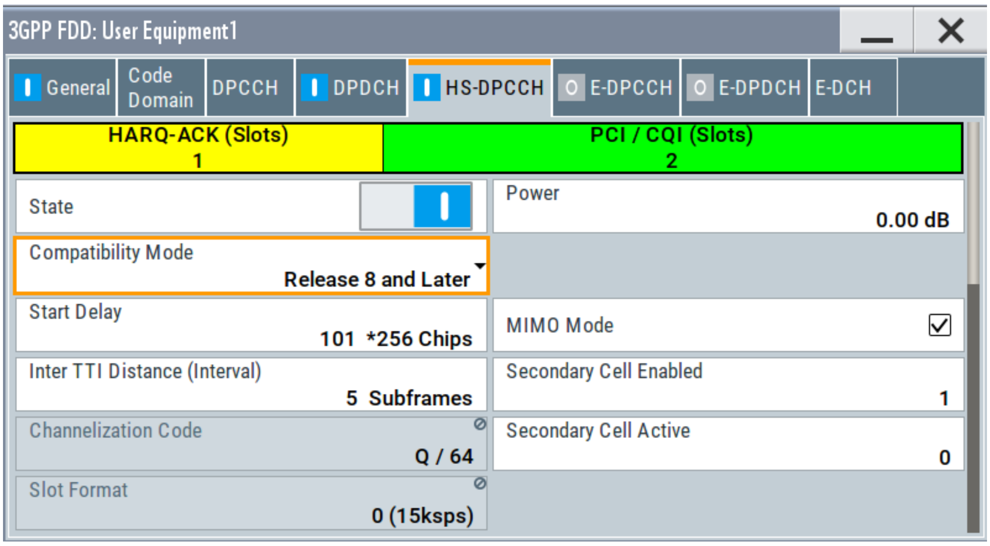
See also:

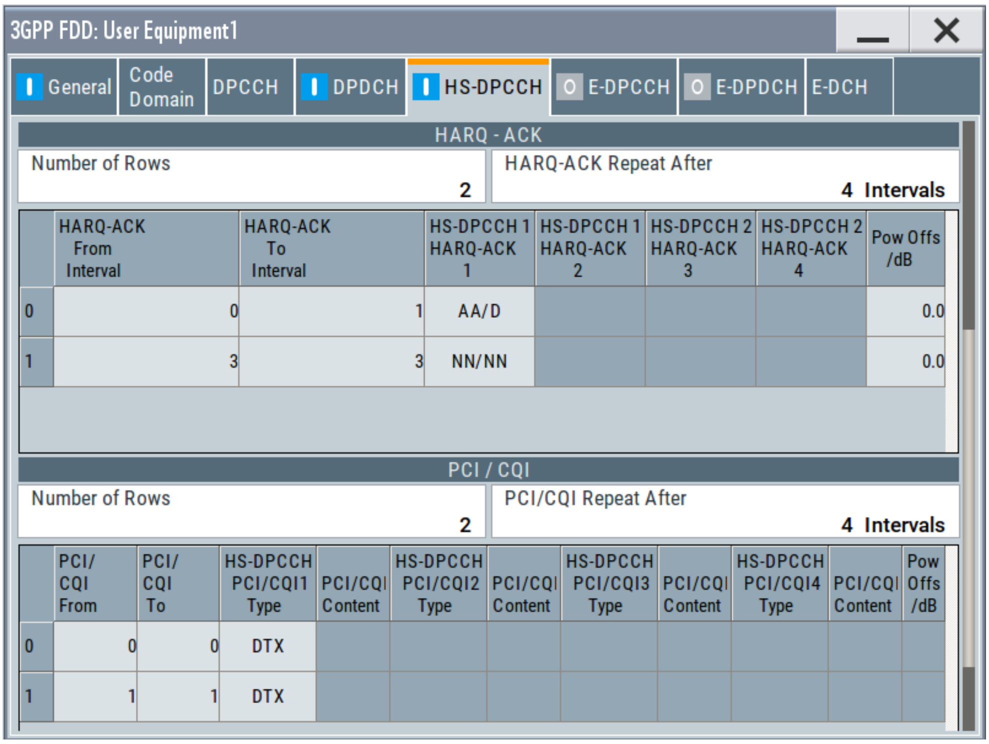
- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual

3.30 HS-DPCCH settings - UE

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE".
2. Select "HS-DPCCH".





The dialog contains the general parameters required for configuring the channel, and displays the channel structure.

Realtime signal generation

To enable realtime signal generation for UE1:

- Select "3GPP FDD > User Equipment > UE1> HS-DPCCH"
- Select "Compatibility Mode > Up to Release 7"
  Or "Compatibility Mode > Release 8 and Later RT"

3.30.1 About HS-DPCCH

HS-DPCCH Structure

The HS-DPCCH carries uplink feedback signaling related to the accuracy and quality of downlink HS-DSCH transmission. Hybrid-ARQ Acknowledgment (HARQ-ACK) is transmitted in the first subframe slot. Channel quality Indication (CQI) and if UE configured in MIMO mode, also precoding control indication (PCI) are transmitted in the second and third subframe slot. Only one HS-DPCCH can be transmitted on each radio link. The HS-DPCCH can only exist together with an uplink DPCCH.

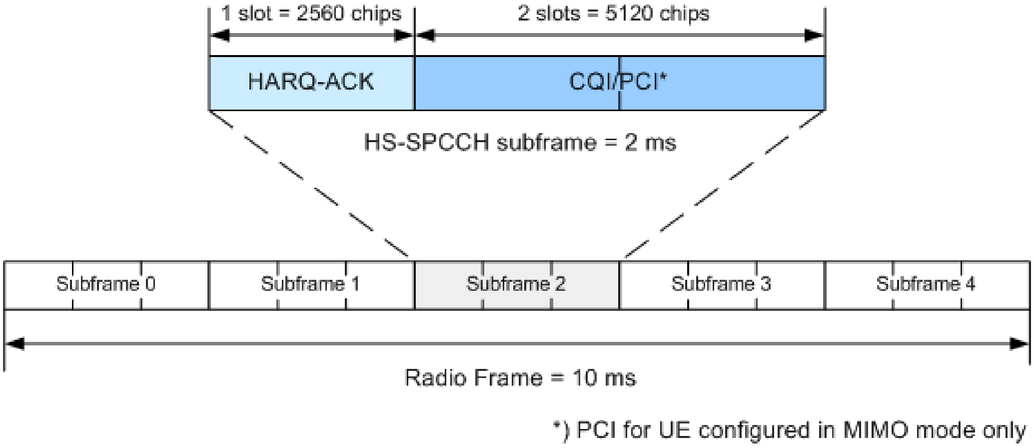


Figure 3-18: Structure of an uplink HS-DPCCH in the time domain

The HS-DPCCH subframe starts *256 ×m chips* after the start of an uplink DPCCH slot. The value *m* is selected such that the subframe transmission starts within the first 0 to 255 chips after 7.5 slots following the end of the received HS-PDSCH subframe.

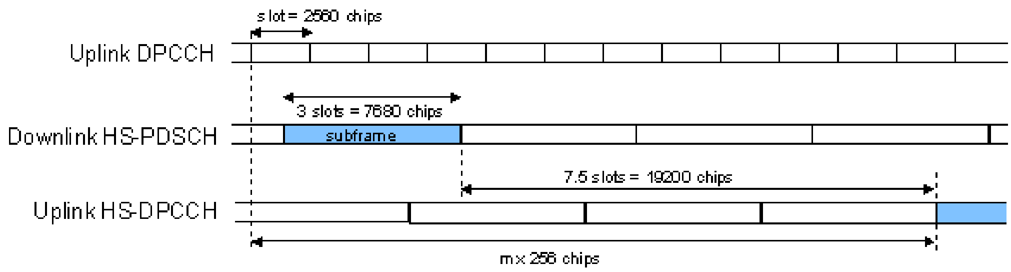


Figure 3-19: Timing offset between the uplink DPCCH, the HS-PDSCH and the HS-DPCCH at the UE

HS-DPCCH Power

According to 3GPP TS 25.214, the uplink HS-DPCCH power is estimated for each HS-DPCCH slot.

In this implementation, the channel power can be set individually for each case of feedback signaling and UE mode. The channel power is set as a combination of the CQI Power (parameter "Power") and the corresponding "Power Offset" (see Table 3-8 and Table 3-9). Since the feedback signaling can be configured per slot of TTI that carries HS-DPCCH, the channel power is also calculated on a slot basis.

Table 3-8: Calculating of the HARQ-ACK power

Mode	HARQ-ACK	Offset parameter	Resulting power
Compatibility Mode = Up to Release 7			
Normal	ACK/NACK pattern	Power Offset ACK	Power + Power Offset ACK
		Power Offset NACK	Power + Power Offset NACK
	Single ACK	Power Offset ACK	Power + Power Offset ACK

Mode	HARQ-ACK	Offset parameter	Resulting power
	Single NACK	Power Offset NACK	Power + Power Offset NACK
MIMO	TB1: ACK, TB2: ACK	Power Offset ACK/ACK	Power + Power Offset ACK/ACK
	TB1: ACK, TB2: NACK	Power Offset ACK/NACK	Power + Power Offset ACK/NACK
	TB1: NACK, TB2: ACK	Power Offset NACK/ACK	Power + Power Offset NACK/ACK
	TB1: NACK, TB2: NACK	Power Offset NACK/NACK	Power + Power Offset NACK/ NACK
Compatibility Mode = Release 8 and later			
all	HARQ-ACK	Power Offset HARQ-ACK	Power + Power Offset HARQ-ACK

Table 3-9: Calculating the PCI/CQI power

Mode	CQI	Type	CQI parameter	Offset parameter	Resulting power
			Compatibility. Mode=	**Up to Release 7**	
Normal	-		CQI	-	Power
MIMO	CQI Type A	Single TB	CQIs	Power Offset CQI Type A	Power + Power Offset CQI Type A
		Double TB	CQI1 and CQI2		
			Compatibility. Mode=	**Rel. 8 and later**	
Normal	CQI		CQI	Power Offset PCI/CQI	Power + Power Offset PCI/CQI
DC-HSDPA non-MIMO	Comp. CQI		CQI1 and CQI2		
MIMO	CQI Type A	Single TB	CQIs		
		Double TB	CQI1 and CQI2		

3.30.2 HS-DPCCH common settings

The displayed channel structure depends on whether the UE is working in MIMO mode or not.

State (HS-DPCCH)

Activates or deactivates the HS-DPCCH channel.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:STATe` on page 403

Power (HS-DPCCH)
Sets the power in dB.

- In a "Compatibility Mode > Release 8 and Later" mode, this parameter represents the **reference power** used to calculate:
  - The power used during the HARQ-ACK slot
  - The power used during the PCI/CQI slots
- In a "Compatibility Mode > Up to Release 7" mode, this parameter represents the **CQI power of a UE** that:
  - Is configured in a normal mode
  - Is configured in MIMO mode and sending CQI Type B report.

  The CQI Power is the reference power used to calculate:
  - The power used during the HARQ-ACK slot
  - The power used during the PCI/CQI slots of a UE configured in MIMO mode and sending CQI Type A reports.

The power entered is relative to the powers of the other channels and does not initially relate to the "Level" power display. If Adjust Total Power To 0 dB is executed, all the power data is relative to the "Level" display.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:POWer` on page 403

Compatibility Mode (HS-DPCCH)
Switches between the following modes:

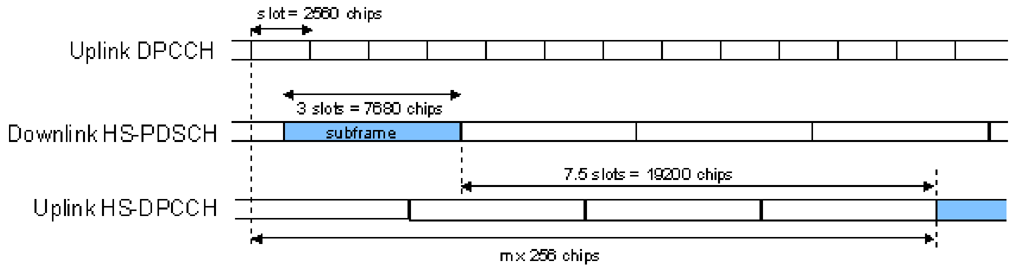
"Up to Release 7"
Switches to the display of the HS-DPCCH settings provided for backwards compatibility.

"Release 8 and Later"
The concept of the graphical user interface for the configuration of HS-DPCCH has been adapted to support simultaneous DC-HSDPA and MIMO operation, as required in 3GPP Release 9 onwards.
This mode is disabled, if Dynamic Power Control State is On.

"Release 8 and Later RT"
Enables generation of the HS-DPCCH in real-time even for Release 8/9 content. Real-time signals are useful for complex HS-DPCCH scheduling and are required while using dynamic power control with the HS-DPCCH.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:COMPatibility`
on page 403

Start Delay
Sets the delay between the uplink HS-DPCCH and the frame of uplink DPCH.



Thus, the channel can be synchronized with the associated downlink HS-PDSCH.

The delay is entered as a multiple m of 256 chips according to TS 25.211 7.7:

m = (T_{TX_diff}/256) + 101

Where T_{TX_diff} is the difference in chips (T_{TX_diff} = 0, 256, ..., 38144).

The value range of m is 0 to 250 (2 frames +1024 chips)

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:SDELay on page 404

Inter TTI Distance (Interval)
Selects the distance between two HSDPA packets. The distance is set in number of subframes (3 slots = 2 ms). An "Inter TTI Distance" of 1 means continuous generation.

Regarding the HS-DPCCH uplink transmission, this parameter determines where HS-DPCCH transmissions are possible in principle.

To have actual HS-DPCCH transmissions, HARQ-ACK and/or PCI/CQI transmissions have to be scheduled as described in:
- 3.30.3
- 3.30.4
- 3.30.5

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:TTIDistance
on page 404

Channelization Code (HS-DPCCH)
Displays the channelization code and the modulation branch (I or Q) of the HS-DPCCH.

The code channel is spread with the set channelization code (spreading code). The channelization code of the high-speed channel depends on the number of activated DPDCHs, i.e. on the overall symbol rate.

For "Secondary Cell Enabled ≥ 4", two HS-DPCCHs, i.e. two channelization codes are used.

Example:

Enable the following settings:

- "DPDCH State = On"
- "DPDCH Overall Symbol Rate = 60 ksps"
- "HS-DPCCH State = On"
- "Secondary Cell Enabled = 0"
  The used channelization code is "HS-DPCCH > Channelization Code = Q / 64".
  Open the "User Equipment > Code Domain" dialog
  (see Figure 3-20).
- Enable "Secondary Cell Enabled = 4"

Figure 3-20: Impact of "Secondary Cell Enabled ≥ 4" on the used channelization code

1 = The display confirms, that the DPDCH uses a 60 ksps symbol rate and a channelization code on the I channel. The HS-DPCCH is displayed with a symbol rate of 15 ksps (i.e "Slot Format 0") on the Q channel.
2 = The "Code Domain" dialog displays the two HS-DPCCHs, one on each of the I and Q channels. The used symbol rate is 30 ksps, i.e the "Slot Format 1" is used.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:CCODe?` on page 404

Slot Format

Displays the used slot format.

The specified slot format for "Secondary Cell Enabled < 2" is "Slot Format 0 (15 ksps)". With more than 2 secondary cells or with 2 secondary cells and "MIMO Mode = On", the "Slot Format 1 (30 ksps)" is required, i.e. slot format with higher symbol rate.

See also Figure 3-20.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:SFORmat?` on page 414

3.30.3 HS-DPCCH scheduling table (Release 8 and later/RT)

These settings are available for "Compatibility Mode > Release 8 and Later".

Option: R&S SMM-K83 for MIMO settings and DC-HSDPA/4C-HSDPA/8C-HSDPA.

With the provided settings, you can adjust the HS-DPCCH signal of a UE configured for one of the following operations: normal operation, DC-HSDPA or 4C/8C-HSDPA operation, MIMO mode or for a simultaneous secondary cell + MIMO operation.

The HS-DPCCH structure can be configured with the parameters "Inter TTI Distance", "Number of Table Rows", "From/To" and "Repeat After". The HARQ-ACK and CQI/PCI information can be configured with the parameters of the HS-DPCCH scheduling tables. The scheduling for the HARQ-ACK and PCI/CQI reports can be performed independently; different repetition cycles can be specified.

Example: HS-DPCCH scheduling

The following is a simple example intended to explain the principle. Configured is an HS-DPCCH scheduling in "MIMO Mode = Off" and with "Secondary Cell Enabled = 0".

Parameter	Value
Start Delay	101 * 256 Chips
Compatibility Mode (HS-DPCCH)	Release 8 and later (RT)
Inter TTI Distance (Interval)	5 Subframes
HARQ-ACK scheduling	
Number of Rows	2
HARQ-ACK Repeat After	4 intervals
Row#0	
HARQ-ACK From Interval/ HARQ-ACK To Interval	from HARQ-ACK interval 0 to 1
HS-DPCCH 1/2, HARQ-ACK 1/2/3/4	A
Row#1	
HARQ-ACK From Interval/ HARQ-ACK To Interval	from HARQ-ACK interval 3 to 3
HS-DPCCH 1/2, HARQ-ACK 1/2/3/4	N
PCI/CQI scheduling	

Parameter	Value
Number of Rows	2
PCI/CQI Repeat After	3 intervals
Row#0	
PCI-CQI From Interval/ PCI-CQI To Interval	from PCI/CQI interval 0 to 0
HS-DPCCH 1/2, PCI/CQI 1/2/3/4 Type	DTX
Row#1	
PCI-CQI From Interval/ PCI-CQI To Interval	from PCI/CQI interval 1 to 1
HS-DPCCH 1/2, PCI/CQI 1/2/3/4 Type	CQI
$CQI/CQI_S/CQI_1/CQI_2$	5

Use the Scheduling list to display the configured scheduling.

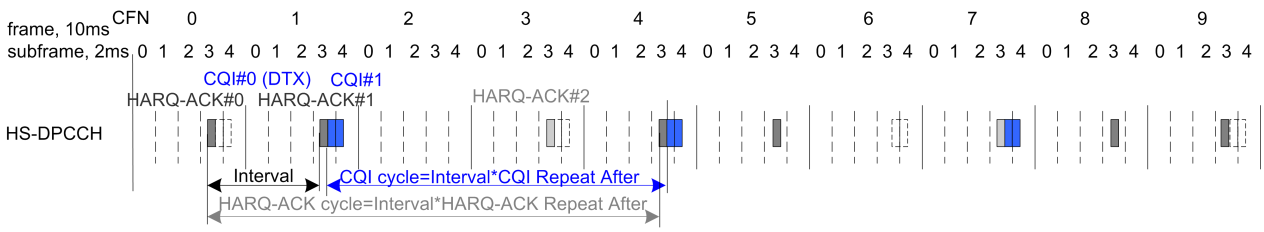


Figure 3-21: Example of HS-DPCCH Scheduling

"Inter TTI Distance (Interval)"	= Five subframes
"HARQ-ACK Cycle"	= "Inter TTI Distance (Interval)"*"HARQ-ACK Repeat After = 5*4=20 Intervals"
"CQI Cycle"	= "Inter TTI Distance (Interval)"*"CQI Repeat After = 5*3=15 Intervals"

MIMO Mode

Enables/disables working in MIMO mode for the selected UE.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MMODe` on page 414

Secondary Cell Enabled

Enables the selected number of secondary cells for the selected UE. Secondary cells are used for working in DC-/4C/8C-HSDPA mode.

See also Chapter 2.3.15, "Dual cell HSDPA (DC-HSDPA)", on page 36, Chapter 2.3.16, "HS-DPCCH extension for 4C-HSDPA and 8C-HSDPA", on page 40 and Chapter 4.4, "How to configure the HS-DPCCH settings for 4C-HSDPA tests", on page 257.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:SC:ENABled`
on page 414

Secondary Cell Active
Sets the number of active secondary cells for the selected UE.

See also Chapter 2.3.15, "Dual cell HSDPA (DC-HSDPA)", on page 36, Chapter 2.3.16, "HS-DPCCH extension for 4C-HSDPA and 8C-HSDPA", on page 40 and Chapter 4.4, "How to configure the HS-DPCCH settings for 4C-HSDPA tests", on page 257.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:SC:ACTive on page 415

HARQ-ACK
Comprises the parameters provided for the independent configuration of the HARQ-ACK scheduling.

Number of Rows ← HARQ-ACK
Determines the number of the rows in the HARQ-ACK scheduling table.

Each row represents one TTI interval, as configured with the parameter Inter TTI Distance (Interval). The parameters set in the table are read out cyclically.

See also Figure 3-21.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:HACK:ROWS on page 415

HARQ-ACK Repeat After ← HARQ-ACK
Defines the cycle length after that the information in the HS-DPCCH scheduling table is read out again from the beginning.

The parameter together with the parameter Inter TTI Distance (Interval) defines the repetition cycle of the HARQ-ACK pattern:

HARQ-ACK cycle = Inter TTI Distance (Interval) * "HARQ-ACK Repeat After"

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:HACK:REPeat on page 419

HARQ-ACK From Interval/ HARQ-ACK To Interval ← HARQ-ACK
Defines the beginning/end of the HARQ-ACK transmissions inside the HARQ-ACK cycle (specified by HARQ-ACK Repeat After). The range is specified in multiples of intervals, determined by Inter TTI Distance (Interval).

See also Figure 3-21.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:HACK:FROM on page 415
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:HACK:TO on page 415

HS-DPCCH 1/2, HARQ-ACK 1/2/3/4 ← HARQ-ACK
Per HS-DPCCHs, sets the information transmitted during the HARQ-ACK slots of the TTIs during the corresponding specified "HARQ-ACK From/To" range.

Two HS-DPCCHs are transmitted, if "Secondary Cell Enabled > 3".

The number of enabled HARQ-ACKs depends on the combination of enabled and active secondary cells. In this implementation, the activated cells are mapped from left to right.

The processing of HS-DPCCH is defined for four different main cases (see Table 3-10).

Table 3-10: HS-DPCCH processing

Mode	"MIMO Mode"	"Secondary Cell Enabled"	"Secondary Cell Active"	Comment
Normal operation	Off	0	0	-
MIMO only	On	0	0	see Chapter 2.3.14.5, "MIMO uplink control channel support", on page 33
DC-HSDPA only 4C/8C-HSDPA only	Off	1 2 to 7	0, 1 2 to 7	see Chapter 2.3.15.1, "DC-HSDPA data acknowledgement (non-MIMO mode)", on page 37 see Chapter 2.3.16, "HS-DPCCH extension for 4C-HSDPA and 8C-HSDPA", on page 40
DC-HSDPA +MIMO 4C/8C-HSDPA +MIMO	On	1 2 to 7	1 2 to 7	see Chapter 2.3.15.2, "DC-HSDPA + MIMO", on page 39 see Chapter 2.3.16, "HS-DPCCH extension for 4C-HSDPA and 8C-HSDPA", on page 40

Meaning of the used abbreviations:

- **A** indicates an ACK response; **N** - an NACK
- **D** means no transmission (DTX), i.e. no transport block was sent on the corresponding HS-DSCH downlink transmission.
- Single letter, e.g. an **A** indicates a response to a single scheduled transport block (TB)
- A letter's couple, e.g. an **AA** indicates two MIMO streams, i.e. the response on two TBs
- **/** is a separation mark between the response to the serving and secondary cells, where the feedback related to the serving HS-DSCH cell is the one before the divider sign.

Example: Understanding the syntax

For better representation of the principle, the sending of ACK only messages is assumed.

HARQ-ACK value	Description
A/A/A	"MIMO Mode = Off" (single letters only) Three active cells, one serving and two secondary serving cells; one single TB transmission per cell
AA/A	"MIMO Mode = On" Two active cells, one serving with two MIMO streams and one secondary serving cell with single TB transmission
AA/AA	"MIMO Mode = On" Two active cells, each transmitting two MIMO streams

HARQ-ACK value	Description
AA/AA, AA/D	"MIMO Mode = On" Three active cells, each transmitting two MIMO streams
AA/AA, AA/AA	"MIMO Mode = On" Four active cells, each transmitting two MIMO streams

"DTX" No HARQ-ACK feedback information is sent.

"A, N" Selects an ACK or NACK response to a single scheduled transport block.

"AA, AN, NA, NN"
("MIMO Mode > On", "Secondary Cell Enabled/Active = 0")
Selects the response to two scheduled transport blocks, i.e. feedback on the primary and secondary stream in a dual stream transmission.

"A/D, N/A, … (different combinations possible)"
("MIMO Mode > Off", "Secondary Cell Enabled < 2")
Selects the response to a single scheduled transport block on each of the serving and secondary serving HS-DSCH cells.

"A/D/D, N/D/D, … (different combinations possible)"
("MIMO Mode > Off", "Secondary Cell Enabled = 2")
Selects the response to a single scheduled transport block on each of the serving and the two secondary serving HS-DSCH cells.

"AN/NN, D/AA, … (different combinations possible)"
("MIMO Mode > On", "Secondary Cell Active = On")
Selects the response to two scheduled transport blocks on each of the serving and secondary serving HS-DSCH cells.

"PRE, POST" PRE or POST is sent in the HARQ-ACK slots of the corresponding TTI.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:HACK<di>
on page 416

Power Offset HARQ-ACK ← HARQ-ACK

Sets the power offset of an HARQ-ACK response relative to the "Power".

The power used during all HARQ-ACK slots during the corresponding specified "HARQ-ACK From/To" range is calculated as:

$P_{HARQ\text{-}ACK} = Power + P_{off\_HARQ\text{-}ACK}$

The value range is -10 dB to 10 dB.

The parameter is enabled for HARQ-ACK different than DTX.

While generating the HS-DPCCH signal in real time, the HARQ-ACK power offsets of all configured HARQ-ACK responses are set to the same value.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:POHAck
on page 417

PCI / CQI
Comprises the parameters provided for the independent configuration of the PCI/CQI reports scheduling.

Number of Rows ← PCI / CQI
This parameter determines the number of the rows in the PCI / CQI scheduling table.

Each row represents one TTI interval, as configured with the parameter Inter TTI Distance (Interval). The parameters set in the table are read out cyclically.

See also Figure 3-21.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:PCQI:ROWS` on page 415

PCI/CQI Repeat After ← PCI / CQI
Defines the cycle length after that the information in the HS-DPCCH scheduling table is read out again from the beginning.

The parameter together with the parameter Inter TTI Distance (Interval) defines the repetition cycle of the PCI/CQI pattern:

PCI/CQI cycle = Inter TTI Distance (Interval) * "PCI/CQI Repeat After"

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:PCQI:REPeat`
on page 419

PCI-CQI From Interval/ PCI-CQI To Interval ← PCI / CQI
Defines the beginning/ end of the PCI/CQI transmissions inside the PCI/CQI cycle (specified by PCI/CQI Repeat After). The range is specified in multiples of intervals, defined by Inter TTI Distance (Interval).

See also Figure 3-21.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:PCQI:FROM`
on page 417
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:PCQI:TO`
on page 417

HS-DPCCH 1/2, PCI/CQI 1/2/3/4 Type ← PCI / CQI
Per HS-DPCCH, selects the type of the PCI/CQI report (see CQI reports: type a and type b and CQI reports: CQI1 and CQI2).

Two HS-DPCCHs are required, if "Secondary Cell Enabled > 3".

The number of enabled PCI/CQIs depends on the number of required HS-DPCCHs and the "Slot Format". In this implementation, the activated cells are mapped from left to right.

The available values depend on the state of the parameters "MIMO Mode", "Secondary Cell Emabled" and "Secondary Cell Active".

"DTX"	No PCI/CQI feedback information is sent.
"CQI"	Selects CQI report for the normal operation.

"Type A Single TB"
(MIMO Mode On)
Selects CQI Type A report with information that one transport block is preferred.

"Type A Double TB"
(MIMO Mode On)
Selects CQI Type A report with information that two transport blocks are preferred.

"Type B"
(MIMO Mode On)
Selects CQI Type B report.

"Composite CQI"
(MIMO Mode Off, "Secondary Cell Enabled = Secondary Cell Active ≤ 2")
Selects a composite CQI, constructed from the two individual reports CQI1 and CQI2 of the serving and secondary serving HS-DSCH cell.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:PCQI<di>:TYPE on page 417

Power Offset PCI/CQI ← PCI / CQI

Sets the power offset $P_{off\_PCI/CQI}$ of all PCI/CQI slots during the corresponding specified PCI/CQI From/To range relative to the Power.

The power $P_{PCI/CQI}$ used during the PCI/CQI slots is calculated as:

$P_{PCI/CQI}$ = Power + $P_{off\_PCI/CQI}$

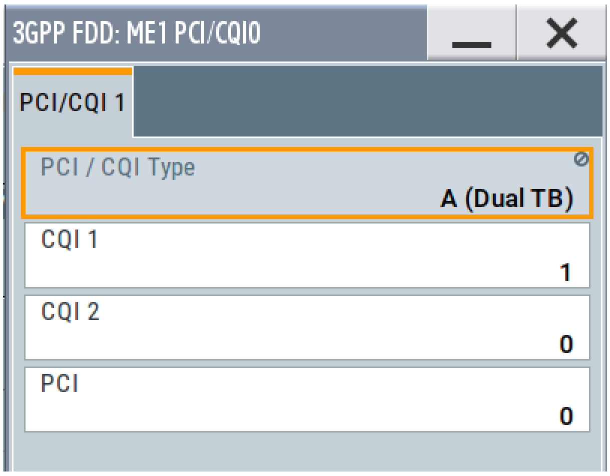
The value range is -10 dB to 10 dB.

While generating the HS-DPCCH signal in real time, the PCI/CQI power offsets of all configured PCI/CQI slots are set to the same value.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:POPCqi on page 418

PCI/CQI 1/2/3/4 Content ← PCI / CQI

Accesses a dialog for configuring the PCI and CQI report. The provided settings depend on the selected "PCI/CQI Type".



$CQI/CQI_S/CQI_1/CQI_2$ ← PCI/CQI 1/2/3/4 Content ← PCI / CQI

Sets the CQI report transmitted during the PCI/CQI slots of the TTIs during the corresponding specified PCI/CQI From/To range (see Chapter 2.3.14.6, "CQI reports: type a and type b", on page 35 and "CQI reports: CQI1 and CQI2" on page 39).

"CQI" Sets the CQI value for CQI Type B report and the CQI in normal operation.

"CQI_S" Sets the CQI value in case a CQI Type A report when one transport block is preferred.

"CQI_1" Sets the CQI_1 value of CQI Type A report when two transport blocks are preferred or the CQI_1 value of a composite CQI report of a dual cell only operation.

"CQI_2" Sets the CQI_2 value of CQI Type A report when two transport blocks are preferred or the CQI_2 value of a composite CQI report of a dual cell only operation.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:PCQI<di>:CQI<us>` on page 418

PCI ← PCI/CQI 1/2/3/4 Content ← PCI / CQI

Selects the PCI value transmitted during the PCI/CQI slots of the TTIs during the corresponding specified PCI/CQI From/To range (see PCI reports).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:PCQI<di>:PCI` on page 418

Suggested / Current ARB Seq. Length (HS-DPCCH)

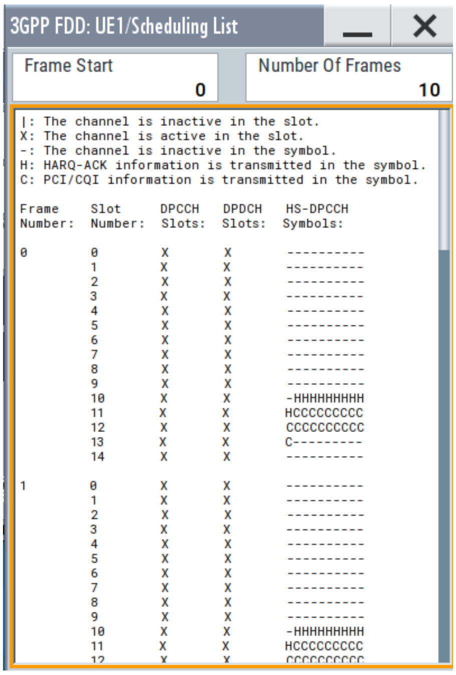
Displays the suggested and current ARB sequence length, in case the signal is not generated in real time.

The "Suggested ARB Sequence Length" is the calculated minimum length that depends on the Inter TTI Distance (Interval), the Number of Rows/Number of Rows, the HARQ-ACK Repeat After and the PCI/CQI Repeat After. The current ARB sequence length is adjusted by pressing the button "Adjust ARB Sequence Length".

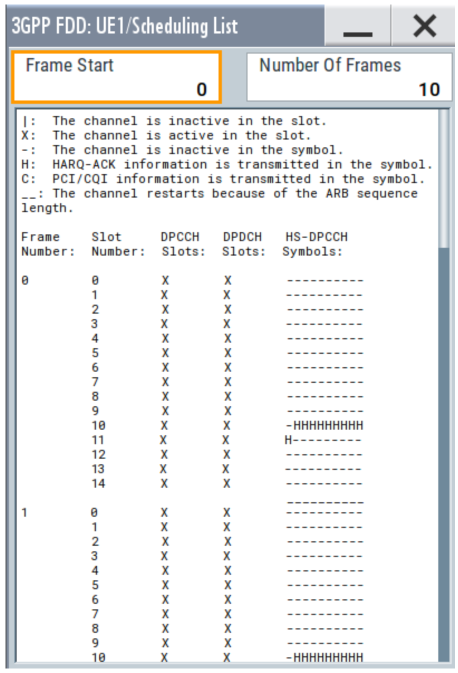
Example: Effect of the ARB sequence length

- Preset the instruments and adjust the settings as described in Example"HS-DPCCH scheduling" on page 181.
  Use the Scheduling list to show the HS-DPCCH scheduling (see also Figure 3-21).
- Change the Compatibility Mode (HS-DPCCH) to "Release 8 and Later" and compare the displayed HS-DPCCH scheduling in the "Scheduling List".

Real-time signal generation



ARB signal generation with "Current ARB Seq. Length" < "Suggested ARB Seq. Length"



- The "Suggested / Current ARB Sequence Length" is 12 / 1. Press the Adjust ARB Sequence Length (HS-DPCCH).
  The "Current ARB Seq. Length" is adjusted, the channel restarts after 12 frames and the "Scheduling List" shows the HS-DPCCH scheduling in all frames as in the real-time mode.

Tip: To ensure a long enough ARB sequence, select "3GPP FDD > Filter/Clipping/ARB Settings" and adjust the Sequence Length ARB so that the ARB sequence length is multiple or equal the scheduling repetition.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:SLENgth?` on page 419

Adjust ARB Sequence Length (HS-DPCCH)

Sets the current ARB sequence length to the suggested value (see also Example"Effect of the ARB sequence length" on page 189).

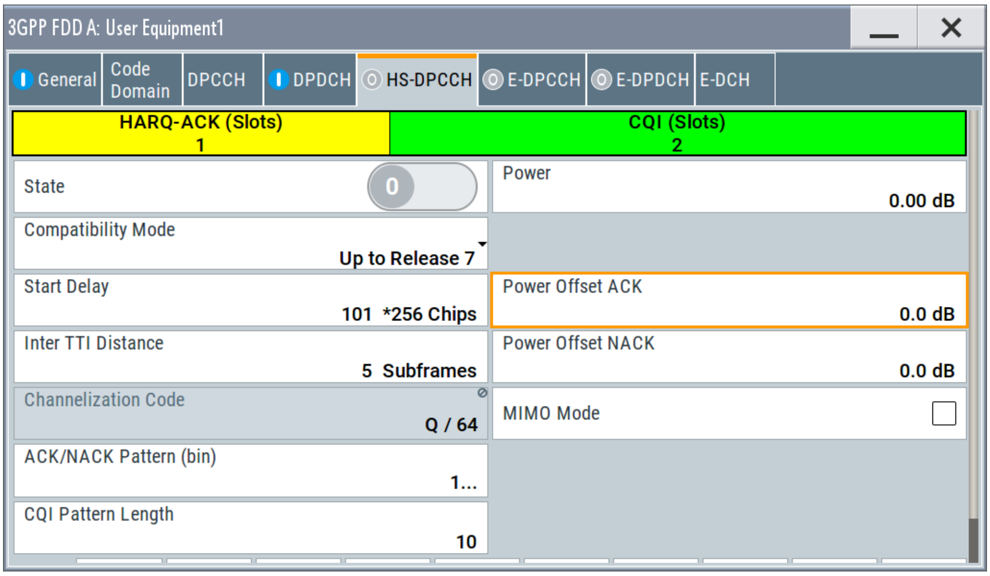
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:SLENgth:ADJust`
on page 420

3.30.4 HS-DPCCH settings for normal operation (up to Release 7)

The R&S SMM100A supports also the parameters for backward compatibility.

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE"
2. Select "HS-DPCCH".
3. Select "Compatibility Mode > Up to Release 7".



The dialog contains the parameters that were available up to the selected release.

Power Offset ACK

Sets the power offset P_{off_ACK} of an ACK response to a single scheduled transport block relative to the CQI Power P_{CQI}.

The power PACK used during the HARQ-ACK slot is calculated as:

$P_{ACK} = P_{CQI} + P_{off\_ACK}$

The value range is -10 dB to 10 dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:POACk on page 405

Power Offset NACK

Sets the power offset P_{off_NACK} of an NACK response to a single scheduled transport block relative to the CQI Power P_{CQI}.

The power P_{NACK} used during the HARQ-ACK slot is calculated as:

$P_{NACK} = P_{CQI} + P_{off\_NACK}$

The value range is -10 dB to 10 dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:PONAck on page 405

ACK/NACK Pattern
(for "MIMO Mode > Off")

Enters the pattern for the HARQ-ACK field (Hybrid-ARQ Acknowledgment).

After receiving a transmission packet, the user equipment returns feedback information in the HARQ-ACK field that is related to the accuracy of downlink HS-DSCH transmission.

1 bit is used per HS-DPCCH packet. The maximum length of the pattern is 32 bits.

""1" = ACK"	The HARQ ACK is sent. Transmission was successful and correct.
""0" = NACK"	The NACK is sent. Transmission was not correct. With an NACK, the UE requests retransmission of the incorrect data.
""-" = DTX"	Nothing is sent. Transmission is interrupted (discontinuous transmission (DTX)).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:HAPattern` on page 406

CQI Pattern Length
(for "MIMO Mode > Off")

Sets the length of the CQI sequence. The values of the CQI sequence are entered in input fields "CQI Values". The pattern is generated cyclically.

With the CQI (channel quality indicator), the user equipment informs the base station about the receive quality of the downlink HS-PDSCH.

Thus, the base station can adapt the modulation and coding scheme to improve the signal quality. The instrument supports the control of the base station HS-PDSCH by CQI sequences with a length of 1 to 10 values.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:CQI:PLENgth`
on page 406

CQI Values
(for "MIMO Mode > Off")

Enters the values of the CQI sequence. Value -1 means that no CQI is sent (DTX).

The length of the CQI sequence is set at input field CQI Length. The pattern is generated cyclically.

With the CQI, the user equipment informs the base station about the receive quality of the downlink HS-PDSCH. Thus, the base station can adapt the modulation and coding scheme to improve the signal quality. The instrument supports the control of the base station HS-PDSCH by CQI sequences with a length of 1 to 10 values.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:CQI<ch>[:VALues]`
on page 407

MIMO Mode (Up to Release 7)
Option: R&S SMM-K83

Enables/disables working in MIMO mode for the selected UE.

When MIMO mode is enabled, the parameters ACK/NACK pattern, CQI pattern length and CQI values are not available. Several MIMO-specific parameters are enabled for configuration (see Chapter 3.30.5, "MIMO settings HS-DPCCH (up to Release 7)", on page 192s).

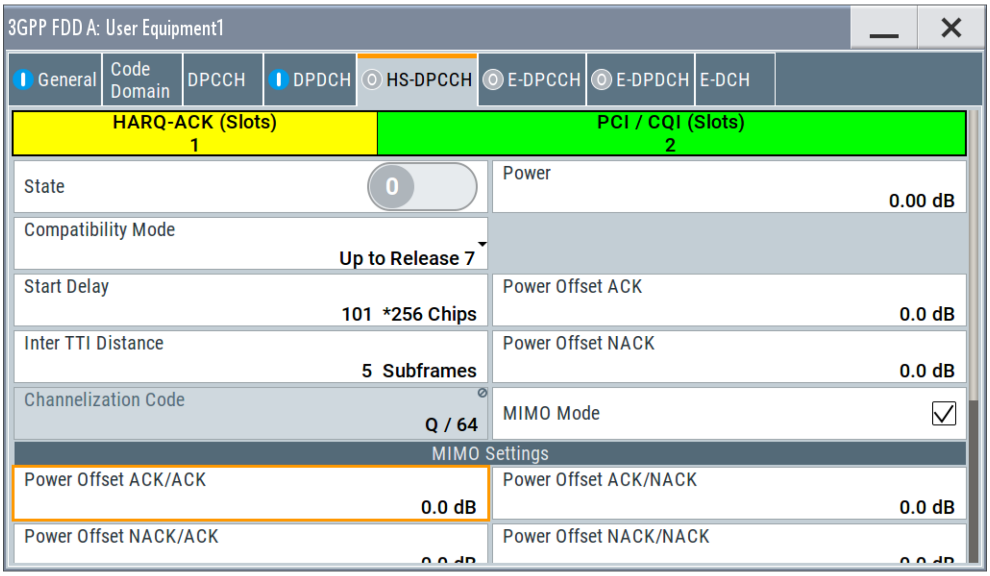
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO[:MODE]
on page 407

3.30.5 MIMO settings HS-DPCCH (up to Release 7)

Option: R&S SMM-K83 and "MIMO Mode > On" for MIMO settings.

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE"
2. Select "HS-DPCCH".
3. Select "Compatibility Mode > Up to Release 7".
4. Select "MIMO Mode > On".



The available settings allow you to adjust the HS-DPCCH configuration for UE configured in MIMO mode.

The HS-DPCCH structure can be configured with the parameters Inter TTI Distance and Number of TTIs. The HS-DPCCH structure can also be configured by changing the HARQ-ACK and CQI/PCI information per TTI by means of the parameters of the HS-DPCCH scheduling table. Any combination of single or dual transport block HARQ-

ACK, PCI value, CQI Type and corresponding CQI value(s), as well as channel power can be configured.

Power Offset ACK/ACK

Sets the power offset $P_{off\_ACK/ACK}$ of an ACK/ACK response to two scheduled transport blocks relative to the CQI Power P_{CQI}.

The power $P_{ACK/ACK}$ used during the HARQ-ACK slots is calculated as:

$P_{ACK/ACK} = P_{CQI} + P_{off\_ACK/ACK}$

The value range is -10 dB to 10 dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:POAAck
on page 407

Power Offset ACK/NACK

Sets the power offset $P_{off\_ACK/NACK}$ of an ACK/NACK response to two scheduled transport blocks relative to the CQI Power P_{CQI}.

The power $P_{ACK/NACK}$ used during the HARQ-ACK slots is calculated as:

$P_{ACK/NACK} = P_{CQI} + P_{off\_ACK/NACK}$

The value range is -10 dB to 10 dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:POANack
on page 408

Power Offset NACK/ACK

Sets the power offset $P_{off\_NACK/ACK}$ of an NACK/ACK response to two scheduled transport blocks relative to the CQI Power P_{CQI}.

The power $P_{NACK/ACK}$ used during the HARQ-ACK slots is calculated as:

$P_{NACK/ACK} = P_{CQI} + P_{off\_NACK/ACK}$

The value range is -10 dB to 10 dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:PONAck
on page 409

Power Offset NACK/NACK

Sets the power offset $P_{off\_NACK/NACK}$ of an NACK/NACK response to two scheduled transport blocks relative to the CQI Power P_{CQI}.

The power $P_{NACK/NACK}$ used during the HARQ-ACK slots is calculated as:

$P_{NACK/NACK} = P_{CQI} + P_{off\_NACK/NACK}$

The value range is -10 dB to 10 dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:PONNack
on page 409

Power Offset CQI Type A

Sets the power offset $P_{off\_CQI\ Type\ A}$ of the PCI/CQI slots in case a CQI Type A report is sent relative to the CQI Power P_{CQI}.

The power $P_{CQI\ Type\ A}$ used during the PCI/CQI slots is calculated as:

$P_{CQI\ Type\ A} = P_{CQI} + P_{off\_CQI\ Type\ A}$

Since the CQI Type B reports are used in a single stream transmission (see Chapter 2.3.14.6, "CQI reports: type a and type b", on page 35), the power $P_{CQI\ Type\ B} = P_{CQI}$.

The value range is -10 dB to 10 dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:POCA on page 410

Number of TTIs (Up to Release 7)

Selects the number of configurable TTIs.

This parameter determines the number of the rows in the HS-DPCCH scheduling table. Each row represents one TTI. The parameters set in the table are read out cyclically.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:TTICount
on page 410

MIMO Settings Table

Comprises the parameters provided for active MIMO Mode.

HARQ-ACK (Up to Release 7) ← MIMO Settings Table

Selects the information transmitted during the HARQ-ACK slot of the corresponding TTI (see Chapter 2.3.14.5, "MIMO uplink control channel support", on page 33).

"DTX" Selects discontinuous transmission (DTX) for the corresponding TTI. During that TTI, no feedback information is sent, i.e. all other parameters in the feedback signaling table are disabled.

"Single TB: ACK/Single TB: NACK"
Selects an ACK or NACK response to a single scheduled transport block.

"TB1:ACK,TB2:ACK / TB1:ACK,TB2:NACK / TB1:NACK,TB2:ACK / TB1:NACK,TB2:NACK"
Selects the response to two scheduled transport blocks.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:TTI<ch0>:HACK
on page 410

PCI (Up to Release 7) ← MIMO Settings Table

Selects the PCI value transmitted during the PCI/CQI slots of the corresponding TTI (see Chapter 2.3.14.7, "PCI reports", on page 35).

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:TTI<ch0>:PCI
on page 411

CQI Type (Up to Release 7) ← MIMO Settings Table
Selects the type of the CQI report (see Chapter 2.3.14.6, "CQI reports: type a and type b", on page 35).

"Type A Single TB"
Selects CQI Type A report with information that one transport block is preferred.

"Type A Double TB"
Selects CQI Type A report with information that two transport blocks are preferred.

"Type B" Selects CQI Type B report.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:TTI<ch0>:CQIType on page 411

CQI/CQI$_S$/CQI$_1$/CQI$_2$ (Up to Release 7) ← MIMO Settings Table
Selects the CQI report transmitted during the PCI/CQI slots of the corresponding TTI (see Chapter 2.3.14.6, "CQI reports: type a and type b", on page 35).

"CQI" Sets the CQI value for CQI Type B report.

"CQI$_S$" Sets the CQI value in case a CQI Type A report when one transport block is preferred.

"CQI$_1$" Sets the CQI$_1$ value of CQI Type A report when two transport blocks are preferred.

"CQI$_2$" Sets the CQI$_2$ value of CQI Type A report when two transport blocks are preferred.

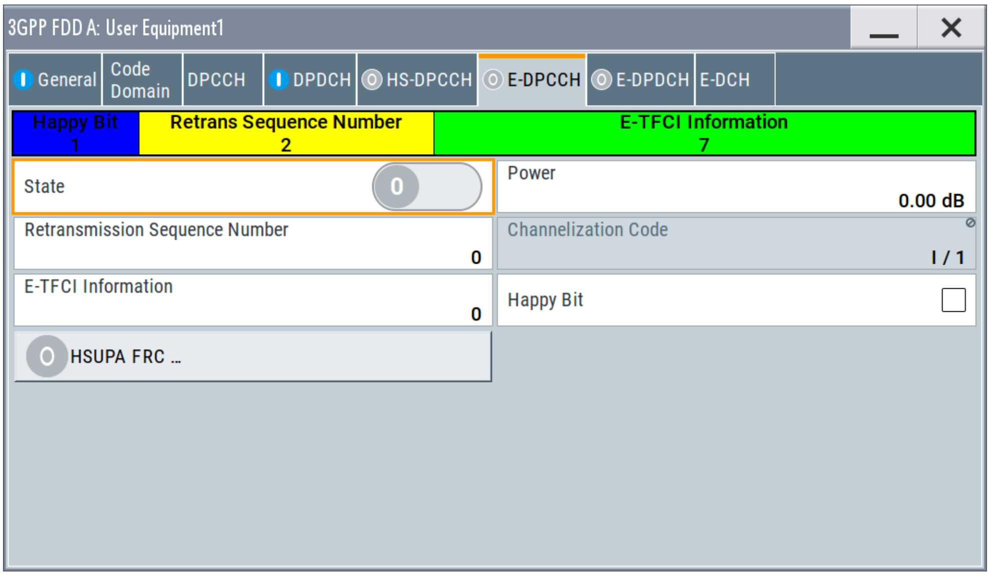
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:TTI<ch0>:CQI<di> on page 412

3.31 E-DPCCH settings - UE

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE".
2. Select "Mode > DPCCH + DPDCH".

3. Select "E-DPCCH".



The dialog displays the channel structure and the available parameters.

State (E-DPCCH)
Activates or deactivates the E-DPCCH channel.

If an FRC is set for the channel, this field is activated automatically.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:STATe
on page 458

Power
Sets the power of the E-DPCCH channel.

The value range is -80 dB to 0 dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:POWer
on page 457

Retransmission Sequence Number
Sets the retransmission sequence number.

The value range is 0 to 3.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:RSNumber
on page 458

Channelization Code
Displays the channelization code and the modulation branch (always I) of the E-DPCCH. The code channel is spread with the set channelization code (spreading code). The standard assigns a fixed channelization code to the E-DPCCH.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:CCODe?
on page 457

E-TFCI Information
Sets the value for the TFCI (Transport Format Combination Indicator) field.

The value range is 0 to 127.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:TFCI
on page 458

Happy Bit
Activating the happy bit. This bit is indicating whether the UE could use more resources (Not Happy/deactivated) or not (Happy/activated).

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:HBIT
on page 457

HSUPA FRC…
For UE1, accesses the dialog for configuring the FRC (Fixed Reference Channel), see Chapter 3.32, "HSUPA FRC settings - UE", on page 197.

Remote command:
n.a.

3.32 HSUPA FRC settings - UE

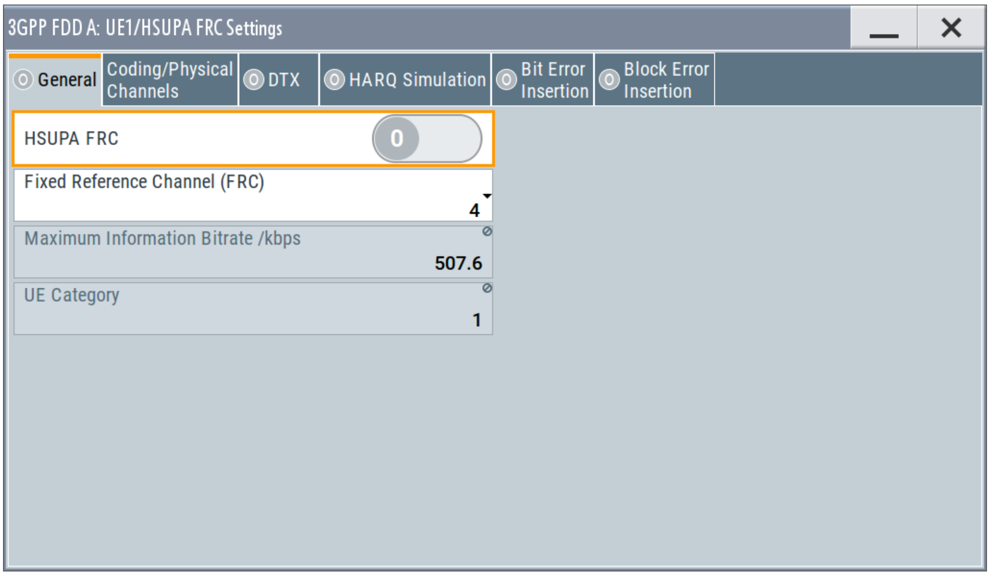
The "UE HSUPA FRC" dialog provides the parameters for configuring the fixed reference channel (FRC) and the settings for the HARQ simulation.

3.32.1 FRC general settings

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE"

2. Select "E-DPCCH > HSUPA FRC..."



The dialog comprises the common settings for the fixed reference channel (FRC).

State (HSUPA FRC)

Activates or deactivates the FRC state for the E-DCH channels.

If FRC is activated, the channels E-DPCCH and E-DPDCH are automatically activated.

The following parameters of these channels are set automatically, depending on the configured FRC:

- For E-DPCCH:
  – "Retransmission Sequence Number" is set to 0
    "E-TFCI"
- For E-DPDCH:
  – Overall Symbol Rate is set according to the correspondent parameter of FRC.
    The "Modulation" is set according to the "Modulation" used for the selected FRC.
    The E-DPDCH Data Source is set according to the Data Source (E-DCH) used for the selected FRC.
- For E-DCH scheduling:
  – E-DCH TTI is set according to the E-DCH TTI of the selected FRC
    If the "HARQ Simulation" is disabled and the state in the DTX mode section is activated, the "E-DCH Scheduling Table" is configured according to the "DTX Pattern" specified.
    By enabled "HARQ Simulation", the settings in the "E-DCH Scheduling Table" are configured to ensure a continuous E-DCH transmission.

Note: HSUPA FRCs are disabled, if UL-DTX... / User Scheduling State or Dynamic Power Control State are activated.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:STATe`
on page 455

Fixed Reference Channel (FRC)
Selects the FRC according to TS 25.141, annex A.10.

Additionally, user defined FRC can be configured.

Option: R&S SMM-K83 for RFC8

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:CHANnel` on page 448

Maximum Information Bitrate/kbps
Displays the maximum information bit rate.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:MIBRate?` on page 453

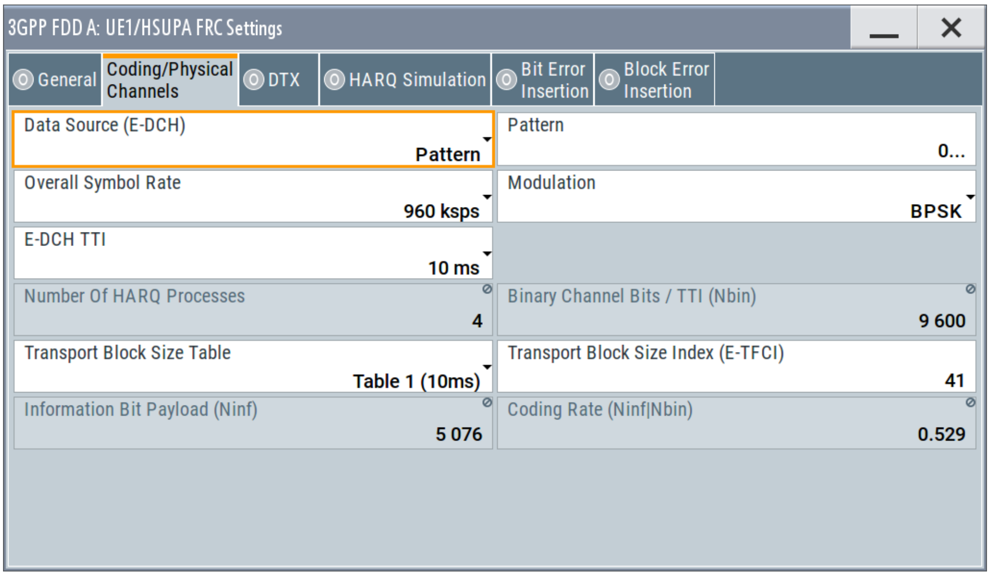
UE Category
Displays the UE category that is minimum required for the selected FRC (see also Chapter 2.3.18.2, "UL 16QAM UE capabilities", on page 41).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:UECategory?` on page 457

3.32.2 Coding and physical channels settings

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE"
2. Select "E-DPCCH > HSUPA FRC...> Coding/Physical Channels"



This dialog comprises the parameters required for configuring the physical channel settings and coding.

Data Source (E-DCH)
Selects the data source for the E-DCH channels, i.e. this parameter affects the corresponding parameter of the E-DPDCH.

The following standard data sources are available:
- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  – Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:
- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DATA` on page 448
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DATA:PATTern` on page 449
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DATA:DSELect` on page 449

Overall Symbol Rate
Sets the overall symbol rate for the E-DCH channels, i.e. this parameter affects the corresponding parameter of the E-DPDCH.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:ORATe` on page 454

Modulation
Sets the modulation of the FRC, i.e. this parameter affects the corresponding parameter of the E-DPDCH.

There are two possible modulation schemes specified, BPSK and 4PAM (4 Pulse Amplitude Modulation). The latter one is available only for the following Overall Symbol Rates:

- 2x960 ksps
- 2x1920 ksps
- 2x960 + 2x1920 ksps.

Note: Option: R&S SMM-K83 for 4PAM

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:MODulation` on page 454

E-DCH TTI
Sets the size of the TTI (Transmission Time Interval) for the E-DCH channels, i.e. this parameter affects the corresponding parameter of the E-DCH scheduling configuration.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:TTIEdch` on page 456

Number Of HARQ Processes
Displays the number of HARQ (Hybrid-ARQ acknowledgement) processes. This value determines the distribution of the payload in the subframes.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:HPROcesses?` on page 453

Binary Channel Bits / TTI (Nbin)
Displays the number of binary bits per TTI.

Transport Block Size Table
Selects the transport block size table from 3GPP TS 25.321, annex B according to that the transport block size is configured.

The transport block size is determined also by the parameter "Transport Block Size Index".

The allowed values of this parameter depend on the selected "E-DCH TTI" and "Modulation" scheme.

E-DCH TTI	Modulation	Transport block size table	Transport block size index (E-TFCI)
2 ms	BPSK	Table 0	0 .. 127
		Table 1	0 .. 125
	4PAM	Table 2	0 .. 127
		Table 3	0 .. 124
10 ms	-	Table 0	0 .. 127
		Table 1	0 .. 120

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:TBS:TABLe on page 455

Transport Block Size Index (E-TFCI)
Selects the transport block size index (E-TFCI) for the corresponding table, as described in 3GPP TS 25.321, annex B.

The value range of this parameter depends on the selected "Transport Block Size Table".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:TBS:INDex on page 455

Information Bit Payload (Ninf)
Displays the payload of the information bit. This value determines the number of transport layer bits sent in each HARQ process.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:PAYBits? on page 454

Coding Rate (Ninf/Nbin)
Displays the relation between the information bits to binary channel bits.

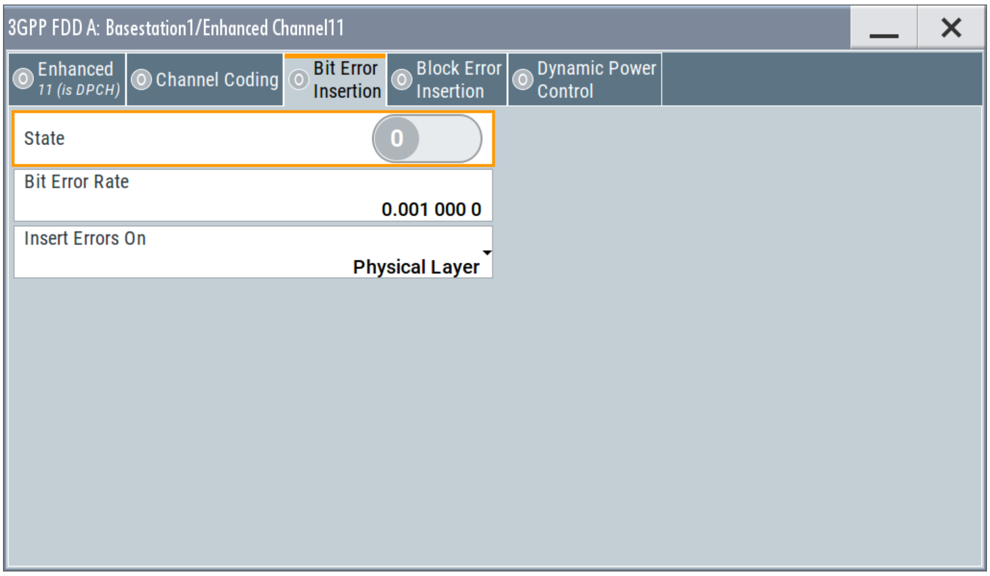
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:CRATe? on page 448

3.32.3 DTX mode settings

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE"

2. Select "E-DPCCH > HSUPA FRC... > DTX"



This dialog comprises the parameters required for enabling and defining user data.

State (DTX)
Activates or deactivates the DTX (discontinuous transmission) mode.

Note: If activated, the "E-DCH Scheduling Table" in the "E-DPCCH Settings" dialog is configured according to the "DTX Pattern" specified.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DTX:STATe` on page 451

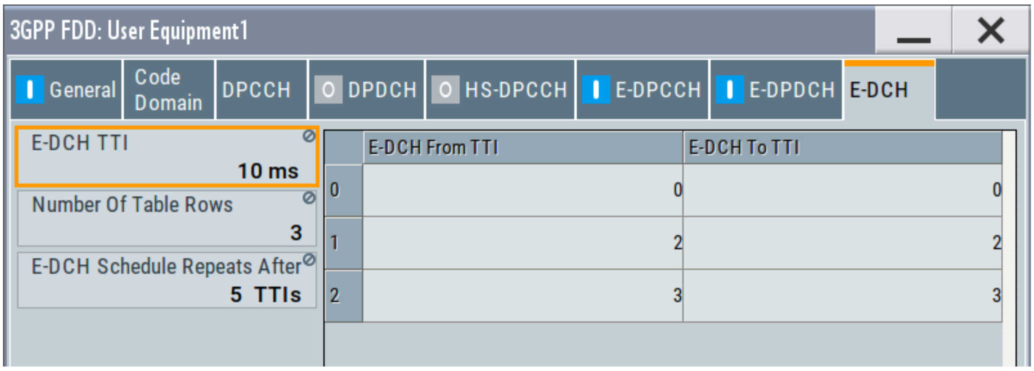
User Data (DTX Pattern)
Sets the user-definable the bit pattern for the DTX. The maximum length is 64 bits.

The following values are allowed:
- 1: Data transmission
- -: DTX

Note: If activated, this setting overwrites the "E-DCH Scheduling Table" in the "E-DPCCH Settings" dialog.

Example:

"User Data (DTX Pattern) = 1-11-" sets the "E-DCH Scheduling" settings as follow:



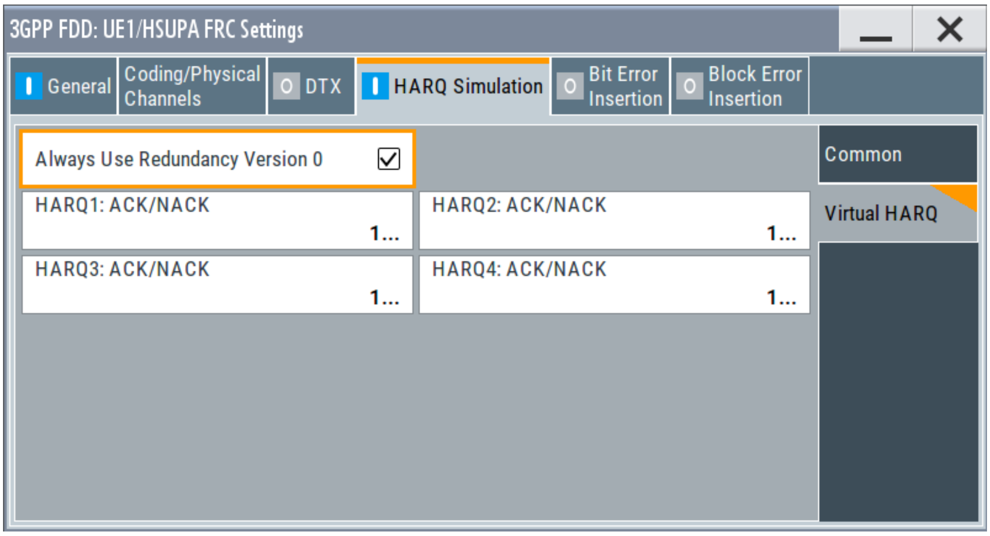
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DTX:
PATTern on page 451

3.32.4 HARQ simulation settings

This section describes the HARQ settings. The provided settings depend on the selected "HARQ Simulation > Mode".

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE".
2. Select "E-DPCCH > HSUPA FRC... > HARQ Simulation".
3. Select "Mode > Virtual HARQ".
   Select "HARQ Simulation > Virtual HARQ".



State (HARQ)
Activates or deactivates the HARQ simulation mode.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:HARQ:SIMulation[:STATe] on page 452

Mode (HARQ)
Selects the HARQ simulation mode.

"Virtual HARQ" This mode simulates base station feedback. For every HARQ process (either 4 or 8), a bit pattern can be defined to simulate ACKs and NACKs.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:HARQ:SIMulation:MODE on page 452

Virtual HARQ Mode
Simulates a base station feedback with the following settings:

Always Use Redundancy Version 0 (HARQ) ← Virtual HARQ Mode
If activated, the same redundancy version is sent, that is, the redundancy version is not adjusted for the next retransmission in case of a received NACK.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:HARQ:SIMulation:RVZero on page 452

HARQ1..8: ACK/NACK ← Virtual HARQ Mode
("HARQ Mode > Virtual HARQ")

Enters the pattern for the HARQ (Hybrid-ARQ acknowledgement).

The maximum length of the pattern is 32 bits.

""1" = ACK" New data is transmitted and the RSN (retransmission sequences number) is set to 0.

""0" = NACK" The data is retransmitted and the RSN is increased with 1.
The maximum value of RSN is 3, i.e. even if more than three retransmissions are configured, the RSN remains 3.

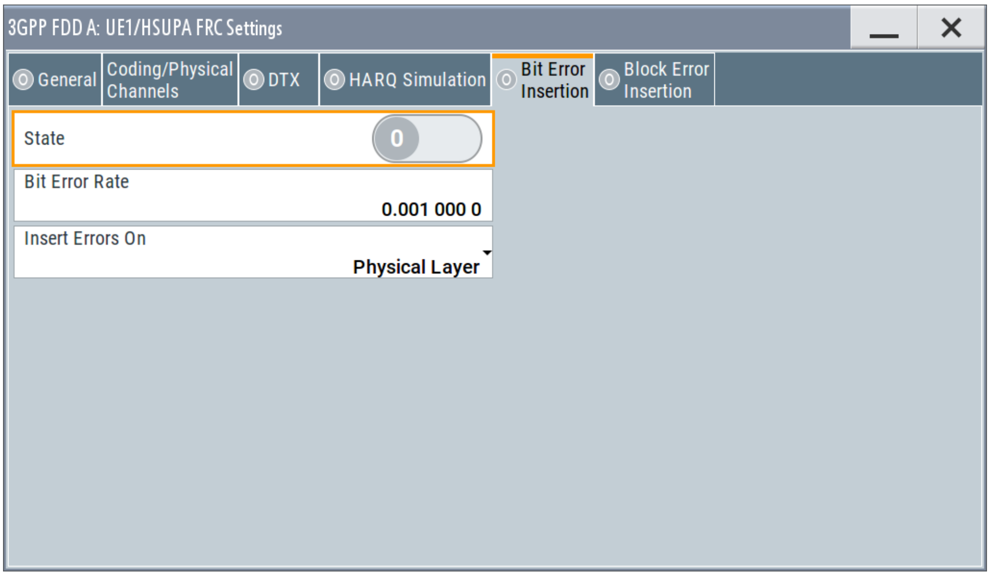
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:HARQ[:SIMulation]:PATTern<ch> on page 453

3.32.5 Bit and block error insertion settings

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE"

2. Select "E-DPCCH > HSUPA FRC... > Bit/Block Error Insertion".



The dialogs provide the parameters for inserting errors into the data source and into the CRC checksum.

Bit Error State

Activates or deactivates bit error generation.

Bit errors are inserted into the data fields of the enhanced channels. It is possible to select the layer in which the errors are inserted (physical or transport layer).

When the data source is read out, bits are deliberately inverted at random points in the data bitstream at the specified error rate so that an invalid signal is simulated.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DERRor:BIT:STATe` on page 450

Bit Error Rate

Sets the bit error rate. The value range is 10E-1 to 10E-7.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DERRor:BIT:RATE` on page 450

Insert Errors On

Selects the layer in the coding process at which bit errors are inserted.

"Transport layer"
Bit errors are inserted in the transport layer.

"Physical layer"
Bit errors are inserted in the physical layer.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DERRor:BIT:LAYer` on page 450

Block Error State
Activates or deactivates block error generation.

The CRC checksum is determined and then the last bit is inverted at the specified error probability in order to simulate an invalid signal.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DERRor:BLOCk:STATe on page 451

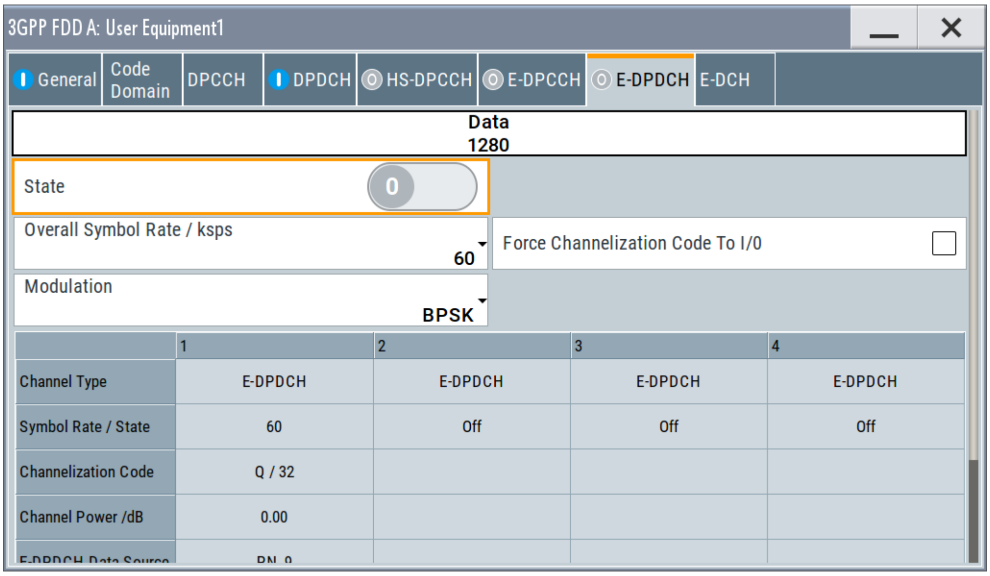
Block Error Rate
Sets block error rate.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DERRor:BLOCk:RATE on page 451

3.33 E-DPDCH settings - UE

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE".
2. Select "Mode > DPCCH + DPDCH".
3. Select "E-DPDCH".



The dialog displays the channel structure and the available parameters.

3.33.1 E-DPDCH common settings

State (E-DPDCH)
Activates or deactivates all the E-DPDCH channels.

If an FRC is set for the channel, this field is activated automatically.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPDCh:E:STATe`
on page 460

Force Channelization Code To I/0
Sets the channelization code to I/0.

This mode can only be activated if the overall symbol rate is less than 2 x 960 kbps.

It is provided for test purposes. Using an oscilloscope, the data bits of the E-DPDCH are visible on the I/Q signal if:

- "Force Channelization Code to I/0 > On"
- "Scrambling Code Mode > Off"
- "DPDCH Power = - 80 dB"

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPDCh:E:FCIO`
on page 459

Overall Symbol Rate
Sets the overall symbol rate of all the E-DPDCH channels.

The structure of the E-DPDCH channel table depends on this parameter. The overall symbol rate determines which E-DPDCHs are active, which symbol rate they have and which channelization codes they use.

E-DPDCHs that are not active by virtue of the overall rate are also disabled for operation.

If an FRC is set for the channel, this field is read-only.

Note: If the Dynamic Power Control State and/or the UL-DTX... / User Scheduling State is enabled, the E-DPDCH is generated in real time. Then only the overall symbol rates with one E-DPDCH channel or those that restrict the E-DPDCHs to the I or Q branch are enabled for configuration.

To send simultaneously multiple physical E-DPDCH, set the Overall Rate to one of the predefined two-channel configurations. For some special applications, it is necessary to split up the generation of these channels to two baseband blocks. The instrument provides also special non-standard overall symbol rates, that enable the instrument to generate only the E-DPDCH channels of the I branch or of the Q branch per baseband block.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPDCh:E:ORATe`
on page 459

Modulation
Sets the modulation of the E-DPDCH.

There are two possible modulation schemes specified for this channel, BPSK and 4PAM (4 Pulse-Amplitude Modulation). The latter one is available only for Overall Symbol Rates using two channels, e.g 2x960 ksps and/or 2x1920 ksps.

Note: Option: R&S SMM-K83 for 4PAM

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPDCh:E:MODulation` on page 459

3.33.2 Channel table

The channel table allows you to configure the individual parameters for the E-DPDCH channels. The structure of the currently selected channel is displayed graphically in the table header.

The number of active channels depends on the selected overall symbol rate. You can select the data sources for the individual channels. The remaining parameters are only displayed and their values depend also on the overall symbol rate. See also Table A-3 and Table A-4.

Channel Number
Displays the channel number.

Remote command:
n.a.
(the channel is selected by the suffix at keyword `CHANnel<n>`)

Channel Type
Displays the channel type.

Remote command:
n.a.

Symbol Rate / State
Displays the symbol rate and the state of the E-DPDCH channel.

The symbol rate and the state of the channels depend on the overall symbol rate and cannot be modified.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E:SRATe?` on page 447

Channelization Code
Displays the channelization code and the modulation branch (I or Q) of the DPDCH channel.

The channelization code depends on the overall symbol rate and cannot be modified.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E:CCODe?` on page 445

Channel Power / dB

Sets the power of the selected E-DPDCH channel.

The power entered is relative to the powers of the other channels and does not initially relate to the "Level" power display. If Adjust Total Power To 0 dB is executed, all the power data is relative to "Level"

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E:POWer` on page 447

E-DPDCH Data Source

Selects the data source for the E-DPDCH channel.

The data source for the DPDCH is also entered here for the enhanced channels of UE1 without channel coding.

The following standard data sources are available:

- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  – Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:

- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual

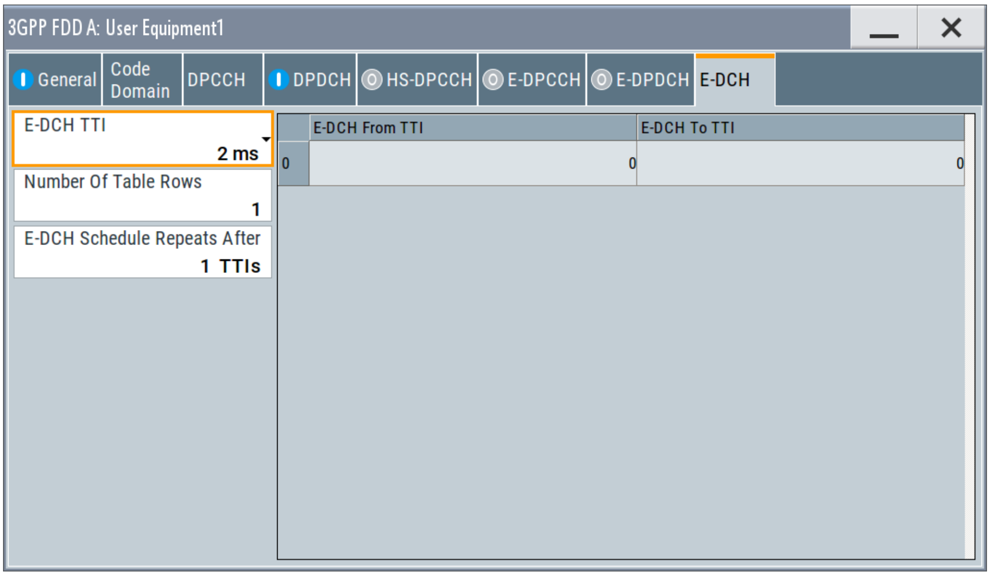
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E:DATA` on page 446
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E:DATA:PATTern` on page 447
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E:DATA:DSELect` on page 446

3.34 E-DCH scheduling - UE

Option: R&S SMM-K83

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > User Equipment > link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE"
2. Select "E-DCH".



This dialog comprises the settings necessary to configure the common time schedule of the E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH. The settings enable you to configure single E-DCH packets or "bursts" of variable length consisting of several successive E-DCH packets and to decide upon the E-DCH packets distribution.

Use the Scheduling list to display and verify the configured uplink scheduling for every UE.

Real time vs. ARB signal generation

The E-DCH channels are generated in real time or as an ARB signal.

- If the E-DCH channels are generated as ARB signal, the ARB sequence length has to be long enough and a multiple or equal the scheduling repetition.
- The instrument generates the channels in real time if UL-DTX... / User Scheduling State and/or Dynamic Power Control State is activated.
  – During generation of E-DCH channels in real-time, channel coding (i.e. activation of FRCs) is disabled. Use pre-channel-coded data list as "Data Source" if channel coded data on the E-DCH is required.
  – The E-DPDCH can be generated in realtime only for overall symbol rates with one E-DPDCH channel or those that restrict the E-DPDCHs to the I or Q branch.

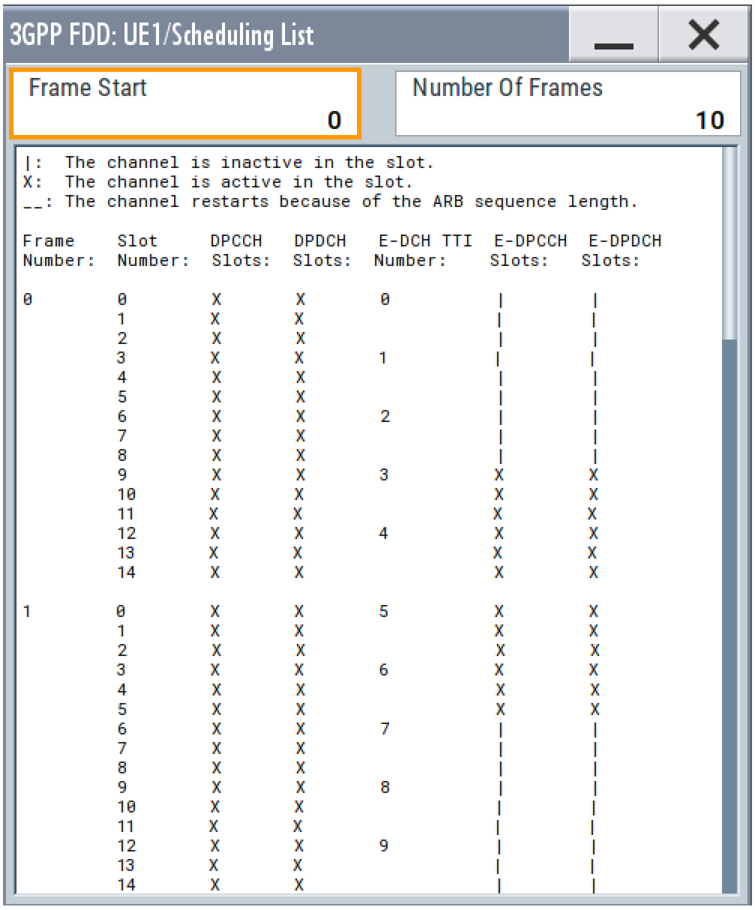
Example: E-DCH Scheduling

To configure an E-DCH transmission in TTIs 3-6, 128-156, 1003-1006, 1128-1156, etc. perform the settings listed in Table 3-11.

Table 3-11: E-DCH scheduling example

Parameter	Value	Comment
Select "3GPP FDD > Filter/Clipping/ARB Settings" and adjust the Sequence Length ARB	200 frames	If the E-DCH channels are generated as ARB signal, the ARB sequence length has to be long enough and a multiple or equal the scheduling repetition.
E-DCH TTI	2 ms	
Number of Table Rows	2	two scheduled E-DCH bursts
E-DCH Schedule Repeats After	1000 TTIs	each E-DCH burst is repeated every 1000 TTIs
Row#0		E-DCH burst (4 E-DCH packets)
"E-DCH TTI From"	3	
"E-DCH TTI To"	6	
Row#1		E-DCH burst (29 E-DCH packets)
"E-DCH TTI From"	128	
"E-DCH TTI To"	156	
E-DPCCH State	On	Enables E-DPCCH
E-DPDCH State	On	Enables E-DPDCH

Open the Scheduling list to display the E-DCH scheduling.



E-DCH TTI

Sets the size for the TTI (Transmission Time Interval).

If an FRC is set for the E-DPCCH or UL-DTX... / User Scheduling State is enabled, this field is read-only.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:EDCH:TTIEdch on page 460

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPDCh:E:TTIEdch on page 460

Number of Table Rows

Sets the number of the rows in the scheduling table, i.e. determines the number of the E-DCH "bursts" enabled for configuration. An E-DCH "burst" is built of several successive E-DCH packets.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:EDCH:ROWCount on page 461

E-DCH Schedule Repeats After

Determine the number of TTIs after that the E-DCH scheduling is repeated.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:EDCH:REPeat
on page 460

E-DCH Scheduling Table
Enables flexible configuration of single E-DCH packets or E-DCH "bursts" of variable length consisting of several successive E-DCH packets

E-DCH TTI From ← E-DCH Scheduling Table
Determines the start TTI of the corresponding E-DCH burst.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:EDCH:ROW<ch0>:FROM
on page 461

E-DCH TTI To ← E-DCH Scheduling Table
Determines the end TTI of the corresponding E-DCH burst.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:EDCH:ROW<ch0>:TO
on page 461

3.35 Global enhanced channel settings - UE1

"Global Enhanced Channel" settings are only available for user equipment 1 (UE1).

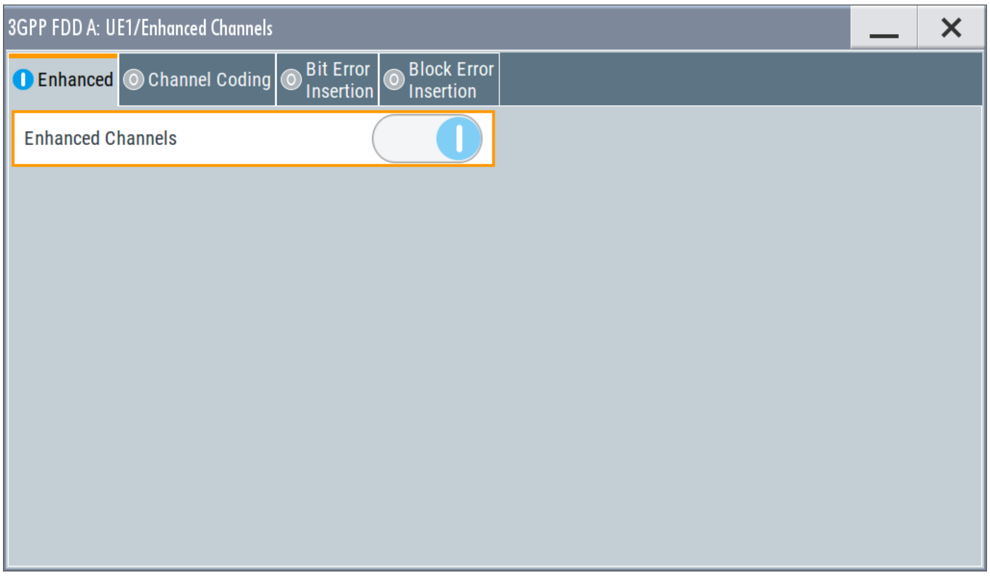
Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "DPDCH Settings > Global Enhanced Channels...".

3.35.1 Enhanced channels state

Access:

► Select "Enhanced".



In this tab, you can activate the global enhanced settings.

Enhanced Channels State
Displays the enhanced state of the station. As at least the DPCCH of UE1 is always calculated in real time, the enhanced state is always on for UE1.

The DPCCH and one DPDCH of user equipment 1 are generated in real time. Depending on the actual configurations, other channels of user equipment 1 can also be generated in real time.

It is possible to activate channel coding and simulate bit and block errors. Data lists, for example with user data for the transport layer, can be used as the data source.

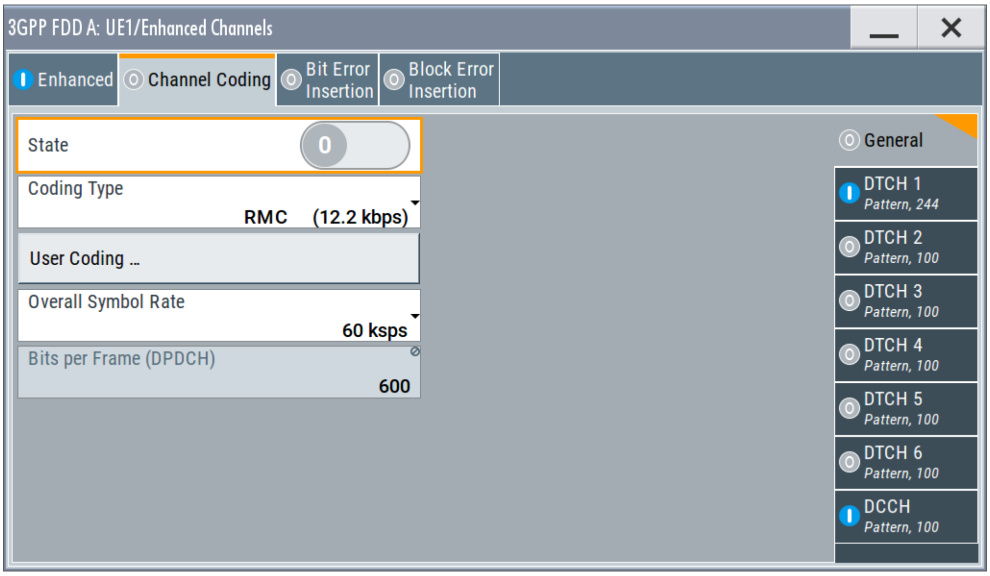
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:STATe` on page 475

3.35.2 Channel coding

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "DPDCH Settings > Global Enhanced Channels...".

3. Select "Channel Coding"



The "Channel Coding > General" tab comprises the settings for enabling and configuring the channel coding. The provided settings are divided into general settings and several subtabs, one per transport channel.
To access the channel coding settings of a transport channel, select the corresponding side tab, for example "DTCH1". Refer to Chapter 3.35.3, "Transport channel", on page 219 for description of the provided settings.

According to 3GPP TS 25.141, an uplink reference measurement channel is generated when the transport channels DTCH and DCCHare mapped to a DPDCH with a different data rate. The mapping is performed after channel coding and multiplexing. Figure 3-22 illustrates the generation of a 12.2 kbps reference measurement channel from the DTCH and DCCH transport channels.

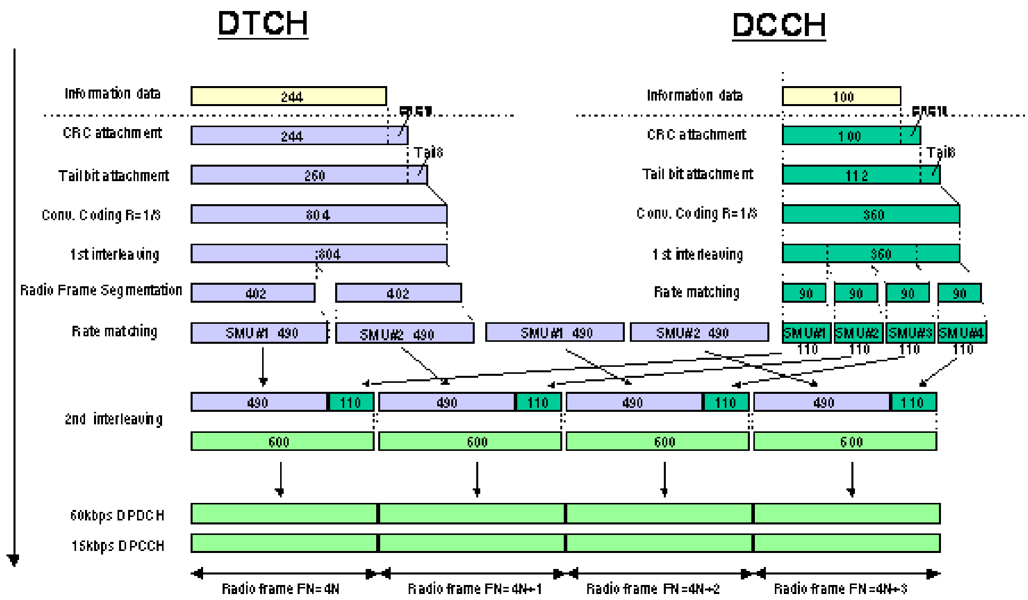


Figure 3-22: Channel coding of the 12.2 kbps reference measurement channels (uplink) [3GPP TS 25.141]

Channel Coding State

Activates or deactivates channel coding.

Note: Annex A.1, 3GPP TS 25.141, lists the recommended DPCCH-settings.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:STATe`
on page 470

Coding Type

Selects channel coding.

The 3GPP specification defines 4 reference measurement channel coding types, which differ in the input data bit rate bit to be processed (12.2, 64, 144 and 384 ksps). The additional AMR CODER coding scheme generates the coding of a voice channel.

"User" coding can be defined as required in the detailed coding settings menu section revealed with button "Show Details". They can be stored and loaded in the "User Cod-ing" submenu. Selection "User" is indicated as soon as a coding parameter is modified after selecting a predefined coding type.

The input data bits are taken from the data source specified for the "Transport Chan-nels" for channel coding. The bits are available with a higher rate at the channel coding output. The allocations between the measurement input data bit rate and the output symbol rate are fixed, that is to say, the overall symbol rate is adjusted automatically.

The following are available for selection:

"RMC 12.2 kbps"	12.2 kbps measurement channel
"RMC 64 kbps"	64 kbps measurement channel

"RMC 144 kbps"	144 kbps measurement channel
"RMC 384 kbps"	384 kbps measurement channel
"AMR 12.2 kbps"	Channel coding for the AMR coder

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:TYPE on page 470

User Coding ...

Accesses files with user codings and the standard "File Select" function.

User codings of UE1 are stored as files with the predefined file extension *.3g_ccod_ul. The filename and the directory they are stored in are user-definable; the file extension is assigned automatically.

The complete channel coding settings are saved and recalled.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:USER:CATalog? on page 471
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:USER:DELete on page 471
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:USER:LOAD on page 472
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:USER:STORe on page 472

Overall Symbol Rate

Sets the overall symbol rate of the DPDCH.

The structure of the DPDCH channel table depends on this parameter. The overall symbol rate determines which DPDCHs are active, which symbol rate they have and which channelization codes they use.

DPDCHs that are not active by virtue of the overall rate, are also disabled for operation.

Note: Up to an overall rate of 960 ksps, only DPDCH 1 is active. Its symbol rate is the same as the overall rate and the channelization code is the same as spreading factor/4 (spreading factor = chip rate / symbol rate).
With an overall symbol rate greater than 960 ksps, all the active DPDCHs have the symbol rate 960 ksps.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:ORATe on page 475

Bits per Frame (DPDCH)

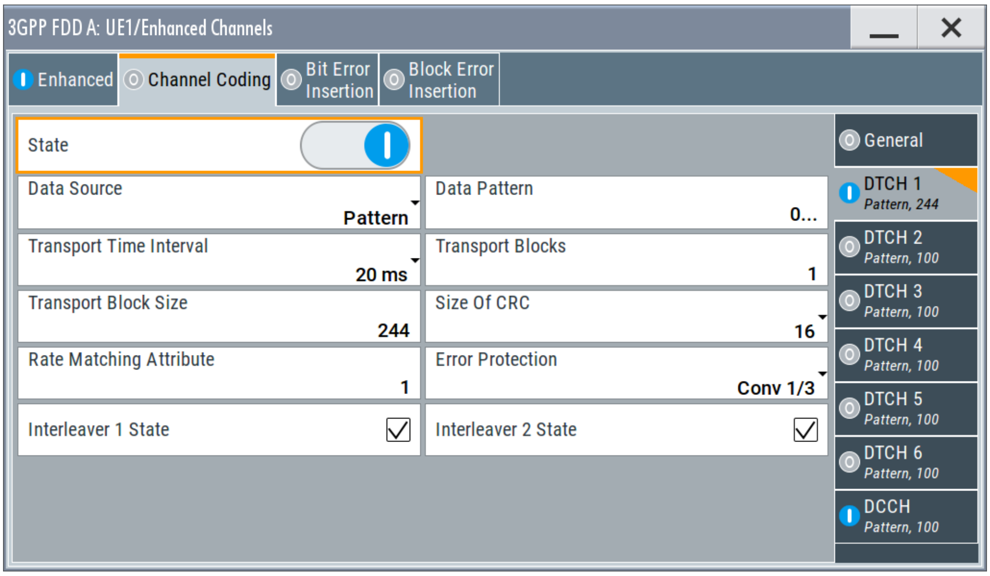
Displays the data bits in the DPDCH component of the frame at physical level. The value depends on the overall symbol rate.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:BPFRame?
on page 469

3.35.3 Transport channel

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "DPDCH Settings > Global Enhanced Channels... > Channel Coding".
3. Select the corresponding side tab, for example "DTCH1".



The dialog provides access to the settings of up to seven transport channels (TCHs), the DTCHs (DTCH1 to 6) and the DCCH.

Transport Channel State
Activates or deactivates the transport channel.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:STATe on page 476
In case of remote control, DCCH corresponds to :TCHannel0, DTCH1 to :TCHannel1, etc.

Data Source
Selects the data source for the transport channel.

The data source for the DCCH and DTCH1 can also be selected in the main dialog in the channel table.

The following standard data sources are available:
- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  – Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:
- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:DATA on page 477
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:DATA:PATTern on page 478
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:DATA:DSELect on page 478

Transport Time Interval
Sets the number of frames into which a TCH is divided. This setting also defines the interleaver depth.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:TTINterval on page 477

Number of Transport Blocks
Sets the number of transport blocks for the TCH.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:TBCount on page 476

Transport Block Size
Sets the size of the transport block at the channel coding input.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:TBSize on page 476

Size of CRC

Defines the type (length) of the CRC. Checksum determination can also be deactivated (setting "None").

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:CRCSize` on page 477

Rate Matching Attribute

Sets data rate matching.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:RMATtribute` on page 475

Error Protection

Selects error protection.

"None" No error protection

"Turbo 1/3" Turbo coder of rate 1/3 in accordance with the 3GPP specifications.

"Conv 1/2 | 1/3" Convolution coder of rate 1/2 or 1/3 with generator polynomials defined by 3GPP.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:EPRotection` on page 479

Interleaver 1 State

Activates or deactivates channel coding interleaver state 1 of the transport channel. Interleaver state 1 can be set independently in each TCH. Activation does not change the symbol rate.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:INTerleaver` on page 479

Interleaver 2 State

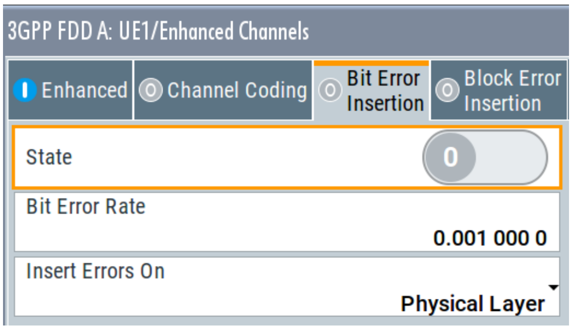
Activates or deactivates channel coding interleaver state 2 of all the transport channels. Interleaver state 2 can only be set for all the TCHs together. Activation does not change the symbol rate.

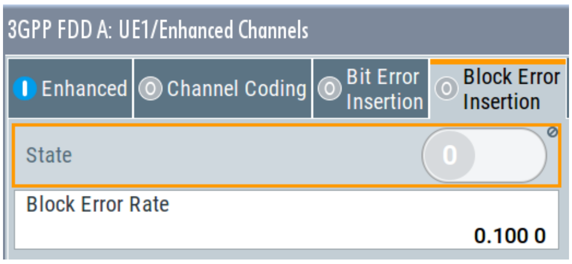
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:INTerleaver2` on page 474

3.35.4 Error insertion

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "DPDCH Settings > Global Enhanced Channels...".
3. Select "Bit Error Insertion / Block Error Insertion".





The dialogs provide the parameters for inserting errors into the data source and into the CRC checksum, for example, to check the bit and block error rate testers.

Bit Error State

Activates or deactivates bit error generation.

Bit errors are inserted into the data fields of the enhanced channels. When channel coding is active, it is possible to select the layer in which the errors are inserted (physical or transport layer).

When the data source is read out, individual bits are deliberately inverted at random points in the data bitstream at the specified error rate so that invalid signal is simulated.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DERRor:BIT:STATe` on page 473

Bit Error Rate TCH1

Sets the bit error rate.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DERRor:BIT:RATE` on page 473

Insert Errors On

Selects the layer at which bit errors are inserted.

"Transport layer"	Bit errors are inserted in the transport layer. This layer is only available when channel coding is active.

"Physical layer" Bit errors are inserted in the physical layer.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DERRor:BIT:LAYer on page 473

Block Error State

Activates or deactivates block error generation.

The CRC checksum is determined and then the last bit is inverted at the specified error probability in order to simulate an invalid signal.

Block error generation is only available when channel coding is active.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DERRor:BIT:STATe on page 473

Block Error Rate

Sets the block error rate.

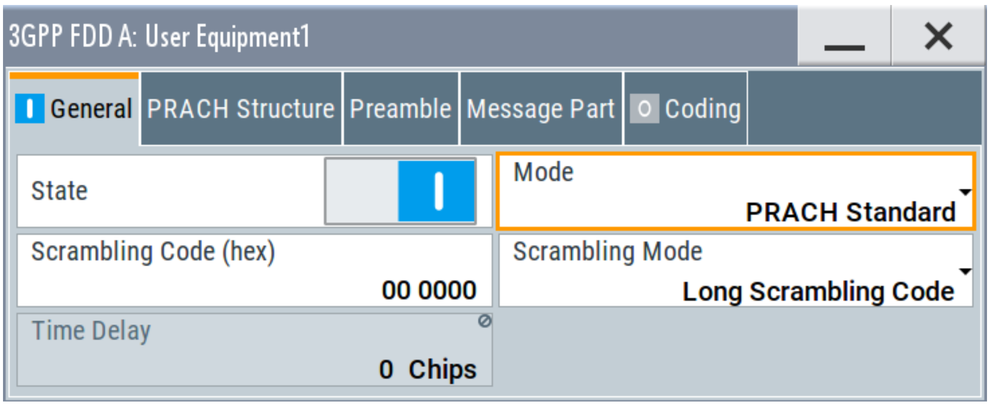
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DERRor:BLOCk:RATE on page 474

3.36 PRACH settings - UE

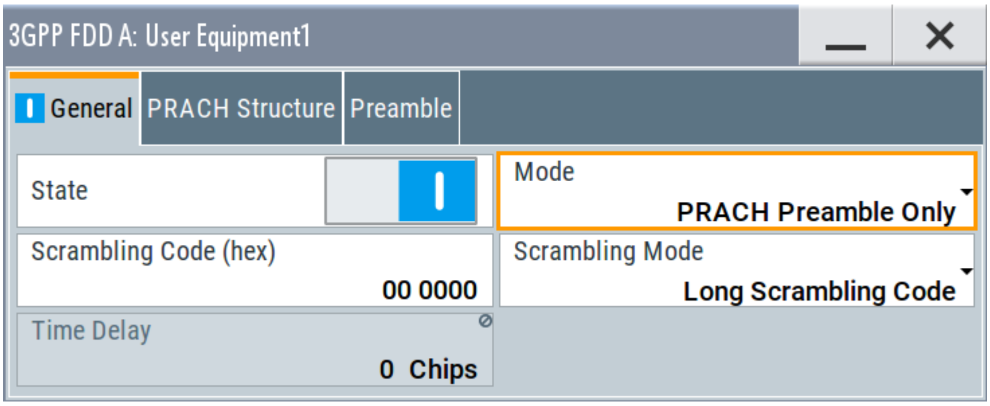
Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "Mode > PRACH Standard/PRACH Preamble Only".

   The PRACH settings are available in two modes:
   - In "Standard" mode, the instrument generates a single physical random access channel (PRACH). This channel is used during the connection set up between the user equipment and the base station.



- In "Preamble only" mode, the instrument only generates the preamble of a physical random access channel (PRACH). This mode is required for test case 8.8, according to 3GPP TS 25.141.



In this mode, only the preamble parameters are available.

3. Select "PRACH Structure".

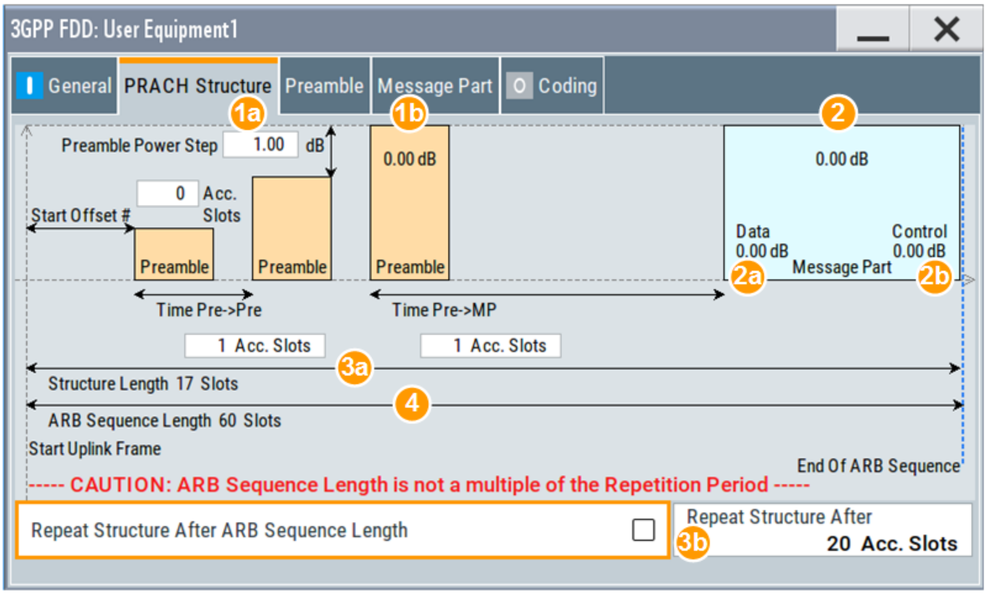


Figure 3-23: Standard PRACH Structure: Understanding the displayed information

1a = "Preamble Power Step"; subtract this value from 1b to calculate the power of the other preambles
1b = "Delta Power (Preamble)", i.e. correction value for the last preamble before the message part
2 = "Delta Power (Message Part)", i.e. correction value for the message part overall
2a, 2b = Correction values for the data and control part of the message part
3a = Current "Structure Length"
3b = User-defined repetition of the PRACH structure, i.e. the same structure is repeated three times within the current ARB sequence length
4 = Current ARB sequence length (in slots); set with the parameter Sequence Length ARB

The dialog comprises a graphical representation of the PRACH structure, including the timing parameters, the "Preamble Settings" and "Message Part" sections. The last sections comprise the preamble settings for the parameters of the data part of the channel. Some settings are made directly in the input fields of the graphical display.
In the "Channel Coding" section, channel coding can be activated.

Power settings and power calculation

- Calculating the power of the preamble
  The correction value for the last preamble before the message part (indication in the preamble block) is indicated in the graphical display of the PRACH structure. The power of the other preambles is calculated by subtracting the selected "Preamble Power Step".
- Calculating the power of the message part
  The correction values for the message part overall and separately for data and control part (indications in the message part block) are also indicated.
  For one active UE and if the "Level Reference" is set to "RMS Power", the RF power of the message part is calculated as:
  "Message Part Power" = "RF Level" + "Delta Power Message Part"

Example: Calculating the power of the message part

- "3GPP > User Equipment > Level Reference > RMS Power"
- "Level = 5 dBm"
- "Delta Power Message Part = 5.79 dB"

The resulting "Message Part Power" = 5 + 5.79 = 10.79 dBm

3.36.1 Graphical display

The graphical display shows either the complete PRACH including the message part or only the preamble depending on the selected mode.

PRACH standard

1. To access these settings, select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "Mode > PRACH Standard".
3. Select "PRACH Structure".
   See Figure 3-23

PRACH Preamble Only

1. In the "General" tab, select "Mode > PRACH Preamble Only"

2. Select "PRACH Structure".

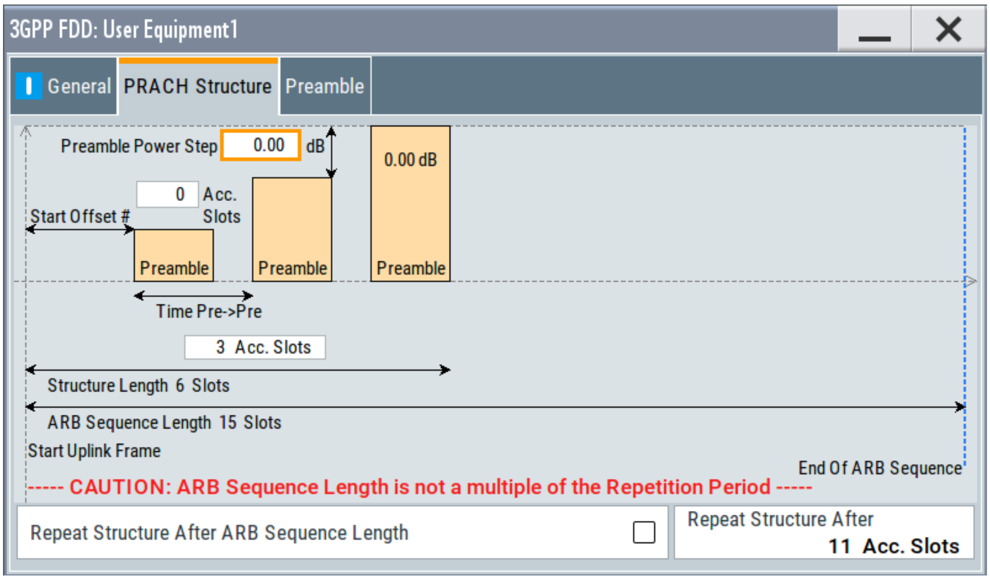


Figure 3-24: PRACH mode Preamble Only

Some of the parameter values can be input directly in the input fields of the graphical display. The indicated structure length and the power correction values match the real settings; the number of preambles, however, is shown as an example, to explain the parameter function.
Use the power correction values to calculate the correct settings for the desired RF level, see "Power settings and power calculation" on page 225.

Delta Power (Preamble)
Indicates the level correction value for the last preamble before the message part.

The level of the other preambles can be calculated by subtracting the set "Preamble Power Step".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:DPOWer:PREamble?` on page 442

Delta Power (Message Part)
Indicates the level correction value for the message part, together with the power offsets of the data and control part.

The indication of the total value is important for measurements where just the envelope of the signal is of interest whereas the separate indication is useful for receiver tests.

See also "Power settings and power calculation" on page 225.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:DPOWer:MPARt?
on page 441
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:DPOWer:MPARt:DATA? on page 442
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:DPOWer:MPARt:CONTrol? on page 442

Start Offset #
Enters the start offset of the PRACH in access slots or slots.

The starting time delay in timeslots is then equal to 2*"Start Offset #"

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:SOFFset
on page 443

Time Pre->Pre
Enters the time difference between two successive preambles in access slots.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:TIME:PREPre
on page 444

Time Pre->MP
Enters the time difference between the last preamble and the message part in access slots.

Two modes are defined in the standard. In mode 0, the preamble to message part difference is 3 access slots, in mode 1 it is 4 access slots.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:TIME:PREMp
on page 443

Structure Length
Indicates the structure length:
- In "PRACH only - Preamble" mode, the structure length is defined as:
  "Structure Length" = "Start Offset (Slots)" + "Preamble Repetition"*"Time Pre->Pre"

Example: Calculating the structure length in PRACH preamble only mode

"Start Offset # = 1 Access Slots", i.e. two slots

"Preamble Repetition = 2"

"Time Pre->Pre = 2 Access Slots", i.e. four slots

"Structure Length" = 2 Slots + 2 x 4 Slots = 10 Slots

- In "PRACH only - Standard" mode, the structure length is defined as:
  "Structure Length" = "Start Offset (Slots)" + "Preamble Repetition"*"Time Pre->Pre" + "Time Pre->MP" + 15*"Message Part Length (Frames)"

Example: Calculating the structure length in PRACH Standard mode

"Start Offset # = 2 Access Slots", i.e. four slots

"Preamble Repetition = 3"

"Time Pre->Pre = Time Pre->MP = 3 Access Slots", i.e. six slots

"Message Part Length = 2 Frames"

"Structure Length" = 4 Slots + 2 x 6 Slots + 6 Slots + 15 x 2 = 52 Slots

See also "Repeat Structure After ARB Sequence Length" on page 228.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:SPERiod?
on page 443

ARB Sequence Length

Indicates the ARB sequence length.

Note: A caution message is displayed, if the structure length is longer than the selected ARB sequence length.
The change the ARB sequence length, use the parameter Sequence Length ARB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SLENgth on page 301

Repeat Structure After ARB Sequence Length

Enables/disables repeating the selected PRACH structure during one ARB sequence.

"On" Within one ARB sequence, the selected PRACH structure is repeated once.

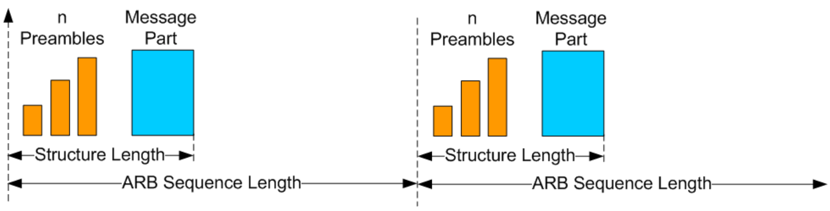


Figure 3-25: "Repeat Structure after ARB sequence length = On"

"Off" The selected PRACH structure can be repeated several times, depending on the structure length and the Repeat Structure After (x Acc. Slots).

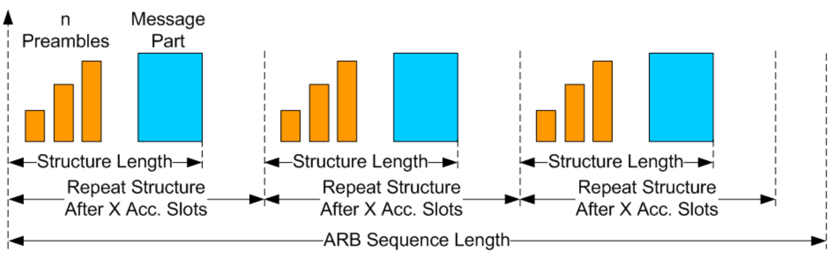


Figure 3-26: "Repeat Structure after ARB sequence length = Off"

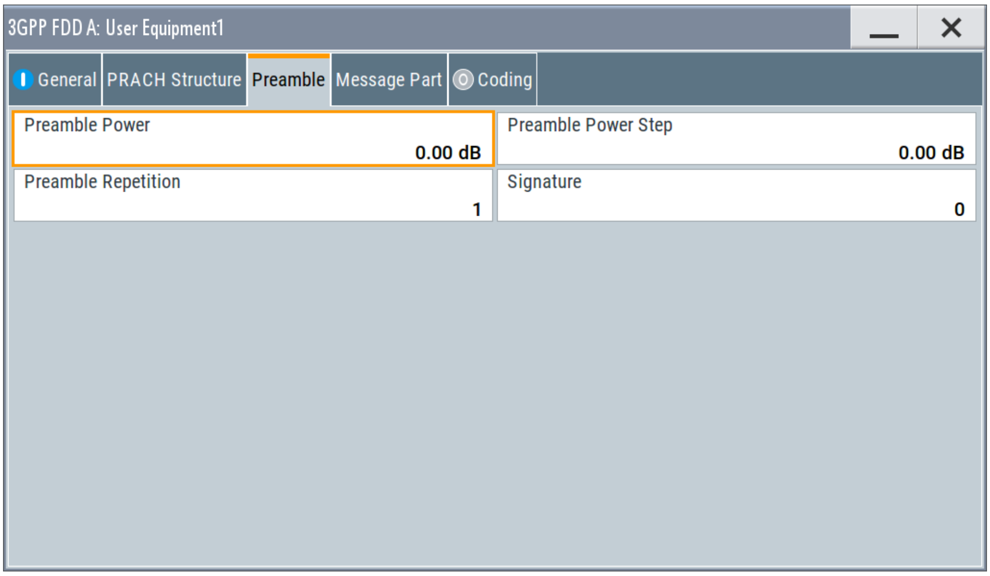
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:RARB on page 439

Repeat Structure After (x Acc. Slots)
If "Repeat Structure After ARB Sequence Length > Off", sets the number of access slots after that the selected PRACH structure is repeated, see Figure 3-26.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:RAFTer on page 439

3.36.2 Preamble settings

1. To access these settings, select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "Mode > PRACH Standard/PRACH Preamble Only".
3. Select "Preamble".



The dialog comprises the parameters for configuring the PRACH preamble.

Preamble Power
Sets the power of the preamble component of the PRACH channel.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:PPOWer on page 438

Preamble Power Step
Sets the power by which the preamble is increased from repetition to repetition. The power set with the parameter Preamble Power is the "target power", used during the last repetition of the preamble.

Example:

"Preamble Power = 0 dB"

"Preamble Repetition = 3"

"Preamble Power Step = 3 dB"

Preamble 1 -6 dB	→ + 3 dB	Preamble 2 -3 dB	→ + 3 dB	Preamble 3 0 dB

Figure 3-27: Generated power sequence

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:PPOWer:STEP` on page 438

Preamble Repetition
Sets the preamble count.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:PREPetition` on page 439

Signature
Selects the signature to be used for the PRACH channel.

The signature defines the code domain for the channelization code being used. 16 fixed bit patterns are defined.

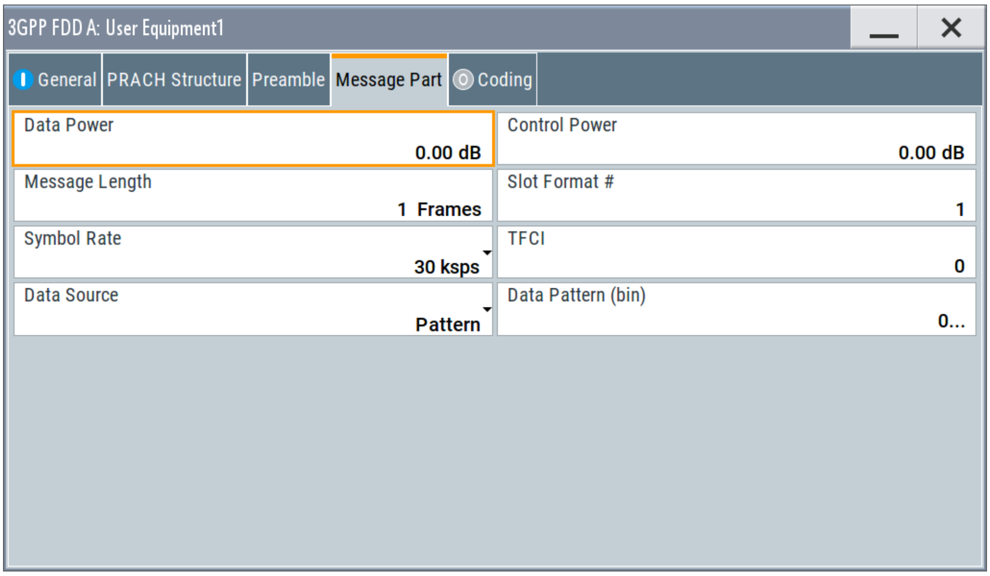
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:SIGNature` on page 440

3.36.3 Message part settings

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "Mode > PRACH Standard".

3. Select "Message Part".



The tab comprises the settings for the data part of the PRACH.

Data Power

Sets the power of the data component of the PRACH channel.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:DPOWer on page 437

Control Power

Sets the power of the control component of the PRACH channel.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:CPOWer on page 436

Message Length

Sets the length of the message component of the PRACH channel in frames.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:MLENgth on page 438

Slot Format

Selects the slot format.

Slot formats 0 to 3 are available for the PRACH channel. The slot format defines the symbol rate of the message component.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:SFORmat on page 440

Symbol Rate

Sets the symbol rate of the PRACH channel.

The symbol rate is determined by the slot format set. A change in the symbol rate leads automatically to an adjustment of the slot format.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:SRATe on page 440

TFCI

Enters the value of the TFCI field (transport format combination indicator) in the control component of the PRACH channel.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TFCI on page 441

Data Source

Selects the data source for the data component of the PRACH channel.

The following standard data sources are available:

- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  – Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:

- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual

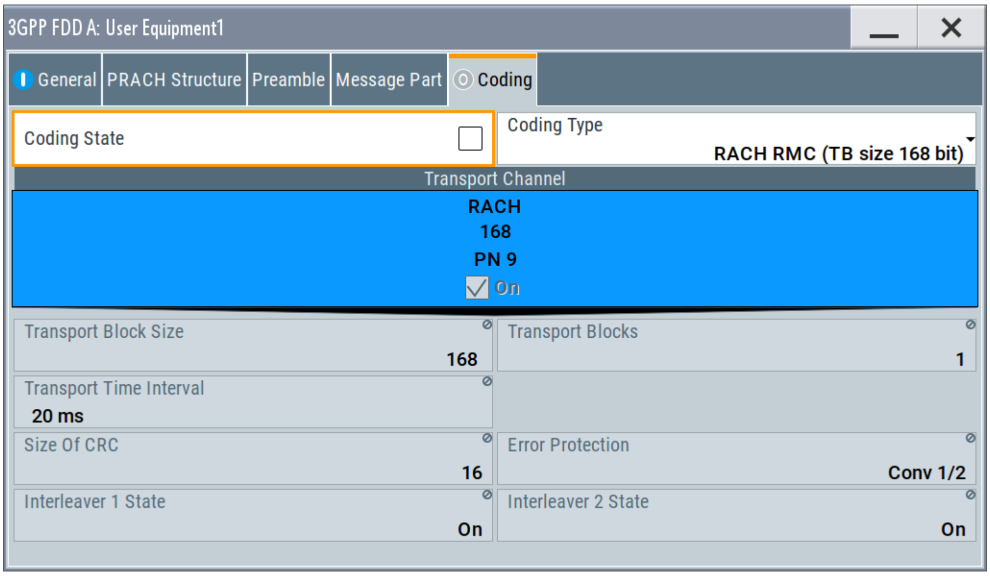
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:DATA on page 436
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:DATA:PATTern on page 437
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:DATA:DSELect on page 437

3.36.4 Channel coding state

Channel coding of PRACH is possible for all UEs.

1. To access these settings, select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "Mode > PRACH Standard".

3. Select "Coding".



The tab comprises the parameters defining the coding type and activating the PRACH channel. The fixed settings for the channel coding parameters are displayed.

Coding State

Activates or deactivates channel coding for the PRACH channel.

If enabled, the "Message Part Length" automatically is set to 2. It cannot be changed.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:ENHanced:PRACh:CCODing:STATe` on page 480

Coding Type

Selects the predefined reference measurement channel coding types for the PRACH channel.

"RACH RMC (TB size 168 bit)"
Reference Measurements Channel Coding with transport block size of 168 bit.

"RACH RMC (TB size 360 bit)"
Reference Measurements Channel Coding with transport block size of 360 bit.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:ENHanced:PRACh:CCODing:TYPE` on page 480

Show Coding

Calls the menu for displaying the channel coding settings. The reference measurement channel parameters are set to fixed values.

The following parameters are displayed:

"Data Source" The data source is displayed in the transport channel graphical display.

"Transport Block Size"
Size of the transport block at the channel coding input.

"Transport Block"
Transport block count.

"Transport Time Interval"
Number of frames into which a TCH is divided.

"Size of CRC" CRC type (length).

"Error Protection"
Error protection.

"Interleaver 1 / 2 State"
Channel coding interleaver state

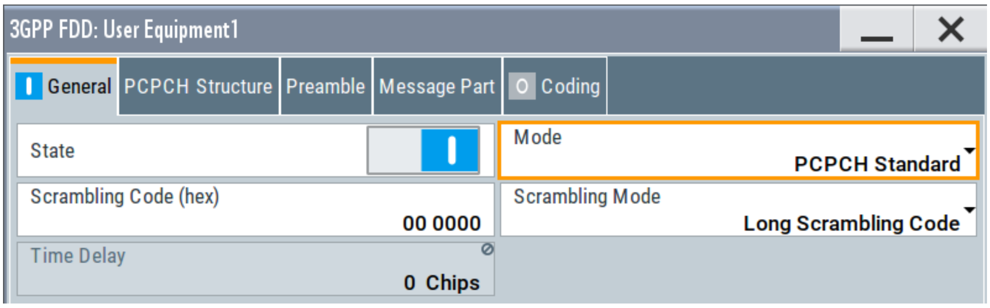
Remote command:
n.a.

3.37 PCPCH settings - UE

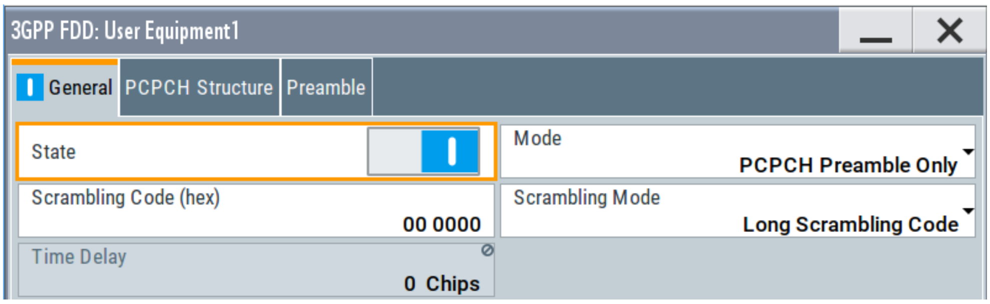
Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "Mode > PCPCH Standard/PCPCH Preamble Only".

   The PCPCH settings are available in two modes:
   - In "PCPCH Standard" mode, the instrument generates a single physical common packet channel (PCPCH). This channel is used to transmit packet-oriented services (e.g. SMS).

   - In "PCPCH Preamble only" mode, the instrument only generates the preamble of a physical common packet channel (PCPCH). This mode is needed for test case 8.9, according to 3GPP TS 25.141.



In this mode, only the preamble parameters are available.

3. Select "PCPCH Structure".

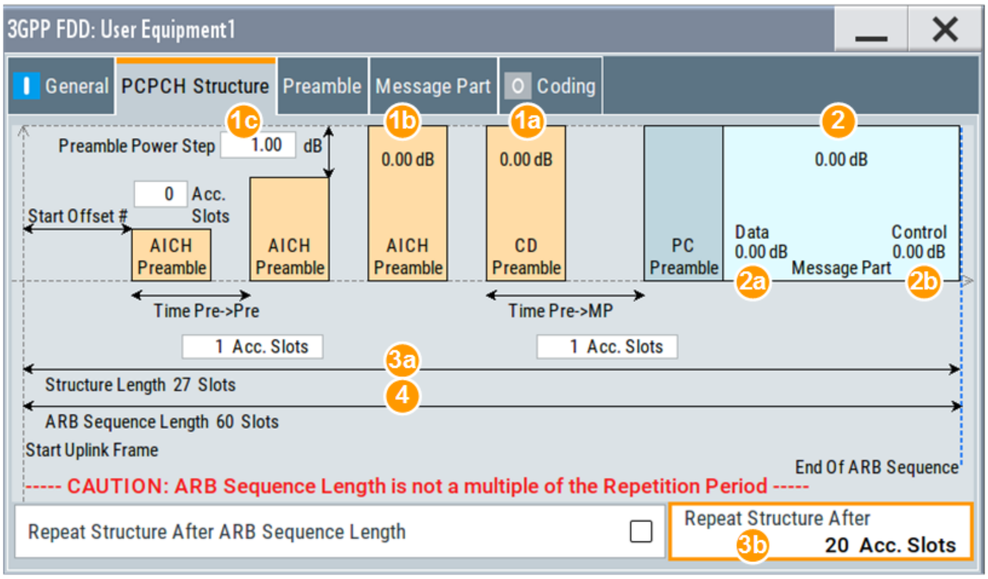


Figure 3-28: Standard PCPCH Structure: Understanding the displayed information

1a, 1b = "Delta Power (Preamble)", i.e. correction values for the last AICH preamble before the message part and the CD Preamble
1c = "Preamble Power Step"; subtract this value from 1b to calculate the power of the other preambles
2 = "Delta Power (Message Part)", i.e. correction value for the message part overall
2a, 2b = Correction values for the data and control part of the message part
3a = Current "Structure Length"
3b = User-defined repetition of the PCPCH structure, i.e. the same structure is repeated three times within the current ARB sequence length
4 = Current ARB sequence length (in slots); set with the parameter Sequence Length ARB

The dialog comprises a graphical display of the PCPCH structure including the timing parameters, the "Preamble Settings" and "Message Part" sections. The last sections comprise the preamble settings and the parameters for the data part of the channel. Some settings are made directly in the input fields of the graphical display.
The "Channel Coding" settings for activating channel coding are available for UE1.

Power settings and power calculation

- Calculating the power of the preamble
  The graphical display of the PCPCH structure indicates:
  – The correction value for the last AICH preamble before the message part
  – The CD Preamble (indication in the AICH and CD Preamble block)

  The power of the other preambles is calculated by subtracting the selected "Preamble Power Step".
- Calculating the power of the message part
  The power correction value of the message part is indicated in the message part settings.
  For one active UE, the RF power of the message part is calculated as:
  "Message Part Power" = "RF Level" + "Delta Power Message Part"
  For PCPCH, the parameter "Level Reference" is always "RMS Power".

Example: Calculating the power of the message part

- "Level = 5 dBm"
- "Delta Power Message Part = 5.58 dB"

The resulting "Message Part Power" = 5 + 5.58 = 10.58 dBm

3.37.1 Graphical display

The graphical display shows either the complete PCPCH including the message part or only the preamble depending on the selected mode.

PCPCH Standard

1. To access these settings, select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "Mode > PCPCH Standard"
3. Select "PCPCH Structure".
   See Figure 3-28

PCPCH preamble-only

1. In the "General" tab, select "Mode > PCPCH Preamble Only"

2. Select "PCPCH Structure".

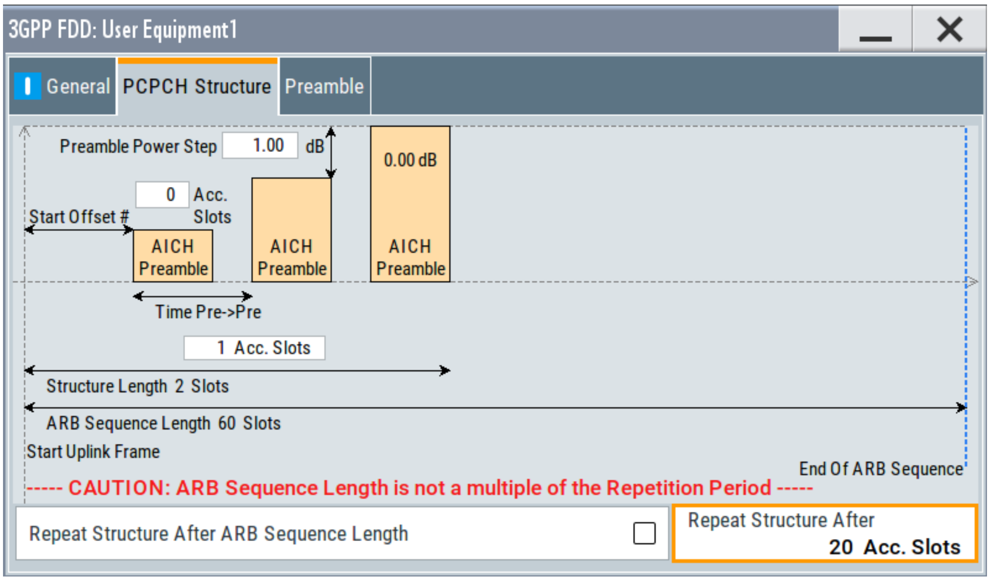


Figure 3-29: PCPCH Structure in "Mode > PCPCH preamble-only"

Some of the parameter values can be input directly in the input fields of the graphical display. The indicated structure length and the power correction values match the real settings; the number of preambles, however, is shown as an example, to explain the parameter function.
Use the power correction values to calculate the correct settings for the desired RF level (see "Power settings and power calculation" on page 236).

Delta Power (Preamble)
Indication of the level correction value for the last AICH preamble before the message part. This value is identical to the correction value for the CD preamble.

The level of the other preambles can be calculated by subtracting the set "Preamble Power Step".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TIMing:DPOWer:PREamble?` on page 431

Delta Power (Message Part)
Indicates the level correction value for the message part, together with the power offsets of the data and control part.

See also Example"Calculating the power of the message part" on page 236.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TIMing:DPOWer:MPARt?` on page 431

Start Offset #
Enters the start offset of the PCPCH in access slots.

Note: The PCPCH only transmitted once, at the start of the sequence.

The starting time delay in timeslots is calculated according to TS 25 211, chapter 7.3 PCPCH/AICH timing relation and is 2*"Start Offset #".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TIMing:SOFFset
on page 432

Transmission Timing (Preamble)
Enters the time difference between two successive preambles in access slots.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TIMing:TIME:PREPre
on page 433

Transmission Timing (Message Part)
Enters the time difference between the last preamble and the message part in access slots.

Two modes are defined in the standard. In mode AICH transmission timing 0, the preamble to message part difference is three access slots. In mode AICH transmission timing 1, it is four access slots.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TIMing:TIME:PREMp
on page 432

Structure Length
Indicates the structure length:
- In "PCPCH only - Preamble" mode, the structure length is defined as:
  "Structure Length" = "Start Offset (Slots)" + "Preamble Repetition"*"Time Pre->Pre"

Example: Calculating the structure length in PCPCH preamble-only mode

"Start Offset # = 2 access slots", i.e. = 4 slots

"Preamble Repetition = 2"

"Time Pre->Pre = 2 access slots", i.e. = 4 slots

"Structure Length" = 4 slots + 2 x 4 slots = 12 slots

- In "PCPCH only - Standard" mode, the structure length is defined as:
  "Structure Length" = "Start Offset (Slots)" + "Preamble Repetition"*"Time Pre->Pre" + "Time Pre->MP" + "Power Control Preamble Length" + 15*"Message Part Length (Frames)"
  In PCPCH mode, the CD preamble has to be accounted. Therefore, preamble repetition instead of (preamble repetition - 1) is used.

Example: Calculating the structure length in PCPCH Standard mode

"Start Offset = 2 access slots", i.e. four slots

"Preamble Repetition = 3"

"Time Pre - Pre = Time Pre - MP = 3 access slots", i.e. six slots

"Power Control Preamble Length = 8 slots"

"Message Part Length = 2 frames"

"Structure Length" = 4 slots + 3 x 6 slots + 6 slots + 8 + 15 x 2 = 66 slots

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TIMing:SPERiod?
on page 432

ARB Sequence Length
Indication of the ARB sequence length.

Note: A caution message is displayed, if the structure length is longer than the selected ARB sequence length.
The change the ARB sequence length, use the parameter Sequence Length ARB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SLENgth on page 301

Repeat Structure After ARB Sequence Length
Enables/disables repeating the selected PCPCH structure during one ARB sequence.

"On" Within one ARB sequence, the selected PCPCH structure is repeated once.
See Figure 3-25 for illustration of the principle.

"Off" The selected PCPCH structure can be repeated several times, depending on the structure length and the Repeat Structure After (x Acc. Slots).
See Figure 3-26 for illustration of the principle.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:RARB on page 429

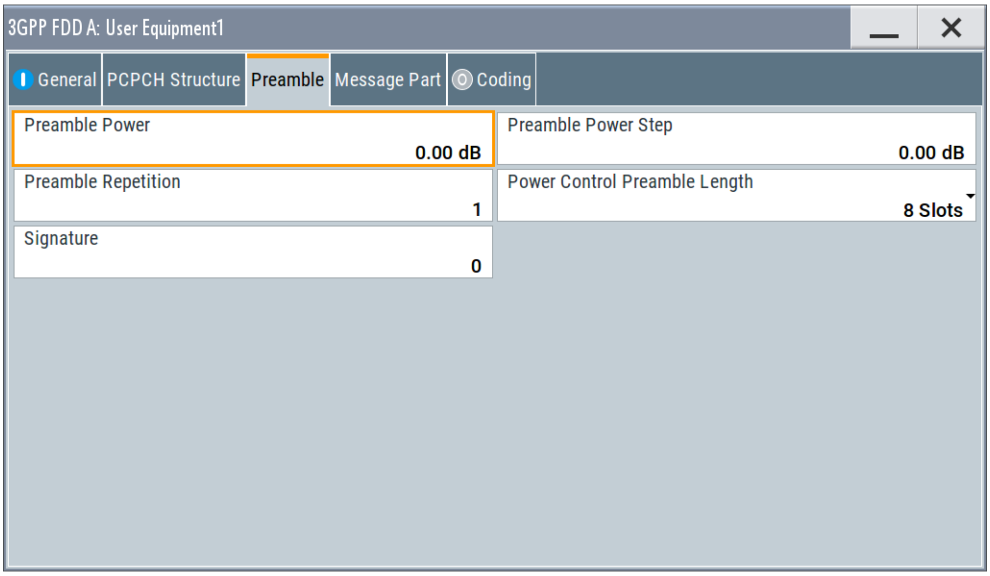
Repeat Structure After (x Acc. Slots)
If "Repeat Structure After ARB Sequence Length > Off", sets the number of access slots after that the selected PCPCH structure is repeated, see Figure 3-26.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:RAFTer on page 429

3.37.2 Preamble settings

1. To access these settings, select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "Mode > PCPCH Standard/PCPCH Preamble Only".

3. Select "Preamble".



The dialog comprises the parameters for configuring the PCPCH preamble.

Preamble Power

Sets the power of the preamble component of the PCPCH channel.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:PPOWer on page 428

Preamble Repetition

Sets the preamble count.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:PREPetition on page 429

Preamble Power Step

Sets the power by which the preamble is increased from repetition to repetition. The power set under Preamble Power is the "target power", used during the last repetition of the preamble.

Example:

"Preamble Power" = 0 dB

"Preamble Repetition" = 3

"Preamble Power Step" = 3 dB

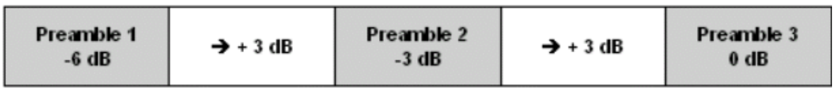


Figure 3-30: Generated power sequence

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:PPOWer:STEP on page 428

Power Control Preamble Length
Sets the length of the power control preamble in slots.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:PLENgth on page 428

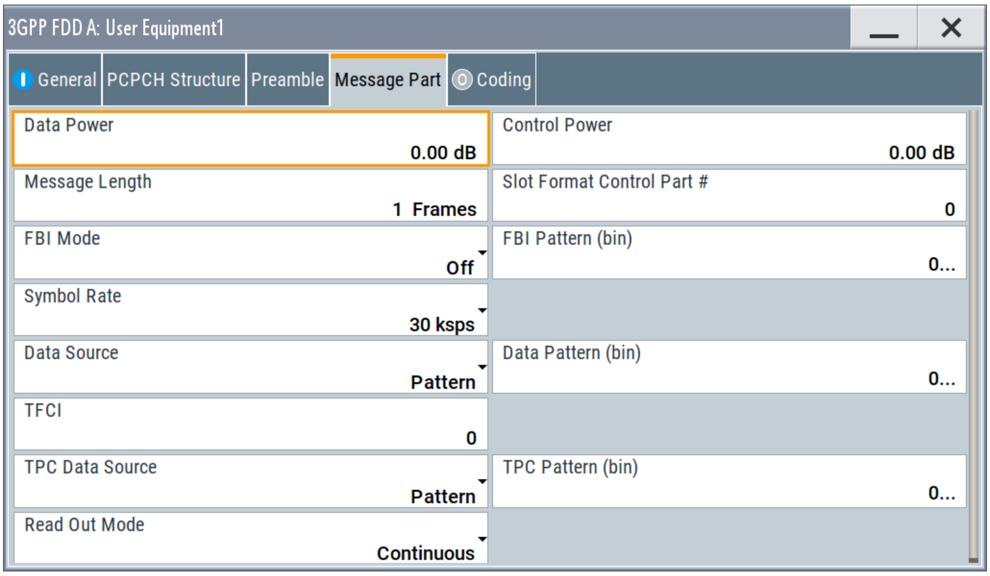
Signature
Selects the signature to be used for the PCPCH channel. The signature defines the code domain for the channelization code being used.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:SIGNature on page 430

3.37.3 Message part settings

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "Mode > PCPCH Standard".
3. Select "Message Part".



The tab comprises the settings for the data part of the PCPCH.

Data Power
Sets the power of the data component of the PCPCH channel.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:DPOWer on page 426

Control Power
Sets the power of the control component of the PCPCH channel.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:CPOWer on page 424

Message Length

Sets the length of the message component of the PCPCH channel in frames.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:MLENgth on page 427

Slot Format

Selects the slot format of the control component of the PCPCH channel.

Slot formats 0 to 2 are available for the PCPCH channel. The slot format defines the structure of the control component, the FBI mode.

When channel coding is active, the FBI mode and the slot format are prescribed.

"Slot format 0"	No FBI field
"Slot format 1"	1 FBI field
"Slot format 2"	2 FBI fields

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:CPSFormat on page 425

FBI Mode

Selects the FBI (feedback information) mode.

The FBI mode is determined by the slot format set. A change in the FBI mode leads automatically to an adjustment of the slot format.

"FBI Off"	The FBI field is not in use.
"FBI On 1 Bit"	The FBI field is used with a length of 1 bit.
"FBI On 2 Bits"	The FBI field is used with a length of 2 bits.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:FBI:MODE on page 427

FBI Pattern

Enters the bit pattern for the FBI field in the control part (of the message part) of the PCPCH.

The FBI field is filled cyclically with a pattern of up to 32 bits in length.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:FBI:PATTern on page 427

Symbol Rate

Sets the symbol rate of the PCPCH channel.

The symbol rate is determined by the slot format set. A change in the symbol rate leads automatically to an adjustment of the slot format.

When channel coding is active, the symbol rate is prescribed.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:SRATe on page 430

Data Source

Selects the data source for the data component of the PCPCH channel.

The following standard data sources are available:

- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  – Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:

- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:DATA on page 425
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:DATA:PATTern on page 426
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:DATA:DSELect on page 426

TFCI

Enters the value of the TFCI field (transport format combination indicator) in the control component of the PCPCH channel.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TFCI on page 431

TPC Data Source

Defines the data source for the TPC field of the PCPCH channel.

The following standard data sources are available:

- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select TPC Data List"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.

  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  – Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:
- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TPC:DATA on page 433
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect on page 433
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern on page 434

Read Out Mode
Defines TPC data usage.

The TPC bits are used to signal the increase or reduction in transmit power to the called station. For all read out modes, 1 bit is taken from the data stream for the TPC field for each slot. The bit is entered into the bitstream several times, depending on the symbol rate. The difference between the modes lies in the usage of the TPC bits.

The different modes can be used to set a specific output power and then let the power oscillate around this value. For example, if the power is the pattern 11111, the power can be varied with "Single + alt. 01" and "Single + alt. 10". Thus, power measurements can be carried out at quasi-constant power.

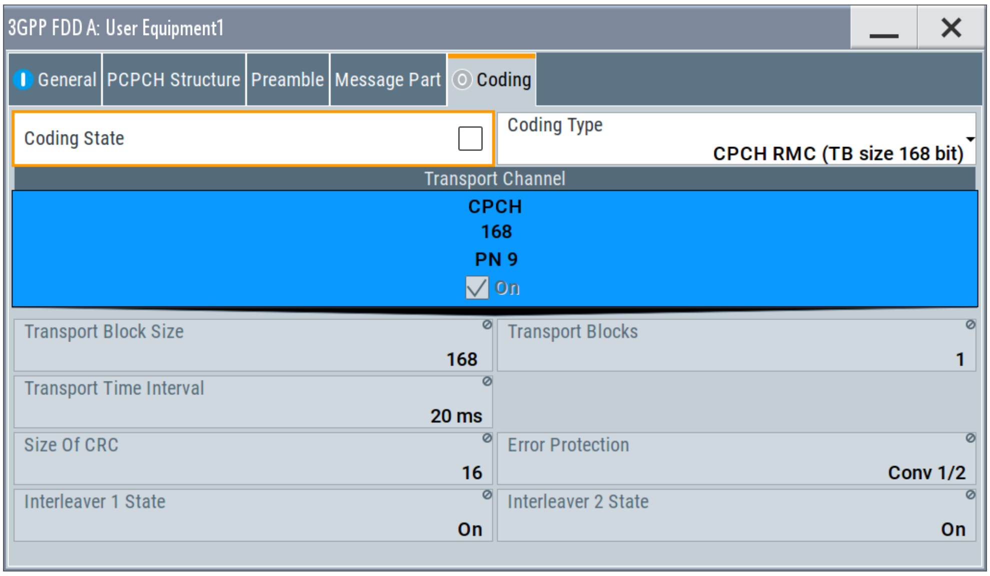
- "Continuous:"
  The TPC bits are used cyclically.
- "Single + All 0"
  The TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 bits.
- "Single + All 1"
  The TPC bits are used once, and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 bit.
- "Single + alt. 01"
  The TPC bits are used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 bits and 1 bit alternately. Bits as appended in multiples, depending on the symbol rate, for example, 00001111.
- "Single + alt. 10"
  The TPC bits are used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 bit and 0 bits alternately. Bits as appended in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 11110000.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TPC:READ on page 434

3.37.4 Channel coding settings

Access:

1. Select "3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink / Reverse > User Equipments > UE 1".
2. Select "Mode > PCPCH Standard".
3. Select "Coding".



The tab comprises the parameters defining the coding type and activating the PCPCH channel. The fixed settings for the channel coding parameters are displayed.

Channel Coding State

Activates or deactivates channel coding for the PCPCH channel.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:PCPCh:CCODing:STATe on page 479

Channel Coding Type

Selects the predefined reference measurement channel coding types for the PCPCH channel.

"CPCH RMC (TB size 168 bit)"
Reference Measurements Channel Coding with transport block size of 168 bit.

"CPCH RMC (TB size 360 bit)"
Reference Measurements Channel Coding with transport block size of 360 bit.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:PCPCh:CCODing:TYPE
on page 480

Show Coding
Calls the menu for displaying channel coding. The reference measurement channel parameters are set to fixed values.

The following parameters are displayed:

"Data Source" The data source is displayed in the transport channel graphical display.

"Transport Block Size"
Size of the transport block at the channel coding input.

"Transport Block"
Transport blocks count.

"Transport Time Interval"
Number of frames into which a TCH is divided.

"Size of CRC" CRC type (length).

"Error Protection"
Error protection.

"Interleaver 1 / 2 State"
Channel coding interleaver state

Remote command:
n.a.

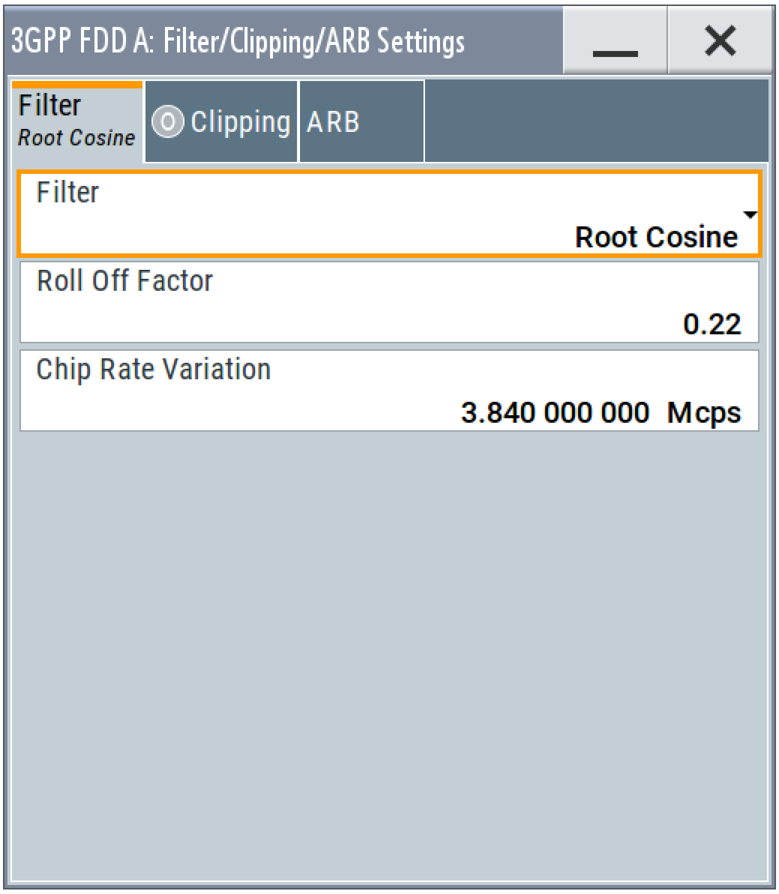
3.38 Filtering, clipping, ARB settings

Access:

► Select "3GPP FDD > General > Filter/Clipping/ARB Settings".

The dialog comprises the settings, necessary to configure the baseband filter, to enable clipping and adjust the sequence length of the arbitrary waveform component.

3.38.1 Filter settings



Settings:

Filter
Selects the baseband filter.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:TYPE on page 309

Roll Off Factor or BxT
Sets the filter parameter.

The filter parameter offered ("Roll Off Factor" or "BxT") depends on the currently selected filter type. This parameter is preset to the default for each of the predefined filters.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:APCO25 on page 307
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:COSine on page 307
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:GAUSs on page 307
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:RCOSine on page 308
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:SPHase on page 309

Cut Off Frequency Factor
Sets the value for the cut-off frequency factor. The cut-off frequency of the filter can be adjusted to reach spectrum mask requirements.

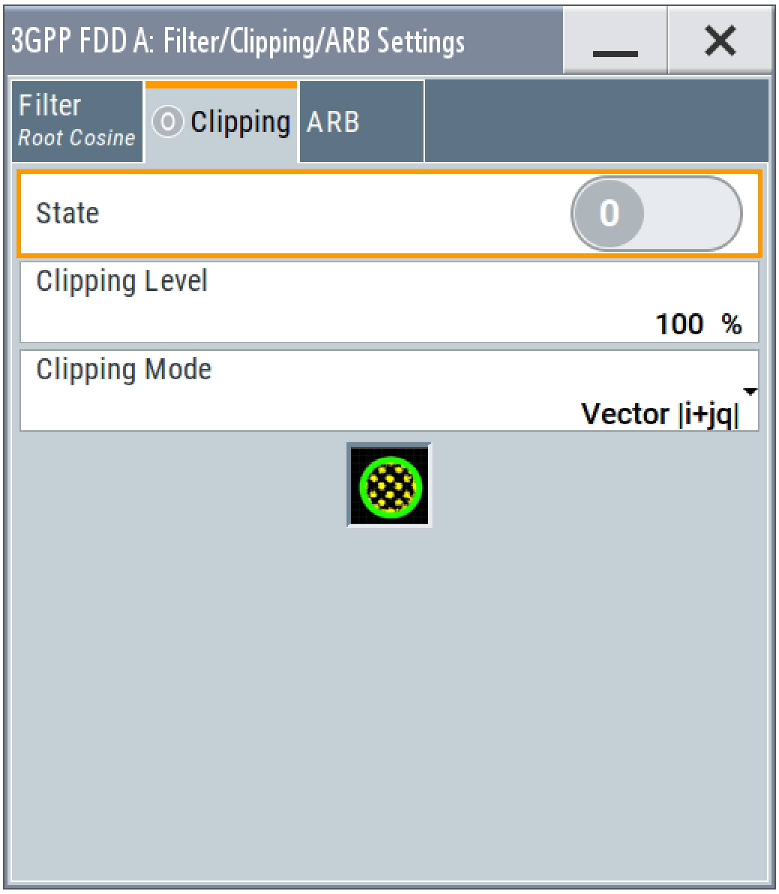
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:LPASs` on page 308
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:LPASSEVM` on page 308

Chip Rate Variation
Enters the chip rate. The default settings for the chip rate are 3.84 Mcps.

The chip rate entry changes the output clock and the modulation bandwidth, as well as the synchronization signals that are output. It does not affect the calculated chip sequence.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:CRATe:VARiation` on page 306

3.38.2 Clipping settings



Provided are the following settings:

Clipping State
Switches baseband clipping on and off.

Baseband clipping is a simple and effective way of reducing the crest factor of the WCDMA signal.

WCDMA signals can have high crest factors particularly with many channels and unfavorable timing offsets. High crest factors entail two basic problems:

- The nonlinearity of the power amplifier (compression) causes intermodulation which expands the spectrum (spectral regrowth).
- Since the level in the D/A converter is relative to the maximum value, the average value is converted with a relatively low resolution. This results in a high quantization noise.

Both effects increase the adjacent-channel power.

With baseband clipping, all the levels are limited to a settable value ("Clipping Level"). This level is specified as a percentage of the highest peak value. Since clipping is done before filtering, the procedure does not influence the spectrum. The EVM however increases.

Since clipping the signal not only changes the peak value but also the average value, the effect on the crest factor is unpredictable. The following example shows the effect of the "Clipping" on the crest factor for typical scenarios.

Example: Clipping effect on the crest factor

The Table 3-12 shows changing the crest factor by clipping (vector mode |I+q|) for signal configurations with different output crest factors.

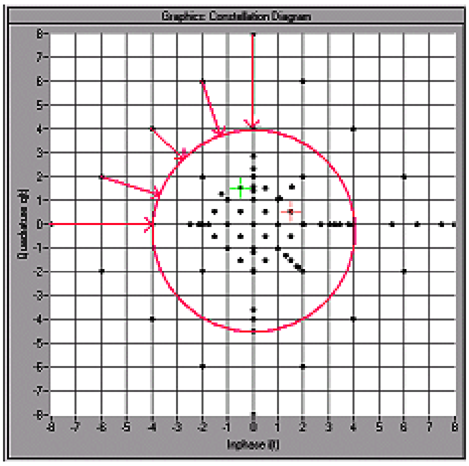
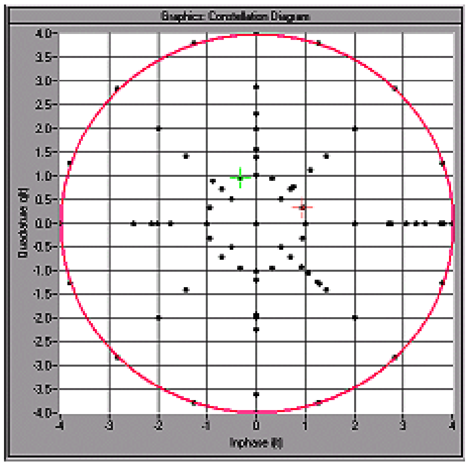
100% clipping levels mean that clipping does not take place.

Table 3-12: Crest factor values as function of the vector clipping

Clipping level	Downlink: 10 DPCHs "Minimum Crest" 30 ksps	Downlink: 10 DPCHs "Worst Crest" 30 ksps	Downlink: 10 DPCHs "Average Crest" 30 ksps	Downlink: 128 DPCHs "Average Crest" 30 ksps
100%	9.89 dB	14.7 dB	10.9 dB	21.7 dB
80%	8.86 dB	12.9 dB	9.39 dB	20.2 dB
50%	7.50 dB	10.1 dB	8.29 dB	16.9 dB
20%	5.50 dB	6.47 dB	6.23 dB	12.5 dB
10%	5.34 dB	6.06 dB	5.80 dB	9.57 dB
5%	5.34 dB	6.06 dB	5.80 dB	8.17 dB

The pictures in the following table demonstrate the effect of clipping with vector mode (|I+q|), using a signal configuration with 4 DPCH as an example.

The arrows and the circle in the upper illustration show how the levels are mapped during subsequent clipping in vector mode (|I+q|).

Constellation diagram of the signal without clipping, shows the level mapping for vector mode	Constellation diagram with clipping level 50 %, vector mode (|I+q|)
	

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:CLIPping:STATe on page 306

Clipping Level
Sets the limit for clipping.

This value indicates at what point the signal is clipped. It is specified as a percentage, relative to the highest level. 100% indicates that clipping does not take place.

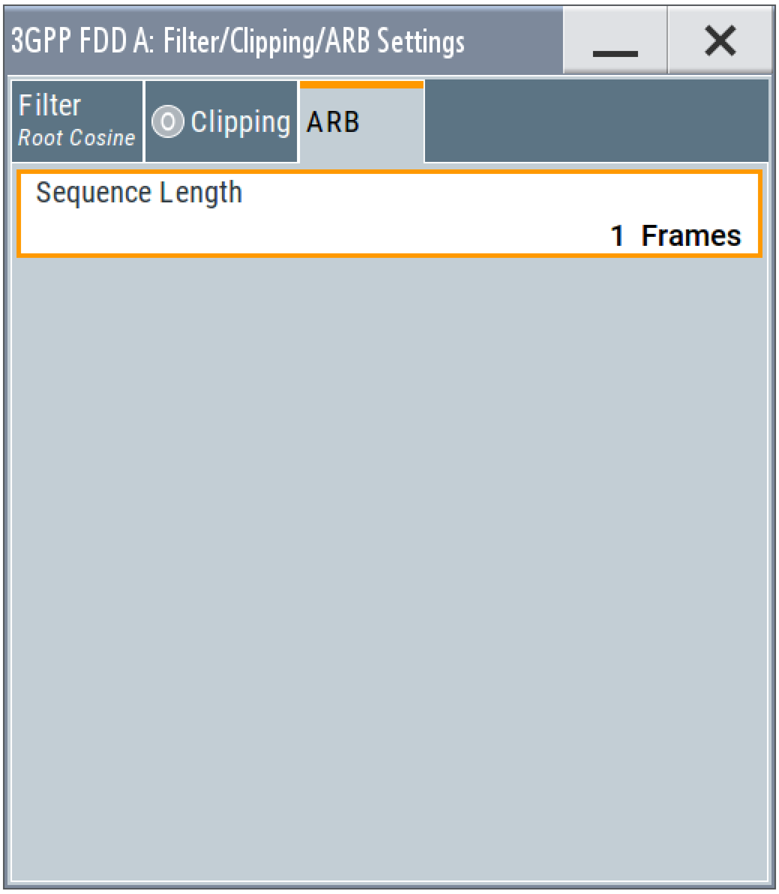
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:CLIPping:LEVel on page 305

Clipping Mode
Selects the clipping method. The dialog displays a graphical illustration on how this two methods work.

- "Vector | i + jq |"
  The limit is related to the amplitude | i + q |. The I and Q components are mapped together, the angle is retained.
- "Scalar | i | , | q |"
  The limit is related to the absolute maximum of all the I and Q values | i | + | q |. The I and Q components are mapped separately, the angle changes.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:CLIPping:MODE on page 305

3.38.3 ARB settings



Provided are the following settings:

Sequence Length ARB
Changes the sequence length of the arbitrary waveform component of the signal. This component is calculated in advance and output in the arbitrary waveform generator. It is added to the realtime signal components.

The maximum number of frames is calculated as follows:

Max. No. of Frames = Arbitrary waveform memory size/(3.84 Mcps x 10 ms).

Tip: In pure amplifier tests with several channels and no enhanced channels, it is possible to improve the statistical properties of the signal by increasing the sequence length.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SLENgth` on page 301

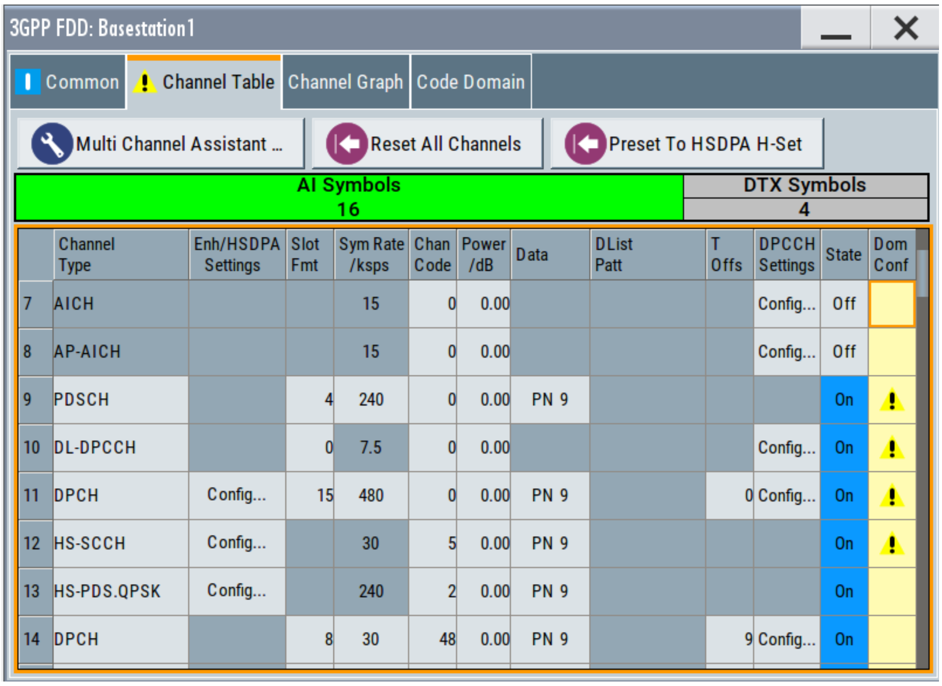
4 How to work with the 3GPP FDD option

The following step-by-step instructions demonstrate how to perform some signal generation tasks with the 3GPP FDD option.

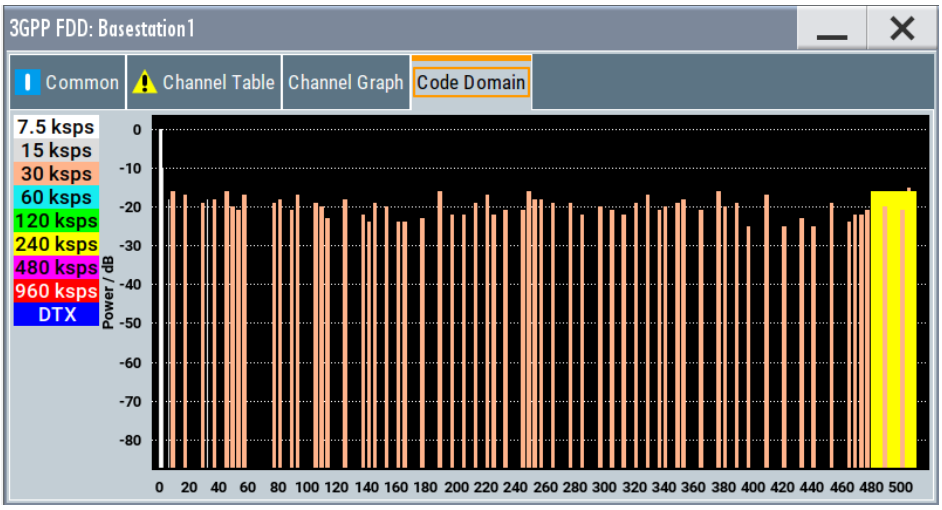
4.1 Resolving domain conflicts

To resolve code domain conflicts

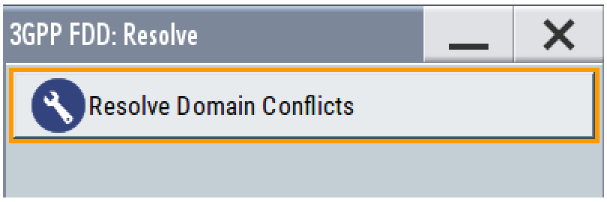
1. To recognize a downlink domain conflict, use one of the following methods:
   a) Select "3GPP FDD > Base Station > Channel Table"
   A conflict (warning) symbol in the tab name and in the channel table indicates a domain conflict.
   The term domain conflict describes that channels overlay.



b) Select "3GPP FDD > Base Station > Code Domain"
A code domain conflict is indicated by overlapping bars.

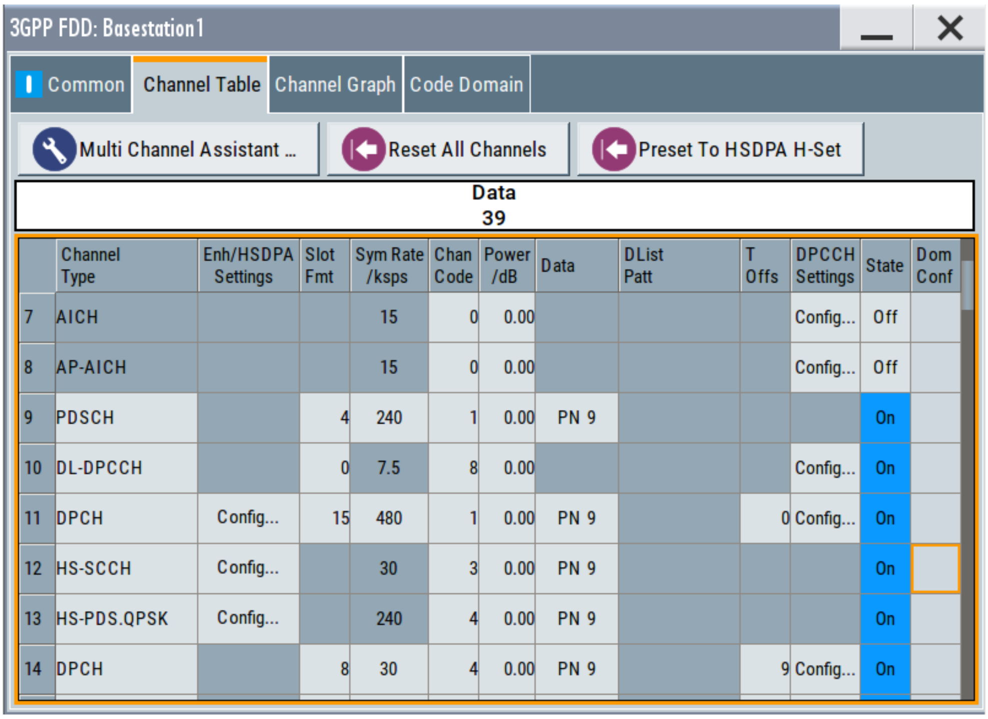


2. The instrument helps you to resolve code domain conflicts by automatically adapting the channelization code of the channels involved.
To access the required function, in the "3GPP FDD > Base Station > Channel Table" select the conflict symbol and trigger "Resolve Domain Conflicts".

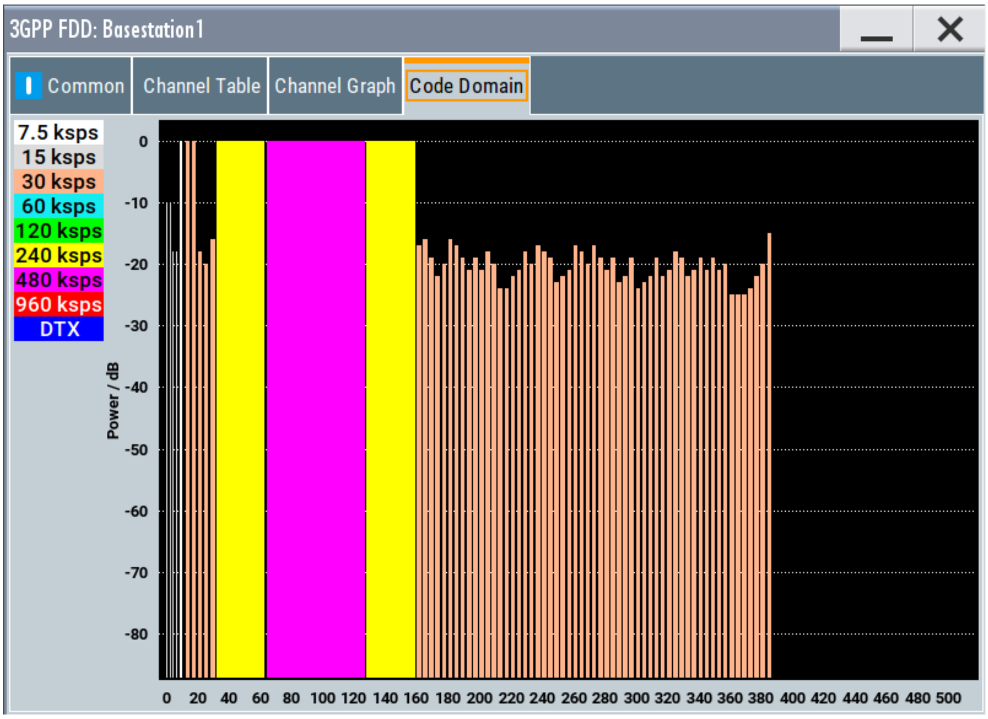


Note: The HSUPA control channels E-RGCH and E-HICH use the same channelization code as long as they use different signature sequence hopping index that identifies the user equipment. The F-DPCH channels also use the same channelization code as long as they use a different timing offset or slot format.

The code domain conflict is resolved by changing the channelization codes of the affected channels.



The graphs immediately display the change



4.2 Using the DL-UL timing offset settings

To generate a continuous uplink signal composed of multiple separately generated uplink frames

1. Adjust the uplink settings as required and set "User Equipment > UE > DPCCH > DL-UL Timing Offset = 0 Chips".
2. Enable generation of the 3GPP FDD signal, i.e "3GPP FDD > State > On"
3. Use the Generate Waveform function to save the current signal as an ARB signal in a waveform file.
4. Reconfigure the uplink settings
5. Save the signal as an ARB file.
6. Use the "Baseband > ARB > Multi Segment" function to assemble a common signal from the several uplink signals.
7. If necessary, readjust the "Marker" settings.
   Use for example a sequence list to configure the order the waveforms are processed or to set how many times each of them is repeated.

4.3 Configuring UL-DTX transmission and visualizing the scheduling

To configure the instrument to generate an UL DPCCH DTX signal

1. Enable "Baseband > 3GPP FDD > Transmission Direction > Uplink".
2. Select "User Equipment > UE1 > UL-DTX".
3. Enable "Mode > UL-DTX". Configure the following settings:

Table 4-1: UL-DTX Settings

Parameter	Value
E-DCH TTI	2 ms
Offset	2 Subframes
Inactivity Threshold for Cycle 2	8 TTIs
Long Preamble Length	4 Slots
DTX Cycle 1 / DTX Cycle 2	4 Subframes and 8 Subframes respectively
DPCCH Burst Length 1 / DPCCH Burst Length 2	1 Subframe (3 Slots)
UL-DTX... / User Scheduling State	On

The figure below shows the generated UL DPCCH DTX bursts pattern.

4. Use the Scheduling list to display the configured bust pattern.

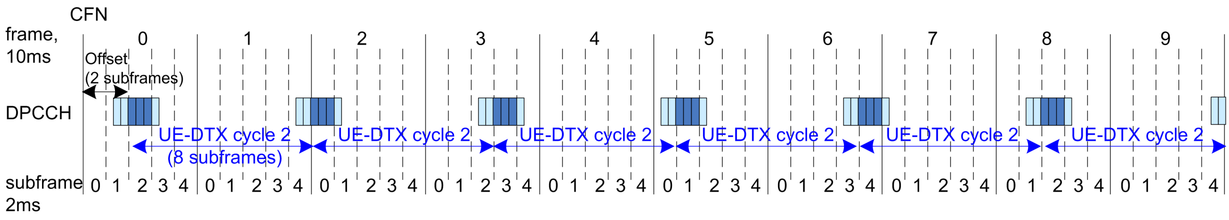


Figure 4-1: Example for UL DPCCH DTX burst pattern as generated by the R&S SMM100A (E-DCH TTI=2ms, beginning at CFN0, UE_DTX_DRX_Offset=2, DTX Cycle 2=8 subframes)

Note: In this implementation, the signal generation starts with UE-DTX cycle 2. The UL DPCCH DTX burst pattern is offset with two subframes. The burst is six slots long (2 slots Preamble + 3 slots DPCCH Burst Length 2 + 1 slot postamble). They are generated every eight subframes.

5. Select "User Equipment > UE1 > E-DCH Scheduling Settings" .

6. Configure the settings as follows:

Table 4-2: E-DCH scheduling settings

Parameter	Value
Number of Table Rows	1
E-DCH Schedule Repeats After	24 TTIs
E-DCH TTI From	10
E-DCH TTI To	10

7. Select "UE1 > E-DPDCH Settings > State > On" to enable the generation of E-DPDCH.

The "UE1 > Scheduling List" shows the updated UL DPCCH DTX bursts pattern (see also Figure 4-2).

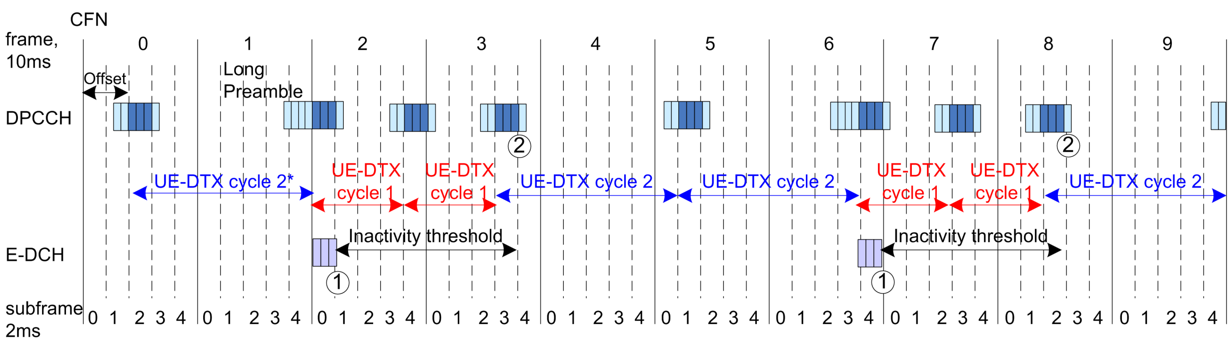


Figure 4-2: Example for UL DPCCH DTX burst pattern in case of E-DCH transmission

1 = Cycle 2 to Cycle 1 switch after E-DCH transmission
2 = Cycle 1 to Cycle 2 switch when the inactivity timer expires
*) = In the R&S SMM100A, the signal generation starts with UE-DTX cycle 2.

8. Configure the "UE1 > HS-DPCCH Settings" as follows:

Table 4-3: HS-DPCCH Settings

Parameter	Value
Compatibility Mode (HS-DPCCH)	"Release 8 and Later RT"
Inter TTI Distance (Interval)	1 subframe
Number of Rows	1
HARQ-ACK Repeat After	40 intervals
HARQ-ACK From Interval/ HARQ-ACK To Interval	20 / 20
HS-DPCCH 1/2, HARQ-ACK 1/2/3/4	A
Number of Rows	1
PCI/CQI Repeat After	40 intervals
PCI-CQI From Interval/ PCI-CQI To Interval	2 /2
HS-DPCCH 1/2, PCI/CQI 1/2/3/4 Type	CQI
$CQI/CQI_S/CQI_1/CQI_2$	5

9. Select "UE1 > HS-DPCCH Settings > State > On" to enable the transmission of control signaling.

Figure 4-3 shows the generated UL DPCCH DTX bursts pattern.

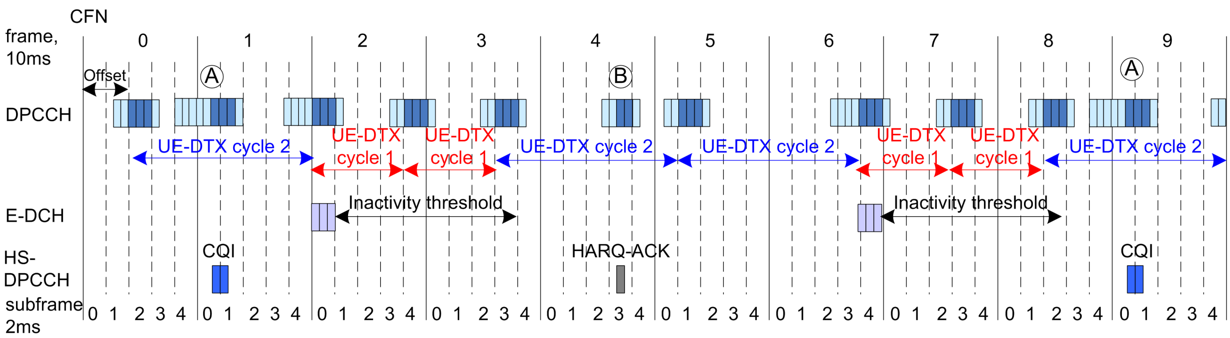


Figure 4-3: Example for UL DPCCH DTX burst pattern in case of E-DCH and HS-DPCCH transmissions

A = DPCCH burst caused by the transmission of a CQI report
B = DPCCH burst caused by the transmission of an HARQ-ACK message

Although there is an HS-DPCCH transmission, the UE does not switch from UE-DTX cycle 2 to UE-DTX cycle 1.

4.4 How to configure the HS-DPCCH settings for 4C-HSDPA tests

The following is an example on how to use the provided settings to configure the instrument to send ACK only messages. This transmission is required in the ACK mis-detection test for 4C-HSDPA, according to 3GPP TS 25.141, section 8.11A.3 and 8.11A.4.

The example is based on the test configuration specified in 3GPP TS 25.141, annex A.9A.

Table 4-4: Required test configurations (excerpt)

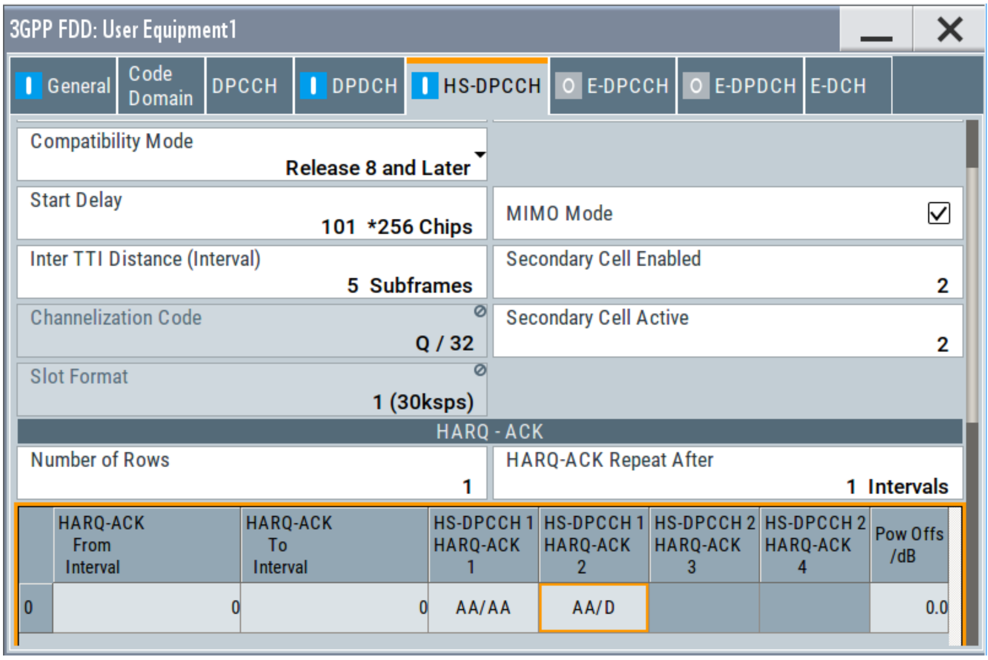
Test Configuration	4/4/4	4/2/2	3/3/3	3/2/1	3/3/0
HS-DPCCH spreading factor	128	128	128	128	256
Secondary cell enabled	3	3	**2**	2	2
Secondary cell active	3	1	**2**	1	2
Number of MIMO carriers	4	2	**3**	1	0

To configure the 4C-HSDPA HS-DPCCH Reference Measurement Channel

The example lists only the related setting and is based on Test Configuration = 3/3/3, see Table 4-4.

1. Enable "Baseband > 3GPP FDD > Link Direction > Uplink".
2. For "User Equipment > UE1", enable "HS-DPCCH > State > On".
3. Select "HS-DPCCH > MIMO Mode > On".
4. Select "HS-DPCCH > Secondary Cell Enabled > 2".
5. Select "HS-DPCCH > Secondary Cell Active > 2".
6. Use the default values "HS-DPCCH > HARQ-ACK Scheduling > Number of Rows > 1" and "HS-DPCCH > HARQ-ACK Scheduling > HARQ-ACK Repeat After > 1".
7. Select "HS-DPCCH > HARQ-ACK Scheduling > HS-DPCCH 1 HARQ-ACK 1 > AA/AA".

8. Select "HS-DPCCH > HARQ-ACK Scheduling > HS-DPCCH 1 HARQ-ACK 2 > AA/D".



5 Performing base stations tests according to TS 25.141

This section describes the "Test Case Wizard", provided for tests on Base Stations in Conformance with the 3G Standard 3GPP FDD.

5.1 Introduction

The "Test Case Wizard" supports tests on base stations in conformance with the standard 3GPP-FDD. It offers a selection of predefined settings according to test cases in TS 25.141.

Required options

The basic equipment layout for the test is the same as for the 3GPP FDD signal generation. It includes the following options:

- Baseband Generator(R&S SMM-B9)
- Frequency option (R&S SMM-B1006/-B1006)
- Digital standard 3GPP FDD R&S SMM-K42
- Some of the tests require further options, like for example Additive White Gaussian Noise AWGN (R&S SMM-K62).
  For an overview of the available test cases, see "Test Case" on page 264.

Scope

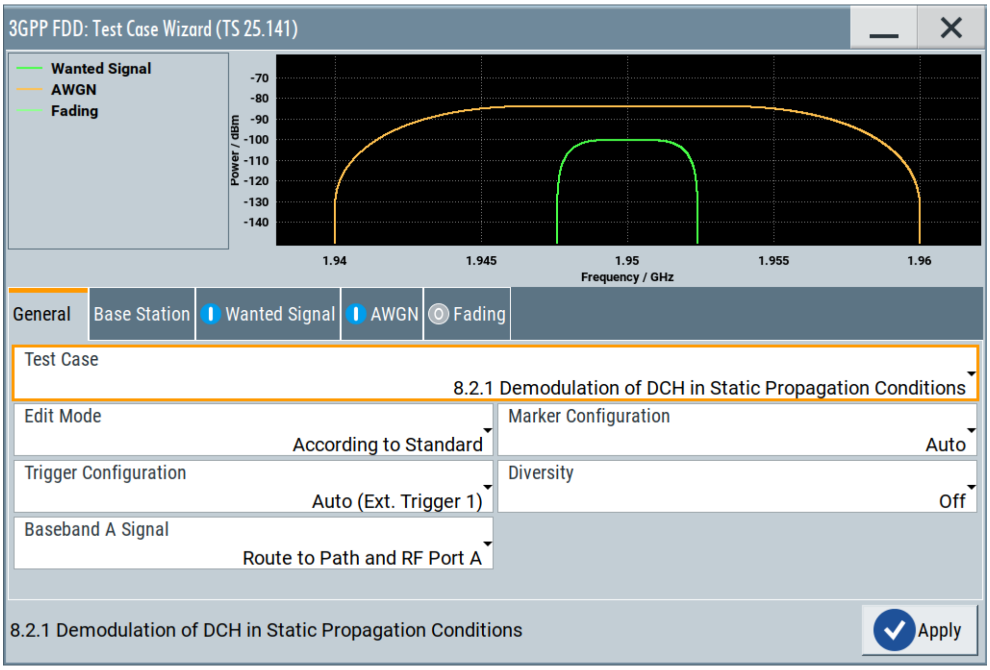
The "Test Case Wizard" affects frequency and level settings, link direction, trigger, baseband clock source, marker settings and base station or user equipment configuration. Besides the 3GPP settings, also interfering signals (AWGN, CW interferer, co-located modulation signals) or fading profiles are set.

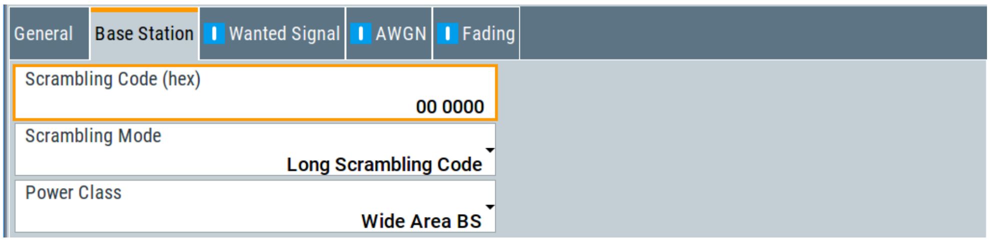
The degree of freedom in setting the parameters can be determined. The "According to Standard" edit mode allows only settings in compliance with TS 25.141. The "User Definable" edit mode allows a wider range of settings.

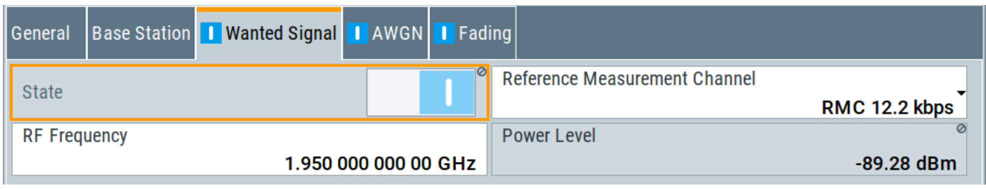
Access:

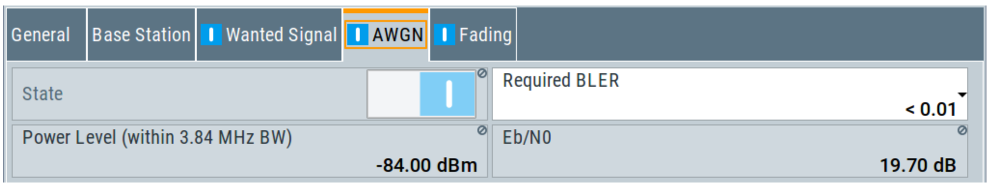
1. Select "Baseband > 3GPP FDD".

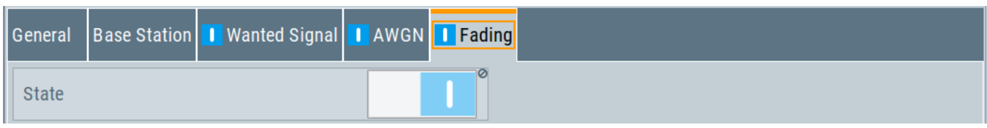
2. Select "General > Test Case Wizard"











This dialog comprises the settings necessary to select and configure a test case.

The "Test Wizard" dialog is divided into several sections:

- At the top of the panel, the test case is selected. In the "General Settings" section, the edit mode and the general signal generator parameters are set.
- The base station parameters are input in the "Base Station" section.
- The graph in the right upper section symbolizes the interference scenario defined by power level and frequency offset.
- Button "Apply" activates the preset settings for the selected test case. Further modification of the generator settings is still possible. Signal generation starts with the first trigger event.

General workflow for creating complex test scenarios

With the "Test Case Wizard", you can create highly complex test scenarios with just a few keystrokes, see the following example:

1. Preset the signal generator
2. Open the "Baseband > 3GPP FDD > Test Case Wizard" dialog
3. Select one of the provided test cases
4. Enter the specific settings for the selected test case , e.g. frequency, level, …
5. Execute "Apply Settings" to activate the selected configuration
6. Enable the RF output. Refine the generator settings if necessary
7. Start signal generation by a trigger from the base station at connector User 3 (default configuration).

5.1.1 General considerations

Test Frequencies

For 3GPP-FDD, several paired frequency bands are used. The following table shows start and stop frequencies of both uplink (UE transmit, node B receive) and downlink (node B transmit, UE receive) frequency bands according to 3GPP.

Operating band	Uplink frequencies UE transmits, NB receives	Downlink frequencies UE receives, NB transmits
I	1920 MHz to 1980 MHz	2110 MHz to 2170 MHz
II	1850 MHz to 1910 MHz	1930 MHz to 1990 MHz
III	1710 MHz to 1785 MHz	1805 MHz to 1880 MHz
IV	1710 MHz to 1755 MHz	2110 MHz to 2155 MHz
V	824 MHz to 849MHz	869 MHz to 894MHz
VI	830 MHz to 840 MHz	875 MHz to 885 MHz

The measurements that have to be performed according to 3GPP apply to appropriate frequencies in the bottom, middle and top of the operating frequency band of the base station (BS). These frequencies are denoted as RF channels B (bottom), M (middle) and T (top).

Reference Frequency

When building up the measurement setups according to TS 25.141, it is useful that all the instruments share a common reference clock. However, after "Preset" the signal generator uses its internal clock reference. In order to feed in the clock of an external clock, the RF module configuration should be switched to external reference frequency.

In the external reference mode, an external signal with selectable frequency and defined level must be input at the Ref In connector. This signal is output at the Ref Out connector. For good reference sources of high spectral purity, a wideband setting is provided.

Trigger Signal

For test cases with channel coded signal, e.g. an activated RMC, the base station that triggers the signal generation must emit an 'SFN (system frame number) mod 4' periodic trigger. A simple SFN periodic trigger probably disturbs the channel coding scheme.

Baseband Clock

The clock source is automatically switched to internal when the test case settings are activated.

Improvement of signal quality

Improvement of signal quality is possible via several settings:

- Use the "I/Q Mod > I/Q Modulator > Internal Baseband > Baseband Gain > 2dB" parameter to select an improved ACLR performance.
- In the" Automatic Level Control Settings" dialog, the RF output level can be recalibrated with "Search Once" in "Sample&Hold" mode. This is recommended if in CW mode the signal/intermodulation ratio is to be improved for multitransmitter measurements. With setting "Auto", the level control is automatically adapted to the operating conditions, it can cause increased intermodulations, however.
- In the "User Correction" dialog, a list of correction values can be created and subsequently activated. Thus, the frequency response of the test setup can be considered .
- In order to compensate cable loss and additionally inserted attenuators, the RF level can directly be adjusted in the "Level" input field.

5.1.2 General settings

In the "General Settings" section, the edit mode and the general signal generator parameters are set.

Test Case

Selects the test case.

The following table gives an overview of the available test cases, the type of signal transmitted by the signal generator and the required additional options besides the basic configuration. An equipment layout as required for 3GPP FDD signal generation for one-path instruments is assumed to be the basic configuration.

Table 5-1: Transmitter tests

TS 25.141 chapter	Test case	Generator Signal	Additional options
6.4.2	Power control steps: Output power dynamics	Uplink	-
6.6	Transmit intermodulation	Interferer (downlink)	-

Table 5-2: Receiver tests

TS 24.141 chapter	Test case	Generator Signal	Additional signal generator options
7.2	Reference sensitivity level	Uplink	-
7.3	Dynamic range	Uplink, AWGN	R&S SMM-K62
7.8	Verification of the internal BER calculation	Uplink	-
8.2.1	Performance requirement - Demodulation in static propagation conditions: Demodulation of DCH	Uplink, AWGN	R&S SMM-B20x R&S SMM-B13T 2xR&S SMM-K62
8.6	Verification of the internal BLER calculation	Uplink	R&S SMM-B20x R&S SMM-B13T
8.8.1	RACH performance: RACH preamble detection in static propagation conditions	Uplink AWGN	R&S SMM-B20x R&S SMM-B13T 2xR&S SMM-K62
8.8.3	RACH performance: Demodulation of RACH message in static propagation conditions	Uplink AWGN	R&S SMM-B20x R&S SMM-B13T 2xR&S SMM-K62
8.9.1	CPCH performance: CPCH access preamble and collision detection, preamble detection in static propagation conditions	Uplink AWGN	R&S SMM-B20x R&S SMM-B13T 2xR&S SMM-K62
8.9.3	CPCH performance: Demodulation of CPCH message in static propagation conditions	Uplink AWGN	R&S SMM-B20x R&S SMM-B13T 2xR&S SMM-K62

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:TCASe on page 489

Edit Mode

Selects the edit mode.

"According to Standard"
Only settings in compliance with TS 25.141 are possible in the wizard panel.

"User Definable"
A wider range of settings is possible in the wizard panel.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:EMODe on page 485

Trigger Configuration

Selects the trigger configuration. The trigger is used to synchronize the signal generator to the other equipment.

"Auto" The trigger settings are customized for the selected test case. In most cases, trigger setting "Armed Auto" with external trigger source "External Trigger 1" is used. Unless otherwise noted, the trigger delay is set equal to zero. Thus, the base station frame timing is able to synchronize the signal generator by an SFN (system frame number) periodic trigger. If the signal generator offers a channel coded signal (as all the reference measurements channels require) the base station must emit a 'SFN mod 4' periodic trigger.

"Unchanged" The current trigger settings of the signal generator are retained unchanged.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:TRIGger on page 490

Marker Configuration

Selects the marker configuration. The marker can be used to synchronize the measuring equipment to the signal generator.

"Auto" The marker settings are customized for the selected test case. In most cases "Radio Frame" markers are output. Unless otherwise noted, the marker delays are set equal to zero.

"Unchanged" The current marker settings of the signal generator are retained unchanged.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:TRIGger:OUTPut on page 490

Diversity

Selects the signal routing according to the base station's diversity processing capability.

"Off" The test signal is routed to the selected RF output.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:RXDiversity on page 488

Baseband A Signal Routing
Selects the signal routing for baseband A signal. This signal represents in the most test cases the wanted signal (exception test case 6.6).

"A" The baseband signal A is routed to RF output A.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:ROUTe` on page 488

5.1.3 Base station configuration

The base station parameters are input in the "Base Station" section.

Scrambling Code (hex)
Enters the scrambling code.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:SCODe` on page 488

Scrambling Mode
Sets the type of scrambling code.

With scrambling code, a distinction is made between "Long" and "Short Scrambling Code" for uplink signals. For downlink signals (test case 6.6), the scrambling code generator can be switched on and off.

"On " (downlink only)
Enables scrambling code generator.

"Off" Disables scrambling code generator for test purposes.

"Long Scrambling Code"
(uplink only)
Sets the long scrambling code.

"Short Scrambling Code"
(uplink only)
Sets short scrambling code.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:SCODe:MODE` on page 489

Power Class
Enters the base station power class. The selected power class determines the output level of the signal generator. The output level is indicated in the "Wanted Signal" section of the Wizard panel.

For edit mode "User Definable", the output level can be set in the "Wanted Signal" section of the Wizard panel.

"Wide Area BS"
Enables power class wider area BS

"Medium Range BS"
Enables power class medium range BS

"Local Area BS"
Enables power class local area BS

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:BSPClass on page 485

5.1.4 Apply

Apply
Activates the current settings of the test case wizard.

Initialization of the signal generator with the test case settings is performed by a partial reset that includes only the required settings. Affected are the baseband, fading and AWGN module and the RF frequency and RF level settings. Other settings of the signal generator are not altered.

Before triggering the signal generator, these other settings still can be changed. This is useful when compensating for cable loss and additionally inserted attenuators by adjusting the RF power levels is required.

Signal generation is started at the first trigger received by the generator. The RF output is not activated /deactivated by the test case wizard. At the beginning of the measurement, activate the RF output.

Note: For safety reasons, the RF is not active unless the button RF ON has been pressed.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:TCASe:EXECute on page 489

5.2 Receiver tests

5.2.1 Overview

5.2.1.1 Basic configuration

The test cases for receiver tests require at least the following equipment layout for the signal generator:

- Digital Standard 3GPP FDD (R&S SMM-K42)
- Baseband Generator(R&S SMM-B9)
- Frequency option (e.g. R&S SMM-B1006)

If the test case requires further options, they are listed together with the description of the test case.

Receiver test can be performed with the signal generator only, i.e. without additional measuring equipment.

5.2.1.2 Test setups - receiver tests

The tests can be performed using the standard test setup according to TS 25.141. Test setups beside the two standard test setups described below are specified at the Test Case description.

Standard test setup - one path

In case of two-path instruments, signal routing to path A is assumed. RF port A outputs the wanted signal (with or without fading and/or interference) and is connected to the Rx port of the base station. The signal generator starts signal generation at the first received BS frame trigger.

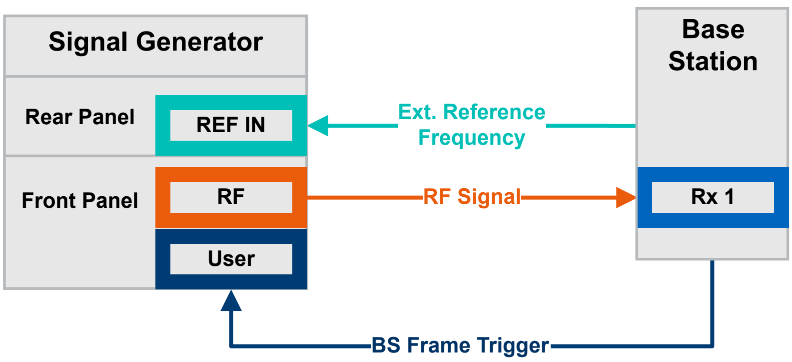


Figure 5-1: Standard Test Setup (One Path)

For two-path instruments, it is also possible to route baseband signal A to RF output B and connect RF output B to the Rx port of the base station.

5.2.1.3 Carrying out a receiver test measurement

The following instruction lists the general steps for performing a receiver test. Specific requirements are described together with the individual test case.

1. Set the base station to the basic state
   a) Initialize the base station,
   b) Set the scrambling scheme,
   c) Set the frequency
   d) Set the base station to receive the Reference Measurement Channel (for most test cases),
2. Set the signal generator to the basic state
   a) Reset the signal generator.
3. Set the test case wizard
   a) Open the 3GPP FDD dialog in the baseband block

b) Open the "Test Case Wizard". Select "Test Case".
Preset the "General Settings" parameters according to TS 25.141
c) Enter scrambling code and scrambling mode according to the base station scrambling scheme.
d) Enter additional required parameters, e.g. power class of base station.
e) Enter the test frequency (e.g. M). It must be the same as the base station has been set to.
f) Activate the settings with the "Apply Settings" button.
The signal generator is now ready to start signal generation

4. Switch on RF output
5. If necessary, make additional settings (e.g. in the "I/Q Mod" or "RF" block) or change test case settings (e.g. in the "Fading" block)
6. Start the measurement
   a) Send a start trigger impulse (e.g. SFN modulo 4) from the base station to the signal generator.
   The signal generator starts signal generation.
7. Calculate the result
   The base station internally calculates the BER, BLER or Pd depending on the test case. Compare this value to the required value.

5.2.1.4 General wanted signal parameters

The following parameters are available for all receiver tests. Specific parameters are listed together with the Test Case description.

Wanted Signal State - Receiver Tests
Enables/disables the signal generation of the wanted 3GPP signal.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the state is fixed to "On".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:STATe` on page 496

RMC - Receiver Tests
Sets the reference measurement channel.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the selection of the reference measurement channel is restricted.

In edit mode "User definable", all following reference measurement channels are available for selection:

"RMC 12.2 kbps"
12.2 kbps measurement channel

"RMC 64 kbps" 64 kbps measurement channel

"RMC 144 kbps"
144 kbps measurement channel

"RMC 384 kbps"
384 kbps measurement channel

"AMR 12.2 kbps"
Channel coding for the AMR coder

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPDCh:CCODing:TYPE on page 494

Wanted Signal Frequency - Receiver Tests
Sets the RF frequency of the wanted signal.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:FREQuency on page 495

Wanted Signal Level - Receiver Tests
Sets the RF level in edit mode "User Definable".

In edit mode "According to Standard", the RF level is determined by the selected "Power Class".

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:POWer on page 496

5.2.2 Receiver characteristics

5.2.2.1 Test case 7.2 - reference sensitivity level

The test case requires the basic configuration and is performed using the standard test setup for one path. The signal generator outputs a reference measurement channel signal.

Table 5-3: The following table lists the settings on the base station:

Parameter	Value
Frequency	B, M and T
RMC	12.2 kbps
Scrambling code	Any
TPC function	Off

Test purpose and test settings - test case 7.2

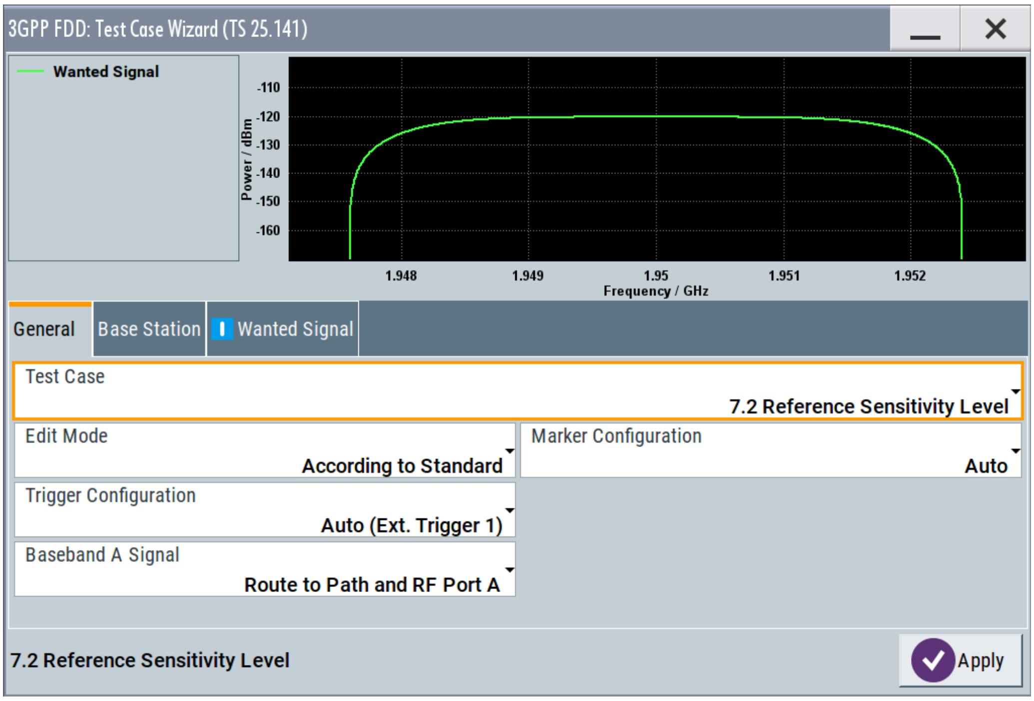
The test case verifies that a BS receiver can demodulate the signal sent by the signal generator at the specified (low) reference sensitivity power level correctly.

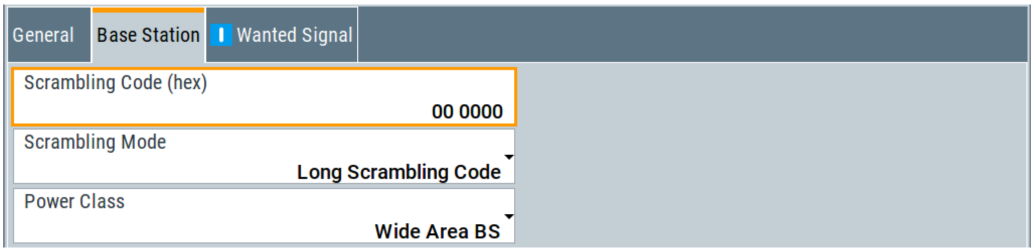
The test is passed when the resulting BER (calculated internally by the BS) is below a 0.001 at the test frequencies B, M, and T. Note TS 25.141 annex C, where test conditions in terms of test methods and test conditions are defined.

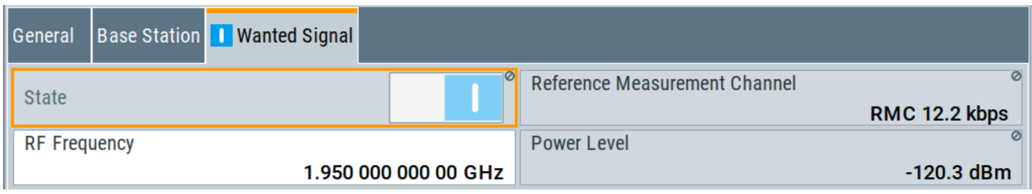
Quotation from TS 25.141:

The reference sensitivity level is the minimum mean power received at the antenna connector at which the BER shall not exceed the specific value indicated in subclause 7.2.2. The test is set up according to Figure B.7 and performed without interfering signal power applied to the BS antenna connector. For duplex operation, the measurement configuration principle is indicated for one duplex branch in Figure B.7. For internal BER calculation, an example of the test connection is as shown in figure B.7. The reference point for signal power is at the input of the receiver (antenna connector).

The measurement must be made at the three frequencies B, M and T.







The settings of the wanted signal are described in Chapter 5.2.1.4, "General wanted signal parameters", on page 269.

5.2.2.2 Test case 7.3 - dynamic range

The test case is performed using the standard test setup for one path.

It requires option AWGN (R&S SMM-K62) in addition to the basic configuration.

The signal generator outputs a reference measurement channel signal disturbed by an interfering AWGN signal.

The following table lists the settings on the base station:

Parameter	Value
Frequency	B, M and T
RMC	12.2 kbps
Scrambling code	Any

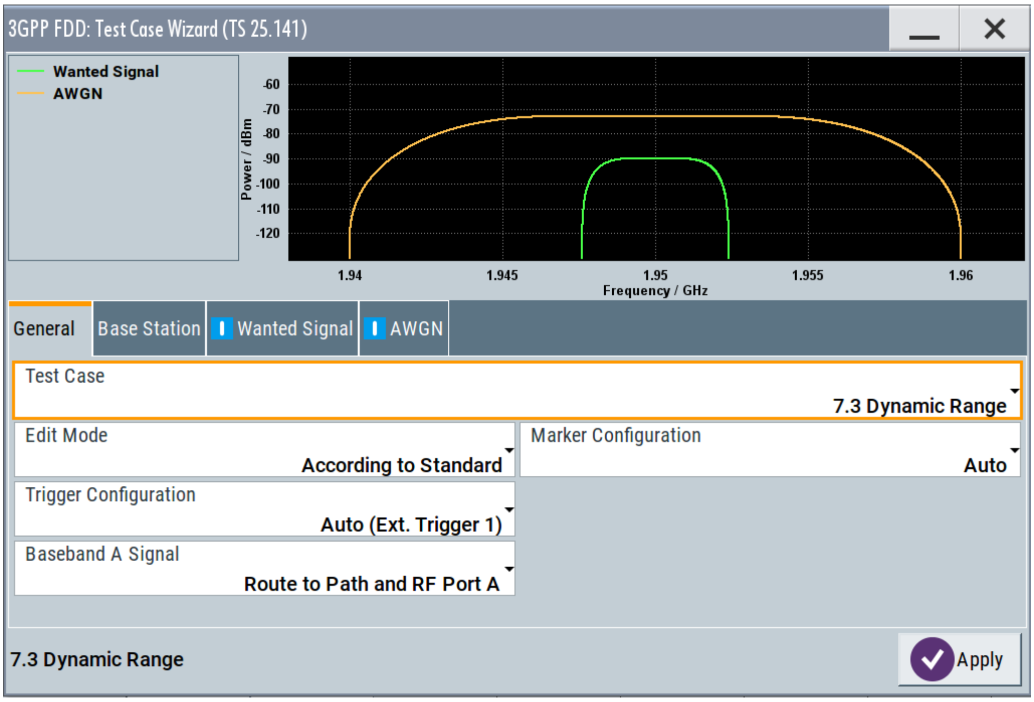
Test purpose and test settings - test case 7.3

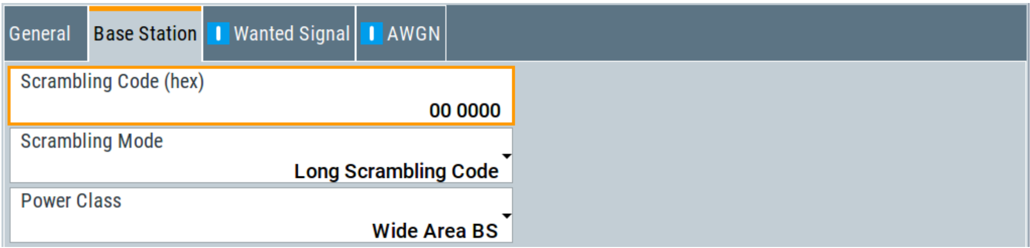
The test case verifies that a BS receiver can demodulate the wanted signal sent by the signal generator even when it is superimposed by a heavy AWGN signal.

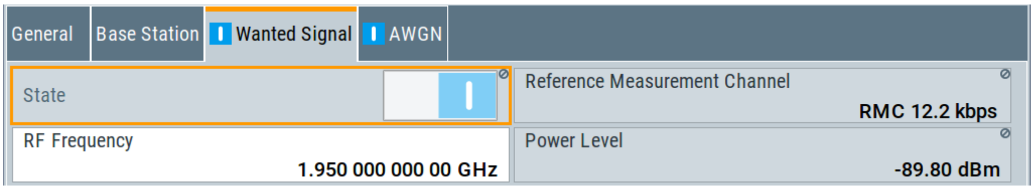
The test is passed when the resulting BER (calculated internally by the BS) is below 0.001 at the test frequencies B, M, and T. Note TS 25.141 annex C, where test conditions in terms of test methods and test conditions are defined.

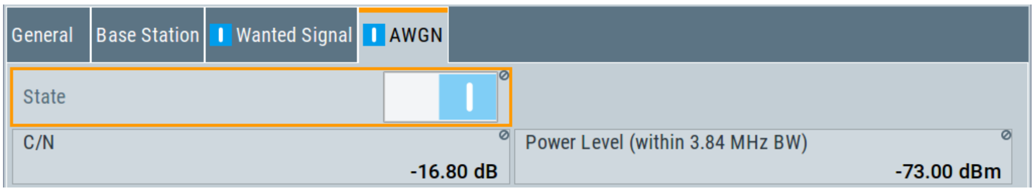
Quotation from TS 25.141

Receiver dynamic range is the receiver ability to handle a rise of interference in the reception frequency channel. The receiver shall fulfil a specified BER requirement for a specified sensitivity degradation of the wanted signal in the presence of an interfering AWGN signal in the same reception frequency channel.









Besides the settings described for all receiver tests, AWGN configuration is possible in edit mode "User Definable". In edit mode "According to Standard" the AWGN settings are preset:

AWGN State - Test Case 7.3

Enables/disables the generation of the AWGN signal.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the state is fixed to "On".

C/N - Test Case 7.3
Sets the carrier/noise ratio.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the state is fixed to -16.8 dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:CNRatio on page 482

Power Level - Test Case 7.3
Sets the AWGN level in edit mode "User Definable".

In edit mode "According to Standard", the AWGN level is determined by the selected "Power Class".

- -73 dB for Wide Area BS
- -63 dB for Medium Range BS
- -59 dB for Local Area BS

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:POWer:NOISe on page 483

5.2.2.3 Test case 7.8 - verification of internal BER

The test case requires the basic configuration and is performed using the standard test setup for one path.

The signal generator outputs a corrupted reference measurement channel signal (= wanted signal) at output RF A. The signal is fed into the base station Rx port.

The signal generator starts signal generation at the first received BS frame trigger.

The measurement must be made at the three frequencies B, M and T.

The following table lists the settings on the base station:

Parameter	Value
Frequency	B, M and T
RMC	12.2 kbps
Scrambling code	Any

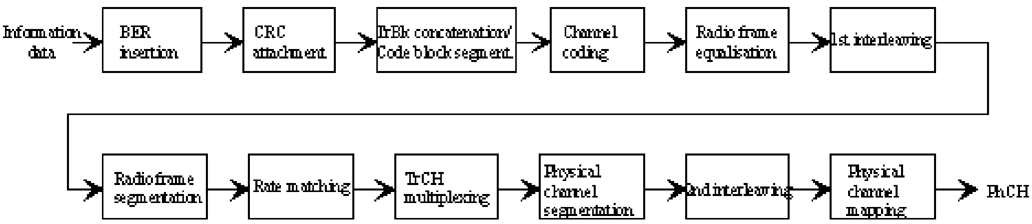
Test purpose and test settings - test case 7.8

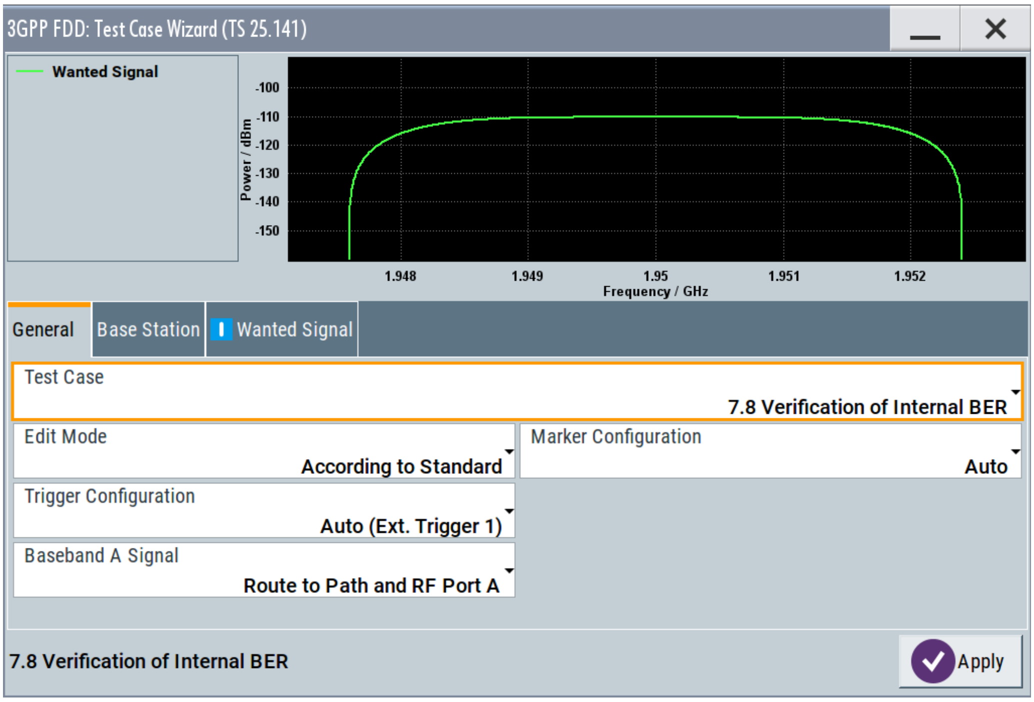
The test case verifies that a BS receiver can calculate the BER of a signal where erroneous bits are inserted in the data stream by the signal generator.

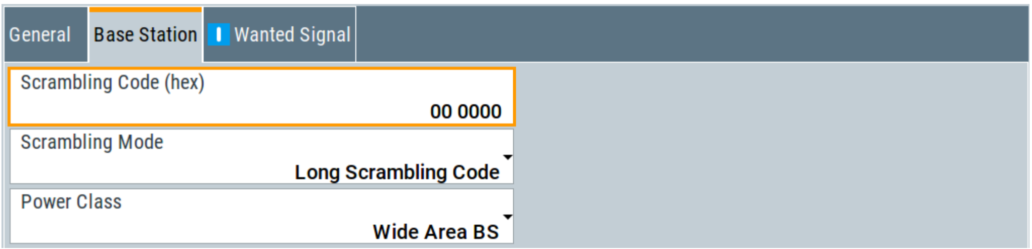
The test is passed when the calculated BER is within ±10% of the BER simulated by the signal generator the test frequencies B, M and T. Note TS 25.141, annex C where test conditions in terms of test methods and test conditions are defined.

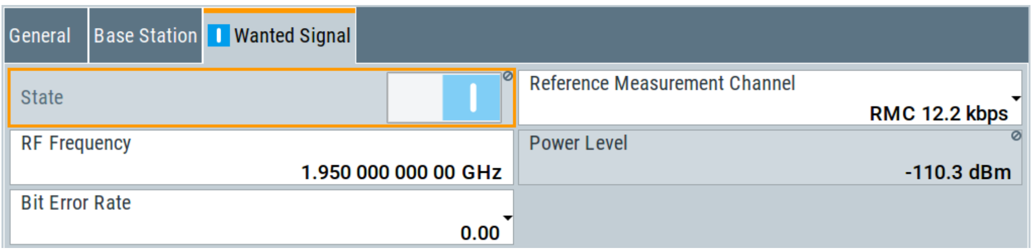
Quotation from TS 25.141:

Base Station System with internal BER calculation can synchronize its receiver to known pseudo-random data sequence and calculates bit error ratio from the received data. This test is performed only if Base Station System has this kind of feature. This test is performed by feeding measurement signal with known BER to the input of the receiver. Locations of the erroneous bits shall be randomly distributed within a frame. Erroneous bits shall be inserted to the data bitstream as shown in the following figure.









Besides the settings described for all receiver test, Bit Error Rate and Block Error Rate selection is possible in edit mode "User Definable". In edit mode "According to Standard" only the Bit Error Rate setting is possible.

Bit Error Rate - Test Case 7.8
Sets the bit error rate. In edit mode "According to Standard", only values 0.00 (no bit errors are inserted) and 0.01 (1 percent bit errors are inserted) are available.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPDCh:DERRor:BIT:RATE`
on page 494

Block Error Rate - Test Case 7.8
Sets the block error rate in edit mode "User Definable".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPDCh:DERRor:BLOCk:RATE`
on page 495

5.2.3 Performance requirements

5.2.3.1 Test case 8.2.1 - demodulation of DCH in static propagation conditions

For **non-diversity measurements**, the test case requires option AWGN (R&S SMM-K62) in addition to the basic configuration.

The measurement is performed using the standard test setup for one path.

The signal generator outputs a reference measurement channel signal (= wanted signal) that is superimposed by an AWGN signal at output RF A. The signal is fed into the base station Rx port.

The signal generator starts signal generation at the first received BS frame trigger.

The measurement must be made at the three frequencies B, M and T. The RMC data rates are 12.2 kbps, 64 kbps, 144 kbps and 384 kbps.

Table 5-4: The following table lists the settings on the base station:

Parameter	Values
Frequency	B, M and T
RMC	12.2 kbps, 64 kbps, 144 kbps, 384 kbps
Scrambling code	Any

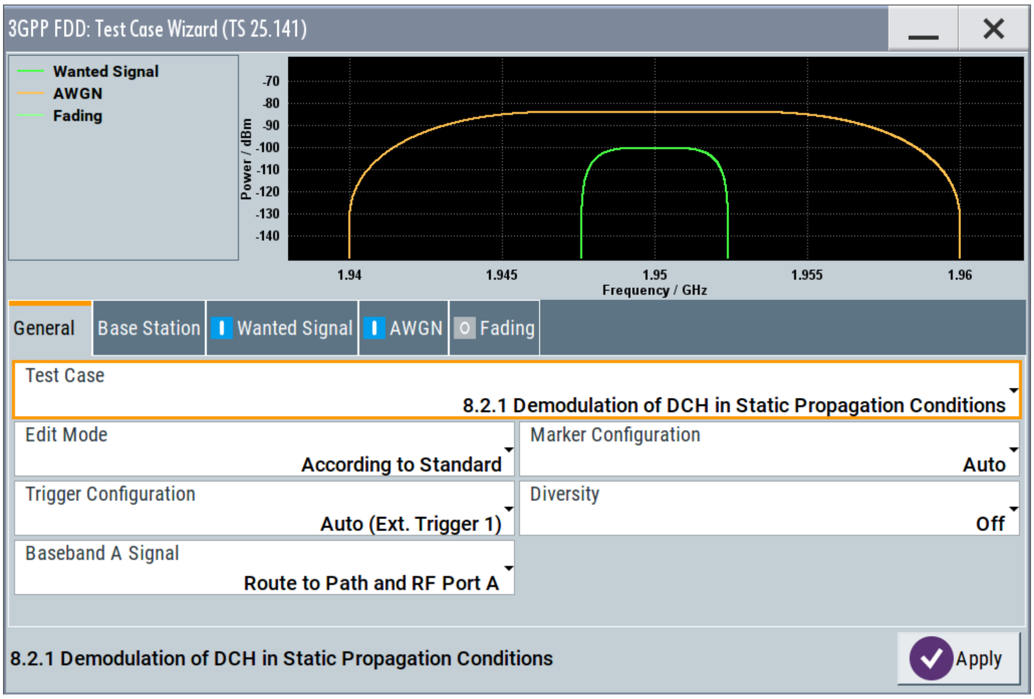
Test purpose and test settings - test case 8.2.1

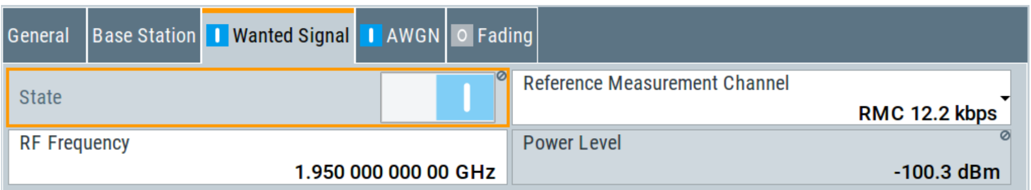
The test case verifies that a BS receiver can demodulate a signal that is sent by the signal generator and is superimposed by a heavy AWGN signal.

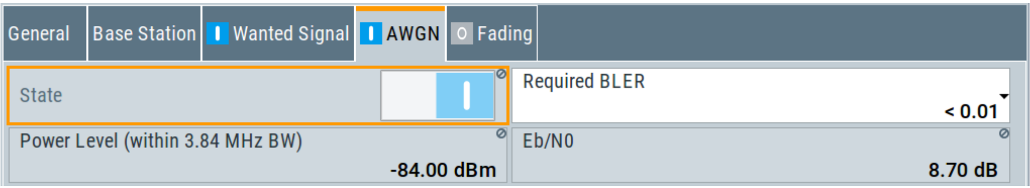
The test is passed when the resulting BLER (calculated internally by the BS) does not exceed the required BLER settings. Note TS 25.141 annex C, where test conditions in terms of test methods and test conditions are defined.

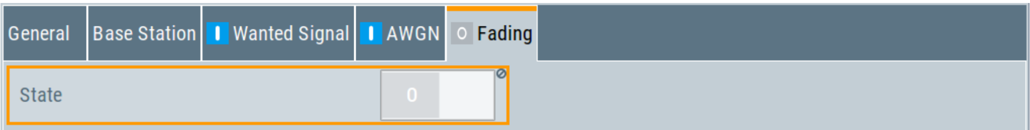
Quotation from TS 25.141:

The performance requirement of DCH in static propagation conditions is determined by the maximum Block Error Ratio (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified E_b/N_0 limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.









Besides the settings described for all receiver test, AWGN Configuration is possible in edit mode "User Definable". In edit mode "According to Standard" only the Required BLER setting is possible. Fading is always off.

AWGN State - Test Case 8.x

Enables/disables the generation of the AWGN signal.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the state is fixed to "On".

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:STATe on page 484

Required BLER - Test Case 8.x

Sets the required Block Error Rate in edit mode "According to Standard".

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:RBLock:RATE on page 483

Power Level - Test Case 8.x

Sets the AWGN level in edit mode "User Definable".

In edit mode "According to Standard", the AWGN level is determined by the selected "Power Class" .

- "-84 dBm" for "Wide Area BS"
- "-74 dBm" for "Medium Range BS"
- "-70 dBm" for "Local Area BS"

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:POWer:NOISe on page 483

E_b to N_0 - Test Case 8.x

Sets the ratio of bit energy to noise power density.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the value depends on the E_b/N_0 test requirements (see Table 5-5).

Table 5-5: E_b/N_0 test requirements in AWGN channel

Measurement channel	Received E_b to N_0 for BS with Rx diversity	Received E_b to N_0 for BS without Rx diversity	Required BLER
12.2 kbps	n.a. (5.5 dB)	n.a. (8.7 dB)	< 10^{-1}
	5.5 dB	8.7 dB	< 10^{-2}

Measurement channel	Received E_b to N_0 for BS with Rx diversity	Received E_b to N_0 for BS without Rx diversity	Required BLER
64 kbps	1.9 dB	5.1 dB	$< 10^{-1}$
	2.1 dB	5.2 dB	$< 10^{-2}$
144 kbps	1.2 dB	4.2 dB	$< 10^{-1}$
	1.3 dB	4.4 dB	$< 10^{-2}$
384 kbps	1.3 dB	4.4 dB	$< 10^{-1}$
	1.4 dB	4.5 dB	$< 10^{-2}$

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:ENRatio` on page 483

Fading State - Test Case 8.2.1
Indicates the state of the Fader.

The state is fixed to 'Off'.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:FSIMulator:STATe` on page 486

5.2.3.2 Test case 8.6 - verification of internal BLER

For **non-diversity measurements**, the test case requires the basic configuration and is performed using the standard test setup for one path.

The signal generator outputs a corrupted reference measurement channel signal (= wanted signal) at output RF A. The signal is fed into the base station Rx port.

The signal generator starts signal generation at the first received BS frame trigger.

The measurement must be made at the three frequencies B, M and T. The RMC data rates are 12.2 kbps, 64 kbps, 144 kbps and 384 kbps.

For **diversity measurements**, the test case requires option Second RF path (B20x) and a second option Baseband Main Module (B13) in addition to the basic configuration.

It is performed using the standard test setup for diversity measurement.

The signal generator outputs the corrupted reference measurement channel signal (= wanted signal) at output RF A and output RF B. The signals are fed into the base station Rx ports.

The signal generator starts signal generation at the first received BS frame trigger.

The measurement must be made at the three frequencies B, M and T. The RMC data rates are 12.2 kbps, 64 kbps, 144 kbps and 384 kbps.

The following table lists the settings on the base station

Parameter	Value
Frequency	B, M and T
RMC	12.2 kbps, 64 kbps, 144 kbps, 384 kbps
Scrambling code	Any

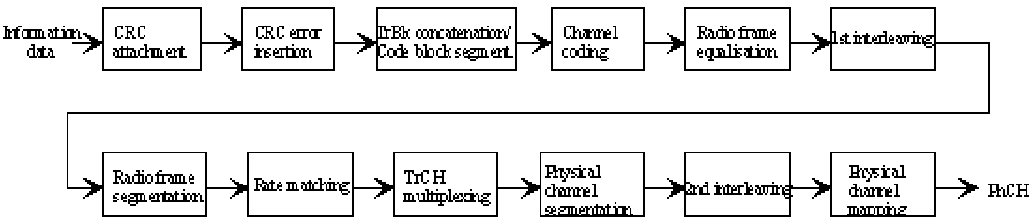
Test purpose and test settings - test case 8.6

The test case verifies that a BS receiver can calculate the BLER of a signal where erroneous blocks are inserted in the data stream by the signal generator.

The test is passed when the calculated BLER is within ±10% of the BLER simulated by the signal generator the test frequencies B, M and T. Note TS 25.141 annex C, where test conditions in terms of test methods and test conditions are defined.

Quotation from TS 25.141:

Base Station System with internal BLER calculates block error rate from the CRC blocks of the received. This test is performed only if Base Station System has this kind of feature. All data rates which are used in clause 8 Performance requirement testing shall be used in verification testing. This test is performed by feeding measurement signal with known BLER to the input of the receiver. Locations of the erroneous blocks shall be randomly distributed within a frame. Erroneous blocks shall be inserted into the UL signal as shown in the following figure.



Besides the settings described for all receiver test, Bit Error Rate and Block Error Rate selection is possible in edit mode "User Definable". In edit mode, "According to Standard" only the Block Error Rate setting is possible.

Table 5-6: UL signal levels for different data rates

Data rate	Signal level for wide area BS	Signal level for medium range BS	Signal level for local area BS	Unit
12.2 kbps	-111	-101	-97	dBm/3.84 MHz
64 kbps	-107	-97	-93	dBm/3.84 MHz
144 kbps	-104	-94	-90	dBm/3.84 MHz
384 kbps	-100	-90	-86	dBm/3.84 MHz

Block Error Rate - Test Case 8.6
Sets the block error rate. In edit mode "According to Standard", only values 0.00 (no block errors are inserted) and 0.01 (1 percent block errors are inserted) are available.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPDCh:DERRor:BLOCk:RATE
on page 495

Bit Error Rate - Test Case 8.6
Sets the bit error rate in edit mode "User Definable".

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPDCh:DERRor:BIT:RATE
on page 494

5.2.3.3 Test case 8.8.1 - RACH preamble detection in static propagation conditions

For **non-diversity measurements**, the test case requires option AWGN (R&S SMM-K62) in addition to the basic configuration.

The measurement is performed using the standard test setup for one path.

The signal generator outputs a continuous sequence of preambles (wanted signal) that is superimposed by an AWGN signal at output RF A(B). The signal is fed into the base station Rx port.

The signal generator starts signal generation at the first BS frame trigger sent to input "Trigger 1".

The measurement must be made at the three frequencies B, M and T.

It is performed using the standard test setup for diversity measurement.

The signal generator outputs a continuous sequence of preambles (wanted signal) that is superimposed by an AWGN signal at output RF A and output RF B. The signals are fed into the base station Rx ports.

The signal generator starts signal generation at the first received BS frame trigger.

The measurement must be made at the three frequencies B, M and T.

The following table lists the settings on the base station:

Parameter	Values
Frequency	B, M and T
RMC	RACH
Scrambling code	Any

Test purpose and test settings - test case 8.8.1

The test case verifies that a BS receiver can detect the RACH preamble that is sent by the signal generator and is superimposed by a heavy AWGN signal.

The test is passed when internally calculated Pd is equal or above the required Pd settings at the test frequencies B, M and T. Note TS 25.141 annex C, where test conditions in terms of test methods and test conditions are defined.

Quotation from TS 25.141:

The performance requirement of RACH for preamble detection in static propagation conditions is determined by the two parameters probability of false detection of the preaE$_c$/N$_0$mble (Pfa) and the probability of detection of preamble (Pd). The performance is measured by the required at probability of detection, Pd of 0.99 and 0.999. Pfa is defined as a conditional probability of erroneous detection of the preamble when input is only noise (+interference). Pd is defined as conditional probability of detection of the preamble when the signal is present. Pfa shall be 10-3 or less. Only one signature is used and it is known by the receiver.

The Probability of false detection of the preamble (Pfa) test is not supported.

Besides the settings described for all receiver test, AWGN and Fading Configuration is possible in edit mode "User Definable". In edit mode "According to Standard ", only the "Required Pd" setting is possible.

AWGN State - Test Case 8.x
Enables/disables the generation of the AWGN signal.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the state is fixed to "On".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:STATe` on page 484

Required Pd - Test Case 8.x
Sets the Required Probability of Detection of Preamble (Required Pd) in edit mode "According to Standard":

- >= 0.99
- >= 0.999

This figure determines the ratio E_c/N_0 according to the following table of E_c/N_0 test requirements.

Table 5-7: Preamble detection test requirements in AWGN channel

	E_c/N_0 for required Pd (0.99	E_c/N_0 for required Pd (0.999
"BS with Rx Diversity"	-20.1 dB	-19.7 dB
"BS without Rx Diversity"	-17.2 dB	-16.4 dB

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:RPDetection:RATE` on page 484

Power Level - Test Case 8.x
Sets the AWGN level in edit mode "User Definable".

In edit mode "According to Standard", the AWGN level is determined by the selected "Power Class" .

- "-84 dBm" for "Wide Area BS"
- "-74 dBm" for "Medium Range BS"
- "-70 dBm" for "Local Area BS"

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:POWer:NOISe on page 483

E_b/N_0 - Test Case 8.x

Sets the ratio of bit energy to noise power density.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the value depends on the selected "Required Pd".

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:ENRatio on page 483

Fading State - Test Case 8.x.1

Indicates the state of the Fader.

The state is fixed to "Off".

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:FSIMulator:STATe on page 486

5.2.3.4 Test case 8.8.3 - RACH demodulation of message part in static propagation conditions

For **non-diversity** measurements, the test case requires the AWGN option R&S SMM-K62 in addition to the basic configuration.

The measurement is performed using the standard test setup for one path.

The signal generator outputs a RACH message signal (= wanted signal) that is superimposed by an AWGN signal at output RF A(B). The signal is fed into the base station Rx port.

The signal generator starts signal generation at the first BS frame trigger sent to input "Trigger 1".

The measurement must be made at the three frequencies B, M and T. The transport block sizes are 168 bits and 360 bits.

It is performed using the standard test setup for diversity measurement.

The signal generator outputs the RACH message signal (= wanted signal) that is superimposed by an AWGN signal at output RF A and output RF B. The signals are fed into the base station Rx ports.

The signal generator starts signal generation at the first received BS frame trigger.

The measurement must be made at the three frequencies B, M and T. The transport block sizes are 168 bits and 360 bits.

The following table lists the settings on the base station:

Parameter	Values
Frequency	B, M and T
Transport block size	168 bits, 360 bits

Parameter	Values
RMC	RACH
Scrambling code	Any

Test purpose and test settings - test case 8.8.3

The test case verifies that a BS receiver can demodulate the RACH message sent by the signal generator but superimposed by AWGN.

The test is passed when the resulting BLER (calculated internally by the BS) does not exceed the required BLER settings. Note TS 25.141 annex C, where test conditions in terms of test methods and test conditions are defined.

Quotation from TS 25.141:

The performance requirement of RACH in static propagation conditions is determined by the maximum Block Error Ratio (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified E_b/N_0 limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

The preamble threshold factor is chosen to fulfil the requirements on Pfa and Pd in subclauses 8.8.1 and 8.8.2. Only one signature is used and it is known by the receiver.

Besides the settings described for all receiver test, selection of "Transport Block Size" of the wanted signal and AWGN Configuration is possible in edit mode "According to Standard".

Transport Block Size - Test Case 8.8.x
Sets the Transport Block Size:
- 168 bits
- 360 bits

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:PRACh:CCODing:TYPE` on page 496

AWGN State - Test Case 8.8.3
Enables/disables the generation of the AWGN signal.

In edit mode "According to Standard" the state is fixed to "On".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:STATe` on page 484

Required BLER - Test Case 8.x
Sets the required Block Error Rate in edit mode "According to Standard".
- < 0.1
- < 0.01

This figure determines the ratio E_b/N_0 according to the list of E_b/N_0 test requirements (see following table).

E_b/N_0 requirements in AWGN channel

Table 5-8: Transport Block size TB and TTI in frames: 168 bits, TTI = 20 ms / 360 bits, TTI = 20 ms

	E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-1}	E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-2}	E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-1}	E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-2}
"BS with Rx Diversity"	4.5 dB	5.4 dB	4.3 dB	5.2 dB
"BS without Rx Diversity"	7.6 dB	8.5 dB	7.3 dB	8.2 dB

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:RBLock:RATE on page 483

Power Level - Test Case 8.8.3
Sets the AWGN level in edit mode "User Definable".

In edit mode "According to Standard", the AWGN level is determined by the selected "Power Class" .

"-84 dBm" for "Wide Area BS"

"-74 dBm" for "Medium Range BS"

"-70 dBm" for "Local Area BS"

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:POWer:NOISe on page 483

E_b/N_0- Test Case 8.8.3
Sets the ratio of bit energy to noise power density.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the value depends on the selected "Required BLER".

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:ENRatio on page 483

Fading State - Test Case 8.8.3
Indicates the state of the Fader.

The state is fixed to "Off".

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:FSIMulator:STATe on page 486

5.2.3.5 Test case 8.9.1 - CPCH access preamble and collision detection in static propagation conditions

This test case is identical to test case 8.8.1 except that the CPCH Preamble is used instead of the RACH preamble.

5.2.3.6 Test case 8.9.3 - demodulation of CPCH message in static propagation conditions

This test case is identical to test case 8.8.3 except from differing Eb/N0 ratio requirements and the demodulation of CPCH Message instead of the RACH Message.

Test requirements in AWGN channel

Transport Block size TB and TTI in frames: 168 bits, TTI = 20 ms / 360 bits, TTI = 20 ms

	E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-1}	E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-2}	E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-1}	E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-2}
"BS with Rx Diversity"	4.5 dB	5.4 dB	4.3 dB	5.2 dB
"BS without Rx Diversity"	7.5 dB	8.4 dB	7.3 dB	8.2 dB

Transport Block Size (TB) - Test Case 8.9.3
Sets the Transport Block Size:

168 bits

360 bits

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:PCPCh:CCODing:TYPE` on page 496

5.3 Transmitter tests

5.3.1 Basic configuration

The test cases for receiver tests require at least the following equipment layout for the signal generator:

- Digital Standard 3GPP FDD (R&S SMM-K42)
- Baseband Generator(R&S SMM-B9)
- Frequency option (e.g. R&S SMM-B1006)

Transmitter tests always require a separate measuring equipment to perform the tests, e.g. the R&S FSQ.

Test cases where the signal generator hardware equipment is not sufficient are shown in gray color but are not selectable. RF power and frequency limitations of the hardware equipment restrict the setting ranges.

5.3.2 Test case 6.4.2 - power control steps

The test case requires the basic configuration.

It can be performed using the standard test setup according to TS 25.141. A vector signal analyzer is required, e.g. the R&S FSQ.

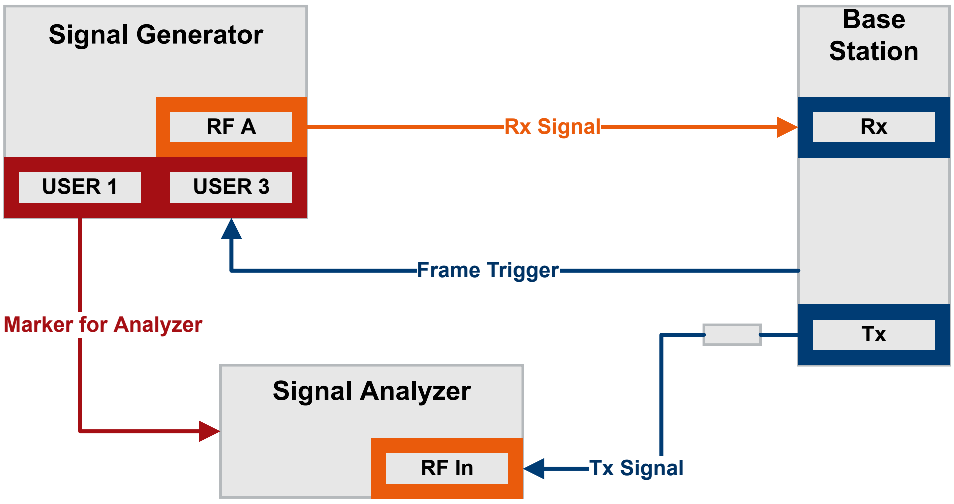
For the signal generator, in case of two-path instruments signal routing to path A is assumed.

Output RF A of the signal generator is connected to the Rx port of the base station. The Tx signal of the base station is connected to the RF input of the analyzer via an attenuator.

The signal generator starts signal generation at the first received BS frame trigger. The analyzer is triggered by a marker signal ("Marker 1") of the generator.

The signal generator provides an uplink link signal with a precisely defined TPC bit sequence. The base station responds to the TPC bits by controlling the transmitted power of the data channel which is checked by the analyzer.

The analyzer measures the base station transmit power in the code domain to verify the transmitter power control step tolerance and aggregated power control step range.



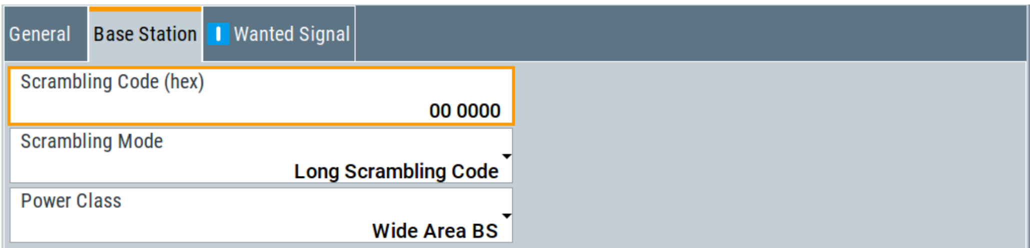
5.3.2.1 Test purpose and test settings - test case 6.4.2

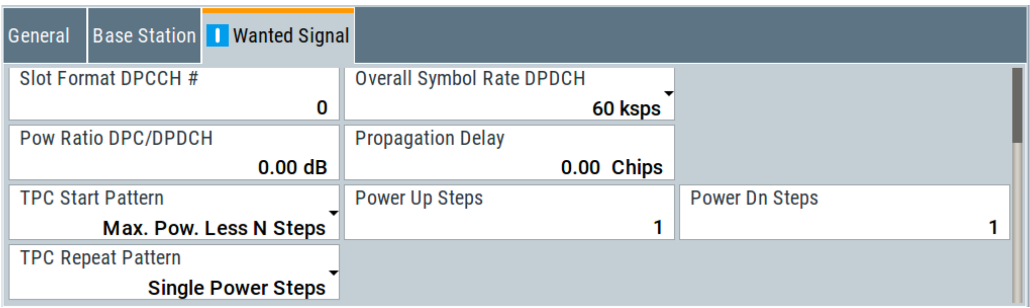
The test case verifies that a BS receiver can adjust its transmit power in response to the uplink TPC pattern. The cumulative power change as a result of ten successive (identical) TPC bits is also checked (aggregated transmit power).

The test is passed when the single or aggregated power control steps are within tolerance throughout the total dynamic range at the test frequencies B, M, and T.

Quotation from TS 25.141

The power control step is the required step change in the code domain power of a code channel in response to the corresponding power control command. The combined output power change is the required total change in the DL transmitter output power of a code channel in response to multiple consecutive power control commands corresponding to that code channel.





Wanted Signal State - Test Case 6.4.2

Enables/disables the signal generation of the wanted 3GPP signal.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the state is fixed to On.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:STATe on page 496

Wanted Signal Frequency - Test Case 6.4.2
Sets the RF frequency of the wanted signal.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:FREQuency on page 495

Wanted Signal Level - Test Case 6.4.2
Sets the RF level in edit mode "User Definable".

In edit mode "According to Standard", the RF level is determined by the selected "Power Class".

It is always 10 dBm above the reference sensitivity:
- "-120.3 dB + 10 dBm" when "Wide Area BS"
- "-110.3 dB + 10 dBm" when "Medium Range BS"
- "-106.3 dB + 10 dBm" when "Local Area BS"

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:POWer on page 496

Slot Format DPCCH - Test Case 6.4.2
Selects the slot format.

Slot formats 0 to 5 are available for the DPCCH channel. The slot format defines the FBI mode and the TFCI status.

"Slot format 0"	No FBI field / TFCI on
"Slot format 1"	No FBI field / TFCI off
"Slot format 2"	1 FBI field / TFCI on
"Slot format 3"	1 FBI field / TFCI off
"Slot format 4"	2 FBI field / TFCI off
"Slot format 5"	2 FBI field / TFCI on

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:SFORmat on page 491

Overall Symbol Rate - Test Case 6.4.2
Sets the overall symbol rate of all the DPDCH channels.

The structure of the DPDCH channel table depends on this parameter. The overall symbol rate determines which DPDCHs are active, which symbol rate they have and which channelization codes they use.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPDCh:ORATe on page 495

Power Ratio DPCCH to DPDCH - Test Case 6.4.2
Sets the channel power ratio of DPCCH to DPDCH.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DCRatio on page 490

Propagation Delay - Test Case 6.4.2
Sets an additional propagation delay besides the fixed DL-UL timing offset of 1024 chip periods.

Note: The additional propagation delay is achieved by charging the start trigger impulse with the respective delay (= entering the value as an "External Delay" in the 3GPP "Trigger /Marker" dialog).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:DELay` on page 497

TPC Start Pattern - Test Case 6.4.2
Sets the TPC pattern for initialization of the base stations power level in edit mode "User Definable". The TPC start pattern is sent before the TPC repeat pattern.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the pattern is fixed to "Maximum Power Less n Steps".

Note: In edit mode "According to Standard", the TPC bits are read out of predefined data lists.

The TPC start pattern ensures that the base station responds reliably to the TPC bits from the generator. It sets the base station to a defined initial state for the actual recording of the measurement data. The analyzer is only triggered after the generation of the start pattern using marker 1 of the generator.

"Maximum Power Less n Steps"
A sequence of power-up steps (TPC bits "1") is followed by a sequence of power down steps (TPC bits "0").
A sufficiently long sequence of TPC bits "1" ('power up' commands) forces the base station to maximum transmit power. By the n^{th} power down command, the BS is set to a defined number of n power steps below its maximum transmit power. The maximum transmit power is set at the beginning of the measurement.

"Data List"
The TPC start pattern is taken from a user defined data list. When "Data List" is selected, a button appears for calling the "File Select" window.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:SDATa` on page 492
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:SDATa:DSELect` on page 493

TPC Power Up Steps - Test Case 6.4.2
If "TPC Start Pattern > Max. Pow. Less N Steps", sets the amount of power up bits ("1") in the TPC start pattern. The total TPC start pattern length is the number of 'power up' bits plus the number of n 'power down' bits.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:SDATa:PUSTeps` on page 494

TPC Power Down Steps - Test Case 6.4.2

If "TPC Start Pattern > Max. Pow. Less N Steps", sets the amount of power down bits ('0') in the TPC start pattern. The total TPC start pattern length is the number of 'power up' ('1') bits plus the number of n 'power down' ('0') bits.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:SDATa:PDSTeps
on page 493

TPC Repeat Pattern - Test Case 6.4.2

Sets the TPC pattern for verification of the base stations power control steps.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the selection is limited.

"Single Power Steps"
A 01 pattern is sent periodically for measurement of the transmitter power control step tolerance.

"Aggregated Power Steps"
A 00000000001111111111 pattern is sent periodically for measurement of the transmitter aggregated power control step range. The power of the base station is measured after 10 consecutive equal TPC bits ('1' or '0').

"(All 1) Maximum Power"
A all 1 pattern is sent continuously. The base station is forced to maximum power. This selection is only available in edit mode "User Definable"

"(All 0) Minimum Power"
A all 0 pattern is sent continuously. The base station is forced to minimum power. This selection is only available in edit mode "User Definable"

"User Defined Pattern"
The TPC repeat pattern can be input. When "User Defined Pattern" is selected, an input field appears for entering the pattern. The maximum bit pattern length is 64 bits. This selection is only available in edit mode "User Definable"

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:RDATa:PATTern on page 492

"Data List"
The TPC repeat pattern is taken from a data list. When "Data List" is selected, a button appears for calling the "File Select" window.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:RDATa:DSELect on page 491

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:RDATa on page 491

5.3.2.2 Carrying out the test case 6.4.2 measurement

For the preset Marker Configuration "Auto", Marker 1 starts delayed by the TPC start pattern length.

Each slot takes 0.625 ms and consists of 2560 chips. Depending on the slot format, 1 or 2 TPC bits are sent for each slot.

Table 5-9: The following table lists the settings on the base station:

Parameter	Value
Frequency	B, M and T
Test model	2
Transmit power	Any
Scrambling code	Any

1. Set the base station to the basic state
   a) Initialize the base station,
   b) Set the scrambling scheme,
   c) Set the base station to test model 2,
   d) Set the frequency
2. Set the signal generator to the basic state
   a) Preset the signal generator.
3. Set the analyzer to the basic state
   a) Set the test case wizard
   b) Open the 3GPP FDD menu in the baseband block
   c) Open the "Test Case Wizard". Select "Test Case > 6.4.2".
   Preset the "General Settings" parameters according to TS 25.141
   d) Enter scrambling code and scrambling mode according to the base station scrambling scheme.
   e) Enter the power class of the base station under test. The RF level is automatically adjusted to the selected power class.
   f) Enter the test frequency (e.g. M). It must be the same as the BS frequency.
   g) Enter the Wanted Signal parameters.
   h) Activate the settings with the "Apply Settings" button.
   The signal generator is now ready to start signal generation
4. Set the analyzer to the measurement frequency
5. Switch on RF output
6. Start the measurement
   a) Send a start trigger impulse from the base station to the signal generator and to the analyzer.
   Start signal generation and measurement procedures.
7. Calculate the result

The analyzer calculates the resulting code domain power of the BS downlink channel.

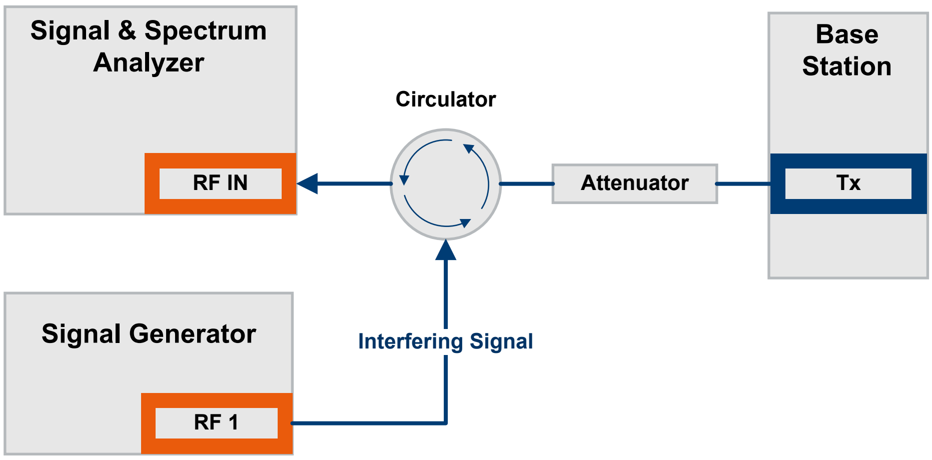
5.3.3 Test case 6.6 - transmit intermodulation

The test case requires the basic configuration.

It can be performed using the standard test setup according to TS 25.141. A vector signal analyzer is required, e.g. the R&S FSQ.

For the signal generator, in case of two-path instruments signal routing to path A is assumed.

RF port A is connected to the RF input of the analyzer via a circulator and an external attenuator. The Tx Signal of the base station is connected to the RF input of the analyzer via a circulator.



The signal generator outputs the test model interfering signal with different frequency offsets in relation to the BS carrier frequency and provides the trigger for the analyzer ("Marker 1").

5.3.3.1 Test purpose and test settings - test case 6.6

The test case verifies that a BS transmitter can inhibit intermodulation products of non-linear elements caused by the presence of an interfering signal at the adjacent frequency channels.

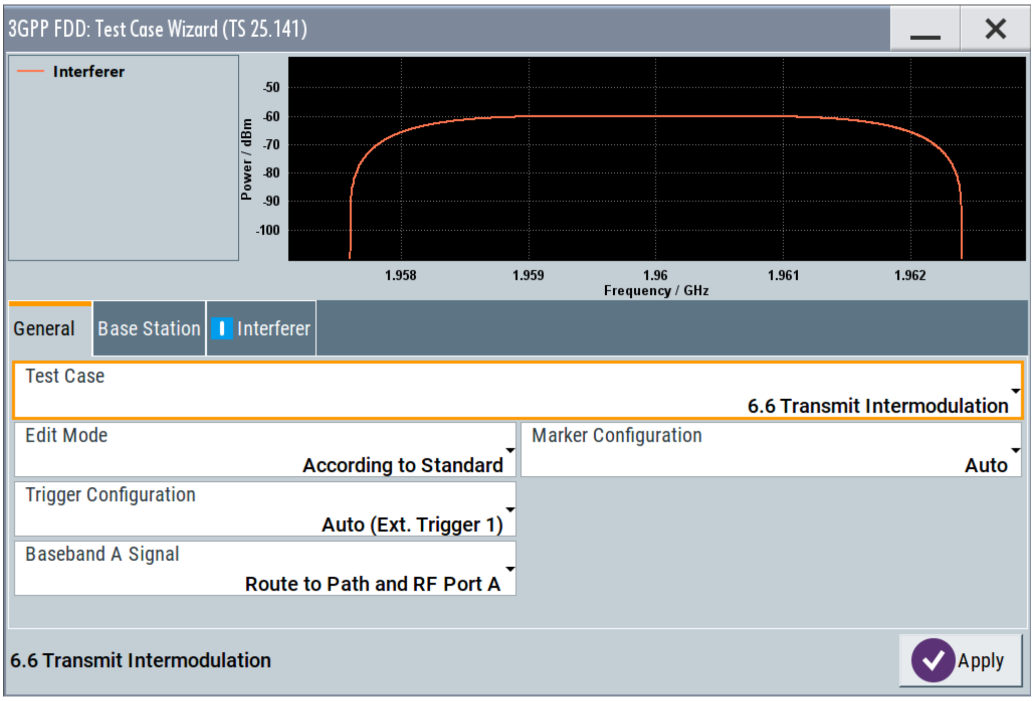
The test is passed when the transmit intermodulation level is below an upper out of band emission and spurious emission threshold at the test frequencies B, M, and T.

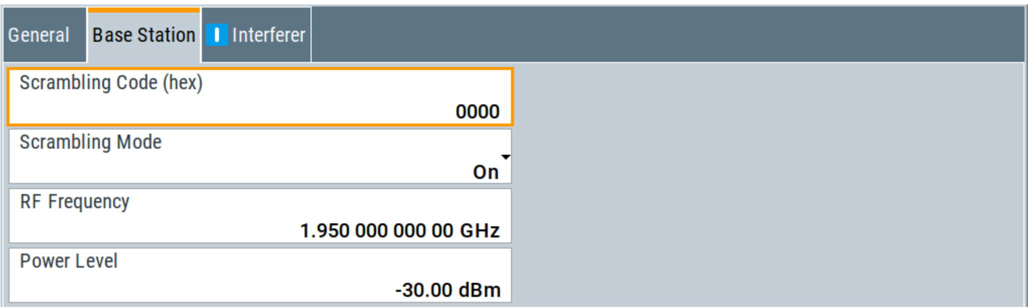
Quotation from TS 25.141

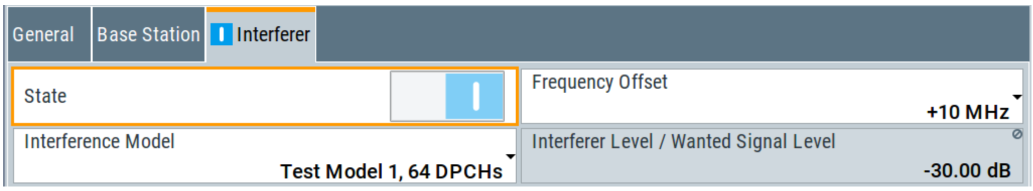
The transmit intermodulation performance is a measure of the capability of the transmitter to inhibit the generation of signals in its non-linear elements. Non-liner elements are caused by presence of the wanted signal and an interfering signal reaching the transmitter via the antenna.

The transmit intermodulation level is the power of the intermodulation products when a WCDMA modulated interference signal is injected into an antenna connector at a mean power level of 30 dB lower than that of the mean power of the wanted signal. The frequency of the interference signal shall be 5 MHz, 10 MHz and 15 MHz offset from the subject signal carrier frequency, but exclude interference frequencies that are outside of the allocated frequency band for UTRA-FDD downlink specified in subclause 3.4.1.

The requirements are applicable for single carrier.







BS Frequency - Test Case 6.6
Enters the RF frequency of the base station.

Note: In this test case, the signal generator generates no wanted signal, but just the interfering signal.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:BSSignal:FREQuency on page 485

BS RF Power - Test Case 6.6
Enters the RF power of the base station.

Note: In this test case, the signal generator generates no wanted signal, but just the interfering signal.

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:BSSignal:POWer on page 485

Interferer State - Test Case 6.6
Enables/disables the signal generation of the interfering 3GPP signal.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the state is fixed to "On".

In this test case, the signal generator generates no wanted signal, but just the interfering signal .

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:IFSignal:STATe on page 487

Interferer Mode - Test Case 6.6
Selects the interfering signal from a list of test models in accordance with TS 25.141. All test models refer to the predefined downlink configurations. In edit mode "According to Standard", "Test Model 1; 64 DPCHs" is fixed.

The following test models are available for selection in edit mode "User Definable":

- Test Model 1; 64 DPCHs
- Test Model 1; 16 Channels
- Test Model 1; 32 Channels
- Test Model 2
- Test Model 3; 16 Channels
- Test Model 3; 32 Channels
- Test Model 4
- Test Model 5; 38 Channels
- Test Model 5; 28 Channels
- Test Model 5; 8 Channels

Remote-control command: TM164

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:IFSignal:SETTing:TMODel:BSTation
on page 487

Frequency Offset - Test Case 6.6
Enters the frequency offset of the interfering signal versus the wanted signal.

In edit mode "According to Standard" the choice is limited to values between +/-
15 MHz in 5 MHz steps:

Remote-control command: -15 MHz

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:IFSignal:FOFFset on page 486

Interferer Level to Signal Level - Test Case 6.6
Enters the ratio of interfering signal level versus wanted signal level.

In edit mode "According to Standard", the value is fixed to - 30 dB:

Remote-control command: -30

Remote command:
[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:IFSignal:CNRatio on page 486

5.3.3.2 Carrying out a test case 6.6 measurement

The signal generator outputs the test model interfering signal.

Table 5-10: The following table lists the settings on the base station:

Parameter	Value
Frequency	B, M and T
Test model	1
Transmit power	Maximum
Scrambling code	any

1. Set the base station to the basic state
    a) Initialize the base station,
    b) Set the scrambling scheme,
    c) Set the base station to test model 1,
    d) Set maximum transmit power,
    e) Set the frequency
2. Set the signal generator to the basic state
    a) Preset the signal generator.
3. Set the analyzer to the basic state
4. Set the test case wizard
    a) Open the 3GPP FDD menu in the baseband block
    b) Open the "Test Case Wizard". Select "Test Case > 6.6".
    Preset the "General Settings" parameters according to TS 25.141
    c) Enter scrambling code and scrambling mode according to the base station scrambling scheme.
    d) Enter the power class of the base station under test. The RF level is automatically adjusted to the selected power class.
    e) Enter the test frequency (e.g. M). It must be the same as the BS frequency.
    f) Enter the Interfering Signal parameters.

   g) Activate the settings with the "Apply Settings" button.
      The signal generator is now ready to start signal generation

5. Set the analyzer to the measurement frequency
6. Switch on RF output
7. Start the measurement
   a) Send a start trigger impulse from the base station to the signal generator and to the analyzer.
      Start signal generation and measurement procedures.
8. Calculate the result
   The analyzer calculates the out of band emission and the spurious emission.

6 Remote-control commands

The following commands are required to perform signal generation with the 3GPP FDD options in a remote environment. We assume that the R&S SMM100A has already been set up for remote operation in a network as described in the R&S SMM100A documentation. Knowledge about the remote control operation and the SCPI command syntax are assumed.

Conventions used in SCPI command descriptions

For a description of the conventions used in the remote command descriptions, see section "Remote Control Commands" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Common suffixes

The following common suffixes are used in remote commands:

Suffix	Value range	Description
`SOURce<hw>`	1	available baseband signals
`OUTPut<ch>`	1 to 3	available markers
`BSTation<st>`	1 to 4	Base station If the suffix is omitted, BS1 is selected.
`CHANnel<ch>`	0 to 138	channel If the suffix is omitted, Channel1 is selected.
`MSTation<st>`	1 to 4	user equipment. If the suffix is omitted, MS1 is selected.

The commands in the `SOURce:BB:W3GPp` subsystem are described in several sections, separated into general remote commands, commands for base station settings and commands for user equipment settings.

This subsystem contains commands for the primary and general settings of the 3GPP FDD standard. These settings concern activation of the standard, setting the transmission direction, filter, clock, trigger and clipping settings, defining the chip rate and the sequence length, as well as the preset and power adjust setting.

The commands for setting the base station and the user equipment, the enhanced channels of the base and user equipment, as well as the commands for selecting the test models and the test setups, are described in separate sections. The commands are divided up in this way to make the comprehensive `SOURce:BB:W3GPp` subsystem clearer.

The following commands specific to the 3GPP FDD options are described here:

6.1 General commands

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PRESet

Sets the parameters of the digital standard to their default values (`*RST` values specified for the commands).

Not affected is the state set with the command `SOURce<hw>:BB:W3GPp:STATe`.

Example: `SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:PRESet`

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Set to default" on page 46

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:CATalog?

This command reads out the files with 3GPP FDD settings in the default directory. The default directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. Only files with the file extension `*.3g` are listed.

Return values:
<Catalog> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/3gpp`
Sets the default directory.
`BB:W3GP:SETT:CAT?`
Reads out all the files with 3GPP FDD settings in the default directory.
`Response: UPLINK,DOWNLINK`
The files `UPLINK` and `DOWNLINK` are available.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall" on page 46

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:DELete <Filename>

This command deletes the selected file with 3GPP FDD settings. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension can be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.3g` are deleted.

Setting parameters:
<Filename> <file_name>

Example: `BB:W3GP:SETT:DEL 'UPLINK'`
Deletes file `UPLINK`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall" on page 46

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:LOAD <Filename>

This command loads the selected file with 3GPP FDD settings. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension can be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.3g` are loaded.

Setting parameters:
<Filename> <file_name>

Example: `BB:W3GP:SETT:LOAD 'UPLINK'`
Loads file `UPLINK`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall" on page 46

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:STORe <Filename>

This command stores the current 3GPP FDD settings into the selected file. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. Only enter the file name. 3GPP FDD settings are stored as files with the specific file extensions `*.3g`.

Setting parameters:
<Filename> string

Example: `BB:W3GP:SETT:STOR 'UPLINK'`
Stores the current 3GPP FDD settings into file `UPLINK`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall" on page 46

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SLENgth <SLength>

Defines the sequence length of the arbitrary waveform component of the 3GPP signal in the number of frames. This component is calculated in advance and output in the arbitrary waveform generator. It is added to the realtime signal components (Enhanced Channels).

When working in Advanced Mode (`W3GP:BST1:CHAN:HSDP:HSET:AMOD ON`), it is recommended to adjust the current ARB sequence length to the suggested one.

Parameters:
<SLength> integer

Range: 1 to Max. No. of Frames = Arbitrary waveform memory size/(3.84 Mcps x 10 ms).
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:SLEN 10`
sets the sequence length to 10 frames.

Manual operation: See "ARB Seq Length" on page 95
See "ARB Sequence Length" on page 228
See "ARB Sequence Length" on page 239
See "Sequence Length ARB" on page 251

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:STATe <State>

Activates the standard and deactivates all the other digital standards and digital modulation modes in the same path.

Parameters:
<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:STATe ON`

Manual operation: See "State" on page 45

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:WAVeform:CREate <Filename>

This command creates a waveform using the current settings of the 3GPP FDD menu. The file name is entered with the command. The file is stored with the predefined file extension `*.wv`. The file name and the directory it is stored in are user-definable.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> <file_name>

Example: `MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/waveform'`
sets the default directory to /var/user/temp/waveform.
`BB:W3GP:WAV:CRE 'gpp3_bs'`
creates the waveform file `gpp3_bs.wv` in the default directory.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Generate Waveform" on page 46

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:GPP3:VERSion?

The command queries the version of the 3GPP standard underlying the definitions.

Return values:

<Version> string

Example: `BB:W3GP:GPP3:VERS?`
queries the 3GPP version.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "3GPP Version" on page 47

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:PRESet

The command produces a standardized default for all the base stations. The settings correspond to the `*RST` values specified for the commands.

All base station settings are preset.

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:PRES`
resets all the base station settings to default values.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Reset all Base Stations" on page 57

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:COPY:COFFset <COffset>

Sets the offset for the channelization code in the destination base station.

Parameters:

<COffset> integer

Range: 0 to 511
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:COPY:COFF 10`
the channelization code is shifted by 10 when the source base station is copied to the destination base station.

Manual operation: See "Copy Basestation/Copy User Equipment..." on page 58

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:COPY:DESTination <Destination>

The command selects the station to which data is to be copied. Whether the data is copied to a base station or a user equipment depends on which transmission direction is selected (command `W3GPp:LINK UP | DOWN`).

Parameters:

<Destination> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4

Range: 1 to 4
*RST: 2

Example: `BB:W3GP:LINK DOWN`
selects the downlink transmit direction (base station to user equipment).
`BB:W3GP:COPY:SOUR 1`
selects base station 1 as the source.
`BB:W3GP:COPY:DEST 4`
selects base station 4 as the destination.
`BB:W3GP:COPY:EXEC`
starts copying the parameter set of base station 1 to base station 4.

Manual operation: See "Copy Basestation/Copy User Equipment..." on page 58

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:COPY:EXECute

The command starts the copy process. The dataset of the source station is copied to the destination station. Whether the data is copied to a base station or a user equipment depends on which transmission direction is selected (command `W3GPp:LINK UP | DOWN`).

Example: `BB:W3GP:COPY:EXEC`
starts copying the parameter set of the selected source station to the selected destination station.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Copy Basestation/Copy User Equipment..." on page 58

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:COPY:SOURce <Source>

The command selects the station that has data to be copied. Whether the station copied is a base or user equipment depends on which transmission direction is selected (command `W3GPp:LINK UP | DOWN`).

Parameters:

<Source> 1 | 2 | 3 | 4

Range: 1 to 4
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:LINK UP`
selects the uplink transmit direction (user equipment to base station).
`BB:W3GP:COPY:SOUR 1`
selects user equipment 1 as the source.
`BB:W3GP:COPY:DEST 4`
selects user equipment 4 as the destination.
`BB:W3GP:COPY:EXEC`
starts copying the parameter set of user equipment 1 to user equipment 4.

Manual operation: See "Copy Basestation/Copy User Equipment..." on page 58

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:LINK <Link>

The command defines the transmission direction. The signal either corresponds to that of a base station (`FORWard|DOWN`) or that of a user equipment (`REVerse|UP`).

Parameters:

<Link> DOWN | UP | FORWard | REVerse
*RST: FORWard|DOWN

Example: `BB:W3GP:LINK DOWN`
the transmission direction selected is base station to user equipment. The signal corresponds to that of a base station.

Manual operation: See "Link Direction" on page 47

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:POWer:ADJust

The command sets the power of the active channels in such a way that the total power of the active channels is 0 dB. This does not change the power ratio among the individual channels.

Example: `BB:W3GP:POW:ADJ`
The total power of the active channels is set to 0 dB, the power ratio among the individual channels is unchanged.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Adjust Total Power To 0 dB" on page 60

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:POWer[:TOTal]?

The command queries the total power of the active channels. After "Power Adjust", this power corresponds to 0 dB.

Return values:

<Total> float

Example: `BB:W3GP:POW?`
queries the total power of the active channels.
`Response: -22.5`
the total power is -25 dB.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Total Power" on page 60

6.2 Filter/clipping settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:CLIPping:LEVel <Level>

The command sets the limit for level clipping (Clipping). This value indicates at what point the signal is clipped. It is specified as a percentage, relative to the highest level. 100% indicates that clipping does not take place.

Level clipping is activated with the command `SOUR:BB:W3GP:CLIP:STAT ON`

Parameters:

<Level> integer

Range: 1 to 100
*RST: 100

Example: `BB:W3GP:CLIP:LEV 80PCT`
sets the limit for level clipping to 80% of the maximum level.
`BB:W3GP:CLIP:STAT ON`
activates level clipping.

Manual operation: See "Clipping Level" on page 250

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:CLIPping:MODE <Mode>

The command sets the method for level clipping (Clipping).

Parameters:

<Mode> VECTor | SCALar

VECTor
The reference level is the amplitude | i+jq |

SCALar
The reference level is the absolute maximum of the I and Q values.

*RST: VECTor

Example: `BB:W3GP:CLIP:MODE SCAL`
selects the absolute maximum of all the I and Q values as the reference level.
`BB:W3GP:CLIP:LEV 80PCT`
sets the limit for level clipping to 80% of this maximum level.
`BB:W3GP:CLIP:STAT ON`
activates level clipping.

Manual operation: See "Clipping Mode" on page 250

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:CLIPping:STATe <State>

Activates level clipping.

Parameters:
<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:CLIP:STAT ON`
activates level clipping.

Manual operation: See "Clipping State" on page 248

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:CRATe?

The command queries the set system chip rate. The output chip rate can be set with the command `SOUR:BB:W3GP:CRAT:VAR`.

Return values:
<CRate> R3M8
*RST: R3M8

Example: `BB:W3GP:CRAT?`
queries the system chip rate.
`Response: R3M8`
the system chip rate is 3.8 Mcps.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Chip Rate" on page 47

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:CRATe:VARiation <Variation>

Sets the output chip rate.

The chip rate entry changes the output clock and the modulation bandwidth, as well as the synchronization signals that are output. It does not affect the calculated chip sequence.

Parameters:
<Variation> float

Range: 400 to 5E6
Increment: 0.001
*RST: 3.84 MCps

Example: `BB:W3GP:CRAT:VAR 4086001`
sets the chip rate to 4.08 Mcps.

Manual operation: See "Chip Rate Variation" on page 248

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:APCO25 <Apco25>

The command sets the roll-off factor for filter type APCO25.

Parameters:
<Apco25> float

Range: 0.05 to 0.99
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.2

Example: `BB:W3GP:FILT:PAR:APCO25 0.2`
sets the roll-off factor to 0.2 for filter type APCO25.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 247

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:COSine <Cosine>

The command sets the roll-off factor for the Cosine filter type.

Parameters:
<Cosine> float

Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.35

Example: `BB:W3GP:FILT:PAR:COS 0.35`
sets the roll-off factor to 0.35 for filter type Cosine.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 247

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:GAUSs <Gauss>

The command sets the roll-off factor for the Gauss filter type.

Parameters:

<Gauss> float

Range: 0.15 to 2.5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5

Example: `BB:W3GP:FILT:PAR:GAUS 0.5`
sets B x T to 0.5 for the Gauss filter type.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 247

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:LPASs <LPass>

Sets the cut off frequency factor for the Lowpass (ACP opt.) filter type. The minimum/maximum values depend on the current symbol rate:

Parameters:

<LPass> float

Range: 0.05 to 2
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5

Example: `BB:W3GP:FILT:PAR:LPAS 0.5`
the cut of frequency factor is set to 0.5.

Manual operation: See "Cut Off Frequency Factor" on page 248

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:LPASSEVM <LPassEvm>

Sets the cut off frequency factor for the Lowpass (EVM opt.) filter type.

Parameters:

<LPassEvm> float

Range: 0.05 to 2
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5

Example: `BB:W3GP:FILT:PAR:LPASSEVM 0.5`
the cut of frequency factor is set to 0.5.

Manual operation: See "Cut Off Frequency Factor" on page 248

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:RCOSine <RCosine>

The command sets the roll-off factor for the Root Cosine filter type.

Parameters:

<RCosine> float

Range: 0 to 1.0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.22

Example: `BB:W3GP:FILT:PAR:RCOS 0.22`
sets the roll-off factor to 0. 22 for filter type Root Cosine.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 247

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:PARameter:SPHase <SPhase>

The command sets B x T for the Split Phase filter type.

Parameters:

<SPhase> float

Range: 0.15 to 2.5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 2

Example: `BB:W3GP:FILT:PAR:SPH 0.5`
sets B x T to 0.5 for the Split Phase filter type.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 247

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:TYPE <Type>

Selects the filter type.

Parameters:

<Type> RCOSine | COSine | GAUSs | LGAuss | CONE | COF705 | COEQualizer | COFequalizer | C2K3x | APCO25 | SPHase | RECTangle | LPASs | DIRac | ENPShape | EWPShape | LPASSEVM | PGAuss

`COSine` = "Cosine" = Raised Cosine
`RCOSine` = "Root Cosine" = Root Raised Cosine (RRC)

*RST: RCOSine

Example: `SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:FILTer:TYPE RCOS`
Select RRC filter.

Manual operation: See "Filter" on page 247

6.3 Trigger settings

Example: Trigger configuration

```
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:SOURce INTernal
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:SEQuence ARETrigger
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:STAT ON
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:EXECute
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:RMODe?
// stopped
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:EXECute
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:RMODe?
// run

// SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:SEQuence SING
// SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:SLUNit SEQuence
// SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:SLENgth 2

// SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:SEQuence ARET
// SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:SOURce EGT1
// SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:EXTernal:SYNChronize:OUTPut 1
// SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:EXTernal:INHibit 100
// SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:EXTernal:DELay 10
```


[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp[:TRIGger]:SEQuence <Sequence>

Selects the trigger mode:

- `AUTO` = auto
- `RETRigger` = retrigger
- `AAUTo` = armed auto
- `ARETrigger` = armed retrigger
- `SINGle` = single

Parameters:

<Sequence> AUTO | RETRigger | AAUTo | ARETrigger | SINGle

*RST: AUTO

Example: See Example"Trigger configuration" on page 310

Manual operation: See "Mode" on page 49

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:SOURce <Source>

Selects the trigger signal source and determines the way the triggering is executed. Provided are:

- Internal triggering by a command (`INTernal`)
- External trigger signal via one of the local or global connectors
  - `EGT1|EGT2`: External global trigger
  - `EGC1|EGC2`: External global clock
- In primary-secondary instrument mode, the external baseband synchronization signal (`BBSY`)
- `OBASeband|BEXTernal|EXTernal`: Setting only
  Provided only for backward compatibility with other Rohde & Schwarz signal generators.
  The R&S SMM100A accepts these values and maps them automatically as follows:
  `EXTernal = EGT1`, `BEXTernal = EGT2`, `OBASeband = INTA`

Parameters:

<Source> INTernal|EGT1|EGT2|EGC1|EGC2|EXTernal|BBSY

*RST: INTernal

Example: See Example"Trigger configuration" on page 310.

Manual operation: See "Source" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute

Stops signal generation; a subsequent trigger event restarts signal generation.

Example: See Example"Trigger configuration" on page 310

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Arm" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:EXECute

Executes a trigger.

Example: See Example"Trigger configuration" on page 310

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Execute Trigger" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:EXTernal:SYNChronize:OUTPut <Output>

Enables signal output synchronous to the trigger event.

Parameters:

<Output> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 1

Example: See Example"Trigger configuration" on page 310

Manual operation: See "Sync. Output to External Trigger/Sync. Output to Trigger" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:RMODe?

Queries the signal generation status.

Return values:

<RMode> STOP | RUN

*RST: STOP

Example: See Example"Trigger configuration" on page 310

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Running/Stopped" on page 50

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:TIME:DATE <Year>, <Month>, <Day>

Sets the date for a time-based trigger signal. For trigger modes single or armed auto, you can activate triggering at this date via the following command:

`SOURce<hw>:BB:<DigStd>:TRIGger:TIME:STATe`

`<DigStd>` is the mnemonic for the digital standard, for example, `ARB`. Time-based triggering behaves analogously for all digital standards that support this feature.

Parameters:

<Year> integer

Range: 1980 to 9999

<Month> integer

Range: 1 to 12

<Day> integer

Range: 1 to 31

Example: See example "Configure a time-based trigger signal" in the subchapter "Trigger Commands" of the chapter "SOURce:BB:ARB subsystem" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Time" on page 50

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:TIME:TIME <Hour>, <Minute>, <Second>

Sets the time for a time-based trigger signal. For trigger modes single or armed auto, you can activate triggering at this time via the following command:

`SOURce<hw>:BB:<DigStd>:TRIGger:TIME:STATe`

`<DigStd>` is the mnemonic for the digital standard, for example, `ARB`. Time-based triggering behaves analogously for all digital standards that support this feature.

Parameters:

<Hour>	integer	
	Range:	0 to 23
<Minute>	integer	
	Range:	0 to 59
<Second>	integer	
	Range:	0 to 59

Example: See example "Configure a time-based trigger signal" in the subchapter "Trigger Commands" of the chapter "SOURce:BB:ARB subsystem" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Time" on page 50

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:TIME[:STATe] <State>

Activates time-based triggering with a fixed time reference. If activated, the R&S SMM100A triggers signal generation when its operating system time matches a specified time.

Specify the trigger date and trigger time with the following commands:

`SOURce<hw>:BB:<DigStd>:TRIGger:TIME:DATE`

`SOURce<hw>:BB:<DigStd>:TRIGger:TIME:TIME`

`<DigStd>` is the mnemonic for the digital standard, for example, `ARB`. Time-based triggering behaves analogously for all digital standards that support this feature.

Parameters:

<State>	1 | ON | 0 | OFF	
	*RST:	0

Example: See example "Configure a time-based trigger signal" in the subchapter "Trigger Commands" of the chapter "SOURce:BB:ARB subsystem" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Manual operation: See "Time Based Trigger" on page 50

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:SLENgth <SLength>

Defines the length of the signal sequence that is output in the `SINGle` trigger mode.

Parameters:

<SLength> integer

Range: 1 to 4293120000
*RST: 1

Example: See Example"Trigger configuration" on page 310

Manual operation: See "Signal Duration" on page 50

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:SLUNit <SLunit>

Defines the unit for the entry of the signal sequence length.

Parameters:

<SLunit> CHIP | FRAMe | SLOT | SEQuence

*RST: SEQuence

Example: See Example"Trigger configuration" on page 310

Manual operation: See "Signal Duration Unit" on page 50

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:DELay <Delay>

Sets the trigger delay.

Parameters:

<Delay> float

Range: 0 to 2147483647
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: samples

Example: See Example"Trigger configuration" on page 310.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Delay" on page 52

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:INHibit <Inhibit>

Specifies the duration by which a restart is inhibited.

Parameters:

<Inhibit> integer

Range: 0 to 21.47*chipRate
*RST: 0

Example: See Example"Trigger configuration" on page 310.

Manual operation: See "External Inhibit/Trigger Inhibit" on page 52

6.4 Marker settings

Example: Marker configuration

```
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut1:MODE USER
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut1:PERiod 38400

SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut1:MODE RAT
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut1:ONTime 1
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut1:OFFTime 1
// defines the on/off ratio

// Marker delay configuration
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut2:DELay 1600
```

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE <Mode>

Defines the signal for the selected marker output.

Parameters:

<Mode> SLOT | RFRame | CSPeriod | SFNR | RATio | USER

SLOT = Slot
RFRame = Radio Frame
CSPeriod = Chip Sequence Period (ARB)
SFNR = System Frame Number (SFN) Restart
RATio = ON/OFF Ratio
USER = User

*RST: RFRame

Example: `SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut2:MODE SLOT`
selects the slot marker for the corresponding marker signal.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 54

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime <OnTime>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime <OffTime>

Sets the number of chips during which the marker output is on or off.

Parameters:

<OffTime> integer

Range: 1 to 16777215
*RST: 1
Default unit: chip

Example: See Example"Marker configuration" on page 315

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 54

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PERiod <Period>

Sets the repetition rate for the signal at the marker outputs.

Parameters:

<Period> integer

Range: 1 to 2^32-1 chips
*RST: 38400

Example: See Example"Marker configuration" on page 315.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 54

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay <Delay>

Defines the delay between the signal on the marker outputs and the start of the signals.

Parameters:

<Delay> float

Range: 0 to 16777215
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Example: See Example"Marker configuration" on page 315

Manual operation: See "Marker x Delay" on page 55

6.5 Clock settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:CLOCk:SOURce <Source>

Selects the clock source:

- `INTernal`: Internal clock reference
- `ELCLock`: External local clock
- `EXTernal = ELCLock`: Setting only
  Provided for backward compatibility with other Rohde & Schwarz signal generators

Parameters:

<Source> INTernal

*RST: INTernal

Example: `SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:CLOCk:SOURce INTernal`
selects an internal clock reference.

6.6 Test models and predefined settings

The provided commands give you the opportunity to generate standardized or predefined test settings:

- Test Models:
  – Selection of test models for the downlink in accordance with 3GPP standard 25.141.
  – Selection of non-standardized test models for the uplink.
- Predefined Settings:
  Definition of Predefined Settings for base station 1 which enable the creation of highly complex scenarios for the downlink by presetting the channel table of base station 1. The settings take effect only after execution of command `BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:EXECute`.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:CRESt <Crest>

This command selects the desired range for the crest factor of the test scenario. The crest factor of the signal is kept in the desired range by automatically setting appropriate channelization codes and timing offsets.

The setting takes effect only after execution of command `BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:EXECute`.

The settings of commands

- `BB:W3GP:BST<n>:CHAN<n>:CCODe` and
- `BB:W3GP:BST<n>:CHAN<n>:TOFFset`

Are adjusted according to the selection.

Parameters:

<Crest> MINimum | AVERage | WORSt

MINimum
The crest factor is minimized. The channelization codes are distributed uniformly over the code domain. The timing offsets are increased by 3 per channel.

AVERage
An average crest factor is set. The channelization codes are distributed uniformly over the code domain. The timing offsets are all set to 0.

WORSt
The crest factor is set to an unfavorable value (i.e. maximum). The channelization codes are assigned in ascending order. The timing offsets are all set to 0.

*RST: MINimum

Example: `BB:W3GP:PPAR:CRES WORS`
Sets the crest factor to an unfavorable value.

Manual operation: See "Crest Factor" on page 67

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:DPCH:COUNt <Count>

Sets the number of activated DPCHs. The maximum number is the ratio of the chip rate and the symbol rate (maximum 512 at the lowest symbol rate of 7.5 ksps).

Parameters:
<Count> integer
Range: 0 to 512 (Max depends on other settings)
*RST: 10

Example: `BB:W3GP:PPAR:DPCH:COUN 21`
the predefined signal contains 21 DPCHs.
`BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:EXECute`

Manual operation: See "Number of DPCH" on page 67

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:DPCH:SRATe <SRate>

This command sets the symbol rate of DPCHs.

The setting takes effect only after execution of command `BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:EXECute`.

Parameters:
<SRate> D7K5 | D15K | D30K | D60K | D120k | D240k | D480k | D960k
*RST: D30K

Example: `BB:W3GP:PPAR:DPCH:SRAT D240K`
sets the symbol rate of the DPCHs to 240ksps.

Manual operation: See "Symbol Rate DPCH" on page 67

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:EXECute

This command presets the channel table of base station 1 with the parameters defined by the PPARameter commands.

Example: `BB:W3GP:PPAR:EXEC`
configures the signal sequence as defined by the `:PPARameter` commands.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Accept" on page 67

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:SCCPch:SRATe <SRate>

The command sets the symbol rate of S-CCPCH.

The setting takes effect only after execution of command `BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:EXECute`.

Parameters:
<SRate> D15K | D30K | D60K | D120k | D240k | D480k | D960k
*RST: D30K

Example: `BB:W3GP:PPAR:SCCP:SRAT D240K`
'sets the SCCPCH to 240 ksps.

Manual operation: See "Symbol Rate S-CCPCH" on page 67

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:SCCPch:STATe <State>

Activates/deactivates the S-CCPCH.

Parameters:
<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:PPAR:SCCP:STAT ON`
S-CCPCH is activated.
`BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:EXECute`

Manual operation: See "Use S-CCPCH" on page 66

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:SCHannels <SChannels>

The command activates/deactivates the PCPICH, PSCH, SSCH and PCCPCH. These "special channels" are required by a user equipment for synchronization.

The setting takes effect only after execution of command `BB:W3GPp:PPARameter:EXECute`.

Parameters:
<SChannels> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Use Channels" on page 66

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:TMODel:BSTation <BStation>

Selects a standard test model for the downlink.

Parameters:

<BStation> string

Example: `SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:TMODel:BSTation:CATalog?`
queries the list of available test models for the downlink transmission direction.
`Response: Test_Model_1_16channels,...`
`SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:TMODel:BSTation: "Test_Model_1_64channels"`
selects the test model Measurement: Spectrum emission mask ACLR; 64 Channels.

Manual operation: See "Test Models Downlink" on page 63

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:TMODel:BSTation:CATalog?

Queries the list of test models defined by the standard for the downlink.

Return values:

<Catalog> string

Example: see `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:TMODel:BSTation` on page 320

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Test Models Downlink" on page 63

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:TMODel:MSTation <MStation>

he command selects a test model that is not defined by the standard for the uplink.

Parameters:

<MStation> string

DPCCH_DPDCH_60ksps
Preset, Uplink, UE1 on, DPDCH + DPCCH, Overall symbol rate 60 ksps.

DPCCH_DPDCH960ksps
Preset, Uplink, UE1 on, DPDCH + DPCCH, Overall symbol rate 960 ksps

TS34121_R6_Table_C_10_1_4_Subtest4
Uplink test model according to 3GPP TS 34.121 Release 6, Table C.10.1.4.

TS34121_R8_Table_C_10_1_4_Subtest3
Uplink test models for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH according to 3GPP TS 34.121 Release 8,
Table C.10.1.4.

TS34121_R8_Table_C_11_1_3_Subtest2
Uplink test models for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH according to 3GPP TS 34.121 Release 8, Table C.11.1.3.

TS34121_R8_Table_C_11_1_4_Subtest1
Uplink test model for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH with 16QAM according to 3GPP TS 34.121 Release 8, Table C.11.1.4.

Example: `BB:W3GP:SETT:TMOD:MST 'DPCCH_DPDCH960ksps'`
selects the test model with a symbol rate of 960 ksps.

Manual operation: See "Test Models Uplink" on page 64

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:SETTing:TMODel:MSTation:CATalog?

The command queries the list of non-standardized test models for the uplink.

Return values:
<Catalog> string

Example: `BB:W3GP:SETT:TMOD:MST:CAT?`
queries the list of available test models
`Response: DPCCH_DPDCH960ksps,DPCCH_DPDCH_60ksps`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Test Models Uplink" on page 64

6.7 Setting base stations

The `SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BSTation` system contains commands for setting base stations. The commands of this system only take effect if the 3GPP FDD standard is activated, the `DOWN` transmission direction is selected and the particular base station is enabled:

`SOURce:BB:W3GPp:STATe ON`

`SOURce:BB:W3GPp:LINK DOWN`

`SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BSTation2:STATe ON`

`BSTation<st>`

The numeric suffix to `BSTation` determines the base station. The value range is 1 .. 4. If the suffix is omitted, BS1 is selected.

`CHANnel<ch>`

In case of remote control, suffix counting for channels corresponds to the suffix counting with 3GPP FDD (channel 0 to channel 138). SCPI prescribes that suffix 1 is the default state and used when no specific suffix is specified. Therefore, channel 1 (and not channel 0) is selected when no suffix is specified.

The commands for setting the enhanced channels of base station 1 are described in Chapter 6.8, "Enhanced channels of base station 1", on page 368.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:OCNS:STATe <State>

Activates OCNS channels according to the scenario selected with the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:OCNS:MODE`.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: See `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:OCNS:MODE` on page 322.

Manual operation: See "OCNS On" on page 72

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:OCNS:MODE <Mode>

Selects the scenario for setting the OCNS channels.

To activate the selected scenario, send the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:OCNS:STATe`.

Parameters:

<Mode> STANdard | HSDPa | HSDP2 | M3I

Four different OCNS scenarios are defined in the standard; one standard scenario, two scenarios for testing HSDPA channels and one for enhanced performance type 3i tests.

*RST: STANdard

Example:

```
BB:W3GP:BST:OCNS:MODE HSDP
```

Selects the scenario for testing the high-speed channels.

```
BB:W3GP:BST:OCNS:STAT ON
```

Activates the OCNS channels with the settings defined in the standard.

Manual operation: See "OCNS Mode" on page 72

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:OCNS:SEED <Seed>

In "3i" OCNS mode, sets the seed for both the random processes, the power control simulation process and the process controlling the switch over of the channelization codes.

Parameters:

<Seed> integer

Range: 0 to 65535
*RST: dynamic

Manual operation: See "OCNS Seed" on page 73

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel:HSDPa:HSET:PRESet

Sets the default settings of the channel table for the HSDPA H-Set mode. Channels 12 to 17 are preset for HSDPA H-Set 1.

Example:
`SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel12:HSDPa:MODE HSET`
selects H-Set mode.
`SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel12:HSDPa:HSET:PRES`
presets the H-Set.
`SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel12:TYPE?`
Response: `HSSC`
`SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel12:HSDPa:HSET:PREDefined?`
Response: `P1QPSK`

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Preset HSDPA H-Set" on page 74

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel:PRESet

The command calls the default settings of the channel table.

Example:
`BB:W3GP:BST:CHAN:PRES`
presets all channels of the base station.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Reset All Channels" on page 74

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:AICH:ASLOt <ASlot>

Selects the slot in which the burst is transmitted.

Suffix:

<ch0> 7..7

Parameters:

<ASlot> integer

Range: 0 to 15
*RST: 0

Example: `SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel7:AICH:ASLOt 5`
defines the slot to transmit the burst.

Manual operation: See "Access Slot" on page 132

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:AICH:SAPattern <SaPattern>

Enters the 16 bit pattern for the ACK/NACK field.

Parameters:

<SaPattern> <16 bit pattern>

*RST: +000000000000

Example: `SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel<ch0>:AICH:SAPattern "+000000000000"`
sets the bit pattern to "+000000000000" (ACK).

Manual operation: See "Signature ACK/NACK Pattern" on page 131

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:APAIch:ASLOt <ASlot>

Selects the slot in which the burst is transmitted.

Suffix:

<ch0> 8..8

Parameters:

<ASlot> integer

Range: 0 to 15
*RST: 0

Example: `SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel8:APAIch:ASLOt 5`
defines the slot to transmit the burst.

Manual operation: See "Access Slot" on page 132

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:APAIch:SAPattern <SaPattern>

Enters the 16-bit pattern for the ACK/NACK field.

This field is used by the base station to acknowledge, refuse or ignore requests of up to 16 user equipment.

Parameters:

<SaPattern> <16 bit pattern>

*RST: "+000000000000"

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN8:APAI:SAP "+000000000000"`
Sets the bit pattern to "+" (ACK).

Manual operation: See "Signature ACK/NACK Pattern" on page 131

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:CCODe <CCode>

The command sets the channelization code (formerly the spreading code number). The range of values of the channelization code depends on the symbol rate of the channel. The standard assigns a fixed channelization code to some channels (P-CPICH, for example, always uses channelization code 0).

[chip-rate(=3.84Mcps) / symbol_rate] - 1

The slot format determines the symbol rate (and thus the range of values for the channelization code), the TFCI state and the pilot length. If the value of any one of the four parameters is changed, all the other parameters are adapted as necessary.

In the case of enhanced channels with active channel coding, the selected channel coding also affects the slot format and thus the remaining parameters. If these parameters are changed, the channel coding type is set to user.

Parameters:

<CCode> integer

Range: 0 to 511
Increment: 1
*RST: depends on channel type

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN15:CCOD 123`
Sets channelization code 123 for channel 15 of base station 1.

Manual operation: See "Channelization Code" on page 76

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DATA <Data>

The command determines the data source for the data fields of the specified channel.

For enhanced channels with channel coding, the data source is set with the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:DATA` on page 376.

Parameters:

<Data> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt | ZERO | ONE | PATTern

PNxx
The pseudo-random sequence generator is used as the data source. Different random sequence lengths can be selected.

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the command `:BB:W3GPp:BST:CHANnel:DATA:DSELect`.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined by the command `:BB:W3GPp:BST:CHANnel:DATA:PATTern`.

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN13:DATA PATT`
Selects as the data source for the data fields of channel 13 of base station 2, the bit pattern defined with the following command.
`BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN13:DATA:PATT #H3F,8`
Defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "Data" on page 77

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for the DLISt data source selection.

The lists are stored as files with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the following commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:

<DSelect> string

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN13:DATA DLIS`
selects the Data Lists data source.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/IqData'`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN13:DATA:DSEL '3gpp_list1'`
selects file '`3gpp_list1`' as the data source. This file must be in the directory `/var/user/temp/IqData` and have the file extension `*.dm_iqd`.

Manual operation: See "Data" on page 77

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

The command determines the bit pattern for the PATTern selection. The maximum length is 64 bits.

Parameters:

<Pattern> numeric

*RST: #H0

<BitCount>	integer Range: 1 to 64 *RST: 1
Example:	`BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN13:DATA:PATT #H3F,8` defines the bit pattern.
Manual operation:	See "Data" on page 77

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:MCODe <MCode>

The command activates multicode transmission for the selected channel (ON) or deactivates it (OFF). The multicode channels are destined for the same receiver, that is to say, are part of a radio link. The first channel of this group is used as the master channel. The common components (Pilot, TPC and TCFI) for all the channels are then spread using the spreading code of the master channel.

Parameters:

<MCode>	1 | ON | 0 | OFF *RST: 0

Example:	`BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN12:DPCC:MCOD ON`
	activates the simulation in multicode mode for channel 12 of base station 2.
	`BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN13:DPCC:MCOD ON`
	activates the simulation in multicode mode for channel 13 of base station 2. Channel 12 is the master channel.

Manual operation:	See "Multicode State (DPCCH)" on page 134

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:PLENgth <PLength>

Sets the length of the pilot fields.

The range of values for this parameter depends on the channel type and the symbol rate. The slot format determines the symbol rate (and thus the range of values for the channelization code), the TFCI state and the pilot length. If the value of any one of the four parameters is changed, all the other parameters are adapted as necessary.

In the case of enhanced channels with active channel coding, the selected channel coding also affects the slot format and thus the remaining parameters. If these parameters are changed, the channel coding type is set to user.

Parameters:

<PLength>	BIT2 | BIT4 | BIT8 | BIT16 | BIT0 *RST: BIT4, bei S-CCPCH 0
Example:	`SOURce1:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel12:DPCCh:PLENgth BIT8` Sets the length of the pilot fields for channel 12 of base station 1.

Manual operation: See "Pilot Length" on page 130

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:POFFset:PILot <Pilot>

Sets an offset to the set channel power for the pilot field.

Parameters:

<Pilot> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN12:DPCC:POFF:PIL -2 dB`
in the pilot field, sets an offset of -2 dB relative to the channel power.

Manual operation: See "Power Offset Pilot (DPCCH)" on page 138

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:POFFset:TFCI <Tfci>

The command sets an offset to the set channel power for the TFCI field.

Parameters:

<Tfci> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN12:DPCC:POFF:PIL -2 dB`
in the TFCI field, sets an offset of -2 dB relative to the channel power.

Manual operation: See "Power Offset TFCI (DPCCH)" on page 139

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:POFFset:TPC <Tpc>

The command sets an offset to the set channel power for the TPC field.

This setting is only valid for the DPCHs.

Parameters:

<Tpc> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN12:DPCC:POFF:TPC -2 dB`
in the TPC field, sets an offset of -2 dB relative to the channel power.

Manual operation: See "Power Offset TPC (DPCCH)" on page 139

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TFCI <Tfci>

The command enters the value of the TFCI field (Transport Format Combination Indicator) for the selected channel of the specified base station. The TFCI field is always filled with exactly 10 bits with leading zeros.

Parameters:

<Tfci> integer

Range: 0 to 1023
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN12:DPCC:TFCI 22`
sets the value 22 for the TFCI field of channel 12 of base station 2.

Manual operation: See "TFCI Value" on page 130

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TFCI:STATe <State>

The command activates the TFCI field (Transport Format Combination Identifier) for the selected channel of the specified base station.

The slot format determines the symbol rate (and thus the range of values for the channelization code), the TFCI state and the pilot length. If the value of any one of the four parameters is changed, all the other parameters are adapted as necessary.

In the case of enhanced channels with active channel coding, the selected channel coding also affects the slot format and thus the remaining parameters. If these parameters are changed, the channel coding type is set to user.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN12:DPCC:TFCI:STAT OFF`
Sets that the TFCI field of channel 12 of base station 2 is not used.

Manual operation: See "Use TFCI" on page 130

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA <Data>

Determines the data source for the TPC field of the channel.

Parameters:

<Data> ZERO | ONE | PATTern | DLISt

DLISt
A data list is used.
Use the command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect to define the data list file.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. Use the command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern to define the bit pattern.

*RST: ZERO

Example:
`SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation2:CHANnel13:DPCCh:TPC:DATA PATTern`
Selects as the data source for the TPC field of channel 13 of base station 2
`SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation2:CHANnel13:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern #H3F,8`
Defines the bit pattern.

Example:
`SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation2:CHANnel13:DPCCh:TPC:DATA DLIS`
Selects the data source.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/IqData'`
Selects the directory for the data lists.
`SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation2:CHANnel13:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect 'tpc_ch4'`
Selects the file tpc_ch4 as the data source.

Manual operation: See "TPC Data Source (DPCCH)" on page 135

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

Selects the data list for the DLISt data source selection.

The lists are stored as files with the fixed file extensions *.dm_iqd in a directory of the user's choice. The directory is defined with the command MMEMory:CDIR. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:
<DSelect> <data list name>

Example: see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA on page 329

Manual operation: See "TPC Data Source (DPCCH)" on page 135

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

Determines the bit pattern.

Parameters:

<Pattern> numeric

*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer

Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example: see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA on page 329

Manual operation: See "TPC Data Source (DPCCH)" on page 135

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:MISuse <MisUse>

The command activates "mis-" use of the TPC field (Transmit Power Control) of the selected channel for controlling the channel powers of these channels of the specified base station.

The bit pattern (see commands :W3GPp:BSTation<n>:CHANnel<n>:DPCCh:TPC...) of the TPC field of each channel is used to control the channel power. A "1" leads to an increase of channel powers, a "0" to a reduction of channel powers. Channel power is limited to the range 0 dB to -60 dB. The step width of the change is defined with the command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:PSTep.

Parameters:

<MisUse> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Misuse TPC for Output Power Control (DPCCH)" on page 137

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:PSTep <PowerStep>

The command defines the step width for the change of channel powers in the case of "mis-" use of the TPC field.

Parameters:

<PowerStep> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN13:DPCC:TPC:PST 1 dB`
sets the step width for the change of channel powers for channel 13 of base station 2 to 1 dB.

Manual operation: See "TPC Power Step (DPCCH)" on page 137

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCCh:TPC:READ <Read>

The command sets the read out mode for the bit pattern of the TPC field.

The bit pattern is defined with the commands `:BB:W3GPp:BST<i>:CHANnel<n>:DPCCh:TPC...` .

Parameters:

<Read> CONTinuous | S0A | S1A | S01A | S10A

CONTinuous
The bit pattern is used cyclically.

S0A
The bit pattern is used once, then the TPC sequence continues with 0 bits.

S1A
The bit pattern is used once, then the TPC sequence continues with 1 bit.

S01A
The bit pattern is used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 bits and 1 bit alternately (in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 00001111).

S10A
The bit pattern is used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 bit and 0 bits alternately (in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 11110000).

*RST: CONTinuous

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN13:DPCC:TPC:READ S0A`
The bit pattern is used once, after which a 0 sequence is generated (applies to channel 13 of base station 2).

Manual operation: See "TPC Read Out Mode (DPCCH)" on page 136

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:DATA <Data>

The command determines the data source for the TPC field of the channel.

Parameters:

<Data> DLISt | ZERO | ONE | PATTern

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined by the command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern.

*RST: PATTern

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:FDPC:DPCC:TPC:DATA PATT`
selects as the data source for the TPC field of channel 11 of base station 1, the bit pattern defined with the following command:
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:FDPC:DPCC:TPC:DATA:PATT #H3F,8`
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "TPC Source" on page 144

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for the DLISt data source selection.

The lists are stored as files with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the following commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:
<DSelect> <data list name>

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:FDPC:DPCC:TPC:DATA DLIS`
selects the "Data Lists" data source.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/IqData'`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:FDPC:DPCC:TPC:DATA:DSEL 'tpc_ch4'`
selects the file '`tpc_ch4`' as the data source. This file must be in the directory `/var/user/temp/IqData` and have the file extension `*.dm_iqd`.

Manual operation: See "TPC Source" on page 144

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

The command determines the bit pattern for the PATTern selection. The maximum bit pattern length is 32 bits.

Parameters:

<Pattern> numeric

*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer

Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:FDPC:DPCC:TPC:DATA:PATT #H3F, 8`
defines the bit pattern for the TPC field of channel 11 of base station 1.

Manual operation: See "TPC Source" on page 144

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:MISuse <Misuse>

The command activates "mis-" use of the TPC field (Transmit Power Control) of the selected channel for controlling the channel powers of these channels of the specified base station.

The bit pattern (see command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern`) of the TPC field of each channel is used to control the channel power. A "1" leads to an increase of channel powers, a "0" to a reduction of channel powers. Channel power is limited to the range 0 dB to -60 dB. The step width of the change is defined with the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC:PSTep`.

Parameters:

<Misuse> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:FDPC:DPCC:TPC:MIS ON`
activates regulation of channel power for channel 11 of base station 1 via the bit pattern of the associated TPC field.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:FDPC:DPCC:TPC:PST 1dB`
sets the step width for the change of channel powers for channel 11 of base station 1 to 1 dB.

Manual operation: See "TPC For Output Power Control (Mis-) Use" on page 145

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC: PSTep <PStep>

The command defines the step width for the change of channel powers in the case of "mis-" use of the TPC field.

Suffix:

<ch0>	11..138

Parameters:

<PStep> float

Range: -10.0 dB to 10.0 dB
Increment: 0.01 dB
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:FDPC:DPCC:TPC:PST 1.5dB`
sets the step width for the change of channel powers for channel 11 of base station 1 to 1.5 dB.

Manual operation: See "TPC Power Step (F-DPCH)" on page 146

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:FDPCh:DPCCh:TPC: READ <Read>

The command sets the read out mode for the bit pattern of the TPC field.

Parameters:

<Read> CONTinuous | S0A | S1A | S01A | S10A

CONTinuous
The bit pattern is used cyclically.

S0A
The bit pattern is used once, then the TPC sequence continues with 0 bits.

S1A
The bit pattern is used once, then the TPC sequence continues with 1 bit.

S01A
The bit pattern is used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 bits and 1 bit alternately (in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 00001111).

S10A
The bit pattern is used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 bit and 0 bits alternately (in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 11110000).

*RST: CONTinuous

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:FDPC:DPCC:TPC:READ S0A`
The bit pattern is used once, after which a 0 sequence is generated (applies to channel 11 of base station 1).

Manual operation: See "TPC Read Out Mode (F-DPCH)" on page 145

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:BMODe[:STATe] <State>

The command activates/deactivates burst mode. The signal is bursted when on, otherwise dummy data are sent during transmission brakes.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:BMOD OFF`

deactivates burst mode, dummy data are sent during the transmission brakes.

Manual operation: See "Burst Mode" on page 90

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:CVPB <Cvpb>

The command switches the order of the constellation points of the 16QAM and 64QAM mapping. The re-arrengement is done according to 3GPP TS25.212.

Parameters:

<Cvpb> integer

Range: 0 to 3

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:CVPB 1`

selects interchange of MSBs with LSBs.

Manual operation: See "Constellation Version Parameter b - BS" on page 91

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:AMODe <AMode>

Activates/deactivates the advanced mode in which the H-Set is generated by the ARB.

The parameter can be configured only for H-Sets 1 - 5.

For H-Sets 6 to 12 and User, it is always enabled.

Parameters:

<AMode> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF (H-Sets 1..5); ON (H-Sets 6..12, User);

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`

Selects H-Set mode.

`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:PRED P1QAM16`

Selects H-Set 1 (16QAM).

`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:AMOD ON`

Enables advanced mode for the selected H-Set.

Manual operation: See "Advanced Mode (requires ARB)" on page 95

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET: ACLength <AcLength>

Sets the alternative number of HS-PDSCH channelization codes (see Chapter 3.13.9, "Randomly varying modulation and number of codes (Type 3i) settings", on page 108).

Parameters:

<AcLength> integer

Range: 1 to 15 (max depends on other values)
*RST: 5

Example:
```
SOURce:BB:W3GP:BST1:CHANnel12:HSDPa:HSET:
CLENgth 8
SOURce:BB:W3GP:BST1:CHANnel12:HSDPa:HSET:
ACLength 8
```

Manual operation: See "Alternative Number of HS-PDSCH Channelization Codes" on page 110

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET: ALTModulation <ALTModulation>

Sets the alternative modulation (see Chapter 3.13.9, "Randomly varying modulation and number of codes (Type 3i) settings", on page 108).

Parameters:

<ALTModulation> QPSK | QAM16 | QAM64

*RST: QAM16

Example:
```
:SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel12:HSDPa:
HSET:ALTModulation QPSK
```

Manual operation: See "Alternative HS-PDSCH Modulation" on page 110

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET: BCBTti<di>?

Displays the binary channel bits per TTI and per stream.

The value displayed is calculated upon the values sets with the commands:

- [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET: MODulation<di>,
- [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:SRATe and
- [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET: HSCCode.

Return values:

<Bcbtti> float

Example:
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:TYPE MIMO`
sets the H-set type.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:BCBT2?`
queries the binary channel bits per TTI for stream 2.
`Response: "4800"`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Binary Channel Bits per TTI (Physical Layer) Stream1/2" on page 102

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET: BPAYload<di>?

The command queries the payload of the information bit. This value determines the number of transport layer bits sent in each subframe.

Return values:

<BPayload> float

Range: 1 to 5000

Example:
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:BPAY2?`
queries the payload of the information bit.
`Response: "256"`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Information Bit Payload (TB-Size) Stream 1/2" on page 103

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET: CLENgth <CLength>

The command queries the number of physical HS-PDSCH data channels assigned to the HS-SCCH.

Parameters:

<CLength> integer

Range: 1 to 15
*RST: 5

Example:
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:CLEN?`
queries the number of physical HS-PDSCH data channels assigned to the HS-SCCH.
`Response: "4"`

Manual operation: See "Number of HS-PDSCH Channelization Codes" on page 100

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:CRATe<di>?

Queries the resulting coding rate per stream.

The coding rate is calculated as a relation between the "Information Bit Payload" and "Binary Channel Bits per TTI".

Return values:

<CRate> float

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:CRAT2?`
queries the coding rate of stream 2.
`Response: "0.658"`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Coding Rate Stream 1/2" on page 103

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:DATA <Data>

Selects the data source for the transport channel.

Parameters:

<Data> ZERO | ONE | PATTern | PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. Use the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:DATA:PATTern` to set the pattern.

DLISt
A data list is used. Use the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:DATA:DSELect` to select the data list file.

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:HSDP:HSET:DATA PATT`
selects as the data source for the transport channel
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:HSDP:HSET:DATA:PATT #H3F,8`
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "Data Source (HS-DSCH)" on page 99

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for the DLISt data source selection.

The lists are stored as files with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the following commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:

<DSelect> string

Example:

`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:HSDP:HSET:DATA DLIS`
selects the `Data Lists` data source.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/H-Sets'`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:HSDP:HSET:DATA:DSEL 'hset_ch11'`
selects the file `hset_ch11` as the data source. This file must be in the directory `/var/user/temp/H-Sets` and have the file extension `*.dm_iqd`.

Manual operation: See "Data Source (HS-DSCH)" on page 99

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

Determines the bit pattern for the `PATTern` selection.

Parameters:

<Pattern> numeric

*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer

Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example:

`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:HSDP:HSET:DATA PATT`
selects as the data source for the H-set
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN11:HSDP:HSET:DATA:PATT #H3F, 8`
defines the bit pattern for the H-set.

Manual operation: See "Data Source (HS-DSCH)" on page 99

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:HARQ:LENGth <Length>

Sets the number of HARQ processes. This value determines the distribution of the payload in the subframes.

Parameters:

<Length> integer

Range: 1 to 6
*RST: 0

Example:

`SOURce1:BB:BB:W3GPp:BStation1:CHANnel12:HSDPa:HSET:HARQ:MODE HSET`

selects H-Set mode.

`SOURce1:BB:BB:W3GPp:BStation1:CHANnel12:HSDPa:HSET:HARQ:LENGth?`

queries the number of HARQ processes.

`Response:2`

Manual operation: See "Number of HARQ Processes per Stream" on page 105

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:HARQ:MODE <Mode>

Sets the HARQ Simulation Mode.

Parameters:

<Mode> CACK | CNACk

CACK

New data is used for each new TTI.

CNACk

Enables NACK simulation, i.e. depending on the sequence selected for the parameter Redundancy Version Parameter Sequence packets are retransmitted.

*RST: CACK

Example:

`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`

selects H-Set mode.

`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:AMOD ON`

enables advanced mode.

`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:HARQ:MODE CNAC`

sets Constant NACK HARQ Mode.

Manual operation: See "Mode (HARQ Simulation)" on page 106

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:HSCCode <HsCCode>

Sets the channelization code of the HS-SCCH.

Parameters:

<HsCCode> float

Range: 0 to 127

Example:

`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`

Selects H-Set mode.

`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:HSCC 10`

Sets channelization code 10 for the HS-SCCH.

Manual operation: See "Channelization Code HS-SCCH (SF128)" on page 100

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:MODulation<di> <Modulation>

Sets the modulation for stream 1 and stream 2 to QPSK, 16QAM or 64QAM.

For HS-SCCH Type 2, the available modulation scheme is QPSK only.

Parameters:

<Modulation> QPSK | QAM16 | QAM64

*RST: QPSK

Example:

```
BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:TYPE MIMO
BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:MOD1 QAM64
```

Manual operation: See "HS-PDSCH Modulation Stream1/2" on page 102

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:NAIBitrate?

Queries the average data rate on the transport layer (Nominal Average Information Bitrate).

Return values:

<NaiBitrate> float

Range: 1 to 5000
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0

Example:

`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:NAIB?`
queries the average data rate on the transport layer.
`Response:"455"`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Nominal Average Information Bit Rate" on page 96

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:PREDefined <Predefined>

The command selects the H-Set and the modulation according to TS 25.101 Annex A.7.

Parameters:

<Predefined> P1QPSK | P1QAM16 | P2QPSK | P2QAM16 | P3QPSK | P3QAM16 | P4QPSK | P5QPSK | P6QPSK | P6QAM16 | P7QPSK | P8QAM64 | P9QAM16QPSK | P10QPSK | P10QAM16 | P11QAM64QAM16 | P12QPSK | USER

*RST: P1QPSK

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:PRED P3QPSK`
selects H-Set 3 (QPSK).

Manual operation: See "Predefined H-Set" on page 95

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:PWPattern <PwPattern>

Sets the precoding weight parameter w2 for MIMO precoding.

The values of the weight parameters w1, w3 and w4 are calculated based on the value for w2 (see Chapter 2.3.14, "MIMO in HSPA+", on page 30).

Parameters:

<PwPattern> string

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:PWP "0,1,3"`
selects the pattern.

Manual operation: See "Precoding Weight Pattern (w2)" on page 98

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:RVParameter<di> <RvParameter>

The parameter is enabled for "HARQ Simulation Mode" set to Constant ACK.

The command sets the Redundancy Version Parameter. This value determines the processing of the Forward Error Correction and Constellation Arrangement (QAM16 and 64QAM modulation), see TS 25.212 4.6.2.

For HS-SCCH Type 2 (less operation), the Redundancy Version Parameter is always 0.

Parameters:

<RvParameter> integer

Range: 0 to 7
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:HARQ:MODE CACK`
sets Constant ACK HARQ Mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:RVP 7`
sets the Redundancy Version Parameter to 7.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:TDIV ANT1`
enables transmit diversity
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:TYPE MIMO`
selects HS-SCCH Type 3 (MIMO).
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:RVP2 4`
sets the Redundancy Version Parameter of stream 2.

Manual operation: See "Redundancy Version Stream1/2" on page 106

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:RVPSequence<di> <RvpSequence>

The parameter is enabled for "HARQ Simulation Mode" set to Constant NACK.

Enters a sequence of Redundancy Version Parameters per stream. The value of the RV parameter determines the processing of the Forward Error Correction and Constellation Arrangement (16/64QAM modulation), see TS 25.212 4.6.2.

The sequence has a length of maximum 30 values. The sequence length determines the maximum number of retransmissions. New data is used after reaching the end of the sequence.

For HS-SCCH Type 2 (less operation), the Redundancy Version Parameter Sequence is a read-only parameter.

Parameters:

<RvpSequence> string

Example:

`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:AMOD ON`
enables advanced mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:HARQ:MODE CNAC`
sets Constant NACK HARQ Mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:TDIV ANT1`
enables transmit diversity
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:TYPE MIMO`
selects HS-SCCH Type 3 (MIMO).
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:RVPS2 '0,1,3,2,0,1,2,3'`
sets the Redundancy Version Parameter sequence of stream 2.

Example:

`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:TYPE LOP`
selects HS-SCCH Type 2 (less operation).
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:RVPS?`
queries the Redundancy Version Parameter sequence.
`Response: 0,3,4`

Manual operation: See "Redundancy Version Sequence Stream 1/2" on page 107

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:RVSTate <RvState>

Enables/disables the random variation of the modulation and number of codes (see Chapter 3.13.9, "Randomly varying modulation and number of codes (Type 3i) settings", on page 108).

Parameters:

<RvState> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BST1:CHAN12:HSDPa:HSET:RVSTate ON`

Manual operation: See "Randomly Varying Modulation And Number Of Codes" on page 110

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:SEED <Seed>

Sets the seed for the random process deciding between the four options (see Chapter 3.13.9, "Randomly varying modulation and number of codes (Type 3i) settings", on page 108).

Parameters:

<Seed> integer

Range: 0 to 65535

*RST: 0 for path A, 1 for path B

Example: `SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BST1:CHANnel12:HSDPa:HSET:SEED 5`

Manual operation: See "Random Seed" on page 110

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:S64Qam <S64qam>

Enables/disables UE support of 64QAM.

This command is enabled only for HS-SCCH Type 1 (normal operation) and 16QAM modulation.

In case this parameter is disabled, i.e. the UE does not support 64QAM, the xccs,7 bit is used for channelization information.

Parameters:

<S64qam> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:

`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:TYPE NORM`
selects HS-SCCH Type 1 (normal operation).
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:MOD QAM16`
sets 16QAM modulation.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:S64Q ON`
enables UE to support 64QAM

Manual operation: See "UE Supports 64QAM" on page 102

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:SCCode <SCcode>

Sets the channelization code of the first HS-PDSCH channel in the H-Set. The channelization codes of the rest of the HS-PDSCHs in this H-Set are set automatically.

Note: To let the instrument generate a signal equal to the one generated by an instrument equipped with older firmware, set the same Channelization Codes as the codes used for your physical channels.

Parameters:

<SCcode> integer

Range: 1 to 15
*RST: 8

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
Selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:SCC 10`
Sets channelization code of the first HS-PDSCH.

Manual operation: See "Start Channelization Code HS-PDSCH (SF16)" on page 100

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:SLENgth?

Queries the suggested ARB sequence length.

Return values:

<SLength> integer

Range: 1 to max

Example: see `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:SLENgth:ADJust` on page 346

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Advanced Mode (requires ARB)" on page 95
See "ARB Seq Length" on page 95

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:SLENgth:ADJust

Sets the ARB sequence length to the suggested value.

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:AMOD ON`
enables advanced mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:SLEN?`
queries the suggested ABR sequence length.
`Response: 21`
`BB:W3GP:SLEN?`
queries the current ABR sequence length.
`Response: 12`
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:SLEN:ADJ`
sets the ARB sequence length to the suggested value.
`BB:W3GP:SLEN?`
queries the current ABR sequence length.
`Response: 21`

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Adjust" on page 96

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:SPATtern<di>?

Queries the distribution of packets over time. A "-" indicates no packet

Return values:
<SPattern> string

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN15:HSDP:TTID 3`
sets the TTI
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:HARQ:LENG 2`
sets the number of HARQ processes
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:SPAT1?`
queries the signaling pattern for stream 1
`Response: 0,-,-1,-,-`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Signaling Pattern Stream1/2" on page 105

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:STAPattern <StaPattern>

Enables/disables a temporal deactivation of Stream 2 per TTI in form of sending pattern.

The stream 2 sending pattern is a sequence of max 16 values of "1" (enables Stream 2 for that TTI) and "-" (disabled Stream 2 for that TTI).

Parameters:
<StaPattern> string
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:STAP "11-"`
selects the pattern.

Manual operation: See "Stream 2 Active Pattern" on page 98

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:TPOWer <Tpower>

Sets the total power of the HS-PDSCH channels in the H-Set.

The individual power levels of the HS-PDSCHs are calculated automatically and can be queried with the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:POWer`.

Parameters:

<Tpower> float

The min/max values depend on the number of HS-PDSCH channelization codes (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:CLENgth`) and are calculated as follow:

min = -80 dB + 10*$\log_{10}$(NumberOfHS-PDSCHChannelizationCodes)

max = 0 dB + 10*$\log_{10}$(NumberOfHS-PDSCHChannelizationCodes)

Range: dynamic to dynamic
Increment: 0.01
*RST: -13.01

Example:

```
:SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BST1:CHAN12:HSDPa:MODE HSET
:SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BST1:CHAN12:HSDPa:HSET:
CLENgth?
Response: 5
:SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BST1:CHAN13:POWer -10
:SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BST1:CHAN12:HSDPa:HSET:TPOWer?
Response: -3.01029995663981 dB
:SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BST1:CHAN12:HSDPa:HSET:TPOWer
-5
:SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BST1:CHAN13:POWer?
Response: -11.9897000433602 dB
```

Manual operation: See "Total HS-PDSCH Power" on page 100

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:TBS:INDex<di> <Index>

Selects the Index ki for the corresponding table and stream, as described in 3GPP TS 25.321.

Parameters:

<Index> integer

Range: 0 to 62

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
Selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:TBS:TABL2 TAB0`
Selects Table 0 for stream 2.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:TBS:IND2 25`
Sets the Index ki

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size Index Stream1/2" on page 103

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:TBS:REFerence <Reference>

While working in less operation mode, this command is signaled instead of the command `BB:W3GP:BST:CHAN:HSDP:HSET:TBS:IND`.

Parameters:

<Reference> integer

Range: 0 to 3
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:TYPE LOP`
selects less operation mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:TBS:TABL2 TAB0`
selects Table 0 for stream 2.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:TBS:REF 2`
sets the reference.

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size Reference Stream1/2" on page 103

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:TBS:TABLe<di> <Table>

Selects Table 0 or Table 1 as described in 3GPP TS 25.321.

For HS-PDSCH Modulation set to 64QAM, only Table 1 is available.

Parameters:

<Table> TAB0 | TAB1

*RST: TAB0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
Selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:TBS:TABL2 TAB0`
Selects Table 0 for stream 2.

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size Table Stream1/2" on page 103

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:TYPE <Type>

Sets the HS-SCCH type.

Parameters:

<Type> NORMal | LOPeration | MIMO

NORMal
Normal operation mode.

LOPeration
HS-SCCH less operation mode.

MIMO
HS-SCCH Type 3 mode is defined for MIMO operation.
Enabling this operation mode, enables the MIMO parameters [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MIMO:CVPB<di>, [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MIMO:MODulation<di>, [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MIMO:PWPattern and [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MIMO:STAPattern and all Stream 2 parameters.

*RST: NORMal

Example:
`BB:W3GP:BST1:TDIV ANT1`
enables transmit diversity and antenna 1.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:TYPE MIMO`
sets MIMO operation mode.

Manual operation: See "HS-SCCH Type" on page 96

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:UECategory?

Queries the UE category number.

Return values:

<UeCategory> integer

Range: 0 to 5000

Example:
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET`
selects H-Set mode.
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:PRED P3QPSK`
selects H-Set 3 (QPSK).
`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:UEC?`
queries the UE Category.
`Response: 5`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "UE Category" on page 96

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET:UEID <Ueid>

The command sets the UE identity which is the HS-DSCH Radio Network Identifier (H-RNTI) defined in 3GPP TS 25.331: "Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol Specification".

Parameters:

<Ueid> integer

Range: 0 to 65535
*RST: 0

Example:

```
BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE HSET
```
selects H-Set mode.
```
BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:HSET:UEID 256
```
sets the UE identity.

Manual operation: See "UEID (H-RNTI)" on page 100

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:HSET: VIBSize<di> <VibSize>

Sets the size of the Virtual IR Buffer (Number of SMLs per HARQ-Process) per stream.

Parameters:

<VibSize> integer

Range: 800 to 304000
Increment: 800
*RST: 9600

Example:

```
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:TDIV ANT1
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel12:HSDPa:
HSET:TYPE MIMO
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel12:HSDPa:
HSET:VIBSize1?
```
Response: `9600`
```
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel12:HSDPa:
HSET:VIBSize1 300000
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel12:HSDPa:
HSET:VIBSize2 300000
```

Manual operation: See "Virtual IR Buffer Size (per HARQ Process) Stream1/2" on page 103

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MIMO: CVPB<di> <Cvpb>

The command switches the order of the constellation points of the 16QAM and 64QAM mapping.

The re-arrengement is done according to 3GPP TS25.212.

Parameters:
<Cvpb> 0 | 1 | 2 | 3

Range: 0 to 3
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MIMO:CVPB2 1`
selects interchange of MSBs with LSBs for stream 2.

Manual operation: See "Constellation Version Parameter b Stream 1/2 - BS" on page 93

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MIMO:MODulation<di> <Modulation>

Sets the modulation for stream 1 and stream 2 to QPSK, 16QAM or 64QAM.

Parameters:
<Modulation> QPSK | QAM16 | QAM64

*RST: HSQP

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MIMO:MOD1 HS64Q`

Manual operation: See "Modulation Stream 1/2 (HS-PDSCH MIMO)" on page 92

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MIMO:PWPattern <PwPattern>

Sets the precoding weight parameter w2 for MIMO precoding.

The values of the weight parameters w1, w3 and w4 are calculated based on the value for w2 (see Chapter 2.3.14, "MIMO in HSPA+", on page 30).

Parameters:
<PwPattern> string

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MIMO:PWP "0,1,3`
selects the pattern.

Manual operation: See "Precoding Weight Pattern (w2)" on page 92

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MIMO:STAPattern <StaPattern>

Enables/disables a temporal deactivation of Stream 2 per TTI in form of sending pattern.

The stream 2 sending pattern is a sequence of max 16 values of "1" (enables Stream 2 for that TTI) and "-" (disabled Stream 2 for that TTI).

Parameters:
<StaPattern> string

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MIMO:STAP "11-"`
selects the pattern.

Manual operation: See "Stream 2 Active Pattern" on page 92

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:MODE <Mode>

The command selects the HSDPA mode.

Parameters:

<Mode> CONTinuous | PSF0 | PSF1 | PSF2 | PSF3 | PSF4 | HSET

CONTinuous
The high speed channel is generated continuously. This mode is defined in test model 5.

PSFx
The high speed channel is generated in packet mode. The start of the channel is set by selecting the subframe in which the first packet is sent.

HSET
The high speed channels are preset according to TS 25.1401 Annex A.7, H-Set.

*RST: CONTinuous

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:MODE PSF1`
selects packet mode for channel 12. The first packet is sent in packet subframe 1 (PSF1).

Manual operation: See "HSDPA Mode" on page 90

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:TTIDistance <TtiDistance>

The command selects the distance between two packets in HSDPA packet mode. The distance is set in number of sub-frames (3 slots = 2 ms). An "Inter TTI Distance" of 1 means continuous generation.

Parameters:

<TtiDistance> integer

Range: 1 to 16
*RST: 5

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSDP:TTID 2`
selects an Inter TTI Distance of 2 subframes.

Manual operation: See "Inter TTI Distance (H-Set)" on page 91

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:POWer <Power>

Sets the channel power relative to the powers of the other channels. This setting also determines the starting power of the channel for Misuse TPC, Dynamic Power Control and the power control sequence simulation of OCNS mode 3i channels.

With the command `SOURce:BB:W3GPp:POWer:ADJust`, the power of all the activated channels is adapted so that the total power corresponds to 0 dB. This does not change the power ratio among the individual channels.

Parameters:

<Power> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: depends on channel

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN12:POW -10dB`
Sets the channel power of channel 12 of base station 2 dB to -10 dB relative to the power of the other channels.

Manual operation: See "Power" on page 76

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:SFORmat <SFormat>

The command sets the slot format of the selected channel. The value range depends on the selected channel.

The slot format determines the symbol rate (and thus the range of values for the channelization code), the TFCI state and the pilot length. If the value of any one of the four parameters is changed, all the other parameters are adapted as necessary.

In the case of enhanced channels with active channel coding, the selected channel coding also affects the slot format and thus the remaining parameters. If these parameters are changed, the channel coding type is set to user.

Parameters:

<SFormat> integer

Range: 0 to dynamic
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN12:SFOR 8`
Selects slot format 8 for channel 12 of base station 2.

Manual operation: See "Slot Format" on page 76

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:SRATe <SRate>

The command sets the symbol rate of the selected channel. The value range depends on the selected channel and the selected slot format.

The slot format determines the symbol rate (and thus the range of values for the channelization code), the TFCI state and the pilot length. If the value of any one of the four parameters is changed, all the other parameters are adapted as necessary.

In the case of enhanced channels with active channel coding, the selected channel coding also affects the slot format and thus the remaining parameters. If these parameters are changed, the channel coding type is set to user.

Parameters:

<SRate> D7K5 | D15K | D30K | D60K | D120k | D240k | D480k | D960k

*RST: DPCHs D30K; CHAN1..10 D15K; DL-DPCCH (CHAN11) D7K5;

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN12:SRAT D120K`

Sets the symbol rate for channel 12 of base station 2 to 120 ksps.

Manual operation: See "Symbol Rate" on page 76

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:STATe <State>

The command activates the selected channel.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN12:STAT OFF`

deactivates channel 12 of base station 2.

Manual operation: See "Channel State" on page 78

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:TOFFset <TOffset>

Sets the timing offset.

Parameters:

<TOffset> integer

For F-DPCH channels, the value range is 0 to 9.

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CHAN12:TOFF 20`

defines a frame shift relative to the scrambling code sequence of 20*256 chips.

Manual operation: See "Timing Offset" on page 77

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>:TYPE <Type>

Sets the channel type.

Parameters:

<Type> PCPich | SCPich | PSCH | SSCH | PCCPch | SCCPch | PICH | APAich | AICH | PDSCh | DPCCh | DPCH | HSSCch | HSQPsk | HSQam | HS64Qam | HSMimo | EAGCh | ERGCh | EHICh | FDPCh | HS16Qam

The channels types of `CHANnel0` to `CHANnel8` are predefined. For the remaining channels, you can select a channel type from the relevant standard channels and the high-speed channels

Example: `SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel12:TYPE HSQPsk`
selects channel type HS-PDS, QPSK for channel 12

Manual operation: See "Channel Type" on page 75

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:IFCoding <IfCoding>

Enables/disables the information coding.

Parameters:

<IfCoding> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

0|OFF
corresponds to a standard operation; no coding is performed and the data is sent uncoded.

1|ON
you can configure the way the data is coded

*RST: 0

Example:

```
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EAGCh:IFCoding 1
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EAGCh:TTIEdch 2
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EAGCh:TTICount 2
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EAGCh:TTI0:UEID 100
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EAGCh:TTI0:AGVIndex 20
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EAGCh:TTI0:AGSCope PER
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EAGCh:TTI1:UEID 10000
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EAGCh:TTI1:AGVIndex 1
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EAGCh:TTI1:AGSCope ALL
```

Manual operation: See "E-AGCH Information Field Coding" on page 140

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:TTI<di0>:AGSCope <AGScope>

Sets the scope of the selected grant. According to the TS 25.321, the impact of each grant on the UE depends on this parameter.

For E-DCH TTI = 10ms, the absolute grant scope is always `ALL` (All HARQ Processes).

Parameters:

<AGScope> ALL | PER

Example: see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:IFCoding on page 356

Manual operation: See "Absolute Grant Scope" on page 140

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:TTI<di0>:AGVIndex <AgvIndex>

Sets the Index for the selected TTI. According to the TS 25.212 (4.10.1A.1), there is a cross-reference between the grant's index and the grant value.

Parameters:

<AgvIndex> integer

Range: 0 to 31

Example: see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:IFCoding on page 356

Manual operation: See "Absolute Grant Value Index" on page 140

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:TTI<di0>:UEID <Ueid>

Sets the UE Id for the selected TTI.

Parameters:

<Ueid> integer

Range: 0 to 65535

Example: see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:IFCoding on page 356

Manual operation: See "UEID (A-GCH)" on page 140

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:TTICount <TtiCount>

Sets the number of configurable TTIs.

Parameters:

<TtiCount> integer

Range: 1 to 10

Example:

```
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel9:TYPE EAGCh
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EAGCh:TTICount 5
```

Manual operation: See "Number of Configurable TTIs" on page 140

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh: TTIEdch <Ttiedch>

Sets the processing duration.

Parameters:

<Ttiedch> 2ms | 10ms

*RST: 2ms

Example: see `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EAGCh:IFCoding` on page 356

Manual operation: See "E-DCH TTI" on page 140

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh: CTYPe <CType>

Sets the cell type.

Parameters:

<CType> SERVing | NOSERVing

*RST: SERVing

Example:

```
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BStation1:CHANnel9:TYPE EHICh
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BStation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EHICh:CTYPe SERVing
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BStation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EHICh:TTIEdch 2ms
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BStation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EHICh:SSINdex 2
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BStation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EHICh:DTAU 2
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BStation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EHICh:ETAU?
```

Response: 5

```
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BStation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EHICh:RGPAttern "+-+-"
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BStation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EHICh:CTYPe NOSERVing
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BStation1:CHANnel9:HSUPa:
EHICh:RGPAttern "+0+0"
```

Manual operation: See "Type of Cell" on page 141

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:DTAU <Dtau>

Sets the offset of the downlink dedicated offset channels.

Suffix:

<ch0> 9..138

Parameters:

<Dtau> integer

Range: 0 to 149
*RST: 0

Example: see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:CTYPe on page 358

Manual operation: See "Tau DPCH" on page 142

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:ETAU?

Queries the offset of the P-CCPCH frame boundary.

Return values:

<Etau> integer

Range: 0 to 149

Example: see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:CTYPe on page 358

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Tau E-RGCH/E-HICH" on page 142

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:RGPAttern <RgPattern>

Sets the bit pattern for the ACK/NACK field.

Parameters:

<RgPattern> <32-bit long pattern>

"+" (ACK) and "0" (no signal)
For the non serving cell

"+" (ACK) and "-" (NACK)
For the serving cell

*RST: +

Example: see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:CTYPe on page 358

Manual operation: See "ACK/NACK Pattern" on page 142

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:SSINdex <SsIndex>

Sets the value that identifies the user equipment. The values are defined in TS 25.211.

Suffix:

<ch0> 9..138

Parameters:

<SsIndex> integer

Range: 0 to 39
*RST: 0

Example: see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:CTYPe on page 358

Manual operation: See "Signature Hopping Pattern Index – HSUPA BS" on page 142

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:TTIEdch <Ttiedch>

Sets the processing duration.

Parameters:

<Ttiedch> 2ms | 10ms

*RST: 2ms

Example: see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:EHICh:CTYPe on page 358

Manual operation: See "E-DCH TTI" on page 141

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:ERGCh:CTYPe <CType>

Selects the cell type.

Parameters:

<CType> SERVing | NOSERVing

*RST: SERVing

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN9:HSUP:ERGC:CTYP SERV`

Manual operation: See "Type of Cell" on page 141

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:ERGCh:DTAU <Dtau>

Sets the offset of the downlink dedicated offset channels.

Parameters:

<Dtau> integer

Range: 0 to 149
*RST: 0

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSUP:ERGC:DTAU 5`

Manual operation: See "Tau DPCH" on page 142

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:ERGCh:ETAU?

Queries the offset of the P-CCPCH frame boundary.

Return values:

<Etau> integer

Range: 0 to 149

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN12:HSUP:ERGC:ETAU?`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Tau E-RGCH/E-HICH" on page 142

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:ERGCh:RGPAttern <RgPattern>

Sets the bit pattern for the relative grant pattern field.

Parameters:

<RgPattern> string

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN10:HSUP:ERGC:RGPA "-"`

Sets the bit pattern to "-" (down).

Manual operation: See "Relative Grant Pattern" on page 142

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:ERGCh:SSINdex <SsIndex>

Sets the value that identifies the user equipment. The values are defined in TS 25.211.

Parameters:

<SsIndex> integer

Range: 0 to 39
*RST: 0

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN9:HSUP:ERGC:SSIN 0`

Sets the value to identify the user equipment.

Manual operation: See "Signature Hopping Pattern Index – HSUPA BS" on page 142

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:CHANnel<ch0>[:HSUPa]:ERGCh:TTIEdch <Ttiedch>

Sets processing duration.

Parameters:

<Ttiedch> 2ms | 10ms

*RST: 2ms

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN10:HSUP:ERGC:TTIE 2ms`

Manual operation: See "E-DCH TTI" on page 141

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:DLFStructure <DlfStructure>

The command selects the frame structure. The frame structure determines the transmission of TPC and pilot field in the transmission gaps.

Parameters:

<DlfStructure> A | B

A
Type A, the pilot field is sent in the last slot of each transmission gap.

B
Type B, the pilot field is sent in the last slot of each transmission gap. The first TPC field of the transmission gap is sent in addition.

*RST: A

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CMOD:DLFS A`
selects frame structure of type A.

Manual operation: See "DL Frame Structure - BS" on page 85

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:METHod <Method>

The command selects compressed mode method.

Parameters:

<Method> PUNCturing | HLSCheduling | SF2

PUNCturing
The data is compressed by reducing error protection.

HLSCheduling
The data is compressed by stopping the transmission of the data stream during the transmission gap.

SF2
The data is compressed by halving the spreading factor.

*RST: SF2

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CMOD:METH HLSC`
selects compressed mode method High Layer Scheduling.

Manual operation: See "Compressed Mode Method - BS" on page 85

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGD <Tgd>

Sets the transmission gap distances.

Parameters:

<Tgd> integer

Range: 3 to 100
*RST: 15

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CMOD:PATT2:TGD 7`
sets transmission gap distance of pattern 2 to 7 slots.

Manual operation: See "Distance" on page 87

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGL<di> <Tgl>

Sets the transmission gap lengths.

Parameters:

<Tgl> integer

Range: 3 to 14
*RST: 3

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CMOD:PATT2:TGL1 4`
sets transmission gap length of gap 1 of pattern 2 to 4 slots.

Manual operation: See "Gap Len:" on page 87

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGPL <Tgpl>

The command sets the transmission gap pattern lengths. Setting 0 is available only for pattern 2.

The transmission gap pattern length of the user equipment with the same suffix as the selected base station is set to the same value.

Parameters:

<Tgpl> integer

Range: 0 to 100
*RST: 2

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CMOD:PATT2:TGPL 7`
sets transmission gap pattern length of pattern 2 to 7 frames.

Manual operation: See "Pattern Len:" on page 88

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGSN <Tgsn>

Sets the transmission gap slot number of pattern 1.

Parameters:

<Tgsn> integer

Range: 0 to 14
*RST: 7

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CMOD:PATT:TGSN 4`
sets slot number of pattern 1 to slot 4.

Manual operation: See "At Slot:" on page 87

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>|MSTation<st>:CMODe:POFFset <POffset>

The command sets the power offset for mode USER.

Parameters:

<POffset> float

Range: 0 dB to 10 dB
Increment: 0.01 dB
*RST: 0 dB

Example:
`BB:W3GP:BST2|UE2:CMOD:POFF 4`
sets the power offset value to 4 dB.
`BB:W3GP:BST2|UE2:CMOD:POM USER`
selects power offset mode USER

Manual operation: See "Power Offset" on page 86

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>|MSTation<st>:CMODe:POMode <PoMode>

The command selects the power offset mode.

Parameters:

<PoMode> AUTO | USER

AUTO
The power offset is obtained by pilot bit ratio as follows:
Number of pilots bits of non-compressed slots / Number of pilot bits by compressed slots.

USER
The power offset is defined by command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>|MSTation<st>:CMODe:POFFset`.

*RST: AUTO

Example:
`BB:W3GP:BST2|UE2:CMOD:POFF 4`
sets the power offset value to 4 dB.
`BB:W3GP:BST2|UE2:CMOD:POM USER`
selects power offset mode USER.

Manual operation: See "Power Offset Mode" on page 86

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:CMODe:STATe <State>

The command activates/deactivates the compressed mode.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:CMOD:STAT ON`
activates compressed mode for base station 2.

Manual operation: See "Compressed Mode State" on page 84

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:DCONflict:RESolve

The command resolves existing domain conflicts by modifying the Channelization Codes of the affected channels.

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:DCON:STAT?`
queries whether a code domain conflict exists for base station 2.
`Response: 1`
there is a conflict.
`BB:W3GP:BST2:DCON:RES`
resolves the code domain error by modifying the Channelization codes of the affected channels.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Domain Conflict, Resolving Domain Conflicts" on page 79

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:DCONflict[:STATe]?

The command queries whether there is (response 1) or is not (response 0) a conflict (overlap) in the hierarchically-structured channelization codes. The cause of a possible domain conflict can be ascertained by manual operation in the "BS > Code Domain" dialog.

Return values:
<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:DCON:STAT?`
queries whether a code domain conflict exists for base station 2.
`Response: 0`
there is no conflict.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Domain Conflict, Resolving Domain Conflicts" on page 79

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:OLTDiversity <OltDiversity>

Activates/deactivates open loop transmit diversity.

The antenna whose signal is to be simulated is selected with the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation<st>:TDIVersity`.

Parameters:
<OltDiversity> ON | OFF
*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:TDIV ANT2`
calculates and applies the output signal for antenna 2 of one two-antenna system.
`BB:W3GP:BST2:OLTD ON`
enables open loop transmit diversity.

Manual operation: See "Open Loop Transmit Diversity" on page 71

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:PINDicator:COUNt <Count>

The command sets the number of page indicators (PI) per frame in the page indicator channel (PICH).

Parameters:

<Count> D18 | D36 | D72 | D144
*RST: D18

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:PIND:COUN D36`
sets the number of page indicators (PI) per frame in the page indicator channel (PICH) to 36.

Manual operation: See "Page Indicators/Frame" on page 71

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:SCODe <SCode>

Sets the identification for the base station. This value is simultaneously the initial value of the scrambling code generator.

Parameters:

<SCode> integer
Range: #H0 to #H5FFF
*RST: #H0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:SCOD #H1FFF`
sets the scrambling code

Manual operation: See "Scrambling Code (hex)" on page 70

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:SCODe:STATe <State>

The command makes it possible to deactivate base station scrambling for test purposes.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF
*RST: ON

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:SCOD:STAT OFF`
deactivates scrambling for base station 2.

Manual operation: See "Scrambling Code On" on page 70

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:SCPich:PREFerence[:STATe] <State>

The command activates or deactivates the use of S-CPICH as reference phase.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:SCP:PREF ON`
activates the use of S-CPICH as reference phase for base station 2.

Manual operation: See " S-CPICH As Phase Reference" on page 71

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:SSCG?

The command queries the secondary synchronization code group. This parameter is specified in the table defined by the 3GPP standard "Allocation of SSCs for secondary SCH". This table assigns a specific spreading code to the synchronization code symbol for every slot in the frame. The value is calculated from the scrambling code.

Return values:

<Sscg> integer

Range: 0 to 63

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:SSCG?`
queries the 2nd search code group for base station 2.
`Response: 24`
the base station is part of second search group 24.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "2nd Search Code Group" on page 70

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:STATe <State>

Activates and deactivates the specified base station.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 1 (BSTation1), 0 (all other)

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:STAT OFF`
deactivates base station 2.

Manual operation: See "Select Basestation/User Equipment" on page 60
See "State" on page 70

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:TDELay <Tdelay>

Adds a time shift for the selected base station compared to base station 1.

Parameters:

<Tdelay> integer

Range: 0 to 38400
*RST: 0
Default unit: chip

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:TDEL 256`
shifts base station 2 by 256 chips compared to base station 1.

Manual operation: See "Time Delay" on page 71

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:TDIVersity <TDiversity>

Selects the antenna and the antenna configuration to be simulated.

To simulate transmit diversity, a two-antenna system has to be selected and Open Loop Transmit Diversity has to be activated (command `BB:W3GP:BST:OLTD ON`).

Parameters:

<TDiversity> SANT | ANT1 | ANT2 | OFF

SANT = single-antenna system

*RST: SANT

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:TDIV ANT2`
the signal of antenna 2 of one two-antenna system is simulated.

Manual operation: See "Diversity / MIMO" on page 71
See "Open Loop Transmit Diversity" on page 71

6.8 Enhanced channels of base station 1

The `SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced` subsystem contains the commands for setting the enhanced channels of base station 1. The commands of this system only take effect when the 3GPP FDD standard is activated, the downlink transmission direction is selected, base station 1 is enabled and enhanced channels are activated:

`SOURce:BB:W3GPp:STATe ON`

`SOURce:BB:W3GPp:LINK DOWN`

`SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BST1:STATe ON`

`SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BST:ENHanced:CHANnel<11...13>:DPCH:STATe ON`

Or

`SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BST:ENHanced:PCCPch:STATe ON`

`BSTation<st>`

The numeric suffix to `BSTation` determines the base station. Enhanced channels are enabled for base station 1 only.

`CHANnel<ch0>`

The value range is `CHANnel<11|12|13>` for enhanced DPCHs and `CHANnel<4>` for P-CCPCH.

TCHannel<di>

The transport channel designations for remote control are `TCHannel0` for DCCH, `TCHannel1` to `TCHannel6` for DTCH1 to DTCH6.

6.8.1 General settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:STATe <State>

The command switches the selected channel to the enhanced state.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:STAT ON`

switches DPCH 13 to Enhanced State.

Manual operation: See "Enhanced State" on page 115

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:PCCPch:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates the enhanced state of the P-CCPCH (BCH).

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:PCCP:STAT ON`

switches the P-CCPCH to Enhanced State.

Manual operation: See "State (Enhanced P-CCPCH)" on page 112

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:ENHanced:PCPich:PATTern <Pattern>

Sets the P-CPICh pattern (channel 0).

Parameters:

<Pattern> ANT1 | ANT2

*RST: ANT1

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST2:ENH:PCP:PATT ANT2`

sets the P-CPICH Pattern to Antenna 2.

Manual operation: See "P-CPICH Pattern " on page 111

6.8.2 Channel coding

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel[<ch0>]:DPCH:CCODing:USER:DELete <Filename>

Deletes the specified files with stored user channel codings.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.3g_ccod_dl` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/CcodDpchUser'`
selects the directory for the user channel coding files.
`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN:DPCH:CCOD:USER:DEL 'user_cc1'`
deletes the specified file with user coding.

Usage: Setting only

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:BPFRame?

Queries the number of data bits in the DPDCH component of the frame at the physical layer.

Return values:

<BpFrame> integer

Range: 30 to 20000
*RST: 510

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:CCOD:BPFR?`
queries the number of data bits.
`Response: 1`
the number of data bits is 1.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Bits per Frame (DPDCH)" on page 119

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:SFORmat <SFormat>

The command sets the slot format for the selected enhanced DPCH of base station 1. The slot format is fixed for channel-coded measurement channels conforming to the standard - "Reference Measurement Channel". Changing the slot format automatically activates User coding (`W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN<11...13>:DPCH:CCOD:TYPE USER`). The slot format also fixes the symbol rate, bits per frame, pilot length and TFCI state parameters.

When a channel coding type conforming to the standard is selected (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:TYPE`) and channel coding is activated, the slot format is (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:STATe`) automatically set to the associated value.

Changing the slot format automatically activates User coding (`W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN<11...13>:DPCH:CCOD:TYPE USER`).

The command sets the symbol rate (`W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN:DPCH:CCOD:SRAT`), the bits per frame (`W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN:DPCH:CCOD:BPFR`), the pilot length (`W3GP:BST1:CHAN:DPCC:PLEN`), and the TFCI state (`W3GP:BST1:CHAN:DPCC:TFCI STAT`) to the associated values.

Parameters:

<SFormat> integer

Range: 0 to dynamic

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:CCOD:SFOR 4`

sets slot format 4 for Enhanced DPCH13.

Manual operation: See "Slot Format (DPDCH)" on page 119

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:SRATe?

The command queries the symbol rate.

The symbol rate depends on the selected slot format (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:SFORmat`), and if the slot format changes, this changes automatically as well.

Return values:

<SRate> D7K5 | D15K | D30K | D60K | D120k | D240k | D480k | D960k | D1920k | D2880k | D3840k | D4800k | D5760k | D2X1920K | D2X960K2X1920K

*RST: D30K

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:CCOD:SRAT?`

queries the symbol rate.

`Response: 'D30K'`

the symbol rate of Enhanced DPCH 13 is 30 ksps.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Symbol Rate (DPDCH)" on page 119

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates channel coding for the selected enhanced DPCH.

When channel coding is activated and a channel coding type conforming to the standard is selected, (`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN:DPCH:CCOD:TYPE`) the slot format, (`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN:DPCH:CCOD:SFOR`) and thus the symbol rate, (`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN:DPCH:CCOD:SRAT`) the bits per frame, (`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN:DPCH:CCOD:BPFR`), the pilot length (`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN:DPCC:PLEN`) and the TFCI state (`BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN:DPCC:TFCI STAT`) are set to the associated values.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:CCOD:TYPE M12K2`
selects channel coding type RMC 12.2 kbps for Enhanced DPCH 13.
`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:CCOD:STAT ON`
activates channel coding.

Manual operation: See "Channel Coding State" on page 117

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:TYPE <Type>

The command selects the channel coding scheme in accordance with the 3GPP specification.

The 3GPP specification defines 4 reference measurement channel coding types, which differ in the input data bit rate to be processed (12.2, 64, 144 and 384 ksps). The additional AMR CODER coding scheme generates the coding of a voice channel. The BTFD coding types with different data rates are also defined in the 3GPP specification (TS 34.121). They are used for the receiver quality test Blind Transport Format Detection.

When a channel coding type conforms to the standard and channel coding is activated, (`:BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN<n>:DPCH:CCOD:STAT`) the slot format (`:BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN<n>:DPCH:CCOD:SFOR`) and thus the symbol rate (`:BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN<n>:DPCH:CCOD:SRAT`), the bits per frame, (`:BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN<n>:DPCH:CCOD:BPFR`), the pilot length (`:BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN<n>:DPCC:PLEN`) and the TFCI state (`:BB:W3GP:BST1:CHAN<n>:DPCC:TFCI:STAT`) are set to the associated values.

Parameters:

<Type> M12K2 | M64K | M144k | M384k | AMR | BTFD1 | BTFD2 | BTFD3

M12K2
Measurement channel with an input data bit rate of 12.2 ksps.

M64K
Measurement channel with an input data bit rate of 64 ksps.

M144k
Measurement channel with an input data bit rate of 144 ksps.

M384k
Measurement channel with an input data bit rate of 384 ksps.

AMR
Channel coding for the AMR Coder (coding a voice channel).

USER
This parameter cannot be set. USER is returned whenever a user-defined channel coding is active, that is to say, after a channel coding parameter has been changed or a user coding file has been loaded. The file is loaded by the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:USER:LOAD`.

BTFD1
Blind Transport Format Detection Rate 1 (12.2 kbps).

BTFD2
Blind Transport Format Detection Rate 2 (7.95 kbps).

BTFD3
Blind Transport Format Detection Rate 3 (1.95 kbps).

*RST: M12K2

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:CCOD:TYPE M144`
selects channel coding scheme RMC 144 kbps.

Manual operation: See "Channel Coding Type" on page 118

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel[<ch0>]:DPCH:CCODing:USER:CATalog?

Queries existing files with stored user channel codings.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.3g_ccod_dl` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`.

Return values:
<Catalog> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/CcodDpchUser'`
selects the directory for the user channel coding files.
`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN:DPCH:CCOD:USER:CAT?`
queries the existing files with user coding.
`Response: user_cc1`
there is one file with user coding.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "User Coding" on page 118

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:CCODing:USER:LOAD <Filename>

The command loads the specified files with stored user channel codings.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions *.3g_ccod_dl in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command MMEMory:CDIR. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> <user_coding>

Example: MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/CcodDpchUser'
selects the directory for the user channel coding files.
BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:CCOD:USER:LOAD 'user_cc1'
loads the specified file with user coding.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "User Coding" on page 118

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH: CCODing:USER:STORe <Filename>

The command saves the current settings for channel coding as user channel coding in the specified file.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions *.3g_ccod_dl in a directory of the user's choice. The directory in which the file is stored is defined with the command MMEMory:CDIR. To store the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/CcodDpchUser'
selects the directory for the user channel coding files.
BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:CCOD:USER:STOR 'user_cc1'
saves the current channel coding setting in file user_cc1 in directory /var/user/temp/CcodDpchUser.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "User Coding" on page 118

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH: INTerleaver2 <Interleaver2>

The command activates or deactivates channel coding interleaver state 2 for the selected channel.

Interleaver state 2 is activated or deactivated for all the transport channels together. Interleaver state 1 can be activated and deactivated for each transport channel individually (command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:INTerleaver).

Note: The interleaver states do not cause the symbol rate to change.

Parameters:

<Interleaver2> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:INT OFF`
deactivates channel coding interleaver state 2 for all the TCHs of DPCH13.

Manual operation: See "Interleaver 2 State" on page 122

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH: TCHannel<di0>:CRCSize <CrcSize>

The command defines the CRC length for the selected transport channel. It is also possible to deactivate checksum determination.

Parameters:

<CrcSize> NONE | 8 | 12 | 16 | 24

*RST: 16

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:TCH0:CRCS NONE`
deactivates checksum determination for the DCCH of DPCH13.

Manual operation: See "Size of CRC" on page 121

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH: TCHannel<di0>:DATA <Data>

The command determines the data source for the data fields of enhanced channels with channel coding. If channel coding is not active, the DPCH data source is used (`:SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BST:CHANnel:DATA`).

Parameters:

<Data> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt | ZERO | ONE | PATTern |

PNxx
The pseudo-random sequence generator is used as the data source. Different random sequence lengths can be selected.

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:DATA:DSELect`.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined with the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:DATA:PATTern`.

*RST: PN9

Example:
`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:TCH1:DATA PATT`
Selects the Pattern data source for the data fields of DTCH1 of DPCH13. The bit pattern is defined with the following command.
`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:TCH1:DATA:PATT #H3F,8`
Defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 120

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for enhanced channels for the DLISt selection.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions *.dm_iqd in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command MMEMory:CDIR. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:
<DSelect> string

Example:
`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:TCH1:DATA DLIS`
selects the Data Lists data source for DTCH1 of DPCH13.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/IQData'`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:TCH1:DATA:DSEL 'bts_tch'`
selects the file `bts_tch` as the data source.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 120

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

The command determines the bit pattern for the PATTern selection. The maximum length is 64 bits.

Parameters:
<Pattern> numeric
*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer
Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example:
`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:TCH1:DATA:PATT #H3F, 8`
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 120

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TChannel<di0>:DTX <Dtx>

The command sets the number of DTX (Discontinuous Transmission) bits. These bits are entered in the data stream between rate matching and interleaver 1 and used for the BTFD reference measurement channels rate 2 and rate 3.

Parameters:

<Dtx> integer

Range: 0 to 1024
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:TCH1:DTX 257`
257 bits are entered in the data stream between rate matching and interleaver 1.

Manual operation: See "DTX Indication Bits" on page 122

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TChannel<di0>:EPRotection <EProtection>

Sets the error protection.

Parameters:

<EProtection> NONE | TURBo3 | CON2 | CON3

NONE
No error protection

TURBo3
Turbo Coder of rate 1/3 in accordance with the 3GPP specifications.

CON2 | CON3
Convolution Coder of rate 1/2 or 1/3 with generator polynomials defined by 3GPP.

*RST: CON3

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:TCH1:EPR NONE`
error protection for transport channel DTCH1 of DPCH13 is deactivated.

Manual operation: See "Error Protection" on page 122

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TChannel<di0>:INTerleaver <Interleaver>

The command activates or deactivates channel coding interleaver state 1 for the selected channel.

Interleaver state 1 can be activated and deactivated for each transport channel individually. The channel is selected via the suffix at TCHannel.

Interleaver state 2 can only be activated or deactivated for all the transport channels together ([:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:INTerleaver2).

Note: The interleaver states do not cause the symbol rate to change.

Parameters:

<Interleaver> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Manual operation: See "Interleaver 1 State" on page 122

The transport channel designations for remote control are TCHannel0 for DCCH, TCHannel1 to TCHannel6 for DTCH1 to DTCH6.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:RMATtribute <RmAttribute>

Sets data rate matching.

Parameters:

<RmAttribute> integer

Range: 1 to 1024

*RST: 256

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:TCH1:RMAT 1024`

sets the rate matching attribute for DTCH1 of DPCH13 to 1024.

Manual operation: See "Rate Matching Attribute" on page 121

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:STATe <State>

The command activates/deactivates the selected transport channel.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:TCH1:STAT ON`

activates DTCH1 of DPCH13.

Manual operation: See "Transport Channel State" on page 120

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:TCHannel<di0>:TBCount <TbCount>

Defines the number of blocks used for the selected transport channel.

Parameters:

<TbCount> integer

Range: 1 to 24

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:TCH:TBC 4`
sets 4 transport blocks for DTCH1 of DPCH13.

Manual operation: See "Transport Block" on page 121

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH: TCHannel<di0>:TBSize <TbSize>

Sets the size of the data blocks.

Parameters:

<TbSize> integer

Range: 0 to 4096

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:TCH:TBS 1024`
sets the length of the transport blocks for DTCH1 of DPCH13 to 1024.

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size" on page 121

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH: TCHannel<di0>:TTINterval <TtInterval>

Sets the number of frames into which a TCH is divided. This setting also defines the interleaver depth.

Parameters:

<TtInterval> 10MS | 20MS | 40MS

Example: `SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel13: DPCH:TCHannel1:TTINterval 20ms`
sets that DTCH1 of DPCH13 is divided into 2 frames.

Manual operation: See "Transport Time Interval" on page 121

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:PCCPch:CCODing: INTerleaver<di> <Interleaver>

The command activates or deactivates channel coding interleaver state 1 or 2 for the P-CCPCH.

Note: The interleaver states do not cause the symbol rate to change.

Parameters:

<Interleaver> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:PCCP:CCOD:INT1 OFF`
deactivates channel coding interleaver state 1 for the P-CCPCH.

Manual operation: See "Interleaver" on page 114

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation:ENHanced:PCCPch:CCODing:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates channel coding for the enhanced P-CCPCH. The coding scheme of the P-CCPCH (BCH) is defined in the standard.

Parameters:

<State>	ON | OFF *RST: OFF
Example:	`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:PCCP:CCOD:STAT ON` activates channel coding for the enhanced P-CCPCH.
Manual operation:	See "Channel Coding State" on page 114

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BStation:ENHanced:PCCPch:CCODing:TYPE?

The command queries the channel coding scheme in accordance with the 3GPP specification. The coding scheme of the P-CCPCH (BCH) is defined in the standard. The channel is generated automatically with the counting system frame number (SFN). The system information after the SFN field is completed from the selected data source.

Return values:

<Type>	BCHSfn *RST: BCHSfn

Example:	`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:PCCP:CCOD:TYPE?`
	queries the channel coding scheme of the P-CCPCH.
	`Response: 'BCHS'`
	the channel coding scheme with SFN is used.

Usage:	Query only
Manual operation:	See "Channel Coding Type" on page 114

6.8.3 Dynamic power control settings

Example: Configuring the Dynamic Power Control Settings

The following is a simple programming example with the purpose to show **all** commands for this task. In real application, some of the commands can be omitted.

```
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BStation:ENHanced:CHAN11:DPCH:DPControl:DIRection UP
// selects direction up, a high level of the control signals
// leads to an increase of the channel power
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BStation:ENHanced:CHAN11:DPCH:DPControl:STEP 1 dB
// selects a step width of 1 dB.
// A high level of the control signal leads to
// an increase of 1 dB of the channel power,
// a low level to a decrease of 1 dB.
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BStation:ENHanced:CHAN11:DPCH:DPControl:RANGe:DOWN 10 dB
```

```
// selects a dynamic range of 10 dB for ranging up the channel power
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHAN11:DPCH:DPControl:RANGe:UP 50 dB
// selects a dynamic range of 50 dB for ranging up the channel power
// The overall increase and decrease of channel power,
// i.e. the dynamic range is limited to 60 dB
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHAN11:DPCH:DPControl:MODE TPC
// selects the source of the power control signal
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHAN11:DPCH:DPControl:STATe ON
// activates Dynamic Power Control for DPCH 11
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHAN11:DPCH:DPControl:POWer?
// queries the deviation of the channel power of DPCH 11
```


[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:DIRection <Direction>

The command selects the Dynamic Power Control direction. The selected mode determines if the channel power is increased (`UP`) or decreased (`DOWN`) by a control signal with high level.

Parameters:

<Direction> UP | DOWN

*RST: UP

Example: see Example"Configuring the Dynamic Power Control Settings" on page 381

Manual operation: See "Direction" on page 127

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:MODE <Mode>

Selects the control signal source for Dynamic Power Control.

Parameters:

<Mode> TPC | MANual

*RST: EXTernal

Example: See Example"Configuring the Dynamic Power Control Settings" on page 381.

Manual operation: See "Mode" on page 127

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation<st>:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:RANGe:UP <Up>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:RANGe:DOWN <Down>

The command selects the dynamic range for ranging down the channel power.

Parameters:

<Down> float

Range: 0 to 60
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 10
Default unit: dB

Example: see Example"Configuring the Dynamic Power Control Settings" on page 381

Manual operation: See "Up Range / Down Range" on page 128

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:STATe <State>

The command activates/deactivates Dynamic Power Control.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: see Example"Configuring the Dynamic Power Control Settings" on page 381

Manual operation: See "Dynamic Power Control State" on page 127

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:STEP:MANual <Manual>

Sets the control signal for manual mode of Dynamic Power Control.

Setting parameters:

<Manual> MAN0 | MAN1

*RST: MAN0

Example:

```
BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN11:DPCH:DPC:MODE MAN
BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN11:DPCH:DPC:STEP 0.5 dB
BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN11:DPCH:DPC:STAT ON
BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN11:DPCH:DPC:STEP:MAN MAN0
```

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Mode" on page 127

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl:STEP[:EXTernal] <External>

This command sets step width by which – with Dynamic Power Control being switched on - the channel power of the selected enhanced channel is increased or decreased.

Parameters:

<External> float

Range: 0.5 to 6
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 1
Default unit: dB

Example: see Example"Configuring the Dynamic Power Control Settings" on page 381

Manual operation: See "Power Step" on page 128

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DPControl[:POWer]?

The command queries the deviation of the channel power (delta POW) from the set power start value of the corresponding enhanced channels.

Return values:

<Power> float

Range: -60 to 60
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: see Example"Configuring the Dynamic Power Control Settings" on page 381

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Power Control Graph" on page 128

6.8.4 Error insertion

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DERRor:BIT:LAYer <Layer>

The command selects the layer in the coding process in which bit errors are inserted.

Parameters:

<Layer> TRANsport | PHYSical

TRANsport
Transport Layer (Layer 2). This layer is only available when channel coding is active.

PHYSical
Physical layer (Layer 1).

*RST: PHYSical

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:DERR:BIT:LAY PHYS`
selects layer 1 for entering bit errors.

Manual operation: See "Insert Errors On" on page 124

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DERRor:BIT:RATE <Rate>

The command sets the bit error rate.

Parameters:

<Rate> float

Range: 1E-7 to 0.5
Increment: 1E-7
*RST: 0.001

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:DERR:BIT:RATE 1E-4`
sets a bit error rate of 0.0001.

Manual operation: See "Bit Error Rate" on page 124

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DERRor:BIT:STATe <State>

The command activates bit error generation or deactivates it.

Bit errors are inserted into the data fields of the enhanced channels. When channel coding is active, it is possible to select the layer in which to insert the errors (the physical or the transport layer, `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DERRor:BIT:LAYer`). When the data source is read out, individual bits are deliberately inverted at random points in the data bit stream at the specified error rate in order to simulate an invalid signal.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:DERR:BIT:STAT ON`

activates bit error generation.

Manual operation: See "Bit Error State (Enhanced DPCHs)" on page 123

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DERRor:BLOCk:RATE <Rate>

Sets the block error rate.

Parameters:

<Rate> float

Range: 1E-4 to 0.5
Increment: 1E-4
*RST: 0.1

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:DERR:BLOC:RATE 1E-2`

sets the block error rate to 0.01.

Manual operation: See "Block Error Rate" on page 124

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation:ENHanced:CHANnel<ch0>:DPCH:DERRor:BLOCk:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates block error generation. Block error generation is only possible when channel coding is activated.

During block error generation, the CRC checksum is determined and then the last bit is inverted at the specified error probability in order to simulate a defective signal.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:CCOD:STAT ON`

activates channel coding.

`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:DERR:BLOC:RATE 5E-1`

sets the block error rate to 0.1.

`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN13:DPCH:DERR:BLOC:STAT ON`

activates block error generation.

Manual operation: See "Block Error State" on page 124

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation[:ENHanced]:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa: DERRor:BIT:LAYer <Layer>

The command selects the layer in the coding process in which bit errors are inserted.

Parameters:

<Layer> TRANsport | PHYSical

TRANsport
Transport Layer (Layer 2)

PHYSical
Physical layer (Layer 1)

*RST: PHYSical

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN12:HSDP:DERR:BIT:LAY PHYS`
selects layer 1 for entering bit errors.

Manual operation: See "Insert Errors On (HSDPA H-Set)" on page 108

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation[:ENHanced]:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa: DERRor:BIT:RATE <Rate>

Sets the bit error rate.

Parameters:

<Rate> float

*RST: 1E-3

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN12:HSDP:DERR:BIT:RATE 1E-4`
sets a bit error rate of 0.0001.

Manual operation: See "Bit Error Rate (HSDPA H-Set)" on page 108

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation[:ENHanced]:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa: DERRor:BIT:STATe <State>

The command activates bit error generation or deactivates it.

Bit errors are inserted into the data stream of the coupled HS-PDSCHs. It is possible to select the layer in which the errors are inserted (physical or transport layer). When the data source is read out, individual bits are deliberately inverted at random points in the data bit stream at the specified error rate in order to simulate an invalid signal.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN12:HSDP:DERR:BIT:STAT ON`
activates bit error generation.

Manual operation: See "Bit Error State (HSDPA H-Set)" on page 108

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation[:ENHanced]:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:DERRor:BLOCk:RATE <Rate>

The command sets the block error rate.

Parameters:

<Rate> float

Range: 1E-4 to 5E-1
*RST: 5E-1

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN12:HSDP:DERR:BLOC:RATE 1E-2`
sets the block error rate to 0.01.

Manual operation: See "Block Error Rate (HSDPA H-Set)" on page 108

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:BSTation[:ENHanced]:CHANnel<ch0>:HSDPa:DERRor:BLOCk:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates block error generation. During block error generation, the CRC checksum is determined and then the last bit is inverted at the specified error probability in order to simulate a defective signal.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN12:HSDP:DERR:BLOC:RATE 5E-1`
sets the block error rate to 0.1.
`BB:W3GP:BST:ENH:CHAN12:HSDP:DERR:BLOC:STAT ON`
activates block error generation.

Manual operation: See "Block Error State (HSDPA H-Set)" on page 108

6.9 User equipment settings

The `SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation` system contains commands for setting the user equipment. The commands of this system only take effect when the 3GPP FDD standard is activated, the UP transmission direction is selected and the particular user equipment is enabled:

`SOURce:BB:W3GPp:STATe ON`

`SOURce:BB:W3GPp:LINK UP`

`SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation2:STATe ON`

MSTation<st>

The numeric suffix to `MSTation` determines the user equipment. The value range is 1 .. 4. If the suffix is omitted, MS1 is selected.

6.9.1 General settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ADDitional:COUNt <Count>

The command sets the amount of additional user equipment.

Up to 128 additional user equipment can be simulated - corresponding to a receive signal for a base station with high capacity utilization. The fourth user equipment (UE4) serves as a template for all other stations. The only parameters of the additional user equipment to be modified are the scrambling code and the power.

Parameters:

<Count> integer

Range: 1 to 128
*RST: 4

Example:

`BB:W3GP:MST:ADD:COUN 20`
Sets 20 additional user equipment.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ADD:POW:OFFS -3.0`
Sets the power offset to -3 dB.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ADD:SCOD:STEP 1`
Sets the step width for increasing the scrambling code to 1.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ADD:STAT ON`
Connects the 20 user equipment to the 3GPP FDD signal.

Manual operation: See "Number of Additional UE" on page 69

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ADDitional:POWer:OFFSet <Offset>

Sets the power offset of the active channels of the additional user equipment relative to the power of the active channels of the reference station UE4.

The offset applies to all the additional user equipment. The resultant overall power must fall within the range 0 ... - 80 dB. If the value is above or below this range, it is limited automatically.

Parameters:

<Offset> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ADD:POW:OFFS -3.0`
sets the offset to -3 dB.

Manual operation: See "Power Offset" on page 69

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ADDitional:SCODe:STEP <Step>

Sets the step width for increasing the scrambling code of the additional user equipment. The start value is the scrambling code of UE4.

Parameters:

<Step> integer

Range: 0 to #HFFFFFF

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ADD:SCOD:STEP #H55`
sets the step width for increasing the scrambling code to #H55.

Manual operation: See "Scrambling Code Step" on page 69

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ADDitional:STATe <State>

Activates additional user equipment.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ADDitional:STATe ON`
connects the additional user equipment to the 3GPP FDD signal.

Manual operation: See "State" on page 68

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ADDitional:TDELay:STEP <Step>

Sets the step width for the time delay of the additional user equipment to one another. The start value is the time delay of UE4.

Parameters:

<Step> integer

Range: 0 to 38400 (1 frame)
*RST: 0
Default unit: chip

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ADD:TDEL:STEP 256`
shifts each of the user equipment 256 chips apart, starting from the time delay of UE4.

Manual operation: See "Time Delay Step" on page 69

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:PRESet

The command produces a standardized default for all the user equipment. The settings correspond to the `*RST` values specified for the commands.

All user equipment settings are preset.

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:PRES`
resets all the user equipment settings to default values.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Reset User Equipment" on page 58

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:MODE <Mode>

The command selects the operating mode for the user equipment.

Parameters:

<Mode> PRACh | PCPCh | DPCDch | PPRach | PPCPch

PRACh
The user equipment only generates a signal with a physical random access channel (PRACH). This channel is used to set up the user equipment connection with the base station. The channel-specific parameters of the PRACH can be set with the commands `:SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<n>:PRACh:....`

PPRAch
The user equipment only generates a signal with the preamble component of a physical random access channel (PRACH). The parameters of the PRACH preamble can be set with the commands `:SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<n>:PRACh:....`

PCPCh
The user equipment only generates a signal with a physical common packet channel (PCPCH). This channel is used to transmit packet-oriented services (e.g. SMS). The channel-specific parameters of the PCPCH can be set with the commands `:SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<n>:PCPCh:....`

PPCPch
The user equipment only generates a signal with the preamble component of a physical common packet channel (PCPCH). The parameters of the PCPCH preamble can be set with the commands `:SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<n>:PCPCh:...`.

DPCDch
The user equipment generates a signal with a dedicated physical control channel (DPCCH), up to 6 dedicated physical data channels (DPDCH), up to one HS-DPCCH channel, up to one E-DPCCH channel and up to four E-DPDCH channels. This signal is used for voice and data transmission.

*RST: DPCDch

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:MODE DPCD`
switches the user equipment to standard mode - transmission of voice and data.

Manual operation: See "Mode" on page 152

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:SCODe <SCode>

The command sets the scrambling code. Long or short scrambling codes can be generated (command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:SCODe:MODE`).

Parameters:
<SCode> integer

Range: #H0 to #HFFFFFF
*RST: #H0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:SCOD #H12`
sets scrambling code #12.

Manual operation: See "Scrambling Code (hex)" on page 153

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:SCODe:MODE <Mode>

The command sets the type for the scrambling code. The scrambling code generator can also be deactivated for test purposes.

SHORt is only standardized for the selection `:BB:W3GP:MST:MODE DPCDh` and `:BB:W3GP:MST:MODE PCPCh`. But it can also be generated for the PCPCH for test purposes.

Parameters:
<Mode> LONG | SHORt | OFF

*RST: LONG

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:SCOD:MODE OFF`
deactivates the scrambling code generator.

Manual operation: See "Scrambling Mode" on page 153

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:STATe <State>

The command activates and deactivates the specified user equipment.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: ON

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:STAT OFF`
deactivates user equipment 2.

Manual operation: See "Select Basestation/User Equipment" on page 60
See "State" on page 152

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:TDELay <TDelay>

Adds a time shift for the selected user equipment compared to user equipment 1.

Parameters:

<TDelay> integer

Range: 0 to 38400
*RST: 0
Default unit: chip

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:TDEL 256`
shifts user equipment 2 by 256 chips compared to user equipment 1.

Manual operation: See "Time Delay" on page 154

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:LREFerence <Reference>

Determines the power reference for the calculation of the output signal power in uplink direction.

Parameters:

<Reference> RMS | DPCC | PMP | LPP | EDCH | HACK | PCQI

RMS
RMS Power

DPCC
First DPCCH

PMP
PRACH Message Part

LPP
Last PRACH Preamble

EDCH
Requires R&S SMM-K83.
First E-DCH

HACK
Requires R&S SMM-K83.
First HARQ-ACK

PCQI
Requires R&S SMM-K83.
First PCI/CQI

*RST: RMS

Example: `SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:LREFerence RMS`

Manual operation: See "Power Reference" on page 61

6.9.2 Compressed mode settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CMODe:METHod <Method>

The command selects compressed mode method.

Parameters:

<Method> HLSCheduling | SF2

SF2
The data is compressed by halving the spreading factor.

HLSCheduling
The data is compressed by stopping the transmission of the data stream during the transmission gap.

*RST: SF2

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:CMOD:METH HLSC`
selects compressed mode method High Layer Scheduling.

Manual operation: See "Compressed Mode Method - UE" on page 85

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGD <Tgd>

Sets the transmission gap distances.

Parameters:

<Tgd> integer

Range: 3 to 100
*RST: 15

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:CMOD:PATT2:TGD 7`
sets transmission gap distance of pattern 2 to 7 slots.

Manual operation: See "Distance" on page 87

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGL<di> <Tgl>

Sets the transmission gap lengths.

Parameters:

<Tgl> integer

Range: 3 to 14
*RST: 3

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:CMOD:PATT2:TGL1 4`
sets transmission gap length of gap 1 of pattern 2 to 4 slots.

Manual operation: See "Gap Len:" on page 87

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGPL <Tgpl>

The command sets the transmission gap pattern lengths. Setting 0 is available only for pattern 2.

The transmission gap pattern lengths of the base station with the same suffix as the selected user equipment is set to the same value.

Parameters:

<Tgpl> integer

Range: 0 to 100
*RST: 2

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:CMOD:PATT2:TGPL 7`
sets transmission gap pattern length of pattern 2 to 7 frames.

Manual operation: See "Pattern Len:" on page 88

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CMODe:PATTern<ch>:TGSN <Tgsn>

Sets the transmission gap slot number of pattern 1.

Parameters:

<Tgsn> integer

Range: 0 to 14
*RST: 7

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:CMOD:PATT:TGSN 4`
sets slot number of pattern 1 to slot 4.

Manual operation: See "At Slot:" on page 87

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CMODe:STATe <State>

The command activates/deactivates the compressed mode.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:CMOD:STAT ON`

activates compressed mode for user equipment 2.

Manual operation: See "Compressed Mode State" on page 84

6.9.3 DPCCH settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MStation<st>:DPCCh:CCODe?

Queries the channelization code and the modulation branch of the specified channel. The value is fixed.

Return values:

<CCode> integer

Range: 0 to max

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:CCOD?`

queries the channelization code for DPCCH of user equipment 1.

`Response: Q,64`

Usage: Query only

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MStation<st>:DPCCh:FBI:MODE <Mode>

The command sets the number of bits for the FBI field. With OFF, the FBI field is not used.

Note: The former 2-bits long FBI Mode "D2B" according to 3GPP Release 4 specification TS 25.211 is not supported any more.

The command sets the slot format ([:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:SFORmat) in conjunction with the set TFCI status ([:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TFCI:STATe) and the TPC Mode ([:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:MODE) to the associated values.

Parameters:

<Mode> OFF | D1B

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:FBI:MODE OFF`
an FBI field is not used.

Manual operation: See "FBI Mode" on page 167

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:FBI:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

The command determines the bit pattern when the `PATTern` data source is selected for the FBI field.

Parameters:

<Pattern> numeric

The first parameter determines the bit pattern (choice of hexadecimal, octal or binary notation), the second specifies the number of bits to use.

*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer

Range: 1 to 32
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:FBI:PATT #H3F,8`
defines the bit pattern of the data for the FBI field.

Manual operation: See "FBI Pattern (bin)" on page 167

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:POWer <Power>

The command defines the channel power for the DPCCH.

Parameters:

<Power> float

Range: -80 dB to 0 dB
Increment: 0.1 dB
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:POW -10 dB`
sets the channel power to -10 dB.

Manual operation: See "Power" on page 164

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:SFORmat <SFormat>

The command sets the slot format for the DPCCH. The slot format defines the structure of the DPCCH slots and the control fields.

Slot formats 0 to 4 are available for the DPCCH channel as defined in the 3GPP Release 7 specification TS 25.211.

Note:

The former slot formats 4 and 5 according to 3GPP Release 4 specification TS 25.211 are not supported any more.

The command sets the FBI mode (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:FBI:MODE`), the TFCI status (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TFCI:STATe`) and the TPC Mode (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:MODE`) to the associated values.

Parameters:

<SFormat> integer

Range: 0 to 4
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:DPCC:SFOR 3`
selects slot format 3 for the DPCCH of user equipment 2.

Manual operation: See "Slot Format #" on page 165

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TFCI <Tfci>

Sets the value of the TFCI (Transport Format Combination Indicator) field. This value selects a combination of 30 bits, which are divided into two groups of 15 successive slots.

Parameters:

<Tfci> integer

Range: 0 to 1023
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:TFCI 21`
sets the TFCI value to 21.

Manual operation: See "TFCI" on page 167

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TFCI:STATe <State>

The command activates the TFCI (Transport Format Combination Indicator) field for the DPCCH.

The command sets the slot format (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:SFORmat`) in conjunction with the set FBI mode (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:FBI:MODE`) and the TPC Mode (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:MODE`) to the associated values.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 1

Example: BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:TFCI:STAT ON
activates the TFCI field.

Manual operation: See "Use TFCI" on page 166

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TOFFset <TOffset>

Sets the timing offset.

Parameters:

<TOffset> integer

Range: 0 to 1024
Increment: 1024

Example: BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:TOFF?
queries the timing offset.

Manual operation: See "DL-UL Timing Offset" on page 165

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA <Data>

The command determines the data source for the TPC field of the DPCCH.

Parameters:

<Data> DLISt | ZERO | ONE | PATTern |

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined by the command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern. The maximum length is 64 bits.

*RST: ZERO

Example: BB:W3GP:MST2:DPCC:TPC:DATA PATT
selects as the data source for the TPC field of user equipment 2 the bit pattern defined with the following command.
BB:W3GP:MST2:DPCC:TPC:DATA:PATT #H48D0,16
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "TPC Data Source" on page 167

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list when the DLISt data source is selected for the TPC field of the DPCCH.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:

<DSelect> string

Example:
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:TPC:DATA DLIS`
selects the Data Lists data source.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/IQData'`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:TPC:DATA:DSEL 'dpcch_tpc_1'`
selects the data list `dpcch_tpc1`.

Manual operation: See "TPC Data Source" on page 167

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

The command determines the bit pattern for the PATTern data source selection. The maximum length of the bit pattern is 64 bits.

Parameters:

<Pattern> numeric
*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer
Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example:
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:TPC:DATA:PATT #B11110000,8`
defines the bit pattern of the data for the TPC field.

Manual operation: See "TPC Data Source" on page 167

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:MISuse <MisUse>

The command activates "mis-" use of the TPC field (Transmit Power Control) for controlling the channel power of the user equipment.

The bit pattern (see commands `:SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:DPCCh:TPC:DATA...`) of the TPC field of the DPCCH is used to control the channel power. A "1" leads to an increase of channel powers, a "0" to a reduction of channel powers. Channel power is limited to the range 0 dB to -60 dB. The step width for the change is defined by the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:PSTep`.

Note: "Mis-"using the TPC field is available for UE2, UE3,UE4 only.

Parameters:

<MisUse> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:DPCC:TPC:MIS ON`

activates regulation of the channel power via the bit pattern of the TPC field.

`BB:W3GP:MST2:DPCC:TPC:PST 1 dB`

sets the step width for the change of channel power to 1 dB.

Manual operation: See "Misuse TPC for Output Power Control" on page 168

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:MODE <Mode>

Selects the TPC (Transmit Power Control) mode.

The command sets the slot format (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:SFORmat`) in conjunction with the set TFCI status (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TFCI:STATe`) and the FBI Mode (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:FBI:MODE`) to the associated values.

Parameters:

<Mode> D2B | D4B

D2B
A TPC field with a length of 2 bits is used.

D4B
A TPC field with a length of 4 bits is used.
A 4 bits long TPC field can be selected, only for Slot Format 4 and disabled FBI and TFCI fields.

*RST: D2B

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:TPC:MODE D2B`

an TPC field with a length of 2 bits is used.

Manual operation: See "TPC Mode" on page 167

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:PSTep <PStep>

The command sets the level of the power step in dB for controlling the transmit power via the data of the TPC field.

Parameters:

<PStep> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:DPCC:TPC:MIS ON`
activates regulation of the channel power via the bit pattern of the TPC field.
`BB:W3GP:MST:DPCC:TPC:PST 1 dB`
sets the step width for the change of channel power to 1 dB.

Manual operation: See "TPC Power Step" on page 169

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:TPC:READ <Read>

The command sets the read out mode for the bit pattern of the TPC field of the DPCCH.

The bit pattern is selected with the command
`SOUR:BB:W3GPp:MST:DPCC:TPC:DATA:PATT`.

Parameters:

<Read> CONTinuous | S0A | S1A | S01A | S10A

CONTinuous
The bit pattern is used cyclically.

S0A
The bit pattern is used once, then the TPC sequence continues with 0 bits.

S1A
The bit pattern is used once, then the TPC sequence continues with 1 bit.

S01A
The bit pattern is used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 bits and 1 bit alternately (in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 00001111).

S10A
The bit pattern is used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 bit and 0 bits alternately (in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 11110000).

*RST: CONTinuous

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:DPCC:TPC:READ CONT`
The selected bit pattern is repeated continuously for the TPC sequence.

Manual operation: See "TPC Read Out Mode" on page 168

6.9.4 HS-DPCCH settings

6.9.4.1 Common settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:STATe <State>

This command activates or deactivates the HS-DPCCH.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:STAT ON`
activates HS-DPCCH.

Manual operation: See "State (HS-DPCCH)" on page 177

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:POWer <Power>

Sets the channel power in dB.

The power is set relative to the powers of the other channels. If "Adjust Total Power to 0 dB" is executed (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:POWer:ADJust`), the power is normalized to total power for all channels of 0 dB. The power ratio of the individual channels remains unchanged.

Parameters:

<Power> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:POW -30`
Sets the channel power to -30 dB.

Manual operation: See "Power (HS-DPCCH)" on page 178

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:COMPatibility <Compatibility>

The concept of the graphical user interface for the configuration of HS-DPCCH has been adapted to support simultaneous DC-HSDPA and MIMO operation, as required in 3GPP Release 9 onwards.

This command enables the configuration of the HS-DPCCH settings provided for backwards compatibility (REL7).

Parameters:

<Compatibility> REL7 | REL8

*RST: REL8

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:COMP REL8`

Sets the compatibility mode to Release 8 and Later.

Manual operation: See "Compatibility Mode (HS-DPCCH)" on page 178

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:CCODe?

Queries the channelization code and the modulation branch of the HS-DPCCH.

Return values:

<CCode> integer

Range: 1 to 64

*RST: 64

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:CCOD?`

queries the channelization code.

`Response: Q,32`

the channelization code is 32 and the modulation branch is Q.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Channelization Code" on page 164

See "Channelization Code (HS-DPCCH)" on page 179

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:SDELay <SDelay>

Sets the delay between the uplink HS-DPCCH and the frame of uplink DPCH.

Parameters:

<SDelay> integer

a multiple m of 256 chips according to TS 25.211 7.7

Range: 0 to 250

*RST: 101

Default unit: * 256 Chips

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:SDEL 101`

sets a start delay of 101 x 256 chips.

Manual operation: See "Start Delay" on page 178

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:TTIDistance <TtiDistance>

Selects the distance between two packets in HSDPA packet mode.

Parameters:

<TtiDistance> integer

Range: 1 to 16
*RST: 5

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:TTID 4`
selects an Inter TTI Distance of 4 subframes.

Manual operation: See "Inter TTI Distance (Interval)" on page 179

6.9.4.2 Up to Release 7 settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:POACk <Poack>

(Up to Release 7)

Sets the channel power part of the ACK in dB.

Parameters:

<Poack> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:POAC -2.5dB`
Sets the channel power part of the ACK to 2.5 dB.

Manual operation: See "Power Offset ACK" on page 190

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:PONAck <PoNack>

(Up to Release 7)

Sets the channel power part of the NACK in dB.

Parameters:

<PoNack> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:PONA -2.5dB`
Sets the channel power part of the NACK to 2.5 dB.

Manual operation: See "Power Offset NACK" on page 190

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:HAPattern <HaPattern>

(Up to Release 7)

The command enters the pattern for the HARQ-ACK field (Hybrid-ARQ Acknowledgement). One bit is used per HS-DPCCH packet.

Parameters:

<HaPattern> string

The pattern is entered as string, the maximum number of entries is 32. Three different characters are permitted.

1
The HARQ ACK is sent (ACK). Transmission was successful and correct.

0
The NACK is sent (NACK). Transmission was not correct. With an NACK, the UE requests retransmission of the incorrect data.

-
Nothing is sent. Transmission is interrupted (Discontinuous Transmission, DTX).

*RST: <empty>

Example:
```
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:COMP REL7
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:HAP "110--110-0"
```
enters the pattern for the HARQ-ACK field.

Manual operation: See "ACK/NACK Pattern" on page 191

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:CQI:PLENgth <PLength>

Sets the length of the CQI sequence.

The values of the CQI sequence are defined with command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:CQI<ch>[:VALues]`. The pattern is generated cyclically.

Parameters:

<PLength> integer

Range: 1 to 10
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:CQI:PLEN 2`
the CQI sequence length is 2 values.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:CQI1 -1`
the first CQI value is -1.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:CQI2 2`
the second CQI value is 2.

Manual operation: See "CQI Pattern Length" on page 191

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:CQI<ch>[:VALues] <Values>

Sets the values of the CQI sequence.

The length of the CQI sequence is defined with command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:CQI:PLENgth`. The pattern is generated cyclically.

Parameters:

<Values> integer

Value `-1` means that no CQI is sent (DTX - Discontinuous Transmission).

Range: -1 to 30
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:CQI:PLEN 2`
the CQI sequence length is 2 values.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:CQI1 1`
the first CQI value is -1.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:CQI2 2`
the second CQI value is 2.

Manual operation: See "CQI Values" on page 191

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO[:MODE] <Mode>

Enables/disables working in MIMO mode for the selected UE.

Parameters:

<Mode> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:MODE ON`
Enables MIMO mode for UE 1.

Manual operation: See "MIMO Mode (Up to Release 7)" on page 191

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:POAAck <PoaAck>

(up to Release 7)

Sets the power offset $P_{off\_ACK/ACK}$ of an ACK/ACK response to two scheduled transport blocks relative to the CQI Power P_{CQI} ([:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:POWer).

The power PACK/ACK used during the HARQ-ACK slots is calculated as:

$P_{ACK/ACK} = P_{CQI} + P_{off\_ACK/ACK}$

Parameters:

<PoaAck> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0

Example:
```
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:MODE ON
```
Enables MIMO mode for UE 1.
```
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:HACK AACK
```
Sets the HARQ-ACK to ACK/ACK.
```
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:POAA -2.5dB
```
Sets the power offset to -2.5 dB.

Manual operation: See "Power Offset ACK/ACK" on page 193

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:POANack <PoaNack>

(up to Release 7)

Sets the power offset $P_{off\_ACK/NACK}$ of an ACK/NACK response to two scheduled transport blocks relative to the CQI Power P_{CQI} ([:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:POWer).

The power $P_{ACK/NACK}$ used during the HARQ-ACK slots is calculated as:

$P_{ACK/NACK} = P_{CQI} + P_{off\_ACK/NACK}$

Parameters:

<PoaNack> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0

Example:
```
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:MODE ON
```
Enables MIMO mode for UE 1.
```
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:HACK ANAC
```
Sets the HARQ-ACK to ACK/NACK.
```
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:POAN -1.5dB
```
Sets the power offset to -1.5 dB.

Manual operation: See "Power Offset ACK/NACK" on page 193

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:PONAck <PoNack>

(up to Release 7)

Sets the power offset $P_{off\_NACK/ACK}$ of an NACK/ACK response to two scheduled transport blocks relative to the CQI Power P_{CQI} (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:POWer`).

The power $P_{NACK/ACK}$ used during the HARQ-ACK slots is calculated as:

$P_{NACK/ACK} = P_{CQI} + P_{off\_NACK/ACK}$

Parameters:

<PoNack> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0

Example:

`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:MODE ON`
Enables MIMO mode for UE 1.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:HACK NACK`
Sets the HARQ-ACK to NACK/ACK.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:PONA -1dB`
Sets the power offset to -1dB.

Manual operation: See "Power Offset NACK/ACK" on page 193

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:PONNack <PonNack>

(up to Release 7)

Sets the power offset $P_{off\_NACK/NACK}$ of an NACK/NACK response to two scheduled transport blocks relative to the CQI Power P_{CQI} (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:POWer`).

The power $P_{NACK/NACK}$ used during the HARQ-ACK slots is calculated as:

$P_{NACK/NACK} = P_{CQI} + P_{off\_NACK/NACK}$

Parameters:

<PonNack> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0

Example:

`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:MODE ON`
Enables MIMO mode for UE 1.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:HACK NNAC`
Sts the HARQ-ACK to NACK/NACK.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:PONN -3dB`
Sets the power offset to -3dB.

Manual operation: See "Power Offset NACK/NACK" on page 193

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:POCA <Poca>

(up to Release 7)

Sets the power offset $P_{off\_CQI\ Type\ A}$ of the PCI/CQI slots in case a CQI Type A report is sent relative to the CQI Power P_{CQI} (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:POWer`).

The power $P_{CQI\ Type\ A}$ used during the PCI/CQI slots is calculated as:

$P_{CQI\ Type\ A} = P_{CQI} + P_{off\_CQI\ Type\ A}$

Since the CQI Type B reports are used in a single stream transmission, the power $P_{CQI\ Type\ B} = P_{CQI}$.

Parameters:

<Poca> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0

Example:

`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:MODE ON`
Enables MIMO mode for UE 1.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:MODE:TT2:CQIT TADT`
Selects CQI Type A Dual TB report for TTI2.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:POCA -4dB`
Sets the power offset to -4dB.

Manual operation: See "Power Offset CQI Type A" on page 194

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:TTICount <TtiCount>

Selects the number of configurable TTI's.

Parameters:

<TtiCount> integer

Range: 1 to 32
*RST: 1

Example:

`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:MODE ON`
Enables MIMO mode for UE 1.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTIC 4`
Sets the number of configurable TTI's to 4.

Manual operation: See "Number of TTIs (Up to Release 7)" on page 194

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:TTI<ch0>:HACK <Hack>

Selects the information transmitted during the HARQ-ACK slot of the corresponding TTI.

Suffix:
<ch0> 0..Number of TTI -1

Parameters:
<Hack> DTX | SACK | SNACk | AACK | ANACk | NACK | NNACk
*RST: AACK (for TTI 1)

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:MODE ON`
Enables MIMO mode for UE 1.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:HACK SACK`
Sets the HARQ-ACK to single ACK.

Manual operation: See "HARQ-ACK (Up to Release 7)" on page 194

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:TTI<ch0>:PCI <Pci>

Selects the PCI value transmitted during the PCI/CQI slots of the corresponding TTI.

Suffix:
<ch0> 0..Number of TTI -1

Parameters:
<Pci> integer
Range: 0 to 3
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:MODE ON`
Enables MIMO mode for UE 1.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:HACK SACK`
Sets the HARQ-ACK to single ACK.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:PCI 2`
Sets the PCI.

Manual operation: See "PCI (Up to Release 7)" on page 194

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:TTI<ch0>:CQIType <CqiType>

Selects the type of the CQI report.

Suffix:
<ch0> 0..Number of TTI -1

Parameters:
<CqiType> TAST | TADT | TB
*RST: TADT

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:MODE ON`
Enables MIMO mode for UE 1.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:HACK SACK`
Ssets the HARQ-ACK to single ACK.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:CQIT TADT`
Selects CQI Type A dual TB report for TTI2.

Manual operation: See "CQI Type (Up to Release 7)" on page 195

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MIMO:TTI<ch0>:CQI<di> <Cqi>

Selects the CQI report transmitted during the PCI/CQI slots of the corresponding TTI.

For single stream transmission (`BB:W3GP:MST:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI:CQI1`), this command set the CQI values of the following cases:

- The CQI (the value for CQI Type B report)
- The CQI_S (the CQI value in case a CQI Type A report when one transport block is preferred)

For dual stream transmission (`BB:W3GP:MST:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI:CQI2`), this command sets:

- The CQI_1, the first of the two CQI values of CQI Type A report when two transport blocks are preferred
- The CQI_2, the second of the two CQI values of CQI Type A report when two transport blocks are preferred. The CQI then is calculated as follows:
  $CQI = 15*CQI_1+CQI_2+31$

Suffix:

<ch0> 0..Number of TTI -1
TTI

<di> 1|2
The suffix `CQI<1|2>` distinguishes between $CQI/CQI_S/CQI_1$ and CQI_2.

Parameters:

<Cqi> integer

Range: 0 to 30
*RST: 0

Example:

`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:MODE ON`
Enables MIMO mode for UE 1.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:HACK SACK`
Sets the HARQ-ACK to single ACK.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:CQIT TADT`
Selects CQI Type A dual TB report for TTI2.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:CQI1 1.5`
Sets CQI1
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:CQI2 2`
Sets CQI2

Example:

`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:CQIT TAST`
Selects CQI Type A single TB report for TTI2.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:CQI1 3`
Sets CQIS

Example:

```
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:CQIT TB
```
Selects CQI Type B
```
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MIMO:TTI2:CQI1 0
```
Sets CQI

Manual operation: See "CQI/CQI$_S$/CQI$_1$/CQI$_2$ (Up to Release 7)" on page 195

6.9.4.3 Release 8 and later (RT) settings

Example: HS-DPCCH Scheduling

The following is a simple example intended to explain the principle. Configured is an HS-DPCCH scheduling in MIMO Mode and with "Secondary Cell Enabled = 1".

```
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:COMP REL8
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:TTID 5
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:MMOD ON
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:SC:ENABled 1
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:SC:ACT 0
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:HACK:ROWS 2
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:HACK:REPeat 4
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW0:HACK:FROM 0
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW0:HACK:TO 1
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW0:HACK1 MS_AA_D
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW1:HACK:FROM 3
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW1:HACK:TO 3
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW1:HACK1 MS_NN_NN
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:PCQI:ROWS 2
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:PCQI:REPeat 3
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW0:PCQI:FROM 0
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW0:PCQI:TO 0
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW1:PCQI1:TYPE DTX
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW1:PCQI:FROM 1
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW1:PCQI:TO 1
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW1:PCQI1:TYPE TADT
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW1:PCQI1:CQI1 10
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW1:PCQI1:CQI2 20
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:ROW1:PCQI1:PCI 2
BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:STAT ON
```

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:SFORmat?

Queries the used slot format.

Return values:

<SlotFormat> integer

Range: 0 to 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Slot Format" on page 180

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:MMODe <MMode>

Enables/disables working in MIMO mode for the selected UE.

Parameters:

<MMode> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: see Example"HS-DPCCH Scheduling" on page 413

Manual operation: See "MIMO Mode" on page 182

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:SC:ENABled <SecCellEnabled>

Enables the selected number of secondary cells for the selected UE.

Parameters:

<SecCellEnabled> integer

Range: 0 to 7
*RST: 0

Example: see Example"HS-DPCCH Scheduling" on page 413

Manual operation: See "Secondary Cell Enabled" on page 182

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:SC:ACTive <SecCellActive>

(Release 8 and Later)

Sets the number of active secondary cells for the selected UE.

Parameters:

<SecCellActive> integer

Range: 0 to 7
*RST: 0

Example: see Example"HS-DPCCH Scheduling" on page 413

Manual operation: See "Secondary Cell Active" on page 183

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:HACK:ROWS <RowCount>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:PCQI:ROWS <RowCount>

Determines the number of the rows in the HARQ-ACK respectively in the PCI/CQI scheduling table.

Parameters:

<RowCount> integer

Range: 1 to 32
*RST: 1

Example: See Example"HS-DPCCH Scheduling" on page 413

Manual operation: See "Number of Rows" on page 186

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:HACK:FROM <HackFrom>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:HACK:TO <HackTo>

(Release 8 and later)

Defines the beginning / end of the HARQ-ACK transmissions inside the HARQ-ACK cycle. R&S SMMThe range is specified in multiples of intervals (Inter-TTI distance).

Suffix:

<ch0> 0..<RowCount>

Parameters:

<HackTo> integer

Range: 0 to dynamic
*RST: row index

Example: See Example"HS-DPCCH Scheduling" on page 413

Manual operation: See "HARQ-ACK From Interval/ HARQ-ACK To Interval" on page 183

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:HACK<di> <HarqAck>

(Release 8 and Later)

Sets the information transmitted during the HARQ-ACK slots of the TTIs during the corresponding specified HARQ-ACK From/To range.

For detailed description, see "HS-DPCCH 1/2, HARQ-ACK 1/2/3/4" on page 183. The Table 6-1 provides the necessary cross-reference information.

Table 6-1: Cross-reference between the used GUI terms and abbreviations in the SCPI command

Value name	Parameter value
"DTX"	`DTX	D_DTX`
"PRE, POST"	`PRE	POST`
"A, N"	`A	N`
"AA, AN, NA, NN"	`M_A	M_N	M_AA	M_AN	M_NA	M_NN`
"A/D, N/A, … " (different combinations possible)	`S_A_D	S_N_A	...` (different combinations possible)
"A/D/D, N/D/D, … " (different combinations possible)	`S2_N_N_N	S2_N_N_A	...` (different combinations possible)
"AN/NN, D/AA, … " (different combinations possible)	`MS_AA_AA	MS_D_AA ...` (different combinations possible)

Suffix:

<ch0> 0..<RowCount>

Parameters:

<HarqAck> DTX | PRE | POST | A | N | M_A | M_N | M_AA | M_AN | M_NA | M_NN | S_A_D | S_N_D | S_D_A | S_D_N | S_A_A | S_A_N | S_N_A | S_N_N | MS_A_D | MS_N_D | MS_AA_D | MS_AN_D | MS_NA_D | MS_NN_D | MS_D_A | MS_D_N | MS_D_AA | MS_D_AN | MS_D_NA | MS_D_NN | MS_A_A | MS_A_N | MS_N_A | MS_N_N | MS_A_AA | MS_A_AN | MS_A_NA | MS_A_NN | MS_N_AA | MS_N_AN | MS_N_NA | MS_N_NN | MS_AA_A | MS_AA_N | MS_AN_A | MS_AN_N | MS_NA_A | MS_NA_N | MS_NN_A | MS_NN_N | MS_AA_AA | MS_AA_AN | MS_AA_NA | MS_AA_NN | MS_AN_AA | MS_AN_AN | MS_AN_NA | MS_AN_NN | MS_NA_AA | MS_NA_AN | MS_NA_NA | MS_NA_NN | MS_NN_AA | MS_NN_AN | MS_NN_NA | MS_NN_NN | S2_A_D_D | S2_N_D_D | S2_D_A_D | S2_D_N_D | S2_D_D_A | S2_D_D_N | S2_A_A_D | S2_A_N_D | S2_N_A_D | S2_N_N_D | S2_A_D_A | S2_A_D_N | S2_N_D_A | S2_N_D_N | S2_D_A_A | S2_D_A_N | S2_D_N_A | S2_D_N_N | S2_A_A_A | S2_A_A_N | S2_A_N_A | S2_A_N_N | S2_N_A_A | S2_N_A_N | S2_N_N_A | S2_N_N_N | D_DTX

Example: See Example"HS-DPCCH Scheduling" on page 413

Manual operation: See "HS-DPCCH 1/2, HARQ-ACK 1/2/3/4" on page 183

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:POHAck <PoHack>

(Release 8 and Later)

Sets the power offset of a HARQ-ACK response relative to the `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:POWer`.

Suffix:

<ch0> 0..<RowCount>

Parameters:

<PoHack> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Power Offset HARQ-ACK" on page 185

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:PCQI:FROM <PcqiFrom>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:PCQI:TO <PcqiTo>

(Release 8 and later)

Defines the beginning / end of the PCI/CQI transmissions inside the PCI/CQI cycle. The range is specified in multiples of intervals (Inter-TTI distance).

Suffix:

<ch0> 0..<RowCount>

Parameters:

<PcqiTo> integer

Range: 0 to dynamic
*RST: row index

Example: See Example"HS-DPCCH Scheduling" on page 413

Manual operation: See "PCI-CQI From Interval/ PCI-CQI To Interval" on page 186

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:PCQI<di>:TYPE <CqiType>

Selects the type of the PCI/CQI report.

Suffix:
<ch0> 0..<RowCount>

Parameters:
<CqiType> DTX | CQI | TAST | TADT | TB | CCQI

TAST|TADT
Type A Single TB, Type A Double TB

TB
Type B

CCQI
Composite CQI

Example: see Example"HS-DPCCH Scheduling" on page 413

Manual operation: See "HS-DPCCH 1/2, PCI/CQI 1/2/3/4 Type" on page 186

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:PCQI<di>:CQI<us> <Cqi>

Parameters:
<Cqi> integer

Range: 0 to 30
*RST: 0

Example: see Example"HS-DPCCH Scheduling" on page 413

Manual operation: See "CQI/CQI_S/CQI_1/CQI_2" on page 188

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:PCQI<di>:PCI <PCI>

Suffix:
<ch0> 0..<RowCount>

Parameters:
<PCI> integer

Range: 0 to 3
*RST: 0

Example: see Example"HS-DPCCH Scheduling" on page 413

Manual operation: See "PCI" on page 188

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:ROW<ch0>:POPCqi <PoPcqi>

(Release 8 and Later)

Sets the power offset $P_{off\_PCI/CQI}$ of all PCI/CQI slots during the corresponding specified PCI/CQI From/To range relative to the `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:POWer`.

Suffix:
<ch0> 0..<RowCount>

Parameters:
<PoPcqi> float

Range: -10 to 10
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Power Offset PCI/CQI" on page 187

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:HACK:REPeat <HackRep>

Defines the cycle length after that the information in the HS-DPCCH scheduling table is read out again from the beginning.

Parameters:
<HackRep> integer

Range: 1 to dynamic

Example: see Example"HS-DPCCH Scheduling" on page 413

Manual operation: See "HARQ-ACK Repeat After" on page 183

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:PCQI:REPeat <PcqiRep>

(Release 8 and Later)

Defines the cycle length after that the information in the HS-DPCCH scheduling table is read out again from the beginning.

Parameters:
<PcqiRep> integer

Range: 1 to dynamic
*RST: 1

Example: see Example"HS-DPCCH Scheduling" on page 413

Manual operation: See "PCI/CQI Repeat After" on page 186

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:SLENgth?

(Release 8 and Later)

Queries the suggested and current ARB sequence length.

The current ARB sequence length is adjusted with the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:SLENgth:ADJust` on page 420.

Return values:
<SLength> float

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:SLEN?`
Queries the ARB sequence length

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Suggested / Current ARB Seq. Length (HS-DPCCH)" on page 188

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPCCh:HS:SLENgth:ADJust

(Release 8 and Later)

Sets the current ARB sequence length to the suggested value.

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPCC:HS:SLEN:ADJ`
Adjusts the ARB sequence length

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Adjust ARB Sequence Length (HS-DPCCH)" on page 189

6.9.5 DPDCH settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:CCODe?

The command queries the channelization code of the specified channel. The value is fixed and depends on the overall symbol rate of the user equipment.

Return values:
<CCode> float

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:CHAN:DPDC:CCOD?`
queries the channelization code for DPDCH 1 of user equipment 1.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Channelization Code" on page 172

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:DATA <Data>

The command determines the data source for the selected DPDCH.

For the enhanced channels of user equipment 1 (UE1), this entry is valid when channel coding is deactivated. When channel coding is active, data sources are selected for the transport channels with the commands :BB:W3GPp:MST:CHANnel:DPDCh:DCCH:DATA and :BB:W3GPp:MST:ENHanced:TCHannel:DATA.

Parameters:

<Data> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt | ZERO | ONE | PATTern

PNxx
The pseudo-random sequence generator is used as the data source. Different random sequence lengths can be selected.

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:DATA:DSELect.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined by the command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:DATA:PATTern.

*RST: PN9

Example: BB:W3GP:MST1:CHAN:DPDC:DATA PN11
Selects internal PRBS data with period length 2^{11}-1 as the data source.

Manual operation: See "DPDCH Data Source" on page 173

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for the DLISt data source selection.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions *.dm_iqd in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command MMEMory:CDIR. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:

<DSelect> <data list name>

Example: BB:W3GP:MST1:CHAN1:DPDC:DATA DLIS
selects the Data Lists data source.
MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/IQData'
selects the directory for the data lists.
BB:W3GP:MST1:CHAN1:DPDC:DATA:DSEL 'dpdch_13'
selects the file dpdch_13 as the data source.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

The command enters the bit pattern for the PATTern data source selection. The first parameter determines the bit pattern (choice of hexadecimal, octal or binary notation), the second specifies the number of bits to use.

Parameters:

<Pattern> numeric

*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer

Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:CHAN1:DPDC:DATA PATT`
selects the Pattern data source.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:CHAN1:DPDC:DATA:PATT #H3F, 8`
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "DPDCH Data Source" on page 173

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:SRATe?

The command queries the symbol rate of the DPDCH. The symbol rate depends on the overall symbol rate set and cannot be modified.

Return values:

<SRate> D15K | D30K | D60K | D120k | D240k | D480k | D960k

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST4:CHAN2:DPDC:SRAT?`
queries the symbol rate of DPDCH 2 of user equipment 4.
`Response: 960`
the symbol rate is 960 ksps.
Note:
DPDCH 2 is only active once the overall symbol rate is 2 x 960 ksps or more. When overall symbol rates are less, the error message "???" is returned.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Symbol Rate / State" on page 172

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPDCh:FCIO <Fcio>

The command sets the channelization code to I/0. This mode can only be activated if the overall symbol rate is < 2 x 960 kbps.

Parameters:

<Fcio> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPDC:FCIO ON`
sets the channelization code to I/O.

Manual operation: See "Force Channelization Code To I/0" on page 171

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPDCh:ORATe <ORate>

The command sets the overall symbol rate. The overall symbol rate determines the number of DPDCHs as well as their symbol rate and channelization codes.

Parameters:

<ORate> D15K | D30K | D60K | D120k | D240k | D480k | D960k | D1920k | D2880k | D3840k | D4800k | D5760k

D15K ... D5760K
15 ksps ... 6 x 960 ksps

*RST: D60K

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPDC:ORAT D15K`
sets the overall symbol rate to 15 ksps. Only DPDCH1 is active, the symbol rate is 15 ksps and the channelization code is 64.

Manual operation: See "Overall Symbol Rate" on page 171

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPDCh:POWer <Power>

Sets the channel power of the DPDCHs. The power entered is relative to the powers of the other channels. If "Adjust Total Power to 0 dB" is executed (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:POWer:ADJust`), the power is normalized to a total power for all channels of 0 dB. The power ratios of the individual channels remains unchanged.

Note: The uplink channels are not blanked in this mode (duty cycle 100%).

Parameters:

<Power> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST4:DPDC:POW -60dB`
Sets the channel power for DPDCH 2 of user equipment 4 to -60 dB. The channel power relates to the power of the other channels.
`BB:W3GP:POW:ADJ`
The channel power relates to 0 dB.

Manual operation: See "Channel Power" on page 170

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPDCh:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates DPDCHs. This always activates or deactivates all the channels. The number of channels (1...6) is determined by the overall symbol rate.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:DPDC:STAT ON`
activates all the DPDCHs.

Manual operation: See "State (DPDCH)" on page 170

6.9.6 PCPCH settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:CPOWer <CPower>

Sets the power of the control component of the PCPCH.

Parameters:

<CPower> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:CPOW -10 dB`
Sets the power to -10 dB.

Manual operation: See "Control Power" on page 241

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:CPSFormat <CpSFormat>

The command defines the slot format of the control component of the PCPCH.

The slot format sets the associated FBI mode automatically:

- Slot format 0 = FBI OFF
- Slot format 1 = FBI 1 bit
- Slot format 2 = FBI 2 bits

Parameters:

<CpSFormat> integer

Range: 0 to 2
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:CPSF 2`
sets slot format 2.

Manual operation: See "Slot Format" on page 242

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:DATA <Data>

The command determines the data source for the PCPCH.

Parameters:

<Data> ZERO | ONE | PATTern | PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt

PNxx
The pseudo-random sequence generator is used as the data source. Different random sequence lengths can be selected.

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the command `SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MST:PCPCh:DATA:DSELect` `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:DATA:DSELect`.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined by the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:DATA:PATTern`.

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:DATA PN11`
selects internal PRBS data with period length 2^11-1 as the data source.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 243

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for the DLISt data source.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:

<DSelect> string

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:DATA DLIS`
selects data lists as the data source.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/IQData'`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:DATA:DSEL 'pcpch_data'`
selects the data list `pcpch_data`.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 243

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

The command determines the bit pattern for the data component when the PATTern data source is selected. The first parameter determines the bit pattern (choice of hexadecimal, octal or binary notation), the second specifies the number of bits to use.

Parameters:

<Pattern> numeric

*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer

Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:PCPC:DATA:PATT #H3F,8`
defines the bit pattern of the data for the DATA component.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 243

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:DPOWer <DPower>

Sets the power of the data component of the PCPCH.

Parameters:

<DPower> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:DPOW -10 dB`
Sets the power to -10 dB.

Manual operation: See "Data Power" on page 241

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:FBI:MODE <Mode>

The command sets the number of bits (1 or 2) for the FBI field. With OFF, the field is not used.

The FBI pattern automatically sets the associated slot format:

- FBI OFF = Slot format 0
- FBI 1 bit = Slot format 1
- FBI 2 bits = Slot format 2

Parameters:

<Mode> OFF | D1B | D2B
*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:PCPC:FBI:MODE OFF`
the FBI field is not used.

Manual operation: See "FBI Mode" on page 242

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:FBI:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

The command determines the bit pattern for the FBI field when the PATTern data source is selected. The maximum length of the pattern is 32 bits. The first parameter determines the bit pattern (choice of hexadecimal, octal or binary notation), the second specifies the number of bits to use.

Parameters:

<Pattern> numeric
*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer
Range: 1 to 32
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:FBI:PATT #H3F,8`
defines the bit pattern of the data for the FBI field.

Manual operation: See "FBI Pattern" on page 242

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:MLENgth <MLength>

The command sets the length of the message component as a number of frames.

Parameters:

<MLength> 1 | 2 Frames

Range: 1 to 2
*RST: 1 Frame

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST4:PCPC:MLEN 2`
the length of the message component is 2 frames.

Manual operation: See "Message Length" on page 242

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:PLENgth <PLength>

The command defines the length of the power control preamble of the PCPCH as a number of slots.

Parameters:

<PLength> S0 | S8

*RST: S8

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:PLEN S8`
sets a length of 8 slots for the power control preamble.

Manual operation: See "Power Control Preamble Length" on page 241

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:PPOWer <PPower>

Sets the power of the preamble component of the PCPCH. If the preamble is repeated and the power increased with each repetition, this setting specifies the power achieved during the last repetition.

Parameters:

<PPower> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:PPOW -10 dB`
Sets the power to -10 dB.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:PPOW:STEP 1 dB`
Sets an increase in power of 1 dB per preamble repetition.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:PREP 2`
Sets a sequence of 2 preambles. The power of the first preamble is - 9 dB, the power of the second, -1 dB.

Manual operation: See "Preamble Power" on page 240

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:PPOWer:STEP <Step>

The command defines the step width of the power increase, by which the preamble component of the PCPCH is increased from repetition to repetition. The power during the last repetition corresponds to the power defined by the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:PPOWer`.

Parameters:

<Step> float

Range: 0 dB to 10 dB
Increment: 0.1 dB
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:PPOW:STEP 2dB`
the power of the PCPCH preamble is increased by 2 dB with every repetition.

Manual operation: See "Preamble Power Step" on page 240

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:PREPetition <PRepetition>

The command defines the number of PCPCH preamble components.

Parameters:

<PRepetition> integer

Range: 1 to 10
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:PREP 3`
sets three preamble components.

Manual operation: See "Preamble Repetition" on page 240

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:RAFTer <Repeatafter>

Sets the number of access slots after that the PCPCH structure is repeated.

Parameters:

<Repeatafter> integer

Range: 1 to 1000
*RST: 18

Example: See `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:RARB` on page 429

Manual operation: See "Repeat Structure After (x Acc. Slots)" on page 239

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:RARB <State>

Enables/disables repeating the selected PCPCH structure during one ARB sequence.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

ON
Within one ARB sequence, the selected PCPCH structure is repeated once.

OFF
The selected PCPCH structure can be repeated several time, depending on the structure length (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MStation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:SPERiod?`) and the `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MStation<st>:PCPCh:RAFTer`.

*RST: 1

Example:

```
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:SLENgth 4
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:MSTation3:PCPCh:TIMing:
SPERiod?
Response: 14
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:MSTation1:PCPCh:RARB OFF
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:MSTation1:PCPCh:RAFTer 20
```

Manual operation: See "Repeat Structure After ARB Sequence Length" on page 239

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:SIGNature <Signature>

The command selects the signature of the PCPCH (see Table 3 in 3GPP TS 25.213 Version 3.4.0 Release 1999).

Parameters:

<Signature> integer

Range: 0 to 15
*RST: 0

Example:

```
BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:SIGN 5
```

selects signature 5.

Manual operation: See "Signature" on page 241

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:SRATe <SRate>

The command sets the symbol rate of the PCPCH.

User Equipment 1: When channel coding is active, the symbol rate is limited to the range between 15 and 120 ksps. Values above this limit are automatically set to 120 ksps.

Parameters:

<SRate> D15K | D30K | D60K | D120k | D240k | D480k | D960k

*RST: D30K

Example:

```
BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:SRAT D15K
```

sets the symbol rate of the PCPCH of user equipment 1 to 15 ksps.

Manual operation: See "Symbol Rate" on page 242

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TFCI <Tfci>

Sets the value of the TFCI (Transport Format Combination Indicator) field. This value selects a combination of 30 bits, which are divided into two groups of 15 successive slots.

Parameters:

<Tfci> integer

Range: 0 to 1023
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:TFCI 21`
sets the TFCI value to 21.

Manual operation: See "TFCI" on page 243

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TIMing:DPOWer:MPARt?

Queries the level correction value for the message part. In case of one UE active, the power of the message part can be calculated by adding the set RF level.

Return values:

<MPart> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST3:PCPC:TIM:DPOW:MPAR?`
queries the level correction value for the message part.
`Response: 1.2`
the correction value is 1.2 dB.
`POW?`
queries the RF level.
`Response: 2`
the RF output level is 2 dBm. The message part power is 3.2 dBm

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Delta Power (Message Part)" on page 237

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TIMing:DPOWer:PREamble?

Queries level correction value for the last AICH preamble before the message part. This value is identical to the correction value for the CD preamble. The level of the other preambles can be calculated by subtracting the set Preamble Power Step.

Return values:

<PReamble> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST3:PCPC:TIM:DPOW:PRE?`
queries the level correction value for the last AICH preamble before the message part.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Delta Power (Preamble)" on page 237

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TIMing:SOFFset <SOffset>

This command defines the start offset of the PCPCH in access slots. The starting time delay in timeslots is calculated according to: 2 x Start Offset.

Parameters:

<SOffset> integer

Range: 1 to 14
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST3:PCPC:TIM:SOFF 1`
the start offset of the PCPCH of UE 3 is 2 access slots.

Manual operation: See "Start Offset #" on page 237

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TIMing:SPERiod?

Queries the structure length.

Return values:

<SPeriod> float

Example: See `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:RARB` on page 429

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Structure Length" on page 238

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TIMing:TIME:PREMp <Premp>

This command defines the AICH Transmission Timing. This parameter defines the time difference between the preamble and the message part. Two modes are defined in the standard. In mode 0, the preamble to message part difference is 3 access slots, in mode 1 it is 4 access slots.

Parameters:

<Premp> integer

Range: 1 to 14
*RST: 3

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST3:PCPC:TIM:TIME:PREM 3`
the difference between the preamble and the message part is 3 access slots.

Manual operation: See "Transmission Timing (Message Part)" on page 238

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TIMing:TIME:PREPre <Prepre>

This command defines the time difference between two successive preambles in access slots.

Parameters:

<Prepre> integer

Range: 1 to 14
*RST: 3

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST3:PCPC:TIM:TIME:PREP 3`
the time difference between two successive preambles is 3 access slots.

Manual operation: See "Transmission Timing (Preamble)" on page 238

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TPC:DATA <Data>

The command determines the data source for the TPC field of the PCPCH.

Parameters:

<Data> ZERO | ONE | PATTern | DLISt

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect`.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined by the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern`. The maximum length is 64 bits.

*RST: PATTern

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:PCPC:TPC:DATA PATT`
selects as the data source for the TPC field of user equipment 2 the bit pattern defined with the following command.
`BB:W3GP:MST2:PCPC:TPC:DATA:PATT #H48D0,16`
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "TPC Data Source" on page 243

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TPC:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list when the DLISt data source is selected for the TPC field of the PCPCH.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:

<DSelect> string

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:TPC:DATA DLIS`
selects data lists as the data source.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/IQData'`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:TPC:DATA:DSEL 'dpcch_tpc_1'`
selects the data list `dpcch_tpc1`.

Manual operation: See "TPC Data Source" on page 243

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TPC:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

The command determines the bit pattern for the `PATTern` data source selection. The maximum length of the bit pattern is 64 bits.

Parameters:

<Pattern> numeric

*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer

Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PCPC:DATA:PATT #H3F,8`
defines the bit pattern of the data for the FBI field.

Manual operation: See "TPC Data Source" on page 243

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TPC:READ <Read>

The command sets the read out mode for the bit pattern of the TPC field of the PCPCH.

The bit pattern is selected with the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PCPCh:TPC:DATA`.

Parameters:

<Read> CONTinuous | S0A | S1A | S01A | S10A

CONTinuous
The bit pattern is used cyclically.

S0A
The bit pattern is used once, then the TPC sequence continues with 0 bits.

S1A
The bit pattern is used once, then the TPC sequence continues with 1 bits.

S01A
The bit pattern is used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 0 and 1 bits alternately (in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 00001111).

S10A
The bit pattern is used once and then the TPC sequence is continued with 1 and 0 bits alternately (in multiples, depending on by the symbol rate, for example, 11110000).

*RST: CONTinuous

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST2:PCPC:TPC:READ CONT`
the selected bit pattern is repeated continuously for the TPC sequence.

Manual operation: See "Read Out Mode" on page 244

6.9.7 PRACH settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:ATTiming <AtTiming>

This command defines which AICH Transmission Timing, time difference between the preamble and the message part or the time difference between two successive preambles in access slots, is defined.

Parameters:

<AtTiming> ATT0 | ATT1

*RST: ATT0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST3:PRAC:ATT ATT1`
Selects the AICH Transmission Timing as the difference between the preamble and the message part.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:CPOWer <CPower>

The command defines the power of the control component of the PRACH.

Parameters:

<CPower> float

Range: -80 dB to 0 dB
Increment: 0.1 dB
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:CPOW -10 dB`
sets the power to -10 dB.

Manual operation: See "Control Power" on page 231

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:DATA <Data>

The command determines the data source for the PRACH.

Parameters:

<Data> ZERO | ONE | PATTern | PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt

PNxx
The pseudo-random sequence generator is used as the data source. Different random sequence lengths can be selected.

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:DATA:DSELect`.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined by the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:DATA:PATTern`.

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:DATA PN11`
selects internal PRBS data with period length 2^{11}-1 as the data source.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 232

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for the DLISt data source.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:

<DSelect> string

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:DATA DLIS`
selects data lists as the data source.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/IQData'`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:DATA:DSEL 'pcpch_data'`
selects the data list `pcpch_data`.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 232

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

The command determines the bit pattern for the data component when the PATTern data source is selected. The first parameter determines the bit pattern (choice of hexadecimal, octal or binary notation), the second specifies the number of bits to use.

Parameters:

<Pattern> numeric
*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer
Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:DATA:PATT #H3F,8`
defines the bit pattern of the data for the DATA component.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 232

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:DPOWer <DPower>

The command defines the power of the data component of the PRACH.

Parameters:

<DPower> float
Range: -80 dB to 0 dB
Increment: 0.1 dB
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:DPOW -10 dB`
sets the power to -10 dB.

Manual operation: See "Data Power" on page 231

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:MLENgth <MLength>

The command sets the length of the message component as a number of frames.

Parameters:

<MLength> 1 | 2 Frames

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST4:PRAC:MLEN 2`

the length of the message component is 2 frames.

Manual operation: See "Message Length" on page 231

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:PPOWer <PPower>

The command defines the power of the preamble component of the PRACH. If the preamble is repeated and the power increased with each repetition, this setting specifies the power achieved during the last repetition.

Parameters:

<PPower> float

Range: -80 dB to 0 dB
Increment: 0.1 dB
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:PPOW -10 dB`

sets the power to -10 dB.

`BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:PPOW:STEP 1 dB`

sets an increase in power of 1 dB per preamble repetition.

`BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:PREP 2`

sets a sequence of 2 preambles. The power of the first preamble is - 9 dB, the power of the second, -1 dB.

Manual operation: See "Preamble Power" on page 229

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:PPOWer:STEP <Step>

The command defines the step width of the power increase, by which the preamble component of the PRACH is increased from repetition to repetition. The power defined during the last repetition corresponds to the power defined by the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:PPOWer`.

Parameters:

<Step> float

Range: 0 dB to 10 dB
Increment: 0.1 dB
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:PPOW:STEP 2 dB`
the power of the PRACH preamble is increased by 2 dB with every repetition.

Manual operation: See "Preamble Power Step" on page 229

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:PREPetition <PRepetition>

The command defines the number of PRACH preamble components.

Parameters:

<PRepetition> integer

Range: 1 to 10
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:PREP 3`
sets three preamble components.

Manual operation: See "Preamble Repetition" on page 230

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:RAFTer <Repeatafter>

Sets the number of access slots after that the PRACH structure is repeated.

Parameters:

<Repeatafter> integer

Range: 1 to 1000
*RST: 11

Example: See `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:RARB` on page 439

Manual operation: See "Repeat Structure After (x Acc. Slots)" on page 229

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:RARB <State>

Enables/disables repeating the selected PRACH structure during one ARB sequence.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

ON
Within one ARB sequence, the selected PRACH structure is repeated once.

OFF
The selected PRACH structure can be repeated several time, depending on the structure length (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:SPERiod?`) and the `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:RAFTer`.

*RST: 1

Example:
```
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:SLENgth 4
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:MSTation3:PRACh:TIMing:
SPERiod?
Response: 14
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:MSTation1:PRACh:RARB OFF
SOURce1:BB:W3GPp:MSTation1:PRACh:RAFTer 20
```

Manual operation: See "Repeat Structure After ARB Sequence Length" on page 228

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:SFORmat <SFormat>

Defines the slot format of the PRACH.

A change of slot format leads to an automatic change of symbol rate `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:SRATe`

When channel coding is active, the slot format is predetermined. So in this case, the command has no effect.

Parameters:

<SFormat> 0 | 1 | 2 | 3

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:PRAC:SFOR 2`
sets slot format 2.

Manual operation: See "Slot Format" on page 231

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:SIGNature <Signature>

The command selects the signature of the PRACH (see Table 3 in 3GPP TS 25.213 Version 3.4.0 Release 1999).

Parameters:

<Signature> integer

Range: 0 to 15
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:SIGN 5`
selects signature 5.

Manual operation: See "Signature" on page 230

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:SRATe <SRate>

The command sets the symbol rate of the PRACH.

A change of symbol rate leads to an automatic change of slot format `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:SFORmat`.

Parameters:

<SRate> D15K | D30K | D60K | D120k

*RST: D30K

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:SRAT D15K`
sets the symbol rate of the PRACH of user equipment 1 to 15 ksps.

Manual operation: See "Symbol Rate" on page 231

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TFCI <Tfci>

Sets the value of the TFCI (Transport Format Combination Indicator) field. This value selects a combination of 30 bits, which are divided into two groups of 15 successive slots.

Parameters:

<Tfci> integer

Range: 0 to 1023
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:PRAC:TFCI 21`
sets the TFCI value to 21.

Manual operation: See "TFCI" on page 232

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:DPOWer:MPARt?

Queries the level correction value for the message part. In case of one UE active and "Level Reference" set to "RMS Power", the power of the message part can be calculated by adding the set RF level.

Return values:

<MPart> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST3:PRAC:TIM:DPOW:MPAR?`
queries the level correction value for the message part.
`Response: 1.2`
the correction value is 1.2 dB.
`POW?`
queries the RF level.
`Response: 2`
the RF output level is 2 dBm. The message part power is 3.2 dBm.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Delta Power (Message Part)" on page 226

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:DPOWer:MPARt:CONTrol?

Queries the level correction value for the message control part.

Return values:

<Control> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST3:PRAC:TIM:DPOW:MPAR:CONT?`
queries the level correction value for the message control part.
`Response: -3.24`
the correction value is -3.24 dB.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Delta Power (Message Part)" on page 226

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:DPOWer:MPARt:DATA?

Queries the level correction value for the message data part.

Return values:

<Data> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST3:PRAC:TIM:DPOW:MPAR:DATA?`
queries the level correction value for the message data part.
`Response: -3.24`
the correction value is -3.24 dB.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Delta Power (Message Part)" on page 226

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:DPOWer:PREamble?

Queries level correction value for the preamble before the message part.

Return values:

<Preamble> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST3:PRAC:TIM:DPOW:PRE?`
queries the level correction value for the last preamble before the message part.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Delta Power (Preamble)" on page 226

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:SOFFset <SOffset>

This command defines the start offset of the PRACH in access slots. The starting time delay in timeslots is calculated according to: 2 x Start Offset.

Parameters:

<SOffset> integer

Range: 1 to 50
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST3:PRAC:TIM:SOFF 1`
the start offset of the PRACH of UE 3 is 2 access slots.

Manual operation: See "Start Offset #" on page 227

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:SPERiod?

Queries the structure length.

Return values:

<SPeriod> float

Example: see `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:RARB` on page 439

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Structure Length" on page 227

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:TIME:PREMp <Premp>

This command defines the AICH Transmission Timing. This parameter defines the time difference between the preamble and the message part. Two modes are defined in the standard. In mode 0, the preamble to message part difference is 3 access slots, in mode 1 it is 4 access slots.

Parameters:

<Premp> integer

Range: 1 to 14
*RST: 3

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST3:PRAC:TIM.TIME:PREM 3`
the difference between the preamble and the message part is 3 access slots.

Manual operation: See "Time Pre->MP" on page 227

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:PRACh:TIMing:TIME:PREPre <Prepre>

This command defines the time difference between two successive preambles in access slots.

Parameters:

<Prepre> integer

Range: 1 to 14

*RST: 3

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST3:PRAC:TIM.TIME:PREP 3`

the time difference between two successive preambles is 3 access slots.

Manual operation: See "Time Pre->Pre" on page 227

6.9.8 HSUPA settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E:CCODe?

Queries the channelization code and the modulation branch (I or Q) of the E-DPDCH channel.

The channelization code is dependent on the overall symbol rate set and cannot be modified.

Return values:

<ChannelCode> integer

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST4:HSUP:CHAN1:DPDC:E:CCOD?`
queries the channelization code and the modulation branch (I or Q) of E-DPDCH 1 of user equipment 4.
`Response: Q,32`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Channelization Code" on page 209

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E:DATA <Data>

The command selects the data source for the E-DPDCH channel.

Parameters:

<Data> ZERO | ONE | PATTern | PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt

PNxx
The pseudo-random sequence generator is used as the data source. Different random sequence lengths can be selected.

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the command SOURce: `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E:DATA:DSELect`.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined by the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E:DATA:PATTern`.

*RST: PN9

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:CHAN1:DPDC:E:DATA PN11`
selects internal PRBS data with period length 2^{11}-1 as the data source.

Manual operation: See "E-DPDCH Data Source" on page 210

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for the DLISt data source.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:

<DSelect> string

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:CHAN1:DPDC:E:DATA DLIS`
selects data lists as the data source.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/IQData'`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:CHAN1:DPDC:E:DATA:DSEL 'dp1'`
selects the data list `dp1`.

Manual operation: See "DPDCH Data Source" on page 173
See "E-DPDCH Data Source" on page 210

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E: DATA:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

The command determines the bit pattern for the data component when the PATTern data source is selected. The first parameter determines the bit pattern (choice of hexadecimal, octal or binary notation), the second specifies the number of bits to use.

Parameters:

<Pattern> numeric

*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer

Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:CHAN1:DPDC:E:PATT #H3F,8`
defines the bit pattern of the data for the DATA component.

Manual operation: See "E-DPDCH Data Source" on page 210

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E: POWer <Power>

The command sets the power of the selected E-DPDCH channel.

Parameters:

<Power> float

Range: -80 dB to 0 dB
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:CHAN1:DPDC:E:POW -2.5dB`
sets the power of E-DPDCH channel 1 to 2.5 dB.

Manual operation: See "Channel Power / dB" on page 210

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:CHANnel<ch>:DPDCh:E: SRATe?

The command queries the symbol rate and the state of the E-DPDCH channel.

The symbol rate and the state of the channels are dependent on the overall symbol rate set and cannot be modified.

Return values:

<SRate> D15K | D30K | D60K | D120k | D240k | D480k | D960k | D1920k | D2X1920K | D2X960K2X1920K

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST4:HSUP:CHAN1:DPDC:E:SRAT?`
queries the symbol rate of E-DPDCH 1 of user equipment 4.
`Response: 960`
the symbol rate is 960 ksps.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Symbol Rate / State" on page 209

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:CHANnel <Channel>

The command sets the FRC according to TS 25.141 Annex A.10.

Parameters:

<Channel> USER | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8

*RST: 4

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:CHAN 4`
sets the FRC to channel 4.

Manual operation: See "Fixed Reference Channel (FRC)" on page 199

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:CRATe?

The command queries the relation between the information bits to binary channel bits.

Return values:

<CRate> float

Example: `SOUR1:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:CRAT?`
queries the coding rate.
`Response: 0.705`
the coding rate is 0.705.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Coding Rate (Ninf/Nbin)" on page 202

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DATA <Data>

Selects the data source for the E-DCH channels, i.e. this parameter affects the corresponding parameter of the E-DPDCH.

Parameters:

<Data> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt | ZERO | ONE | PATTern

PNxx
The pseudo-random sequence generator is used as the data source. Different random sequence lengths can be selected.

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DATA:DSELect`.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined by the command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DATA:PATTern. The maximum length is 64 bits.

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:DATA PATT`
Selects as the data source
`BB:W3GP:MST:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:DATA:PATT #H48D0,16`
Defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "Data Source (E-DCH)" on page 200

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DATA: DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list when the DLISt data source is selected for E-DCH channels.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:
<DSelect> string

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:DATA DLIS`
selects the Data Lists data source.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/IQData'`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:W3GP:MST:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:DATA:DSEL 'frc_1'`
selects the data list `frc_1`.

Manual operation: See "Data Source (E-DCH)" on page 200

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DATA: PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

The command determines the bit pattern for the PATTern data source selection. The maximum length of the bit pattern is 64 bits.

Parameters:
<Pattern> numeric
*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer
Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:DATA:PATT #B11110000,8`
defines the bit pattern of the data for the E-DCH channels.

Manual operation: See "Data Source (E-DCH)" on page 200

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DERRor:BIT:LAYer <Layer>

The command sets the layer in the coding process at which bit errors are inserted.

Parameters:

<Layer> TRANsport | PHYSical

*RST: PHYSical

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:DERR:BIT:LAY TRAN`
sets the bit error insertion to the transport layer.

Manual operation: See "Insert Errors On" on page 206

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DERRor:BIT:RATE <Rate>

Sets the bit error rate.

Parameters:

<Rate> float

Range: 1E-7 to 0.5
Increment: 1E-7
*RST: 0.001

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:DERR:BIT:RATE 1e-3`
sets the bit error rate to 1E-3.

Manual operation: See "Bit Error Rate" on page 206

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DERRor:BIT:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates bit error generation.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:DERR:BIT:STAT ON`
activates the bit error state.

Manual operation: See "Bit Error State" on page 206

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DERRor: BLOCk:RATE <Rate>

Sets the block error rate.

Parameters:

<Rate> float

Range: 1E-4 to 0.5
Increment: 1E-4
*RST: 0.1

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:DERR:BLOC:RATE 1E-3`
sets the block error rate.

Manual operation: See "Block Error Rate" on page 207

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DERRor: BLOCk:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates block error generation.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:DERR:BLOC:STAT ON`
activates the block error generation.

Manual operation: See "Block Error State" on page 207

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DTX:PATTern <Pattern>

The command sets the user-definable bit pattern for the DTX.

Parameters:

<Pattern> string

*RST: "1"

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:DTX:PATT "11-1-"`
sets the bit pattern for the DTX.

Manual operation: See "User Data (DTX Pattern)" on page 203

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:DTX:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates the DTX (Discontinuous Transmission) mode.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:DTX:STAT ON`
activates the DTX.

Manual operation: See "State (DTX)" on page 203

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:HARQ:SIMulation:MODE <Mode>

Selects the HARQ simulation mode.

Parameters:

<Mode> VHARq

VHARq
Simulates basestation feedback.

*RST: HFE

Example: `SOUR1:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:HARQ:SIM:MODE VHAR`
Sets simulation mode virtual HARQ.

Manual operation: See "Mode (HARQ)" on page 205

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:HARQ:SIMulation:RVZero <RvZero>

If activated, the same redundancy version is sent, that is, the redundancy version is not adjusted for the next retransmission in case of a received NACK.

Parameters:

<RvZero> ON | OFF

*RST: 1

Example: `SOUR1:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:HARQ:SIM:RVZ ON`
the same redundancy version is sent for the next retransmission.

Manual operation: See "Always Use Redundancy Version 0 (HARQ)" on page 205

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:HARQ:SIMulation[:STATe] <State>

Activates or deactivates the HARQ simulation mode.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `SOUR1:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:HARQ:SIM:STAT ON`
activates the HARQ simulation mode.

Manual operation: See "State (HARQ)" on page 205

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:HARQ[:SIMulation]:PATTern<ch> <Pattern>

Sets the HARQ Pattern. The maximum length of the pattern is 32 bits.

Parameters:

<Pattern> string

Example: `SOUR1:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:HARQ:SIM:HARQ:PATT 1010`
sets the HARQ simulation pattern.

Manual operation: See "HARQ1..8: ACK/NACK" on page 205

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:HPROcesses?

The command queries the number of HARQ (Hybrid-ARQ Acknowlegement) process.

Return values:

<HProcesses> integer

Range: 1 to 8

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:HPRO?`
queries the number of HARQ processes.
`Response: 5`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Number Of HARQ Processes" on page 201

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:MIBRate?

Queries the maximum information bit rate.

Return values:

<MiBRate> float

Increment: 0.1

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:HPRO?`
Queries the maximum information bit rate.
`Response: 1353.0`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Maximum Information Bitrate/kbps" on page 199

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:MODulation <Modulation>

Sets the modulation used for the selected FRC.

Two modulation schemes are defined: BPSK for FRC 1 - 7 and 4PAM (4 Pulse-Amplitude Modulation) for FRC 8.

Parameters:

<Modulation> BPSK | PAM4

*RST: BPSK

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:CHAN 8`
sets the FRC to channel 8.
`BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:MOD 4PAM`
sets the modulation.

Manual operation: See "Modulation" on page 200

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:ORATe <ORate>

Sets the overall symbol rate for the E-DCH channels, i.e. this parameter affects the corresponding parameter of the E-DPDCH.

Parameters:

<ORate> D15K | D30K | D60K | D120k | D240k | D480k | D960k | D1920k | D2X1920K | D2X960K2X1920K

*RST: D960k

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:ORAT D2X1920K`

Manual operation: See "Overall Symbol Rate" on page 200

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:PAYBits?

The command queries the payload of the information bit. This value determines the number of transport layer bits sent in each HARQ process.

Return values:

<PayBits> integer

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:PAYB?`
Queries the payload of the information bit.
`Response: 2706`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Information Bit Payload (Ninf)" on page 202

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates the FRC state for the E-DPCCH channels.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `SOUR:BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:STAT ON`
activates the FRC state for the E-DPCCH channels.

Manual operation: See "State (HSUPA FRC)" on page 198

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:TBS:INDex <Index>

Selects the Transport Block Size Index (E-TFCI) for the corresponding table, as described in in 3GPP TS 25.321, Annex B.

The value range of this parameter depends on the selected Transport Block Size Table (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:TBS:TABLe`).

Parameters:

<Index> integer

Range: 0 to max
*RST: 41

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:TBS:TABL TAB0TTI10`
sets the transport block size table
`BB:W3GP:MST:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:TBS:INX 127`
sets the transport block size index.

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size Index (E-TFCI)" on page 202

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:TBS:TABLe <Table>

Selects the Transport Block Size Table from 3GPP TS 25.321, Annex B according to that the transport block size is configured.

The transport block size is determined also by the Transport Block Size Index (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:TBS:INDex`).

The allowed values for this command depend on the selected E-DCH TTI (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:TTIEdch`) and modulation scheme (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:MODulation`).

E-DCH TTI	Modulation	Transport Block Size Table	SCPI Paramater	Transport Block Size Index (E-TFCI)
2ms	BPSK	Table 0	TAB0TTI2	0 .. 127
		Table 1	TAB1TTI2	0 .. 125
	4PAM	Table 2	TAB2TTI2	0 .. 127
		Table 3	TAB3TTI2	0 .. 124
10ms	-	Table 0	TAB0TTI10	0 .. 127
		Table 1	TAB1TTI10	0 .. 120

Parameters:

<Table> TAB0TTI2 | TAB1TTI2 | TAB2TTI2 | TAB3TTI2 | TAB0TTI10 | TAB1TTI10

*RST: TAB0TTI10

Example:

```
BB:W3GP:MST:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:ORAT D1920
```
sets the overall symbol rate
```
BB:W3GP:MST:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:MOD BPSK
```
sets the modulation
```
BB:W3GP:MST:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:TTIE 2
```
sets the E-DCH TTI
```
BB:W3GP:MST:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:TBS:TABL TAB0TTI2
```
sets the transport block size table
```
BB:W3GP:MST:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:TBS:IND 25
```
sets the transport block size index

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size Table" on page 201

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:TTIBits?

The command queries the number of physical bits sent in each HARQ process.

Return values:

<TtiBits> float

Example:

```
BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:TTIB?
```
queries the number of physical bits sent in each HARQ process.

Usage: Query only

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:TTIEdch <Ttiedch>

Sets the TTI size (Transmission Time Interval).

Parameters:

<Ttiedch> 2ms | 10ms

*RST: 2ms

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:TTIE 2ms`
sets the TTI.

Manual operation: See "E-DCH TTI" on page 201

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:UECategory?

Queries the UE category that is minimum required for the selected FRC.

Return values:

<UeCategory> integer

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:FRC:UEC?`
queries the UE category.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "UE Category" on page 199

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:CCODe?

Querries the channelization code.

Return values:

<CCode> integer

Range: 1 to max
*RST: 1

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Channelization Code" on page 196

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:HBIT <Hbit>

The command activates the happy bit.

Parameters:

<Hbit> ON | OFF

*RST: ON

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:HBIT ON`
sets the happy bit.

Manual operation: See "Happy Bit" on page 197

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:POWer <Power>

The command sets the power of the E-DPCCH channel.

Parameters:

<Power> float

Range: -80 dB to 0 dB
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0 dB

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:POW -2.5dB`
sets the power of the E-DPCCH channel.

Manual operation: See "Power" on page 196

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:RSNumber <RsNumber>

The command sets the retransmission sequence number.

Parameters:

<RsNumber> integer

Range: 0 to 3
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:RSN 0`
sets the retransmission sequence number.

Manual operation: See "Retransmission Sequence Number" on page 196

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:STATe <State>

The command activates deactivates the E-DPCCH.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:STAT ON`
activates the E-DPCCH.

Manual operation: See "State (E-DPCCH)" on page 196

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:TFCI <Tfci>

The command sets the value for the TFCI (Transport Format Combination Indicator) field.

Parameters:

<Tfci> integer

Range: 0 to 127
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPCC:E:TFCI 0`
sets the value for the TFCI.

Manual operation: See "E-TFCI Information" on page 197

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPDCh:E:FCIO <Fcio>

The command sets the channelization code to I/0.

Parameters:

<Fcio> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPDC:E:FCIO ON`
sets the channelization code to I/0.

Manual operation: See "Force Channelization Code To I/0" on page 208

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPDCh:E:MODulation <Modulation>

Sets the modulation of the E-DPDCH.

There are two possible modulation schemes specified for this channel, BPSK and 4PAM (4 Pulse-Amplitude Modulation). The latter one is available only for the following Overall Symbol Rates (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPDCh:E:ORATe`):

- 2x960 ksps
- 2x1920 ksps
- 2x960 + 2x1920 ksps
- 2x960 ksps, I or Q only
- 2x1920 ksps, I or Q only
- 2x960 + 2x1920 ksps, I or Q only

Parameters:

<Modulation> BPSK | PAM4

*RST: BPSK

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPDC:E:ORAT D2x960K2x1920K`
sets the overall symbol rate
`BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPDC:E:MOD 4PAM`
sets the modulation to 4PAM

Manual operation: See "Modulation" on page 208

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPDCh:E:ORATe <ORate>

Sets the overall symbol rate of all the E-DPDCH channels.

Parameters:

<ORate> D15K | D30K | D60K | D120k | D240k | D480k | D960k | D1920k | D2X1920K | D2X960K2X1920K | D2880k | D3840k | D4800k | D5760k

*RST: D60K

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPDC:E:ORAT D60K`

Manual operation: See "Overall Symbol Rate" on page 208

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPDCh:E:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates the E-DPDCHs. This always activates or deactivates all the channels.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example:
```
BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPDC:E:STAT ON
```
activates all the E-DPDCHs.

Manual operation: See "State (E-DPDCH)" on page 208

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPDCh:E:TTIEdch <Ttiedch>

The command sets the value for the TTI (Transmission Time Interval).

Parameters:

<Ttiedch> 2ms | 10ms

*RST: 2ms

Example:
```
BB:W3GP:MST1:HSUP:DPDC:E:TTIE 2ms
```
sets the value for the TTI to 2 ms.

Manual operation: See "E-DCH TTI" on page 213

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:EDCH:TTIEdch <Ttiedch>

Sets the value for the TTI size (Transmission Time Interval).

This command is a query only, if an UL-DTX is enabled (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:STATe` ON) or an FRC is activated (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:DPCCh:E:FRC:STATe` ON).

Parameters:

<Ttiedch> 2ms | 10ms

*RST: 2ms

Example:
```
BB:W3GP:MST[:HSUPa]:EDCH:TTIE 10ms
BB:W3GP:MST:UDTX:TTIE 2ms
BB:W3GP:MST:UDTX:STAT ON
BB:W3GP:MST[:HSUPa]:EDCH:TTIE?
Response: 2ms
```

Manual operation: See "E-DCH TTI" on page 213

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:EDCH:REPeat <Repeat>

Determine the number of TTIs after that the E-DCH scheduling is repeated.

Parameters:

<Repeat> integer

Range: 1 to dynamic
*RST: 1

Example: [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:EDCH:ROWCount on page 461

Manual operation: See "E-DCH Schedule Repeats After" on page 213

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:EDCH:ROW<ch0>:FROM <TtiFrom>

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:EDCH:ROW<ch0>:TO <TtiTo>

Determines the start/end TTI of the corresponding E-DCH burst.

Parameters:

<TtiTo> integer

Range: 0 to dynamic
*RST: row index

Example: [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:EDCH:ROWCount on page 461

Manual operation: See "E-DCH TTI To" on page 214

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>[:HSUPa]:EDCH:ROWCount <RowCount>

Sets the number of the rows in the scheduling table.

Parameters:

<RowCount> integer

Range: 1 to 32
*RST: 1

Example: E-DCH scheduling example

```
BB:W3GP:MST[:HSUPa]:EDCH:TTIE 2ms
BB:W3GP:MST[:HSUPa]:EDCH:ROWC 2
BB:W3GP:MST[:HSUPa]:EDCH:REP 1000
BB:W3GP:MST[:HSUPa]:EDCH:ROW0:FROM 3
BB:W3GP:MST[:HSUPa]:EDCH:ROW0:TO 6
BB:W3GP:MST[:HSUPa]:EDCH:ROW1:FROM 128
BB:W3GP:MST[:HSUPa]:EDCH:ROW0:TO 156
```

Manual operation: See "Number of Table Rows" on page 213

6.9.9 UL-DTX and uplink scheduling settings

The following are simple programming examples with the purpose to show **all** commands for this task. In real application, some of the commands can be omitted.

Example: Configuring the UL-DTX settings

```
*************************************************
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:LINK UP
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:MODE UDTX
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:TTIEdch 2
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:OFFSet 2
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:ITHReshold 8
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:LPLength 4
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:CYCLe1 4
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:CYCLe2 8
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:BURSt1 1
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:BURSt2 1
// SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:PREamble2?
// SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:POSTamble1?
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:STATe ON
```


[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:MODE <UldtxMode>

Parameters:

<UldtxMode> UDTX

*RST: UDTX

Example: See "Example: Configuring the UL-DTX settings" on page 462.

Manual operation: See "Mode" on page 156

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:STATe <State>

Enabling the UL-DTX deactivates the DPDCH and the HSUPA FRC.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: See "Example: Configuring the UL-DTX settings" on page 462.

Manual operation: See "UL-DTX... / User Scheduling State" on page 156

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:TTIEdch <EdchTti>

Sets the duration of a E-DCH TTI.

Parameters:

<EdchTti> 2ms | 10ms

Range: 2ms to 10ms
*RST: 2ms

Example: see "Example: Configuring the UL-DTX settings" on page 462

Manual operation: See "E-DCH TTI" on page 156

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:OFFSet <Offset>

Sets the parameter UE_DTX_DRX_Offset and determines the start offset in subframes of the first uplink DPCCH burst (after the preamble). The offset is applied only for bursts belonging to the DPCCH burst pattern; HS-DPCCH or E-DCH transmissions are not affected.

Parameters:

<Offset> integer

Range: 0 to 159
Increment: depends on E-DCH TTI parameter
*RST: 0

Example: See "Example: Configuring the UL-DTX settings" on page 462

Manual operation: See "Offset" on page 156

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:ITHReshold <Threshold>

Defines the number of consecutive E-DCH TTIs without an E-DCH transmission, after which the UE shall immediately move from UE-DTX cycle 1 to using UE-DTX cycle 2.

Parameters:

<Threshold> 1 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256

*RST: 16

Example: see "Example: Configuring the UL-DTX settings" on page 462

Manual operation: See "Inactivity Threshold for Cycle 2" on page 157

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:LPLength <LongPreamble>

Determines the length in slots of the preamble associated with the UE-DTX cycle 2.

Parameters:

<LongPreamble> 2 | 4 | 15

*RST: 2

Example: see "Example: Configuring the UL-DTX settings" on page 462

Manual operation: See "Long Preamble Length" on page 157

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:CYCLe<ch> <DtxCycle>

Sets the offset in subframe between two consecutive DPCCH bursts within the corresponding UE-DTX cycle, i.e. determines how often the DPCCH bursts are transmitted.

The UE-DTX cycle 2 is an integer multiple of the UE-DTX cycle 1, i.e. has less frequent DPCCH transmission instants.

Note: The allowed values depend on the selected E-DCH TTI.

Suffix:
<ch> 1|2
UL-DTX cycle 1 or 2

Parameters:
<DtxCycle> 1 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 32 | 40 | 64 | 80 | 128 | 160
*RST: 5

Example: see "Example: Configuring the UL-DTX settings" on page 462

Manual operation: See "DTX Cycle 1 / DTX Cycle 2" on page 157

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:BURSt<ch> <BurstLength>

Determines the uplink DPCCH burst length in subframes without the preamble and postamble, when the corresponding UE-DTX cycle is applied.

Suffix:
<ch> 1|2
UL-DTX cycle 1 or 2

Parameters:
<BurstLength> 1 | 2 | 5
*RST: 1

Example: See "Example: Configuring the UL-DTX settings" on page 462

Manual operation: See "DPCCH Burst Length 1 / DPCCH Burst Length 2" on page 158

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:PREamble<ch>?

Queries the preamble length in slots, when the corresponding UE-DTX cycle is applied.

The preamble length is fixed to 2 slots.

Suffix:
<ch> 1|2
UL-DTX cycle 1 or 2

Return values:
<Preamble> integer
Range: 2 to 2
*RST: 2

Example: see "Example: Configuring the UL-DTX settings" on page 462

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Preamble Length 1 / Preamble Length 2" on page 158

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:POSTamble<ch>?

Queries the postamble length in slots, when the corresponding UE-DTX cycle is applied.

The postamble length is fixed to 1 slot.

Suffix:

<ch> 1|2
UL-DTX cycle 1 or 2

Return values:

<PostAmble> integer
Range: 1 to 1

Example: see "Example: Configuring the UL-DTX settings" on page 462

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Postamble Length 1 / Postamble Length 2" on page 158

6.9.10 Dynamic power control settings

Example: Configuring the Dynamic Power Control Settings

The following is a simple programming example with the purpose to show **all** commands for this task. In real application, some of the commands can be omitted.

```
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DPControl:DIRection UP
// selects direction up, a high level of the control signals
// leads to an increase of the channel power
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DPControl:STEP 1 dB
// selects a step width of 1 dB.
// A high level of the control signal leads to
// an increase of 1 dB of the channel power,
// a low level to a decrease of 1 dB.
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DPControl:RANGe:DOWN 10 dB
// selects a dynamic range of 10 dB for ranging up the channel power
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DPControl:RANGe:UP 50 dB
// selects a dynamic range of 50 dB for ranging up the channel power
// The overall increase and decrease of channel power,
// i.e. the dynamic range is limited to 60 dB
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DPControl:MODE TPC
// selects the source of the power control signal
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DPControl:STATe ON
// activates Dynamic Power Control for the enhanced channels of UE1
```

```
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DPControl:POWer?
// queries the deviation of the channel power (delta POW)
// from the set power start value of the DPDCH
SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DPControl:AOUE ON
```


[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl: ASSignment <ASSignment>

Enabled for UL-DTX mode only (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:UDTX:STATe` ON).

The power control recognizes the UL-DPCCH gaps according to 3GPP TS 25.214. Some of the TPC commands sent to the instrument over the external line or by the TPC pattern are ignored, whereas others are summed up and applied later. The processing of the TPC commands depends only on whether the BS sends the TPC bits on the F-DPCH with slot format 0/ slot format 9 or not.

Parameters:

<ASSignment> NORMal | FDPCh

*RST: NORMal

Example:

```
BB:W3GP:MST1:UDTX:STAT ON
BB:W3GP:MST:DPC:ASS FDPC
```

Manual operation: See "Assignment Mode for UL-DTX" on page 160

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:DIRection <Direction>

The command selects the Dynamic Power Control direction. The selected direction determines if the channel power is increased (`UP`) or decreased (`DOWN`) by control signal with high level.

Parameters:

<Direction> UP | DOWN

*RST: UP

Example: see Example"Configuring the Dynamic Power Control Settings" on page 465

Manual operation: See "Direction" on page 159

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:MODE <Mode>

Determines the source of the control signal.

Parameters:

<Mode> TPC | MANual

*RST: EXTernal

Example: See Example"Configuring the Dynamic Power Control Settings" on page 465.

Manual operation: See "Mode" on page 159

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl[:POWer]?

The command queries the deviation of the channel power (delta POW) from the set power start value of the DPDCH.

Return values:

<Power> float

Range: -60 to 60
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: see Example"Configuring the Dynamic Power Control Settings" on page 465

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Power Control Graph" on page 160

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:RANGe:DOWN <Down>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:RANGe:UP <Up>

The command selects the dynamic range for ranging up the channel power.

Parameters:

<Up> float

Range: 0 to 60
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 10
Default unit: dB

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:DPC:RANG:UP 20dB`
selects a dynamic range of 20 dB for ranging up the channel power.

Manual operation: See "Up Range / Down Range" on page 160

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:STATe <State>

Activates/deactivates Dynamic Power Control.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: See Example"Configuring the Dynamic Power Control Settings" on page 465.

Manual operation: See "Dynamic Power Control State" on page 159

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:STEP:MANual <Manual>

Sets the control signal for manual mode of Dynamic Power Control.

Parameters:

<Manual> MAN0 | MAN1

*RST: MAN0

Example:

```
BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:DPC:STAT ON
BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:DPC:MODE MAN
BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:DPC:STEP:MAN MAN0
```

Manual operation: See "Mode" on page 159

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation[:ENHanced:DPDCh]:DPControl:STEP[:EXTernal] <External>

This command sets step width by which – with Dynamic Power Control being switched on - the channel power of the enhanced channels is increased or decreased.

Parameters:

<External> float

Range: 0.5 to 6
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 1
Default unit: dB

Example: see Example"Configuring the Dynamic Power Control Settings" on page 465

Manual operation: See "Power Step" on page 159

6.10 Enhanced channels of the user equipment

The `SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced` subsystem contains the commands for setting the enhanced channels of user equipment 1 (UE1).

The commands of this system only take effect when the 3GPP FDD standard is activated, the uplink transmission direction is selected and user equipment 1 is enabled:

- `SOURce:BB:W3GPp:STATe ON`
- `SOURce:BB:W3GPp:LINK UP`
- `SOURce:BB:W3GPp:MSTation1:STATe ON`

TCHannel<di>

The transport channel designations for remote control are `TCHannel0` for DCCH, `TCHannel1` to `TCHannel6` for DTCH1 to DTCH6.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:BPFRame?

The command queries the number of data bits in the DPDCH component of the frame at the physical layer. The number of data bits depends on the overall symbol rate.

Return values:

<BpFrame> integer

Range: 150 to 9600

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:BPFR?`
queries the number of data bits.
`Response: 300`
the number of data bits is 300.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Bits per Frame (DPDCH)" on page 218

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates channel coding for the enhanced channels.

When channel coding is activated, the overall symbol rate (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:ORATe`) is set to the value predetermined by the selected channel coding type (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:TYPE`).

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:CCOD:TYPE M12K2`
selects channel coding type RMC 12.2 kbps.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:CCOD:STAT ON`
activates channel coding.

Manual operation: See "Channel Coding State" on page 217

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:TYPE <Type>

The command selects the channel coding scheme in accordance with the 3GPP specification. The channel coding scheme selected predetermines the overall symbol rate.

When channel coding is activated (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:STATe`) the overall symbol rate (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:ORATe`) is set to the value predetermined by the selected channel coding type.

Parameters:

<Type> M12K2 | M64K | M144k | M384k | AMR

M12K2
Measurement channel with an input data bit rate of 12.2 ksps.

M64K
Measurement channel with an input data bit rate of 64 ksps.

M144K
Measurement channel with an input data bit rate of 144 ksps.

M384K
Measurement channel with an input data bit rate of 384 ksps.

AMR
Channel coding for the AMR Coder (coding a voice channel).

USER
This parameter cannot be set. USER is returned whenever a user-defined channel coding is active, that is to say, after a channel coding parameter has been changed or a user coding file has been loaded. The file is loaded by the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:USER:LOAD`.

*RST: M12K2

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:CCOD:TYPE M144K`
selects channel coding scheme RMC 144 kbps.

Manual operation: See "Coding Type" on page 217

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:USER:CATalog?

The command queries existing files with stored user channel codings.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.3g_ccod_ul` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`.

Return values:
<Catalog> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/CcodDpchUser'`
selects the directory for the user channel coding files.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:CCOD:USER:CAT?`
queries the existing files with user coding.
`Response: 'user_cc1'`
there is one file with user coding.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "User Coding ..." on page 218

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:USER:DELete <Filename>

The command deletes the specified files with stored user channel codings.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.3g_ccod_ul` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no query form and no *RST value.

Setting parameters:
<Filename> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/CcodDpchUser'`
selects the directory for the user channel coding files.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:CCOD:USER:DEL 'user_cc1'`
deletes the specified file with user coding.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "User Coding ..." on page 218

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:USER:LOAD <Filename>

The command loads the specified files with stored user channel codings.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.3g_ccod_ul` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/CcodDpchUser'`
selects the directory for the user channel coding files.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:CCOD:USER:LOAD 'user_cc1'`
loads the specified file with user coding.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "User Coding ..." on page 218

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:CCODing:USER:STORe <Filename>

The command saves the current settings for channel coding as user channel coding in the specified file.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.3g_ccod_ul` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory in which the file is stored is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To store the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/CcodDpchUser'`
selects the directory for the user channel coding files.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:CCOD:USER:STOR 'user_cc1'`
saves the current channel coding setting in file `user_cc1` in directory `/var/user/temp/CcodDpchUser`.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "User Coding ..." on page 218

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DERRor:BIT:LAYer <Layer>

The command selects the layer at which bit errors are inserted.

Parameters:

<Layer> TRANsport | PHYSical

TRANsport
Transport Layer (Layer 2). This layer is only available when channel coding is active.

PHYSical
Physical layer (Layer 1)

*RST: PHYSical

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:DERR:BIT:LAY PHYS`
selects layer 1 for entering bit errors.

Manual operation: See "Insert Errors On" on page 222

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DERRor:BIT:RATE <Rate>

Sets the bit error rate.

Parameters:

<Rate> float

Range: 1E-7 to 0.5
Increment: 1E-7
*RST: 0.001

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:DERR:BIT:RATE 1E-2`
sets a bit error rate of 0.01.

Manual operation: See "Bit Error Rate TCH1" on page 222

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DERRor:BIT:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates bit error generation.

Bit errors are inserted into the data fields of the enhanced channels. When channel coding is active, it is possible to select the layer in which the errors are inserted (physical or transport layer). When the data source is read out, individual bits are deliberately inverted at random points in the data bit stream at the specified error rate in order to simulate an invalid signal.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:DERR:BIT:RATE 1E-2`
sets a bit error rate of 0.01.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:DERR:BIT:LAY PHYS`
selects layer 1 for entering bit errors.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:DERR:BIT:STAT ON`
activates bit error generation.

Manual operation: See "Bit Error State" on page 222
See "Block Error State" on page 223

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DERRor:BLOCk:RATE <Rate>

Sets the block error rate.

Parameters:

<Rate> float

Range: 1E-4 to 0.5
Increment: 1E-4
*RST: 0.1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:DERR:BLOC:RATE 1E-2`
sets the block error rate to 0.01.

Manual operation: See "Block Error Rate" on page 223

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:DERRor[:BLOCk]:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates block error generation. Block error generation is only possible when channel coding is activated.

During block error generation, the CRC checksum is determined and then the last bit is inverted at the specified error probability in order to simulate a defective signal.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:CCOD:STAT ON`
activates channel coding.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:DERR:BLOC:RATE 10E-2`
sets the block error rate to 0.1.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:DERR:BLOC:STAT ON`
activates block error generation.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:INTerleaver2 <Interleaver2>

The command activates or deactivates channel coding interleaver state 2 for all the transport channels.

Interleaver state 1 can be activated and deactivated for each channel individually ([:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:INTerleaver).

Note: The interleaver states do not cause the symbol rate to change

Parameters:

<Interleaver2> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:INT2 OFF`

deactivates channel coding interleaver state 2 for all the transport channels.

Manual operation: See "Interleaver 2 State" on page 221

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:ORATe <ORate>

The command queries the overall symbol rate (Overall Symbol Rate) of the enhanced channels. The value is set with the command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:DPDCh:ORATe. This setting also defines the number of active channels, their symbol rates and channelization codes.

Parameters:

<ORate> D15K | D30K | D60K | D120k | D240k | D480k | D960k | D1920k | D2880k | D3840k | D4800k | D5760k

*RST: D60K

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:ORAT?`

queries the overall symbol rate of the DPDCH of user equipment 1.

Manual operation: See "Overall Symbol Rate" on page 218

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:STATe <State>

Queries the enhanced state of the station.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST1:ENH:DPDC:STAT?`

Manual operation: See "Enhanced Channels State" on page 215

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:RMATtribute <RmAttribute>

Sets data rate matching.

Parameters:

<RmAttribute> integer

Range: 1 to 1024
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:TCH:RMAT 1024`
sets rate matching to 1024 for DTCH1.

Manual operation: See "Rate Matching Attribute" on page 221

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:STATe <State>

The command activates/deactivates the selected transport channel.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:TCH1:STAT`
activates DTCH1.

Manual operation: See "Transport Channel State" on page 219

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:TBCount <TbCount>

The command sets the transport block count.

Parameters:

<TbCount> integer

Range: 1 to 16
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:TCH2:TBC 4`
activates 4 transport blocks for DTCH1.

Manual operation: See "Number of Transport Blocks" on page 220

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:TBSize <TbSize>

Sets the size of the data blocks.

Parameters:

<TbSize> integer

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:TCH2:TBS 1024`
sets the length of the transport blocks for DTCH2 to 1024.

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size" on page 220

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:TTINterval <TtInterval>

Sets the number of frames into which a TCH is divided. This setting also defines the interleaver depth.

Parameters:

<TtInterval> 10MS | 20MS | 40MS

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:TCH2:TTIN 20ms`
sets that the transport channel is divided into 2 frames.

Manual operation: See "Transport Time Interval" on page 220

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:CRCSize <CrcSize>

The command defines the CRC length for the selected transport channel. It is also possible to deactivate checksum determination.

Parameters:

<CrcSize> NONE | 8 | 12 | 16 | 24
*RST: 12

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:TCH:CRCS NONE`
deactivates checksum determination for DTCH1.

Manual operation: See "Size of CRC" on page 221

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:DATA <Data>

Selects the data source for the transport channel.

Parameters:

<Data> ZERO | ONE | PATTern | PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt

PNxx
The pseudo-random sequence generator is used as the data source. Different random sequence lengths can be selected.

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:DATA:DSELect`.

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined by the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:DATA:PATTern`.

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:TCH2:DATA PATT`
selects as the data source for the data fields of DTCH2 of user equipment 1, the bit pattern defined with the following command.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:TCH2:DATA:PATT #H3F, 8`
defines the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 219

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:DATA:DSELect <DSelect>

The command selects the data list for the enhanced channels for the DLISt selection.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:
<DSelect> string

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:TCH1:DATA DLIS`
selects the Data Lists data source.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/IQData'`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:TCH1:DATA:DSEL 'TCH1'`
selects the file `tch1` as the data source.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 219

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

The command determines the bit pattern for the `PATTern` data source selection for transport channels.

Parameters:
<Pattern> numeric
*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer
Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:TCH0:DATA:PATT #H3F, 8`
defines the bit pattern for DCCH.

Manual operation: See "Data Source" on page 219

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>: EPRotection <EProtection>

The command determines the error protection.

Parameters:

<EProtection> NONE | CON2 | CON3 | TURBo3

NONE
No error protection.

TURBo3
Turbo Coder of rate 1/3 in accordance with the 3GPP specifications.

CON2 | CON3
Convolution Coder of rate ½ or 1/3 with generator polynomials defined by 3GPP.

*RST: CON1/3

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:TCH1:EPR NONE`
error protection is deactivated.

Manual operation: See "Error Protection" on page 221

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:TCHannel<di0>: INTerleaver <Interleaver>

The command activates or deactivates channel coding interleaver state 1 for the selected channel. Interleaver state 1 can be activated and deactivated for each channel individually. The channel is selected via the suffix at TCHannel.

Interleaver state 2 can only be activated or deactivated for all the channels together (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:DPDCh:INTerleaver2`).

Parameters:

<Interleaver> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:DPDC:TCH5:INT1 OFF`
deactivates channel coding interleaver state 1 for TCH 5.

Manual operation: See "Interleaver 1 State" on page 221

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:PCPCh:CCODing:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates channel coding for the PCPCH.

When channel coding is active, the symbol rate is limited to the range between 15 and 120 ksps. Values above this limit are automatically set to 120 ksps.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:PCPC:CCOD:TYPE TB168`
selects channel coding type CPCH RMC (TB size 168 bits).
`BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:PCPC:CCOD:STAT ON`
activates channel coding.

Manual operation: See "Channel Coding State" on page 245

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation:ENHanced:PCPCh:CCODing:TYPE <Type>

The command selects the channel coding scheme in accordance with the 3GPP specification.

Parameters:

<Type> TB168 | TB360

TB168
CPCH RMC (TB size 168 bits)

TB360
CPCH RMC (TB size 360 bits)

*RST: TB168

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:PCPC:CCOD:TYPE TB168`
selects channel coding scheme RMC 168 bits.

Manual operation: See "Channel Coding Type" on page 245

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:ENHanced:PRACh:CCODing:STATe <State>

The command activates or deactivates channel coding for the PRACH.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:PRAC:CCOD:TYPE TB168`
selects channel coding type RACH RMC (TB size 168 bits).
`BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:PRAC:CCOD:STAT ON`
activates channel coding.

Manual operation: See "Coding State" on page 233

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:W3GPp:MSTation<st>:ENHanced:PRACh:CCODing:TYPE <Type>

The command selects the channel coding scheme in accordance with the 3GPP specification.

Parameters:

<Type> TB168 | TB360 | TU168 | TU360

TB168
RACH RMC (TB size 168 bits)

TB360
RACH RMC (TB size 360 bits)
*RST: TB168

Example: `BB:W3GP:MST:ENH:PRAC:CCOD:TYPE TB168`
selects channel coding scheme RMC 168 bits.

Manual operation: See " Coding Type" on page 233

6.11 Setting up test cases according to TS 25.141

The signal generator gives you the opportunity to generate predefined settings which enable tests on base stations in conformance with the 3G standard 3GPP FDD. It offers a selection of predefined settings according to test cases in TS 25.141. The settings take effect only after execution of command `[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:TCASe:EXECute`. For most test cases, the parameters of one or more of the subsystems `SOURce:AWGN, SOURce:W3GPp`, `SOURce:DM` and `SOURce:FSIM` are adjusted.

The test setups and equipment requirements for each test case are described in Chapter 5.1, "Introduction", on page 260.

Unlike most of the other commands of the `SOURce:BB:W3GPp` subsystem, key word `SOURce` is without suffix. Signal routing is possible only for test cases that do not use diversity and is performed via command `[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:ROUTe`.

Most of the commands are setting commands in mode "User definable" and respectively are query-only in mode "According to Standard", see the description of the command `[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:EMODe`. The edit mode "According to Standard" puts the required limits in the value ranges of the related commands.

Required options

See "Required options" on page 260.

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:CNRatio <CnRatio>

Sets/queries the carrier/noise ratio.

Parameters:

<CnRatio> float

Range: -50 to 45
Increment: 0.01
*RST: -16.8

Example:

`BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC73`
Selects test case 7.3.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:EMOD STAN`
Selects mode "According to Standard". Only settings in compliance with the standard can be made.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:AWGN:POW:NOIS?`
Queries the noise level of the interfering signal.
`Response: -73`
The noise level of the interfering signal is -73 dB.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:AWGN:CNR?`
Queries the signal/noise ratio of the interfering signal.
`Response: -16.80`
The signal/noise ratio of the interfering signal is -16.8 dB.

Manual operation: See "C/N - Test Case 7.3" on page 274

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:ENRatio <EnRatio>

Sets/queries the ratio of bit energy to noise power density.

Parameters:

<EnRatio> float

Range: 0 to 20
Increment: 0.1
*RST: 8.7

Example:
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC821`
selects test case 8.2.1.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:EMOD STAN`
selects mode "According to Standard". Only settings in compliance with the standard can be made.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:AWGN:ENR?`
queries the ratio of bit energy to noise power density of the interfering signal.
`Response: 8.70`
the E/N ratio of the interfering signal is 8.7 dB.

Manual operation: See "E_b to N_0 - Test Case 8.x" on page 278
See "E_b/N_0 - Test Case 8.x" on page 283
See "E_b/N_0- Test Case 8.8.3" on page 285

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:POWer:NOISe <Noise>

Sets/queries the noise level.

Parameters:

<Noise> float

Increment: 0.01

Example: See `[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:CNRatio` on page 482

Manual operation: See "Power Level - Test Case 7.3" on page 274
See "Power Level - Test Case 8.x" on page 278
See "Power Level - Test Case 8.x" on page 282
See "Power Level - Test Case 8.8.3" on page 285

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:RBLock:RATE <Rate>

Sets the required block error rate. The possible selection depends on the selected fading configuration.

Parameters:

<Rate> B0 | B01 | B001 | B0001

*RST: B001

Example:
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC893`
Selects test case 8.9.3.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:EMOD STAN`
Selects mode "According to Standard". Only settings in compliance with the standard can be made.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:AWGN:RBL:RATE B01`
Sets the required block error rate to < 0.01.

Manual operation:
See "Required BLER - Test Case 8.x" on page 278
See "Required BLER - Test Case 8.x" on page 284

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:RPDetection:RATE <Rate>

Sets the required probability of detection of preamble (Pd). The selection determines the ratio E_b/N_0.

Parameters:
<Rate> PD099 | PD0999
*RST: PD099

Example:
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC891`
Selects test case 8.9.1.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:EMOD STAN`
Selects mode "According to Standard". Only settings in compliance with the standard can be made.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:AWGN:RPD:RATE PD099`
Sets the required probability of detection of preamble to > 0.99. The E/N ratio of the interfering signal is -8.8 dB.

Manual operation:
See "Required Pd - Test Case 8.x" on page 282

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:AWGN:STATe <State>

Enables/disables the generation of the AWGN signal.

Parameters:
<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 1

Example:
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC891`
Selects test case 8.9.1.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:EMOD USER`
Selects mode "User definable". Also settings that are not in compliance with the standard can be made.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:AWGN:STAT OFF`
Disables the generation of the AWGN signal.

Manual operation:
See "AWGN State - Test Case 8.x" on page 278
See "AWGN State - Test Case 8.x" on page 282
See "AWGN State - Test Case 8.8.3" on page 284

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:BSPClass <BspClass>

Selects the base station power class.

Parameters:

<BspClass> WIDE | MEDium | LOCal

*RST: WIDE

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:BSPC WIDE`

The base station under test is a wide area base station.

Manual operation: See "Power Class" on page 266

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:BSSignal:FREQuency <Frequency>

Sets the RF frequency of the base station.

Parameters:

<Frequency> float

Range: 100 kHz to 6 GHz

*RST: 1.0 GHz

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:BSS:FREQ 1GHz`

the frequency of the base station under test is 1 GHz.

Manual operation: See "BS Frequency - Test Case 6.6" on page 295

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:BSSignal:POWer <Power>

Sets the RF power of the base station.

Parameters:

<Power> float

Range: -145 to 20

Increment: 0.01

*RST: -30

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC66`

selects test case 6.6.

`BB:W3GP:TS25141:BSS:POW -30`

the power of the base station under test is -30 dBm.

Manual operation: See "BS RF Power - Test Case 6.6" on page 295

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:EMODe <EMode>

Selects the edit mode for the configuration of the test cases.

Parameters:

<EMode> STANdard | USER

STANdard

Edit mode "According to Standard". Only settings in compliance with TS 25.141 are possible. All other parameters are preset.

USER
Edit mode "User definable". A wider range of settings is possible

*RST: STANdard

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:EMOD USER`
selects edit mode "User definable".

Manual operation: See "Edit Mode" on page 265

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:FSIMulator:STATe <State>

Queries the state of the fading simulator.

The state is fixed to `OFF`.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Fading State - Test Case 8.2.1" on page 279
See "Fading State - Test Case 8.x.1" on page 283
See "Fading State - Test Case 8.8.3" on page 285

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:IFSignal:CNRatio <CnRatio>

In test case 7.4, sets the power ratio of wanted signal to interfering signal.

In test case 6.6, sets the power ratio of interfering signal to wanted signal.

Parameters:

<CnRatio> float

Range: -145 to 20
Increment: 0.01
*RST: -30

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC74`
Selects test case 7.4.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:EMOD STAN`
Selects mode "According to Standard". Only settings in compliance with the standard can be made.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:IFS:CNR?`
Queries the power ratio.
`Response:-63.0`
The signal/noise ratio of the interfering signal is -63 dB.

Manual operation: See "Interferer Level to Signal Level - Test Case 6.6" on page 296

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:IFSignal:FOFFset <FOffset>

Sets frequency offset of the interfering signal versus the wanted signal RF frequency.).

Parameters:

<FOffset> float

Range: -40 MHz to 40 MHz
Increment: 0.01 Hz
*RST: 1 MHz

Example:
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC74`
selects test case 7.4.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:EMOD STAN`
selects mode "According to Standard". Only settings in compliance with the standard can be made.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:IFS:FOFF 0.5 MHz`
sets the frequency offset of the interferer to 5 MHz.

Manual operation: See "Frequency Offset - Test Case 6.6" on page 295

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:IFSignal:MODulated:STATe <State>

Enable/disables the modulated interfering signal.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 1

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:IFSignal:SETTing:TMODel:BSTation <BStation>

Selects the interfering signal from a list of test models in accordance with TS 25.141. All test models refer to the predefined downlink configurations.

Parameters:

<BStation> TM164 | TM116 | TM132 | TM2 | TM316 | TM332 | TM4 | TM538 | TM528 | TM58

Example:
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC66`
selects test case 6.6.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:EMOD USER`
selects mode "User Definable".
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:IFS:SETT:TMOD:BST TM116`
the interfering signal is generated according to test model Test Model 1; 16 Channels.

Manual operation: See "Interferer Mode - Test Case 6.6" on page 295

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:IFSignal:STATe <State>

Enable/disables the modulated interfering signal.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC75`
selects test case 7.5.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:EMOD STAN`
selects mode "According to Standard". Only settings in compliance with the standard can be made.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:IFS:STAT?`
queries the state of the interferer.
`Response: 1`
the interferer is enabled.

Manual operation: See "Interferer State - Test Case 6.6" on page 295

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:ROUTe <Route>

Selects the signal routing for baseband A signal which in most test cases represents the wanted signal (exception test case 6.6).

Parameters:

<Route> A | B
*RST: A

Manual operation: See "Baseband A Signal Routing" on page 266

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:RXDiversity <RxDiversity>

Sets the signal generator according to the base station diversity processing capability.

Parameters:

<RxDiversity> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:RXD ON`
the baseband signal of path A is introduced into both paths.

Manual operation: See "Diversity" on page 265

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:SCODe <SCode>

Sets the scrambling code. The value range depends on whether the generator is used in uplink or downlink direction (test case 6.6) according to the selected test case.

Parameters:

<SCode> integer
*RST: #H0

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:SCOD #H5FFF`
sets scrambling code #H5FFF.

Manual operation: See "Scrambling Code (hex)" on page 266

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:SCODe:MODE <Mode>

Sets the type for the scrambling code for the uplink direction. In downlink direction (test case 6.6), the scrambling generator can be switched on and off.

Parameters:

<Mode> OFF | ON | LONG | SHORt

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:SCOD:MODE OFF`
deactivates the scrambling code generator.

Manual operation: See "Scrambling Mode" on page 266

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:TCASe <TCase>

Selects a test case defined by the standard. The signal generator is preset according to the selected standard.

Depending on the selected test case, the parameters of the TS25141 commands are preset. For most test cases also the parameters of one or more of the subsystems `SOURce:AWGN`, `SOURce:W3GPp`, `SOURce:DM` and `SOURce:FSIM` are preset. The preset parameters are activated with command `:BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS:EXEC`

Parameters:

<TCase> TC642 | TC66 | TC72 | TC73 | TC74 | TC75 | TC76 | TC78 | TC821 | TC831 | TC832 | TC833 | TC834 | TC84 | TC85 | TC86 | TC881 | TC882 | TC883 | TC884 | TC891 | TC892 | TC893 | TC894

*RST: TC642

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC73`
Selects the test case 7.3, Dynamic Range.

Manual operation: See "Test Case" on page 264

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:TCASe:EXECute

The command activates the current settings of the test case wizard. Signal generation is started at the first trigger received by the generator. The RF output is not activated / deactivated by this command, so care has to be taken that "RF State" is "On" (`OUTPut:STATe ON`) at the beginning of the measurement.

The command activates the preset parameters of the TS25141 commands and - for most test cases - also the parameters of one or more of the subsystems `SOURce:AWGN`, `SOURce:W3GPp`, `SOURce:DM` and `SOURce:FSIM`.

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC73`
Selects the settings for test case 7.3, Dynamic Range.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:BSPC MED`
Sets the base station power class Medium Range BS.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:SCOD #H000FFF`
Sets the uplink scrambling code 'H000FFF.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:FREQ 1710MHz`
Sets the wanted signal frequency.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS:EXEC`
Activates the settings for test case 7.3, Dynamic Range. For all other parameters, the preset values are used.
`OUTP ON`
Activates RF output A.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Apply" on page 267

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:TRIGger <Trigger>

Selects the trigger mode. The trigger is used to synchronize the signal generator to the other equipment.

Parameters:

<Trigger> AUTO | PRESet | SINGle

*RST: AUTO

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TRIG AUTO`
selects customization of trigger mode for the selected test case

Manual operation: See "Trigger Configuration" on page 265

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:TRIGger:OUTPut <Output>

Defines the signal for the selected marker output.

Parameters:

<Output> AUTO | PRESet

*RST: AUTO

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TRIG:OUTP PRES`
Selects that the current marker settings are kept independently of the selected test case.

Manual operation: See "Marker Configuration" on page 265

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DCRatio <DcRatio>

Sets channel power ratio of DPCCH to DPDCH.

Parameters:

<DcRatio> float

Range: -80 to 80
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC642`
selects the settings for test case 6.4.2, Power Control Steps.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DCR -3 dB`
sets a ratio of -3 dB for DPCCH power/DPDCH power

Manual operation: See "Power Ratio DPCCH to DPDCH - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 289

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:SFORmat <SFormat>

Sets the slot format for the DPCCH. The slot format defines the FBI mode and the TFCI status.

Parameters:

<SFormat> integer

Range: 0 to 5
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC642`
selects the settings for test case 6.4.2, Power Control Steps.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPCC:SFOR 3`
selects slot format 3 for the DPCCH

Manual operation: See "Slot Format DPCCH - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 289

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:RDATa <RData>

Sets the TPC repeat pattern for verification of the base stations power control steps.

Parameters:

<RData> SINGle | AGGRegated | ONE | ZERO | PATTern | DLISt

*RST: SINGle

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC642`
selects the settings for test case 6.4.2, Power Control Steps.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPCC:TPC:RDAT SING`
selects the 01 pattern

Manual operation: See "TPC Repeat Pattern - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 291

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:RDATa:DSELect <DSelect>

Selects the data list when the `DLISt` data source is selected for the TPC repeat pattern of the DPCCH.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, only the file name has to be given, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:

<DSelect> <data_list_name>

Example:
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC642`
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPCC:TPC:RDAT DLIS`
selects the data source DLISt
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/IQData'`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPCC:TPC:RDAT:DSEL 'dpcch_tpc_1'`
selects the data list `dpcch_tpc1`.

Manual operation: See "TPC Repeat Pattern - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 291

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:RDATa:PATTern <Pattern>, <BitCount>

Determines the bit pattern for the `PATTern` data source selection.

Parameters:

<Pattern> numeric
*RST: #H0

<BitCount> integer
Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example:
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC642`
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPCC:TPC:RDAT PATT`
selects the data source pattern
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPCC:TPC:RDAT:PATT #HF0C20,19`
defines the TPC pattern

Manual operation: See "TPC Repeat Pattern - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 291

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:SDATa <SData>

Sets the TPC pattern for initialization of the base stations power level.

Parameters:

<SData> PMAX | DLISt

PMAX
Maximum Power Less n Steps

DLISt
The TPC start pattern is taken from a data list.

*RST: PMAX

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC642`
selects the settings for test case 6.4.2, Power Control Steps.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPCC:TPC:SDAT DLIS`
selects the data source data list for TPC start pattern.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/IQData'`
selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPCC:TPC:SDAT:DSEL 'dpcch_tpc_s'`
selects the data list `dpcch_tpcs`.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPCC:TPC:SDAT PMAX`
selects the pattern "Max. Pow. Less N Steps"
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPCC:TPC:SDAT:PUST 100`
defines 100 power up bits. The base station is (presumably) set to maximum transmit power.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPCC:TPC:SDAT:PDST 10`
defines 10 power down bits. The base station is set to two power steps below its maximum transmit power. The TPC start patter is 110 bits long.

Manual operation: See "TPC Start Pattern - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 290

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:SDATa:DSELect <DSelect>

Selects the data list when the `DLISt` data source is selected for the TPC start pattern of the DPCCH.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, only the file name has to be given, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:
<DSelect> <data_list_name>

Example: see `[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:SDATa` on page 492

Manual operation: See "TPC Start Pattern - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 290

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:SDATa:PDSTeps <PdSteps>

Sets the amount of power down bits in the TPC start pattern.

Parameters:
<PdSteps> integer

Range: 0 to 1000
*RST: 1

Example: See [:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:SDATa on page 492

Manual operation: See "TPC Power Down Steps - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 291

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:SDATa:PUSTeps <PuSteps>

Sets the amount of power up bits in the TPC start pattern.

Parameters:

<PuSteps> integer

Range: 0 to 1000
*RST: 1

Example: See [:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPCCh:TPC:SDATa on page 492

Manual operation: See "TPC Power Up Steps - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 290

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPDCh:CCODing:TYPE <Type>

Selects the channel coding scheme in accordance with the 3GPP specification.

Parameters:

<Type> M12K2 | M64K | M144k | M384k | AMR

M12K2 | M64K | M144K | M384K
Measurement channel with an input data bit rate of respectively 12.2 ksps, 64 ksps, 144 ksps and 384 ksps

AMR
Channel coding for the AMR Coder (coding a voice channel)

*RST: M12K2

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPDC:CCOD:TYPE M144K`
Selects channel coding scheme RMC 144 kbps.

Manual operation: See "RMC - Receiver Tests" on page 269

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPDCh:DERRor:BIT:RATE <Rate>

Sets the bit error rate.

Parameters:

<Rate> float

Range: 0 to 0.1
Increment: 0.001
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPDC:DERR:BIT:RATE 1E-2`
sets a bit error rate of 0.01.

Manual operation: See "Bit Error Rate - Test Case 7.8" on page 276
See "Bit Error Rate - Test Case 8.6" on page 281

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPDCh:DERRor:BLOCk:RATE <Rate>

Sets the block error rate.

Parameters:

<Rate> float

Range: 0 to 0.1
Increment: 0.001
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPDC:DERR:BLOC:RATE 1E-2`
sets a bit error rate of 0.01.

Manual operation: See "Block Error Rate - Test Case 7.8" on page 276
See "Block Error Rate - Test Case 8.6" on page 280

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:DPDCh:ORATe <ORate>

Sets the overall symbol rate.

Parameters:

<ORate> D15K | D30K | D60K | D120k | D240k | D480k | D960k | D1920k | D2880k | D3840k | D4800k | D5760k

15 ksps ... 6 x 960 ksps

*RST: D60K

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC642`
selects the settings for test case 6.4.2, Power Control Steps.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:DPDC:ORAT D15K`
sets the overall symbol rate to 15 ksps. Only DPDCH1 is active, the symbol rate is 15 ksps and the channelization code is 64.

Manual operation: See "Overall Symbol Rate - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 289

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:FREQuency <Frequency>

The command sets the RF frequency of the wanted signal.

Parameters:

<Frequency> float

Range: 100E3 to 6E9
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 1.95E9

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:FREQ 2.5GHz`
sets a frequency of 2.5 GHz for the wanted signal.

Manual operation: See "Wanted Signal Frequency - Receiver Tests" on page 270
See "Wanted Signal Frequency - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 289

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:PCPCh:CCODing:TYPE <Type>

Selects the Transport Block Size, 168 bits or 360 bits.

Parameters:

<Type> TB168 | TB360

*RST: TB168

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC893`
selects the settings for test case 8.9.3, Demodulation of CPCH Message in Static Propagation Conditions.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:PCPC:CCOD:TYPE TB168`
selects transport block size 168 bits.

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size (TB) - Test Case 8.9.3" on page 286

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:POWer <Power>

Sets the RF level of the wanted signal.

Parameters:

<Power> float

Increment: 0.01
*RST: -110.3

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:POW?`
queries the RF level of the wanted signal.
`Response: -103.1`
the RF level is -103.1 dBm

Manual operation: See "Wanted Signal Level - Receiver Tests" on page 270
See "Wanted Signal Level - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 289

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:PRACh:CCODing:TYPE <Type>

Selects the Transport Block Size to 168 bits or to 360 bits.

Parameters:

<Type> TB168 | TB360

*RST: TB168

Example: `BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC883`
selects the settings for test case 8.8.3, Demodulation of RACH Message in Static Propagation Conditions.
`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:PRAC:CCOD:TYPE TB168`
selects transport block size 168 bits.

Manual operation: See "Transport Block Size - Test Case 8.8.x" on page 284

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:STATe <State>

Enables/disables the generation of the wanted signal.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 1

Example:

`BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC642`

Selects test case 6.4.2.

`BB:W3GP:TS25141:EMOD USER`

Selects mode "User definable". Also settings that are not in compliance with the standard can be made.

`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:STAT OFF`

Disables the generation of the wanted signal.

Manual operation: See "Wanted Signal State - Receiver Tests" on page 269

See "Wanted Signal State - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 288

[:SOURce]:BB:W3GPp:TS25141:WSIGnal:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:DELay <Delay>

Sets an additional propagation delay besides the fixed DL-UL timing offset of 1024 chip periods.

The additional propagation delay is obtained by charging the start trigger impulse with the respective delay.

Parameters:

<Delay> float

Range: 0 chips to 65535 chips

*RST: 0 chips

Example:

`BB:W3GP:TS25141:TCAS TC642`

Selects the settings for test case 6.4.2, Power Control Steps.

`BB:W3GP:TS25141:WSIG:TRIG:EXT:DEL 14`

Sets an additional propagation delay of 14 chips.

Manual operation: See "Propagation Delay - Test Case 6.4.2" on page 290

Annex

A Reference

Supported channel types

Table A-1: List of supported channel types and their sequence in the 3GPP FDD channel table

Index	Short form	Name	Function	Optional enhanced in BS1
0	P-CPICH	Primary Common Pilot Channel	• Specifies the scrambling code in the scrambling code group (2nd stage of scrambling code detection) • Phase reference for additional downlink channels • Reference for the signal strength	no
1	S-CPICH	Secondary Common Pilot Channel		no
2	P-SCH	Primary Sync Channel	Slot synchronization	no
3	S-SCH	Secondary Sync Channel	• Frame synchronization • Specifies the scrambling code group	no
4	P-CCPCH	Primary Common Control Phys. Channel	• Transfers the system frame number (SFN) • Timing reference for additional downlink channels • Contains the BCH transport channel	yes
5	S-CCPCH	Secondary Common Control Phys. Channel		no
6	PICH	Page Indication Channel	Transfers the paging indicator	no
7	AICH	Acquisition Indication Channel		no
8	AP-AICH	Access Preamble Acquisition Indication Channel		no
9 / 10	PDSCH	Phys. Downlink Shared Channel		no
	DL-DPCCH	Dedicated Physical Control Channel		
	HS-SCCH	High-Speed Shared Control Channel		
	E-AGCH	E-DCH Absolute Grant Channel		
	E-RGCH	E-DCH Relative Grant Channel		
	E-HICH	E-DCH Hybrid ARQ Indicator Channel		
11 - 13	DPCH	Dedicated Phys. Channel	Transfers the user data and the control information	yes

Index	Short form	Name	Function	Optional enhanced in BS1
	HS-SCCH	High-Speed Shared Control Channel		no
	HS-PDSCH (QPSK)	High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (QPSK)		no
	HS-PDSCH (16 QAM)	High-Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (16 QAM)		no
	HS-PDSCH (64 QAM)	High-Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (64 QAM)		no
	HS-PDSCH (MIMO)	High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (MIMO)		no
	E-AGCH	E-DCH Absolute Grant Channel		no
	E-RGCH	E-DCH Relative Grant Channel		no
	E-HICH	E-DCH Hybrid ARQ Indicator Channel		no
	F-DPCH	Fractional Dedicated Phys. Channel		no
14 - 138	DPCH	Dedicated Phys. Channel	Transfers the user data and the control information	no
	HS-SCCH	High-Speed Shared Control Channel		
	HS-PDSCH (QPSK)	High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (QPSK)		
	HS-PDSCH (16 QAM)	High-Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (16 QAM)		
	HS-PDSCH (64 QAM)	High-Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (64 QAM)		
	HS-PDSCH (MIMO)	High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (MIMO)		
	E-AGCH	E-DCH Absolute Grant Channel		
	E-RGCH	E-DCH Relative Grant Channel		
	E-HICH	E-DCH Hybrid ARQ Indicator Channel		
	F-DPCH	Fractional Dedicated Phys. Channel		

Channel tables of the DPDCH and E-DPDCH

Table A-2: Structure of the DPDCH channel table in conjunction with the overall symbol rate

Overall Symbol Rate	DPDCH 1	DPDCH 2	DPDCH 3	DPDCH 4	DPDCH 5	DPDCH 6
I or Q branch	I	Q	I	Q	I	Q
15 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 15k** **Ch. Code: 64**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
30 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 30k** **Ch. Code: 32**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
60 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 60k** **Ch. Code: 16**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
120 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 120k** **Ch. Code: 8**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
240 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 240k** **Ch. Code: 4**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
480 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 480k** **Ch. Code: 2**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
960 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
2 x 960 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
3 x 960 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 3**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF

Overall Symbol Rate	DPDCH 1	DPDCH 2	DPDCH 3	DPDCH 4	DPDCH 5	DPDCH 6
4 x 960 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 3**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 3**	State: OFF	State: OFF
5 x 960 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 3**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 3**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 2**	State: OFF
6 x 960 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 3**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 3**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 2**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960k** **Ch. Code: 2**

Table A-3: Structure of the E-DPDCH channel table in conjunction with the overall symbol rate and no DPDCH active

Overall Symbol Rate	E-DPDCH 1	E-DPDCH 2	E-DPDCH 3	E-DPDCH 4
I or Q branch	**I**	**Q**	**I**	**Q**
15 Ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 15 k** **Ch. Code: 64**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
30 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 30 k** **Ch. Code: 32**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
60 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 60 k** **Ch. Code: 16**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
120 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 120 k** **Ch. Code: 8**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
240 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 240 k** **Ch. Code: 4**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
480 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 480 k** **Ch. Code: 2**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
960 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF

Overall Symbol Rate	E-DPDCH 1	E-DPDCH 2	E-DPDCH 3	E-DPDCH 4
I or Q branch	**I**	**Q**	**I**	**Q**
2 x 960 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF	State: OFF
2 x1920 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF	State: OFF
2 x 960 ksps + 2 x 1920 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 1**
2 x 960 ksps, I only	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
2 x 960 ksps, Q only	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF	State: OFF
2 x 1920 ksps, I only	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF	State: OFF	State: OFF
2 x 1920 ksps, Q only	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF	State: OFF
2 x 960 ksps + 2 x 1920 ksps, I only	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF
2 x 960 ksps + 2 x 1920 ksps, Q only	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 1**

Table A-4: Structure of the E-DPDCH channel table in conjunction with the overall symbol rate and one DPDCH active

Overall Symbol Rate	**E-DPDCH 1**	**E-DPDCH 2**	**E-DPDCH 3**	**E-DPDCH 4**
Active HS-DPCCH? **I or Q branch**	**No** **Q**	**No** **I**	**Yes** **I**	**Yes** **Q**
15 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 15 k** **Ch. Code: 128**	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 15 k** **Ch. Code: 128**	State: OFF
30 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 30 k** **Ch. Code: 64**	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 30 k** **Ch. Code: 64**	State: OFF
60 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 60 k** **Ch. Code: 32**	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 60 k** **Ch. Code: 32**	State: OFF
120 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 120 k** **Ch. Code: 16**	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 120 k** **Ch. Code: 16**	State: OFF
240 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 240 k** **Ch. Code: 8**	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 240 k** **Ch. Code: 8**	State: OFF
480 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 480 k** **Ch. Code: 4**	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 480 k** **Ch. Code: 4**	State: OFF
960 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 2**	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 2**	State: OFF
2 x 960 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 2**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 2**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 2**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 2**
2 x1920 ksps	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**
2 x 960 ksps, I only	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 2**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 2**	State: OFF
2 x 960 ksps, Q only	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 2**	State: OFF	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 960 k** **Ch. Code: 2**

Overall Symbol Rate	**E-DPDCH 1**	**E-DPDCH 2**	**E-DPDCH 3**	**E-DPDCH 4**
Active HS-DPCCH? **I or Q branch**	**No** **Q**	**No** **I**	**Yes** **I**	**Yes** **Q**
2 x 1920 ksps, I only	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF
2 x 1920 ksps, Q only	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**	State: OFF	State: OFF	**State: ON** **S-Rate: 1920 k** **Ch. Code: 1**

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