

R&S® SMW-K55/-K69/-K81/-K84/- K85/-K112/-K113 EUTRA/LTE

User Manual

LTE closed-loop BS test, Logfile
Generation, Rel. 9/Rel. 10/Rel. 11/
Rel. 12, Enhanced Features



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This document describes the following software options:

- R&S®SMW-K55/-K69/-K81/-K84/-K85/-K112/-K113
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This manual describes firmware version FW 3.20.390.xx and later of the R&S®SMW200A.

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The following abbreviations are used throughout this manual: R&S®SMW200A is abbreviated as R&S SMW, R&S®WinIQSIM2™ is abbreviated as R&S WinIQSIM2

Contents

1	Preface	13
1.1	About this Manual	13
1.2	Documentation Overview	13
1.3	Conventions Used in the Documentation	15
1.3.1	Typographical Conventions	15
1.3.2	Conventions for Procedure Descriptions	16
1.3.3	Notes on Screenshots	16
2	Welcome to the EUTRA/LTE Digital Standard	17
2.1	Accessing the EUTRA/LTE Dialog	18
2.2	Scope	19
3	About the EUTRA/LTE Options	20
3.1	Introduction to the EUTRA/LTE Technology	20
3.1.1	LTE Downlink Transmission Scheme	20
3.1.1.1	OFDMA Parameterization	22
	Frame structure type 1 (FDD)	22
	Frame structure type 2 (TDD)	22
3.1.1.2	Downlink Resource Grid	24
3.1.1.3	Downlink Data Transmission	25
3.1.1.4	Downlink Control Information Transmission	25
3.1.1.5	Downlink Reference Signal Structure and Cell Search	27
	Mapping of Reference Signals to Antenna Ports	27
	Cell-specific downlink reference signals	28
	MBSFN reference signals	30
	UE-specific reference signal (DM-RS)	31
	Positioning reference signals	32
	CSI reference signals	33
3.1.1.6	Downlink Physical Layer Procedures	34
3.1.2	LTE Uplink Transmission Scheme	34
3.1.2.1	SC-FDMA Parameterization	35
3.1.2.2	Uplink Data Transmission	36
3.1.2.3	Uplink Control Information Transmission	37

3.1.2.4	Uplink Reference Signal Structure.....	39
3.1.2.5	Uplink Physical Layer Procedures.....	39
3.1.3	LTE MIMO Concepts.....	42
3.1.3.1	Downlink MIMO.....	42
	Spatial Multiplexing.....	42
	Transmit Diversity.....	45
	Beamforming.....	45
3.1.3.2	Uplink MIMO.....	45
3.1.4	LTE MBMS Concepts.....	45
3.1.5	LTE-Advanced (3GPP Rel. 10) Introduction.....	46
3.1.5.1	Carrier Aggregation.....	46
3.1.5.2	Enhanced Uplink SC-FDMA.....	47
3.1.5.3	Enhanced MIMO Schemes.....	48
3.1.6	LTE Release 11 Introduction.....	51
3.1.7	LTE Release 12 Introduction.....	51
3.2	EUTRA/LTE Parameterization.....	52
3.2.1	OFDMA Parameterization.....	52
3.2.2	Reference Signals.....	53
3.2.3	Synchronization Signal (SYNC).....	54
3.2.4	Physical Broadcast Channel (PBCH).....	54
3.2.5	Physical Control Format Indicator Channel (PCFICH).....	55
3.2.6	Physical Hybrid ARQ Indicator Channel (PHICH).....	55
3.2.7	Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH).....	55
3.2.8	Physical Multicast Channel (PMCH).....	55
3.2.9	Data Allocations (DL).....	56
3.2.10	Modulation Mapping (DL).....	57
3.2.11	MIMO.....	57
3.2.12	SC-FDMA Parameterization.....	57
3.2.13	Demodulation Reference Signal (DRS).....	57
3.2.14	Sounding Reference Signal (SRS).....	57
3.2.15	Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH).....	58
3.2.16	Physical Random Access Channel (PRACH).....	58
3.2.17	Data Allocation (UL).....	58

3.2.18	Modulation Mapping (UL).....	59
3.3	R&S SMW Specific Information.....	59
3.3.1	Conflict Handling.....	59
3.3.1.1	Downlink.....	59
3.3.1.2	Uplink.....	61
3.3.1.3	DCI Conflict Handling.....	61
3.3.2	Subframes Handling.....	63
3.3.2.1	Copy/Paste Subframe.....	63
3.3.2.2	Number of Configurable Subframes.....	64
3.3.2.3	Four Configurable Frames in Uplink and Downlink Direction.....	64
	Uplink Direction.....	64
	Downlink Direction.....	66
3.3.3	Power Setting.....	67
3.3.3.1	General Power Settings.....	67
3.3.3.2	Downlink Power Settings.....	68
3.3.3.3	Uplink Power Settings.....	68
3.4	Realtime Feedback for Closed Loop BS Tests.....	69
3.4.1	Exemplary Testing Scenario.....	70
3.4.2	Feedback Modes.....	71
3.4.2.1	Binary Mode.....	72
3.4.2.2	Serial Mode.....	72
3.4.2.3	Serial 3x8 Mode.....	72
3.4.2.4	Structure of a serial and 3x8 serial feedback command.....	72
3.4.3	Timing Aspects.....	75
3.4.3.1	Parameterization of the feedback timing.....	75
	Timing for binary mode with 3GPP Distance Mode, serial or serial 3x8 mode.....	75
	Maximum number of serial feedback commands.....	76
	Timing for binary mode with Direct Response Distance Mode.....	76
3.4.3.2	Uplink Timing.....	77
	General timing rules.....	78
3.4.4	Avoiding Synchronization Problems.....	79
3.4.5	Limitation.....	81
4	EUTRA/LTE Configuration and Settings.....	82

4.1	General Settings	82
4.2	Trigger Settings	87
4.3	Marker Settings	93
4.4	Clock Settings	96
4.5	Local and Global Connector Settings	98
4.6	Info Dialog	98
4.7	LTE Logfile Generation	99
4.7.1	Signal Processing Chains and Logging Points	99
4.7.2	Output Files	103
4.7.2.1	File Names	103
4.7.2.2	Extended Logfiles Contents	107
	Extended DCI Logfile	107
	Extended UCI Logfile	110
4.7.3	Working with the Logfile Generation Functionality	110
4.7.4	Logfile Generation Settings	112
4.8	Test Setups/Models	115
4.9	General DL Settings / General TDD DL Settings	116
4.9.1	DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration	117
4.9.1.1	About DL Carrier Aggregation	118
4.9.1.2	How to Enable Carrier Aggregation and Cross-Carrier Scheduling	119
4.9.1.3	Carrier Aggregation Settings	124
4.9.2	MBSFN Settings	127
4.9.3	Physical Settings	141
4.9.4	PDSCH Scheduling Settings	144
4.9.5	Cell-Specific Settings	146
4.9.6	TDD Frame Structure Settings	150
4.9.7	Downlink Signals Settings	150
4.9.7.1	Downlink Reference Signal Structure	151
4.9.7.2	Synchronization Signal Settings	152
4.9.8	Positioning Reference Signal (PRS) Settings	152
4.9.9	CSI Settings	157
4.9.10	Antenna Ports Settings	161
4.10	DL Frame Configuration Settings	164

4.10.1	General Frame Configuration Settings.....	164
4.10.2	Dummy Data Configuration Settings.....	165
4.10.3	User Configuration Settings.....	167
4.10.4	Auto Sequence Configuration.....	173
4.10.4.1	How to Enable and Use the Auto Sequence Mode.....	173
4.10.4.2	Auto Sequence Settings.....	176
4.10.5	SPS Configuration Settings.....	182
4.10.6	OFDMA Timeplan.....	187
4.10.7	Subframe Configuration Settings.....	189
4.10.8	DL Resource Allocation Table	190
4.10.9	PCFICH Settings.....	198
4.10.10	PHICH Settings.....	201
4.10.11	PDCCH Settings.....	203
4.10.12	PDCCH Format Variable.....	208
4.10.13	DCI Format Configuration.....	215
4.11	Enhanced PBCH, PDSCH and PMCH Settings.....	228
4.11.1	Precoding Settings.....	229
4.11.2	CSI-RS Settings.....	233
4.11.3	Scrambling Settings.....	234
4.11.4	Channel Coding Settings.....	235
4.12	DL Antenna Port Mapping Settings.....	238
4.13	General UL Settings.....	243
4.13.1	UL Carrier Aggregation Configuration.....	244
4.13.1.1	About UL Carrier Aggregation.....	244
4.13.1.2	How to Enable UL Carrier Aggregation.....	245
4.13.1.3	Carrier Aggregation Settings.....	249
4.13.2	Physical Settings.....	251
4.13.3	Cell-Specific Settings.....	254
4.13.4	TDD Frame Structure Settings.....	257
4.13.5	Signals Settings.....	257
4.13.5.1	UL Reference Signals.....	258
4.13.5.2	SRS Structure.....	259
4.13.6	PRACH Settings.....	261

4.13.7	PUSCH Structure.....	263
4.13.8	PUCCH Structure.....	264
4.14	UL Frame Configuration Settings.....	267
4.14.1	General Scheduling Configuration Settings.....	267
4.14.2	SC-FDMA Time Plan.....	269
4.14.3	Subframe Configuration.....	271
4.14.4	UL Allocation Table.....	273
4.15	User Equipment Configuration.....	278
4.15.1	Common Settings.....	279
4.15.2	Realtime Feedback Configuration Settings.....	280
4.15.3	Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH).....	287
4.15.4	FRC Configuration.....	288
4.15.5	Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH).....	292
4.15.6	Demodulation Reference Signal (DRS).....	296
4.15.7	Sounding Reference Signal (SRS).....	297
4.15.8	Antenna Port Mapping.....	307
4.15.9	PRACH Power Ramping.....	309
4.15.10	PRACH Configuration.....	311
4.16	Enhanced PUSCH Settings.....	314
4.16.1	Common PUSCH Settings.....	314
4.16.2	Demodulation Reference Signal (DRS).....	317
4.16.3	Channel Coding / Multiplexing.....	319
4.17	Enhanced PUCCH Settings.....	325
4.17.1	Common Settings.....	325
4.17.2	Channel Coding / Multiplexing.....	327
4.18	TDD Time Plan.....	330
4.19	Filter/Clipping/Power Settings.....	332
4.19.1	Filter Settings.....	332
4.19.2	Clipping Settings.....	336
4.19.3	ARB Settings.....	337
4.19.4	Time Domain Windowing Settings.....	338
4.19.5	Power Settings.....	339
5	Performing BS Tests According to TS 36.141.....	342

5.1	Introduction to Conformance Testing.....	342
5.1.1	UE Conformance Testing.....	342
5.1.2	BS Conformance Testing.....	344
5.1.3	Repeater Conformance Testing.....	344
5.2	Required Options.....	344
5.3	Supported Test Cases.....	345
5.3.1	Generic Structure of the Description of the Implemented Test Cases.....	347
5.4	Standard Test Setups.....	347
5.4.1	Standard Test Setup - One Path.....	347
5.4.2	Standard Test Setup - Two Paths.....	348
5.4.3	Test Setup - Diversity Measurements.....	349
5.4.4	Test Setup - Four Rx Antennas.....	349
5.5	General Considerations.....	350
5.6	User Interface.....	354
5.6.1	Test Case Settings.....	355
5.6.2	Instrument Settings.....	356
5.6.3	Frequency Allocation Settings.....	358
5.6.4	Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings.....	359
5.6.5	Apply Settings.....	362
5.7	Transmitter Characteristics (TS 36.141, Chapter 6).....	362
5.7.1	Required Options.....	363
5.7.2	Prior Considerations.....	363
5.7.3	Introduction to the Unwanted Emissions Tests.....	363
5.7.4	General Workflow for Carrying Out a Transmitter Test.....	365
5.7.5	Interfering Signal Settings.....	367
5.7.6	Test Case 6.7: Transmitter Intermodulation.....	369
5.8	Receiver Characteristics (TS 36.141, Chapter 7).....	371
5.8.1	Required Options.....	371
5.8.2	Prior Considerations.....	372
5.8.3	General Workflow for Carrying Out a Receiver Test.....	373
5.8.4	Interfering Signal Settings.....	374
5.8.5	Test Case 7.2: Reference Sensitivity Level.....	378
5.8.6	Test Case 7.3: Dynamic range.....	380

5.8.7	Test Case 7.4: In-channel selectivity (ICS).....	382
5.8.8	Test Case 7.5A: Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS).....	385
5.8.9	Test Case 7.5B: Narrow-band blocking.....	388
5.8.10	Test Case 7.6: Blocking.....	390
5.8.11	Test Case 7.8: Receiver intermodulation	394
5.9	Performance Requirements (TS 36.141, Chapter 8).....	398
5.9.1	Required Options.....	398
5.9.2	Prior Considerations.....	400
5.9.3	Realtime Feedback Configuration, AWGN and Propagation Condition Settings.....	402
5.9.4	Test Case 8.2.1: PUSCH in multipath fading propagation conditions on single antenna port.....	404
5.9.5	Test Case 8.2.2: UL timing adjustment.....	407
5.9.6	Test Case 8.2.3: HARQ-ACK multiplexed on PUSCH.....	412
5.9.7	Test Case 8.2.4: High-Speed Train conditions.....	414
5.9.8	Test Case 8.3.1: ACK missed detection for single user PUCCH format 1a.....	418
5.9.9	Test Case 8.3.2: CQI performance requirements for PUCCH format 2.....	420
5.9.10	Test Case 8.3.3: ACK missed detection for multi-user PUCCH format 1a.....	422
5.9.11	Test Case 8.3.4: ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 1b, channel selection....	427
5.9.12	Test Case 8.3.5: ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 3.....	429
5.9.13	Test Case 8.3.6: NACK to ACK detection for PUCCH format 3.....	432
5.9.14	Test Case 8.3.7: ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 1a transmission on two antenna ports.....	434
5.9.15	Test Case 8.3.8: CQI performance requirements for PUCCH format 2 transmission on two antenna ports.....	436
5.9.16	Test Case 8.3.9: CQI performance for PUCCH format 2 with DTX detection.....	438
5.9.17	Test Case 8.4.1: PRACH false alarm probability and missed detection.....	440
6	Remote-Control Commands.....	444
6.1	Primary Commands.....	445
6.2	Filter/Clipping/Power Settings.....	450
6.2.1	Filter Settings.....	450
6.2.2	Clipping Settings.....	455
6.2.3	Time Domain Windowing Settings.....	456
6.2.4	Power Settings.....	457
6.3	Clock Settings.....	459

6.4	Timing Configuration.....	460
6.5	Trigger Settings.....	461
6.6	Marker Settings.....	467
6.7	General EUTRA/LTE Settings.....	471
6.8	General EUTRA/LTE Downlink Settings.....	472
6.9	General EUTRA/LTE Uplink Settings.....	485
6.10	DL Frame Configuration.....	498
6.11	DL MBFSN Settings.....	506
6.12	DL Carrier Aggregation Settings.....	518
6.13	CSI-RS Settings.....	523
6.14	Enhanced PBCH, PDSCH, PMCH Settings.....	527
6.15	Enhanced PCFICH, PHICH and PDCCH Configuration.....	534
6.16	Auto Sequence Settings.....	566
6.17	UL Frame Configuration.....	576
6.18	UL Carrier Aggregation Settings.....	582
6.19	UL Enhanced Settings.....	587
6.20	Configure User.....	601
6.21	Dummy Data Configuration.....	608
6.22	SPS Configuration.....	610
6.23	User Equipment.....	611
6.24	Realtime Feedback.....	632
6.25	LTE Logfiles Generation.....	638
6.26	Test Case Wizard Remote-Control Commands.....	641
	Glossary: 3GPP Specifications, References, Documents with Further Information.....	661
	List of Commands.....	663
	Index.....	677

1 Preface

1.1 About this Manual

This User Manual provides all the information **specific to the digital standard EUTRA/LTE**. All general instrument functions and settings common to all applications and operating modes are described in the main R&S SMW User Manual.

The main focus in this manual is on the provided settings and the tasks required to generate a signal. The following topics are included:

- **Welcome to the EUTRA/LTE Digital Standard**
Introduction to and getting familiar with the option
- **About the EUTRA/LTE options**
Background information on basic terms and principles in the context of the signal generation
- **EUTRA/LTE Configuration and Settings**
A concise description of all functions and settings available to configure signal generation with their corresponding remote control command
- **Test Case Wizard**
Description of the provided test cases for tests on Base Stations in Conformance with the 3G Standard 3GPP FDD
- **Remote Control Commands**
Remote commands required to configure and perform signal generation in a remote environment, sorted by tasks
(Commands required to set up the instrument or to perform common tasks on the instrument are provided in the main R&S SMW User Manual)
Programming examples demonstrate the use of many commands and can usually be executed directly for test purposes
- **Annex**
Reference material, such as extensive lists
- **List of remote commands**
Alphabetical list of all remote commands described in the manual
- **Index**

1.2 Documentation Overview

The user documentation for the R&S SMW consists of the following parts:

- Getting started, printed manual
- Online help system on the instrument, incl. tutorials
- User manuals and online manual, see the product page
- Service manual, provided on the internet for registered users
- Instrument security procedures, see the product page

- General safety instructions, printed brochure
- Release notes, see the product page (download > firmware)
- Data sheet and brochures, see the product page (download > brochures and data sheets)
- Application notes, provided on the internet



You find the user documentation on the R&S SMW product page mainly at:

<http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/SMW200A.html> > "Downloads" > "Manuals"

Additional download paths are stated directly in the following abstracts of the documentation types.

Getting Started

Introduces the R&S SMW 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.

Online Help and Tutorials

The **online help** offers quick, context-sensitive access to the information needed for operation and programming. It contains the description for the base unit and the software options.

The **tutorials** offer guided examples and demonstrations on operating the R&S SMW.

User Manual and Online Manual

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

- **Base unit** manual
Contains the description of the graphical user interface, an introduction to remote control, the description of all SCPI remote control commands, programming examples, and information on maintenance, instrument interfaces and error messages. Includes the contents of the getting started manual.
- **Software option** manuals
Describe the specific functions of an option. Basic information on operating the R&S SMW is not included.

The **online manual** provides the contents of the user manual for immediate display on the internet.

Service Manual

Describes the performance test for checking the rated specifications, module replacement and repair, firmware update, troubleshooting and fault elimination, and contains mechanical drawings and spare part lists.

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

Instrument Security Procedures

Deals with security issues when working with the R&S SMW in secure areas.

Data Sheets and Brochures

The data sheet contains the technical specifications of the R&S SMW. Brochures provide an overview of the instrument and deal with the specific characteristics, see <http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/SMW200A.html> > "Download" > "Brochures and Data Sheets".

General Safety Instructions

Contains basic safety instructions in English, Spanish, German and French.

Release Notes

Describes the firmware installation, new and modified features and fixed issues according to the current firmware version. You find the latest version at:

<http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/SMW200A.html> > "Downloads" > "Firmware"

Application Notes, Application Cards, White Papers, etc.

These documents deal with special applications or background information on particular topics, see <http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnotes>.

1.3 Conventions Used in the Documentation

1.3.1 Typographical Conventions

The following text markers are used throughout this documentation:

Convention	Description
"Graphical user interface elements"	All names of graphical user interface elements on the screen, such as dialog boxes, menus, options, buttons, and softkeys are enclosed by quotation marks.
KEYS	Key names are written in capital letters.
File names, commands, program code	File names, commands, coding samples and screen output are distinguished by their font.
<i>Input</i>	Input to be entered by the user is displayed in italics.
Links	Links that you can click are displayed in blue font.
"References"	References to other parts of the documentation are enclosed by quotation marks.

1.3.2 Conventions for Procedure Descriptions

When describing how to operate the instrument, several alternative methods may be available to perform the same task. In this case, the procedure using the touchscreen is described. Any elements that can be activated by touching can also be clicked using an additionally connected mouse. The alternative procedure using the keys on the instrument or the on-screen keyboard is only described if it deviates from the standard operating procedures.

The term "select" may refer to any of the described methods, i.e. using a finger on the touchscreen, a mouse pointer in the display, or a key on the instrument or on a keyboard.

1.3.3 Notes on Screenshots

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

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 Welcome to the EUTRA/LTE Digital Standard

The R&S SMW-K55/-K69/-K81/-K84/-K85/-K112/-K113 are firmware applications that add functionality to generate signals in accordance with the 3GPP standard EUTRA/LTE.

In the following, the terms LTE or EUTRA are used interchangeably.

Preamble

All supported features are in line with 3GPP Release 12; the following official 3GPP specifications are implemented:

- 3GPP TS 36.211, Version 12.7.0
- 3GPP TS 36.212, Version 12.6.1
- 3GPP TS 36.213, Version 12.7.0

The R&S SMW-K55/-K69/-K81/-K84/-K85/-K112/-K113 key features

The R&S SMW simulates EUTRA/LTE at the physical channel level. The following list gives an overview of the functions provided for generating an EUTRA/LTE signal:

- Supports FDD and TDD
- Intuitive user interface with graphical display of time plan
- Full support of P-SYNC, S-SYNC and DL reference signal derived from cell ID
- PBCH, PDSCH, PDCCH, PCFICH, PHICH supported
- Downlink 256QAM for PDSCH and PMCH
- PDCCH with full DCI configuration (all DCI formats supported), incl. DCI Format 1C for eIMTA-RNTI
- Channel coding and scrambling for PDSCH and PBCH (including MIB)
- Automatic PDSCH scheduling from DCI
- Automatic scheduling of downlink transmissions according to long HARQ patterns
- Full downlink MIMO and transmit diversity support
- Uplink MIMO support
- Supports PUSCH with channel coding and scrambling
- Configuration of all PRACH and PUCCH formats
- Fixed reference channels (FRC) in line with 3GPP TS 36.141
- Downlink test models (E-TMs) in line with 3GPP TS 36.141, incl. E-TMs for 256QAM
- Test case wizard
- Real-time processing of HARQ feedback commands and timing adjustment commands for closed-loop base station tests
- Simulation of single-layer, dual-layer and up to eight-layer beamforming scenarios (transmission modes 7, 8 and 9) on antenna ports 5 and 7 to 14
- Support of MBMS single frequency network (MBSFN) subframes on antenna port 4

- Generation of positioning reference signals (PRS) on antenna port 6
- Access to intermediate results of the FEC chain for design cross-verification
- Generation of LTE-Advanced downlink and uplink carrier aggregation scenarios (up to 5 carriers) with support for cross-carrier scheduling; incl. uplink carrier aggregation with mixed duplexing
- LTE-Advanced enhanced SC-FDMA with PUSCH/PUCCH synchronous transmission and clustered PUSCH
- Support of CSI reference signals

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 SMW user manual. The latest version is available at the R&S SMW [product page](#) >"Downloads" > "Manuals".

Installation

You can find detailed installation instructions in the delivery of the option or in the R&S SMW Service Manual.

2.1 Accessing the EUTRA/LTE Dialog

To open the dialog with EUTRA/LTE settings

- ▶ In the block diagram of the R&S SMW, select "Baseband > EUTRA/LTE".

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".

2.2 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, this includes:

- Managing settings and data lists, like storing 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 SMW user manual.

3 About the EUTRA/LTE Options

For better understanding of the required configuration settings, this section lists:

- some background information on basic terms and principles used in the EUTRA/LTE technology
- insight information on the EUTRA/LTE parameterization
- information on functions specific to the instrument
- detailed information on the implementation of the realtime feedback functionality for closed loop BS tests

3.1 Introduction to the EUTRA/LTE Technology

This section provides an introduction to the EUTRA/LTE technology.

3.1.1 LTE Downlink Transmission Scheme

The downlink transmission scheme for E-UTRA FDD and TDD modes is based on conventional OFDM. In an OFDM system, the available spectrum is divided into multiple carriers, called subcarriers, which are orthogonal to each other. Each of these subcarriers is independently modulated by a low rate data stream.

OFDM is used as well in WLAN, WIMAX, and broadcast technologies like DVB. OFDM has several benefits including its robustness against multipath fading and its efficient receiver architecture.

The [Figure 3-1](#) shows a representation of an OFDM signal ([TR 25.892](#)). In this figure, a signal with 5 MHz bandwidth is shown, but the principle is the same for the other E-UTRA bandwidths. Data symbols are independently modulated and transmitted over a high number of closely spaced orthogonal subcarriers. In E-UTRA, downlink modulation schemes QPSK, 16QAM, and 64QAM are available.

In the time domain, a guard interval may be added to each symbol to combat inter-OFDM-symbol-interference due to channel delay spread. In E-UTRA, the guard interval is a cyclic prefix which is inserted at the beginning of each OFDM symbol.

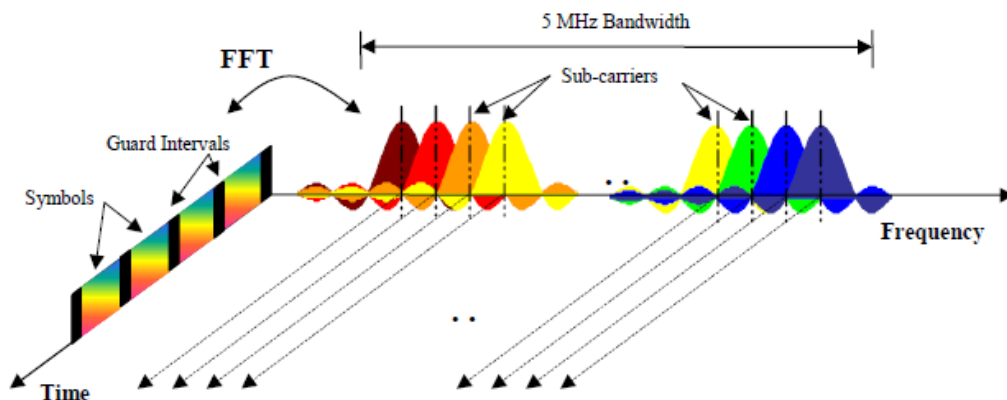


Figure 3-1: Frequency-Time Representation of an OFDM Signal (3GPP TR 25.892)

In practice, the OFDM signal can be generated using the inverse fast Fourier transform (IFFT) digital signal processing, as described in 3GPP TS 25.892, Feasibility Study for Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) for UTRAN enhancement (Release 6). The IFFT converts a number N of complex data symbols used as frequency domain bins into the time domain signal. Such an N -point IFFT is illustrated in Figure 3-2, where $a(mN+n)$ refers to the n^{th} subchannel modulated data symbol, during the time period $mT_u < t \leq (m+1)T_u$.

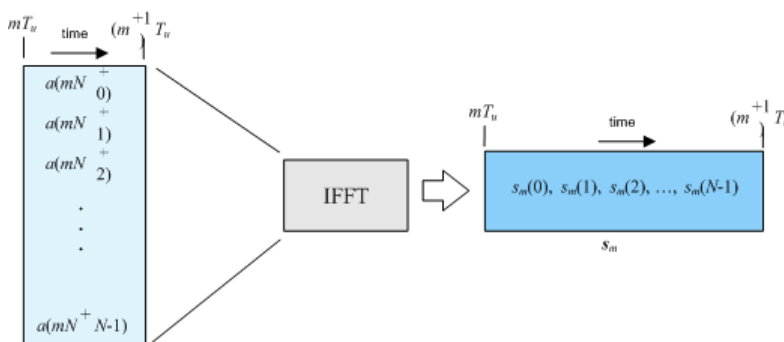


Figure 3-2: OFDM useful symbol generation using an IFFT (3GPP TR 25.892)

The vector s_m is defined as the useful OFDM symbol. It is the time superposition of the N narrowband modulated subcarriers. Therefore, from a parallel stream of N sources of data, each one independently modulated, a waveform composed of N orthogonal subcarriers is obtained, with each subcarrier having the shape of a frequency sinc function (see Figure 3-1).

The Figure 3-3 illustrates the mapping from a serial stream of QAM symbols to N parallel streams, used as frequency domain bins for the IFFT. The N -point time domain blocks obtained from the IFFT are then serialized to create a time domain signal. Not shown in the figure is the process of cyclic prefix insertion.

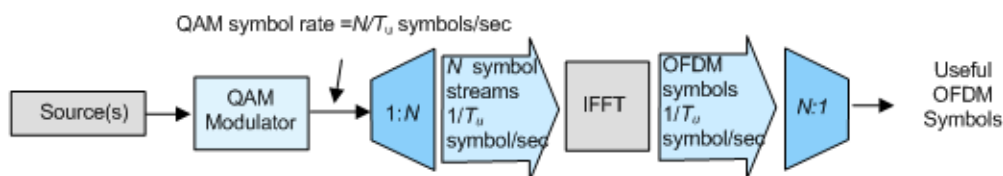


Figure 3-3: OFDM Signal Generation Chain (3GPP TR 25.892)

In contrast to an OFDM transmission scheme, OFDMA allows the access of multiple users on the available bandwidth. Each user is assigned a specific time-frequency resource. As a fundamental principle of E-UTRA, the data channels are shared channels, i.e. for each transmission time interval of 1 ms, a new scheduling decision is taken regarding which users are assigned to which time/frequency resources during this transmission time interval.

3.1.1.1 OFDMA Parameterization

Two radio frame structures, one for FDD (frame structure type 1) and one for TDD (frame structure type 2) mode are defined. These EUTRA frame structures are described in TS 36.211.

Frame structure type 1 (FDD)

The FDD frame structures type 1 is based on a 10 ms radio frame that is divided into 20 equally sized slots of 0.5 ms. A subframe consists of two consecutive slots, so one radio frame contains 10 subframes.

Frame format 1 (FDD mode) illustrates frame structure type 1 (T_s is expressing the basic time unit corresponding to 30.72 MHz). Frame format 1 is applicable to both full and half duplex FDD.

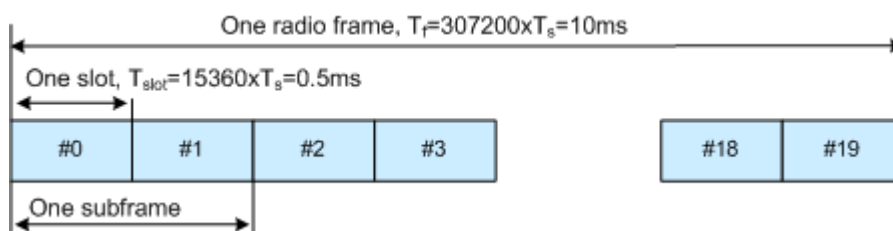


Figure 3-4: Frame format 1 (FDD mode)

For information on the related settings, refer to

- "Duplexing" on page 85
- Chapter 4.10, "DL Frame Configuration Settings", on page 164
- Chapter 4.10.6, "OFDMA Timeplan", on page 187.

Frame structure type 2 (TDD)

The TDD frame format 2 is also based on a 10 ms radio frame, but the frame is divided into two half-frames, 5 ms each. Each half-frame consists of five 1 ms long subframes,

which are reserved either for downlink or uplink transmission or are carrying special information (see Figure 3-5).

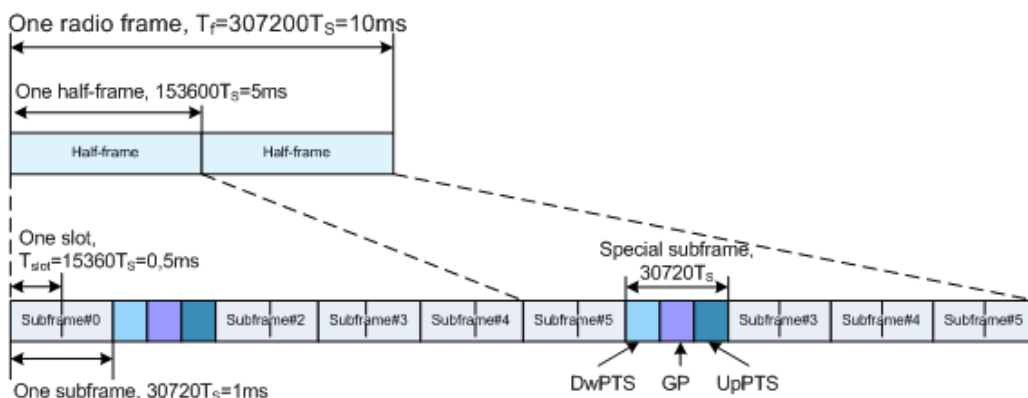


Figure 3-5: Frame format 2 (TDD mode), 5 ms switching periodicity

All non-special subframes are divided into two 0.5 ms long slots. The special subframes consist of three fields DwPTS (Downlink Pilot Timeslot), GP (Guard Period), and UpPTS (Uplink Pilot Timeslot) which length can vary in specified limits so that the total special subframe's length is maintained constant (1 ms). The 3GPP specification defines ten special subframe configurations for normal cyclic prefix type and eight for extended cyclic prefix type. These subframe configurations specify the allowed DwPTS/GP/UpPTS lengths' combinations.

The 3GPP specification defines seven different uplink-downlink configurations, i.e. defines the downlink-to-uplink switch-point periodicity (5 ms or 10 ms) and the allowed combination of downlink, uplink, and special slots. In all the uplink-downlink configurations and for any downlink-to-uplink switch-point periodicity, subframe 0, subframe 5, and DwPTS are always reserved for downlink transmission and UpPTS and the subframe following the special subframe are always reserved for uplink transmission.

Figure 3-6 shows the supported uplink-downlink configurations according to TS 36.211.

UL/DL Configuration	Downlink-to-Uplink Switch-point periodicity	Subframe number									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	U
1	5 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	S	U	U	D
2	5 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	S	U	D	D
3	10 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	D	D	D	D
4	10 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	D	D	D	D
5	10 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
6	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	D

Figure 3-6: Uplink-downlink configurations

D = Denotes a subframe reserved for downlink transmission
 U = Denotes a subframe reserved for uplink transmission
 S = Denotes the special subframe

For information on the related settings, refer to:

- "Duplexing" on page 85

- Chapter 4.9.6, "TDD Frame Structure Settings", on page 150
- Chapter 4.18, "TDD Time Plan", on page 330.

3.1.1.2 Downlink Resource Grid

The Figure 3-7 shows the structure of the downlink resource grid for one downlink slot. The available downlink bandwidth consists of $N_{\text{sub}}^{\text{DL}}$ subcarriers with a spacing of $\Delta f = 15$ kHz. In the case of multi-cell MBMS transmission, a subcarrier spacing of $\Delta f = 7.5$ kHz is also possible. $N_{\text{sub}}^{\text{DL}}$ can vary to allow for scalable bandwidth operation up to 20 MHz.

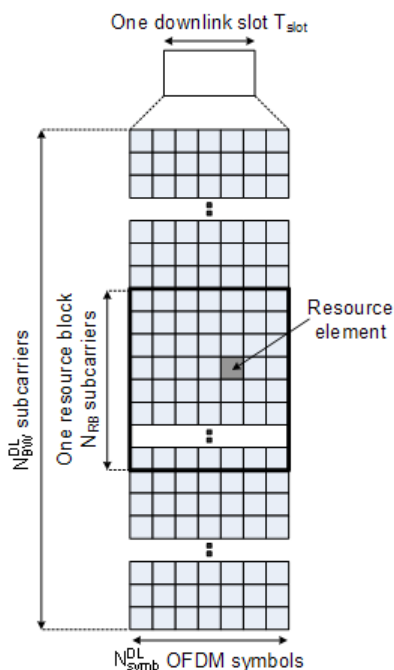


Figure 3-7: Downlink Resource Grid (3GPP TS 36.211)

One downlink slot consists of $N_{\text{sym}}^{\text{DL}}$ OFDM symbols. To each symbol, a cyclic prefix (CP) is appended as guard time, compare Figure 3-1. $N_{\text{sym}}^{\text{DL}}$ depends on the cyclic prefix length. The generic frame structure with normal cyclic prefix length contains $N_{\text{sym}}^{\text{DL}} = 7$ symbols. This translates into a cyclic prefix length of $T_{\text{CP}} \approx 5.2 \mu\text{s}$ for the first symbol and $T_{\text{CP}} \approx 4.7 \mu\text{s}$ for the remaining 6 symbols. Additionally, an extended cyclic prefix is defined to cover large cell scenarios with higher delay spread and MBMS transmission. The generic frame structure with extended cyclic prefix of $T_{\text{CP-E}} \approx 16.7 \mu\text{s}$ contains $N_{\text{sym}}^{\text{DL}} = 6$ OFDM symbols (subcarrier spacing 15 kHz). The generic frame structure with extended cyclic prefix of $T_{\text{CP-E}} \approx 33.3 \mu\text{s}$ contains $N_{\text{sym}}^{\text{DL}} = 3$ symbols (subcarrier spacing 7.5 kHz). The Table 3-1 gives an overview of the different parameters for the generic frame structure.

Table 3-1: Parameters for Downlink Generic Frame Structure

Configuration	Number of symbols $N_{\text{symbol}}^{\text{UL}}$	Cyclic Prefix length, samples	Cyclic Prefix length, us
Normal cyclic prefix $\Delta f=15$ kHz	7	160 for first symbol 144 for other symbols	5.2 us for first symbol 4.7 us for other symbols
Extended cyclic prefix $\Delta f=15$ kHz	6	512	16.7 us
Extended cyclic prefix $\Delta f=7.5$ kHz	3	1024	33.3 us

For information on the related settings, refer to:

- [Chapter 4.10.6, "OFDMA Timeplan"](#), on page 187
- [Chapter 4.18, "TDD Time Plan"](#), on page 330

3.1.1.3 Downlink Data Transmission

Data is allocated to the UEs in terms of resource blocks. A physical resource block consists of 12 (24) consecutive subcarriers in the frequency domain for the $\Delta f=15$ kHz ($\Delta f=7.5$ kHz) case. In the time domain, a physical resource block consists of DL N_{symbol} consecutive OFDM symbols, see [Figure 3-7](#). $N_{\text{symbol}}^{\text{DL}}$ is equal to the number of OFDM symbols in a slot. The resource block size is the same for all bandwidths, therefore the number of available physical resource blocks depends on the bandwidth. Depending on the required data rate, each UE can be assigned one or more resource blocks in each transmission time interval of 1 ms. The scheduling decision is done in the base station (eNodeB). The user data is carried on the physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH).

For information on the related settings, refer to [Chapter 4.11, "Enhanced PBCH, PDSCH and PMCH Settings"](#), on page 228.

3.1.1.4 Downlink Control Information Transmission

Control Information is mapped to the resource elements in terms of resource elements groups (REG). A REG consists of four consequent resource elements within one resource block which are not used for cell-specific reference signals. Thus, there are two types of resource blocks, resource blocks containing three REGs and resource blocks containing only two REGs.

Two REGs are available within the OFDM symbols with allocated reference signals. These are the OFDM symbol 0 in the first slot in a subframe and in the OFDM symbol 1 in the four-antenna system case. 3 REGs are then available in the OFDM symbols 2, as well as in the OFDM symbol 1 in case of one- or two-antenna system (see [Figure 3-8](#) and [Figure 3-10](#)).

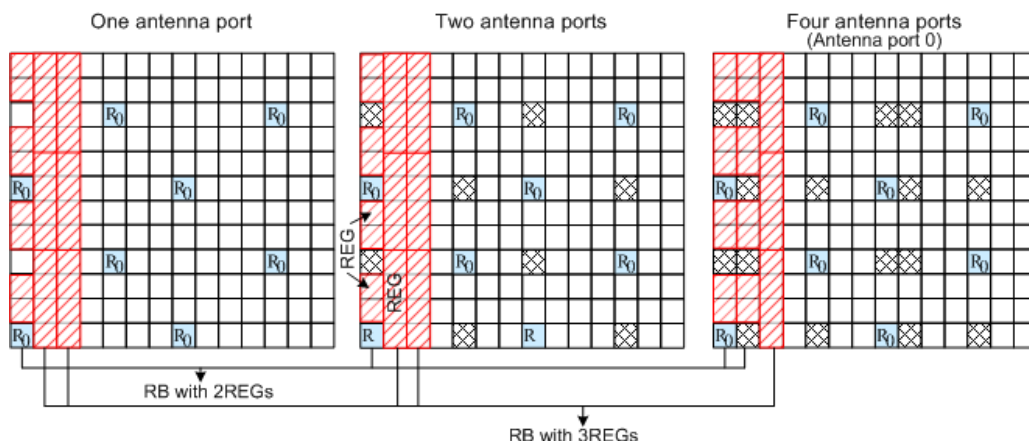


Figure 3-8: Resource elements groups (REG)

Three physical DL channels are carrying the control information: the Physical Control Format Indicator Channel (PCFICH), the Physical Hybrid ARQ Indicator Channel (PHICH) and the Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH).

- The **PCFICH** carries the information about the number of OFDM Symbols used for transmission of PDCCH in a subframe and is mapped to four REGs within the first OFDM Symbol.
- The **PHICH** carries the HARQ ACK/NACK messages and is transmitted in terms of PHICH groups. A PHICH group uses three REGs. For normal CP, a PHICH group consists of up to eight ACK/NACK messages. Four ACK/NACK messages are carried by one PHICH group if an extended CP is used.
For frame format 1 and non-MBSFN transmission, the PHICH can be transmitted over only the first OFDM symbol (this is the so called normal PHICH duration) or in case of extended PHICH duration, over the first three OFDM symbols.
- Downlink control signaling on the Physical Downlink Control Channel (**PDCCH**) is used to convey the scheduling decisions to individual UEs. The PDCCH is located in the first OFDM symbols of a slot.
The maximum number of OFDM symbols used for the transmission of a PDCCH is determined by the number of RB used, i.e. for channel bandwidth with less than or equal to 10 RBs, four OFDM symbols are necessary (OFDM symbol 0...3) and respectively for channel bandwidths greater than 10 RBs three OFDM symbols are sufficient (OFDM symbol 0...2).
The minimum number of OFDM symbols used for the transmission of a PDCCH is determined by the PHICH duration and the channel bandwidth.
The PDCCH is mapped to the REGs not used for PHICH and PCFICH and transmitted on one or several control channel elements (CCEs), where a CCE corresponds to 9 REGs.

For information on the related settings, refer to:

- ["PHICH Duration"](#) on page 149

3.1.1.5 Downlink Reference Signal Structure and Cell Search

The downlink reference signal structure is important for cell search, channel estimation, and neighbor cell monitoring.

For the LTE downlink, five types of reference signals are defined:

- **Cell-specific downlink reference signals**
The cell-specific reference signals are common signals in a cell, that are intended for all UE within this cell.
- **MBSFN reference signals**
These reference signals are used for channel estimation and demodulation of signals transmitted by MBSFN.
- **UE-specific reference signal (DM-RS)**
These reference signals are intended for a specific user.
- **Positioning reference signals**
- **CSI reference signals**
These reference signals are intended channel quality measurements and frequency-dependent scheduling.

For information on the related settings, refer to:

- [Chapter 4.9.7.1, "Downlink Reference Signal Structure"](#), on page 151
- [Chapter 4.9.8, "Positioning Reference Signal \(PRS\) Settings"](#), on page 152
- [Chapter 4.9.9, "CSI Settings"](#), on page 157.

Mapping of Reference Signals to Antenna Ports

The LTE standard specifies so-called antenna ports (AP). Antenna ports are logical elements, used to describe identical propagation conditions. The mapping of these antenna ports to the physical antennas is not specified by 3GPP.

LTE specifies AP 0 .. AP 5 and defines one reference signal per downlink antenna port (see [Table 3-2](#)). LTE-Advanced introduces new reference signals and defines additional antenna ports, AP 6 .. AP 22.

Table 3-2: Mapping of reference signals to antenna ports

Antenna Port (AP)	Reference Signal
AP 0 .. AP 3	Cell-specific Reference Signals (CS-RS)
AP 4	MBSFN-RS
AP 5	UE-specific Reference Signals (DM-RS) for single-layer transmission (TM7)
AP 6	Positioning Reference Signals (PRS)
AP 7 .. AP 8	UE-specific Reference Signals (DM-RS) for up to 2 layers beamforming (TM8/TM9)
AP 9 .. AP 14	UE-specific Reference Signals (DM-RS) for multi-layer beamforming (TM9)
AP 15 .. AP 22	Channel State Information Reference Signals (CSI-RS)

The [Figure 3-9](#) (from 1MA169) illustrates the mapping of the logical antenna ports to physical transmit antennas.

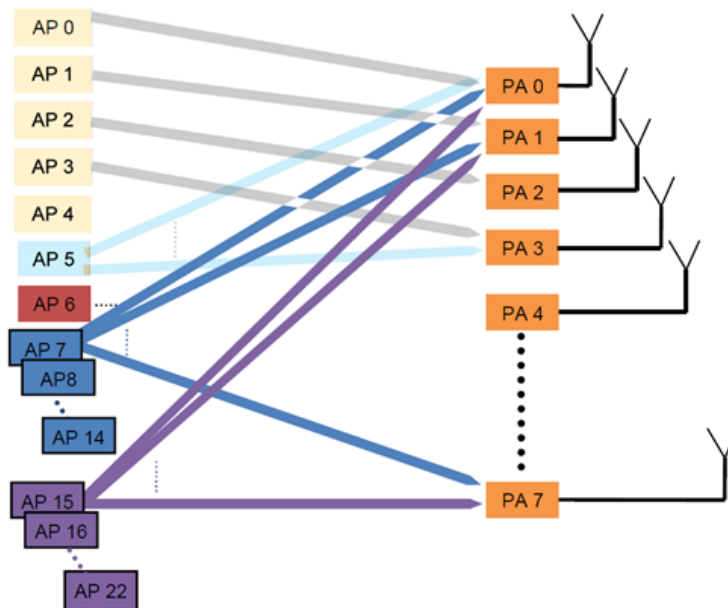


Figure 3-9: Mapping of logical antenna ports to physical transmit antennas (3GPP Rel. 10)

AP = antenna port
PA = physical antenna

See also:

- [Table 3-4](#)
- [Chapter 3.1.5, "LTE-Advanced \(3GPP Rel. 10\) Introduction"](#), on page 46

For information on the related settings, refer to [Chapter 4.12, "DL Antenna Port Mapping Settings"](#), on page 238.

Cell-specific downlink reference signals

The [Figure 3-10](#) shows the principle of the downlink reference signal structure for one-antenna, two-antenna, and four-antenna transmission (antenna ports 0 .. 3, AP 0 .. AP 3). Specific predefined resource elements in the time-frequency domain carry the reference signal sequence. Besides first reference symbols, there may be a need for second reference symbols. The different colors in the figure represent the sequences transmitted from up to four transmit antennas.

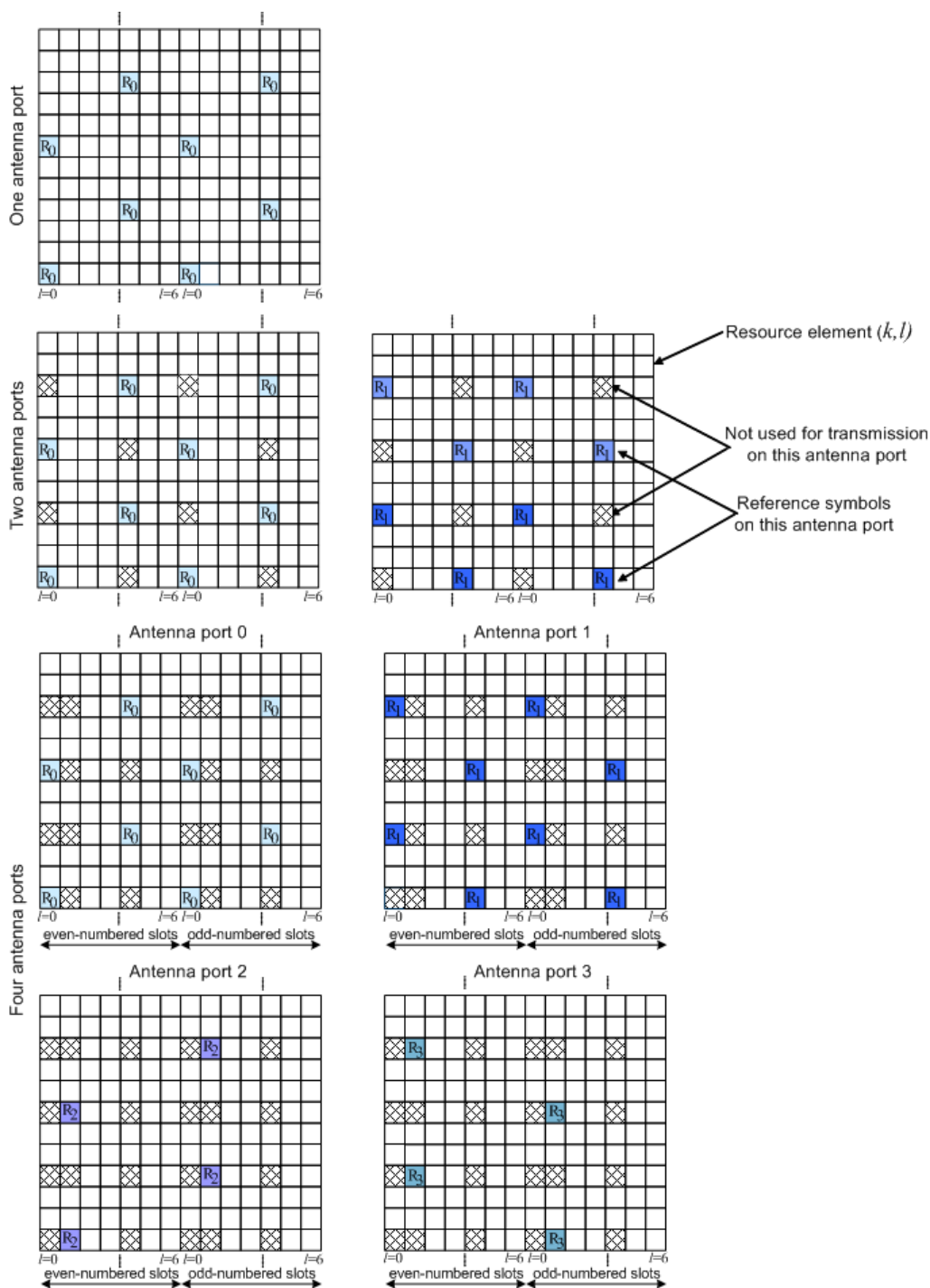


Figure 3-10: Downlink Reference Signal Structure (Normal Cyclic Prefix)

The reference signal sequence carries the cell identity. There are 504 unique physical layer cell identities, grouped into 168 unique physical cell identity groups that contain three unique identities each. Each reference signal is generated as a pseudo-random sequence that depends on the physical layer cell identity.

Frequency hopping can be applied to the downlink reference signals. The frequency hopping pattern has a period of one frame (10 ms).

During cell search, the handset identifies different types of information: symbol and radio frame timing, frequency, cell identification, overall transmission bandwidth, antenna configuration, and cyclic prefix length.

Besides the reference signals, synchronization signals are therefore needed during cell search. EUTRA uses a hierarchical cell search scheme similar to WCDMA. This means that the synchronization acquisition and the cell group identifier are obtained from different SYNC signals. Thus, a primary synchronization signal (**P-SYNC**) and a secondary synchronization signal (**S-SYNC**) are defined with a pre-defined structure. They are transmitted on the 72 center subcarriers (around DC subcarrier) within the same predefined slots (twice per 10 ms) on different resource elements, see [Figure 3-11](#). This figure is taken from [TS 36.211](#).

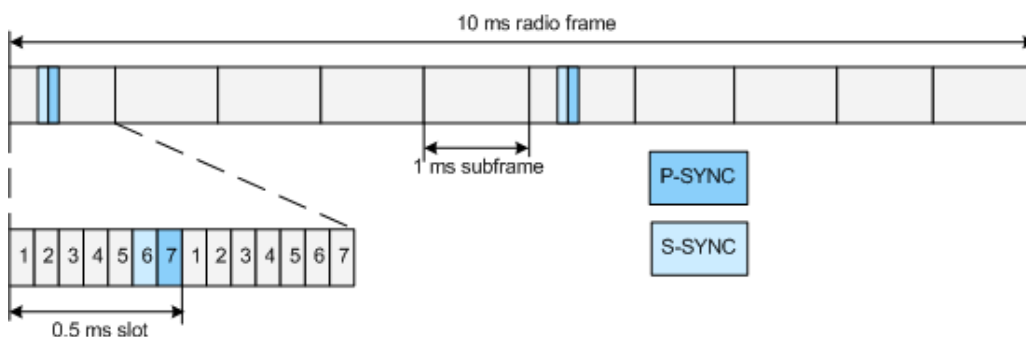


Figure 3-11: P-SYNC and S-SYNC Structure (Normal CP; 1.25 MHz bandwidth)

As additional help during cell search, a common control physical channel (CCPCH) is available which carries BCH type of information, e.g. system bandwidth. It is transmitted at predefined time instants on the 72 subcarriers centered around the DC subcarrier.

To enable the UE to support this cell search concept, it was agreed to have a minimum UE bandwidth reception capability of 20 MHz.

For information on the related settings, refer to [Chapter 4.9.7.2, "Synchronization Signal Settings"](#), on page 152.

MBSFN reference signals

MBSFN reference signals are defined for extended cyclic prefix only. The MBSFN reference signals are transmitted on antenna port 4 (AP 4) and only when the PMCH is transmitted.

The [Figure 3-12](#) shows the resource elements used by the MBSFN reference signal if $\Delta f = 15$ kHz.

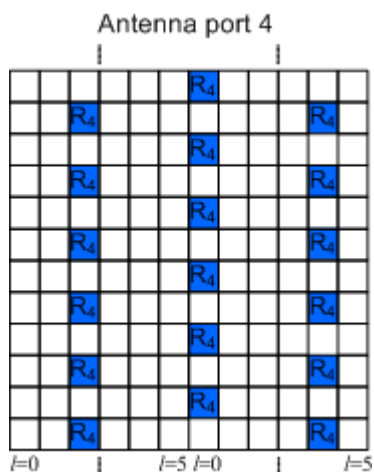


Figure 3-12: MBSFN reference signal structure (extended cyclic prefix, carrier spacing 15 KHz)

For information on the related settings, refer to [Chapter 4.9.2, "MBSFN Settings"](#), on page 127.

UE-specific reference signal (DM-RS)

These reference signals are intended for a specific user and mapped to predefined PDSCH RBs of this particular user. The resource elements predefined for the UE-specific RS do not overlap with the resource elements reserved for the cell-specific reference signals.

For single-antenna transmission, the UE-specific reference signals are transmitted on antenna port 5, 7 or 8 (AP 5, AP 7, and AP 8). If a spatial multiplexing is applied, the UE-specific reference signals are transmitted on antenna ports 7 and 8 (AP 7 and AP 8).

The UE-specific RS are also called demodulation reference signals (DM-RS) and are intended for channel estimation and demodulation instead of the common reference signals. One typical example of the application of UE-specific RS is the channel estimation and demodulation, if beamforming transmission is used. This is also called transmission using antenna port 5 (AP 5).

In contrary to the common reference signals that are not precoded, the UE-specific RS are precoded in the same way as the PDSCH they are mapped to.

See [Figure 3-13](#) and [Figure 3-14](#) for illustration of the mapping of the UE-specific reference signals to the resource elements.

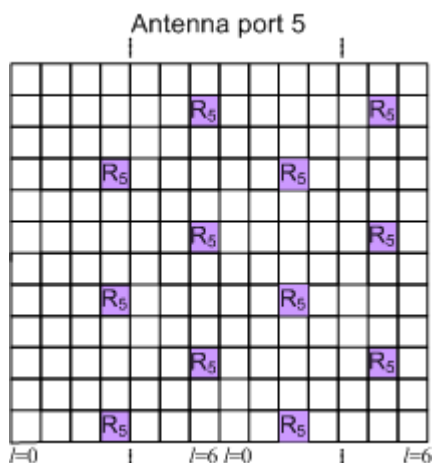


Figure 3-13: UE-specific reference signals, antenna port 5 (normal cyclic prefix)

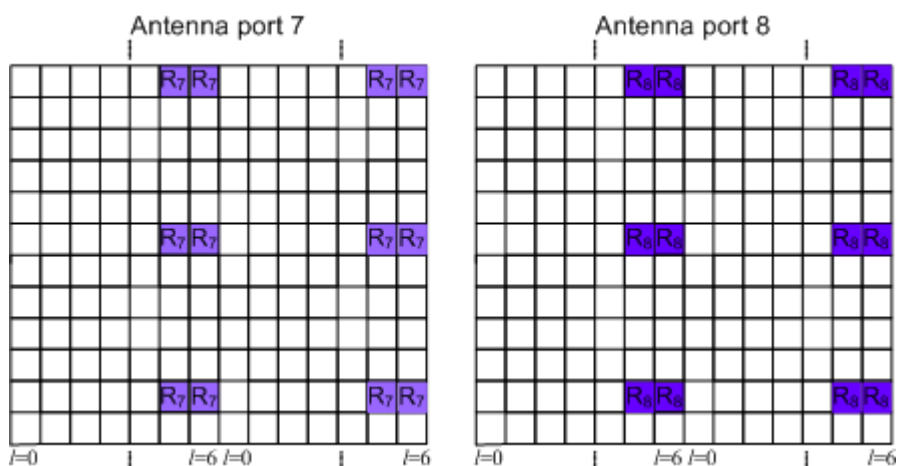


Figure 3-14: UE-specific reference signals, antenna ports 7 and 8 (normal cyclic prefix, downlink sub-frame)

Positioning reference signals

The positioning reference signals are transmitted only in downlink subframes configured for positioning reference signals transmission. Positioning reference signals are transmitted on antenna port 6 (AP 6).

The Figure 3-15 shows the mapping of the positioning reference signals for the one and two PBCH antenna ports case (normal cyclic prefix). Refer to the specification for information about the mapping in all other cases.

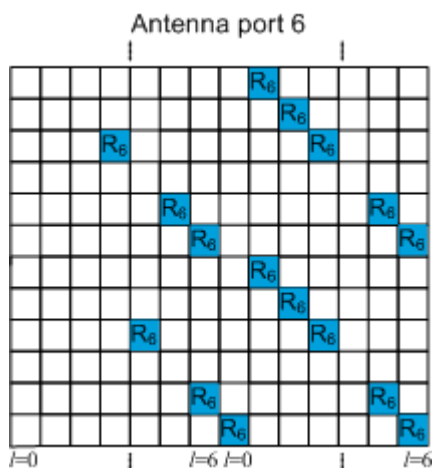


Figure 3-15: Mapping of PRS (normal cyclic prefix), one and two PBCH antenna ports.

For information on the related settings, refer to [Chapter 4.9.8, "Positioning Reference Signal \(PRS\) Settings"](#), on page 152 .

CSI reference signals

The CSI reference signals (CSI-RS) are intended for the acquisition of channel-state information (CSI) for UE working in transmission mode 9 (TM9), because in TM9, the DM-RS are used for channel estimation.

The CSI-RS structure depends on the number of CSI-RS (1, 2, 4 or 8) configured in a cell and can differ between the cells. This is illustrated on [Figure 3-16](#) (from TS 36.211).

The CSI-RS are transmitted on antenna ports 15 to 22 (AP 15 .. AP 22).

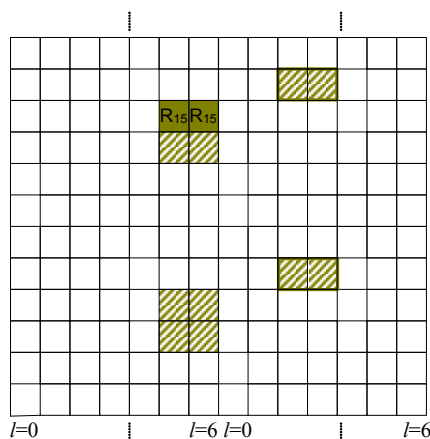


Figure 3-16: Mapping of a CSI-RS on antenna port 15 (CSI configuration 0, normal cyclic prefix)

- pattern = example of possible position of the CSI-RSs
- dark green = example of allocated CSI-RS signals in a cell
- border = example of muted (ZeroTxPower) CSI-RSs

The CSI-RS can be configured with different transmission periods (5 ms - 80 ms) and per subframe (see [Table 4-10](#)).

In normal operation, the CSI-RS is transmitted on the allocated resource elements (dark green color on [Figure 3-16](#)) whereas the remaining possible but not allocated resource elements (the pattern elements on the figure) are used for PDSCH transmission. The 3GPP specification allows the configuration of an extra subset of resource elements, that are reserved for CSI-RS transmission, have the same structure as the CSI-RS but use a zero transmission power (ZeroTxPower). Nothing is transmitted during these resource elements.

For description of the related settings, refer to:

- [Chapter 4.9.9, "CSI Settings"](#), on page 157
- [Chapter 4.11.2, "CSI-RS Settings"](#), on page 233
- ["CSI Awareness"](#) on page 172

3.1.1.6 Downlink Physical Layer Procedures

For E-UTRA, the following downlink physical layer procedures are especially important:

- **Cell search and synchronization**
See ["Cell-specific downlink reference signals"](#) on page 28.
- **Scheduling**
Scheduling is done in the base station (eNodeB). The downlink control channel PDCCH informs the users about their allocated time/frequency resources and the transmission formats to use. The scheduler evaluates different types of information, e.g. quality of service parameters, measurements from the UE, UE capabilities, and buffer status.
- **Link adaptation**
Link adaptation is already known from HSDPA as adaptive modulation and coding. Also in E-UTRA, modulation and coding for the shared data channel is not fixed, but rather is adapted according to radio link quality. For this purpose, the UE regularly reports channel quality indications (CQI) to the eNodeB.
- **Hybrid automatic repeat request (ARQ)**
Downlink hybrid ARQ is also known from HSDPA. It is a retransmission protocol. The UE can request retransmissions of incorrectly received data packets.

3.1.2 LTE Uplink Transmission Scheme

During the study item phase of LTE, alternatives for the optimum uplink transmission scheme were investigated. While OFDMA is seen optimum to fulfill the LTE requirements in downlink, OFDMA properties are less favorable for the uplink. This is due to weaker peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) properties of an OFDMA signal, resulting in worse uplink coverage.

Thus, the LTE uplink transmission scheme for FDD and TDD mode is based on SC-FDMA (Single Carrier Frequency Division Multiple Access) with cyclic prefix. SC-FDMA signals have better PAPR properties compared to an OFDMA signal. This was one of the main reasons for selecting SC-FDMA as LTE uplink access scheme. The PAPR characteristics are important for cost-effective design of UE power amplifiers. Still, SC-

FDMA signal processing has some similarities with OFDMA signal processing, so parameterization of downlink and uplink can be harmonized.

There are different possibilities how to generate an SC-FDMA signal. DFT-spread-OFDM (DFT-s-OFDM) has been selected for EUTRA. The principle is illustrated on [Figure 3-17](#). This figure is taken from 3GPP R1-050584, "EUTRA Uplink Numerology and Design".

For DFT-s-OFDM, a size-M DFT is first applied to a block of M modulation symbols. QPSK, 16QAM and 64 QAM are used as uplink EUTRA modulation schemes, the latter being optional for the UE. The DFT transforms the modulation symbols into the frequency domain. The result is mapped onto the available subcarriers. In EUTRA uplink, only localized transmission on consecutive subcarriers is allowed. An N point IFFT where $N > M$ is then performed as in OFDM, followed by addition of the cyclic prefix and parallel to serial conversion.

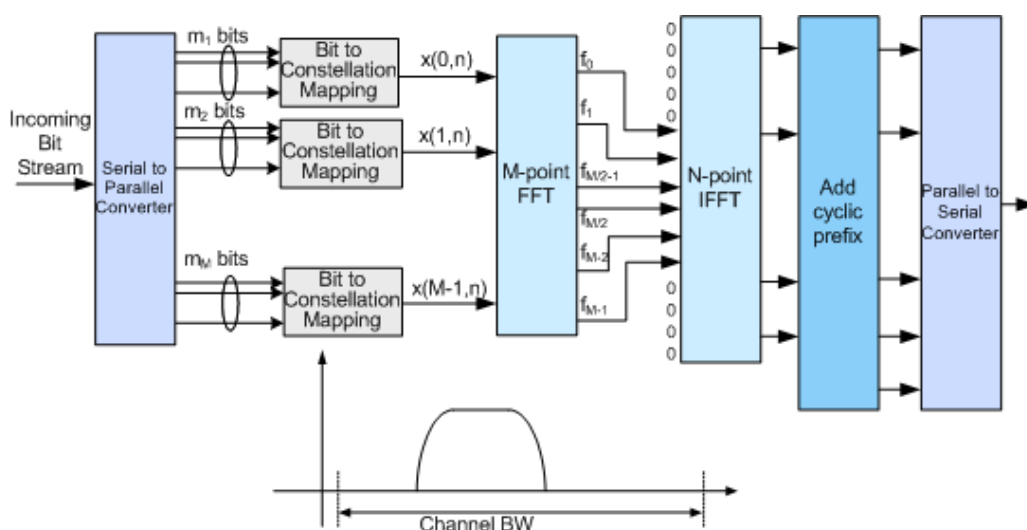


Figure 3-17: Block Diagram of DFT-s-OFDM (Localized Transmission)

The DFT processing is therefore the fundamental difference between SC-FDMA and OFDMA signal generation. This is indicated by the term DFT-spread-OFDM. In an SCFDMA signal, each sub-carrier used for transmission contains information of all transmitted modulation symbols, since the input data stream has been spread by the DFT transform over the available sub-carriers. In contrast to this, each sub-carrier of an OFDMA signal only carries information related to specific modulation symbols.

3.1.2.1 SC-FDMA Parameterization

The EUTRA uplink structure is similar to the downlink. An uplink radio frame consists of 20 slots of 0.5 ms each, and 1 subframe consists of 2 slots. The slot structure is shown on [Figure 3-18](#) (taken from TS 36.211).

Each slot carries $N_{\text{symbol}}^{\text{UL}}$ SC-FDMA symbols, where $N_{\text{symbol}}^{\text{UL}} = 7$ for the normal cyclic prefix and $N_{\text{symbol}}^{\text{UL}} = 6$ for the extended cyclic prefix. SC-FDMA symbol number 3 (i.e. the 4th symbol in a slot) carries the reference signal for channel demodulation.

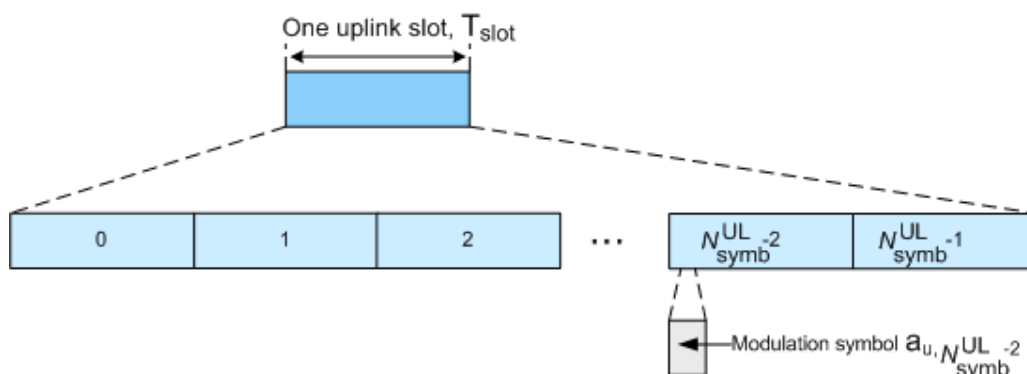


Figure 3-18: Uplink Slot Structure

Also for the uplink, a bandwidth agnostic layer 1 specification has been selected. The table below shows the configuration parameters in an overview table.

Configuration	Number of symbols $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{UL}}$	Cyclic Prefix length in samples	Cyclic Prefix length in μs
Normal cyclic prefix $\Delta f = 15 \text{ kHz}$	7	160 for first symbol 144 for other symbols	5.2 μs for first symbol 4.7 μs for other symbols
Extended cyclic prefix $\Delta f = 15 \text{ kHz}$	6	512	16.7 μs

For information on the related settings, refer to:

- [Chapter 4.1, "General Settings"](#), on page 82
- [Chapter 4.9.6, "TDD Frame Structure Settings"](#), on page 150
- [Chapter 4.14.2, "SC-FDMA Time Plan"](#), on page 269
- [Chapter 4.18, "TDD Time Plan"](#), on page 330.

3.1.2.2 Uplink Data Transmission

In uplink, data is allocated in multiples of one resource block. Uplink resource block size in the frequency domain is 12 sub-carriers, i.e. the same as in downlink. To simplify the DFT design in uplink signal processing only factors 2, 3, and 5 are allowed.

The uplink transmission time interval (TTI) is 1 ms (same as downlink).

User data is carried on the Physical Uplink Shared Channel (**PUSCH**).

For information on the related settings, refer to:

- [Chapter 4.13.7, "PUSCH Structure"](#), on page 263
- [Chapter 4.15.5, "Physical Uplink Shared Channel \(PUSCH\)"](#), on page 292
- [Chapter 4.16, "Enhanced PUSCH Settings"](#), on page 314

3.1.2.3 Uplink Control Information Transmission

Depending on whether an uplink resource has been assigned to the user or not, the uplink control information is carried by one of the following channels:

- Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH)
- Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH)

Control information (CQI reports and ACK/NACK information related to data packets received in the downlink) is multiplexed with the PUSCH, if the user has been granted with UL-SCH transmission.

The PUCCH carries uplink control information, e.g. CQI reports, HARQ ACK/NACK information, or Scheduling Requests (SR), in case the user has not been assigned an UL-SCH transmission. The PUCCH is transmitted on a reserved frequency region at the edges of the total available bandwidth in the UL. One PUCCH resource comprises a pair of resource blocks within slot 0 and 1 that are located in the upper and the lower part of the spectrum. PUCCH is allocated as shown on the [Figure 3-19](#) (taken from [TS 36.211](#)).

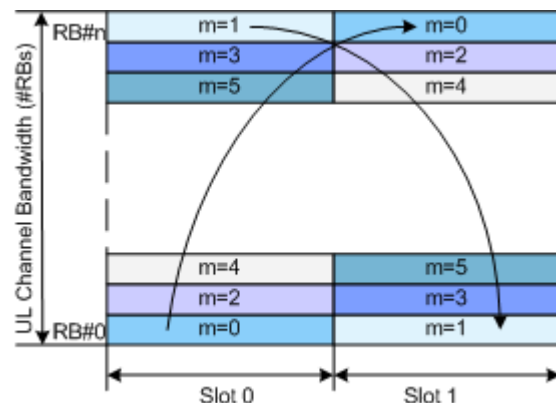


Figure 3-19: PUCCH Mapping

According to [TS 36.211](#), seven PUCCH formats are defined (see [Table 3-3](#)).

Table 3-3: PUCCH formats

PUCCH format	Description	Physical Bits	Modulation Scheme	ODFM Symbols used for DRS (normal CP)	ODFM Symbols used for DRS (extended CP)
1	Scheduling Request (SR)	0	-	2, 3, 4	2, 3
1a	ACK/NACK ACK/NACK + SR	1	BPSK	2, 3, 4	2, 3
1b	ACK/NACK for MIMO ACK/NACK + SR	2 4	QPSK	2, 3, 4	2, 3

PUCCH format	Description	Physical Bits	Modulation Scheme	ODFM Symbols used for DRS (normal CP)	ODFM Symbols used for DRS (extended CP)
2	CQI CSI + ACK/ NACK	20	QPSK	1, 5	3
2a	CSI + ACK/ NACK	21	QPSK+BPSK	1, 5	-
2b	CSI + ACK/ NACK for MIMO	22	QPSK+QPSK	1, 5	-
3	ACK/NACK (if DL carrier aggregation with more than 2 cell) ACK/NACK + SR	48	QPSK	1, 5	3

The different PUCCH formats are mapped to the reserved PUCCH region, so that there can be only one resource block per slot that supports a combination of PUCCH formats 1/1a/1b and 2/2a/2b.

For simultaneous transmission of multiple users on the PUCCH, different PUCCH resource indices are used. Multiple users are distinguished within one resource block by using different cyclic shifts (CS) of the CAZAC (Constant Amplitude Zero Auto-Correlation) sequence. For PUCCH formats 1/1a/1b additionally three different orthogonal cover sequences (OC) can be used. For the different PUCCH formats, different number of PUCCH resource indices are available within a resource block (see table below). The actual number of the used orthogonal sequences is additionally determinate by the parameter `delta_shift`, used to support working by different channel conditions.

PUCCH format	PUCCH resource indices	Number available within a resource block
1/1a/1b	N(1)_PUCCH	36 for normal CP 24 for extended CP
2/2a/2b	N(2)_PUCCH	12
3	N(3)_PUCCH	5

For information on the related settings, refer to:

- [Chapter 4.13.8, "PUCCH Structure"](#), on page 264
- [Chapter 4.17, "Enhanced PUCCH Settings"](#), on page 325

3.1.2.4 Uplink Reference Signal Structure

Uplink reference signals are used for two different purposes:

- For channel estimation in the eNodeB receiver to demodulate control and data channels
- To provide channel quality information as a basis for scheduling decisions in the base station.
This purpose is also called channel sounding.

The uplink reference signals are based on CAZAC (Constant Amplitude Zero Auto-Correlation) sequences.

Sounding reference signals (SRS)

The specification defines two types of sounding reference signals (SRS), periodic SRS and aperiodic SRS. A user equipment (UE) can be configured with both SRS trigger types.

- Periodic SRS occurs at regular time intervals.
It is referred as "trigger type 0" SRS and is known from LTE Rel. 8
- The aperiodic SRS transmission is a single (one-shot) transmission
It is referred as "trigger type 1" SRS and is introduced by LTE Rel. 10.
Aperiodic SRS is triggered by the "SRS Request" flag in one of the DCI formats 0/1A/4/2B/2C/2D.
Triggering aperiodic SRS by using DCI format 0 requires one dedicated SRS set of parameters whereas the triggering by using DCI formats 1A/2A/2B/2C uses a common SRS set. For the triggering by DCI format 4 the specification defines 3 SRS sets.

For information on the related settings, refer to:

- [Chapter 4.13.5.1, "UL Reference Signals"](#), on page 258
- [Chapter 4.13.5.2, "SRS Structure"](#), on page 259
- [Chapter 4.15.7, "Sounding Reference Signal \(SRS\)"](#), on page 297
- ["Aperiodic SRS"](#) on page 172
- ["DCI Format 1A"](#) on page 219

3.1.2.5 Uplink Physical Layer Procedures

For EUTRA, the following uplink physical layer procedures are especially important:

Non-synchronized random access

The random access may be used to request initial access, as part of handover, when transiting from idle to connected, or to re-establish uplink synchronization. The structure is shown on [Figure 3-20](#) (taken from [TS 36.211](#)).

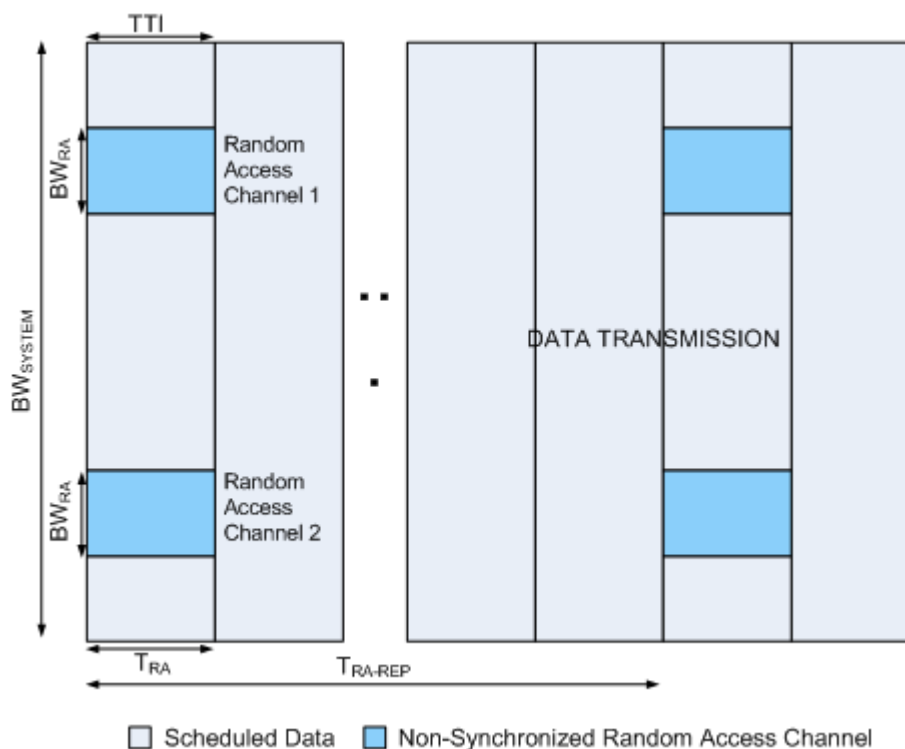


Figure 3-20: Random Access Structure, principle

Multiple random access channels may be defined in the frequency domain within one access period T_{RA} to provide enough random access opportunities.

For the random access, a preamble is defined as shown on Figure 3-21 (taken from TS 36.211). The preamble length depends on the preamble format. The preamble bandwidth is 1.08 MHz (72 subcarriers). Higher layer signaling controls in which subframes the preamble transmission is allowed, and the location in the frequency domain. Per cell, there are 64 random access preambles. They are generated from Zadoff-Chu sequences.

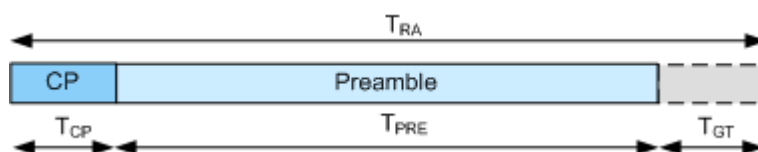


Figure 3-21: Random Access Preamble

The random access procedure uses open loop power control with power ramping similar to WCDMA. After sending the preamble on a selected random access channel, the UE waits for the random access response message. If no response is detected, then another random access channel is selected and a preamble is sent again.

For information on the related settings, refer to:

- [Chapter 4.13.6, "PRACH Settings"](#), on page 261
- [Chapter 4.15.9, "PRACH Power Ramping"](#), on page 309
- [Chapter 4.15.10, "PRACH Configuration"](#), on page 311

Uplink scheduling

As in the downlink direction, the uplink scheduling is *dynamical scheduling* of uplink resources performed by eNodeB on a subframe basis. The eNodeB assigns certain time/frequency resources to the UEs and informs UEs about transmission formats to use. Scheduling decisions affecting the uplink are communicated to the UEs via the Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH) in the downlink. The scheduling decisions may be based on QoS parameters, UE buffer status, uplink channel quality measurements, UE capabilities, UE measurement gaps, etc.

The LTE specification defines a second uplink scheduling method, the *semi-persistent scheduling (SPS)*. The semi-persistent scheduling is used to reduce the control signaling overhead for regularly occurring services and transmissions of relative small payloads. With SPS, the scheduling decisions are not transmitted every subframe but once. Via the PDCCH, the UEs first receive information on the SPS periodicity, that is information about the SPS pattern or the subframes on which scheduling decisions can be transmitted. Semi-persistent scheduling is then activated and deactivated by an explicit trigger, the SPS C-RNTI. The dynamic scheduling commands have higher priority than the SPS.

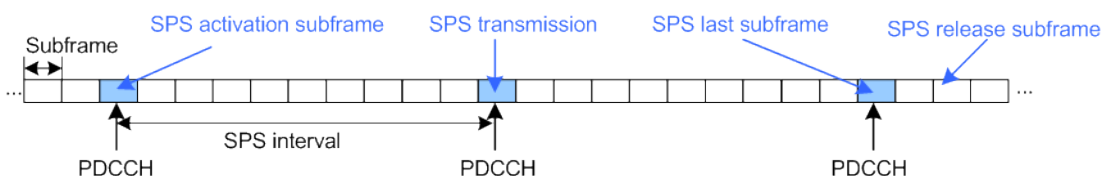


Figure 3-22: Semi-persistent scheduling (SPS)

In carrier aggregation transmission, SPS is allowed only on the primary component carrier.

For information on the related settings, refer to [Chapter 4.10.5, "SPS Configuration Settings"](#), on page 182.

Uplink link adaptation

As uplink link adaptation methods, transmission power control, adaptive modulation and channel coding rate, and adaptive transmission bandwidth can be used.

Uplink timing control

Uplink timing control is required to time align the transmissions from different UEs with the receiver window of the eNodeB. The eNodeB sends the appropriate timing-control commands to the UEs in the downlink, commanding them to adapt their respective transmit timing.

Hybrid automatic repeat request (ARQ)

The eNodeB uses the Uplink Hybrid ARQ protocol to request retransmissions of incorrectly received data packets.

3.1.3 LTE MIMO Concepts

Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) systems form an essential part of LTE to achieve the ambitious requirements for throughput and spectral efficiency. MIMO refers to the use of multiple antennas at transmitter and receiver side.

3.1.3.1 Downlink MIMO

For the LTE downlink, a 2x2 configuration for MIMO is assumed as baseline configuration, i.e. 2 transmit antennas at the base station and 2 receive antennas at the terminal side. Configurations with 4 or more antennas are also being considered.

Different MIMO modes are envisaged. It has to be differentiated between spatial multiplexing and transmit diversity, and it depends on the channel condition which scheme to select.

For information on the related settings, refer to

- [Chapter 4.9.10, "Antenna Ports Settings"](#), on page 161
- [Chapter 4.11.1, "Precoding Settings"](#), on page 229
- [Chapter 4.12, "DL Antenna Port Mapping Settings"](#), on page 238.

Spatial Multiplexing

Spatial multiplexing allows transmitting different streams of data simultaneously on the same downlink resource blocks (see [Figure 3-23](#) for illustration of the principle). These data streams can belong to one single user (single user MIMO / SU-MIMO) or to different users (multi-user MIMO / MU-MIMO). While SU-MIMO increases the data rate of one user, MU-MIMO allows increasing the overall capacity.

Spatial multiplexing is only possible if the mobile radio channel allows it.

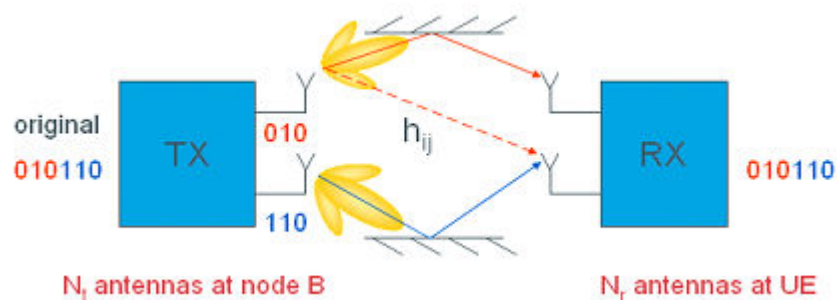


Figure 3-23: Spatial multiplexing

In the [Figure 3-23](#), each transmit antenna transmits a different data stream. Each receive antenna may receive the data streams from all transmit antennas. The channel (for a specific delay) can thus be described by the following channel matrix H :

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{matrix} & \xrightarrow{N_t} & & \\ & \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & \dots & h_{1N_r} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & & h_{2N_r} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{N_t1} & h_{N_t2} & \dots & h_{N_tN_r} \end{bmatrix} & \xrightarrow{N_r} & \\ & & & & & \end{matrix}$$

In this general description, N_t is the number of transmit antennas, N_r is the number of receive antennas, resulting in a $N_r \times N_t$ matrix for the baseline LTE scenario. The coefficients h_{ij} of this matrix are called channel coefficients from transmit antenna j to receive antenna i , thus describing all possible paths between transmitter and receiver side.

The number of data streams that can be transmitted in parallel over the MIMO channel is given by $\min\{N_t, N_r\}$ and is limited by the rank of the matrix H . The transmission quality degrades significantly in case the singular values of matrix H are not sufficiently strong. This can happen in case the 2 antennas are not sufficiently de-correlated, for example in an environment with little scattering or when antennas are too closely spaced.

Codewords and spatial layers

A block of information bits that can be separately processed before it is transmitted in a subframe, is called codeword [17].

A spatial layer indicates the number of spatial streams that can be simultaneously transmitted [17]. The number of layers for transmission is less than or equal to the number of transmit antenna ports and depends on the rank of the matrix H .

In LTE Rel. 8/9, up to 2 codewords can be transmitted simultaneously and mapped onto up to four layers. There is a fixed mapping between codewords to layers, see [Figure 3-24](#).

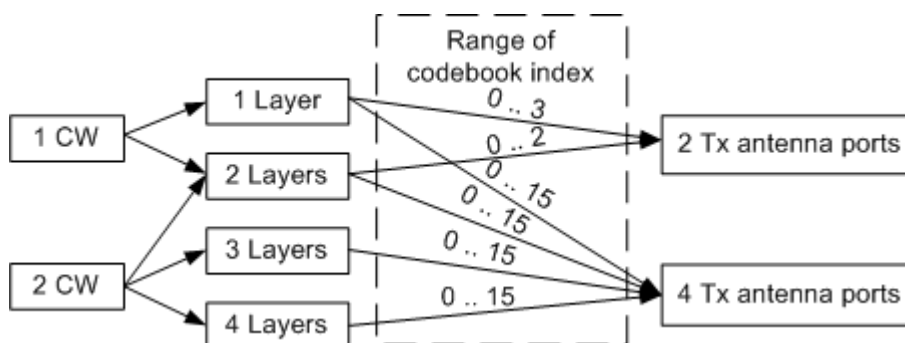


Figure 3-24: Codeword to layer mapping for downlink spatial multiplexing (LTE Rel. 8/9)

Precoding

Precoding on transmitter side is used to support spatial multiplexing, see [Figure 3-25](#) (from TS 36.211). This is achieved by applying a precoding matrix W to the signal before transmission.

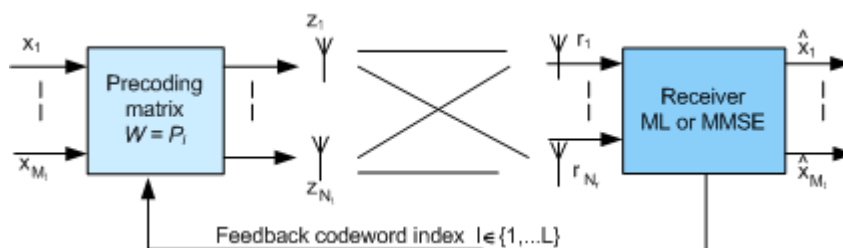


Figure 3-25: Precoding principle

The optimum precoding matrix W is selected from a predefined "codebook" which is known at eNodeB and UE side. Unitary precoding is used, i.e. the precoding matrices are unitary: $W^H W = I$. The UE estimates the radio channel and selects the optimum precoding matrix. The optimum precoding matrix is the one which offers maximum capacity. The UE provides feedback on the uplink control channel regarding the preferred precoding matrix (precoding vector as a special case). Ideally, this information is made available per resource block or at least group of resource blocks, since the optimum precoding matrix varies between resource blocks. The Figure 3-26 (from TS 36.211) gives an overview of EUTRA downlink baseband signal generation including the steps relevant for MIMO transmission.

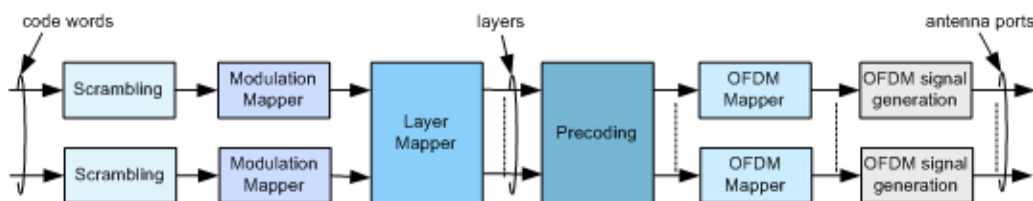


Figure 3-26: Overview of downlink baseband signal generation

Transmission modes

LTE defines the following transmission modes for the PDSCH (TS 36.213).

Table 3-4: Downlink transmission modes overview

Transmission mode	Transmission scheme
Tx Mode 1	Single-antenna transmission (AP 0); SISO/SIMO but no MIMO
Tx Mode 2	Transmit diversity
Tx Mode 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmit diversity • Open-loop spatial multiplexing with large delay CDD; SU-MIMO (Single User MIMO)
Tx Mode 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmit diversity • Closed-loop spatial multiplexing; SU-MIMO
Tx Mode 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmit diversity • MU-MIMO (Multi-User MIMO)
Tx Mode 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmit diversity • Closed-loop spatial multiplexing using a single transmission layer
Tx Mode 7	Single-antenna port transmission (AP 5); Single layer Beamforming

Transmission mode	Transmission scheme
Tx Mode 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dual layer transmission (AP 7 and AP 8); Dual Layer Beamforming • Single-antenna port (AP 7 or AP 8)
Tx Mode 9	Multi-layer transmission (AP 9 and AP 14); MU-MIMO, SU-MIMO, 8 Layer Beamforming

See also "[Mapping of Reference Signals to Antenna Ports](#)" on page 27.

Transmit Diversity

Instead of increasing data rate or capacity, MIMO can be used to exploit diversity. If the channel conditions do not allow spatial multiplexing, a transmit diversity scheme is used instead, so switching between these two MIMO modes is possible depending on channel conditions. Transmit diversity is used when the selected number of streams (rank) is one.

Beamforming

The beamforming is a method to shape the transmitted signal in the receiver's direction. In LTE, the beamforming is defined as transmission mode 7, 8 and 9 (Tx Mode 7/8/9). Beamforming uses the special antenna ports 5 and 7 to 14, see [Table 3-4](#).

The channel estimation in a beamforming scenario is based on the [UE-specific reference signal \(DM-RS\)](#).

3.1.3.2 Uplink MIMO

Uplink MIMO schemes for LTE differ from downlink MIMO schemes. Up to LTE Release 9, only uplink MU-MIMO is specified. Multiple user terminals may transmit simultaneously on the same resource block. This is also referred to as spatial domain multiple access (SDMA). The scheme requires only one transmit antenna at UE side. The UEs sharing resource blocks have to apply mutually orthogonal pilot patterns.

For information on the SU-MIMO and the LTE-Advanced MIMO concept, see [Chapter 3.1.5.3, "Enhanced MIMO Schemes"](#), on page 48.

3.1.4 LTE MBMS Concepts

In LTE, MBMS transmission is performed as single-cell transmission or as multi-cell transmission. In case of multi-cell transmission the cells and content are synchronized to enable for the terminal to soft-combine the energy from multiple transmissions. The superimposed signal looks like multipath to the terminal. This concept is also known as Single Frequency Network (SFN). The EUTRAN can configure which cells are part of an SFN for transmission of an MBMS service. The MBMS traffic can share carrier with the unicast traffic or be sent on a separate carrier. For MBMS traffic, an extended cyclic prefix is provided. Specific reference signals are used in the subframes that carry MBMS SFN data (see "[MBSFN reference signals](#)" on page 30).

MBMS data is carried on the MBMS traffic channel (MTCH) as logical channel. The MBMS control channel MCCH carries the MBMS control information. Both logical

channels, the MTCH and the MCCH, are mapped onto the physical multicast channel PMCH in the multi-cell transmission case and on the PDSCH in case a single-cell transmission is used.

For information on the related settings, refer to [Chapter 4.9.2, "MBSFN Settings"](#), on page 127.

3.1.5 LTE-Advanced (3GPP Rel. 10) Introduction



This description gives a brief description only of the LTE-A features currently covered by the software option R&S SMW-K85. The full set of LTE-Advanced features is described in [1MA232](#).

For a complete LTE-Advanced technology introduction and an insight description of the LTE-A features, refer to the following Rohde & Schwarz documents:

- With Paper [1MA169](#) "LTE-Advanced Technology Introduction"
- Application Note [1MA166](#) "LTE-Advanced Signals Generation and –Analysis"

The last two documents can be found in the official Rohde & Schwarz internet site > Download Area > Application Notes: http://www2.rohde-schwarz.com/en/service_and_support/Downloads/Application_Notes/

3.1.5.1 Carrier Aggregation

The LTE-A Rel. 10 specification uses the aggregation of multiple LTE carriers. Two or more component carriers (CC) are grouped to support wider transmission bandwidths of up to 100 MHz. To an LTE Rel. 8 terminal, each component carrier appears as an LTE carrier. An LTE Rel. 10 terminal can exploit the total aggregated bandwidth. As backward compatibility is fulfilled, a LTE-advanced cell can serve both LTE Rel. 8 and LTE Rel. 10 terminals simultaneously.

Spectrum deployment can be either contiguous with adjacent component carriers, or non-contiguous with non-adjacent component carriers (see [Figure 3-27, 1MA169](#)). The individual component carriers can belong to the same frequency band (intra-band) or to different frequency bands (inter-band). Component carriers transmitted by the same eNodeB provide the same cell coverage.

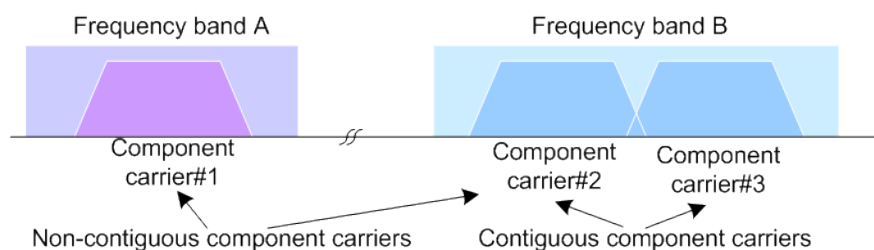


Figure 3-27: Carrier aggregation

The LTE-A specification defines two different approaches about informing the UE about the scheduling for each band: a separate PDCCH for each carrier or a common PDCCH for multiple carriers (cross-carrier scheduling).

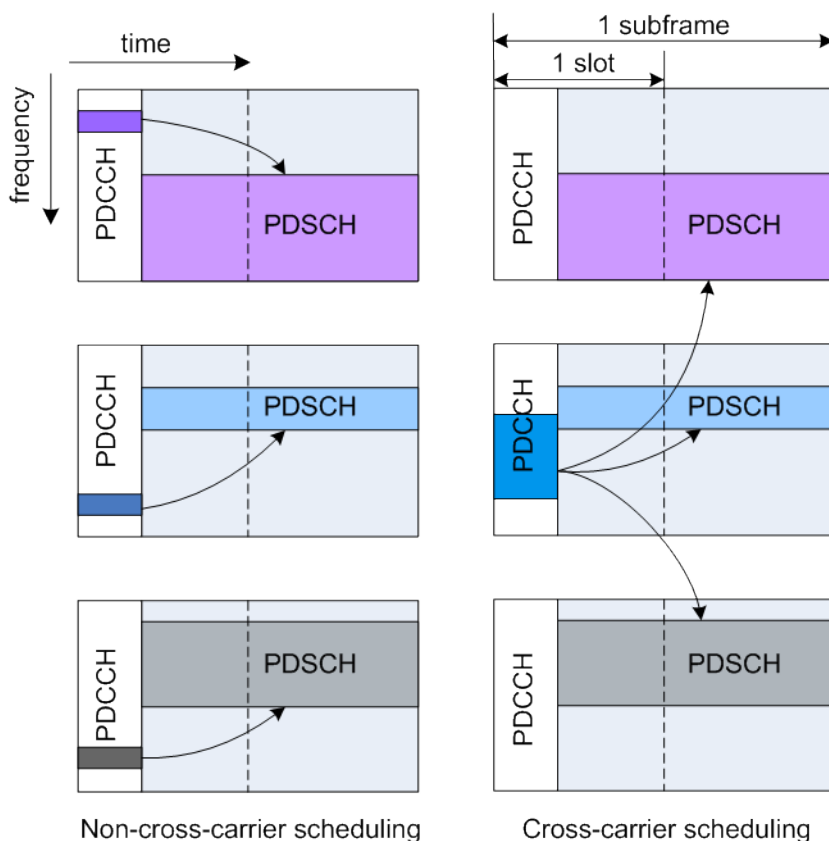


Figure 3-28: LTE-A scheduling approaches

In the dedicated/non-cross-carrier approach, the PDCCH on a component carrier assigns PDSCH resources on the same component carrier. The used PDCCH structure is identical to the LTE Rel. 8/9 PDCCH structure.

In the cross-carrier approach, the PDCCH on a component carrier assigns resources on one of multiple component carriers. The component carriers are identified by the new introduced DCI field, the CIF (carrier indicator field).

For information on the related settings, refer to:

- [Chapter 4.9.1, "DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration"](#), on page 117.
- [Chapter 4.10, "DL Frame Configuration Settings"](#), on page 164.
- [Chapter 4.10.3, "User Configuration Settings"](#), on page 167.

3.1.5.2 Enhanced Uplink SC-FDMA

The LTE-A Rel. 10 enhances the uplink transmission scheme compared to the LTE Rel. 8 uplink with the following:

- Control-data decoupling

In LTE Rel. 8/9 a UE only uses physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) when it does not have any data to transmit on PUSCH. If a UE has data to transmit on PUSCH, it would multiplex the control information with data on PUSCH. This behavior is not valid in LTE-Advanced, which means that simultaneous PUCCH and PUSCH transmission is possible in uplink direction.

- Non-contiguous data transmission
LTE-Advanced extends the uplink transmission scheme by allowing clustered PUSCH. The uplink transmission is not restricted to the use of consecutive subcarriers; clusters of resource blocks can be allocated (two "Sets" of consecutive PUSCH resource block groups according to resource allocation type 1 as defined in TS 36.213).

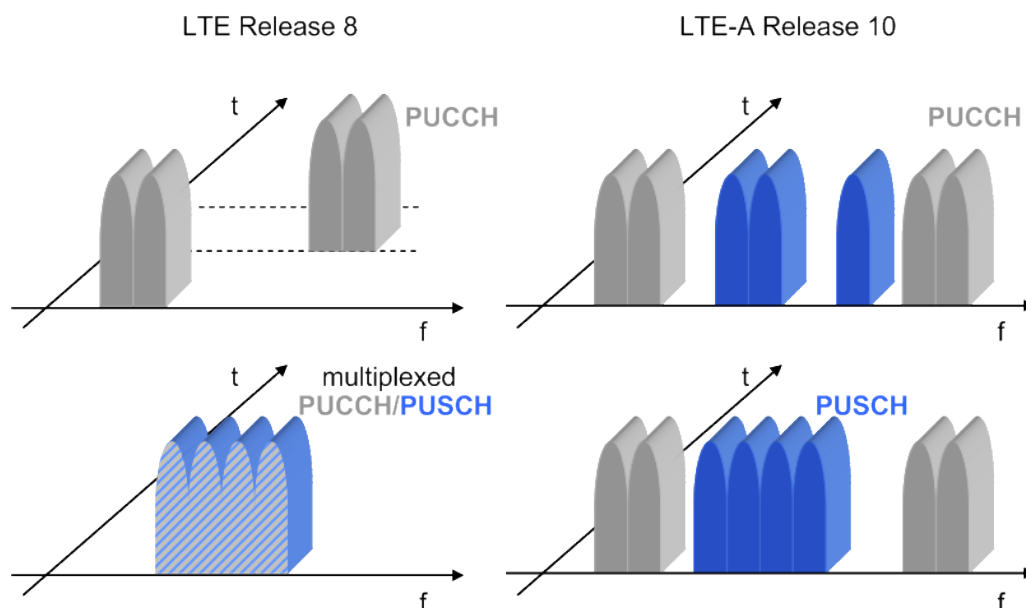


Figure 3-29: LTE release 8 and LTE-A Release 10 UL transmission schemes

For information on the related settings, refer to:

- [Chapter 4.14, "UL Frame Configuration Settings"](#), on page 267
- [Chapter 4.15, "User Equipment Configuration"](#), on page 278.

3.1.5.3 Enhanced MIMO Schemes

LTE Rel. 8 supports MIMO schemes in downlink direction. In downlink direction up to four transmit antennas can be used whereas the maximum number of codewords is two irrespective of the number of antenna ports. LTE-Advanced extends the MIMO capabilities of LTE Rel. 8/9 to now supporting eight downlink antennas (8x8 antenna configuration) and four uplink antennas (4x4 antenna configuration), see [Figure 3-30](#), and [Figure 3-31](#), 1MA169.

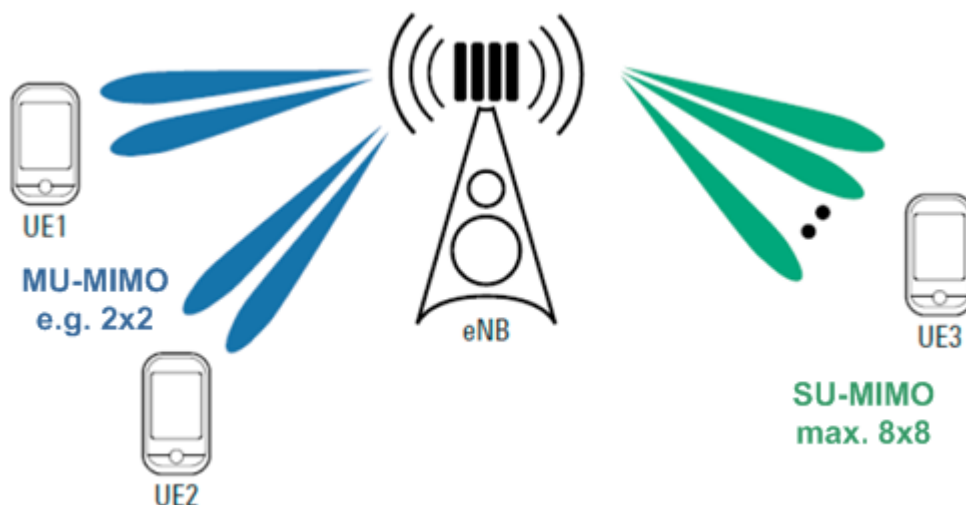


Figure 3-30: Supported transmit layers in LTE-Advanced (Downlink)

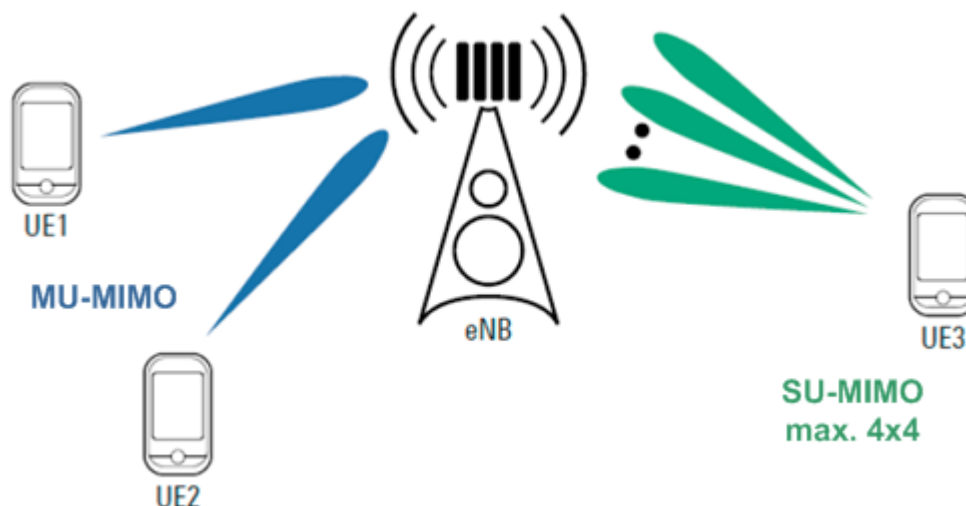


Figure 3-31: Supported transmit layers in LTE-Advanced (Uplink)

In addition to the spatial multiplexing schemes, transmit diversity is possible in both downlink and uplink direction.

Downlink MIMO

The following is a list of the main differences compared to LTE Rel. 8/9:

- Layer mapping for downlink spatial multiplexing that uses the AP 7 to AP 14 for the up to 8 layer PDSCH
See "[Mapping of Reference Signals to Antenna Ports](#)" on page 27 and [Figure 3-24](#)
- Scheduling of downlink resources uses the DCI format 2c and transmission mode 9 (TM9)
See "[Transmission modes](#)" on page 44
- Introduced are the PDSCH demodulation reference signals DM-RS
See "[UE-specific reference signal \(DM-RS\)](#)" on page 31

- Channel state estimation reference signals (CSI-RS)
See ["CSI reference signals"](#) on page 33

Uplink MIMO

The following is a list of the main difference compared to LTE Rel. 8/9:

- PUSCH transmission uses up to two codewords, up to four layers and up to four antenna ports to support SU-MIMO
- If two PUSCH codewords are used, these codewords can use different modulation schemes
- Defined are different codebooks depending on the used number of antenna ports and layers

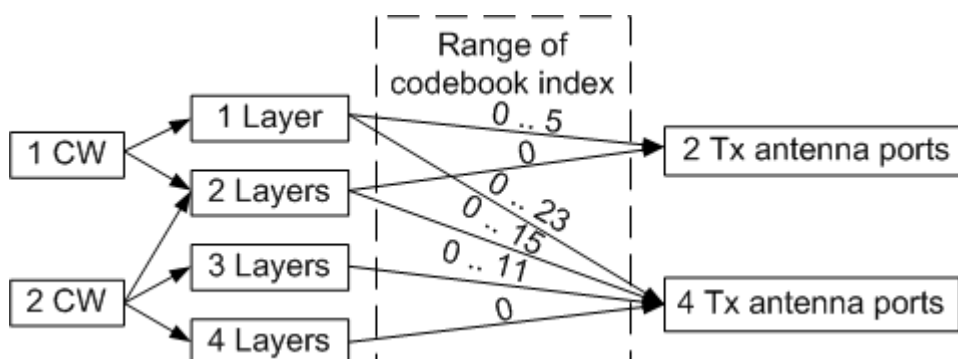


Figure 3-32: Codeword to layer mapping for uplink spatial multiplexing (LTE Rel. 10)

- PUCCH can be transmitted on up to two antenna ports
- SRS can be transmitted on up to four antenna ports
- Scheduling of uplink resources uses the DCI format 4 and transmission mode 2 (TM2)

See [Table 3-5](#)

Table 3-5: Uplink transmission modes overview

Transmission mode	Transmission scheme
Tx Mode 1	No spatial multiplexing; transmission on a single antenna port
Tx Mode 2	Spatial multiplexing

For information on the related settings, refer to:

- [Chapter 4.14.4, "UL Allocation Table"](#), on page 273
- [Chapter 4.15.5, "Physical Uplink Shared Channel \(PUSCH\)"](#), on page 292, [Chapter 4.15.3, "Physical Uplink Control Channel \(PUCCH\)"](#), on page 287, [Chapter 4.15.6, "Demodulation Reference Signal \(DRS\)"](#), on page 296, [Chapter 4.15.7, "Sounding Reference Signal \(SRS\)"](#), on page 297, and [Chapter 4.15.8, "Antenna Port Mapping"](#), on page 307
- [Chapter 4.16, "Enhanced PUSCH Settings"](#), on page 314
- [Chapter 4.17, "Enhanced PUCCH Settings"](#), on page 325

- [Chapter 4.7, "LTE Logfile Generation"](#), on page 99

3.1.6 LTE Release 11 Introduction



This section gives a brief description only of the LTE-A Rel. 11 features currently covered by the software option R&S SMW-K112.

For a complete LTE-Advanced (3GPP Rel. 11) technology introduction and an insight description of the LTE-A features, refer to the following Rohde & Schwarz documents:

- With Paper [1MA232](#) "LTE-Advanced (3GPP Rel. 11) Technology Introduction"

LTE Carrier Aggregation Enhancements

LTE-Advanced 3GPP Rel. 11 introduces the following new features:

- Multiple timing advances (TA) for uplink carrier aggregation
- Non-contiguous intra-band carrier aggregation
- Two special subframe configurations for LTE TDD
 - Special subframe configuration 9 with normal cyclic prefix in downlink
 - Special subframe configuration 7 with extended cyclic prefix in downlink
- Support of different UL/DL configurations on different bands
If TDD carrier aggregation is used, the individual carriers can use different UL/DL configurations
- Enhanced TxD schemes for PUCCH format 1b with channel selection

New control channel Enhanced PDCCH (E-PDCCH)

LTE-Advanced 3GPP Rel. 11 introduces the new downlink control channel to support new features and to increase the control channel capacity.

R&S SMW-K112 does not support E-PDCCH.

3.1.7 LTE Release 12 Introduction



This section gives a brief description only of the LTE-A Rel. 12 features that are covered by the software option R&S SMW-K113.

For a complete LTE-Advanced (3GPP Rel. 12) technology introduction and an insight description of the LTE-A features, refer to the following Rohde & Schwarz documents:

- With Paper [1MA252](#) "LTE-Advanced (3GPP Rel. 12) Technology Introduction"

Higher order modulation (256QAM)

[TS 36.213](#) adds a modulation and coding scheme index table to allow signaling of the 256QAM modulation. The new modulation and coding scheme index table is referred as MSC Table 2.

Related settings:

- "DL Frame Configuration" > "User Configuration" > [MSC Table 2](#)
- "MBFSN" > [Use Table 2](#) and [Modulation](#)
- "DL Frame Configuration" > "Subframe" > [Mod.](#)
- "DL Frame Configuration" > "Dummy Data Configuration" > [Modulation](#)

LTE TDD-FDD joint operation including carrier aggregation

Combination of carriers with TDD and FDD duplexing in uplink.

See "General UL Settings" > "CA" > [Duplexing](#)

Enhanced interference mitigation & traffic adaption (eIMTA)

eIMTA (Enhanced Interference Mitigation & Traffic Adaptation) is an enhancement to LTE TDD for UL-DL interference and load management. This feature is also known as dynamic or flexible TDD.

If eIMTA is used, an eNodeB can change the TDD pattern ([TDD UL/DL Configuration](#)) on a frame basis and adapt the frame structure to the traffic. That is, an eNodeB can decide to reconfigure a subset of the UL and special subframes to DL subframes. LTE-Advanced UEs that support eIMTA can receive DL transmissions in these subframes. An eNodeB does not send an UL DCI to legacy UEs for these subframes, so that legacy UEs cannot schedule UL transmissions in these subframes.

The following layer 1 parameters are supported:

- Dedicated eIMTA-RNTI used for CRC scrambling of the PDCCH
See "DL Frame Configuration" > "User Configuration" > [eIMTA-RNTI](#)
- Modified DCI Format 1C that indicates the UL/DL configuration numbers (1,2, ...I). Each UL/DL configuration number consist of 3 bits and corresponds to one of the UL/DL configurations (see [Figure 3-6](#)). Each UL/DL configuration is applied for a specific number of frames, where the number of frames is signaled by higher levels.
See "DL Frame Configuration" > "PDCCH" > "DCI Table" > [DCI Format 1C for eIMTA](#).

According to [TS 36.212](#), further parameters are set by higher-level signaling.

3.2 EUTRA/LTE Parameterization

3.2.1 OFDMA Parameterization

- OFDMA physical layer parameterization is based on a bandwidth agnostic layer 1. However, current 3GPP specifications focus on the channel bandwidth listed in [Table 3-6](#).
Additionally, a user defined channel bandwidth can be configured. To configure the bandwidth of the signal to be generated, the desired number of resource blocks

can be specified in a range from 6 to 110 resource blocks with a granularity of 1. This results in bandwidths from 1.095 MHz to 19.815 MHz.

Table 3-6: Channel Bandwidth for FDD mode according to 3GPP TS 36.804

Channel Bandwidth	1.4 MHz	3 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz
Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot	6	12	25	50	75	100
Number Of Occupied Subcarriers	73	181	301	601	901	1201
FFT Size	128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048	256, 512, 1024, 2048	512, 1024, 2048	1024, 2048	1536, 2048	2048

- Both frame structure, frame structure type 1 for FDD and frame structure type 2 for TDD, are supported.
- For frame structure 2 (TDD mode), all special subframe configurations and all uplink-downlink configurations as defined in the 3GPP specification are supported.
- Both normal and extended cyclic prefix can be selected for a subcarrier spacing of 15 kHz. Parameterization of cyclic prefixes is according to [TS 36.211](#).

Note:

In this version, subcarrier spacing is 15 kHz. Subcarrier spacing of 7.5 kHz will be supported in a later version.

- Resource block size is 12 subcarriers in the frequency domain and, depending on the cyclic prefix length, 7 or 6 consecutive OFDM symbols in the time-domain.

Note:

Resource block size of 24 subcarriers will be supported in a later version.

3.2.2 Reference Signals

- LTE defines one reference signal per downlink antenna port (see [Table 3-2](#)). In the R&S SMW, the mapping of the logical antenna ports AP 4 to AP 22 to the physical Tx-antennas is configurable.
- The R&S SMW offers a high flexibility in mapping the various antenna ports for the CSI and the UE-specific RS onto the various generated baseband signals with user-definable precoding weights.
- In R&S SMW you select the cell-specific reference signals (AP 0 .. AP 3); the instrument adjusts the correct reference signal pattern accordingly. An example for the possible distribution of downlink reference signals for the normal cyclic prefix is shown in [Figure 3-10](#). The reference signal pattern for the extended cyclic prefix is also done according to [TS 36.211](#).
- Availability of secondary CS-RS reference signal, subcarrier offset of the reference signal sequence in the frequency domain and existence of empty resource elements depend on the antenna selected.
- Reference signal sequences are generated as a pseudo-random sequence. This sequence is determinate by the cell ID, i.e. the combination of 168 physical cell identity groups and the 3 physical layer identities within each physical layer group.

- Generation of reference signals for AP 4 .. AP 22 depend on the availability of MBSFN, PRS, beamformed PDSCHs and CSI-RS.

3.2.3 Synchronization Signal (SYNC)

- Primary and secondary synchronization signal (P-SYNC and S-SYNC) are supported.
- In the FDD mode, the P-SYNC and S-SYNC are located on the last two OFDM symbols of slot (see [Figure 3-11](#)). By default, the synchronization signals are transmitted in slots 0 and 10 of the radio frame.
- P-SYNC and S-SYNC are transmitted within the center 72/64 subcarriers. Resource blocks containing P-SYNC/ S-SYNC thus have less resource elements available for user data allocation.
- By default, P-SYNC and S-SYNC are enabled but the synchronization signals can be disabled independently in the signal generator.
- Power of the P-SYNC and S-SYNC can be set independently in the signal generator.

3.2.4 Physical Broadcast Channel (PBCH)

- By default, the PBCH is located over 4 consecutive OFDM symbols in the first four OFDM symbols (symbol number 0 .. 3) of slot 1 of subframe 0 for normal CP. The default location of the four PBCH symbols for extended CP start in the second OFDM symbol (symbol number 2.5) of slot 1 of subframe 0. The [Figure 3-33](#) shows the default location of PBCH in case of normal CP.

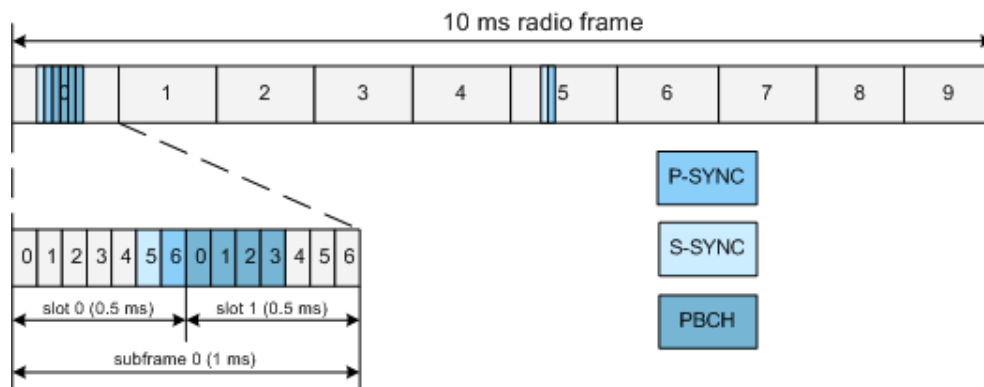


Figure 3-33: Default location of PBCH for normal CP

- PBCH repetition interval is once per frame of 10 ms. Position of PBCH within the subframe 0 is according to [TS 36.211](#). However, the R&S SMW allows you to modify the PBCH in terms of PBCH start symbol within the radio subframe (0..13 for normal CP) and length in symbols (1..14 for normal CP).
- PBCH is QPSK modulated; scrambling and channel coding can be additionally activated or deactivated.

- If channel coding is activated, one block of data (Transport Block Size of 24) is coded jointly and then spread over four frames. Hence, the ARB "Sequence Length" has to be set accordingly to be a multiple of four.
- PBCH is occupying the center 72 subcarriers around DC subcarrier.
- With suitable value of the PBCH parameter "SFN Restart Period" ("3GPP 1024 Frames"), the R&S SMW can generate the PBCH with cyclic repeating SFN even if the ARB sequence length is different to 4096 frames.

3.2.5 Physical Control Format Indicator Channel (PCFICH)

- PCFICH is QPSK modulated; scrambling can be additionally activated or deactivated.
- PCFICH is layer mapped and precoded according to [TS 36.211](#).
- The power of the PCFICH is configurable.

3.2.6 Physical Hybrid ARQ Indicator Channel (PHICH)

- PHICH is BPSK modulated.
- PHICH is layer mapped and precoded according to [TS 36.211](#).
- Different orthogonal sequences are used for the PHICHs within the same PHICH group.
- The power of the PHICH is configurable.

3.2.7 Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH)

- PDCCH is layer mapped, precoded and mapped to the resource elements (incl. permutation and cyclically shifting) according to [TS 36.211](#).
- The power of the PDCCH is configurable.
- All DCI formats are supported and can be configured with full flexibility.

3.2.8 Physical Multicast Channel (PMCH)

In this version of the firmware, the following limitations apply:

- The simulated BS belongs to only one MBSFN areas.
All radio resources reserved for MBSFN subframes are assigned to one MBSFN area, i.e. the MBSFN Area fills all MBSFN subframes signaled by SIB Type 2.
- Only one *MBSFN-SubframeConfig* is configurable.
- One MCCH per MBSFN is supported. The MCCH is mapped to the first active MBSFN subframe within one MCCH repetition period.
- The parameters "Radio frame allocation offset", "MCCH offset" and "Notification offset" are set to identical values in order to simplify the MBSFN configuration.

3.2.9 Data Allocations (DL)

- The Physical Resource Block size is 12 subcarriers in the frequency domain for all bandwidth options.
- Localized transmission is assumed.
For localized transmission, the numbering of resource blocks starts with the left-most (lower frequency) used subcarrier of the frequency band. The numbering starts with zero. With the FFT-shift, the DC carrier is moved to the first position, which is required to be conform to the standard IFFT input. This is illustrated in the Figure 3-34.

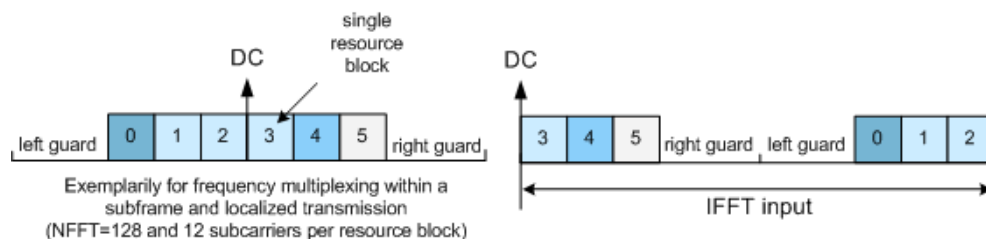


Figure 3-34: Numbering of Resource Blocks

- According to TS 36.211, the modulated data symbols are mapped onto the subcarriers first along the frequency axis starting with the lowest resource block number, then along the available OFDM symbols. This is true also for non-adjacent resource blocks for the same user. This is illustrated in the figure below.

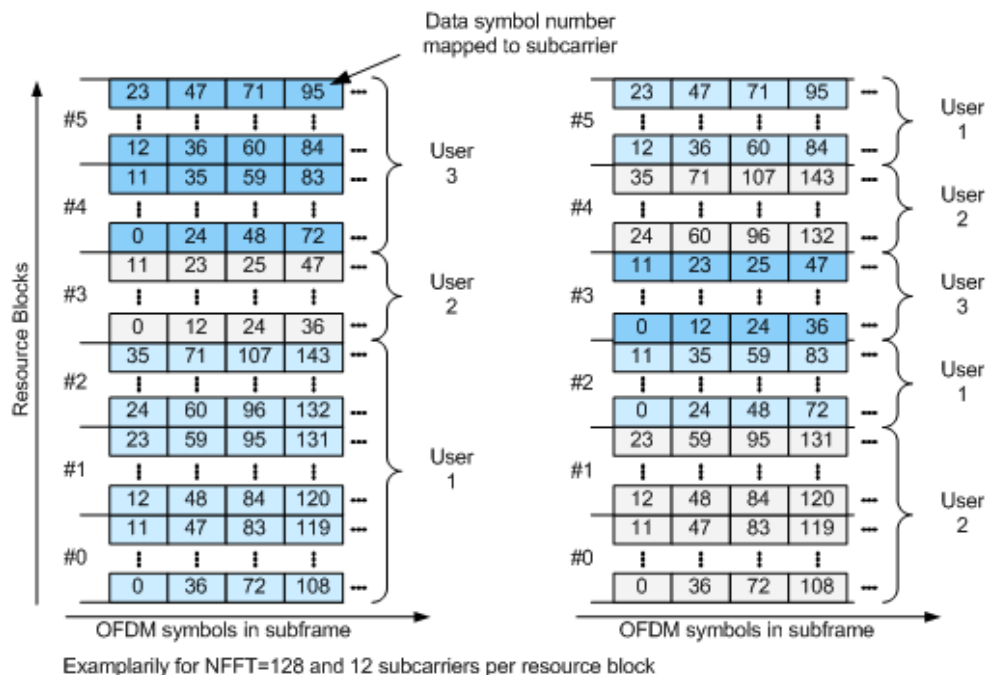


Figure 3-35: Data symbol numbering

- In case pre-defined symbols (e.g. reference symbols, P-SYNC/S-SYNC, PBCH) are transmitted in a subframe, the number of available data symbols for user data allocation is reduced in a resource block.
- Data allocation can be changed for each subframe.

- PDSCH is scrambled, channel coded, precoded and layer mapped according to [TS 36.211](#). Additionally, channel coding configuration can be changed per PDSCH data allocations.

3.2.10 Modulation Mapping (DL)

The modulation mapping in downlink is done according to [TS 36.211](#). All modulation schemes of [TS 36.211](#) are supported.

3.2.11 MIMO

- R&S SMW supports all precoding schemes of [TS 36.211](#).
- R&S SMW supports all layer mapping schemes of [TS 36.211](#).

3.2.12 SC-FDMA Parameterization

- SC-FDMA physical layer parameterization is based on a bandwidth agnostic layer 1. However, current 3GPP specifications focus on the channel bandwidths listed in [Table 3-6](#).
Additionally, a user defined channel bandwidth can be configured. To configure the bandwidth of the signal to be generated, the desired number of resource blocks can be specified in a range from 6 to 110 resource blocks with a granularity of 1. This results in bandwidths from 1.08 MHz to 19.8 MHz.
- Both frame structures according to [TS 36.211](#) are supported.
- Both normal and extended cyclic prefix are supported.

3.2.13 Demodulation Reference Signal (DRS)

- If the uplink demodulation reference signal (DRS) is multiplexed with the PUSCH, the DRS is carried within the 3rd or 4th SC-FDMA symbol of a slot (i.e. symbol number $l = 2$ or $l=3$), depending on the cyclic prefix type. If the DRS is multiplexed with the PUCCH, the SC-FDMA symbol the uplink DRS is carried within depends on the PUCCH format and the cyclic prefix (see [Table 3-3](#)).
- The demodulation reference signal (DRS) spans the same bandwidth as the data allocation.
- The generation of DRS sequence is according to [TS 36.211](#). A CAZAC sequence is used and the DRS is derived from a Zadoff-Chu (ZC) sequence using the extension method.

3.2.14 Sounding Reference Signal (SRS)

- The generation of SRS sequence is according to [TS 36.211](#).

- Orthogonality of the SRS signal can also be achieved when using different SRS cyclic shifts.
- No PUSCH is transmitted in the symbol where the sounding reference signal is transmitted.
- PUCCH and SRS are not transmitted in the same subframe, except the transmission of SRS and PUCCH format 1, 1a, 1b or 3 in the same subframe is explicitly enabled for a UE.

3.2.15 Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH)



If R&S®FSQ Signal Analyzer is used for signal analysis of signal generated by the R&S SMW equipped with option Digital Standard EUTRA/LTE, be aware that up to Release 2.1 of the LTE Option FSQ-K101 the two resource blocks at each edge of the spectrum are not analyzed.

- Position of PUCCH can be configured in terms of PUCCH region.
- The content of PUCCH can be set individually for each TTI.
- All seven PUCCH formats as defined in the [TS 36.211](#) are supported.
- One of 12 cyclic shifts (5 for PUCCH format 3) and for PUCCH formats 1/1a/1b one of three orthogonal codes can be selected indirectly by choosing the appropriate PUCCH index.
- For configuration of multi user PUCCH tests according to [TS 36.141](#), annex A9, set the `n_PUCCH` parameter to the value defined in table A.9-1, column "RS orthogonal cover / ACK/NACK orthogonal cover". The R&S SMW calculates and configures automatically the values defined in the columns "Cyclic shift index" and "Orthogonal cover index".

3.2.16 Physical Random Access Channel (PRACH)

- All PRACH configurations for random access preamble timing for preamble format 0-4 and frame structure type 1 and 2 are supported.

3.2.17 Data Allocation (UL)

- Both resource allocation types type 0 and type 1 are supported
- Frequency hopping is supported.
- Resource block size is 12 subcarriers in the frequency domain.
- A generation of uplink signals for up to 4 UEs is supported.
- Data can be allocated per subframe.
- Channel coding is performed according to [TS 36.212](#)
- TTI length is 1 ms.

- The modulated data symbols are mapped onto the resource elements according to [TS 36.211](#).
- Numbering of subcarriers is done according to the [Figure 3-36](#).

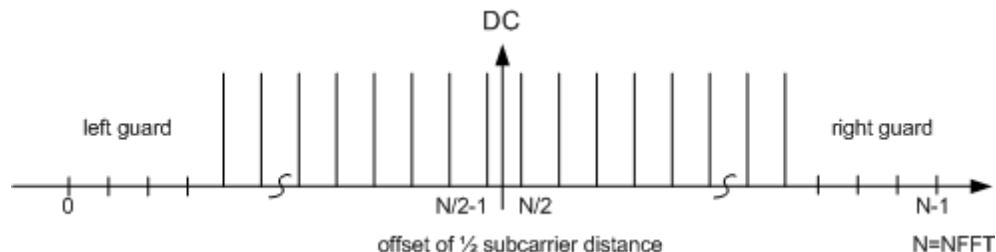


Figure 3-36: Numbering of the subcarriers

- The baseband signal is shifted in the frequency domain by half a subcarrier distance. According to [TS 36.211](#), the spectral shift is carried out symbolwise, i.e. per SC-FDMA symbol.

3.2.18 Modulation Mapping (UL)

- The modulation mapping in uplink is done according to [TS 36.211](#). All modulation schemes of [TS 36.211](#) are supported.

3.3 R&S SMW Specific Information

The different topics discussed in the following sections give essential information for better understanding of and effective work with an R&S SMW equipped with options EUTRA/LTE R&S SMW-K55/-K69/-K84/-K85/-K112. The topics provide information about specific functions of the R&S SMW.



To playback a signal from a waveform file created by the simulation software R&S WinIQSIM2, the corresponding R&S WinIQSIM2 digital standard option must be installed.

3.3.1 Conflict Handling

In [TS 36.211](#), physical signals and physical channels are defined for the EUTRA/LTE system. Therefore the available resources in the time-frequency domain are shared by the different signals and different kinds of allocations (comparable to the different channel types in the 3GPP FDD mode).

3.3.1.1 Downlink

R&S SMW supports the following types of downlink signals and channels:

- Reference Signals

- Primary Synchronization Signal (P-SYNC)
- Secondary Synchronization Signal (S-SYNC)
- Physical Broadcast Channel (PBCH)
- Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH), including PCFICH and PHICH
- Physical Downlink Shared Channel (PDSCH)

Due to the concept of the R&S SMW different situations may appear that need clarification. If several signals and/or channels (of the same or different type) partly share the same resources, a decision has to be made what bits are really mapped to the affected subcarriers. The general rule here is that the signal or channel with the higher priority is transmitted completely while the affected subcarriers are stamped out of the lower priority signal or channel respectively. Note that this reduces the number of available physical bits of a signal/channel.



The actual size of a certain allocation is displayed in the column Physical Bits of the resource allocation table.

The following picture shows the priorities of the different signal and channel types.

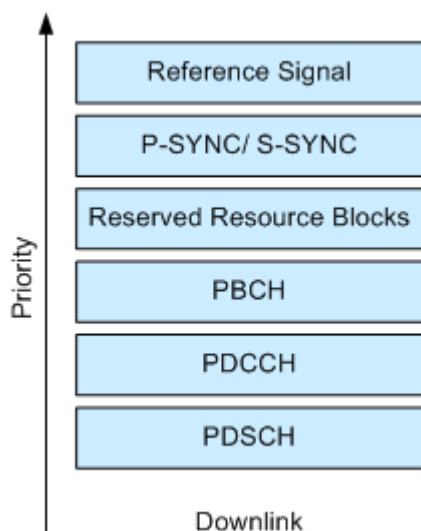


Figure 3-37: Priority of different allocations, channels and signals in the downlink

- Overlapping of signals and/or channels with different priorities
In case signals and/or channels (like for example P-SYNC and PDSCH) of different priorities overlap, no conflict is displayed in the resource allocation table, as the signal/channel with the higher priority is transmitted completely.
- Overlapping of allocations with the same priority
If different allocations of the same priority are overlapping, the one with the lower allocation index (i.e. which comes first) in the resource allocation table is treated with higher priority. In this case the reduced allocation is marked in the conflict column of the resource allocation table.



There is no way to configure a signal with overlapping reference signal and P-SYNC/S-SYNC.



If PRS and MBSFN is configured to be in the same subframe, MBSFN is skipped and PRS is transmitted solely.

If a PDSCH is configured to overlap partially with the PRS bandwidth in a PRS subframe, the PRS in these resource blocks are skipped then (see [Example "Overlapping PDSCH, PRS and MBSFN"](#) on page 154).

3.3.1.2 Uplink

In the uplink implementation of the R&S SMW you can configure different user equipments (UEs) to use the same physical resources. The signals of the different UEs are simply added, but nevertheless a conflict is indicated in the resource allocation table.

Although a conflict is also displayed if the PUSCH and PUCCH allocations of one UE are overlapping, the signals of both allocations are added. However, a conflict can occur between the sounding reference signal of a certain UE and the PUSCH of another UE.

3.3.1.3 DCI Conflict Handling

In the R&S SMW you can configure multiple scheduling messages with their corresponding PDCCHs per subframe. Using the DCI table in the [Chapter 4.10, "DL Frame Configuration Settings"](#), on page 164 dialog, you can set appropriate CCE index and the define the position of the DCI/PDCCH inside the multiplexed bit stream.

Because the number of CCEs for each PDCCH may vary, the 3GPP specification [TS 36.211](#), chapter 6.8.1 defines some restriction on the aggregation of CCEs. An aggregation of eight CCEs for instance can only start on CCE numbers evenly dividable by eight. The same principle applies to the other aggregation levels. In this implementation, if the restriction is not fulfilled or two CCEs are overlapping, a conflict is displayed for the DCI/PDCCH with the greater number. This DCI/PDCCH is not considered by the multiplexing, i.e. it is not transmitted.

The R&S SMW provides the operations "Append", "Insert", "Delete", "Up", "Down" and "Resolve Conf." for flexibly configuration of valid DCIs and for resolving of conflicts.

Example:

This example is based on a DCI table of a control channel with a total "Number of CCEs = 26".

The "DCI Table" indicates a conflict in the second DCI/PDCCH. The reason for this conflict is that the CCEs allocated for the second DCI/PDCCH are overlapping with the CCEs used by the first one. The second DCI/PDCCH is ignored by the multiplexing.

	User	UE_ID n_RNTI	Cell Index	DCI Format	Search Space	Content	PDCCH Format	Number CCEs	CCE Index	No.Dummy CCEs	Conflict
1	User1	0	0	0	Common	Config...	2	4	0	4	
1	User1	0	0	1A	UE-Spec	Config...	0	1	1	-	
1	User2	250	0	0	UE-Spec	Config...	1	2	16	8	
1	RA_RNTI	1	0	1C	Common	Config...	2	4	8	4	

One of the ways to overcome this problem and to resolve the DCI conflict is to use the [Resolve Conflicts](#) function of the software. The built-in algorithm re-assigns automatically the CCE values depending on the configured "Search Space"; previously configured CCE values will not be maintained. The calculated signal is suitable for receiver tests that demand conflict free CCEs but have no requirements on explicit CCE values. If the conflict cannot be resolved automatically, the values remain unchanged.

If however there is a requirement for CCE Indexes with explicit values, you can perform the corrections manually. In this particular example, you can set the CCE index of the third DCI/PDCCH to 4.

	User	UE_ID n_RNTI	Cell Index	DCI Format	Search Space	Content	PDCCH Format	Number CCEs	CCE Index	No.Dummy CCEs	Conflict
1	User1	0	0	0	Common	Config...	2	4	4	0	
1	User1	0	0	1A	UE-Spec	Config...	0	1	1	2	
1	User2	250	0	0	UE-Spec	Config...	1	2	16	8	
1	RA_RNTI	1	0	1C	Common	Config...	2	4	8	4	

The CCEs used by the two subsequent DCIs/PDCCHs are not overlapping and the two DCIs/PDCCHS are configured to be transmitted consecutive, i.e. there is no gap between them ("No. Dummy CCEs" = 0).

The [Figure 3-38](#) shows the resulting PDCCH after multiplexing.

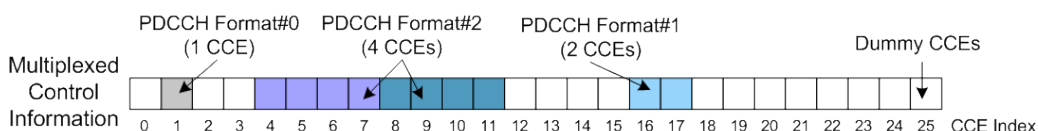


Figure 3-38: PDCCH multiplexing (example)



If "Activate Carrier Aggregation > ON", the parameter **DCI Table** determines the component carrier the corresponding User is mapped to. For this reason, there is no DCI conflict, if in the example above the second DCI belongs to a User enabled on an SCell.

	User	UE_ID n_RNTI	Cell Index	DCI Format	Search Space	Content	PDCCH Format	Number CCEs	CCE Index	No.Dummy CCEs	Conflict
1	User1	0	0	0	Common	Config...	2	4	0	4	
1	User1	0	1	1A	UE-Spec	Config...	0	1	1	24	
1	User2	250	0	0	UE-Spec	Config...	1	2	16	8	
1	RA_RNTI	1	0	1C	Common	Config...	2	4	8	4	

3.3.2 Subframes Handling

The following sections explain the subframes handling concept and implementation in the R&S SMW.

3.3.2.1 Copy/Paste Subframe

The required EUTRA/LTE test signal may consists of several subframes, possibly with the same or similar settings.

In these cases, you can:

- copy and paste settings from one subframe to another.
- configure a subset of subframes manually and use them periodically see [Chapter 3.3.2.2, "Number of Configurable Subframes"](#), on page 64

Consider, however, that with both methods only subset of settings are inherit.

Both methods maintain the following settings:

- cyclic prefix length
- structure of PDCCH and PDSCH allocations
- structure of PUSCH and PUCCH allocations

The following settings are not considered:

- P-SYNC/S-SYNC
the P-SYNC/S-SYNC are global setting ("General DL Settings" dialog) and can therefore not be overwritten by the configuration of one particular frame
- PBCH
the PBCH is transmitted in subframe#0 only
- PRACH and Sounding Reference Signals
the Sounding Reference Signal and the PRACH are settings dedicated to the individual user equipments ([User Equipment Configuration](#) dialog)

Copying allocations from a subframe without P-SYNC/S-SYNC/PBCH to one with P-SYNC/S-SYNC/PBCH and vice versa might lead to conflict situations. In this case, the

internal algorithm applies the rules discussed in [Chapter 3.3.1, "Conflict Handling"](#), on page 59.

However, configurations can occur where in different subframes allocations which are identical by means of scheduled resource blocks have a different amount of physical bits available, due to the out stamping of overlapping subcarriers.

3.3.2.2 Number of Configurable Subframes

As described in [Chapter 3.3.2.1, "Copy/Paste Subframe"](#), on page 63, you can simplify the configuration of the EUTRA/LTE test signal if you define a small number of subframes manually ("Number of Configurable Subframes") and use them periodically.

Internally, the R&S SMW applies the [Copy/Paste Subframe](#) functionality and the same subset of settings are inherit.

3.3.2.3 Four Configurable Frames in Uplink and Downlink Direction

The R&S SMW supports the configuration of up to four frames in uplink and downlink direction. However, there is a limitation for the maximum number of the real configurable subframes in this four frames depending on the transmission direction and several other parameters.

Uplink Direction

The maximum number of configurable subframes changes as function of the parameters in the following way:

- For **Disabled** Realtime Feedback
 - In FDD duplexing mode, the maximum number of configurable subframes is 40 subframes, where the maximum number of 40 subframes is available for sequence lengths of at least four frames
 - In a TDD frame only the uplink subframes are enabled for configuration. The maximum number of the configurable subframes is determined by the selected "UL/DL Configuration" and the possible values are listed in the corresponding column in the cross-reference table below.

The current subframe to be configured is selected by means of the parameter [Subframe](#).



The configurable range ("Number of configurable uplink subframes") can be selected independently for the individual user equipments. Furthermore, for Release 10 user equipments, the range can be selected independently for the PUCCH and the PUSCH channel.

Subframes behind the configurable range of the corresponding UE or channel are indicated as read-only.

Table 3-7: Value range for the parameter Number of Configurable UL Subframes

"Duplexing mode"	"UL/DL Configuration"	UL subframes in the first four frames (see Figure 3-6)	Number of UL subframes per frame	Number of HARQ processes	Value range for the parameter "Number of Configurable UL Subframes"	
					disabled realtime feedback	enabled realtime feedback
TDD	0	2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39	6	7	1 .. 24	1, 7
	1	2, 3, 7, 8, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22, 23, 27, 28, 32, 33, 37, 38	4	4	1 .. 16	1, 2, 4
	2	2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37	2	2	1 .. 8	1, 2
	3	2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34	3	3	1 .. 12	1, 3
	4	2, 3, 12, 13, 22, 23, 32, 33	2	2	1 .. 8	1, 2
	5	2, 12, 22, 32	1	1	1 .. 4	1
	6	2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38	5	6	1 .. 20	1, 2, 3, 6
FDD	-	0 .. 39	10	8	1 .. 40	1, 2, 4, 8

Example:

- For selected FDD duplexing mode, disabled realtime feedback and **Number of Configurable Uplink Subframes** set to 13, "Subframes" 0 ... 12 are configurable. Subframes from 13 on are read-only.
- For selected TDD duplexing mode, "UL/DL Configuration = 6" and disabled realtime feedback the "Number of Configurable Uplink Subframes" is in the range 1 .. 20 (see [Table 3-7](#)).
If for instance the "Number of Configurable Uplink Subframes" is set to 10, the following 10 subframes are configurable: 2,3,4,7,8,12,13,14,17,18.
These are the first 10 uplink subframes. All other subframes (downlink subframes, special subframes and subframes from 19 on) are read-only.
- For selected TDD duplexing mode, "UL/DL Configuration = 6" and enabled realtime feedback, up to 6 HARQ processes can be configured and therefore 1, 2, 3 or 6 configurable uplink subframes are available for the PUSCH channel of the first user equipment.
If for instance the "Number of Configurable Uplink Subframes" is set to 6, the following 6 subframes are configurable: 2,3,4,7,8,12.
These are the first 6 uplink subframes. All other subframes (downlink subframes, special subframes and subframes from 13 on) are read-only.

Downlink Direction

In downlink direction, the maximum number of the real configurable subframes depends on the selected [General Settings](#) mode (TDD or FDD), [TDD Frame Structure Settings](#), whereas in downlink direction the special subframes are also configurable (in addition to the downlink subframes).

Because the realtime feedback functionality is an uplink feature, the maximal number of the configurable subframes in downlink direction is not additionally limited by the number of HARQ processes.

The subframe to be configured is selected by means of the parameter Subframe Selection. The maximum value for this parameter is then determined by the number of the last configurable subframe (see also [Table 3-8](#)).

Table 3-8: Value range for the parameter Number of Configurable DL Subframes

Duplexing mode	UL/DL Configuration	DL and Special subframes in the first four frames (see Figure 3-6)	Number of DL and special subframes per frame	Value range for the parameter Number of Configurable DL Subframes
TDD	0	0, 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20, 21, 25, 26, 30, 31, 35, 36	4	1 .. 16
	1	0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 9 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 19 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 39	6	1 .. 24

Duplexing mode	UL/DL Configuration	DL and Special subframes in the first four frames (see Figure 3-6)	Number of DL and special subframes per frame	Value range for the parameter Number of Configurable DL Subframes
	2	0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39	8	1 .. 32
	3	0, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39	7	1 .. 28
	4	0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39	8	1 .. 32
	5	0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39	9	1 .. 36
	6	0, 1, 5, 6, 9 10, 11, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 39	5	1 .. 20
FDD	-	0 .. 39	10	1 .. 40

3.3.3 Power Setting

The R&S SMW equipped with option Digital Standard EUTRA/LTE (R&S SMW-K55) provides several possibilities to adjust the power level of the generated LTE signal as well as to adjust the relations between the power levels of the channels and signals in the LTE signal itself.

3.3.3.1 General Power Settings

The general power settings are as follows:

- Output level (Pout) of the instrument
To adjust the value, select "Status bar > Level".

3.3.3.2 Downlink Power Settings

In downlink direction, the value displayed in the "Level" display defines the RMS level of the output signal calculated upon several frames. In the FDD duplexing mode, the displayed RMS and the PEP values are valid for the whole frame, while in TDD duplexing mode, the calculation is based only on the downlink parts of the frame, i.e. the DL subframes and the DwPTS (see also parameter "Power Reference" on page 340).

Additionally to the general power settings, the following settings are influencing the power of the output signal in downlink direction:

- [Downlink Reference Signal Structure](#)
- [Synchronization Signal Settings](#), [Synchronization Signal Settings](#)
- [PBCH Power and PDSCH Power](#)
- [PCFICH Settings](#), [PHICH Settings](#) , [PDCCH Settings](#)
- [Cell-Specific Settings \(Cell-Specific Settings\)](#) and [Cell-Specific Settings](#)

All DL power configurations are set relative to each other and the absolute power level of one resource element during one sub-frame depends on the configuration during the remaining sub-frames. If for instance the PDCCH power is set to 2 dB and a certain PDSCH has a power of -3 dB, this means that the power level of the PDCCH sub-carriers is with 5 dB higher than the power level of the PDSCH sub-carriers.

The basis for the calculation of the absolute power level of the channels and the signals in DL direction is the power of one reference signal resource element. The value is displayed in the [Downlink Signals](#) dialog by means of the parameter [Downlink Reference Signal Structure](#). Use this parameter to configure a specific absolute power of one Reference Signal's sub-carrier, like for example to set a required SNR defined for a 15kHz sub-band.

Example:

For the default setting of this firmware, the values of the related parameters are as follows:

"Level" = - 30 dB

"RS Power per RE relative to Level Display" = - 27.78 dB

The absolute power level of one single Reference Signal sub-carrier is the sum of these values, i.e. -57.78 dBm.

If for instance the value of the PDSCH power is changed to - 3 dB, the absolute power level of a PDSCH sub-carrier calculated based on the absolute power level of a single Reference Signal is than -60.78 dBm.

3.3.3.3 Uplink Power Settings

Additionally to the [General Power Settings](#), the following settings are influencing the power of the output signal in uplink direction:

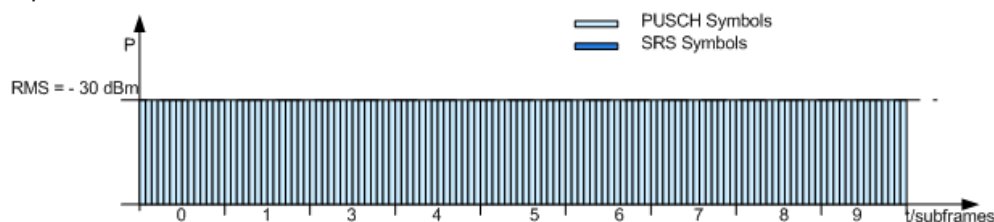
- Power Reference
- Power factors for PUSCH/PUCCH/PRACH/SRS
- DRMS Power Offset (available for PUSCH and PUCCH)

- UE Power

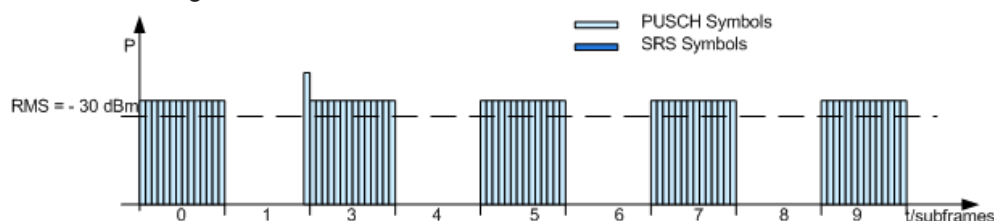
While generating an uplink signal, the power displayed in the "Level" display defines the current RMS level at the output. The RMS and PEP values however are calculated based upon different parts of the signal depending on the selected [Power Reference](#) in the [Filter/Clipping/Power Settings](#) dialog.

- "Power Reference" = "Frame RMS Power" (UL FDD) or "UL Part of Frame RMS Power" (UL TDD)

In the FDD duplexing mode, the displayed RMS and the PEP values ("Level" and "PEP") are valid for the whole frame, while in TDD duplexing mode, the calculation is based only on the uplink parts of the frame, i.e. the UL subframes and the UpPTS.

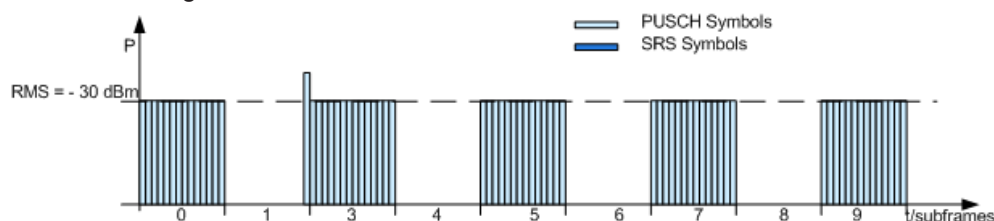


Note: The absolute power of a single subframe depends also on the signal within of the remaining subframes.



- "Power Reference" = "UE Burst RMS Power" (UL FDD and UL TDD)

The displayed "Level" and "PEP" values are measured only for a certain burst of a single UE. See the description of the parameter [Power Reference](#) for description of the decision algorithm and how the reference bursts are selected.



Use this mode to simplify the setting up of the SNR required for the test cases defined in the 3GPP specification TS 36.141, in case the PUSCH is not transmitted in every subframe.

3.4 Realtime Feedback for Closed Loop BS Tests

The EUTRA/LTE uplink realtime feedback functionality requires the additional option R&S SMW-K69 Closed Loop BS Tests. This option extends the EUTRA/LTE option

R&S SMW-K55 with the possibility to perform closed loop performance tests with feedback as defined in TS 36.141, chapter 8.



The Realtime Feedback Configuration is enabled only for UE1 in instruments equipped with the option R&S SMW-K69.

This feature allows the DUT to dynamically control the transmission of channel coded data packets. By means of the feedback sent from the DUT to the R&S SMW, ACK/NACK signaling (HARQ feedback) and timing adjustment is possible, similar to the feedback sent from a base station to a user equipment by means of the air interface (PDCCH/PHICH channels).

By means of ACK/NACK commands, the DUT can control the channel coding configuration (i.e. the redundancy version) of the transmitted PUSCH packets in real time. The behavior of the R&S SMW is similar to the behavior of the HARQ entity / the HARQ processes of a real user equipment (according to 3GPP TS 36.321).

By means of timing adjustment/timing advance commands, the DUT can request time shifts of the uplink signal generated by the R&S SMW and thus causing a delay or advance of the uplink signal in real time (according to TS 36.213).

3.4.1 Exemplary Testing Scenario

The testing specifications in TS 36.141, chapter 8, specifies the test setups. For example, the test "Performance requirements for UL timing adjustment" (TS 36.141, section 8.2.2) can be setup according to the Figure 3-39.

One single R&S SMW is sufficient.

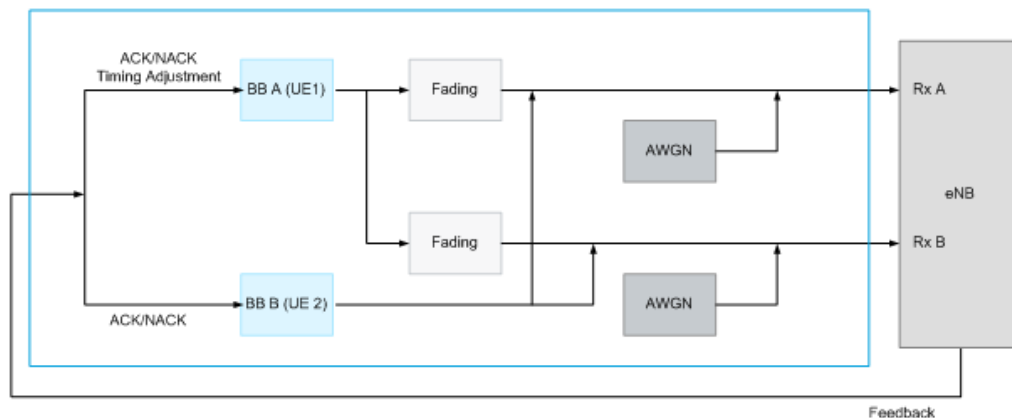
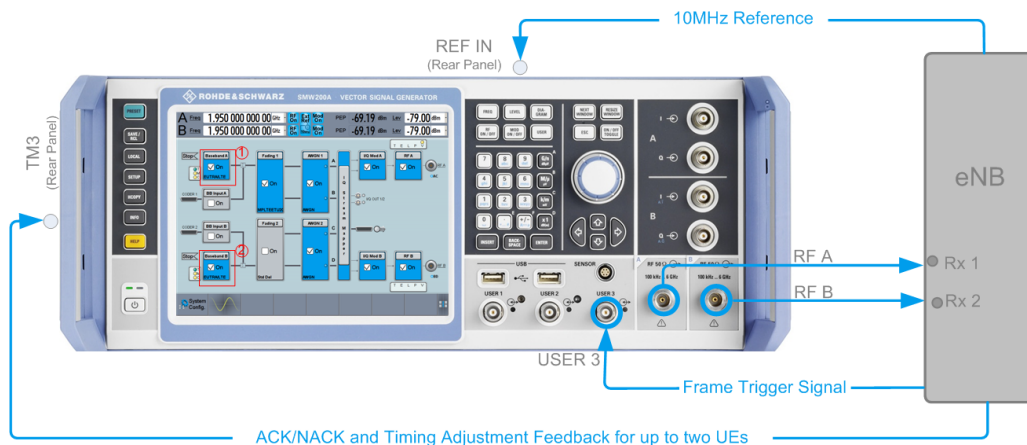


Figure 3-39: Exemplary test scenario

If your instrument is equipped with internal fading and AWGN generators, no more test equipment is required to perform the performance requirement test measurements. The simulation of the propagation conditions according to the specified test scenarios is achieved by selecting the required fading profiles and an additive white Gaussian

noise. For more detailed description about the available fading profiles and how to work with the fading simulator, refer to the description "Fading Simulator".

The feedback is transmitted from the DUT to the R&S SMW by means of the serial protocol (serial mode). The test setup requires a 10 MHz external reference line between the DUT and R&S SMW, and a common trigger source (downlink timing) for synchronization of the R&S SMW and the DUT.



- 1 = Baseband A generates the signal of the moving UE
 2 = Baseband B generates the signal of the stationary UE

3.4.2 Feedback Modes

The test setups for performance verification require a feedback line from the DUT (base station) to the signal source. The R&S SMW provides two interfaces for the necessary feedback line, a binary and a serial one, and two connectors, the local T/M 3 connector and the global USER 6 connector. Both interfaces are suitable for HARQ feedback tests; for testing of an UL timing adjustment however, a connection over a serial feedback line has to be established.



Routing and enabling feedback signal

The R&S SMW uses a flexible signal to connector mapping concept. In the default instrument state, the local T/M 3 and the globally shared USER 6 connector are not configured as inputs of the feedback and the baseband feedback signal.

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

- Define the connector type, "Global" or "Local", the feedback signal is expected at.
- Use the [Local and Global Connector Settings](#) and define:
 - "Connector > Direction > Input".
 - "Connector > Signal > Feedback" to route and map the corresponding signal.
- Connect the feedback line to the configured connector.

In this firmware version, the "Global" connector is disabled.

The input impedance of the connectors and the low/high threshold voltage are configurable parameters. Use the [Local and Global Connector Settings](#) dialog and adjust the

parameters "Threshold Trigger/Control Input" and "Impedance Trigger/Control Input" as required.

3.4.2.1 Binary Mode

A binary line carries the information in form of a high and low voltage level and is sufficient for the transmission of ACK and NACK commands. In the binary mode, the instrument detects the voltage level at the input connector and depending on the configuration (see parameter "ACK Definition" on page 284), the input level is interpreted as ACK or NACK.

3.4.2.2 Serial Mode

The serial line carries the information in form of commands where a command consists of 16 data bits (D0..D15), 1 start bit (low level) and 1 stop bit (high level). No parity bit has to be transmitted. The least significant bit (D0) is transmitted first.

The feedback commands are transmitted with a "Serial Rate" of 115.2 kbps, 1.6 Mbps or 1.92 Mbps. Between two consecutive commands or before the very first command, the line has to be held on high level (idle).

3.4.2.3 Serial 3x8 Mode

In this mode, a command does not consist of one singular serial packet, but consists of three serial packets.

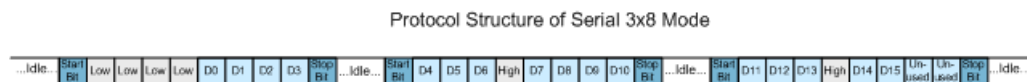


Figure 3-40: Structure of one feedback command in "Serial 3x8" mode

Each of the three packets consists of one start bit (low level), eight serial bits and one stop bit (high level). No parity bits have to be transmitted. The sixteen data bits D0 ... D15 are distributed among the three times eight serial bits according to figure. The remaining serial bits must have specified low or high levels according to the figure for synchronization purposes.

The three serial packets of the feedback commands are transmitted with a "Serial Rate" of 115.2 kbps, 1.6 Mbps or 1.92 Mbps. Between two consecutive packets or between two consecutive commands or before the very first command, the line has to be held on high level (idle).

3.4.2.4 Structure of a serial and 3x8 serial feedback command

The [Table 3-9](#) shows the structure and the meaning of the 16 data bits (D0..D15) in a feedback command, where D15 refers to the most significant bit.

Table 3-9: Structure of one feedback command

D15-D14	D13-D11	D10-D0
BB Selector	Message Type Selector	Message Bits

- The **BB Selector** (D15-D14) determines for which of the baseband blocks the feedback command is for.
The R&S SMW can be equipped with up to two baseband blocks, where each baseband block can simulate one UE with closed loop feedback. The BB selector takes value in the range from 0 to 3 and can be arbitrarily assigned to each baseband block. Therefore, you can send different feedback commands to different baseband blocks over one feedback line.
Alternatively, several baseband blocks that use the same BB selector can share the feedback commands, even if these baseband blocks are in different instruments connected to the same feedback line.
- The **Message Type Selector** (D13-D11) determines the message type and the command that is signaled (see [Table 3-10](#)).

Table 3-10: Message types

Message Type Selector	Message Type	Description
0	HARQ Feedback Auto	Carries only ACK/NACK feedback. The redundancy version (RV) to be used in the next PUSCH transmission of the affected HARQ process is determined automatically
1	HARQ Feedback with RV request	Carries ACK/NACK feedback and a request for a specific redundancy version (RV). This RV is then applied in the next PUSCH transmission of the affected HARQ process. This command causes the instrument's HARQ process logic to "jump" to the first occurrence of the requested redundancy version in the configured redundancy version sequence (according to the HARQ process description in 3GPP TS 36.321).
2	Timing Advance Command (Absolute)	Requests an absolute timing advance of the uplink signal
3	Timing Adjustment Command (Relative)	Requests a relative timing adjustment of the uplink signal
4	Combined HARQ Feedback Auto and Relative Timing Adjustment Command	Combination of the both commands "HARQ Feedback Auto" and the "Timing Adjustment (Relative)". The instrument behaves exactly as if the HARQ feedback and the timing adjustment would be sent in two separate commands
5-7	reserved	-

- **Message Bits** (D10-D0)
The [Figure 3-41](#) gives an overview of the structure of the different commands and the information they carry.

Message Type	Message Bits											
	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4		D3	D2	D1	D0
HARQ Feedback Auto	reserved					For FDD mode: reserved For TDD mode and UL/DL configurations 1..6: reserved For TDD mode and UL/DL configuration 0:				0: NACK 1: ACK	reserved	
HARQ Feedback with RV request						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1: adjust subframe "n+7" - 2: adjust subframe "n+k" - 0 or 3: adjust both subframes "n+k" and "n+7" 					Requested redundancy version (RV). D1 is MSB, D0 is LSB	
Timing Advance Command (Absolute)	11-bit timing advance command T_A according to TS 36.213, chapter 4.2.3. The D10 is MSB and D0 is the LSB.											
Timing Adjustment Command (Relative)	reserved					6-bit timing adjustment command T_A according to TS 36.213, chapter 4.2.3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - $T_A = 31$ means no adjustment - $T_A > 31$ means an increasing advance of the uplink signal - $T_A < 31$ means the advance of the uplink signal is decreased by delaying the signal The D5 is MSB, the D0 is LSB.						
Combined HARQ Feedback Auto and Relative Timing Adjustment Command	6-bit timing adjustment command T_A according to TS 36.213, chapter 4.2.3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - $T_A = 31$ means no adjustment - $T_A > 31$ means an increasing advance of the uplink signal - $T_A < 31$ means the advance of the uplink signal is decreased by delaying the signal The D10 is MSB, the D5 is LSB.					For FDD mode: reserved For TDD mode and UL/DL configurations 1..6: reserved For TDD mode and UL/DL configuration 0: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1: adjust subframe "n+7" - 2: adjust subframe "n+k" - 0 or 3: adjust both subframes "n+k" and "n+7" 				0: NACK 1: ACK	reserved	

Figure 3-41: Message bits

Example:

The figure below depicts the example of a serial feedback command with the following settings:

- BB Selector = 01
- Message Type Selector = 000, i.e. HARQ Feedback Auto
- ACK/NACK bit = 1, i.e. ACK is transmitted
- Message Bits D3-D4 are reserved for FDD mode.

The least significant bit (LBS) is transmitted first.

One serial feedback command

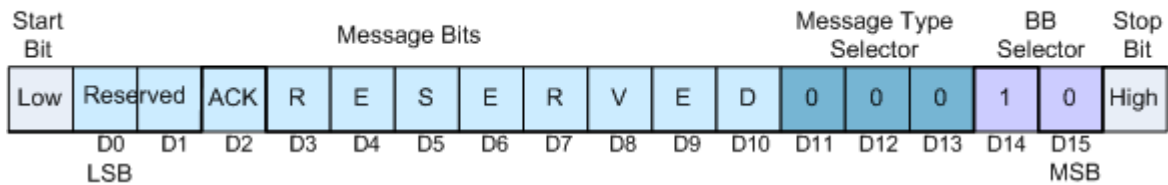


Figure 3-42: Example of a serial feedback command (HARQ Feedback Auto)

3.4.3 Timing Aspects

The available number of messages per subframe in the downlink timing depends on the feedback line used. A binary feedback line allows only one feedback message per subframe in downlink timing, whereas zero, one or several feedback messages can be sent over the serial or the serial 3x8 one.

3.4.3.1 Parameterization of the feedback timing

The parameterization of the feedback timing depends on the "Feedback Mode" (binary, serial or serial 3x8) and the selected "Distance Mode" (3GPP or direct response).

Timing for binary mode with 3GPP Distance Mode, serial or serial 3x8 mode

The figure below illustrates the parameterization of the feedback timing. The example shows timing of feedback commands carrying the information that would be sent in a PDCCH/PHICH channel in downlink subframe n , in comparison to the downlink signal of the air interface. It is a prerequisite that the base station and the instrument are synchronized by means of a common trigger source and a 10 MHz reference line.

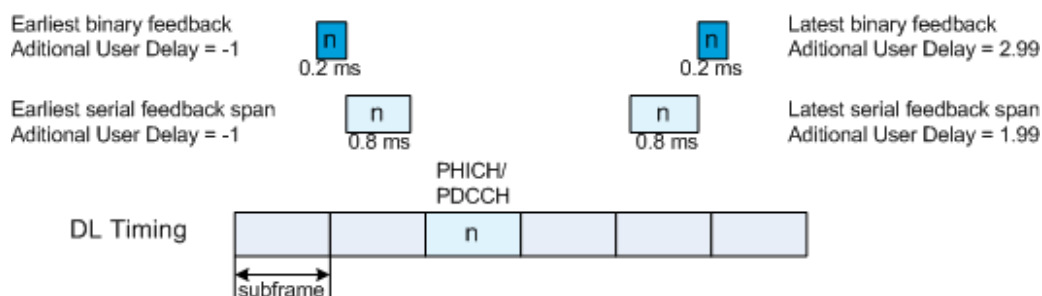


Figure 3-43: Parameterization of the feedback timing

The exact timing of the feedback commands can be adjusted by the parameter [Additional User Delay](#).

- In **binary mode**, an "Additional User Delay" of 0 means, the instrument reads the binary feedback at the point in time that coincides with the beginning of the subframe (in downlink timing), in which the respective information would be sent in the PDCCH/PHICH channels over the air interface. Note that the feedback level has to be held constant from 0.1 ms before this point in time until 0.1 ms after this point in time. For binary mode, the additional user delay can vary between -1.00 and 2.99 subframes.
- In **serial** and **serial 3x8 mode**, an "Additional User Delay" of 0 means that all serial feedback commands that contain information which would be sent in the PDCCH/PHICH channels in one specific subframe, have to be sent inside a 0.8 ms time span starting 0.1 ms after the beginning of this PDCCH/PHICH subframe (downlink timing) and ending 0.1 ms before the end of this PDCCH/PHICH subframe. For serial and serial 3x8 mode, the additional user delay can vary between -1.00 and 1.99 subframes.

Maximum number of serial feedback commands

The serial feedback commands and the individual serial packets of the serial 3x8 feedback command can be transmitted asynchronously inside the serial feedback span. Technically, the instrument is able to process a maximum number of 40 serial commands in one serial feedback span, independently from the baseband selectors. For [Serial Rate](#) of 115.2 kbps, the number of commands is further limited due to their length and the low bit rate. A maximum number of 5 commands fit into the 0.8 ms serial feedback span. Up to three commands consisting each of three serial packets can be transmitted within the 0.8 ms while using the serial 3x8 feedback.

Timing for binary mode with Direct Response Distance Mode

In **binary mode**, there is also another possibility for determining the uplink subframe, in which the signaled feedback has the desired effect. In this "Direct Response Distance Mode", the influenced uplink subframe is calculated from the position of the last sent uplink packet of a HARQ process (see the example on [Figure 3-44](#)).

Supposing an initial timing advance of 0, an additional user delay of 0 would mean, that the binary feedback to a specific uplink HARQ packet is expected by the instrument at the point in time that coincides with the beginning of this uplink subframe,

which does not make sense. Therefore, for the "Direct Response Distance Mode", the allowed range of the parameter "Additional User Delay" starts with +1.00 subframes.

The uplink subframe in which the signaled HARQ feedback has the desired effect is the next uplink subframe corresponding to the HARQ process the feedback was for.

Note that the feedback level has to be held constant from 0.1 ms before until 0.1 ms after the point in time when the instrument expects the binary feedback.

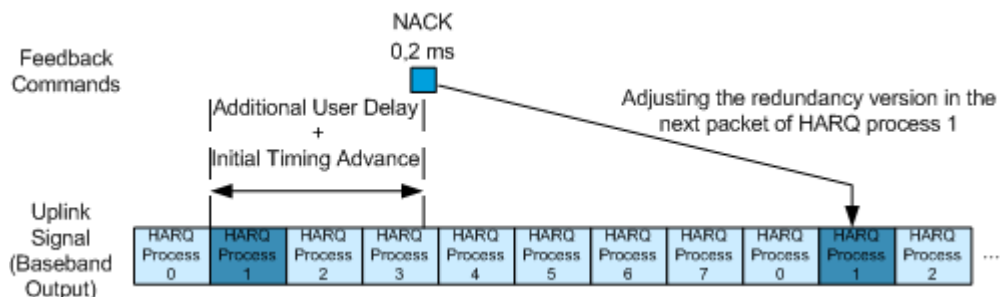


Figure 3-44: Timing of feedback commands in Direct Response Distance Mode (Example for FDD).

3.4.3.2 Uplink Timing

The uplink subframe in which the signaled feedback has the desired effect is calculated from the downlink subframe number n , according to 3GPP TS 36.213, section 4.2.3 (timing adjustment/timing advance commands) and chapter 8 (HARQ feedback commands). This does not apply if binary mode with direct response distance mode is used.

The figure below depicts the principle of the uplink timing by means of an example of a FDD mode with 8 active HARQ processes.

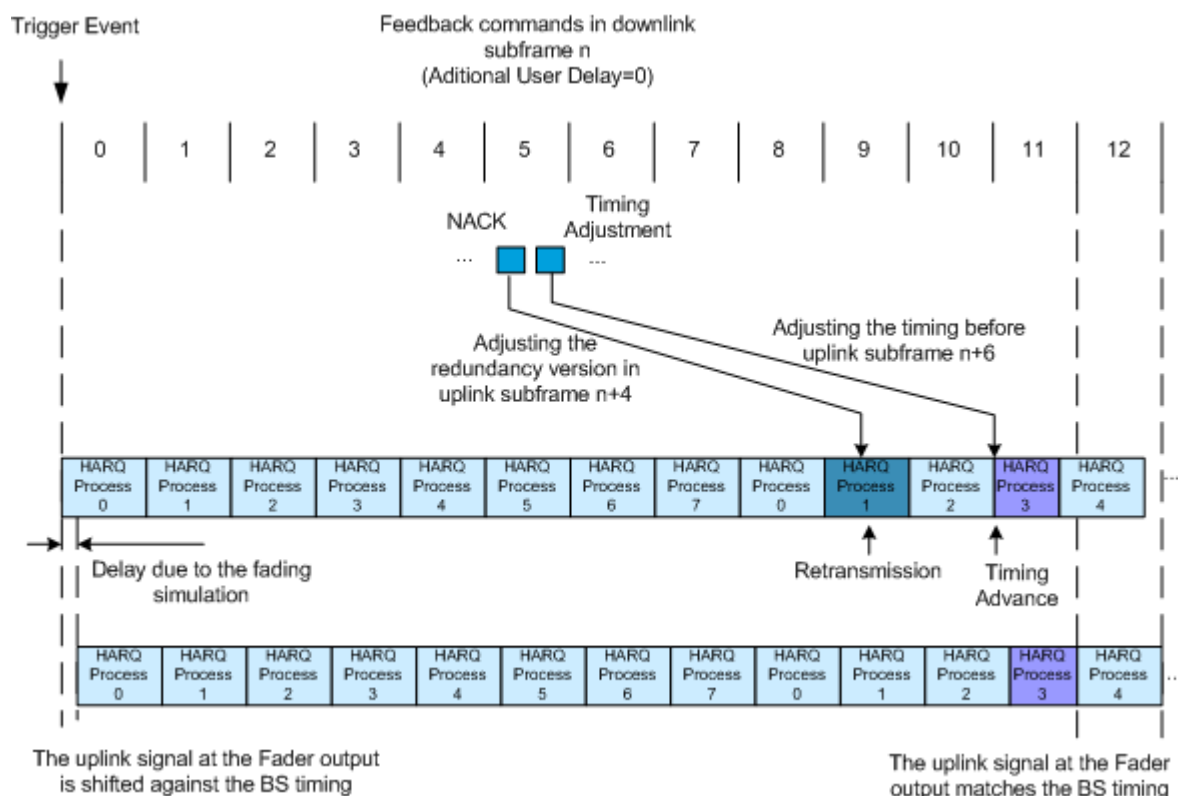


Figure 3-45: Timing of feedback commands for serial or serial 3x8 mode (Example for FDD).

In FDD, due to invariant DL and UL subframe configuration and continuous DL and UL transmission, the retransmission of data occurs in a predefined time after the initial transmission. In TDD however, such a fixed relation is not possible and the time varies depending on the active UL/DL configuration.

- A **timing adjustment command** corresponding to downlink subframe n causes a timing adjustment of the uplink signal at the beginning of uplink subframe $n+6$.
- A HARQ feedback command corresponding to downlink subframe n causes an adjustment of the redundancy version in:
 - uplink subframe $n+4$, if FDD is used without subframe bundling operation and if there is a PUSCH transmission scheduled in uplink subframe $n+4$.
 - uplink subframe $n+k$, with k given in table 8-2 of TS 36.213, if TDD is used with UL/DL configurations 1 to 6 without subframe bundling operation and if there is a PUSCH transmission scheduled in uplink subframe $n+k$
 - uplink subframe determined by the bits D4-D3 of the HARQ feedback command, "HARQ Feedback Auto" or "HARQ Feedback with RV request" (see Table 3-10), in case of TDD transmission with UL/DL configuration 0.
 - Note that for binary HARQ feedback, both the subframes $n+k$ and $n+7$ are modified, in case of TDD transmission with UL/DL configuration 0.

General timing rules

The first HARQ feedback recognized by the instrument after triggering is the feedback responding to the first uplink PUSCH transmission. For example, if a PUSCH is sched-

uled in uplink subframe 0 and if FDD without subframe bundling is used, the first HARQ feedback recognized by the instrument is the one affecting uplink subframe 8.

If no HARQ feedback command is received for a specific HARQ process in serial mode, the instrument behaves as if NACK was signaled in a "HARQ Feedback Auto" command. If there is a conflict between several HARQ feedback commands (because they would affect the same uplink PUSCH transmission), only the last received HARQ feedback command is considered.

The first timing advance or timing adjustment command that is recognized by the instrument after triggering is the one causing a timing adjustment at the beginning of uplink subframe 8.

If no timing advance or timing adjustment command is received, then no timing adjustment is applied, (i.e. the timing advance in subframe n+6 will not be modified). If there is a conflict between several timing advance or timing adjustment commands (because they would affect the same uplink subframe), only the last received timing advance / adjustment command is considered.

If the serial or serial 3x8 mode is used, the serial line has to be held idle (high) during downlink subframe 0.

3.4.4 Avoiding Synchronization Problems

In order to be able to successfully decode the transmitted uplink packets, both the signal generator and the device under test have to keep track of the redundancy versions used in the HARQ processes, because the device under test has to know which redundancy version to expect at a certain point in time (subframe). Using the [Assume ACK until first received ACK command](#) functionality may be necessary especially if the generator is triggered by a normal frame marker of the device under test (DUT) and if the device under test already is expecting uplink transmissions before the generator is triggered.

Examples

Consider the following examples:

- "Redundancy Version Sequence = 0,2,3,1"
- "Maximum Number of Transmissions = 4"
- One HARQ process is shown

The device under test (DUT) already is expecting uplink transmissions before the generator is triggered. But as no uplink transmissions take place before the generator starts its signal output, the DUT will not be able to successfully decode packets and therefore will expect retransmission with different redundancy versions. After triggering the generator by a frame marker, the following situation occurs, if - for example - the DUT expects RV 3 after the generator was triggered.

Example: Disabled parameter "Assume ACK until first received ACK command"

The following table shows the situation after triggering the generator if the parameter "Assume ACK until first received ACK command" is disabled.

The generator schedules a new transmission with RV 0.	The DUT expects a retransmission with RV 3.	The DUT sends a NACK to the generator.
The generator received NACK and schedules a retransmission with RV 2.	The DUT expects a retransmission with RV 1.	The DUT sends a NACK to the generator.
The generator received NACK and schedules a retransmission with RV 3.	The DUT reached the maximum number of transmissions and expects a new transmission with RV 0.	The DUT sends a NACK to the generator.
The generator received NACK and schedules a retransmission with RV 1.	The DUT expects a retransmission with RV 2.	The DUT sends a NACK to the generator.
The generator reached the maximum number of transmissions and schedules a new transmission with RV 0.	The DUT expects a retransmission with RV 3.	The DUT sends a NACK to the generator.

The generator and the DUT would keep on being out of synchronization.

Example: Enabled parameter "Assume ACK until first received ACK command"

This situation described in the first example does not occur if the generator is triggered by the device under test at a point in time when the DUT expects new transmissions (e.g. by a special marker indicating this). However, if only a frame marker is available from the DUT, the "Assume ACK until first received ACK command" functionality can be enabled, and the above example changes.

The generator schedules a new transmission with RV 0.	The DUT expects a retransmission with RV 3.	The DUT sends a NACK to the generator.
The generator ignores the NACK and schedules a new transmission with RV 0.	The DUT expects a retransmission with RV 1.	The DUT sends a NACK to the generator.
The generator ignores the NACK and schedules a new transmission with RV 0.	The DUT reached the maximum number of transmissions and expects a new transmission with RV 0.	The DUT sends an ACK to the generator.
The generator received ACK and schedules a new transmission with RV 0.	The DUT expects a new transmission with RV 0.	The DUT sends an ACK to the generator.
The generator received ACK and schedules a new transmission with RV 0.	The DUT expects a new transmission with RV 0.	The DUT sends an ACK to the generator.

Now the generator and the DUT are synchronized.

3.4.5 Limitation

Although an arbitrary data source can be selected, the used user data before the channel coding is the same in all subframes for all HARQ processes and for all transmissions.

If for instance a Transport Block Size of 47520 is configured and the Data Source is set to PN9, then the first 47520 bits of the PN9 sequence are used as an input for all HARQ processes (even after an ACK), regardless of the performed transmission. However, since different redundancy versions are applied during the channel coding, the bit stream at the output of the channel coder is different for the different retransmissions.

4 EUTRA/LTE Configuration and Settings

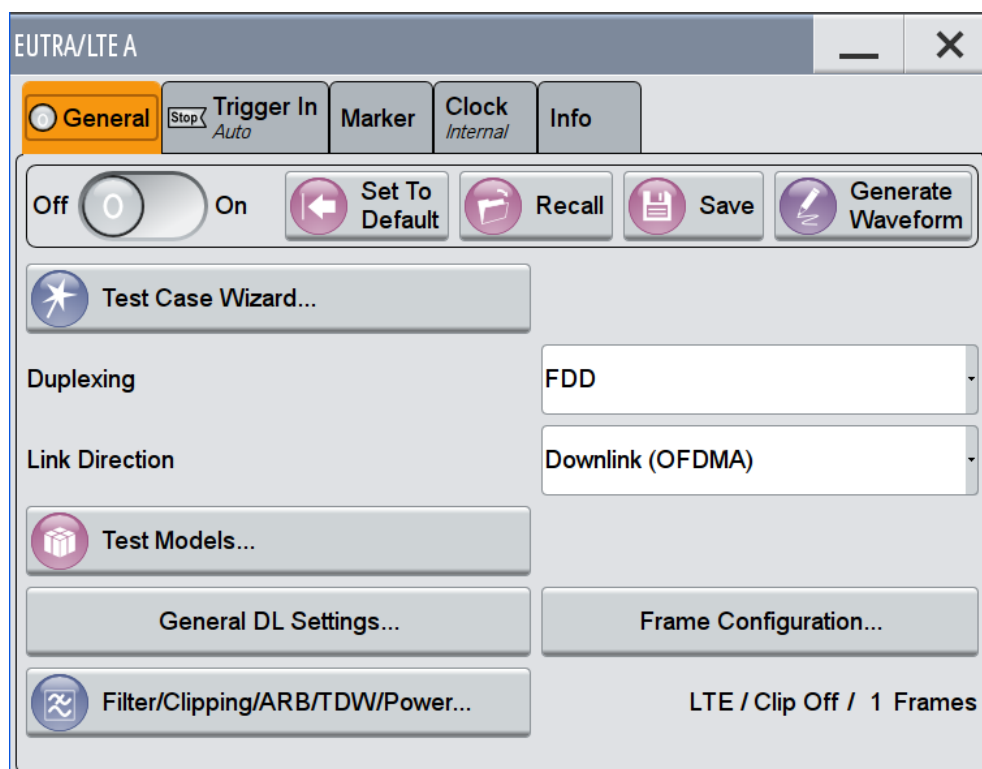
- ▶ To access the EUTRA/LTE settings, select "Baseband > EUTRA/LTE".

The remote commands required to define these settings are described in [Chapter 6, "Remote-Control Commands"](#), on page 444.

• General Settings	82
• Trigger Settings	87
• Marker Settings	93
• Clock Settings	96
• Local and Global Connector Settings	98
• Info Dialog	98
• LTE Logfile Generation	99
• Test Setups/Models	115
• General DL Settings / General TDD DL Settings	116
• DL Frame Configuration Settings	164
• Enhanced PBCH, PDSCH and PMCH Settings	228
• DL Antenna Port Mapping Settings	238
• General UL Settings	243
• UL Frame Configuration Settings	267
• User Equipment Configuration	278
• Enhanced PUSCH Settings	314
• Enhanced PUCCH Settings	325
• TDD Time Plan	330
• Filter/Clipping/Power Settings	332

4.1 General Settings

- ▶ To access this dialog, select "Baseband > EUTRA/LTE > General".



This dialog comprises the standard general settings, to the default and the "Save/ Recall" settings, as well as setting for defining the link direction or the used duplexing mode and access to dialogs with further settings. The choice of link direction determines which parameters are available.

Provided are the following settings:

State.....	83
Set to Default.....	84
Save/Recall.....	84
Generate Waveform File.....	85
Test Case Wizard.....	85
Logfile Generation.....	85
Duplexing.....	85
Link Direction.....	86
Test Models.....	86
General DL Settings.../ General UL Settings.....	86
Frame Configuration.....	86
Filter / Clipping / ARB /TDW/Power Settings.....	87

State

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

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:STATe on page 446

Set to Default

Calls the default settings. The values of the main parameters are listed in the following table.

Parameter	Values
State	Not affected by "Set to Default"
Duplexing	FDD
Link Direction	Downlink (OFDMA)
Sequence Length	1 Frame
DL Channel Bandwidth	10 MHz
Physical Resource Block Bandwidth	12 * 15 kHz
Number Of Resource Blocks per Slot	50
Occupied Bandwidth /MHz	9.015
Sampling Rate /MHz	15.360
FFT Size	1024
Cell ID	0
Cyclic Prefix	Normal
PHICH Duration	Normal
Global MIMO Configuration	1 TxAntenna
Simulated Antenna	Antenna 1

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:PRESet on page 447

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

See also, chapter "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMW user manual.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:SETTing:CATalog on page 447

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:SETTing:LOAD on page 448

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:SETTing:STORe on page 448

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:SETTing:DEL on page 447

Generate Waveform File

With enabled signal generation, triggers the instrument to store the current settings as an ARB signal in a waveform file. Waveform files can be further processed by the ARB and/or as a multi-carrier or a multi-segment signal.

The file name and the directory it is stored in are user-definable; the predefined file extension for waveform files is *.wv.

If the current configuration uses coupled baseband sources with more than one Tx antenna (for example "System Config > Baseband (Tx Antennas) = 2"), with this function you trigger the software to generate the signals of all antennas. Created is a subset of waveform files, where the number of files corresponds to the number the currently simulated antennas and the file names have the following structure:

```
<user-defined file name><antenna#-1>.wv.
```

Example:

Select "System Config > Fading/Baseband Config > Mode > Advanced"

Select "System Config > Fading/Baseband Config > Baseband (Tx Antennas) = 4"

Select "System Config > Fading/Baseband Config > BB Source Config > Coupled"

Select "Baseband > EUTRA/LTE > General > State > On"

Select "EUTRA/LTE > General > Generate Waveform > On"

In the "Generate Waveform" dialog, use the default directory and enter "File Name = lte".

Select SAVE/RCL, select "File/Recall > File Manager" and in the directory tree open the default directory.

Displayed are four files, lte.wv, lte1.wv, lte2.wv and lte3.wv.

Note: For enabled Realtime Feedback (see [Chapter 4.15.2, "Realtime Feedback Configuration Settings"](#), on page 280), the waveform file is generated as if this functionality is disabled.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:WAVeform:CREate on page 449
```

Test Case Wizard

Accesses the "Test Case Wizard" dialog, see [Chapter 5, "Performing BS Tests According to TS 36.141"](#), on page 342.

Logfile Generation

Accesses the dialog for configuring the settings for generation of logfiles (see [Chapter 4.7, "LTE Logfile Generation"](#), on page 99).

Note: Logfile generation requires the additional option R&S SMW-K81.

Duplexing

Selects the duplexing mode. The duplexing mode determines how the uplink and downlink signals are separated.

"TDD"	In TDD mode, the same frequency is used for both directions of transmission (uplink and downlink). With one baseband, either only downlink or only uplink can be generated.
-------	---

"FDD" In FDD mode, different frequencies are used for downlink and uplink directions.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing on page 446

Link Direction

Selects the transmission direction.

"Downlink (OFDMA)"

The transmission direction selected is base station to user equipment. The signal corresponds to that of a base station. For the downlink, the physical layer mode is always set to OFDMA.

"Uplink (SC-FDMA)"

The transmission direction selected is user equipment to base station. The signal corresponds to that of a user equipment. For the uplink, the physical layer mode is always set to SC-FDMA.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:LINK on page 446

Test Models

Accesses a dialog for selecting one of the test models defined in TS 36.141 and the self-defined test setups.

For description of the available settings, refer to [Chapter 4.8, "Test Setups/Models"](#), on page 115.

Remote command:

n.a.

General DL Settings.../ General UL Settings...

Accesses the "General DL Settings / General UL Settings" dialog for configuring the EUTRA/LTE system.

For description of the available settings, refer to [Chapter 4.9, "General DL Settings / General TDD DL Settings"](#), on page 116 and [Chapter 4.13, "General UL Settings"](#), on page 243 respectively.

Remote command:

n.a.

Frame Configuration...

Accesses the "Frame Configuration" dialog for configuring the allocation of the resource blocks to the different users, as well as the configuration of the users.

The available settings depend on the selected link direction. For description, refer to [Chapter 4.10, "DL Frame Configuration Settings"](#), on page 164 and [Chapter 4.14, "UL Frame Configuration Settings"](#), on page 267 respectively.

Remote command:
n.a.

Filter / Clipping / ARB / TDW/Power Settings

Accesses the dialog for setting baseband filtering, clipping, and the sequence length of the arbitrary waveform component, see [Chapter 4.19, "Filter/Clipping/Power Settings"](#), on page 332.

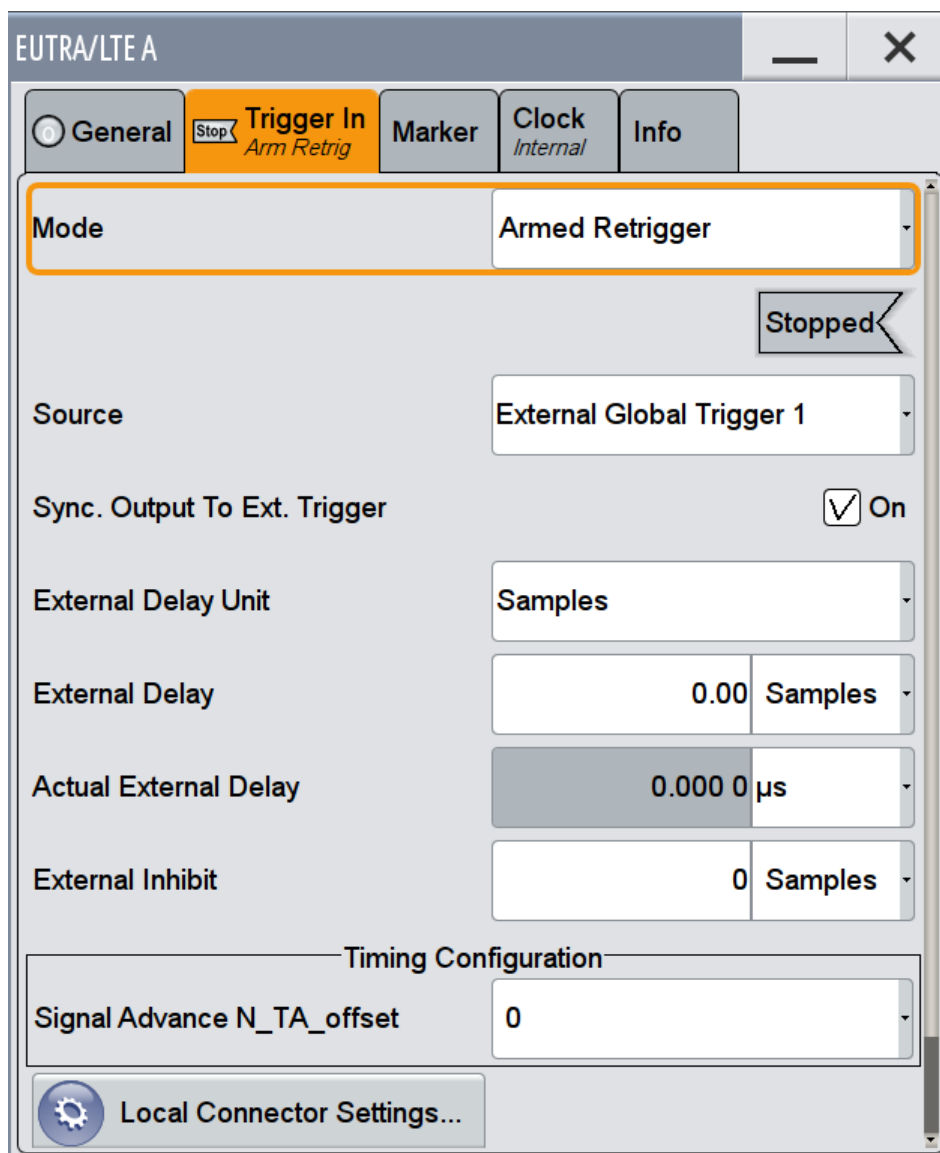
4.2 Trigger Settings

This dialog provides access to the settings necessary to select and configure the trigger, like trigger source, mode, trigger delay, trigger suppression, and to arm or trigger an internal trigger manually. The current signal generation status is displayed in the header of the tab together with information on the enabled trigger mode. As in the "Marker" and "Clock" tabs, this tab provides also access to the settings of the related connectors.



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 SMW user manual.



Routing and Enabling a Trigger

The provided trigger signals are not dedicated to a particular connector but can be mapped to one or more globally shared USER or local T/M/(C) connectors.

Use the [Local and Global Connector Settings](#) to configure the signal mapping as well as 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 and the effect of a trigger event, i.e. select the "Trigger In > Mode" and "Trigger In > Source"
- Define the connector, USER or T/M/(C), the selected signal is provided at, i.e. configure the [Local and Global Connector Settings](#).

Trigger Settings Common to All Basebands.....	89
L Trigger Mode.....	89
L Signal Duration Unit.....	90
L Trigger Signal Duration.....	90
L Running/Stopped.....	90
L Arm.....	90
L Execute Trigger.....	90
L Trigger Source.....	90
L Sync. Output to External Trigger.....	91
L External Trigger Inhibit.....	92
External Delay Unit.....	92
Trigger Delay/Specified Trigger Delay.....	92
Actual External Delay.....	93
Timing Configuration.....	93
L Signal Advance N_TA_offset.....	93

Trigger Settings Common to All Basebands

To enable simultaneous signal generation in all basebands, the R&S SMW couples the trigger settings in the available basebands in any instrument's configuration involving signal routing with signal addition (e.g. MIMO configuration, routing and summing of basebands and/or streams).

The icon  indicates that common trigger settings are applied.

You can access and configure the common trigger source and trigger mode settings in any of the basebands. An arm or a restart trigger event applies to all basebands, too. You can still apply different delay to each of the triggers individually.

Trigger Mode ← Trigger Settings Common to All Basebands

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

For more information, refer to chapter "Basics" in the R&S SMW user manual.

- "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 with 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 with 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:EUTRa [:TRIGger] :SEQuence on page 461

Signal Duration Unit ← Trigger Settings Common to All Basebands

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

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SLUNit on page 465

Trigger Signal Duration ← Trigger Settings Common to All Basebands

Enters the length of the signal sequence to be output in the "Single" trigger mode.

Use this parameter to deliberately output part of the signal, an exact sequence of the signal, or a defined number of repetitions of the signal.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SLENgth on page 465

Running/Stopped ← Trigger Settings Common to All Basebands

For 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:EUTRa:TRIGger:RMODe? on page 465

Arm ← Trigger Settings Common to All Basebands

Stops the signal generation until subsequent trigger event occurs.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute on page 462

Execute Trigger ← Trigger Settings Common to All Basebands

For internal trigger source, executes trigger manually.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXECute on page 463

Trigger Source ← Trigger Settings Common to All Basebands

The following sources of the trigger signal are available:

- "Internal"
The trigger event is executed manually by the "Execute Trigger".
- "Internal (Baseband A/B)"
The trigger event is provided by the trigger signal from the other basebands. If common trigger settings are applied, this trigger source is disabled.
- "External Global Trigger 1 / 2"
The trigger event is the active edge of an external trigger signal provided and configured at the global USER connectors.
- "External Global Clock 1 / 2"

The trigger event is the active edge of an external global clock signal provided and configured at the global USER connectors.

- "External Local Trigger"
The trigger event is the active edge of an external trigger signal provided and configured at the local T/M/(C) connector.
With coupled trigger settings, the signal has to be provided at the T/M/C 1/2/3 connectors.
- "External Local Clock"
The trigger event is the active edge of an external local clock signal provided and configured at the local T/M/C connector.
With coupled trigger settings, the signal has to be provided at the T/M/C 1 connector.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SOURce on page 462

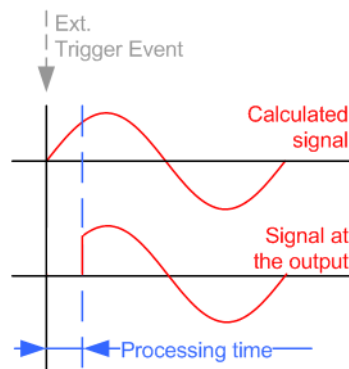
Sync. Output to External Trigger ← Trigger Settings Common to All Basebands

For an external trigger signal, enables/disables the output of a signal synchronous to the external trigger event.

"On"

Corresponds to the default state of this parameter.

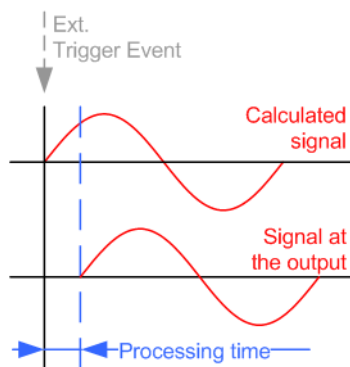
The signal calculation starts simultaneously with the external trigger event but because of the instrument's processing time the first samples are cut off and no signal is output. After elapsing of the internal processing time, the output signal is synchronous to the trigger event.



"Off"

The signal output begins after elapsing of the processing time and starts with sample 0, i.e. the complete signal is output.

This mode is recommended for triggering of short signal sequences with signal duration comparable with the processing time of the instrument.



Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTeRnal:SYNChronize:OUTPut`
on page 463

External Trigger Inhibit ← Trigger Settings Common to All Basebands

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 SMW user manual.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger[:EXTeRnal]:INHibit` on page 466
`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:INHibit` on page 464

External Delay Unit

Determine whatever the trigger delay is expressed in samples or directly defined as a time period (seconds).

The parameter [Trigger Settings](#) displays the delay converted in time.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:DELay:UNIT` on page 462

Trigger Delay/Specified Trigger Delay

Delays the trigger event of the signal from:

- The external trigger source
- The other path
- The other basebands (internal trigger), if common trigger settings are used.

Use this setting to:

- Synchronize the instrument with the device under test (DUT) or other external devices
- Postpone the signal generation start in the basebands compared to each other

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

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger [:EXTErnal] :DELay on page 466

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal:TDELay on page 467

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:DELay on page 463

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:TDELay on page 464

Actual External Delay

Indicates the resulting external trigger delay in "Time" unit.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal:RDELay? on page 467

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:RDELay? on page 464

Timing Configuration

Comprises settings related to the timing configuration.

Signal Advance N_{TA_offset} ← Timing Configuration

Sets the parameter N_{TA_offset} as defined in the 3GPP TS 36.211.

The parameter is available in "Uplink" direction and enabled "TDD" mode.

The 3GPP TS 36.211 defines the signal advance parameter depending on the duplexing mode and specifies the following values:

- For FDD mode: $N_{TA_offset} = 0$
- For TDD mode: $N_{TA_offset} = 624$.

In this implementation, however, the signal advance for the TDD mode can also be set to 0.

Note: The time shift due to the N_{TA_offset} is independent from the time shifts caused by the realtime feedback parameter [Initial Timing Advance](#) or by timing advance/adjustment commands. According to 3GPP TS 36.211, the resulting time shift is the sum of the selected time shifts.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TIMC:NTAoffset on page 460

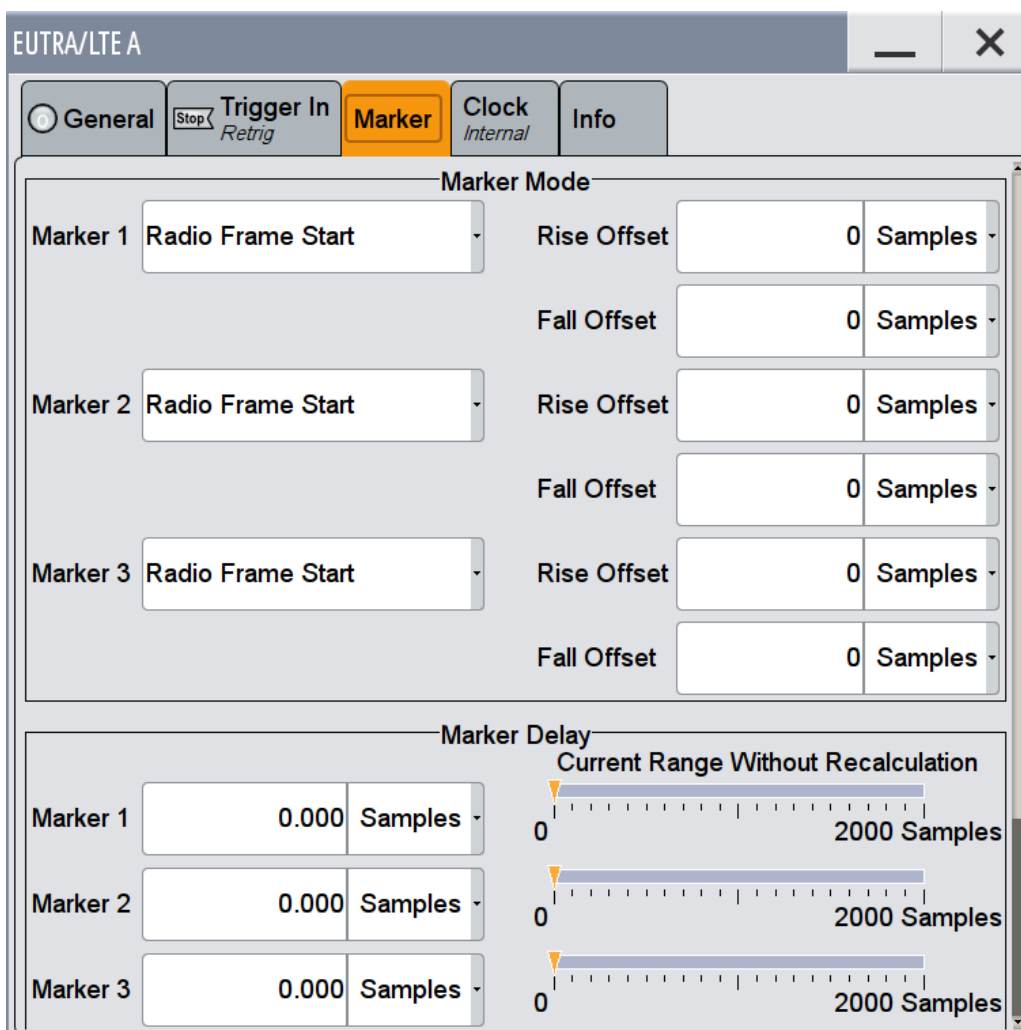
4.3 Marker Settings

This tab provides access to the settings necessary to select and configure the marker output signal, like the marker mode or marker delay settings.



This section focuses on the available settings.

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



Routing and Enabling a Marker

The provided marker signals are not dedicated to a particular connector but can be mapped to one or more globally shared USER or local T/M/(C) 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, USER or T/M/(C), the selected signal is output at, i.e. configure the [Local and Global Connector Settings](#).

[Marker Mode](#)..... 94

[Rise/Fall Offset](#)..... 95

[Marker x Delay](#)..... 96

Marker Mode

Marker configuration for up to 3 marker channels. 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; the settings are self-explanatory.

- "Restart (ARB)" A marker signal is generated at the start of each ARB sequence.
- "Radio Frame Start" A marker signal is generated at the start of each radio frame.
- "Frame Active Part" The marker signal is high whenever a burst is active and low during inactive signal parts.
For example, during the gaps between bursts in uplink mode or the uplink subframe in downlink TDD mode.
This marker can be used to decrease the carrier leakage during inactive signal parts by feeding it into the pulse modulator.
- "Subframe" A marker signal is generated at the start of each subframe.
- "User Period" A marker signal is generated at the beginning of every user-defined period. The period is defined in "Period."

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PERiod` on page 470

"ON/OFF Period"

A regular marker signal that is defined by an ON/OFF ratio is generated. A period lasts one ON and OFF cycle.
The "ON Time" and "OFF Time" are each expressed as a number of samples and are set in an input field which opens when ON/OFF ratio is selected.



Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime` on page 470

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime` on page 470

"System Frame Number (SFN) Restart"

A marker signal is generated at the start of every SFN period.

"Internally Used"

Special marker signal for the realtime feedback mode ([Chapter 3.4, "Realtime Feedback for Closed Loop BS Tests"](#), on page 69) or for the "SFN Restart Period > 3GPP (1024 Frames)".

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE` on page 469

Rise/Fall Offset

(Available for marker mode Subframe, Radio Frame Start, and Restart (ARB) only)

Sets the value for the rise/fall offset. The rising ramp of the marker is shifted by the set value in samples. Positive values shift the rising ramp to later positions; negative values shift it to earlier positions.

The value range is -640000 to 640000.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ROFFset on page 470

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FOFFset on page 470

Marker x Delay

Defines the delay between the marker signal at the marker outputs relative to the signal generation start.

"Marker x" For the corresponding marker, sets the delay as a number of symbols.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay on page 468

"Current Range without Recalculation"

Displays the dynamic range within which the delay of the marker signals can be set without restarting the marker and the signal.

Move the setting mark to define the delay.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay:MAXimum?

on page 468

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay:MINimum?

on page 468

"Fix marker delay to current range"

Restricts the marker delay setting range to the dynamic range.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut:DELay:FIXed on page 468

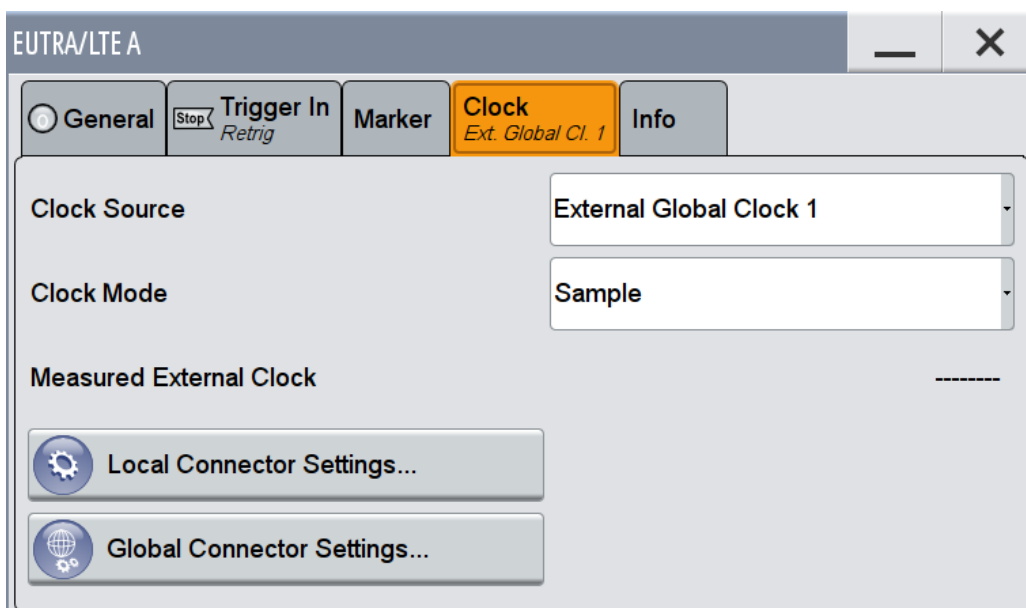
4.4 Clock Settings

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



This section focuses on the available settings.

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



Defining the Clock

The provided clock signals are not dedicated to a particular connector but can be mapped to one or more globally shared USER and the two local T/M/C connectors.

Use the [Local and Global Connector Settings](#) to configure the signal mapping and 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, USER or T/M/C, the selected signal is provided at, that is configure the [Local and Global Connector Settings](#).

[Clock Source](#).....97

[Clock Mode](#)..... 98

[Clock Multiplier](#).....98

[Custom External Clock](#).....98

[Expected Clock Frequency](#)..... 98

[Measured External Clock](#)..... 98

Clock Source

Selects the clock source.

- "Internal"
The instrument uses its internal clock reference.
- "External Global Clock 1/2"
The instrument expects an external clock reference at the global USER connector, as configured in the "Global Connector Settings" dialog.
- "External Local Clock"
The instrument expects an external clock reference at the local T/M/C connector.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:SOURce on page 460

Clock Mode

Enters the type of externally supplied clock.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:MODE on page 459

Clock Multiplier

Enters the multiplication factor for clock type "Multiple".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:MULTiplier on page 460

Custom External Clock

Specifies the parameter for clock type "Custom" if external clock source is used.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:CUSTom on page 459

Expected Clock Frequency

If an external clock signal is used, this parameter indicates the expected clock frequency value.

The value is calculated as follows:

"Expected Clock Frequency" = [Sample Rate Variation](#) * [Clock Multiplier](#)

Measured External Clock

Provided for permanent monitoring of the enabled and externally supplied clock signal.

Remote command:

CLOCK:INPut:FREQuency?

4.5 Local and Global Connector Settings

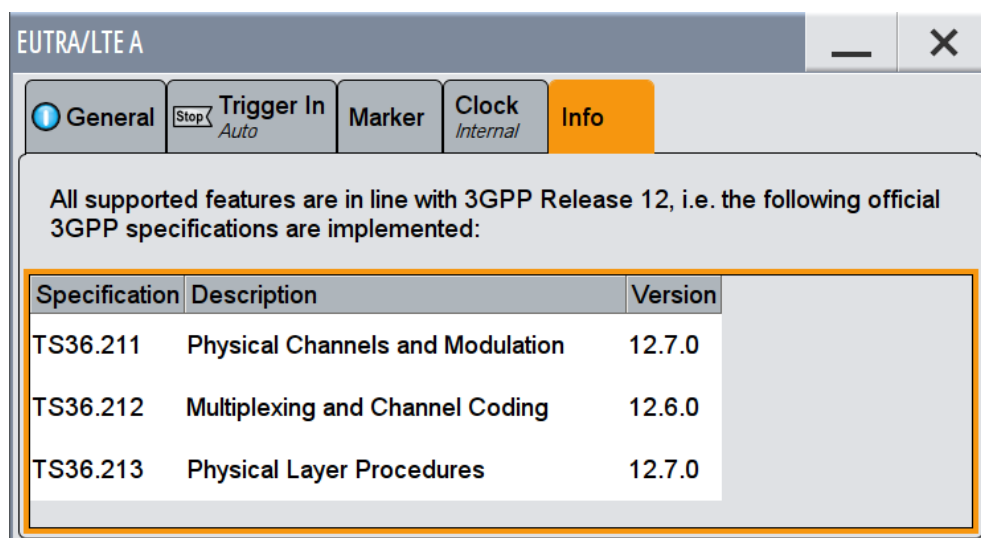
Each of the "Trigger In", "Marker" and "Clock" dialogs as well as the "Trigger Marker Clock" dialog provides a quick access to the related local and global connector settings.

For more information, refer to the description R&S SMW User Manual, section "Local and Global Connectors".

4.6 Info Dialog

The Info dialog displays the currently supported version of the 3GPP standard.

- ▶ To access this dialog, select "Baseband > EUTRA/LTE > Info".



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

Remote control command:

`[:SOURCE] :BB:EUTRa:VERSion?` on page 449

4.7 LTE Logfile Generation



The generation of logfiles requires option R&S SMW-K81.

For generating logfiles for more than one transmission antenna simultaneously, two options R&S SMW-K81 are required.

This functionality enables you to generate logfiles for exchanging intermediate results of different logging points in the signal processing chain. Analyzing the content of the logfiles may help to verify the signal processing chain in both the DL and UL direction. The intermediate results provide a basis for enhanced debugging. To verify the FEC implementation of the DUT for instance, the coded bitstream from the instrument can be loaded into an Rx software module for offline analysis in a simulation environment, or it can be compared to the bitstreams from a Tx software module. Due to the full remote control of this functionality, optimization of the design flow with process automation can be achieved, too.

4.7.1 Signal Processing Chains and Logging Points

Logfile generation can be enabled after a completed processing step of the selected channel, at the so called logging point. Logging points (PTxx) are available after each completed processing stage up to the "Precoding", as shown on the figures bellow.

The results of the "Resource Element Mapping/OFDM Mapper" are not logged!



For detailed information about the signal processing of all channels, refer to TS 36.212 and TS 36.211.

Signal Processing in Downlink

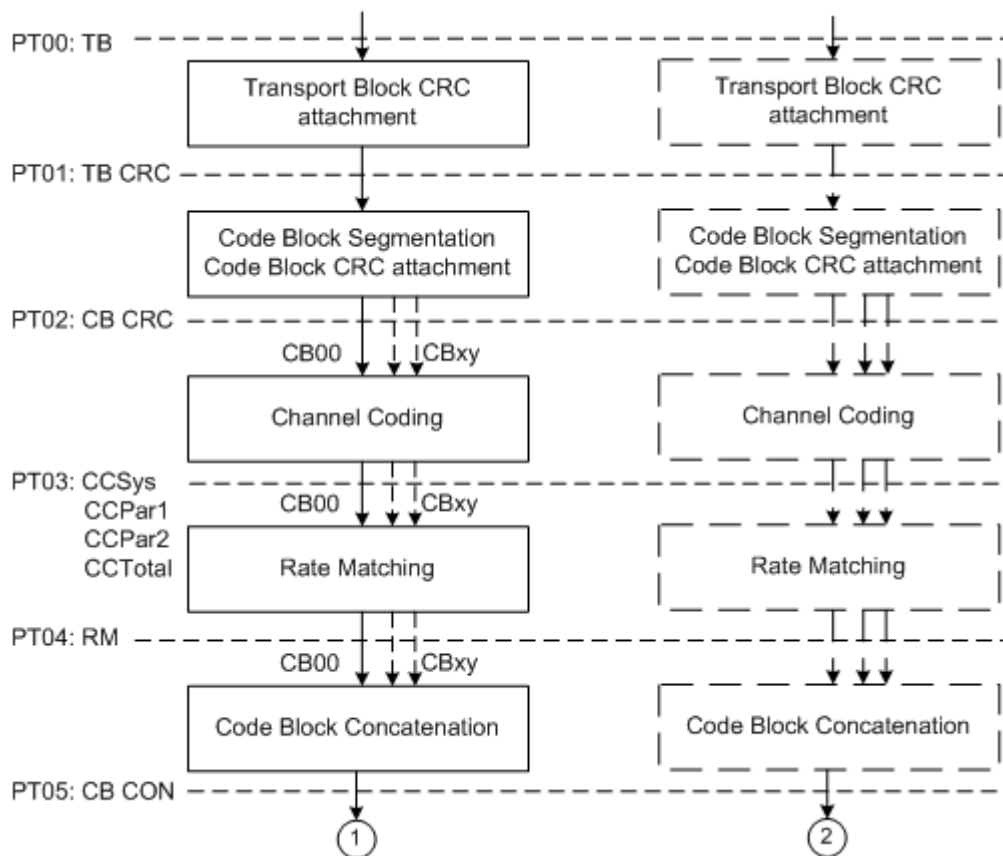


Figure 4-1: Transport channel processing for DL-SCH

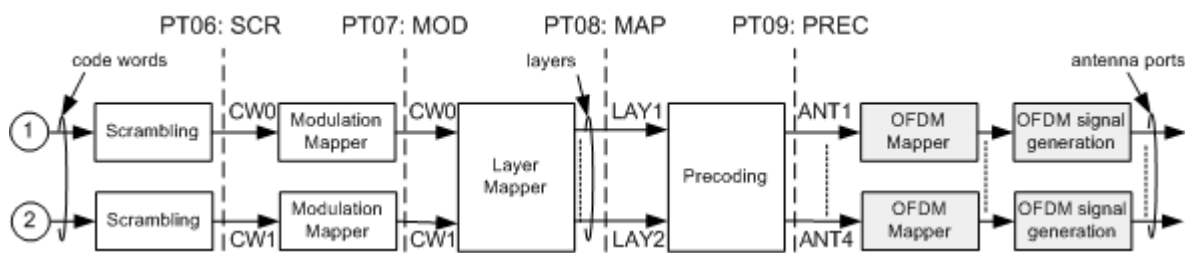


Figure 4-2: Overview of physical channel processing

The Table 4-1 gives an overview of the logging point available for the DL channels.

Table 4-1: Available logging points per DL channel

Point/ Channel	PT00 TB	PT01 TBCRC	PT02 CBCRC	PT03 CC	PT04 RM	PT05 CBCON	PT06 SCR	PT07 MOD	PT08 MAP	PT09 PREC
PDSCH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PBCH ¹⁾	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X

Point/ Channel	PT00 TB	PT01 TBCRC	PT02 CBCRC	PT03 CC	PT04 RM	PT05 CBCON	PT06 SCR	PT07 MOD	PT08 MAP	PT09 PREC
PCFICH ¹⁾	X						X	X	X	X
PHICH ¹⁾	X							X ²⁾	X ²⁾	X ²⁾
PDCCH ¹⁾	X ³⁾	X ³⁾		X ³⁾	X ³⁾	X	X	X	X	X
PMCH ¹⁾	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X

¹⁾ The channel has one codeword and one code block

²⁾ An individual file is generated per PHICH group

³⁾ An individual file is generated per DCI

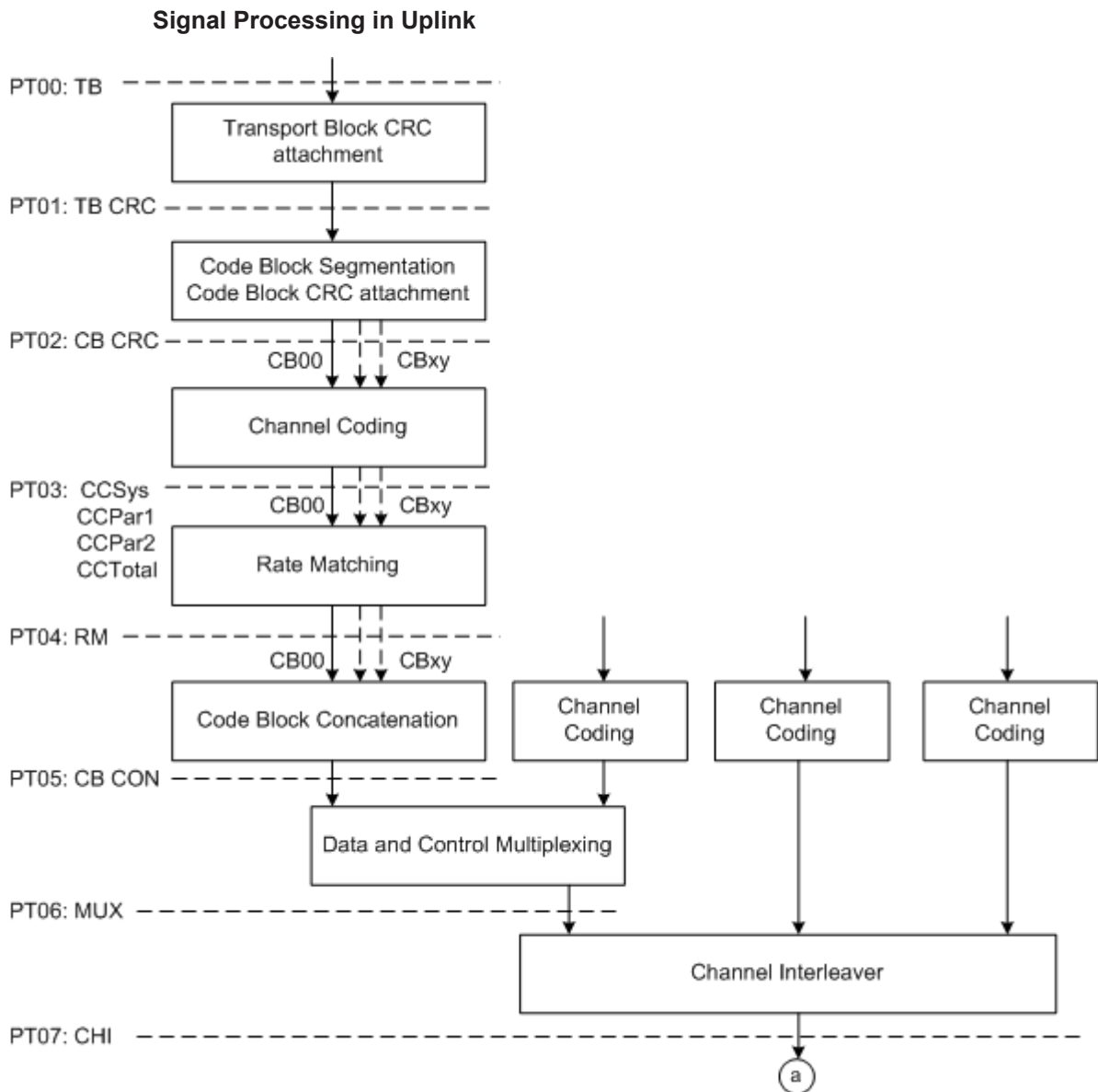


Figure 4-3: Transport channel processing for UL-SCH (according to 3GPP TS 36.212)

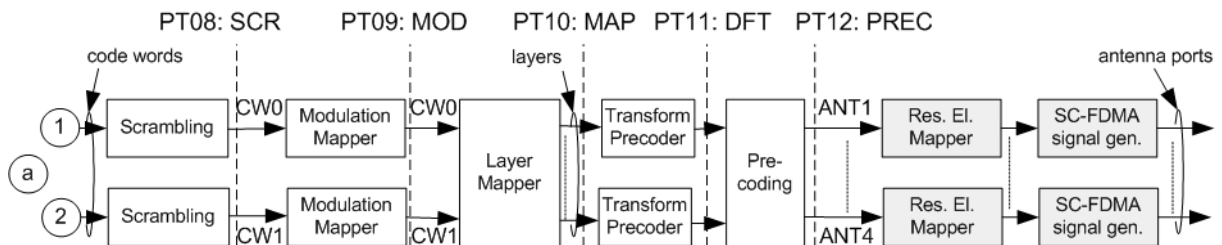


Figure 4-4: Overview of uplink physical shared channel processing (according to 3GPP TS 36.211)

For an overview of logging points available for the UL channels, see:

- [Table 4-2](#)
- [Table 4-5](#)

- [Table 4-6](#)
- There are no specific logging points for the SRS; a logfile with SRS information is always created.

Table 4-2: Available logging points per PUSCH channel

Point/ Channel	PT00 TB	PT01 TBCRC	PT02 CBCRC	PT03 CC	PT04 RM	PT05 CBCON	PT06 MUX	PT07 CHI	PT08 SCR	PT09 MOD	PT10 MAP	PT11 DFT	PT12 PRE C
PUSCH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

4.7.2 Output Files

The instrument stores the output logfiles in a user-defined network directory, selected with the parameter [Output Path](#). The logfiles are named according to the naming conventions described in [Chapter 4.7.2.1, "File Names"](#), on page 103. Description of the available file formats is listed in ["File Formats"](#) on page 103.

File Formats

Generally, the logfiles are generated in two file formats:

- **Bitstream**
The logfile contains a sequence of "1" and "0"; one value per line
The logfile of the PHICH contains also the entry "-" that corresponds to DTX.
- **IQ Samples**
The logfile contains pairs of I and Q samples; the I and Q components alternate at each line

File format IQ Samples is used for the logfiles generated for the logging points after "Modulation Mapping". The other logfiles are output in a Bitstream format.

Exceptions are the extended DCI/UCI logfiles, and the Summary Logfile (see ["Extended DCI Logfile"](#) on page 107 and ["Extended UCI Logfile"](#) on page 110).

4.7.2.1 File Names

The generated logging files are named according to the following naming structure:

```
[<Preamble>_]<Frame#>_<Subframe#>_<Channel>[-<Format>] [_<User/  
Allocation#>|<DCI#>|<Group#>]_<Point#>[_<CW#>|<LAY#>|<ANT#>]_  
<PointName>[_<CodeBlock#>].dat
```

Exceptions are the extended DCI/UCI logfiles, and the Summary Logfile. The file names of these logfiles are as follows:

- [<Preamble>_]ExtendedDciLog_<BB#>.txt
- [<Preamble>_]ExtendedUciLog_<BB#>.txt
- [<Preamble>_]SummaryLogfile_<BB#>.txt

Table 4-3: Description of the File Name Structure

	Description	Value Range
<Preamble>	Preamble with default syntax EUtraLog_<Entity#>	Entity#: 0 .. 7
<Frame#>	Frame number	F000 .. F873
<Subframe#>	Subframe number	SF0 .. SF9
<Channel>	Channel name	DL: PBCH PCFICH PHICH PDCCH PDSCH PMCH UL: PUSCH PUCCH PUSCHDRS PUCCHDRS SRS
<User>	PDSCH, PUSCH, PUCCH, PUSCH DRS, PUCCH DRS	USER1 .. USER4
<Allocation#>	PDSCH allocation only	ALL000 .. ALL101
<DCI#>	PDCCH allocation only Each PDCCH DCI is logged individually	DCI00 .. DCI19
<Group#>	PHICH Group An individual file is generated for each PHICH group	Group00 Group01
<Format>	PUCCH format	F1 F1A F1B F2 F2A F2B F3
<Point#>	Logging point number	See Table 4-4
<CW#>	PDSCH and PUSCH allocations only Codeword	CW0 CW1
<LAY#>	PDSCH, PUSCH, and PUSCH DRS allocations only Layer number	DL: LAY0 -- LAY7 UL: LAY0 .. LAY3
<ANT#> <AP#>	Antenna port number	DL: ANT1 .. ANT4 UL: AP10 AP100 AP20 AP21 AP40 AP41 AP42 AP43 AP200 AP201
<PointName>	Logging point designation	See Table 4-4
<CodeBlock#>	PDSCH and PUSCH allocations only	CB00 .. CB20
<BB#>	Baseband	BBA .. BBH

There is a fixed cross-reference between the logging point number and the logging point designation:

- See [Table 4-4](#).
- The PUCCH logging points depend on the PUCCH format, see [Table 4-5](#)
- See [Table 4-6](#)

Table 4-4: Logging Points Overview (DL and PUSCH)

<Point#>	<PointName>	Description
PT00	TB	Bits of the Transport Block
PT01	TBCRC	Bits after Transport Block CRC
PT02	CBCRC	Bits after Code Block CRC One file per code block is generated
PT03		Bits after Channel Coding (one file per code block)
	CCSys	Systematic Bits
	CCPar1	Parity 1 Bits
	CCPar2	Parity 2 Bits
	CCTotal	PDSCH and PUSCH allocation only Complete bit-stream after channel coding, incl. systematic, parity 1 and parity 2 bits
PT04	RM	Bits after Rate Matcher (one file per code block)
PT05	CBCON	Bits after Code Block Concatenation
PT06	DL: SCR	Bits after Scrambling
	UL: MUX	Bits after Data and Control Multiplexing
PT07	DL: MOD	IQ-Samples after Modulation
	UL: CHI	Bits after channel interleaver
PT08	DL: MAP	IQ-Samples after Layer Mapping (one file per layer)
	UL: SCR	Bits after Scrambling
PT09	DL: PREC	IQ-Samples after Precoding (one file per antenna)
	UL: MOD	IQ-Samples after Modulation
PT10	UL: MAP	IQ-Samples after Layer Mapping (one file per layer)
PT11	UL: DFT	IQ-Samples after DFT
PT12	UL: PREC	IQ-Samples after Precoding (one file per antenna)

Table 4-5: PUCCH Logging Points Overview per PUCCH format

PUCCH Format	<Point#>	<PointName>	Description
F1/F1a/F1b	PT00	SCR-BLOCK-WISE-SPREAD	Bits after scrambled block-wise spread operation
F2/F2a/F2b	PT00	UNCODED	Uncoded bits
	PT01	SCR	Scrambled bits
	PT02	CYCLIC-SHIFTED	Bits after cyclic-shift operation
F3	PT00	UNCODED	Uncoded bits
	PT01	CODED	Coded bits

PUCCH Format	<Point#>	<PointName>	Description
	PT02	SCR	Scrambled bits
	PT03	MOD	IQ-Samples after modulation
	PT04	BLOCK-WISE_SPREAD	Bits after block-wise spread operation
	PT05	CYCLIC-SHIFTED	Bits after cyclic-shift operation
	PT06	DFT-PREC	IQ-Samples after DFT transform precoding

Table 4-6: PUCCHDRS and PUSCHDRS Logging Points Overview

DRS	<Point#>	<PointName>	Description
PUCCHDRS	PT00	CYCLIC-SHIFTED	Bits after cyclic-shift operation
PUSCHDRS	PT00	CAZAC	IQ-Samples after CAZAC sequence generation
	PT01	OCC	IQ-Samples of OCC (Orthogonal Cover Code) sequence
	PT02	PREC	IQ-Samples after precoding

Example: List of the output logfiles for PDSCH

The following output files are generated for one PDSCH channel, configured on an allocation with index ALL002 in the third subframe (SF2) of the first frame (F000). The instrument is configured to generate a MIMO signal with two antennas (PREC_ANT1 and PREC_ANT2). Channel coding and scrambling are enabled (CCPar1, CCPar2, CCSys, CCTotal and SCR). Two codewords (CW0 and CW1) and two layers (LAY0 and LAY1) are used; three code blocks per code (CB00, CB01, CB02) are generated.

All logging points are enabled and a preamble (EUltraLog_0) is selected.

<User/

Allocation#>_<Point#>[_<CW#>|<LAY#>|<ANT#>]_<PointName>[_<CodeBlock#>].dat

```

EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT00_CW0_TB.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT00_CW1_TB.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT01_CW0_TBCRC.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT01_CW1_TBCRC.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT02_CW0_CBCRC_CB00.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT02_CW1_CBCRC_CB00.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT02_CW0_CBCRC_CB01.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT02_CW1_CBCRC_CB01.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT02_CW0_CBCRC_CB02.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT02_CW1_CBCRC_CB02.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW0_CCPar1_CB00.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW1_CCPar1_CB00.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW0_CCPar1_CB01.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW1_CCPar1_CB01.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW0_CCPar1_CB02.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW1_CCPar1_CB02.dat

```

```

EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW0_CCPar2_CB00.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW1_CCPar2_CB00.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW0_CCPar2_CB01.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW1_CCPar2_CB01.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW0_CCPar2_CB02.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW1_CCPar2_CB02.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW0_CCSys_CB00.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW1_CCSys_CB00.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW0_CCSys_CB01.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW1_CCSys_CB01.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW0_CCSys_CB02.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW1_CCSys_CB02.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW0_CCTotal_CB00.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW1_CCTotal_CB00.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW0_CCTotal_CB01.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW1_CCTotal_CB01.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW0_CCTotal_CB02.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT03_CW1_CCTotal_CB02.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT04_CW0_RM_CB00.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT04_CW1_RM_CB00.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT04_CW0_RM_CB01.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT04_CW1_RM_CB01.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT04_CW0_RM_CB02.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT04_CW1_RM_CB02.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT05_CW0_CBCON.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT05_CW1_CBCON.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT06_CW0_SCR.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT06_CW1_SCR.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT07_CW0_MOD.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT07_CW1_MOD.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT08_LAY0_MAP.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT08_LAY1_MAP.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT09_ANT1_PREC.dat
EUltraLog_0_F000_SF2_PDSCH_ALL002_PT09_ANT2_PREC.dat

```

4.7.2.2 Extended Logfiles Contents

The instrument generates only one logfile with extended information regarding the DCI/UCI mapping.

Extended DCI Logfile

An Extended DCI Logfile summarizes the information for the whole generated signal and may contain information for more than one frame. The information is grouped in rows with different syntax.

- PCFICH mapping, i.e the resource elements the PCFICH REGs are mapped to
 <Frame#>_<Subframe#>_
 PCFICH: REG-Idx=<REG#>: Subcarrier=<Subcarrier#>,
 Symbol=<OFDMSymbol#>

- PHICH mapping, i.e the resource elements the PHICH REGs of the individual PHICH groups are mapped to
`<Frame#>_<Subframe#>_`
`PHICH: Group=<Group#>: REG-Idx=<REG#>: Subcarrier=<Subcarrier#>`
`, Symbol=<OFDMSymbol#>`
- PDCCH number of useful REGs
`<Frame#>_<Subframe#>_PDCCH: Columns:<Columns#>, Rows:<Rows#>`
`Useful REGs:<REG#>`
 The Number of Useful REGs corresponds to the value displayed with the parameter [Number of available REGs \(PDCCH\)Number of Available REGs](#).
- The start CCE-Index of the individual DCIs
`<Frame#>_<Subframe#>_DCI: DCI Idx=<DCI#>, Start CCE-Idx=<CCE#>`
 The DCI Idx corresponds to the row in the DCI Table and the Start CCE-Idx is the [CCE Index](#) for the corresponding DCI.
- PDCCH mapping, i.e the resource elements the PDCCH REGs of the individual PDCCHs are mapped to
`<Frame#>_<Subframe#>_`
`PDCCH: Idx=<Symbol#>: REG-Idx=<REG#>: Subcarrier=<Subcarrier#>`
`, Symbol=<OFDMSymbol#> [--- DTX REG]`
 The additional information DTX REG is assigned to all Dummy PDCCH REGs (see "[Number of Dummy REGs](#)" on page 206).



Sub-carrier with index 0 is the most left sub-carrier, i.e. the one belonging to the resource block 0.

Example: Content of an Extended DCI Logfile

The instrument is configured to generate a DL LTE signal with 1.4 MHz bandwidth (6 RBs), normal Cyclic Prefix, Extended PHICH Duration, and Control Region for PDCCH of 3 OFDM symbols. Two Antennas are selected, path A generate the signal of Antenna 1 and Path B, the signal of Antenna 2.

A PDCCH Format Variable is selected and the PDCCH is configured as given on the figure bellow.

	User	UE_ID n_RNTI	Cell Index	DCI Format	Search Space	Content	PDCCH Format	Number CCEs	CCE Index	No.Dummy CCEs	Conflict
0	User1	0	0	0	Off	Config...	1	2	0	0	
1	SI-RNTI	65535	0	1A	Off	Config...	0	1	2	1	

Generation of Extended DCI Logfile is enabled and the file contains the following information (only the beginning of the file is listed):

```
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=0: Subcarrier=1, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=0: Subcarrier=2, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=0: Subcarrier=4, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=0: Subcarrier=5, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=1: Subcarrier=19, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=1: Subcarrier=20, Symbol=0
```

```

F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=1: Subcarrier=22, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=1: Subcarrier=23, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=2: Subcarrier=37, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=2: Subcarrier=38, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=2: Subcarrier=40, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=2: Subcarrier=41, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=3: Subcarrier=55, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=3: Subcarrier=56, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=3: Subcarrier=58, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PCFICH: REG-Idx=3: Subcarrier=59, Symbol=0

F00,SF0,PHICH: Group=0: REG-Idx=0: Subcarrier=7, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PHICH: Group=0: REG-Idx=0: Subcarrier=8, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PHICH: Group=0: REG-Idx=0: Subcarrier=10, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PHICH: Group=0: REG-Idx=0: Subcarrier=11, Symbol=0
F00,SF0,PHICH: Group=0: REG-Idx=1: Subcarrier=24, Symbol=1
F00,SF0,PHICH: Group=0: REG-Idx=1: Subcarrier=25, Symbol=1
F00,SF0,PHICH: Group=0: REG-Idx=1: Subcarrier=26, Symbol=1
F00,SF0,PHICH: Group=0: REG-Idx=1: Subcarrier=27, Symbol=1
F00,SF0,PHICH: Group=0: REG-Idx=2: Subcarrier=48, Symbol=2
F00,SF0,PHICH: Group=0: REG-Idx=2: Subcarrier=49, Symbol=2
F00,SF0,PHICH: Group=0: REG-Idx=2: Subcarrier=50, Symbol=2
F00,SF0,PHICH: Group=0: REG-Idx=2: Subcarrier=51, Symbol=2

F00,SF0,PDCCH: Columns:32, Rows:2, Useful REGs:41
F00,SF0,DCI: DCI Idx=0: Start CCE-Idx=0
F00,SF0,DCI: DCI Idx=1: Start CCE-Idx=2
F00,SF0,PDCCH: Idx=0: REG-Idx=10: Subcarrier=0, Symbol=1
F00,SF0,PDCCH: Idx=0: REG-Idx=10: Subcarrier=1, Symbol=1
F00,SF0,PDCCH: Idx=0: REG-Idx=10: Subcarrier=2, Symbol=1
F00,SF0,PDCCH: Idx=0: REG-Idx=10: Subcarrier=3, Symbol=1
F00,SF0,PDCCH: Idx=1: REG-Idx=26: Subcarrier=0, Symbol=2
F00,SF0,PDCCH: Idx=1: REG-Idx=26: Subcarrier=1, Symbol=2
F00,SF0,PDCCH: Idx=1: REG-Idx=26: Subcarrier=2, Symbol=2
F00,SF0,PDCCH: Idx=1: REG-Idx=26: Subcarrier=3, Symbol=2
.....
    
```

The [Figure 4-5](#) shows the resource allocation for this example. See also [Chapter 3.1.1.4, "Downlink Control Information Transmission"](#), on page 25.

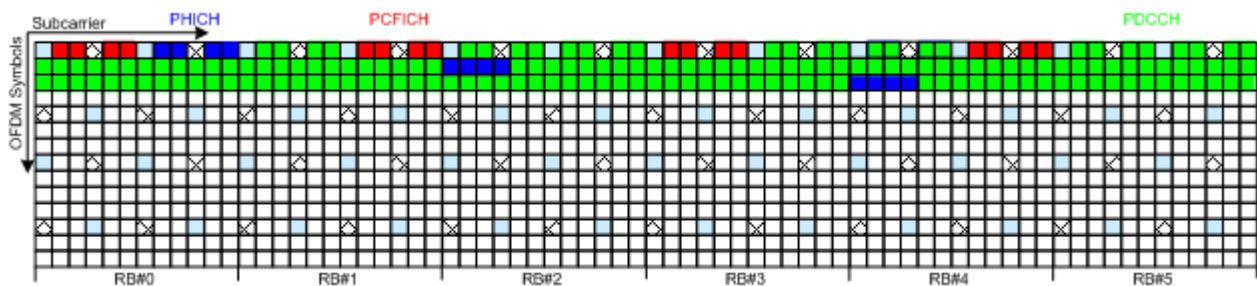


Figure 4-5: Example of Downlink Control Information Mapping

Extended UCI Logfile

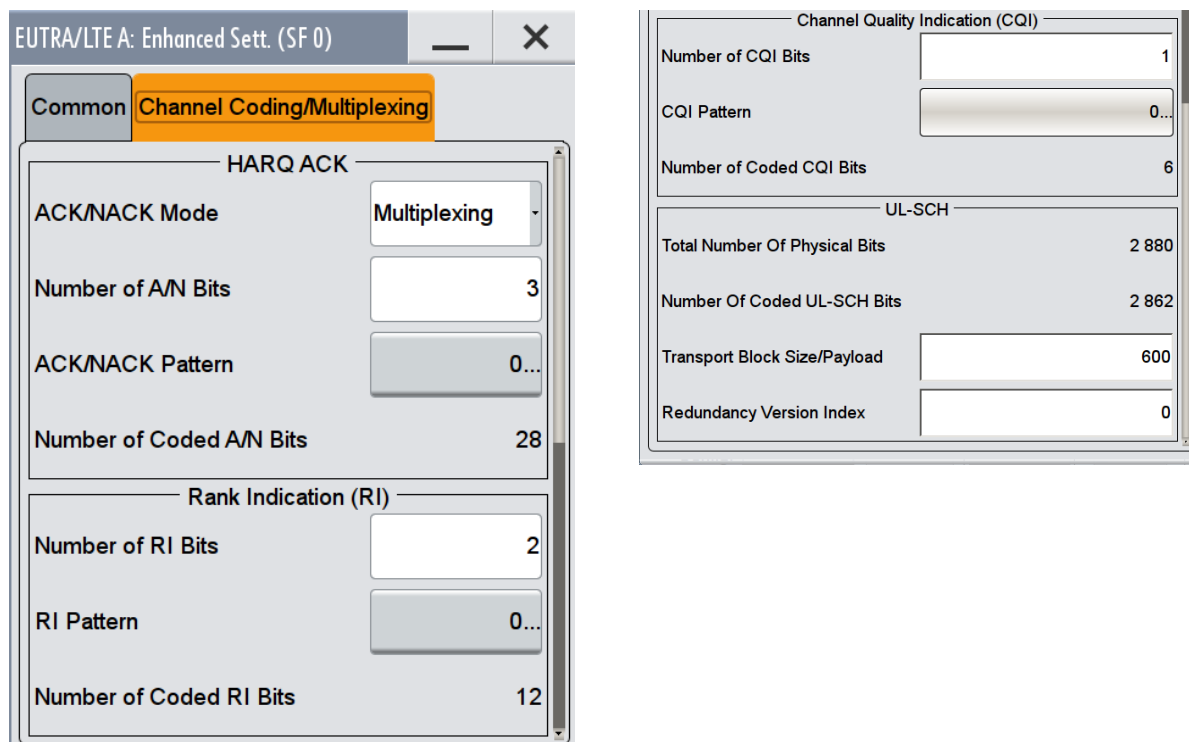
The Extended UCI Logfile summarizes the information for the whole generated signal and may contain information for more than one frame. The information is grouped in rows with the following syntax:

```
PUSCH_<Frame#>_<Subframe#>: <CW#>:
```

```
No.HARQ Bits=<HARQ#>,No.RI Bits=<RI#>,No.CQI Bits=<CQI#>,
No.coded A/N Bits=<CodedHARQ#>,No.coded RI Bits=<CodedRI#>,
No.coded CQI Bits=<CodedCQI#>,No.coded UL-SCH Bits=<UL-SCH#>
```

Example:

The PUSCH of a Release 8/9 UE carries multiplexed control information and data (UCI+UL-SCH) and the channel is configured as shown on the figure below:



The first line of the logfile is: F00, SF0,
PUSCH UCI+UL-SCH Number of Bits: No.HARQ Bits=3,No.RI Bits=2,No.CQI Bits=1
,No.coded HARQ Bits=28,No.coded RI Bits=12,No.coded CQI Bits=6,
No.coded UL-SCH Bits=2862

4.7.3 Working with the Logfile Generation Functionality

The R&S SMW generates logfiles only if the logging state is enabled. Adjusting the settings in the "Logfile Generation" dialog does not affect the content of the generated EUTRA/LTE signal and does not cause a recalculation of the signal. The generation of

new logfiles is triggered by changing of a signal relevant EUTRA/LTE parameter or by enabling/disabling the generation of EUTRA/LTE signal.



Activation of logfile generation slows down the calculation speed of the instrument. Enable this function only if logfiles are explicitly requested.

General Workflow

To enable the generation of logfiles proceed as follows:

1. In the "EUTRA/LTE > Logfile Generation > Output Path" dialog and select the network directory the logfiles are saved to, e.g. `/var/user/logfiles`.

Note: The network directory should be empty. Existing logfiles are overwritten. Use different preambles to assure that previous logfiles are not lost.

2. If required, enable "Extended DCI/UCI Logging".
3. Select the processing chain points for that logfiles are generated, e.g. "Point 3: Channel Coding".

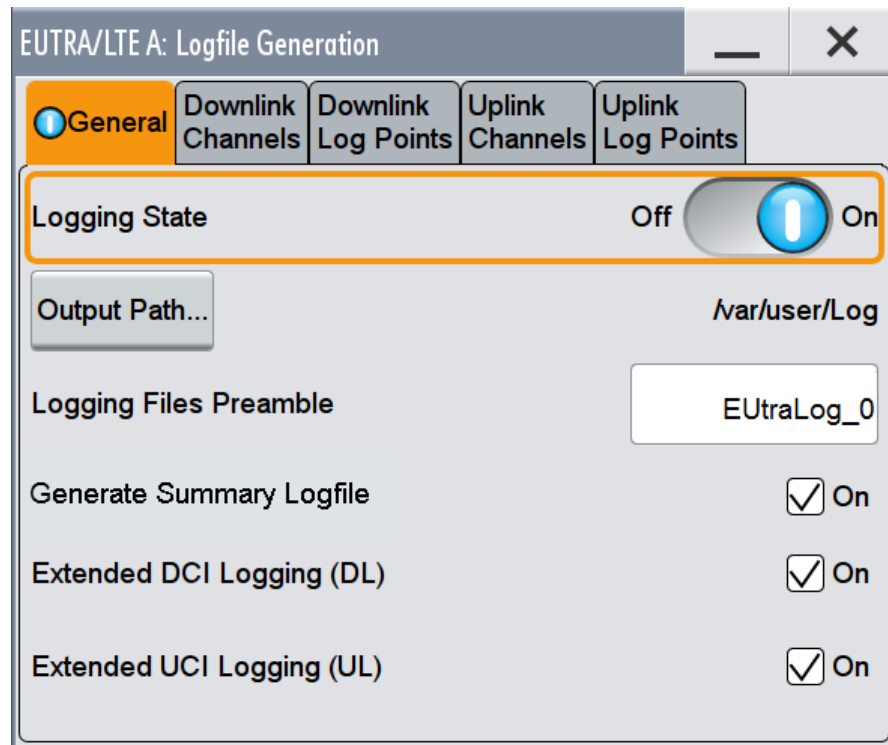
Tip: Not all the available logging points are relevant for all channels. The processing of the PBCH for instance does not include the step "Code block segmentation / CRC", i.e. even if the Logging Point "Point 2: Code block segmentation / CRC" is enabled, no logfile is generated (see [Table 4-1](#)).

No logfiles are generated also in case that the corresponding processing step is disabled in the EUTRA/LTE dialog. For example, if channel coding and/or scrambling are disabled for some channel, no logfiles for the Point 3 and/or Point 6/Point 8 are available for this channel as long as these processing steps are not enabled.

4. Set the "Logging State" to On to enable logfile generation.
5. Adjust the EUTRA/LTE Settings as required and enable signal generation.

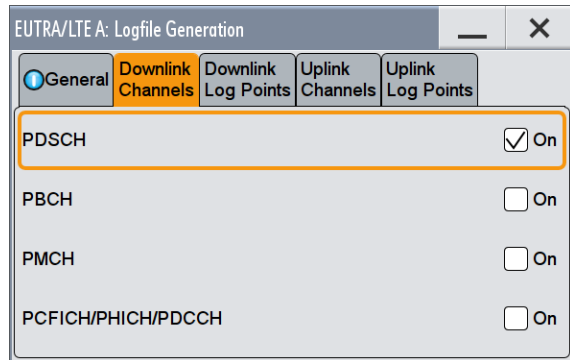
4.7.4 Logfile Generation Settings

- ▶ To access this dialog, select "EUTRA/LTE > General > Logfile Generation".

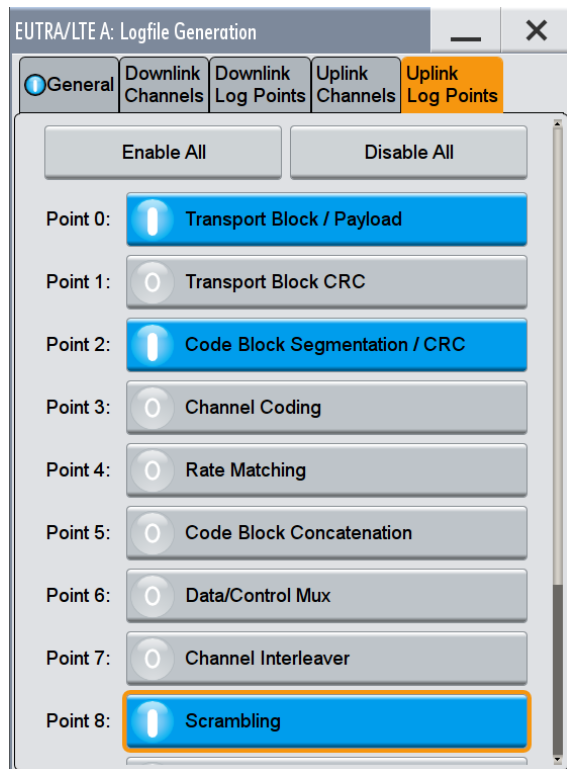
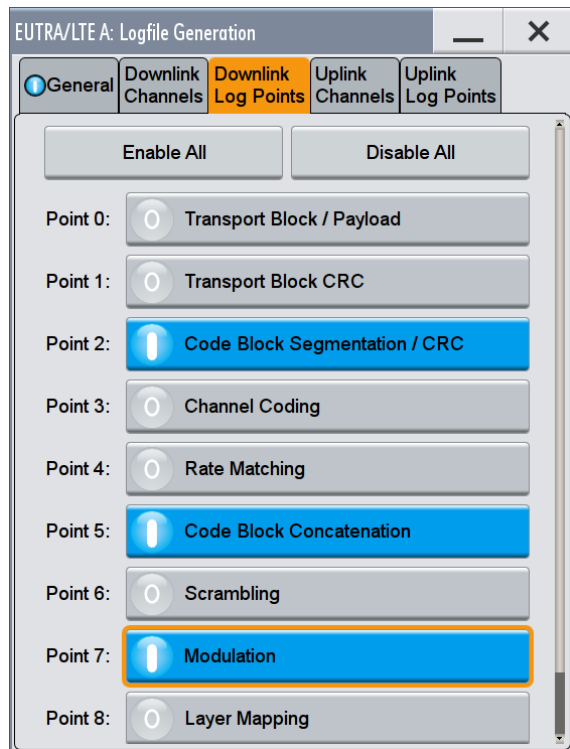
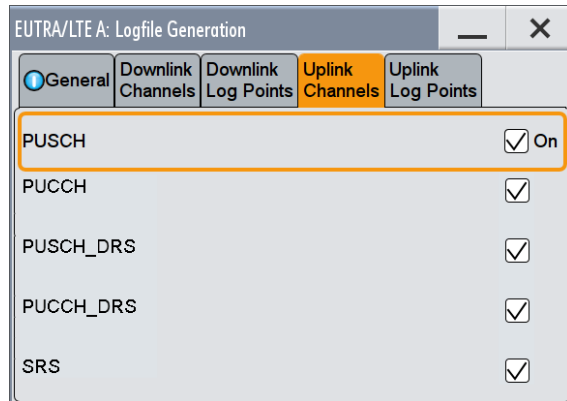


The dialog is divided into several tabs. The general tab comprises the settings necessary to enable the logfile generation and configure the output file. The further tabs group the settings to define the different channels to be logged and the logging points for which logfiles are generated.

Downlink Settings



Uplink Settings



Logging State..... 113

Output Path..... 114

Logging Files Preamble..... 114

Generate Summary Log..... 114

Extended DCI/UCI Logging..... 114

Physical Channels..... 114

Enable/Disable All..... 115

Logging Point..... 115

Logging State

Enables/disables logfile generation.

Note: Activation of logfile generation slows down the calculation speed of the instrument.

Enable this function only if logfiles are explicitly requested.

See also [Chapter 4.7.3, "Working with the Logfile Generation Functionality"](#), on page 110.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:STATe on page 638
```

Output Path

Selects the network directory the logged files are stored in.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:OUTPut on page 639
```

Logging Files Preamble

Adds a preamble to the file name.

Refer to [Chapter 4.7.2.1, "File Names"](#), on page 103 for a description of the file naming convention used.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:LFP on page 639
```

Generate Summary Log

Enables the generation of a summary logfile with general information on the individual signal processing blocks, like the used rate matching parameters or allocation mapping.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:GSLogfile on page 639
```

Extended DCI/UCI Logging

Enables the generation of a logfile with extended information regarding the DCI/UCI mapping.

For description of the content of the generated file, see ["Extended DCI Logfile"](#) on page 107 and respectively ["Extended UCI Logfile"](#) on page 110.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:EDLogging on page 640
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:EULogging on page 640
```

Physical Channels

Selects the channel for which logfiles are generated.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:ENCC on page 640
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:PBCH on page 640
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:PDSCh on page 640
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:PMCH on page 640
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:PUSCh on page 641
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:PUS Drs on page 640
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:PUCCh on page 641
```

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:PUCDrS on page 640

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:SRS on page 640

Enable/Disable All

Enables/disables all logging points.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:EALL on page 640

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:DALL on page 640

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:EALL on page 640

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:DALL on page 640

Logging Point

Enables/disables one particular logging point.

Refer to [Chapter 4.7.1, "Signal Processing Chains and Logging Points"](#), on page 99 for description on the available logging points.

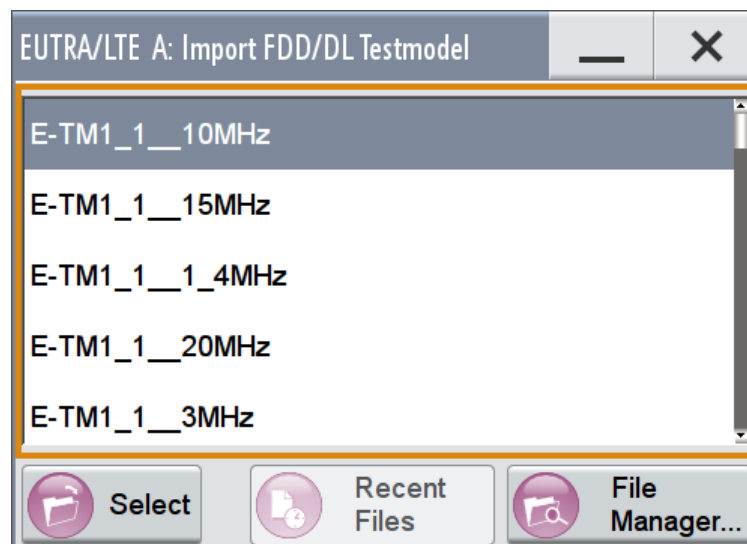
Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:LOGPoint<ch0> on page 640

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:LOGPoint<ch0> on page 640

4.8 Test Setups/Models

- ▶ To access this dialog, select "General > Test Setups/Models".



The dialog offers quick selection and settings adjustment according to one of the various EUTRA Test Models (E-TM) as defined in the 3GPP specification [TS 36.141](#). The EUTRA Test Models are defined for FDD and TDD duplexing mode.

EUTRA Test Models (E-TM) Downlink

Access a list of EUTRA Test Models (E-TM) in accordance with the [TS 36.141](#).

The DL test models are predefined configurations of LTE settings. Three main groups of test models are defined, the E-TM1, E-TM2 and E-TM3. All test models use the following parameters:

- Single antenna port, single codeword, single layer and no precoding
- Duration of one frame
- Normal cyclic prefix
- Localized virtual resource blocks, no intra-subframe hopping for PDSCH
- UE-specific reference signals are not used

The data content of the physical channels and signals are defined in the 3GPP specification. Each E-TM is defined for six different channel bandwidths, 1.4/3/5/10/15 MHz and 20 MHz. The test models are defined for specific test purpose (see [Table 4-7](#)).

Table 4-7: E-TM available for selection

EUTRA Test Model	Defined for tests on
E-TM1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BS output power • Unwanted emissions • Transmitter intermodulation • RS absolute accuracy
E-TM1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACLR • Operating band unwanted emissions
E-TM2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total power dynamic range (lower OFDM symbol power limit at min power) • EVM of single 64QAM PRB allocation (at min power) • Frequency error (at min power)
E-TM3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output power dynamics • Transmitted signal quality (Frequency error and EVM for 64QAM modulation, at max power)
E-TM3.2	Transmitted signal quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency error • EVM for 16QAM modulation
E-TM3.3	Transmitted signal quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency error • EVM for QPSK modulation

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:SETTING:TMOD:DL` on page 448

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:SETTING:TMOD:TDD` on page 448

4.9 General DL Settings / General TDD DL Settings

The "General DL Settings" dialog allows you to configure the EUTRA/LTE system for transmission direction downlink, i.e. the signal of one BS or one cell.

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)"

2. Select "General DL Settings".

The EUTRA/LTE standard defines no differences between TDD and FDD signals on the physical layer if only one link direction is considered at once. Therefore, the "General TDD DL Settings" dialog comprises the same parameters as the "General DL Settings" dialog but is extended with the [TDD Frame Structure Settings](#) tab. The "General DL Settings" dialog consists of several sections:

- [DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration](#)..... 117
- [MBSFN Settings](#)..... 127
- [Physical Settings](#)..... 141
- [PDSCH Scheduling Settings](#)..... 144
- [Cell-Specific Settings](#)..... 146
- [TDD Frame Structure Settings](#)..... 150
- [Downlink Signals Settings](#)..... 150
- [Positioning Reference Signal \(PRS\) Settings](#)..... 152
- [CSI Settings](#)..... 157
- [Antenna Ports Settings](#)..... 161

4.9.1 DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration



DL Carrier Aggregation is an LTE-A (LTE Rel. 10) feature that requires options R&S SMW-K55 and R&S SMW-K85.

1. To access this dialog select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".
2. Select "General DL Settings > CA".

Cell Index	Phys. Cell ID	Band-width	Baseband	Δf /MHz	schedCell Index	CIF Present	PDSCH Start	Power /dB	Delay /ns	State
0	0	10 MHz	A	0.000 000	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	0.00	0	On
1	30	10 MHz	A	20.000 000	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	0.00	0	On
2	500	10 MHz	A	35.000 000	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	0.00	100	On
3	7	5 MHz	A	0.000 000	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0.00	0	Off
4	5	1.40 MHz	A	0.000 000	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	0.00	0	Off

Figure 4-6: "General DL Settings > Carrier Aggregation" dialog in "System Config > Fading and Baseband Configuration > BB Source Config > Separate Sources"

The "General DL Settings > CA" dialog provides the settings for the configuration of one primary cell (PCell) and up to four secondary cells (SCell). In real system, the RRC messages signal all the relevant system information for a certain SCell. In this implementation, all relevant and configurable SCell settings are grouped in the "Carrier Aggregation" dialog. The remaining cell-specific settings are identical for all component carriers.

The available settings depend on the current "System Configuration" settings, in particular on the selected "BB Source Config".

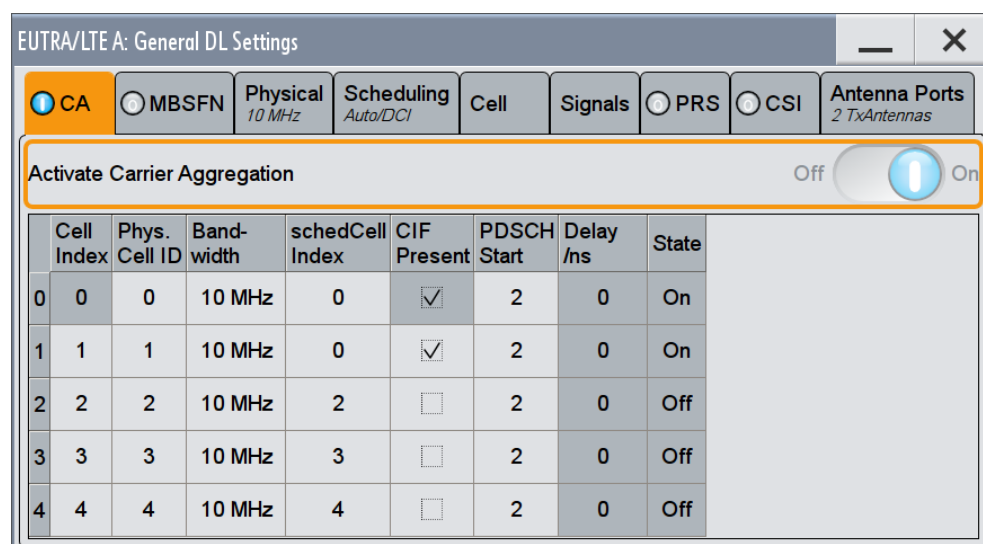


Figure 4-7: "General DL Settings > Carrier Aggregation" dialog in "System Config > Fading and Baseband Configuration > BB Source Config > Coupled Sources"

4.9.1.1 About DL Carrier Aggregation

This section lists implementation-related information. For background information on this topic, refer to [Chapter 3.1.5, "LTE-Advanced \(3GPP Rel. 10\) Introduction"](#), on page 46.



In this description, the terms cell and component carrier (CC) are used interchangeably.

SCell settings derivation

The settings of each component carrier are calculated automatically from the configured PCell settings and depending on the parameters in the "DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration" dialog. The following list provides an overview of the restrictions and interdependencies between related parameters if DL Carrier Aggregation is enabled:

- Combination of FDD and TDD is not possible.
- Simultaneous support of LTE and LTE-A users is provided (see [User Configuration Settings > Activate CA](#)).
- The following configurations in the PCell are not supported:
 - "Channel Bandwidth = User"

- To enable cross-carrier scheduling, the DCI formats are extended to support the CIF field. The DCIs have to be configured individually per component carrier.
- The "Control Region for PDCCH" of all SCells is set to the same value, unless the 3GPP standard specifies a specific value, as it is in the special subframes in TDD mode.
The **PHICH Duration** of the SCells is adjusted automatically if required. For example if this parameter is set to "Extended" in the PCell, the SCell are generated with extended PHICH duration even if the "PDCCH Start" is not set properly for the SCell.
However, the PHICH Duration in a SCell is adjusted if the selected narrow channel bandwidth in this SCell leads to insufficient number of PDCCH symbols. Therefore, different channel bandwidth results in different **Number of available CCEs (PDCCH)**.
- The parameter **Number of PHICH Groups** may have different values in the SCells, because it is calculated based on the parameter "N_g".
- If a SCell spans channel bandwidth with fewer RBs than the PCell, the instrument ignores the allocations or part of the them that is outside the channel bandwidth of the SCell.

Limitation of the LTE-A bandwidth

The LTE specification defines a maximum **Channel Bandwidth** of 20 MHz and aggregation of up to five component carriers to achieve 100 MHz bandwidth.

The maximum bandwidth of the generated LTE-A signal is restricted by the instrument's hardware. Using the maximum sampling rate, the R&S SMW equipped with the options R&S SMW-B10/K522 can internally generate signals with up to 160 MHz RF bandwidth.

4.9.1.2 How to Enable Carrier Aggregation and Cross-Carrier Scheduling

This section provides step-by-step instructions on how to use the settings to generate an LTE-A signal.

To enable carrier aggregation and cross-carrier scheduling in coupled mode

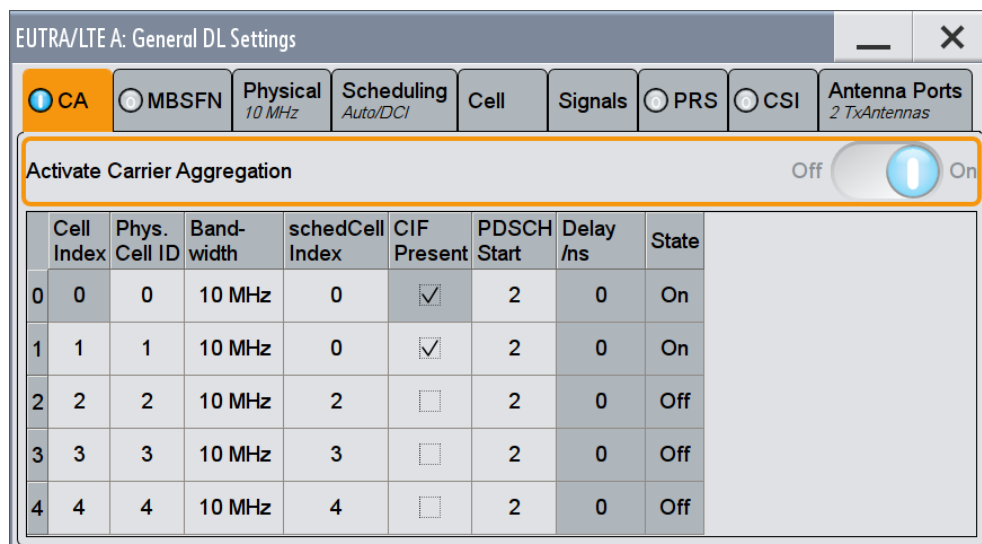
The R&S SMW generates the required signal in system configuration with *coupled* baseband sources.

1. Select "System Config > Fading and Baseband Configuration > Mode > Advanced"
2. Enable a suitable LxMxN configuration, for example:
 - a) For an LTE-A carrier aggregation scenario without MIMO, enable a 2x1x1 configuration, that is "Entities = 2", "Basebands = 1", "Streams = 1"
 - b) For an LTE-A carrier aggregation scenario with 2x2 MIMO each component carrier, enable a 2x2x2 configuration, that is "Entities = 2", "Basebands = 2", "Streams = 2"
3. Select "BB Source Config > Coupled Sources" and select "Apply".
4. For intra-band 2x2x2 scenario:

- a) Select "System Config > I/Q Stream Mapping", enable "Combination > Add", and route the streams A and C to RF A and streams B and D to RF B.
For more information, see the R&S SMW user manual.
 - b) Apply an identical frequency offset for streams C and D, e.g. 20 MHz.
This frequency offset determines the spacing of the two component carriers.
For larger component carrier spacing, apply also a negative frequency offset for streams A and B.
5. Select "Baseband > EUTRA/LTE".
 6. Select "General DL Settings > Scheduling > PDSCH Scheduling > Auto/DCI".
 7. Select "General DL Settings > CA".

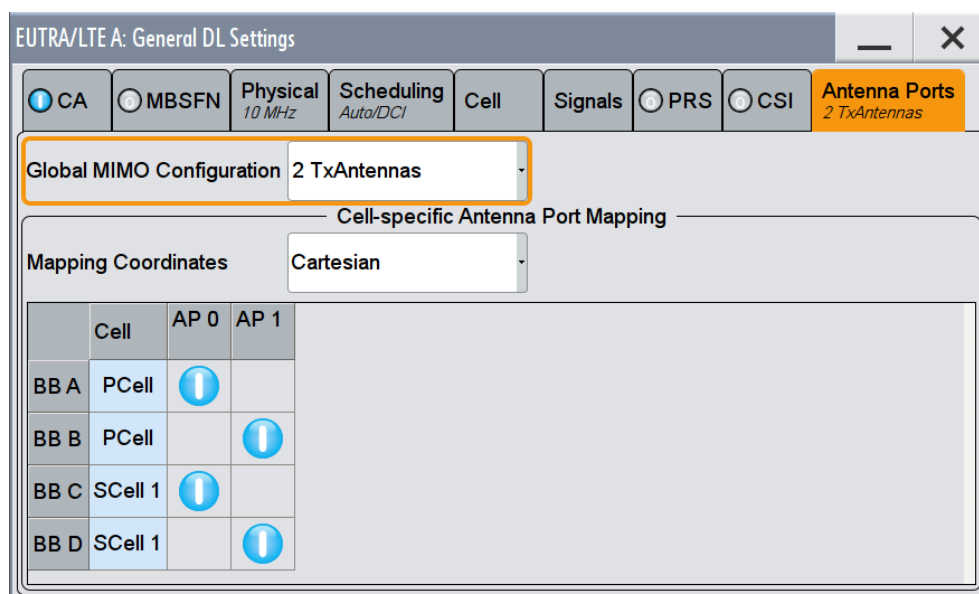
The "Activate Carrier Aggregation > On" parameter confirms that carrier aggregation is enabled automatically. Activated are two component carrier with 10 MHz bandwidth each.

The number of active component carriers depends on the selected "System Configuration".



Cell Index	Phys. Cell ID	Band-width	schedCell Index	CIF Present	PDSCH Start	Delay /ns	State
0	0	10 MHz	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	0	On
1	1	10 MHz	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	0	On
2	2	10 MHz	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	0	Off
3	3	10 MHz	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	0	Off
4	4	10 MHz	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	0	Off

8. To enable cross-carrier scheduling for the second component carrier:
 - a) set the "schedCell Index = 0"
The component carrier SCell#1 can be cross-scheduled over the PCell
 - b) enable the "CIF Present" parameter
The component carrier SCell#1 is cross-scheduled over the PCell.
9. Select "General DL Settings > Antenna Ports" to verify the configured "Cell" per Baseband (BB) configuration.



10. Select "EUTRA/LTE > DL Frame Configuration > PDCCH" and configure the settings, for example:

- a) In "Subframe#0", select "Append" to add a second row in the DCI table.
- b) Set the same "Cell Index = 0" to enable cross-carrier scheduling.
- c) Set the "DCI Format", e.g. select "DCI Format = 2" for the 2x2x2 configuration.

	User	UE_ID n_RNTI	Cell Index	DCI Format	Search Space	Content	PDCCH Format	Number CCEs	CCE Index	No.Dummy CCEs	Conflict
0	User1	0	0	2	Auto	Config...	0	1	0	0	
1	User1	0	0	2	Auto	Config...	0	1	1	24	

d) Select "Content > Config" and adjust the settings for the component carriers as required, for example:

For the PCell set:

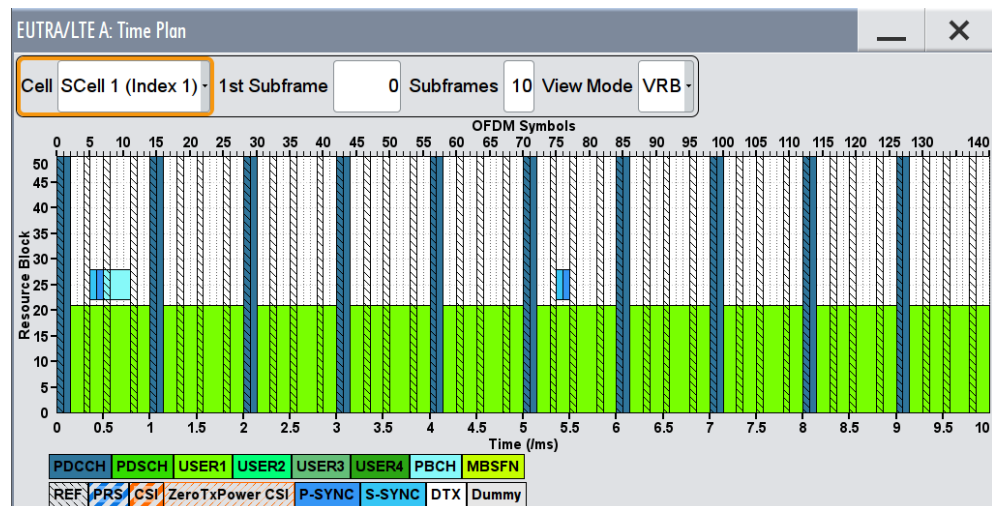
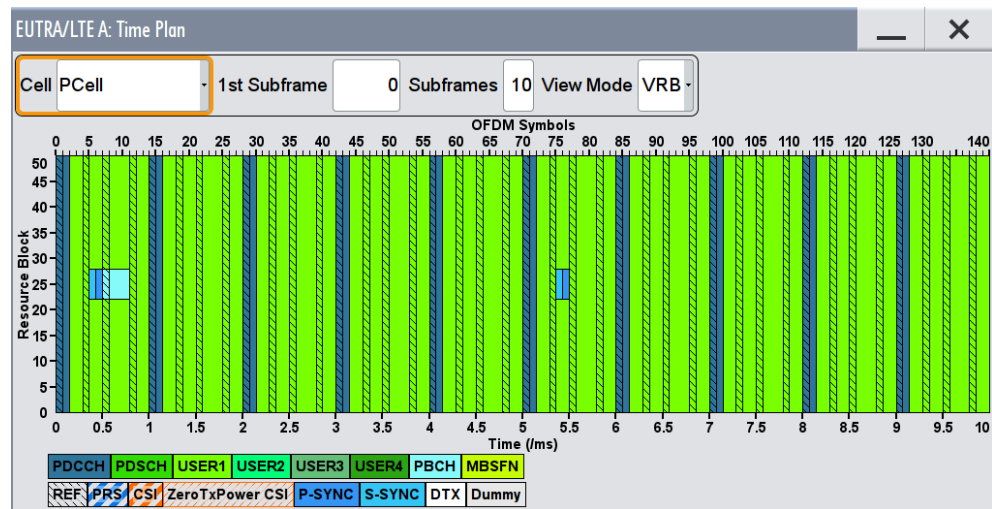
- "Carrier Indicator Field = 0"
- "Resource Block Assignments = 131071"

For the SCell set:

- "Carrier Indicator Field = 1"
- "Resource Block Assignment = 100000"

e) Use the "Copy/Paste" function and fill the subframes with the settings of subframe#0.

11. Select "DL Frame Configuration > Time Plan" and compare the configuration of both cells; toggle the display with the parameter "Cell = PCell" and "Cell = SCell (Index 1)".



12. Select "EUTRA/LTE State > ON".
13. If required, use the Fading Simulator to configure the propagation conditions.
For example, for both entities, select "Fading > Fading Settings", select "Standard > LTE-MIMO > ETU 70Hz Medium" and enable "State > On".
14. Adjust the RF frequency of both RF outputs.

15. Activate the RF outputs.

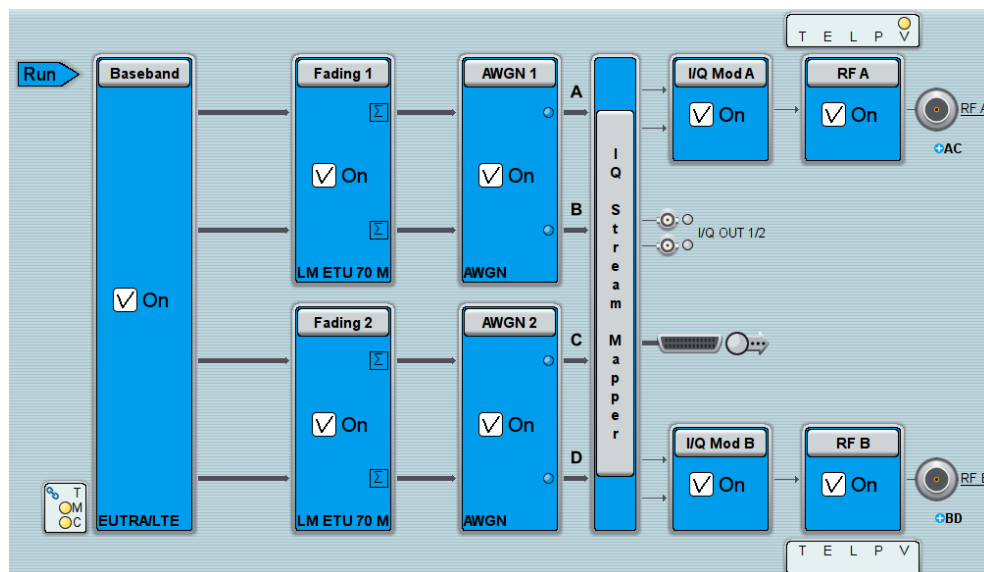


Figure 4-8: Example: Intra-band 2x2x2 LTE carrier aggregation

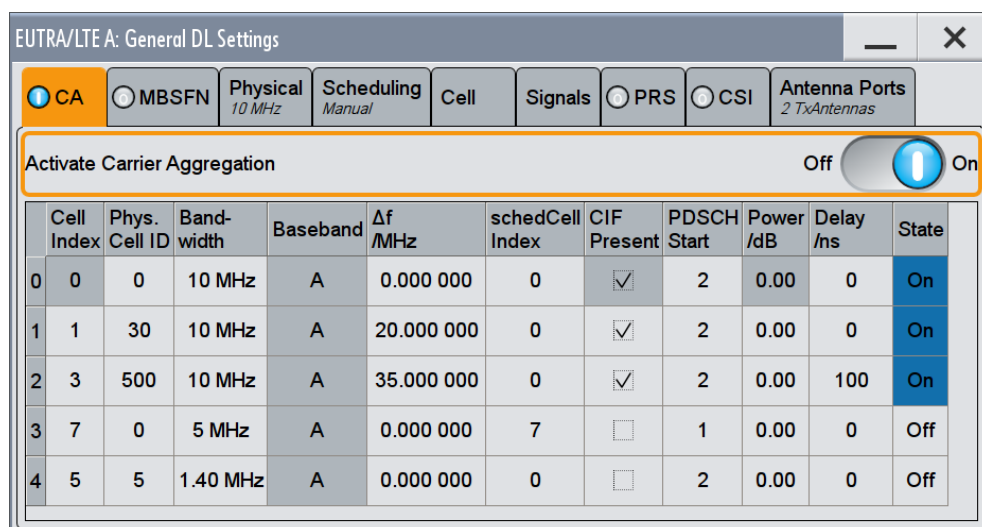
To enable carrier aggregation and cross-carrier scheduling

The instrument generates the required signal in system configuration with *separate baseband sources*.



In the following, a general example is provided. Only the related settings are discussed.

1. Select "System Config > Fading and Baseband Configuration > BB Source Config > Separate Sources"
2. Select "Baseband Block A > EUTRA/LTE" and configure the settings of the PCell as required, e.g. select one of the predefined "Test Setups/Models".
3. To enable carrier aggregation:
 - a) select "General DL Settings > DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration > Activate Carrier Aggregation > ON"
 - b) select "DL Frame Configuration > Configure User" and enable/disable "Activate CA" per user as required.
4. In the "General DL Settings > DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration > Component Carrier Table" dialog, configure the settings of the SCells (see example on the following figure).



5. To enable cross-carrier scheduling for a certain component carrier:
 - a) set the "DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration > SCell# > schedCell Index = 0"
In the example, the component carriers SCell#1, SCell#2 and SCell#4 can be cross-scheduled over the PCell
 - b) enable the "DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration > SCell# > CIF Present" parameter.
In this example, the component carriers SCell#1 and SCell#2 is cross-scheduled over the PCell.
 - c) To enable a component carrier, set "DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration > SCell# > State > ON".
6. Enable LTE signal generation "EUTRA/LTE State > ON".
7. If required, use the Fading Simulator to configure the propagation conditions.
8. If required, adjust the RF frequency of path A to the middle frequency of the resulting total signal bandwidth.
9. Activate the RF output.

The instrument generates the signal in the path A as multi carrier signal. The signal is composed of 3 carriers, the PCell, the SCell#1 and SCell#2. Each of the component carriers spans "Channel Bandwidth = 10 MHz"; the SCells use carrier frequency offset of 20 MHz and 35 MHz.

The SCell#4 is disabled.

Tip: How to configure an LTE-A signal with independent fading per component carrier

If independent fading is required for each of the component carriers, configure one component carrier per path, use the "Save/Recall" function to transfer the settings file to further instruments and adjust the component carrier settings as required.

4.9.1.3 Carrier Aggregation Settings

Provided are the following settings:

Activate Carrier Aggregation.....	125
Component Carrier Table.....	125
L Cell Index.....	125
L Physical Cell ID.....	125
L Bandwidth.....	125
L Baseband.....	125
L delta f / MHz.....	126
L CIF Present.....	126
L schedCell Index.....	126
L PDSCH Start.....	126
L Power / dB.....	126
L Delay / ns.....	127
L State.....	127

Activate Carrier Aggregation

Enables/disables the generation of several component carriers.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:STATe on page 520

Component Carrier Table

The table provides the settings of the component carriers. The first row displays the settings of the PCell as configured in the "General DL Settings" dialog. The following four rows provide the configurable settings of the up to four SCells.

Cell Index ← Component Carrier Table

Sets the cell index of the corresponding SCell, as specified in TS 36.331. The SCell Index is required for signaling on the DCI DCI Format Configuration field.

The cell index of the PCell is always 0.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:INDEX on page 521

Physical Cell ID ← Component Carrier Table

Sets the physical Cell ID of the corresponding SCell. The physical Cell ID of the PCell is set by the parameter "General DL Settings > Cell ID".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:ID on page 521

Bandwidth ← Component Carrier Table

Sets the bandwidth of the corresponding component carrier/SCell.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:BW on page 520

Baseband ← Component Carrier Table

In "System Configuration > BB Source Config > Separate Sources", displays the baseband block that generates the selected component carrier. The LTE-A signal is generated as multi-carrier waveform by one baseband.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:BB on page 520

delta f / MHz ← Component Carrier Table

(enabled in "System Configuration > BB Source Config > Separate Sources" configuration)

Sets the frequency offset between the central frequency of corresponding SCell and the frequency of the PCell.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:DFReq on page 521

CIF Present ← Component Carrier Table

Defines whether the **DCI Format Configuration Carrier Indicator Field (CIF)** is included in the PDCCH DCI formats transmitted from the corresponding SCell.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:CIF on page 520

schedCell Index ← Component Carrier Table

Defines the component carrier/cell that signals the UL and DL grants for the selected SCell. The signaling cell is determined by its **Cell Index**.

According to the LTE-A specification, cross-carrier scheduling has to be enabled per user and per component carrier.

To enable signaling for one particular SCell on the PCell, i.e. cross-carrier scheduling, set the "schedCell Index" to 0.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:SCINdex on page 522

PDSCH Start ← Component Carrier Table

Sets the starting symbol of the PDSCH for the corresponding SCell, i.e. determines the "Control Region for PDCCH".

Note: All subframes use the same "Control region for PDCCH" as set here, regardless of the settings of the PCell.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:PStart on page 522

Power / dB ← Component Carrier Table

(enabled in "System Configuration > BB Source Config > Separate Sources" configuration)

Sets the RS EPRE (Reference Signal Energy per Resource Element) of the SCell relative to the RS EPRE of the PCell.

The absolute power of the RS of a cell is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{Absolute_RS_EPRE}_{\text{Cell}_X} = \text{RS Power per RE relative to Level Display} + \text{"Level Display"} + \text{CA_Power}_{\text{Cell}_X}$$

Example:

Set "EUTRA/LTE > Set to Default"

Set [Activate Carrier Aggregation](#) > ON

For the SCell1, set $CA_Power_{Cell_1} = Power / dB = -5$ dB

Enable SCell1, i.e. set [State](#) > ON

The value of the parameter "General DL Settings > [RS Power per RE relative to Level Display](#)" is -30.736 dB

The power displayed in the status bar of the instrument is "Level = -30 dBm"

$Absolute_RS_EPRE_{Cell_1} = (-30.736 \text{ dB}) + (-30.00 \text{ dBm}) + (-5 \text{ dB}) = -65.736 \text{ dBm}$

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:POFFset` on page 522

Delay / ns ← Component Carrier Table

(enabled in "System Configuration > BB Source Config > Separate Sources" configuration)

Sets the time delay of the SCell relative to the PCell.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:TDELay` on page 523

State ← Component Carrier Table

Activates/deactivates the component carrier/SCell.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:STATE` on page 522

4.9.2 MBSFN Settings



Configuration of the "MBSFN Settings" requires the additional software option R&S SMW-K84.

The "MBSFN Settings" section comprises the parameters necessary to configure an MBSFN transmission. Refer to [Chapter 3.1.4, "LTE MBMS Concepts"](#), on page 45 for background information.



According to the MBMS LTE concept, one eNodeB may serve more than one MBSFN areas. In this implementation, the simulated cell belongs to only one MBSFN area. Hence, all radio resources reserved for MBSFN subframes are assigned to one MBSFN area.

In an LTE network, the MBSFN information is transmitted only during the specially reserved MBSFN subframes. Almost all MBMS control information is carried by a special control channel, the MCCH. There is one MCCH per MBSFN area. In this implementation, the MCCH is always mapped to the first active MBSFN subframe within one

MCCH repetition period (see figure in [Example "MBSFN Resource Allocation"](#) on page 130).

A configurable "MCCH repetition period" determines how frequent the control information is transmitted within a defined "MCCH modification period" (see [Figure 4-9](#)).

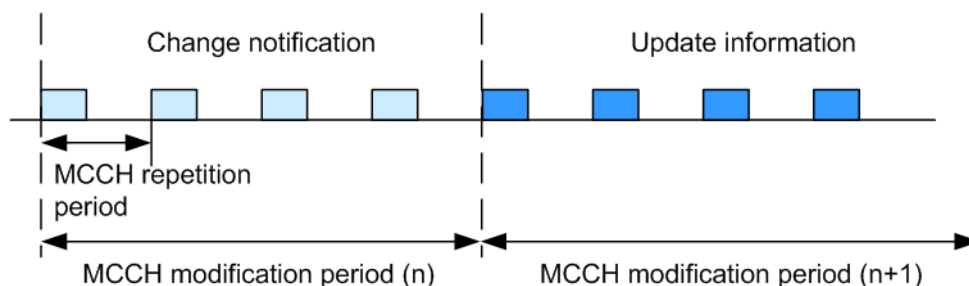


Figure 4-9: Change of MCCH information

The MCCH carries a single message, the *MBSFNAreaConfiguration* message, which provides information on the ongoing MBMS sessions and the corresponding radio resources, i.e. the mapping of the PMCHs. The BCCH also carries some of the MBMS control information by the special System Information Blocks SIB Type 13 and SIB Type 2.



For exact definition of control elements and messages such as *MBSFNAreaConfiguration*, refer to [TS 36.331](#).

The following table provides an overview of the steps an UE performs to acquire the information about the resource configuration of reserved MBSFN subframes, the position of the MCCH within the MBSFN subframes as well as information necessary to demodulate the MCCH and to retrieve the information about the PMCH scheduling.

Table 4-8: Acquiring MBSFN information

Step	Information provided by	Description	User Interface
1	BCCH > SIB#2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>MBSFN-SubframeConfiguration</i> 	The SIB#2 contains common radio configuration information and among other things a list (<i>mbsfn_SubframeConfigList</i>) with scheduling information for up to 8 MBSFN allocations (<i>MBSFN-SubframeConfiguration</i>). Hence, after receiving the SIB#2 each UE, also the MBSFN incapable UEs, are informed about the subframes that are reserved for MBSFN in the downlink.	Subframe Config (SIB Type 2)
2	BCCH > SIB#13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>MBSFN-AreaInfoList</i> <i>MBMS-NotificationConfiguration</i> 	The SIB#13 carries the information necessary to acquire the MBMS control information for up to 8 MBSFN areas (<i>MBSFN-AreaInfoList</i>), as well as the common MBMS notification scheduling information (<i>MBMS-NotificationConfiguration</i>). After receiving the SIB#13 the MBSFN capable UE is able to find the MBSFN reference signals (<i>mbsfn-AreaID</i>) and to detect and demodulate the MCCH (<i>mcch-Config</i> and <i>MBMS-NotificationConfiguration</i>).	MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters MBSFN-Notification-Config Parameters

Step	Information provided by	Description	User Interface
3	MCCH > <i>MBSFNAreaConfiguration</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>PMCH-InfoList</i> • <i>CommonSF-Allocation- PatternList</i> 	<p>The MCCH carries the single message <i>MBSFNAreaConfiguration</i> that determines which of the reserved MBSFN subframes (compare SIB#2) belong to which MBSFN area and provides a list with configuration information for up to 15 PMCHs (<i>PMCH-InfoList</i>) per an MBSFN area.</p> <p>Note: The <i>MBSFN-SubframeConfiguration</i> is equivalent to the summary of all <i>CommonSF-AllocationPatternList</i>. In this implementation, all MBSFN subframes are assigned to one MBSFN area. Hence, <i>MBSFN-SubframeConfiguration</i> equates the <i>CommonSF-AllocationPatternList</i> and configuration of the later one is done with the parameters of SIB#2.</p> <p>The <i>PMCH-InfoList</i> specifies the individual PMCHs, including MBMS sessions, used MCS, allocated subframes (<i>sf-AllocEnd</i>), and the periodicity for providing MCH scheduling information on MAC layer (<i>mch-SchedulingPeriod</i>).</p>	Common Subframe Allocation Period PMCH-InfoList Parameters
4	PMCH	The UE receives the PMCHs.	

The illustrations on [Figure 4-10](#) and [Figure 4-11](#) show the signaling of MBSFN information during the acquisition steps.

Step

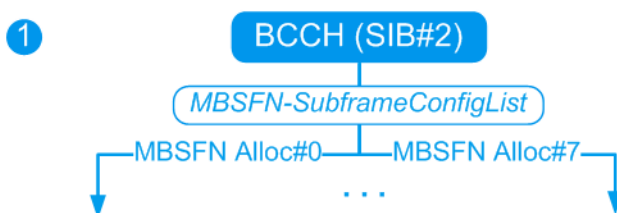


Figure 4-10: MBSFN Signaling (step 1)

Step

2

3

4

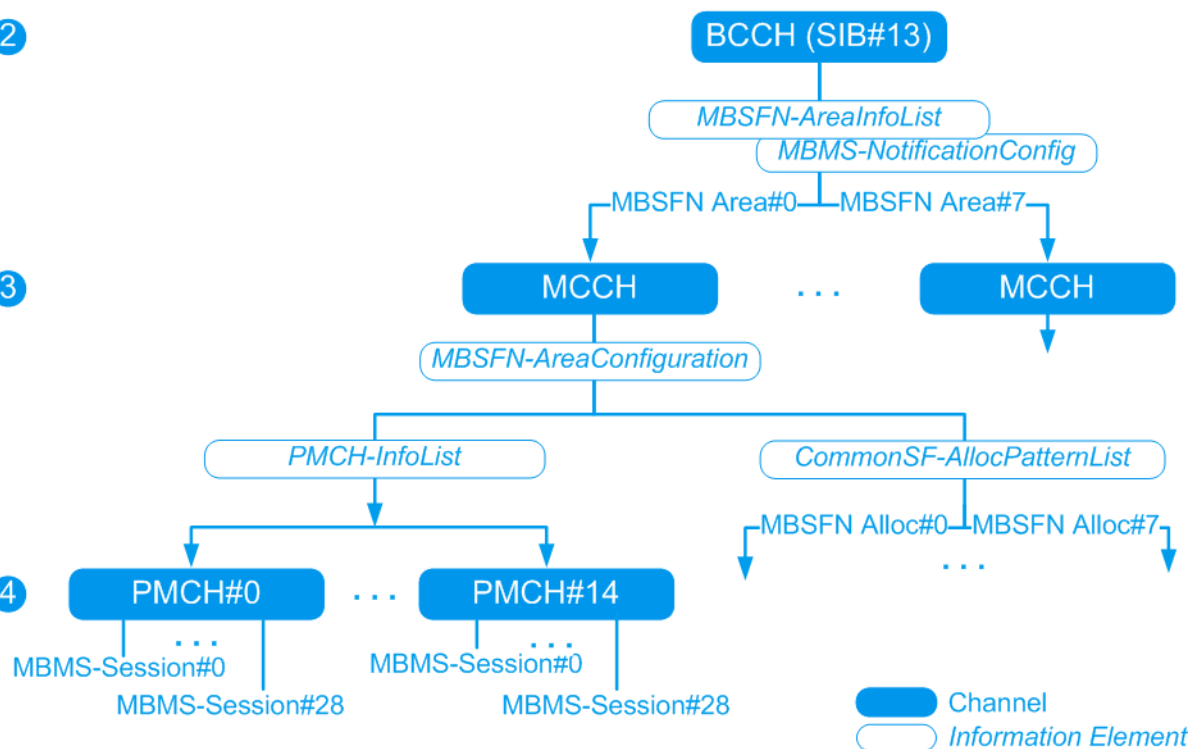


Figure 4-11: MBSFN Signaling (steps 2 to 4)

Example: MBSFN Resource Allocation

This example shows the MBSFN resource allocation for the settings listed in the following table. Use the default values for the other parameters.



ARB Sequence Length

The generation of a signal with cyclically repeating MBSFN pattern requires an "ARB sequence length" equal to the "MCCH repetition period" or to the "MCCH modification period".

The maximum value of the ARB sequence length depends on the selected channel bandwidth and on the memory size option of the generator.

Parameter	Value
EUTRA/LTE > Duplexing	FDD
EUTRA/LTE > Sequence Length	512 Frames
General DL Settings > Channel Bandwidth	1.4 MHz
General DL Settings > MBSFN Mode	Mixed
Radio Frame Allocation Period	8 Frames
Radio Frame Allocation Offset	2 Frames

Parameter	Value
Subframe Allocation Mode	4 Frames
Allocation value (HEX)	AAAAAA
MCCH State	On
MCCH Repetition Period	128 Frames
MCCH Modification Period	512 frames
Notification Repetition Coefficient	2 Frames
Notification Subframe Index	4, i.e. the MCCH change notification on PDCCH is transmitted on subframe#6
Common Subframe Allocation Period	64 Frames, i.e. the PMCH scheduling is repeated after 64 frames
Number of PMCHs	3
PMCH#0: SF Alloc Start/SF Alloc EndSF Alloc End	5
PMCH#0: MCH Scheduling Period	8
PMCH#1: SF Alloc End	7
PMCH#1: MCH Sched. Period	8
PMCH#2: SF Alloc End	95 (automatically calculated)
PMCH#2: MCH Sched. Period	8

See [Figure 4-12](#) for an illustration of the resource allocation.

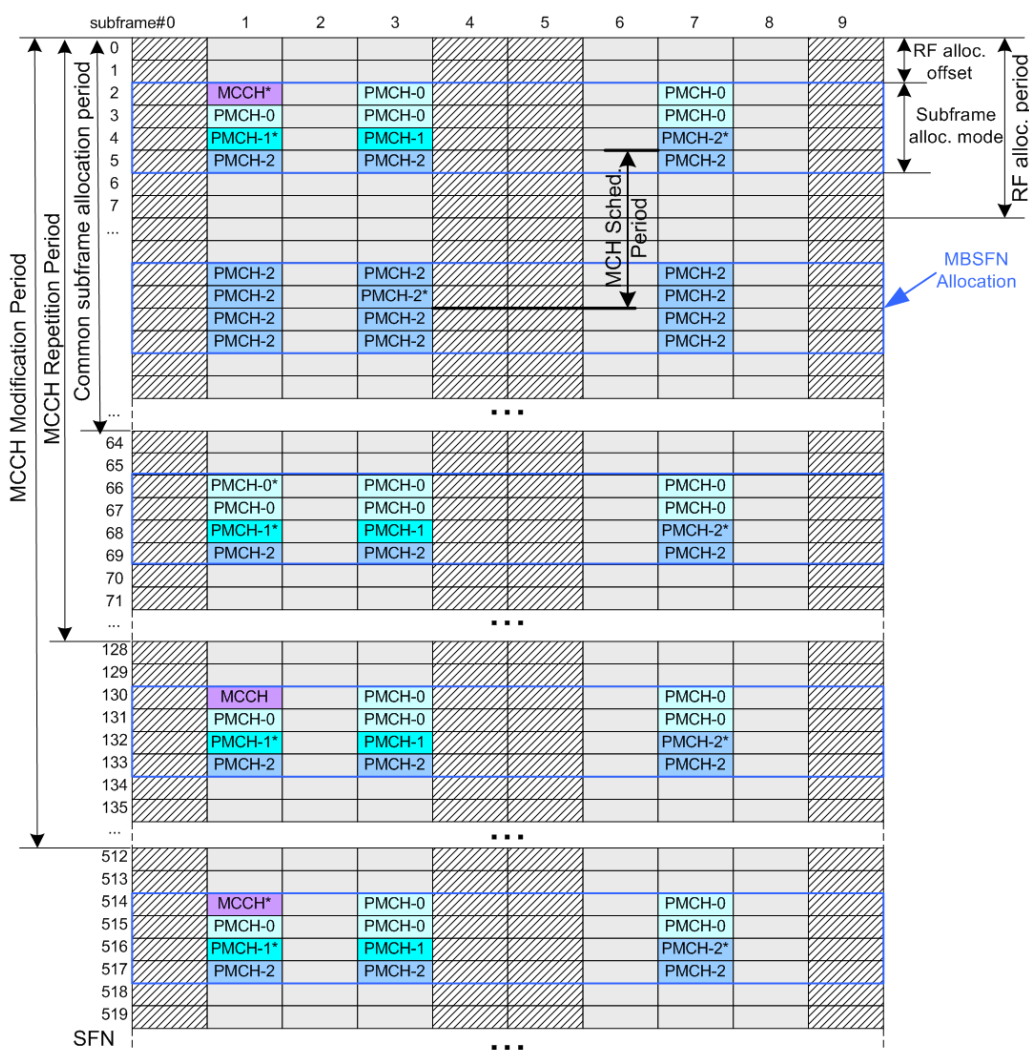


Figure 4-12: Example of MBSFN resource allocation

- SFN = System Frame Number
- Pattern subframes = Subframes not allowed to be scheduled as MBSFN subframes
- Grey subframes = MBSFN subframes not used for MBMS transmission, i.e. regular LTE subframes that can be used for allocation of DL signal
- MCCH* = First MCCH in a new MCCH modification period
- PMCH-0*/PMCH-1*/PMCH-2* = First PMCH of one MCH scheduling period.

By default, the SFN (System Frame Number) starts with 0. Use the parameter **SFN Offset** to adjust the start value.



If PRS and MBSFN are configured to be in the same subframe, MBSFN is skipped and PRS is transmitted solely (see [Example "Overlapping PDSCH, PRS and MBSFN"](#) on page 154).

To access the MBSFN dialog:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".

2. Select "General DL Settings > MBSFN".
3. Select "MBSFN Mode > Mixed".

EUTRA/LTE A: General DL Settings

CA MBSFN Physical 10 MHz Scheduling Manual Cell Signals PRS CSI Antenna Ports 1 TxAntenna

MBSFN Mode: Mixed

MBSFN Rho A: 0.000 dB UE Category: 5

Subframe Config (SIB Type 2)

Radio Frame Allocation Period: 1 Radio Frame Allocation Offset: 0 Frames

Subframe Allocation Mode: 1 Frame Allocation Value (HEX): 3F

Legend: MCCH (Yellow), MBSFN Subframe (Green)

Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Area ID (N_ID_MBSFN): 0 Non-MBSFN Region Length: 2 OFDMA Sym.

Notification Indicator: 0 MCCH State:

MCCH Repetition Period: 32 Frames MCCH Offset: 0

MCCH Modification Period: 512 Frames Allocation Value (HEX): 20

This dialog comprises the parameters necessary to configure an MBSFN transmission:

MBSFN Mode.....	134
MBSFN Rho A.....	134
UE Category.....	134
Subframe Config (SIB Type 2).....	134
L Radio Frame Allocation Period.....	135
L Radio Frame Allocation Offset.....	135
L Subframe Allocation Mode.....	135
L Allocation value (HEX).....	135
Area Info (SIB Type 13).....	135
L MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters.....	136
L Area ID (N_ID_MBSFN).....	136
L Non-MBSFN Region Length.....	136
L Notification Indicator.....	136
L MCCH State.....	136
L MCCH Repetition Period.....	137
L MCCH Offset.....	137
L MCCH Modification Period.....	137
L Allocation Value (HEX).....	137
L MCCH MCS.....	137
L MCCH Modulation.....	137
L MCCH Transport Block Size.....	138
L MCCH Data Source.....	138

L	MBSFN-NotificationConfig Parameters.....	138
L	Notification Repetition Coefficient.....	138
L	Notification Offset.....	138
L	Notification Subframe Index.....	138
L	Notification Pattern.....	139
PMCH Structure.....		139
L	Common Subframe Allocation Period.....	139
L	PMCH-InfoList Parameters.....	139
L	Number of PMCHs.....	139
L	SF Alloc Start/SF Alloc End.....	139
L	Use Table 2.....	140
L	MCS.....	140
L	Modulation.....	141
L	MCH Scheduling Period.....	141
L	Data Source.....	141
L	State.....	141

MBSFN Mode

Enables the MBSFN transmission and selects a mixed MBSFN Mode, i.e. the available subframes are shared between MBSFN and regular LTE operation.

Note: Dedicated MBSFN Mode (i.e. all subframes are used for MBSFN solely) will be supported in a later version.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MODE on page 513

MBSFN Rho A

Defines the power of the MBSFN channels relative to the common Reference Signals.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:RHOA on page 516

UE Category

Defines the UE category as defined in TS 36.306.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:UEC on page 518

Subframe Config (SIB Type 2)

This section comprises settings for configuration of the general MBSFN structure, i.e. it defines which subframes are used for MBSFN transmission. In the “real” system, these values are transmitted via the System Information Block (SIB) Type 2.

The parameters in this section correspond to the MBMS information element *MBSFN-SubframeConfig*, as defined in TS 36.331.

The graph in this section displays the currently reserved MBSFN subframes. To select a subframe as MBSFN subframe, click on this subframe.

Note: The here described parameters are for configuration of the MBSFN structure only, the coding of the SIB#2 and the SIB#13 is not done automatically.

Also, the content of the MCCH is not generated automatically, but has to be set manually, by selecting the data source.

Radio Frame Allocation Period ← Subframe Config (SIB Type 2)

Radio-frames that contain MBSFN subframes occur when the following equation is satisfied:

$$\text{SFN} \bmod \text{radioFrameAllocationPeriod} = \text{radioFrameAllocationOffset}$$

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:APER on page 517

Radio Frame Allocation Offset ← Subframe Config (SIB Type 2)

Radio-frames that contain MBSFN subframes occur when the following equation is satisfied:

$$\text{SFN} \bmod \text{radioFrameAllocationPeriod} = \text{radioFrameAllocationOffset}$$

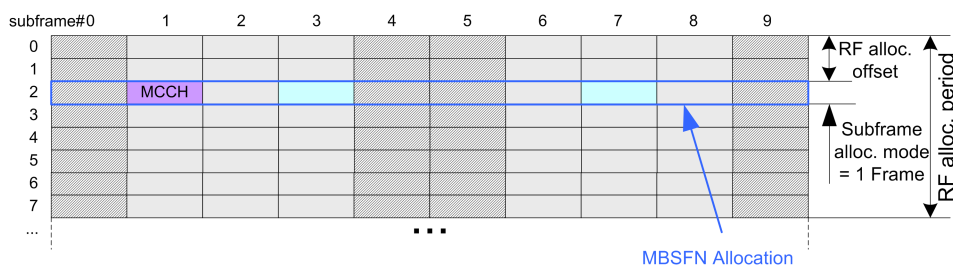
Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AOffset on page 517

Subframe Allocation Mode ← Subframe Config (SIB Type 2)

Defines whether MBSFN periodic scheduling is 1 or 4 frames.

The figure in [Example "MBSFN Resource Allocation"](#) on page 130 shows an MBSFN allocation composed of 4 frames. The following figure displays an MBSFN allocation with "Subframe allocation mode" set to 1 frame.



Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AMODE on page 517

Allocation value (HEX) ← Subframe Config (SIB Type 2)

Defines which MBSFN subframes are allocated.

This parameter is identical to the bitmap defined by the field *subframeAllocation* of the MBMS information element *MBSFN-SubframeConfig*.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AVAL on page 517

Area Info (SIB Type 13)

This section comprises settings for configuration of the general MBSFN area info, i.e. it defines where to find the MCCH. In the "real" system, these values are transmitted via the System Information Block (SIB) Type 13.

The parameters in this section correspond to the MBMS information elements *MBSFN-AreaInfoList* and *MBSFN-NotificationConfig*, as defined in [TS 36.331](#).

Note: The here described parameters are for configuration of the MBSFN structure only, the coding of the SIB#2 and the SIB#13 is not done automatically.

Also the content of the MCCH is not generated automatically, but has to be set manually, by selecting of a data source.

Area Info (SIB Type 13)			
Area ID (N_ID_MBSFN)	0	Non-MBSFN Region Length	2 OFDMA Sym.
Notification Indicator	0	MCCH State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MCCH Repetition Period	32 Frames	MCCH Offset	0
MCCH Modification Period	512 Frames	Allocation Value (HEX)	20
MCCH MCS	2	MCCH Modulation	QPSK
MCCH Transport Block Size	2 216	MCCH Data Source	PN9
Notification Repetition Coefficient	2	Notification Offset	0
Notification Subframe Index	1	Notification Pattern	0...

MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

This section comprises the parameters of the MBMS information element *MBSFN-AreaInfoList*.

Area ID (N_ID_MBSFN) ← MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Defines the MBSFN area ID, parameter N_{id}^{MBSFN} .

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:ID](#) on page 508

Non-MBSFN Region Length ← MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Defines how many symbols from the beginning of the subframe constitute the non-MBSFN region.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:NMRL](#) on page 513

Notification Indicator ← MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Defines which PDCCH bit is used to notify the UE about change of the MCCH applicable for this MBSFN area. Value 0 corresponds to the least significant bit as defined for the [DCI Format 1C](#).

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:NIND](#) on page 512

MCCH State ← MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Enables/disables the MCCH.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:STATe on page 512

MCCH Repetition Period ← MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Defines the interval between transmissions of MCCH information in radio frames.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:RPER on page 511

MCCH Offset ← MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Indicates, together with the "MCCH repetition period", the radio frames in which MCCH is scheduled. MCCH is scheduled in radio frames for which:

SFN mod "MCCH repetition period" = "MCCH offset"

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:OFFS on page 511

MCCH Modification Period ← MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Defines periodically appearing boundaries, i.e. radio frames for which the following equation is fulfilled:

SFN mod "MCCH modification period" = 0

The contents of different transmissions of MCCH information can only be different if there is at least one such boundary in-between them.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MPER on page 510

Allocation Value (HEX) ← MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Indicates the subframes of the radio frames indicated by the "MCCH repetition period" and the "MCCH offset", that may carry MCCH.

Note: In the current implementation, the MCCH is always mapped to the first active MBSFN subframe.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:AVAL? on page 508

MCCH MCS ← MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Defines the Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) applicable for the subframes indicated by the "MCCH Allocation value" and for the first subframe of each MCH scheduling period (which may contain the MCH scheduling information provided by MAC).

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MCS on page 509

MCCH Modulation ← MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Displays the values as determined by the "MCCH MCS".

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MODulation? on page 509

MCCH Transport Block Size ← MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Displays the values as determined by the "MCCH MCS".

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:TBSize? on page 512

MCCH Data Source ← MBSFN-AreaInfoList Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Sets the data source used for the MCCH.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:DATA on page 508

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:DLISt on page 509

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:PATtern on page 511

MBSFN-NotificationConfig Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

This section comprises the parameters of the MBMS information element *MBSFN-NotificationConfig*.

Notification Repetition Coefficient ← MBSFN-NotificationConfig Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Selects the current change notification repetition period common for all MCCHs that are configured. The notification repetition period is calculated as follows:

change notification repetition period = shortest modification period / "Notification repetition coefficient"

Where the *shortest modification period* corresponds with the value of the selected "MCCH modification period".

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NRC on page 510

Notification Offset ← MBSFN-NotificationConfig Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Defines, together with the "Notification Repetition Coefficient", the radio frames in which the MCCH information change notification is scheduled, i.e. the MCCH information change notification is scheduled in radio frames for which:

SFN mod notification repetition period = "Notification offset"

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NOFFset on page 510

Notification Subframe Index ← MBSFN-NotificationConfig Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Defines the subframe used to transmit MCCH change notifications on PDCCH.

In FDD: Value 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 correspond with subframe #1, #2, #3, #6, #7 and #8 respectively

In TDD: Value 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 correspond with subframe #3, #4, #7, #8 and #9 respectively

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NSI on page 511

Notification Pattern ← MBSFN-NotificationConfig Parameters ← Area Info (SIB Type 13)

Sets the pattern for the notification bits sent on PDCCH DCI format 1c.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NPATtern on page 510

PMCH Structure

This section comprises settings for configuration of the PMCH structure, i.e. where to find a PMCH carrying a certain MTCH. In the “real” system, these values are transmitted via the MCCH (*MBSFNAreaConfiguration*).

The parameters in this section correspond to the MBMS information elements *MBSFNAreaConfiguration* and *PMCH-InfoList*, as defined in TS 36.331.

PMCH Structure										
Common SF Alloc Period				64		Number of PMCHs				3
	SF Alloc Start	SF Alloc End	Use Table 2	MCS	Modulation	Scheduling Period	Data Source	DList Pattern	State	
0	0	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	QPSK	8	PN9	-	On	
1	6	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	QPSK	8	PN9	-	On	
2	8	95	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	16QAM	-	PN9	-	On	

Common Subframe Allocation Period ← PMCH Structure

Defines the period during which resources corresponding with field *commonSF-Alloc* are divided between the (P)MCHs that are configured for this MBSFN area.

The subframe allocation patterns, as defined by *commonSF-Alloc*, repeat continuously during this period.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MTCH:CSAP on page 513

PMCH-InfoList Parameters ← PMCH Structure

Comprises the parameters of the *PMCH-InfoList*.

Number of PMCHs ← PMCH-InfoList Parameters ← PMCH Structure

Defines the number of PMCHs in this MBSFN area.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MTCH:NPMChs on page 513

SF Alloc Start/SF Alloc End ← PMCH-InfoList Parameters ← PMCH Structure

Defines the first/last subframe allocated to this (P)MCH within a period identified by field *commonSF-Alloc*.

The subframes allocated to (P)MCH corresponding with the n^{th} entry in *pmch-InfoList* are the subsequent subframes starting from either the subframe identified by "SF Alloc End" of the $(-1)^{\text{th}}$ listed (P)MCH or, for $n=1$, the first subframe, through the subframe identified by "SF Alloc End" of the n^{th} listed (P)MCH. Value 0 corresponds with the first subframe defined by field *commonSF-Alloc*.

Note: Configuring the MCHs ("SF Allocation Start" values) from bottom to top. Although the 3GPP specification defines the "SF Alloc End" parameter as the only one required, in this implementation it is mandatory to define the "SF Alloc Start" instead. The implemented algorithm uses the selected "SF Alloc Start" and calculates automatically the "SF Alloc End" of the corresponding MCH. The algorithm applies the internal rule, that there is no gap between two consequent MCHs.

It is therefore recommended to configure the MCHs, i.e. define the "SF Alloc Start" values, from bottom to the top. This workaround prevents the configuration of overlapping MCHs.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:SASStart on page 516

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:SAENd on page 516

Use Table 2 ← PMCH-InfoList Parameters ← PMCH Structure

(requires option R&S SMW-K113)

Defines which of the two tables defined in TS 36.213 is used to specify the used modulation and coding scheme (see MCS and Modulation):

- "Use Table 2 > Off": Table 7.1.7.1-1 is used
- "Use Table 2 > On": Table 7.1.7.1-1A is used.

Example:

For "MCS = 5" and "Use Table 2 > Off", the used modulation is "Modulation > QPSK".

If "Use Table 2 > On", the used modulation changes to "Modulation > 16QAM".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:MCSTwo on page 515

MCS ← PMCH-InfoList Parameters ← PMCH Structure

Defines the value for parameter according to TS 36.213 Table 7.1.7.1-1 or Table 7.1.7.1-1A, which defines the Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) applicable for the subframes of this (P)MCH as indicated by the field *commonSF-Alloc*. The MCS does however neither apply to the subframes that may carry MCCH, i.e. the subframes indicated by the field *sf-AllocInfo* within System Information Block Type 13, nor for the first subframe of each MCH scheduling period (which may contain the MCH scheduling information provided by the MAC).

To select which one of the two tables Table 7.1.7.1-1 or Table 7.1.7.1-1A is used, use the parameter Use Table 2. Using Table 7.1.7.1-1A requires option R&S SMW-K113.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:MCS on page 515

Modulation ← PMCH-InfoList Parameters ← PMCH Structure

Indicates the used modulation, as defined with:

- [Use Table 2](#)
- [MCS](#)

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:MOD? on page 515

MCH Scheduling Period ← PMCH-InfoList Parameters ← PMCH Structure

Defines the MCH scheduling period, i.e. the periodicity used for providing MCH scheduling information at lower layers (MAC) applicable for an MCH.

Note: The first subframe of the scheduling period may contain the MAC control element and therefore uses MCS of MCCH (however, the data source from PMCH is still used).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:SPERiod on page 516

Data Source ← PMCH-InfoList Parameters ← PMCH Structure

Sets the data source for this PMCH/MTCH.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:DATA on page 514

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:DLISt on page 514

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:PATTeRn on page 514

State ← PMCH-InfoList Parameters ← PMCH Structure

Enables/disables the selected PMCH/MTCH.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:STATe on page 514

4.9.3 Physical Settings

1. To access this dialog select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".

2. Select "General DL Settings > Physical".

EUTRA/LTE A: General DL Settings			
<input type="radio"/> CA	<input checked="" type="radio"/> MBSFN	Physical <small>10 MHz</small>	Scheduling <small>Manual</small>
		Cell	Signals
		<input type="radio"/> PRS	<input type="radio"/> CSI
		Antenna Ports <small>1 TxAntenna</small>	
Channel Bandwidth	10 MHz	Number of Resource Blocks per Slot	50
FFT Size	1024		
Physical Resource Block Bandwidth	12 * 15 kHz	Occupied Bandwidth	9.015 MHz
Sampling Rate	15.360 MHz	Number of Occupied Subcarriers	601
Number of Left Guard Subcarriers	212	Number of Right Guard Subcarriers	211

In this dialog, the channel bandwidth respectively the number of resource blocks per slot is selected. The other parameters are fixed and read-only.

Channel Bandwidth.....	142
Physical Resource Block Bandwidth.....	142
Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot.....	143
FFT Size.....	143
Occupied Bandwidth.....	143
Sampling Rate.....	143
Number Of Occupied Subcarriers.....	144
Number Of Left Guard Subcarriers.....	144
Number Of Right Guard Subcarriers.....	144

Channel Bandwidth

Sets the channel bandwidth of the EUTRA/LTE system.

Although the 3GPP specification bases on bandwidth agnostic layer 1 and channel bandwidth is determined by specifying the desired number of resource blocks, the current EUTRA standardization focuses on six bandwidths (1.4, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz).

For backward compatibility with previous version of this software, this parameter allows the flexibility to choose, whether a user defined bandwidth or one of the pre-defined channel bandwidths is used.

If a pre-defined channel bandwidth is selected; the actual "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot" is internally calculated for the selected "Channel Bandwidth" and "Physical Resource Block Bandwidth".

The sampling rate, occupied bandwidth and FFT size are therefore determined by the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot". If required, the [FFT Size](#) can be adjusted.

See also [Table 3-6](#) for an overview of this cross-reference between the parameters.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:BW on page 476

Physical Resource Block Bandwidth

Displays the bandwidth of one physical resource block.

Note: In this release, this value is fixed to 12 x 15 kHz.

Remote command:

n.a.

Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot

This parameter determines the channel bandwidth.

If the parameter "Channel Bandwidth" is set to one of the pre-defined channel bandwidths (1.4, 3, 5, 10, 15 or 20 MHz), the value "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot" is read only and is automatically set according to the selected channel bandwidth and "Physical Resource Block Bandwidth".

If a user defined channel bandwidth is selected, the parameters "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot" and "Physical Resource Blocks Bandwidth" determine the actual channel bandwidth.

However, the sampling rate and the occupied bandwidth are determined by the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot". If required, the [FFT Size](#) can be adjusted.

See also [Table 3-6](#) for an overview of this cross-reference between the parameters.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:NORB on page 476

FFT Size

Sets the FFT (Fast Fourier Transformation) size.

The FFT size can be freely selected for all bandwidth definitions under the following constraints:

- For a specific bandwidth, all FFT sizes are applicable as long as the size is greater than the number of occupied subcarriers.
By default, the smallest available FFT size is selected.
- To decrease the number of unused guard subcarriers and the resulting sampling rate, for channel bandwidth of 15 MHz a DFT size of 1536 is provided along with the default FFT size of 2048.

See also [Table 3-6](#) for an overview of the cross-reference between the parameter and the available FFT sizes.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:FFT on page 477

Occupied Bandwidth

Displays the occupied bandwidth. The value is automatically set according to the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:OCCBandwidth? on page 477

Sampling Rate

Displays the sampling rate. The value is automatically set according to the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot."

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:SRATe? on page 477

Number Of Occupied Subcarriers

Displays the number of occupied subcarriers. The value is automatically set according to the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot".

See also [Table 3-6](#) for an overview of this cross-reference between the parameters.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:OCCSubcarriers? on page 478

Number Of Left Guard Subcarriers

Displays the number of left guard subcarriers. This value is set automatically according to the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:LGS? on page 478

Number Of Right Guard Subcarriers

Displays the number of right guard subcarriers. This value is set automatically according to the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:RGS? on page 478

4.9.4 PDSCH Scheduling Settings

In the R&S SMW, there are different approaches to configure and schedule the different PDSCH allocations:

- Manually and with full flexibility ("Manual")
This is the default scheduling mode and the mode with full flexibility; you can configure any of the available settings.
There is no cross-reference between the settings made for the PDCCH DCIs and the PDSCHs settings. The configuration is performed on a subframe basis and you are responsible for the content of the PDSCH allocations.
- According to the configuration made for the DCIs ("Auto/DCI")
This is the mode supporting you to configure the precoding settings for spatial multiplexing according to [TS 36.211](#).
This mode assures a 3GPP compliant EUTRA/LTE signal and the PDSCH allocations are configured automatically according to the configuration of the PDCCH DCIs.
There are however limitations in the configuration flexibility, especially regarding the power setting, see ["Limitations and interdependencies in the "Auto/DCI" and "Auto Sequence" modes"](#) on page 145.
See also ["Switching between "Auto/DCI" and "Manual" modes"](#) on page 145.
- Creating signals from a sequence perspective ("Auto Sequence")
This is a mode that extends the advantages of the "Auto/DCI" mode and supports you to configure:

- the required HARQ processes and redundancy versions, without the time-consuming settings adjustment on a subframe basis
- HARQ patterns that are longer than 40 subframes

The sequence configuration has to be performed once per User; all related parameters are calculated automatically.

See [Chapter 4.10.4, "Auto Sequence Configuration"](#), on page 173.

Limitations and interdependencies in the "Auto/DCI" and "Auto Sequence" modes

The generation of a compliant signal requires some limitations in the configuration flexibility, especially regarding the power setting:

- The value of the parameter [Reference Signal Power](#) is fixed to 0dB.
- The PDSCH [Rho A](#) of each allocation belonging to a user is set as configured with the parameter [P_A](#) for the corresponding user in the "Configure User" dialog.
- All four users are activated with enabled [Scrambling](#) and [Channel Coding](#).
- Not all combinations of [DCI Table](#), [Users](#) and [UE_ID/n_RNTI](#) are allowed, see [Table 4-9](#).

Table 4-9: DCI Formats dependencies

User	UE ID/n_RNTI	DCI Format
User 1 .. 4	As defined for the corresponding user	0, 1, 1a, 1b, 1d, 2, 2a, 2c, 3, 3a
P-RNTI	65534	1a, 1c
SI-RNTI	65535	
RA-RNTI	As defined with the parameter RA_RNTI in the "General DL Setting" dialog	

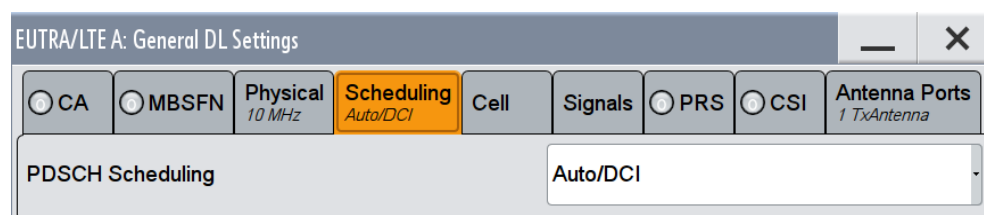
Switching between "Auto/DCI" and "Manual" modes

Switching from "Auto/DCI" mode to "Manual" mode enables all parameters in the DL allocation table for configuration without to change their values.

Switching from "Manual" to "Auto/DCI" mode, however, triggers a reset of the subframe configuration prior to reconfiguration of the PDSCH allocations according to the settings made for the PDCCH DCIs, that is the settings made in the DL allocation table are lost.

How to access the settings

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".
2. Select "General DL Settings > Scheduling".



In the "Scheduling" section, you define whether the PDSCH Scheduling is performed manually, according to the configuration made for the DCIs or according to the required HARQ processes and redundancy versions.

SCPI command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CONF:MODE on page 473

4.9.5 Cell-Specific Settings

1. To access this dialog select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".
2. Select "General DL Settings > Cell".

CA	MBSFN	Physical 10 MHz	Scheduling Manual	Cell	Signals	PRS	CSI	Antenna Ports 2 TxAntennas
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Cell ID				0	Physical Cell ID Group			0
Physical Layer ID				0	Cyclic Prefix			Normal
					PHICH N_g			1/6
RA_RNTI				1	PDSCH P_B			1
PDSCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A				0.000 dB	PDCCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A			0.000 dB
PBCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A				0.000 dB	PHICH Duration			Normal

The "Cell-Specific Settings" section comprises the physical layer cell identity settings and the DL power control settings.

The TDD settings are available only, if the TDD is selected as a duplexing mode.

The TDD frame is configured by adjusting the UL/DL configuration and the special subframe configuration.

Cell ID.....	147
Physical Cell ID Group.....	147
Physical Layer ID.....	147
Cyclic Prefix (General DL Settings).....	147
UL/DL Cyclic Prefix.....	148
PDSCH P_B.....	148
PDSCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A.....	148
PDCCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A.....	148
PBCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A.....	148
PHICH Duration.....	149
PHICH N_g.....	149
RA_RNTI.....	150

Cell ID

Sets the cell identity.

There are 504 unique physical layer cell identities (Cell ID), grouped into 168 unique physical cell identity groups that contain three unique identities each. The Cell ID is calculated as following:

$$\text{Cell ID} = 3 * \text{Physical Cell ID Group} + \text{Physical Layer ID}$$

There is a cross-reference between the values of these three parameters and changing of one of them results in adjustment in the values of the others.

The Cell ID determinates:

- The downlink reference signal pseudo-random sequence
- The frequency shifts of the reference signal
- The S-SYNC sequence
- The cyclic shifts for PCFICH, PHICH and PDCCH mapping
- The pseudo-random sequence used for scrambling

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:PLCI] :CID on page 478

Physical Cell ID Group

Sets the physical cell identity group.

To configure these identities within a cell ID group, set the parameter [Physical Layer ID](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:PLCI] :CIDGroup on page 479

Physical Layer ID

Sets the identity of the physical layer within the selected physical cell identity group, set with parameter [Physical Cell ID Group](#) .

The Physical Layer ID determinates the Zadoff-Chu orthogonal sequence carried by the P-SYNC and used for cell search.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:PLCI] :PLID on page 479

Cyclic Prefix (General DL Settings)

Sets the cyclic prefix length for all subframes.

The number of the OFDM symbols is set automatically.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| "Normal" | Normal cyclic prefix, i.e. the DL slot contains 7 OFDM symbols. |
| "Extended" | Extended cyclic prefix, i.e. the DL slot contains 6 OFDM symbols.
The extended cyclic prefix is defined to cover large cell scenarios with higher delay spread and MBMS transmission. |
| "User Defined" | The cyclic prefix length can vary over the subframes. The cyclic prefix length is set per subframe in the DL Frame Configuration menu with the parameter Cyclic Prefix . |

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CPC on page 480

UL/DL Cyclic Prefix

In "Duplexing > TDD", determines the cyclic prefix for the appropriate opposite direction.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:DLCPc on page 490

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:ULCPc on page 480

PDSCH P_B

Sets the parameter PDSCH P_B and defines the cell-specific ratio rho_B/rho_A according to 3GPP TS 36.213, Table 5.2-1.

The following table gives an overview of the resulting values of the parameter PBCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A as function of the values for the parameter PDSCH P_B and the number of configured antennas.

PDSCH P_B	1 Tx antenna	2 or 4 Tx antennas
0	0.000 dB	0.969 dB
1	-0.969 dB	0.000 dB
2	-2.218 dB	-1.249 dB
3	-3.979 dB	-3.010 dB

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PDSCh:PB on page 481

PDSCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A

Displays the transmit energy ratio among the resource elements allocated for PDSCH in the OFDM symbols containing reference signal (P_B) and such not containing one (P_A).

The value displayed is determined by the parameter PDSCH P_B and additionally depends on the number of configured antennas.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PDSCh:RATBa on page 481

PDCCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A

Sets the transmit energy ratio among the resource elements allocated for PDCCH in the OFDM symbols containing reference signal (P_B) and such not containing one (P_A).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PDCCh:RATBa on page 481

PBCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A

Sets the transmit energy ratio among the resource elements allocated for PBCH in the OFDM symbols containing reference signal (P_B) and such not containing one (P_A).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:RATBa on page 480

PHICH Duration

Sets the PHICH duration, i.e. the allocation of the PHICH resource element groups over the OFDM symbols.

The value selected puts the lower limit of the size of the [PCFICH Settings](#) that is signaled by the PCFICH.

- "Normal" All resources element groups of PHICH (see [Number of PHICH Groups](#)) are allocated on the first OFDM symbol (OFDM Symbol 0).
- "Extended" The resources element groups of PHICH are distributed over three OFDM symbols for a normal subframe or over two symbols within a special one.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PHICH:DURation on page 482

PHICH N_g

Sets the parameter N_g according to 3GPP TS 36.211, section 6.9.

- "1/6, 1/2, 1, 2" The actual [Number of PHICH Groups](#) for the different subframes is calculated according to the following formula:

$$N_{PHICH}^{group} = \begin{cases} \lfloor N_g(N_{RB}^{DL}/8) \rfloor & \text{for normal cyclic prefix} \\ \lfloor 2 \cdot N_g(N_{RB}^{DL}/8) \rfloor & \text{for extended cyclic prefix} \end{cases}$$

In FDD mode, the calculated value corresponds directly to the parameter "Number of PHICH Groups".

In TDD mode however, the resulting value for the parameter Number of PHICH Groups is the value calculated according to the formula above, additionally multiplied with a coefficient selected from the following table.

UL/DL Configuration	Subframe number									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
1	0	1	-	-	1	0	1	-	-	1
2	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	-	1	0
3	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	1
5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
6	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1

The parameter "Number of PHICH Groups" is read-only.

- "Custom" Enables the selection of user-defined value for the parameter "Number of PHICH Groups".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PHICh:NGParameter on page 482

RA_RNTI

Sets the random-access response identity RA-RNTI.

The value selected here determined the value of the parameter [UE_ID/n_RNTI](#) in case a RA_RNTI "User" is selected.

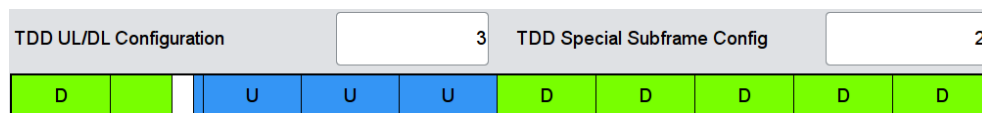
Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CSEttings:RARnti on page 479

4.9.6 TDD Frame Structure Settings

Access:

- ▶ Select "EUTRA/LTE > Duplexing > TDD".



The TDD frame is configured by adjusting the UL/DL configuration and the special subframe configuration (see also [Chapter 3.1.1.1, "OFDMA Parameterization"](#), on page 22).

TDD UL/DL Configuration

Sets the Uplink-Downlink Configuration number, i.e. defines which subframe is used for downlink respectively uplink, and where the special subframes are located.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TDD:UDConf on page 471

TDD Special Subframe Config

Sets the Special Subframe Configuration number, i.e. together with the parameter [Cyclic Prefix](#) defines the lengths of the DwPTS, the Guard Period and the UpPTS.

The DwPTS length selected with this parameter determines the maximum number of the OFDM symbols available for PDSCH in the special subframe.

The UpPTS length selected with this parameter determines the maximum number of the SC-FDMA symbols available for SRS in the special subframe.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TDD:SPSConf on page 471

4.9.7 Downlink Signals Settings

1. To access this dialog select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".

2. Select "General DL Settings > Signals".

EUTRA/LTE A: General DL Settings

CA MBSFN Physical 10 MHz Scheduling Manual Cell **Signals** PRS CSI Antenna Ports 1 TxAntenna

Downlink Reference Signal Structure

Reference Signal Power 0.00 dB

RS Power per RE relative to Level Display -27.720 dB

Synchronization Signal Settings

P-/S-SYNC Tx Antenna All

P-SYNC Power 0.000 dB

S-SYNC Power 0.000 dB

The "Signals" dialog comprises the "Downlink Reference Signal Structure" and the "Synchronization Signal Settings" sections. Use these settings to set the power level of the reference signals and the P-/S-SYNC and to enable/disable the P-/S-SYNC.

4.9.7.1 Downlink Reference Signal Structure

In the "Downlink Reference Signal Structure" section, the power of the reference signals is set.

For an overview of the provided power settings and detailed information on how to adjust them, refer to [Chapter 3.3.3, "Power Setting"](#), on page 67.

Reference Signal Power	151
RS Power per RE relative to Level Display	151

Reference Signal Power

Sets the power of the reference signal (PRS relative).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:REFSig:POWer on page 475

RS Power per RE relative to Level Display

Displays the power of the reference signal (RS) per resource element (RE) relative to the power value, displayed in the Level display in the header of the instrument.

Note: The displayed value is actualized only if the EUTRA/LTE signal generation is enabled ([State](#) = On).

If a MIMO configuration is enabled, the value of this parameter is equal for all antennas; this applies also for the antenna configured in the path B.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:REFSig:EPRE? on page 475

4.9.7.2 Synchronization Signal Settings

In the "Synchronization Signal Settings" section, the power of the P-SYNC/S-SYNC is set.

P-/S-SYNC Tx Antenna.....	152
P-SYNC Power.....	152
S-SYNC Power.....	152

P-/S-SYNC Tx Antenna

Defines on which antenna port the P-/S-SYNC is transmitted.

The available values depend on the number of configured antennas.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:SYNC:TXAntenna on page 475

P-SYNC Power

Sets the power of the P-SYNC allocations.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:SYNC:PPOWer on page 476

S-SYNC Power

Sets the power of the S-SYNC allocations.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:SYNC:SPOWer on page 476

4.9.8 Positioning Reference Signal (PRS) Settings



Configuration of the PRSs requires option R&S SMW-K84.

1. To access this dialog select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".

2. Select "General DL Settings > PRS".

The screenshot shows the 'EUTRA/LTE A: General DL Settings' window. The 'PRS' tab is selected under the 'Signals' category. The 'Positioning Reference Signal Settings' section is highlighted with an orange border. The settings are as follows:

Parameter	Value
PRS State	On (toggle)
PRS Configuration Index	1
PRS Periodicity T_PRS	160
PRS Subframe Offset Delta_PRS	1
Number of PRS DL Subframes (N_PRS)	2
PRS Bandwidth	1.40 MHz
PRS Power	0.000 dB
PRS Muting Info	11...

This section comprises the setting necessary to configure the positioning reference signals (PRS). See also "[Positioning reference signals](#)" on page 32.



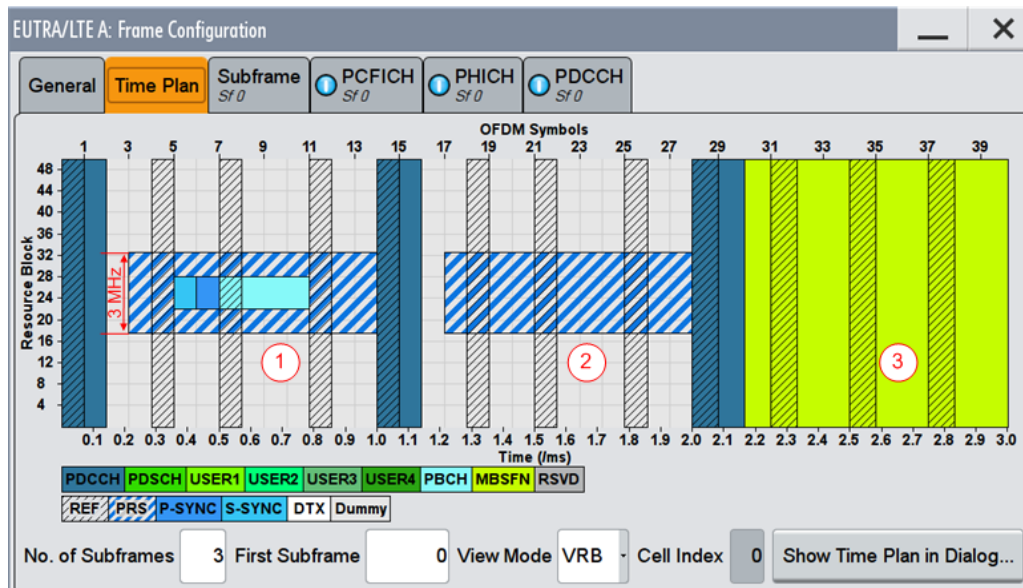
If PRS and MBSFN are configured to be in the same subframe, MBSFN is skipped and PRS is transmitted solely.

If a PDSCH is configured to overlap partially with the PRS bandwidth in a PRS subframe, the PRS in these resource blocks is skipped then.

Example: Overlapping PDSCH, PRS and MBSFN

Perform the following settings:

- PRS State = ON
- PRS Configuration Index = 0
- Number of PRS DL Subframes (N_PRS) = 2
- PRS Bandwidth = 3 MHz
- MBSFN Mode = Mixed
- Use the OFDMA Timeplan to visualize the allocation of the PRSs.



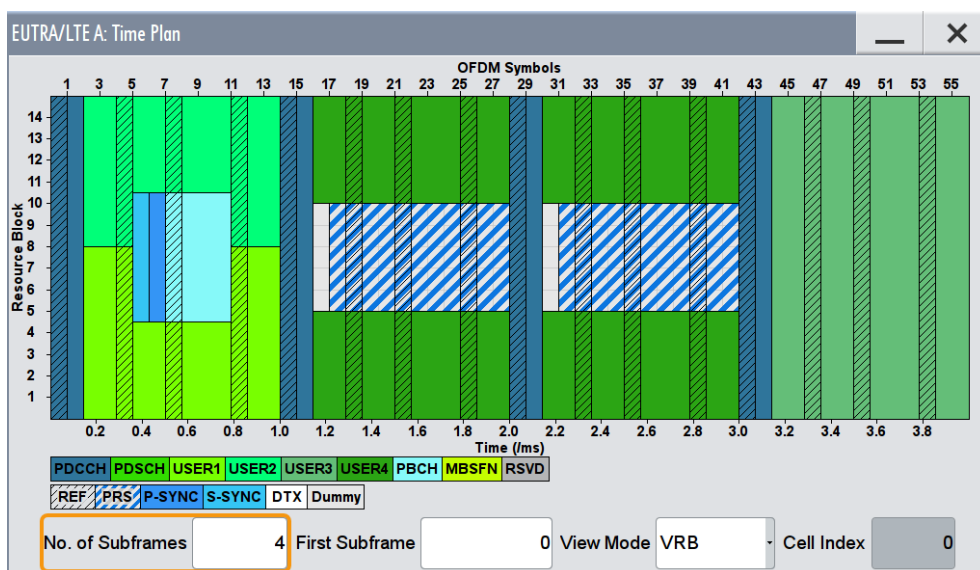
- 1 = PDSCH and PRS are overlapping in the subframe#0
- 2 = MBSFN is ignored in subframe#1
- 1+2 = two consequent PRS subframes with 3 MHz Bandwidth, i.e. one PRS occasion
- 3 = first MBSFN subframe

Example: How to visualize the effect of muting and omitting PRS transmission

Perform the following settings:

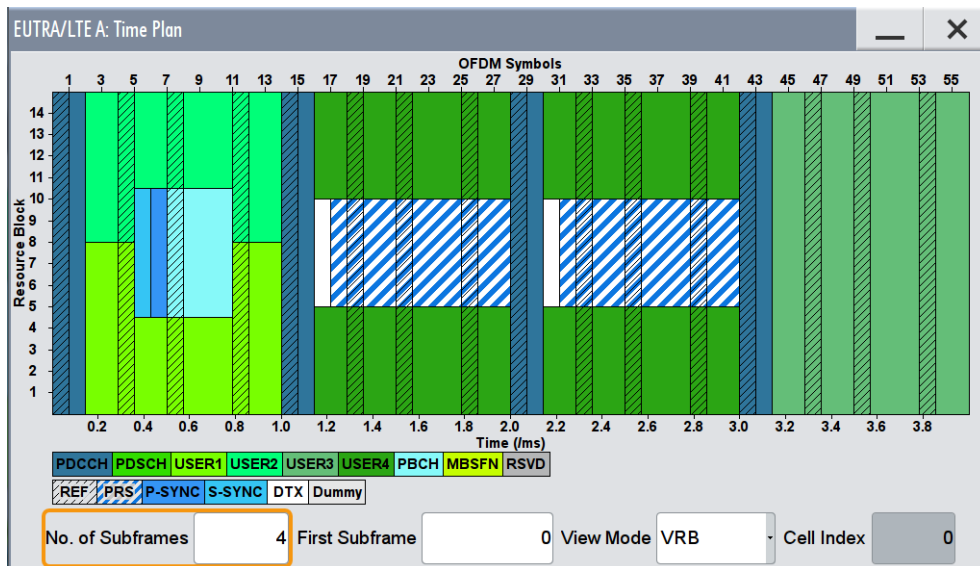
- Select "EUTRA/LTE > General DL Settings > Physical > Channel Bandwidth = 3 MHz"
- Select "EUTRA/LTE > DL Frame Configuration > Subframe Config" and configure the subframes.
- Select "EUTRA/LTE > General DL Settings > PRS", use the default settings, and enable the following:
 - "PRS Configuration Index = 1"
 - "Number of PRS DL Subframes (N_PRS) = 2"
 - "PRS State > On"
- Select "EUTRA/LTE > General DL Settings" and open the OFDMA Timeplan to visualize the configured allocations.

Tip: Select "Show Time Plan in Dialog" to easy switch between dialogs with settings and the time plan.



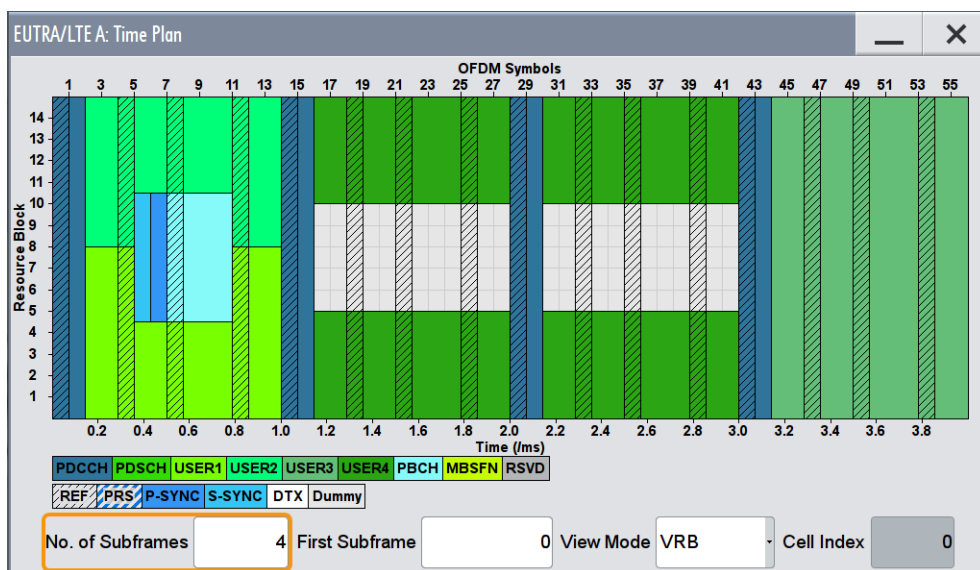
The time plan confirms the transmission of one PRS occasion, consisting of two consequent PRS subframes with 1.4 MHz bandwidth, transmitted in subframe#1 and subframe#2.

- Select "EUTRA/LTE > DL Frame Configuration > Behavior in Unsch. RE (OCGN) > Dummy Data"
- Select "EUTRA/LTE > DL Frame Configuration > Dummy Data Configuration > Omit PRS Subframes"
- Observe the allocations displayed on the time plan.



The time plan confirms that the PRS subframes are *not* filled in with DTX.

- Select "EUTRA/LTE > General DL Settings > PRS" and set "PRS Muting Info = 01"
- Observe the allocations displayed on the time plan.



The time plan confirms that the PRS is muted; there is no transmission of PRS in the subframe#1 and subframe#2. The muted PRS subframes are not omitted; the allocation-free resource blocks in these subframes are filled with DTX.

PRS State..... 156
 PRS Configuration Index..... 156
 PRS Periodicity T_PRS..... 156
 PRS Subframe offset Delta_PRS..... 156
 Number of PRS DL Subframes (N_PRS)..... 157
 PRS Bandwidth..... 157
 PRS Power..... 157
 PRS Muting Info..... 157

PRS State

Enables the generation of the PRS.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:STATE on page 484

PRS Configuration Index

Sets the PRS Configuration Index I_{PRS} as defined in 3GPP TS 36.211, table 6.10.4.3-1.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:CI on page 483

PRS Periodicity T_PRS

Displays the periodicity of the PRS generation (T_{PRS}) as defined in 3GPP TS 36.211, table 6.10.4.3-1.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:TPRS? on page 484

PRS Subframe offset Delta_PRS

Displays the subframe offset of the PRS generation (Delta_{PRS}) as defined in 3GPP TS 36.211, table 6.10.4.3-1.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:DPRS? on page 483

Number of PRS DL Subframes (N_PRS)

Defines the number of consecutive DL subframes in that PRS are transmitted. Several consecutive DL subframes build one PRS occasion.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:NPRS on page 483

PRS Bandwidth

Defines the RBs in which the PRS is transmitted.

Note: The PRS Bandwidth must not be bigger than channel bandwidth.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:BW on page 482

PRS Power

Sets the power of a PRS resource element relative to the power of a common reference signal resource element.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:POW on page 484

PRS Muting Info

Specifies a bit pattern that defines the muted and not muted PRS. The bit pattern can be 2, 4, 8 or 16 bit long, where each bit defines the PRS state of one PRS occasion. The parameter [Number of PRS DL Subframes \(N_PRS\)](#) defines the length of the PRS occasions.

See [Example "How to visualize the effect of muting and omitting PRS transmission"](#) on page 154

"0" PRS is muted in the corresponding PRS occasion.

"1" PRS is not muted, i.e. PRS is transmitted in the corresponding PRS occasion.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:MIPattern on page 485

4.9.9 CSI Settings

To access this dialog:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".
2. Select "General DL Settings > CSI".

EUTRA/LTE A: General DL Settings

CA MBSFN Physical 10 MHz Scheduling Manual Cell Signals PRS **CSI** Antenna Ports 4 TxAntennas

ZeroTxPower CSI-RS Structure

ZeroPowerCSI-RS (HEX) 101 Subframe Config (I_CSI-RS) 2

Periodicity (T_CSI-RS) 5 Subframe Offset (Delta_CSI-RS) 2

Cell-specific CSI-RS Structure

CSI-RS State Off **On** Number of CSI-RS Antenna Ports 1

CSI-RS Configuration 1 Subframe Config (I_CSI-RS) 1

Periodicity (T_CSI-RS) 5 Subframe Offset (Delta_CSI-RS) 1

CSI-RS Power 0.000 dB

This dialog comprises the settings for configuring the channel-state information reference signal (CSI-RS) structure. For detailed information, see "[CSI reference signals](#)" on page 33.

The [TS 36.211](#) specifies the occurrence of the CSI reference signal in the subframes as function of the subframe configuration period $T_{\text{CSI-RS}}$ and the subframe offset $\Delta_{\text{CSI-RS}}$. The available value ranges are listed in [Table 4-10](#), [TS 36.211](#). The parameter $I_{\text{CSI-RS}}$ can be configured separately for the zero () and non-zero transmission power ("[Cell-specific CSI-RS Structure](#)" on page 160) cases.

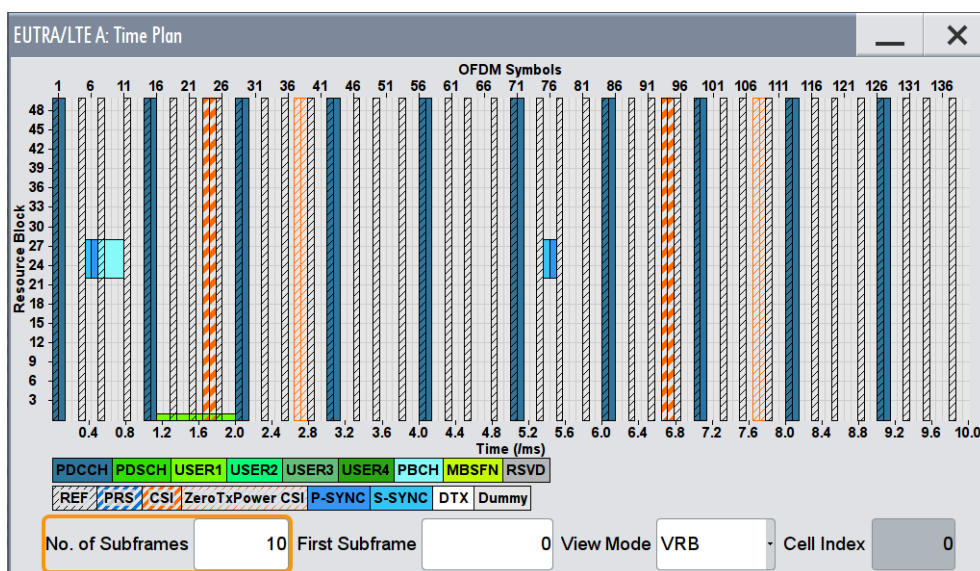
Table 4-10: CSI reference signal structure configuration

CSI-RS subframe configuration $I_{\text{CSI-RS}}$	CSI-RS periodicity $T_{\text{CSI-RS}}$ (subframes)	CSI-RS subframe offset $\Delta_{\text{CSI-RS}}$ (subframes)
0 - 4	5	$I_{\text{CSI-RS}}$
5 - 14	10	$I_{\text{CSI-RS}} - 5$
15 - 34	20	$I_{\text{CSI-RS}} - 15$
35 - 74	40	$I_{\text{CSI-RS}} - 35$
75 - 154	80	$I_{\text{CSI-RS}} - 75$

How to enable and visualize a CSI-RS transmission

1. Select "EUTRA/LTE > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".
2. Select "EUTRA/LTE > State > On".
3. Select "EUTRA/LTE > General Downlink Settings".

4. In the "General Downlink Settings", select "CSI" and configure the settings as required.
For example, enable the settings displayed in the figure above.
5. Enable "Cell-specific CSI-RS Structure > Subframe Config (I_CSI-RS) = 1".
6. Select "Cell-specific CSI-RS Structure > CSI-RS State > On" and close the dialog.
7. Select "EUTRA/LTE > Frame Configuration".
8. Select "Frame Configuration > Subframe > Subframe Selection = 1" to configure the subframe selected for the CSI-RS transmission.
9. Set "No. of Used Allocations = 2".
The allocation table displays the activated PDSCH allocation with the corresponding number of used "Phys. Bits".
10. In the allocation table, for this PDSCH allocation, select "Ench. Settings > Config".
11. In the "Enhanced Settings" dialog, select "CSI-RS > Awareness > On".
12. In the allocation table, select the PDSCH allocation and compare the number of used "Phys. Bits".
The displayed information confirms, that less physical bits are allocated for the PDSCH, because some resources are reserved for the CSI-RS transmission.
Tip: Use the parameter [CSI Awareness](#) to inform an UE that a CSI-RS transmission is used.
13. Select "Frame Configuration > Time Plan" and set "No of Subframes = 10".



[ZeroTxPower CSI-RS Structure](#)..... 160

- L [ZeroPowerCSI-RS \(HEX\)](#)..... 160
- L [Subframe Config \(I_CSI-RS\)](#)..... 160
- L [Periodicity \(T_CSI-RS\)](#)..... 160
- L [Subframe Offset \(Delta_CSI-RS\)](#)..... 160

Cell-specific CSI-RS Structure.....	160
L CSI-RS State.....	160
L Number of CSI-RS Antenna Ports.....	160
L CSI-RS Configuration.....	161
L Subframe Config (I_CSI-RS).....	161
L Periodicity (T_CSI-RS).....	161
L Subframe Offset (Delta_CSI-RS).....	161
L CSI-RS Power.....	161

ZeroTxPower CSI-RS Structure

Comprises the following zero transmission power parameters:

ZeroPowerCSI-RS (HEX) ← ZeroTxPower CSI-RS Structure

Sets the used CSI-RS configurations in the zero transmission power subframes. Required is a 16-bit-long hexadecimal value (bitmap). The UE assumes a zero transmission power for each bit set to one.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZP on page 526

Subframe Config (I_CSI-RS) ← ZeroTxPower CSI-RS Structure

Sets the parameter $I_{\text{CSI-RS}}$ for CSI-RS with zero transmission power, see [Table 4-10](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPI on page 526

Periodicity (T_CSI-RS) ← ZeroTxPower CSI-RS Structure

Sets the parameter subframe configuration period $T_{\text{CSI-RS}}$ for CSI-RS with zero transmission power, see [Table 4-10](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPT? on page 526

Subframe Offset (Delta_CSI-RS) ← ZeroTxPower CSI-RS Structure

Sets the parameter subframe offset $\Delta_{\text{CSI-RS}}$ for CSI-RS with zero transmission power, see [Table 4-10](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPDelta? on page 526

Cell-specific CSI-RS Structure

Comprises the following cell-specific parameters:

CSI-RS State ← Cell-specific CSI-RS Structure

Enables the transmission of a CSI-RS, see also "[How to enable and visualize a CSI-RS transmission](#)" on page 158.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:STATe on page 525

Number of CSI-RS Antenna Ports ← Cell-specific CSI-RS Structure

Defines the number of antenna ports (one, two, four or eight) the CSI-RS are transmitted on.

Use the [Cell-Specific Antenna Port Mapping](#) and configure the cell-specific antenna port mapping of the antenna ports AP15 - AP22.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:NAP on page 524

CSI-RS Configuration ← Cell-specific CSI-RS Structure

Defines the CSI-RS configuration used for the current cell and for which the UE assumes non-zero transmission power. The zero transmission power subframes are determined by the [ZeroPowerCSI-RS \(HEX\)](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:CONFig on page 524

Subframe Config (I_CSI-RS) ← Cell-specific CSI-RS Structure

Sets the parameter $I_{\text{CSI-RS}}$ for cell-specific CSI-RS, see [Table 4-10](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFI on page 525

Periodicity (T_CSI-RS) ← Cell-specific CSI-RS Structure

Sets the parameter subframe configuration period $T_{\text{CSI-RS}}$ for cell-specific CSI-RS, see [Table 4-10](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFT? on page 525

Subframe Offset (Delta_CSI-RS) ← Cell-specific CSI-RS Structure

Sets the parameter subframe offset $\Delta_{\text{CSI-RS}}$ for cell-specific CSI-RS, see [Table 4-10](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFDelta? on page 525

CSI-RS Power ← Cell-specific CSI-RS Structure

Boosts the CSI-RS power compared to the cell-specific reference signals.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:POW on page 524

4.9.10 Antenna Ports Settings

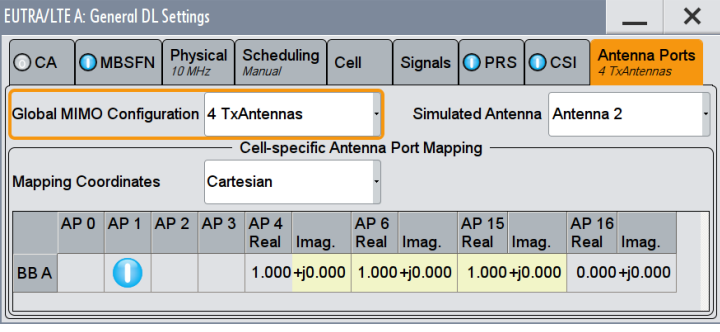
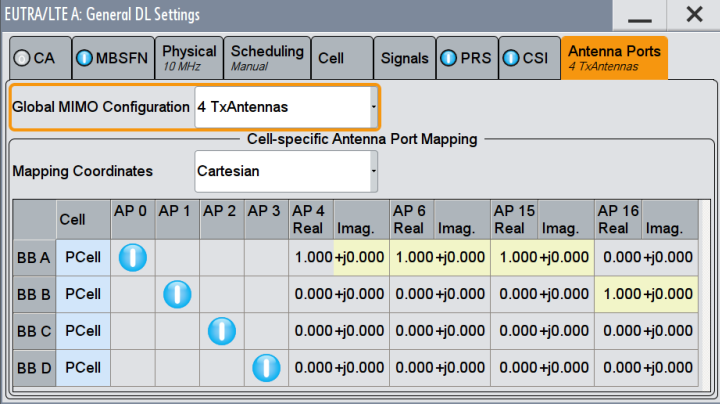
1. To access this dialog select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".
2. Select "General DL Settings > Antenna Ports".

In the "Antenna Ports" section, the MIMO configuration and the simulated antennas are defined.

The provided settings depend on the selected "System Configuration > Fading and Baseband Configuration > Mode" and the enabled LxMxN MIMO scenario, i.e. the number of enabled "Entities", "Basebands" and "Streams". Refer to the user manual of the base unit.

See [Table 4-11](#) and compare the displayed settings for the same 4x4 MIMO configuration.

Table 4-11: Antenna ports settings depending on the enabled MxN MIMO configuration and "System Configuration" mode

<p>"System Configuration > Fading/Baseband Configuration > BB Source Config"</p>	<p>"System Configuration > Fading/Baseband Configuration > 1x4x4"</p>																																																																																
<p>"Sepatated"</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>AP 0</th> <th>AP 1</th> <th>AP 2</th> <th>AP 3</th> <th>AP 4</th> <th>AP 6</th> <th>AP 15</th> <th>AP 16</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Real</th> <th>Imag.</th> <th>Real</th> <th>Imag.</th> <th>Real</th> <th>Imag.</th> <th>Real</th> <th>Imag.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BB A</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1.000</td> <td>+j0.000</td> <td>1.000</td> <td>+j0.000</td> <td>1.000</td> <td>+j0.000</td> <td>0.000</td> <td>+j0.000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		AP 0	AP 1	AP 2	AP 3	AP 4	AP 6	AP 15	AP 16						Real	Imag.	Real	Imag.	Real	Imag.	Real	Imag.	BB A					1.000	+j0.000	1.000	+j0.000	1.000	+j0.000	0.000	+j0.000																																													
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BB B	PCell					0.000	+j0.000	0.000	+j0.000	0.000	+j0.000	1.000	+j0.000																																																																				
BB C	PCell					0.000	+j0.000	0.000	+j0.000	0.000	+j0.000	0.000	+j0.000																																																																				
BB D	PCell					0.000	+j0.000	0.000	+j0.000	0.000	+j0.000	0.000	+j0.000																																																																				

Global MIMO Configuration..... 162
 Simulated Antenna..... 163
 Cell-Specific Antenna Port Mapping..... 163

Global MIMO Configuration

Determines the number of transmit antennas of the simulated EUTRA/LTE system. Depending on this parameter, the [Downlink Reference Signal Structure](#) is set accordingly (see also [Figure 3-10](#)).

Note: One baseband simulates one antenna.

"1 TxAntenna" Enables single antenna port transmission.

"2 TxAntennas/4 TxAntennas"

Enables a multiple antenna transmission. The transmission mode, transmit diversity or spatial multiplexing, is determined per allocation with the parameter [Precoding Scheme](#).

- "SISO + BF" This mode combines the 1 transmit antenna Single Input Single Output (SISO) transmission with beamforming (BF). This is the default mode in "System Configuration = 1x8x2", i.e. if the instrument is configured to generate a sharp beamformed signal with 8 Tx and 2 Rx antennas. Beamforming is a method to increase the SNR of the signal received by the UE. In this mode, beamforming is implemented as a single layer PDSCH which is mapped to the different antennas with individual phase offsets. To simplify the configuration and to fulfill the requirements as specified in [TS 36.101](#), Annex A, the same precoding vector as in a MIMO case can be used.
- Note:** While generating signal in this mode, the antennas simulated by path A and Path B are **not** MIMO antennas. The signal at the output of both paths is the same SISO signal with the same **cell-specific reference signals**.
- To enable the instrument to generate a **transmission using antenna port 5** signal (transmission corresponding to the UE-specific reference signal) as defined in the 3GPP specification, set the parameter [Precoding Scheme](#) to "Beamforming (UE-spec.RS)".
- In this case, the generated signal carries a combination of common signal part (PBCH, PDCCH, cell-specific RS,...), which is identical on all antennas, and UE-specific PDSCH, which is different on the antennas due to the applied precoding.
- Note that, although the generation of a beamformed signal requires more than one antenna, for the UE it appears as a SISO signal.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:CONFIguration` on page 473

Simulated Antenna

In "System Configuration > Fading/Baseband Configuration > Mode > Standard", determines the antenna to be simulated in the current baseband.

The configuration of the Downlink Reference Signal structure is set accordingly (see [Figure 3-10](#)).

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:ANTenna` on page 473

Cell-Specific Antenna Port Mapping

(enabled for instruments equipped with R&S SMW-K84)

Comprises the settings for defining the mapping of the logical antenna ports to the available physical Tx antennas (Basebands).

Refer to [Chapter 4.12, "DL Antenna Port Mapping Settings"](#), on page 238 for description of the provided settings.

4.10 DL Frame Configuration Settings

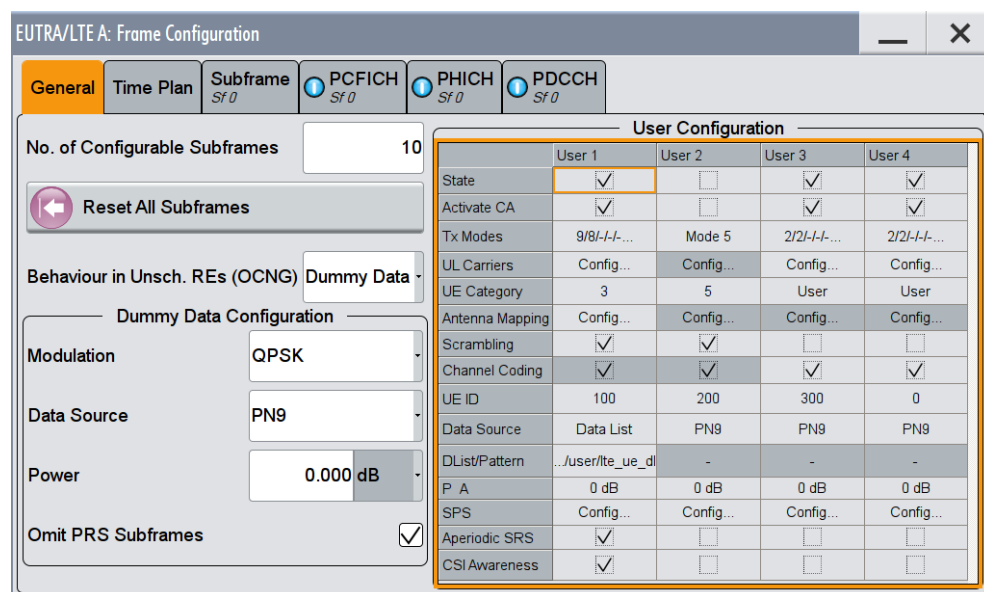
To access this dialog:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".
2. Select "General DL Settings > Scheduling > Manual".
3. Select "Frame Configuration".

The "DL Frame Configuration" dialog allows you to configure the subframes and the OFDMA resource allocations. The dialog consists of several tabs.

4.10.1 General Frame Configuration Settings

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > General".
3. Select "General DL Settings > Scheduling > Manual".



This dialog comprises the general settings that can be configured in the OFDMA mode.

Provided are the following settings:

No Of Configurable (DL) Subframes.....	165
Reset All Subframes.....	165
Behavior In Unscheduled REs (OCNG).....	165

No Of Configurable (DL) Subframes

Sets the number of configurable subframes. Only the downlink and the special subframes are enabled for configuration if TDD mode is selected.

All downlink/special subframes are filled periodically with the configured subframes except for the P-SYNC/S-SYNC. The last are set globally in the "General DL Settings" dialog. The PBCH can only be configured in subframe 0.

For more detailed information about the maximum number of configurable subframes and for description of the dependencies between the parameters, see [Chapter 3.3.2.3, "Four Configurable Frames in Uplink and Downlink Direction"](#), on page 64.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:CONSubframes on page 498

Reset All Subframes

Resets settings of all subframes including cyclic prefix and number of used allocations to the default values.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:RSTFrame on page 499

Behavior In Unscheduled REs (OCNG)

Selects either to fill unscheduled resource elements and subframes with dummy data or DTX.

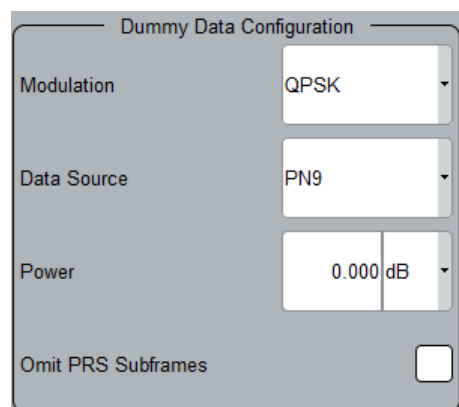
This function can be used as an OFDMA Channel Noise Generator (OCNG) according to [TS 36.101](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:BUR on page 498

4.10.2 Dummy Data Configuration Settings

- ▶ To access this dialog, select "Frame Configuration > Behavior in Unsch. REs (OCNG) > Dummy Data".



In this section, the dummy data for filling the unscheduled resource blocks and subframes are configured.

Modulation.....	166
Data Source.....	166
Power (Dummy Data).....	166
Omit PRS Subframes.....	166

Modulation

Selects the modulation of the dummy data.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:MODulation on page 608

Data Source

Selects the data source for the dummy data configuration.

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

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:DATA on page 609

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:PATtern on page 609

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:DSElect on page 609

Power (Dummy Data)

Sets the power of the subcarriers allocated with dummy data.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:POWer on page 608

Omit PRS Subframes

(requires option R&S SMW-K84)

If the OCNCG (OFDM Channel Noise Generator) is used, you can disable (omit) the OCNCG transmission in the non-muted PRS subframes, as required for RSTD Performance Tests (TS 36.133, section A.9.8.1).

Tip: Use the [OFDMA Timeplan](#) to visualize the allocated resources.

See also [Example "How to visualize the effect of muting and omitting PRS transmission"](#) on page 154.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:OPSubframes on page 610

4.10.3 User Configuration Settings

To access this dialog:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)"
2. Select "General DL Settings > Scheduling > Manual".
3. In the "General" tab, select "Frame Configuration > General > User Configuration"

The screenshot shows the 'User Configuration' dialog with the following table:

	User 1	User 2	User 3	User 4
State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Activate CA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tx Modes	9/8/-/-...	Mode 5	2/2/-/-...	2/2/-/-...
UL Carriers	Config...	Config...	Config...	Config...
UE Category	3	5	User	User
Antenna Mapping	Config...	Config...	Config...	Config...
Scrambling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Channel Coding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
UE ID	100	200	300	0
Data Source	Data List	PN9	PN9	PN9
DLList/Pattern	./user/lte_ue_dl	-	-	-
P A	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB
SPS	Config...	Config...	Config...	Config...
Aperiodic SRS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CSI Awareness	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Use the provided settings to configure up to 4 scheduled user equipments. To distribute them over the whole frame, set the data source of a certain allocation to "User 1 .. 4".

This makes sure that a common data source is used for allocations of one user equipment also in case that these allocations are non-adjacent.

In one subframe, all allocations belonging to the same User use identical settings. Changing for example the modulation of one of the allocations of user 1, changes the modulation in all other allocations of this user in the current subframe.

This applies for the following settings:

- **Modulation**
Different modulations may be selected for the two codewords of an allocation.

	CW	Modulation	Enhanced Settings	VRB Gap	No. RB	No. Sym.	Offset RB	Offset Sym.	Auto	Phys. Bits	Data Source	DList / Pattern	p A /dB	Content Type	State	Conflict
0	1/1	QPSK	Config...	-	6	4	22	7(1/0)	<input type="checkbox"/>	480	MIB	-	0.000	PBCH	On	
1	1/1	QPSK		-	50	2	0	0(0/0)	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	PDCCH	-	0.000	PDCCH	Off	
2	1/1	QPSK	Config...	-	1	12	0	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	256	PN9	-	0.000	PDSCH	On	
3	1/1	QPSK	Config...	-	1	12	1	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	512	PN9	-	0.000	PDSCH	On	
4.1	1/2	16QAM	Config...	-	1	12	2	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1024	User3	-	0.000	PDSCH	On	
4.2	2/2	QPSK	Config...	-	1	12	2	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	512		-			On	
5.1	1/2	16QAM	Config...	-	1	12	3	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1024	User3	-	0.000	PDSCH	On	
5.2	2/2	QPSK	Config...	-	1	12	3	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	512		-			On	

- Complete [Precoding Settings](#)
- Scrambling Settings ([Scrambling State](#), [UE ID/n_RNTI](#)) and [Channel Coding State](#). See also the "Enhanced Settings" dialog of each allocation ([Chapter 4.11](#), "[Enhanced PBCH, PDSCH and PMCH Settings](#)", on page 228).

For more details, see [Chapter 3.2.9](#), "[Data Allocations \(DL\)](#)", on page 56.

User	168
State	168
Activate CA	169
Tx Modes	169
Configure Auto Sequence	170
UL Carriers State	170
UE Category	170
Configure Ant. Mapping	170
Scrambling State	170
Channel Coding State	171
UE ID	171
Data Source, DList/Pattern	171
eIMTA-RNTI	172
P_A	172
SPS	172
Aperiodic SRS	172
CSI Awareness	172
MSC Table 2	172

User

Displays the consecutive number of the users.

Remote command:

n.a.

State

Enables/disables a user.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:STATe on page 601

Activate CA

Requires software option R&S SMW-K85 (LTE-A Rel. 10)

Enables/disables carrier aggregation for the selected user.

If [Activate Carrier Aggregation](#) is enabled, carrier aggregation is activated automatically for all users, but can be deactivated afterwards.

Remote command:

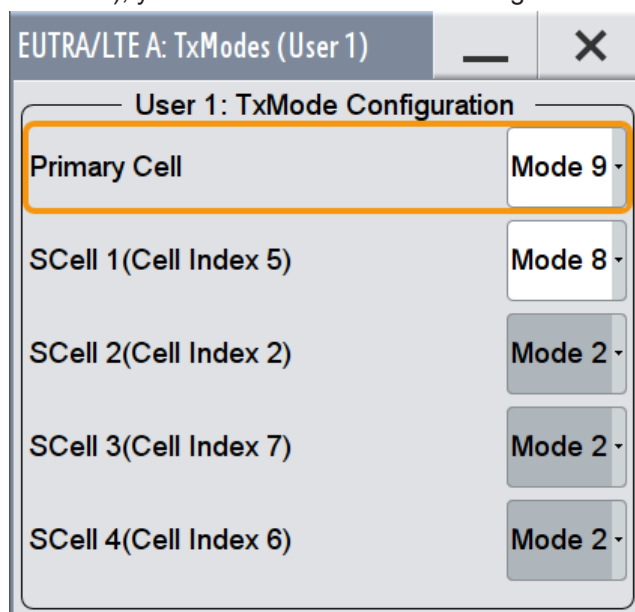
[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CA:STATe on page 602

Tx Modes

Sets the transmission mode of the user as defined in [TS 36.213](#), section 7.1.

Consider the following prerequisites and interdependencies:

- "Tx Mode 8" and "Tx Mode 9" require the additional SW options R&S SMW-K84/K85.
- The selected "Tx Mode" determines the range of allowed DCI formats, that is you can only assign valid DCI formats to this user.
For any PDSCH allocation, the software configures its "Precoding" as a function of the selected "Tx Mode" and the selected "DCI Format".
- In "Tx Mode > User", the range for valid DCI formats is not affected.
- If a carrier aggregation is enabled ([Activate Carrier Aggregation](#) = On and [Activate CA](#) = On), you access the "TxModes Configuration" dialog.



You can define the transmission mode a user uses in the primary and the secondary cells.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:TXM on page 602

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CELL<st0>:TXM on page 602

Configure Auto Sequence

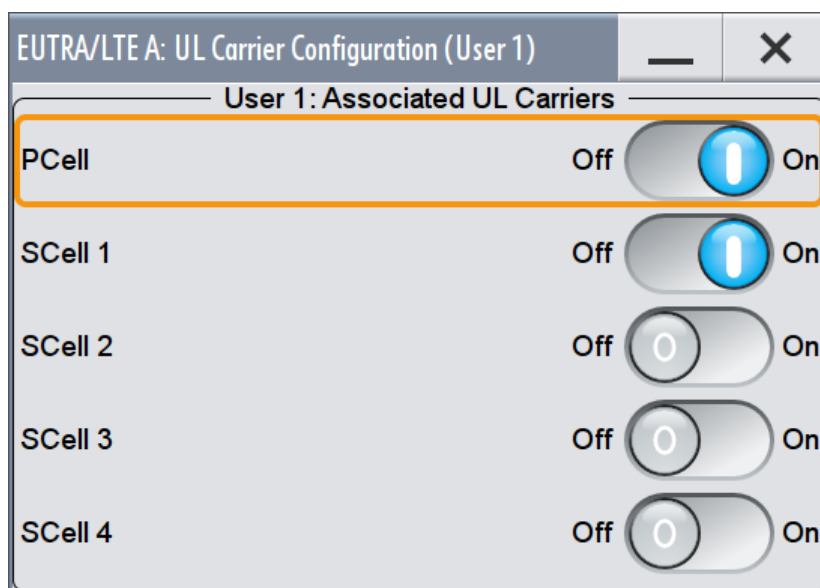
(requires option R&S SMW-K112)

If "General DL Settings > PDSCH Scheduling > Auto Sequence", access the "Auto Sequence" settings, see [Chapter 4.10.4, "Auto Sequence Configuration"](#), on page 173.

UL Carriers State

(requires option R&S SMW-K85)

If a carrier aggregation is enabled ([Activate Carrier Aggregation](#) = On), you can set the state of the associated UL carriers.



Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:ULCA<st0>:STATE` on page 603

UE Category

Sets the UE Category.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:UEC` on page 602

Configure Ant. Mapping

For "Tx Mode = Tx Mode 7/Tx Mode 8/Tx Mode 9/User", use the [DL Antenna Port Mapping Settings](#) dialog to define the mapping of the logical antenna ports to the available physical Tx antennas.

Scrambling State

Enables/disables scrambling for all allocations belonging to the selected user.

That is, the parameter "Scrambling State" determines the "Enhanced Settings > Scrambling State" of all allocations for which you select the [Data Source](#) = "User 1..4".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SCRambling:STATe on page 605

Channel Coding State

Enables/disables channel coding for all allocations belonging to the selected user.

That is, the parameter "Channel Coding State" determines the "Enhanced Settings > Channel Coding State" of all allocations for which you select the **Data Source** = "User 1..4".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CCODing:STATe on page 605

UE ID

Sets the user equipment ID.

The software uses this UE ID for the generation of the scrambling sequence for the allocations, for which you select the **DL Frame Configuration Settings** > Allocation Table > **Data Source** = "User 1..4".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:UEID on page 605

Data Source, DList/Pattern

Selects the data source for the selected user.

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

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:DATA on page 606

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:DSElect on page 606

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:PATtern on page 606

eIMTA-RNTI

(requires option R&S SMW-K113)

Sets the dedicated eIMTA-RNTI used for CRC scrambling of the PDCCH.

See also "[Enhanced interference mitigation & traffic adaption \(eIMTA\)](#)" on page 52.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:EIMTarnti on page 606

P_A

Sets PDSCH power factor according to [TS 36.213](#), chapter 5.2.

This power value is applied to all allocations that belong to the corresponding user.

The power of an allocation is also determined by the parameter "PDSCH Scheduling Mode". In a normal operation, the power values in the allocation table are configurable parameters. In the "Auto/DCI" mode however, the power value is fixed and cannot be adjusted.

For the DCI format 1D, an additional level offset has to be considered.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:PA on page 607

SPS

Accesses the [SPS Configuration Settings](#) dialog to configure a semi-persistence scheduling for the selected user.

Aperiodic SRS

Configures if the user supports aperiodic transmission of SRS.

The aperiodic SRS transmission is a single (one-shot) transmission. Activate this parameter to be able to trigger SRS transmissions of the user by the DCIs.

Use the parameter [DCI Format 1A](#) > "SRS Request" to select one of the three SRS parameter sets.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:ASRS:STATE on page 607

CSI Awareness

Enables/disables the CSI awareness for the selected user, i.e. informs the UE that a CSI-RS are transmitted. See also "[CSI reference signals](#)" on page 33.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CAW:STATE on page 607

MSC Table 2

(requires option R&S SMW-K113)

Defines which of the two tables defined in [TS 36.213](#) is used to specify the used modulation and coding scheme:

- "MSC Table 2 > State > Off": Table 7.1.7.1-1 is used
- "MSC Table 2 > State > On": Table 7.1.7.1-1A is used.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:MCSTwo:STATe on page 608

4.10.4 Auto Sequence Configuration

The "Auto Sequence" mode requires the additional software option R&S SMW-K112. This mode supports you to generate EUTRA/LTE signals from a sequence perspective.

In "Auto Sequence" mode, you configure the sequence-related settings once per active User; all related parameters are calculated automatically.

Impact of the "Auto Sequence" mode on the configuration of DCIs

The following applies for each active user ([State](#) > On) and for every active cell:

- There is one DL DCI and one UL DCI for the user and the cell in the PDCCH DCI table. Comprehend these as template DCIs. The DCIs which are used for the generated subframes are derived from them, with modifications according to the Auto Sequence DCI tables.
See [Figure 4-13](#)
- Suitable DCI formats are selected automatically, according to the [Tx Modes](#).
- If [Activate Carrier Aggregation](#) is enabled, the Cell Index for the DL-DCI and UL-DCI is set to the selected [schedCell Index](#)
- Several parameters of the DCI formats are automatically varied throughout the subframes (see [DCI Format Configuration](#)).

For example:

- The modulation and coding scheme (MCS) and HARQ-related parameters are indicated as "Auto"
- If [CIF Present](#) is enabled, the CIF parameter in the DL-DCI and UL-DCI is set to the selected [Cell Index](#)

4.10.4.1 How to Enable and Use the Auto Sequence Mode

In the following, we generate an LTE-A signal with DL carrier aggregation and 2x2 MIMO to explain the "Auto Sequence" mode.

This example focuses on the "Auto Sequence" settings and their impact. For step-by-step instruction on how to enable the required configuration, see [Chapter 4.9.1.2, "How to Enable Carrier Aggregation and Cross-Carrier Scheduling"](#), on page 119.

1. Enable a 2x2x2 "System Configuration" with coupled basebands.
2. Select "Baseband > EUTRA/LTE > General DL Setting > CA" and enable for example the following settings:

EUTRA/LTE A: General DL Settings

CA MBSF Physical 10 MHz Schedul Manual Cell Signals PRS

Activate Carrier Aggregation Off On

Cell Index	Phys. Cell ID	Band-width	schedCell Index	CIF Present	PDSCH Start	Delay /ns	State
0	0	10 MHz	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	0	On
1	7	10 MHz	7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	0	On
2	2	10 MHz	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	0	Off
3	3	10 MHz	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	0	Off
4	4	10 MHz	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	0	Off

1 = Cross-carrier scheduling is disabled (SCell#1 uses "schedCellIndex = 7")

2 = "CIF Preset > On"

3. Select "General DL Setting > Scheduling > PDSCH Scheduling > Auto Sequence".
4. Select "EUTRA/LTE > DL Frame Configuration > General" and enable "User Configuration > User 1/User 2 > State > On".

The subframe-related settings are not displayed. Compare these settings to the setting described in [Chapter 4.10, "DL Frame Configuration Settings"](#), on page 164.

EUTRA/LTE A: Frame Configuration

General Time Plan Subframe PCFICH PHICH PDCCH

Reset Subframe Configuration

Behaviour in Unsch. REs (OCNG) DTX

	User 1	User 2	User 3	User 4
State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activate CA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tx Modes	9/9/-/-...	7/7/-/-...	2/2/-/-...	2/2/-/-...
Auto Sequence	Config...	Config...	Config...	Config...
UE Category	User	User	User	User
Antenna Mapping	Config...	Config...	Config...	Config...
Scrambling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5. Select "DL Frame Configuration > PDCCH" and observe the settings.

User	UE_ID n_RNTI	Cell Index	DCI Format	Search Space	Content	PDCCH Format	Number CCEs	CCE Index	No.Dummy CCEs	Conflict
1	User1	10	0	0	3a)-Spec	Config...	0	1	4	0
1	User1	10	0	1A	3b)-Spec	Config...	0	1	5	20
1	User1	10	7	0	UE-Spec	Config...	0	1	20	0
1	User1	10	7	1A	UE-Spec	Config...	0	1	21	4
1	User2	0	0	0	UE-Spec	Config...	0	1	0	0
1	User2	0	0	1A	UE-Spec	Config...	0	1	1	2
1	User2	0	7	0	UE-Spec	Config...	0	1	16	0
1	User2	0	7	1A	UE-Spec	Config...	0	1	17	2

Figure 4-13: DCI table in "PDSCH Scheduling > Auto Sequence" mode

1a, 1b = two active users, "User1" and "User2"

2a, 2b = two active cells with "schedCell Index = 0 and 7"

3a, 3b = automatically selected "DCI format = 0 and 1A" per cell, see ["Impact of the "Auto Sequence" mode on the configuration of DCIs"](#) on page 173

- In "DCI Table", select "User1 > DCI Format 1A > Content > Config" for the DCI with "Cell Index = 7".

The "DCI Format Configuration" confirms the configuration: "CIF = 7", MCS and HARQ-related settings are set to "Auto".

- To configure the HARQ transmission:
 - Open the "DL Frame Configuration > General > User Configuration > User1 > Auto Sequence > Config" dialog.

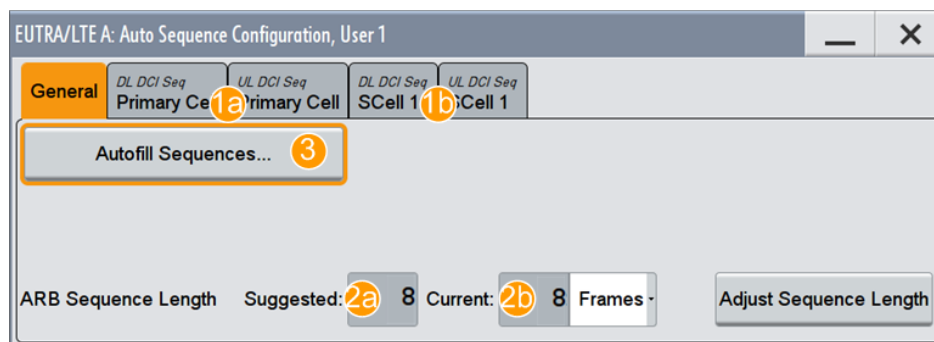


Figure 4-14: "Auto Sequence" settings: Understanding the displayed information

1a, 1b = automatically selected DL DCI and UL DCI per cell, see ["Impact of the "Auto Sequence" mode on the configuration of DCIs"](#) on page 173

2a, 2b = suggested and current ARB sequence length

- Select "Auto Sequence > Autofill Sequences", configure the HARQ transmission, and select "Apply".
See [Figure 4-15](#).
- If the current ARB sequence length deviates from the suggested one, select "Adjust Sequence Length".

The "Auto Sequence > DL/UL DCI Seq" display the resulting sequences.

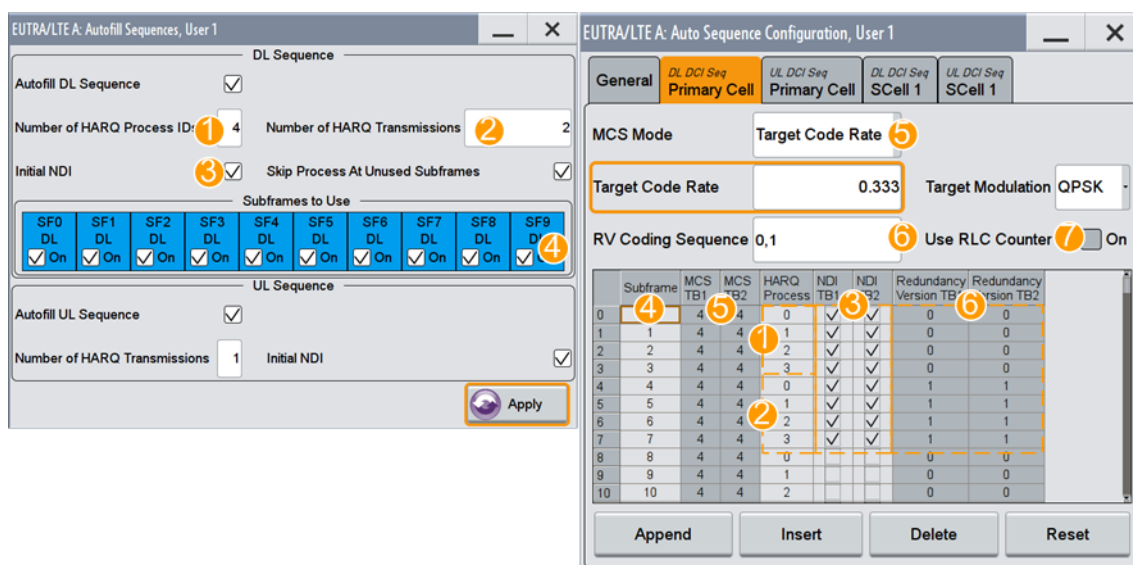


Figure 4-15: "Autofill Settings" and "Auto Sequence Configuration": Understanding the displayed information

- 1 = "Number of HARQ Processes = 4"; the HARQ Processes IDs change cyclically from 0 to 3
- 2 = "Number of HARQ Transmissions = 2"; the four HARQ Processes are transmitted 2 times
- 3 = "Starting NDI = On"; the New Data Indicator (NDI) is enabled for "Number of HARQ Transmissions = 2" times and starting with the first HARQ process
- 4 = "Subframes to use = all DL subframes"
- 5 = "MCS Mode = Target Code Rate"; the modulation and coding scheme values (MCS) are set automatically to fulfill the required "Target Code Rate" for the selected "Target Modulation"
- 6 = "RV Coding Sequence = 0,1", where each the redundancy version value is used for one HARQ transmission
- 7 = "Use RLC Counter = Off"
- TB1, = NDI and RV values are provided per transport block (TB), where the number of TBs
- TB2 depends on the MIMO configuration

4.10.4.2 Auto Sequence Settings

To access this dialog:

1. Select "EUTRA/LTE > General DL Setting > Scheduling > PDSCH Scheduling > Auto Sequence".
2. Select "DL Frame Configuration > General > User Configuration > User1 > Auto Sequence > Config."

The "Auto Sequence" dialog opens.

See Figure 4-14.

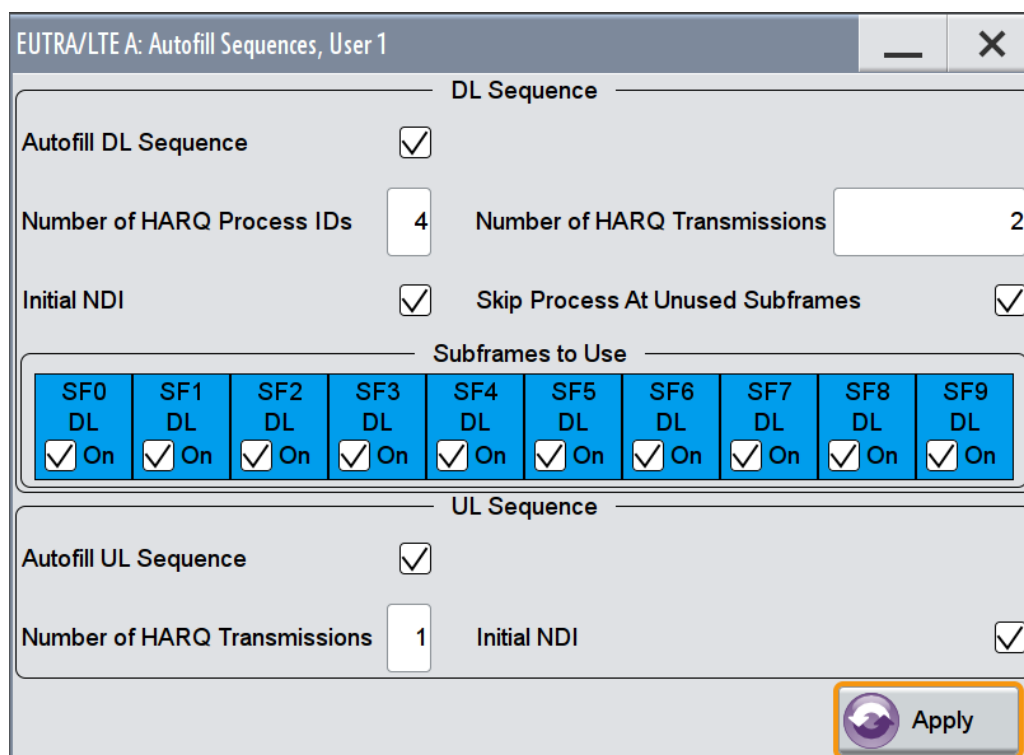
For instruction on how to use these settings, see Chapter 4.10.4.1, "How to Enable and Use the Auto Sequence Mode", on page 173.

Autofill Sequences.....	177
ARB Sequence Length.....	178
DL DCI Sequence.....	178
L MCS Mode.....	179

- L MCS..... 179
- L Target Code Rate, Target Modulation..... 179
- L RV coding Sequence..... 179
- L Use RLC Counter..... 179
- L DL DCI Sequence Table..... 179
- UL DCI Sequence..... 180
 - L Vary UL Tx Power and RBA..... 180
 - L UL DCI Sequence Table..... 181
- Append, Insert, Delete, Reset..... 181

Autofill Sequences...

Access a dialog with settings to configure the DL and UL DCIs.



To configure the Auto Sequence DCI tables of the user automatically, enable the "Autofill DL/UL Sequence" parameters, adjust the settings, and confirm with "Apply".

See Figure 4-15 for illustration on how these settings are processed.

"Autofill DL/UL Sequence"

Automatically fill the auto sequence DCI tables of the user in a meaningful and standard-compliant way.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:AFSeq on page 569

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:AFSeq on page 569

"Number of HARQ Process IDs"

Sets the number of HARQ process IDs.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:NHIDs on page 569

"Number fo HARQ Transmissions"

Sets the number of HARQ transmissions.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:NHTRans on page 569

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:NHTRans on page 569

"Initial NDI"

Defines whether the "New Data Indicator" flag is set at the beginning of the sequence or cleared.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:INDI on page 570

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:INDI on page 570

"Skip Process at Unused Subframes"

Defines how the HARQ processes are distributed throughout the used subframes.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:SKPRocess on page 569

"Subframes to Use:"

Sets the downlink subframes to be used for the HARQ transmission as a pattern of "0" and "1", where 1 enables a subframe.

Do not set the uplink subframes; in FDD duplexing mode, used are all subframes and in TDD mode, all downlink and special subframes that are allowed to schedule uplink transmissions.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:USUBframe<st0>

on page 570

"Apply"

Applies the settings

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:APPLY on page 570

ARB Sequence Length

Displays the suggested and currently used ARB sequence length.

If the current ARB sequence length deviates form the suggested one, select "Adjust Sequence Length".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:ARBLen? on page 568

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:ASLength on page 568

DL DCI Sequence

The DL DCIs are defined in table form that can be filled in manually, by adding rows and configuring them, or automatically, with the [Autofill Sequences...](#) settings.

See [Figure 4-15](#) for information on how the DCI settings are defined are processed.

MCS Mode ← DL DCI Sequence

Sets how the Modulation and Coding Scheme is configured.

"Manual" Enter the MCS value in the corresponding column

"Fixed" The MCS value is fixed and configured with the parameter [MCS](#)

"Target Code Rate"

The required MCS value is calculated based on the selected "Target Code Rate" and "Target Modulation".

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:MCSMode
on page 570
```

MCS ← DL DCI Sequence

In "MCS Mode > Fixed", sets the MCS value.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:FMCS
on page 571
```

Target Code Rate, Target Modulation ← DL DCI Sequence

In "MCS Mode > Target Code Rate", sets the target code rate and modulation (QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM).

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:TCR on page 571
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:TMOD
on page 571
```

RV coding Sequence ← DL DCI Sequence

Sets the redundancy version sequence to be used.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:RVCSequence
on page 572
```

Use RLC Counter ← DL DCI Sequence

Enables/disables the use of radio link control (RLC) counter.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:URLCounter
on page 574
```

DL DCI Sequence Table ← DL DCI Sequence

The DCIs are configured in table form. If the [Autofill Sequences...](#) function is used, several parameters are preconfigured.

In TDD mode, the DCI table lists only the DL and special subframes.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:
SEQelem<dir0>:SUBFrame on page 572
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:
SEQelem<dir0>:TB1:MCS on page 572
```

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:
SEQelem<dir0>:HARQ on page 572

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:
SEQelem<dir0>:TB1:NDI on page 573

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:
SEQelem<dir0>:TB1:RV on page 573

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:
SEQelem<dir0>:TB1:RLCCounter on page 573

UL DCI Sequence

The UL DCIs are defined in table form, that can be filled in manually, by adding rows and configuring them, or automatically, with the [Autofill Sequences...](#) settings.

	Subframe	RBA	NDI	PUSCH TPC	UI Index
0	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0
1	1	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0
2	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0
3	6	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0
4	10	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0
5	11	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0

Figure 4-16: UL DCI Sequence settings in TDD mode ("UL/DL Configuration = 0")

Vary UL Tx Power and RBA ← UL DCI Sequence

Enables the "PUSCH TPC" column in the table.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:VULTxpow
on page 575

UL DCI Sequence Table ← UL DCI Sequence

The DCIs are configured in table form. If the [Autofill Sequences...](#) function is used, several parameters are preconfigured.

In TDD mode, the DCI table lists only the DL and special subframes. The "UL Index" parameter is displayed if a [TDD UL/DL Configuration](#) = 0 is used.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:
SEQelem<dir0>:SUBFrame on page 572

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:
SEQelem<dir0>:RBA on page 574

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:
SEQelem<dir0>:NDI on page 573

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:
SEQelem<dir0>:PTPC on page 574

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:
SEQelem<dir0>:ULINdex on page 574

Append, Insert, Delete, Reset

Standard functions for handling of table elements.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SElement
on page 575

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:APPend
on page 575

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:INSert
on page 576

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:DELeTe
on page 576

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:RESet
on page 576

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SElement
on page 575

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:APPend
on page 575

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:INSert
on page 576

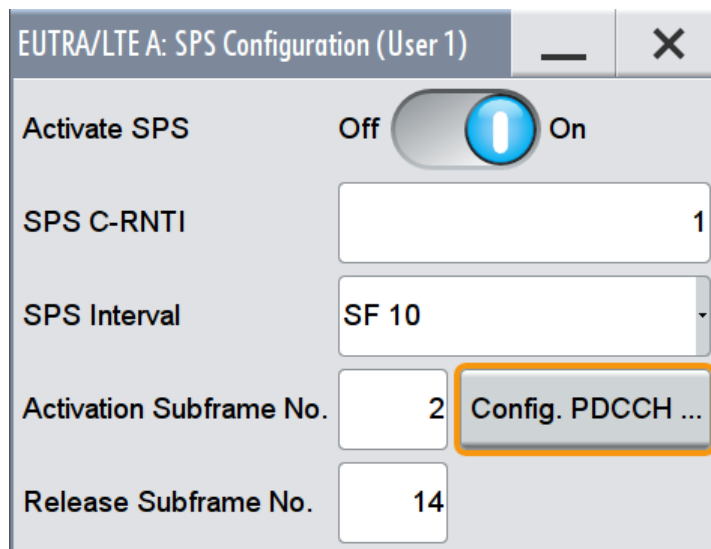
[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:DELeTe
on page 576

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:RESet
on page 576

4.10.5 SPS Configuration Settings

To access this dialog:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)"
2. Select "Frame Configuration > General > User Configuration"
3. Select "User# > SPS > Config"



With the provided settings, you can enable and configure a semi-persistent scheduling (SPS) for the selected user.

Semi-persistent scheduling is a scheduling method used to reduce the control signaling overhead for regularly occurring services and transmissions of relative small payloads, see "[Uplink scheduling](#)" on page 41.

Related parameters

In this firmware, the configuration, the activation and the deactivation of an SPS transmission is implemented as following:

- Configuration of the SPS pattern is defined by:
 - [SPS Interval](#)
 - [SPS C-RNTI](#)
 - [Activate SPS](#)
- Activation of the SPS is defined by:
 - [Activation Subframe No](#)
 - [Config PDCCH](#) > "PDCCH Activation Subframe# > DCI Table > User > User x SPS > DCI Format" and "Content Act. > DCI Format Configuration > Special fields"
- Transmission
 - Observe the scheduling in the [OFDMA Timeplan](#)

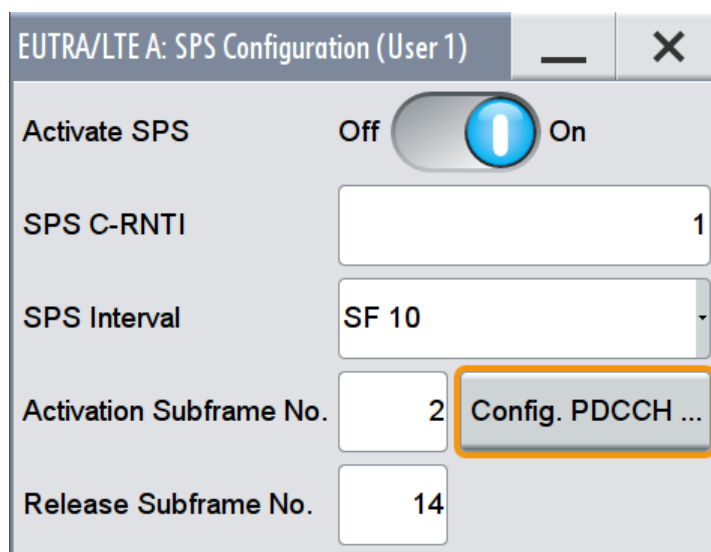
- Release of the SPS is defined by:
 - [Release Subframe No](#)
 - "Config PDCCH > PDCCH Release Subframe# > DCI Table > User > User x SPS > Content Rel > DCI Format Configuration > Special fields"

How to configure an SPS for User 1 and visualize the scheduling

The following is a simple example that demonstrates the necessary configuration steps and lists only the related settings. Setting beyond the scope of this example are not discussed.

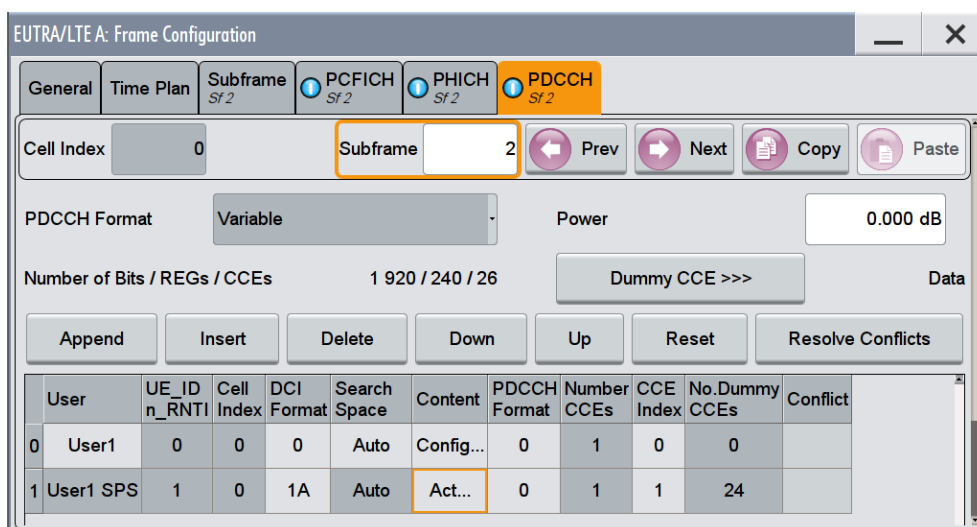
To enable a semi-persistent scheduling

1. Select "EUTRA/LTE > Filter/Clipping/ARB > ARB Sequence Length = 3 Frames".
2. Select "EUTRA/LTE > General DL Settings > PDSCH Scheduling > Auto/DCI".
3. Select "EUTRA/LTE > Frame Configuration" and enable "Number of Configurable Subframes = 30".
4. Select "Frame Configuration > General > User Configuration" and enable "User 1 > SPS > Config".
5. In the "SPS Configuration" dialog, enable the following settings:



The User 1 is scheduled to start transmission in the subframe#2 and release it in subframe#14. The SPS interval is 10 SF. If the DCIs are configured correctly, the User 1 transmits in subframe#2 and subframe#12.

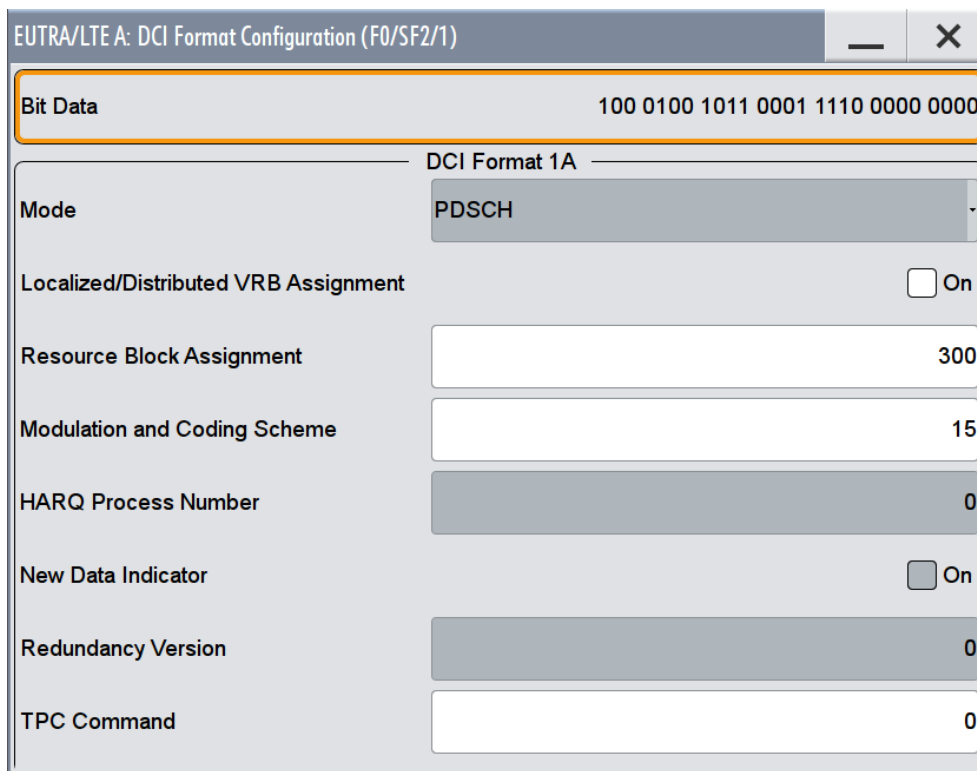
6. In the "SPS Configuration" dialog, select "Config. PDCCH".
The "Frame Configuration" dialog opens and displays the PDCCH settings of subframe#2.



The second PDCCH item in the DCI table confirms that the User 1 is semi-persistent scheduled ("User > User 1 SPS") and subframe#2 is the activation subframe of this SPS ("User 1 SPS > Content > Act..").

- In the "DCI Table", select "User 1 SPS > Content > Act.."

The "DCI Configuration" dialog for DCI Format 1A opens. As defined in TS 36.213, same fields are predefined.



- Adjust the DCI fields, for example set "Resource Block Assignment = 300" and "Modulation and Coding Scheme = 15".

Note: In any SPS activation subframe, the maximum value allowed for the Modulation and Coding Scheme is 15; this corresponds to 0111 in binary form and is according to the requirements defined in TS 36.213.

See also Table 4-12.

9. In the "Frame Configuration > PDCCH" dialog, select "Subframe = 14".

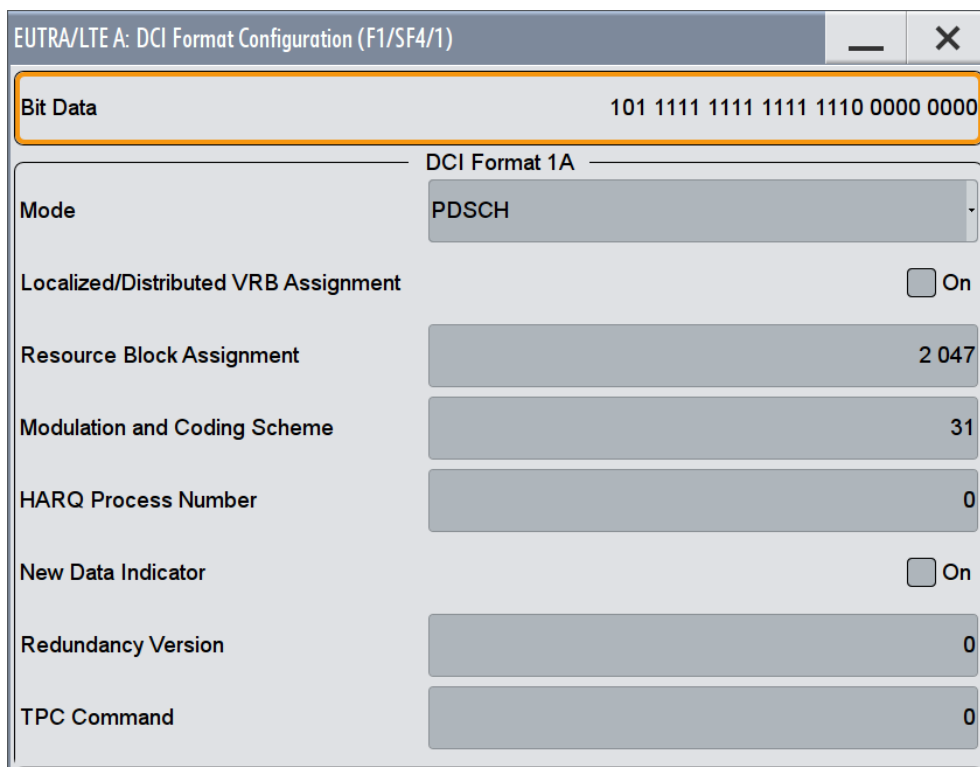
The screenshot shows the "EUTRA/LTE A: Frame Configuration" dialog with the "PDCCH" tab selected. The "Subframe" field is set to 14. The "DCI Table" contains the following data:

User	UE_ID n_RNTI	Cell Index	DCI Format	Search Space	Content	PDCCH Format	Number CCEs	CCE Index	No.Dummy CCEs	Conflict
0	User1	0	0	Auto	Config...	0	1	0	0	
1	User1 SPS	1	0	1A	Rel...	0	1	1	24	

The second PDCCH item in the DCI table confirms that the User 1 is semi-persistent scheduled ("User > User 1 SPS") and subframe#14 is the release subframe of this SPS ("User 1 SPS > Content > Rel.").

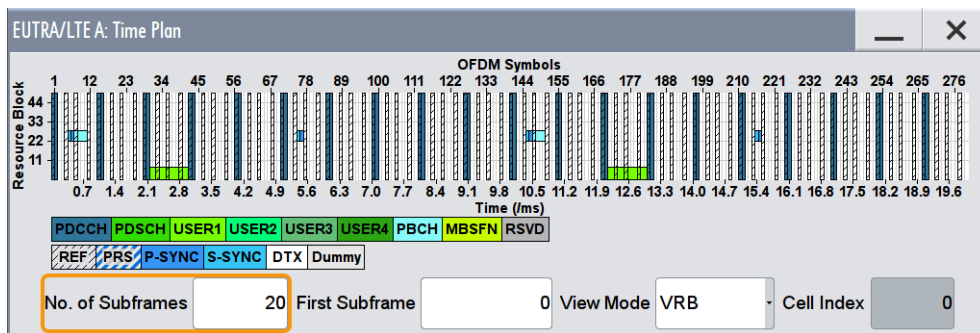
10. In the "DCI Table", select "User 1 SPS > Content > Rel."

The "DCI Configuration" dialog for DCI Format 1A opens. The DCI fields are set as defined in TS 36.213; compare with the values in Table 4-12.



11. Open "Frame Configuration > OFDMA Timeplan" and enable:

- a) "No of Subframes = 20"
- b) "First Subframe = 0"



The time plan confirms User 1 transmission in subframe#2 and subframe#12.

12. Select "First Subframe = 10" to display the time plan of subframe#10 to subframe#20.

There are no more subframes allocated to User 1; The SPS is released in subframe#14.

Activate SPS..... 187

SPS C-RNTI..... 187

SPS Interval..... 187

Activation/Release Subframe No..... 187

Config PDCCH..... 187

Activate SPS

Enables you to configure an SPS (semi-persistence scheduling) for the selected UE and triggers the instrument to generate the required DCIs.

Define the SPS pattern ([SPS Interval](#)) and select the exact subframe the SPS transmission starts and stops ([Activation/Release Subframe No](#)).

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:STATe on page 610

SPS C-RNTI

Sets the SPS C-RNTI parameter.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:CRNTi on page 610

SPS Interval

Defines the SPS interval as number of subframes (SF).

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:SINTerval on page 611

Activation/Release Subframe No

Defines the start and end subframes of the semi-persistent scheduling (SPS).

The UE validates an activation/deactivation request for an SPS only if the DCI fields are set as required, see "[Config PDCCH](#)" on page 187.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:SACTivation on page 611

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:SRELease on page 611

Config PDCCH

Accesses the [PDCCH Format Variable](#) dialog for configuring the required DCI settings in the activation subframe.

The UE validates an activation/deactivation request for an SPS only if the DCI fields are set according to Tables 9.2 in [TS 36.213](#). The [Table 4-12](#) is an example of the DCI format 1A fields (see also "[DCI Format 1A](#)" on page 219).

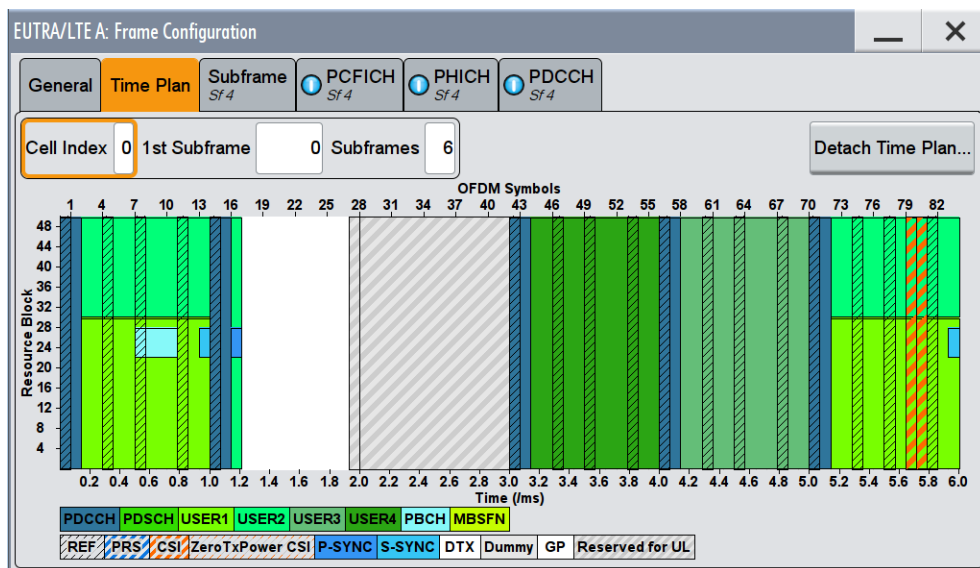
Table 4-12: PDCCH DCI format 1A fields for SPS activation and release/deactivation validation

Bit field	SPS activation value	SPS release value
"HARQ Process Number"	0	0
"Modulation and Coding Scheme"	0 .. 15	31
"Redundancy Version"	0	0
"Resource Block Assignment "	-	Set to all "1"

4.10.6 OFDMA Timeplan

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".

2. Select "Frame Configuration > Time Plan".



The x-axis shows allocation in the time domain. The y-axis shows the resource blocks as smallest allocation granularity in the frequency domain. One allocation to a UE can span 1 to up to "No. of Resource Blocks" in the frequency domain.

P-SYNC/S-SYNC is automatically calculated according to the settings in [General DL Settings](#) dialog.

Cell Index

In enabled "General DL Settings > CA > Activate Carrier Aggregation > On" state, determines the time plan of which cell index (i.e. component carrier) is displayed.

Remote command:

n.a

First Subframe

Selects the first subframe to be displayed.

Remote command:

n.a.

No. of Subframes

Selects the number of subframes to be displayed.

Remote command:

n.a.

View Mode

Determines whether the time plan shows the allocated Virtual Resource Blocks (VRBs) or the Physical Resource Blocks (PRBs).

Remote command:
n.a.

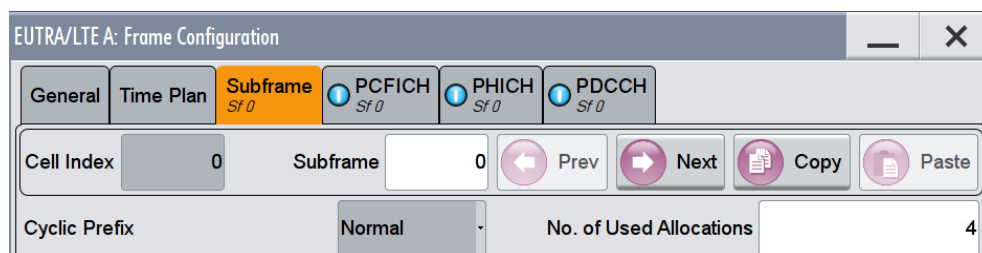
Detach Time Plan

Enlarges the time plan display.

4.10.7 Subframe Configuration Settings

Access:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".
2. Select "General DL Settings > Scheduling > Manual".
3. Select "General > Frame Configuration".
4. To access the common subframe configuration settings, select one of the following:
 - "Frame Configuration > Subframe"
 - "Frame Configuration > PCFICH"
 - "Frame Configuration > PHICH"
 - "Frame Configuration > PDCCH"



Provided are the following common settings:

Cell Index.....	189
Subframe Selection.....	189
Cyclic Prefix.....	190
No. Of Used Allocations.....	190
Copy/Paste.....	190
Next/Prev.....	190

Cell Index

With enabled "General DL Settings > CA > Activate Carrier Aggregation > On" state, indicates to which cell index (i.e. component carrier) the settings apply.

Remote command:
n.a

Subframe Selection

Sets the subframe to be configured in the frame configuration table.

Remote command:
n.a

Cyclic Prefix

Configuration of the cyclic prefix per subframe is only enabled, if the parameter [Cyclic Prefix](#) is set to User Defined.

The number of the OFDM symbols per subframe is set automatically.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :CYCPrefix` on page 499

No. Of Used Allocations

Sets the number of scheduled allocations in the selected subframe.

The number of available allocations depends on the allocation's content type for a subframe and the general channel bandwidth setting.

The default value depends on the existence of a PBCH channel in a subframe. In this case, the default value is set to 2, otherwise to 1. The second or the first allocation is reserved for the PDCCH, regardless whether this allocation is enabled or not.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALCount` on page 499

Copy/Paste

Copies/pastes the settings of the selected subframe. P-SYNC/S-SYNC/PBCH settings are not considered.

For more detailed information, see [Chapter 3.3.2.1, "Copy/Paste Subframe"](#), on page 63.

Remote command:

n.a.

Next/Prev

Navigates through the subframes.

Remote command:

n.a.

4.10.8 DL Resource Allocation Table

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".
2. Select "General Settings > Scheduling > Manual".

3. In the "General" tab, select "Frame Configuration > Subframe".

	CW	Modulation	Enhanced Settings	VRB Gap	No. RB	No. Sym.	Offset RB	Offset Sym.	Auto	Phys. Bits	Data Source	DList / Pattern	p A /dB	Content Type	State	Conflict
0	1/1	QPSK	Config...	-	6	4	22	7(1/0)	<input type="checkbox"/>	480	MIB	-	0.000	PBCH	On	
1	1/1	QPSK		-	50	2	0	0(0/0)	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	PDCCH	-	0.000	PDCCH	Off	
2	1/1	16QAM	Config...	-	1	12	0	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	512	PN11	-	5.000	PDSCH	On	
3	1/1	64QAM	Config...	-	1	12	1	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1536	PN9	-	0.000	PDSCH	On	
4.1	1/2	16QAM	Config...	-	1	12	2	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1024	User1	-	0.000	PDSCH	On	
4.2	2/2	QPSK	Config...	-	1	12	2	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	512		-			On	
5.1	1/2	QPSK	Config...	-	1	12	3	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	512	PN9	-	0.000	PDSCH	On	
5.2	2/2	QPSK	Config...	-	1	12	3	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	512		-			On	

The resource allocation table comprises the settings necessary to configure the individual allocation parameters for a subframe.

Allocation number.....	191
Codeword.....	191
Mod.....	192
Enhanced Settings DL.....	192
VRB Gap.....	192
No. RB (Resource Blocks).....	195
No. Sym.....	195
Offs RB.....	196
Offs Sym.....	196
Auto.....	196
Phys. Bits.....	197
Data Source.....	197
Rho A.....	198
Content Type.....	198
State.....	198
Conflict.....	198

Allocation number

Displays the consecutive number of the allocation.

Remote command:

n.a.

Codeword

Determines whether one or two codewords use the same physical resource, and whether codeword 1/2 or 1/2 is configured with this allocation table entry

In case the data source for an allocation is set to User, changing this parameter sets also the parameter "Codeword" of all allocations, belonging to the same User in the subframe.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:CODWords  
on page 499
```

Mod.

Selects the modulation scheme for the allocation.

In case the data source for an allocation is set to User, changing this parameter sets also the parameter "Modulation" of all allocations, belonging to the same User in the subframe.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :  
MODulation on page 500
```

Enhanced Settings DL

Calls the "Enhanced Settings" dialog for configuration of precoding and channel coding (see [Chapter 4.11, "Enhanced PBCH, PDSCH and PMCH Settings"](#), on page 228).

Remote command:

n.a.

VRB Gap

Enables the utilization of Virtual Resource Blocks (VBR) of distributed type and determines whether the first or the second gap is applied. That is, it determines the distribution and the mapping of the VRB pairs to the Physical Resource Blocks (PRB) pairs.

The VRB-to-PRB mapping and the calculation of the VRB gap values are performed according to [TS 36.211](#). The specification defines two types of VRBs, a localized distribution with a direct mapping and distributed VRBs for better frequency diversity. The distribution of the VRBs is performed in such a way, that consecutive VRBs are not mapped to frequency-consecutive PRBs. The VRBs are spread over the frequencies instead. Each single VRB pair is split into two parts and a frequency gap between these two VRB parts is introduced. That is, a frequency hopping on a slot basis is applied. For wider channel bandwidths (more than 50 RBs), a second VRB gap with smaller size may be applied.

Tip: Use the "DL Time Plan" to visualize the PDSCH mapping.

The information whether localized or distributed VBRs are applied is carried by the PDCCH. The DCI Formats [1A/1B/1D](#) provide the special 1-bit flag "Localized/Distributed VBR Assignment" for this purpose. The selection whether the first or the second gap is applied, is determined by the additional bit "Gap Value".

Note: In case a "General DL Settings > Scheduling > PDSCH Scheduling > Auto/DCI" mode is used, the "VRB Gap" value is read-only and is set according to the configuration of the corresponding DCI format.

Example:

"DL Channel Bandwidth = 10 MHz" (50 RBs)

Three subframes are configured:

- Subframe#0
PDSCH allocation#2 (User2): "VRB Gap = 0"
PDSCH allocation#3 (User4): "VRB Gap = 0"

EUTRA/LTE A: Frame Configuration

General Time Plan **Subframe Sf 0** PCFICH Sf 0 PHICH Sf 0 PDCCH Sf 0

Subframe Selection: 0 Prev Next Copy Paste

Cyclic Prefix: Normal No. of Used Allocations: 4

	CW	Modulation	Enhanced Settings	VRB Gap	No. RB	No. Sym.	Offset RB	Offset Sym.	Auto	Phys. Bits	Data Source	DList / Pattern	p A /dB	Content Type	State	Conflict
0	1/1	QPSK	Config...	-	6	4	22	7(1/0)	<input type="checkbox"/>	480	MIB	-	0.000	PBCH	On	
1	1/1	QPSK		-	50	2	0	0(0/0)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1520	PDCCH	-	0.000	PDCCH	On	
2	1/1	QPSK	Config...	-	1	12	0	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	256	User2	-	0.000	PDSCH	On	
3	1/1	QPSK	Config...	-	1	12	1	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	512	User4	-	0.000	PDSCH	On	

- Subframe#1
- PDSCH allocation#2 (User2): "VRB Gap = 1"
PDSCH allocation#3 (User4): "VRB Gap = 1"
Both allocations use distributed VRBs; the first VRB gap is applied.
According to [TS 36.211](#), the first VRB gap for 10 MHz channel bandwidth is **27 RBs**

EUTRA/LTE A: Frame Configuration

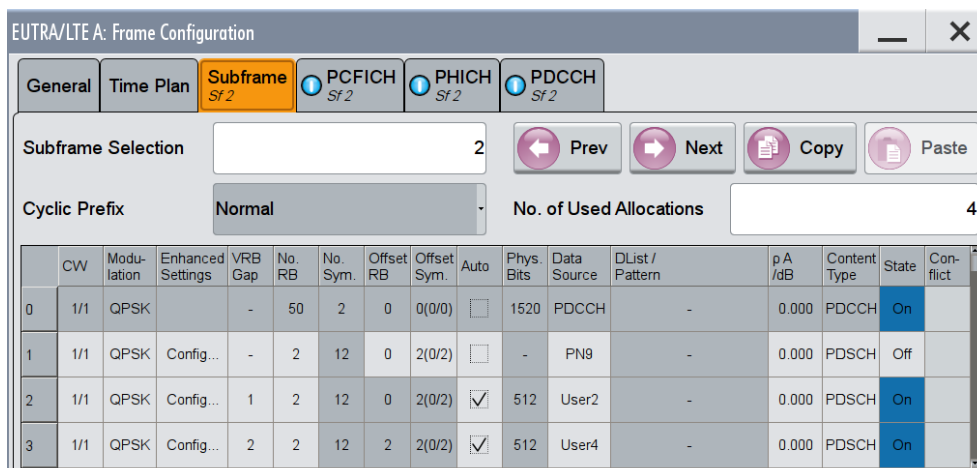
General Time Plan **Subframe Sf 1** PCFICH Sf 1 PHICH Sf 1 PDCCH Sf 1

Subframe Selection: 1 Prev Next Copy Paste

Cyclic Prefix: Normal No. of Used Allocations: 4

	CW	Modulation	Enhanced Settings	VRB Gap	No. RB	No. Sym.	Offset RB	Offset Sym.	Auto	Phys. Bits	Data Source	DList / Pattern	p A /dB	Content Type	State	Conflict
0	1/1	QPSK		-	50	2	0	0(0/0)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1520	PDCCH	-	0.000	PDCCH	On	
1	1/1	QPSK	Config...	1	2	12	0	2(0/2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	PN9	-	0.000	PDSCH	Off	
2	1/1	QPSK	Config...	1	2	12	0	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	512	User2	-	0.000	PDSCH	On	
3	1/1	QPSK	Config...	1	2	12	2	2(0/2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	512	User4	-	0.000	PDSCH	On	

- Subframe#2
PDSCH allocation#2 (User2): "VRB Gap = 1"
PDSCH allocation#3 (User4): "VRB Gap = 2"
Both allocations use distributed VRBs. The first VRB gap is applied for PDSCH allocation#2 (User2) and the second VRB gap for the allocation#3 (User4) .
According to [TS 36.211](#), the second VRB gap for 10 MHz channel bandwidth is **9 RBs**



Use the "DL Time Plan" to visualize the PDSCH mapping.

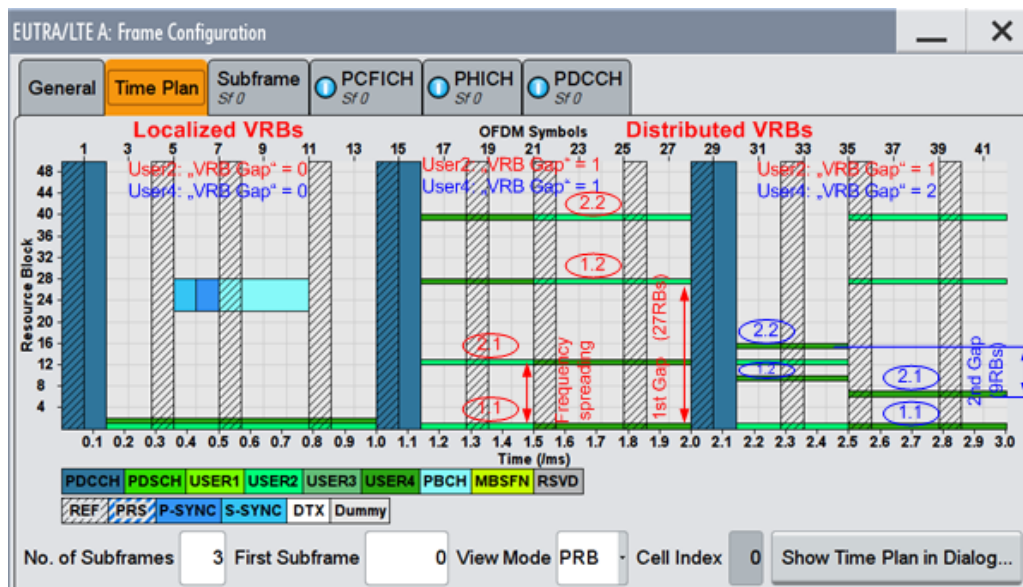


Figure 4-17: DL Time Plan

- Subframe#0 = Localized VRB, direct mapping VRB-to-PRB
- Subframe#1 = Distributed VRB: First Gap=27 RBs applied for User2 and User4
 - 1.1 , 1.2 = 1. VRB pair part 1 and part 2
 - 2.1 , 2.2 = 2. VRB pair part 1 and part 2
- Subframe#2 = Distributed VRB: First Gap=27 RBs applied for User2, second Gap=9RBs applied for User4

- "0" A **localized distribution** is applied, i.e. the PDSCH mapping is performed on a direct VRB-to-PRB mapping.
- "1" Enables a **distributed** resource block allocation. The first VRB gap is used.
- "2" Enabled for "Channel Bandwidths" greater than 50 RBs. The mapping is based on the second (smaller) VRB gap.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :GAP
on page 500
```

No. RB (Resource Blocks)

Defines bandwidth of selected allocation in terms of resource blocks per slot.

In case two codewords are configured, the defined bandwidth of the allocation with the second codeword is determinate by the selected bandwidth of the first one.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
RBCount on page 501
```

No. Sym.

Sets the size of the selected allocation in OFDM symbols.

For FDD mode and content type PDSCH, this value is set automatically in a way that the allocation always fills the complete subframe with consideration of the symbol offset.

Example:

For Cyclic Prefix with normal length (14 OFDMA Symbols) and Symbol Offset = 2 the resulting "No. Of Symbols" is 12.

In case two codewords are configured, the size of the allocation with the second codeword is determinate by the size of the first one.

While configuring a special subframe for TDD mode, the maximum size of the PDSCH allocation is determined by the selected [TDD Frame Structure Settings](#) and depends on the selected [Cyclic Prefix](#).

The following table shows the cross-reference between the special subframe configuration and the maximum number of OFDM symbols available for PUSCH (DwPTS) in a special subframe for normal and extended CP.

Configuration of Special Sub-frame	DwPTS (Normal CP)	DwPTS (Extended CP)
0	3	3
1	9	8
2	10	9
3	11	10
4	12	3
5	3	8
6	9	9
7	10	5
8	11	-
9	6	-

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
SYMCount on page 501
```

Offs RB

Sets the start resource block of the selected allocation.

Note: If the "Auto Offset Calculation" mode is activated, this value is read only.

In case two codewords are configured, the start resource block of the allocation with the second codeword is determinate by the selected start resource block of the first one.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
RBOffset on page 502
```

Offs Sym.

Sets the start OFDM symbol of the selected allocation.

Note: If the "Auto Offset Calculation" mode is activated, this value is read only.

For extended cyclic prefix, the maximum symbol offset is 13.

Note: According to TS 36.211, up to first three OFDM symbols of a subframe are reserved for control information (PDCCH). Therefore, for PDSCH allocations the maximum value is 3, regardless of the cyclic prefix length.

In case two codewords are configured, the start OFDM symbol of the allocation with the second codeword is determinate by the selected start OFDM symbol of the first one.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
SYMoffset on page 502
```

Auto

Sets whether automatic offset calculation is used or not.

Note: If the "Auto Offset Calculation" mode is activated, the resource block offset and the start symbol offset are set automatically and cannot be changed.

By setting new allocations or changing the number of RBs of an existing allocation, the Auto mode tries to distribute the allocations with activated Auto mode in an optimal manner to the available resource blocks by adjusting the parameters "Offset RB". The resulting "No. of Bits" of a certain allocation can vary, due to overlapping control channels.

If it is not possible to distribute the changed configuration to the available resources blocks, a conflict is displayed.

Note: "Auto Offset Calculation" mode is only available for PDSCH. For PDCCH, this parameter is always off.

In case two codewords are configured, the state of the "Auto Offset Calculation" mode of the second codeword is set to the state of the first one.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0> [:CW<user>] :AOC
on page 502

Phys. Bits

Displays the size of the selected allocation in bits and considering the subcarriers that are used for other signals or channels with higher priority (see [Chapter 3.3.1, "Conflict Handling"](#), on page 59).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0> [:CW<user>] :
PHYSbits? on page 503

Data Source

Selects the data source for the selected allocation.

For PBCH allocation with enabled parameter [MIB \(including SFN\)](#), the "Data Source" is set to "MIB".

Use the [User Configuration Settings](#) dialog to configure the data sources for "User 1 .. 4".

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

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0> [:CW<user>] :DATA
on page 503

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0> [:CW<user>] :
DSElect on page 504

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0> [:CW<user>] :
PATtern on page 503

Rho A

Sets the power P_{PDSCH} respectively P_{PBCH} for the selected allocation.

The power of the PDCCH allocation P_{PDCCH} is read-only. The value is set in the "Enhanced Channel Configuration" dialog of the corresponding subframe.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
POWer on page 504
```

Content Type

Selects the type of the selected allocation.

Note: There can be only one PBCH in subframe 0.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
CONType on page 505
```

State

Sets the allocation to active or inactive state.

In case two codewords are configured, the state of the allocation with the second codeword is determinate by the state of the first one.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
STATe on page 505
```

Conflict

Indicates a conflict between allocations.

For more information, see [Chapter 3.3.1, "Conflict Handling"](#), on page 59.

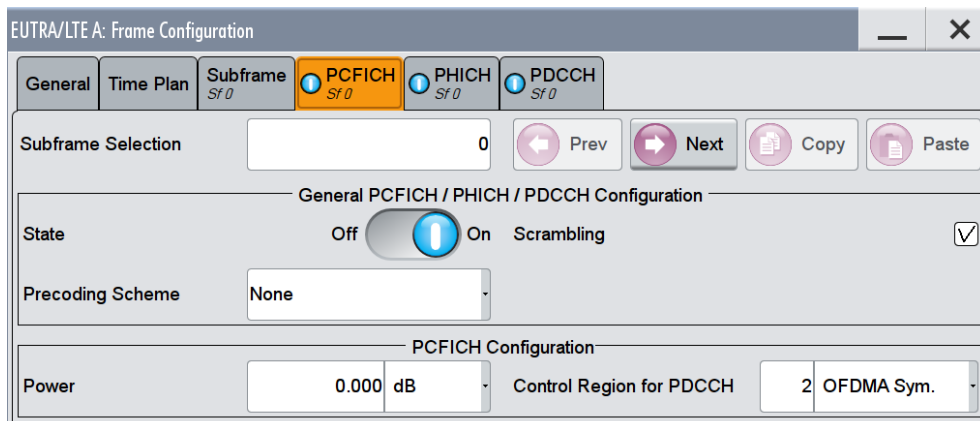
Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
CONFlict on page 505
```

4.10.9 PCFICH Settings

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".

2. Select "Frame Configuration > PCFICH".



This dialog comprises the settings required for configuring PCFICH.

Provided are the following settings:

General PCFICH/PHICH/PDCCH Configuration.....	199
L State.....	199
L Precoding Scheme.....	199
L Number of Layers (Enhanced Channels).....	199
L Scrambling State	200
PCFICH Configuration.....	200
L PCFICH Power.....	200
L Control Region for PDCCH.....	200

General PCFICH/PHICH/PDCCH Configuration

Comprises the settings common to all DL enhanced channels.

State ← General PCFICH/PHICH/PDCCH Configuration

Enables/disables the PDCCH, PCFICH and PHICH allocation.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:STATE` on page 536

Precoding Scheme ← General PCFICH/PHICH/PDCCH Configuration

Selects the precoding scheme for PDCCH, PCFICH and PHICH.

"None" Disables precoding.

"Tx Diversity" Precoding for transmit diversity is performed according to TS 36.211 and the selected parameters.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PRECoding:SCHEME`
on page 537

Number of Layers (Enhanced Channels) ← General PCFICH/PHICH/PDCCH Configuration

(Enabled for Precoding Scheme set to Tx Diversity)

Displays the number of layers for PDCCH, PCFICH and PHICH. This value is fixed to 1 for PDCCH, PCFICH and PHICH.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PRECoding:NOLayers?`
on page 537

Scrambling State ← General PCFICH/PHICH/PDCCH Configuration

Enables/disables the scrambling of all DL enhanced channels.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:SCRambling:STATe`
on page 537

PCFICH Configuration

Comprises the PCFICH settings:

PCFICH Power ← PCFICH Configuration

Sets the power of the PCFICH (P_{PCFICH}).

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PCFich:POWer`
on page 538

Control Region for PDCCH ← PCFICH Configuration

Sets the size of the control region, i.e. the number of OFDM Symbols that the region spans.

Whether 1, 2, 3 or 4 OFDM Symbols can be reserved for PDCCH depends on the parameters given in the following table.

Channel Bandwidth	PHICH Duration	Duplex. Mode	OFDM Symbols in	
			Normal Subframe	Special Subframe
No RB > 10	Normal	FDD	1, 2, 3	-
	Normal	TDD	1, 2, 3	1, 2
	Extended	FDD	3	-
	Extended	TDD	3	2
No RB ≤ 10	Normal	FDD	2, 3, 4	-
	Normal	TDD	2, 3, 4	2
	Extended	FDD	3, 4	-
	Extended	TDD	3, 4	2

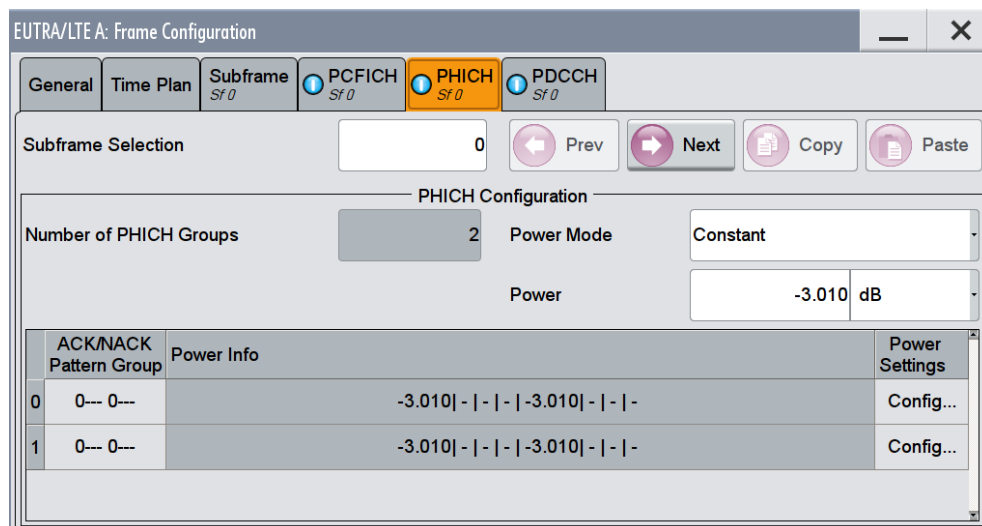
The size of the control region can vary per subframe.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:BW` on page 476
`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PHICH:DURation` on page 482
`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PCFich:CREGion`
on page 538

4.10.10 PHICH Settings

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > PHICH".



This dialog comprises the settings required for configuring PHICH.

Provided are the following settings:

Number of PHICH Groups.....	201
Power Mode.....	202
PHICH Power.....	202
PHICHs Table.....	202
L ACK/NACK Pattern Group 0 .. 9.....	202
L Power Info.....	202
L Power Settings Config.....	202

Number of PHICH Groups

Displays the number of available PHICH groups, depending on the value of the parameter **PHICH N_g**.

This parameter is enabled for configuration only if the parameter "PHICH N_g" is set to "Custom".

- For normal CP, one PHICH group consists of 8 ACK/NACK messages from several users.
- For extended CP, one PHICH group carries 4 ACK/NACK messages from several users.

Each PHICH group uses 3 resource element groups (REGs); hence the total number of REGs used for PHICH is 3 times the number of PHICH groups.

The number of the available OFDM symbols for the allocation of this total number of REGs depends on the selection made for the parameter **PHICH Duration** (normal or extended).

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PHICH:NOGRoups
on page 539

Power Mode

Determines whether all PHICHs in a PHICH group are sent with the same power or enables the adjustment of each P_{PHICH} individually.

The parameter **Power Info** displays the power values of the configured PHICHs.

"Constant" The power of a PHICH (P_{PHICH}) in a PHICH group is set with the parameter **Power**.

"Individual" The power of the individual PHICHs is set in the **PHICH Power Config** dialog.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PHICH:PMODE on page 538

PHICH Power

Sets the power of one PHICH (P_{PHICH}) in a PHICH group, i.e. the total power of one PHICH group is the sum of the power of the transmitted PHICHs within this group.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PHICH:POWer on page 539

PHICHs Table

Comprises the settings of the PHICHs.

ACK/NACK Pattern Group 0 .. 9 ← PHICHs Table

Sets the ACK/NACK pattern for the corresponding PHICH group.

A "1" indicates an ACK, a "0" - a NACK, a "-" indicates DTX.

DTX means that the corresponding PHICH is not transmitted, i.e. the orthogonal sequence is not used.

Since the number of ACK/NACK messages carried by a PHICH group depends on the **Cyclic Prefix**, a pattern group consists of 8 or 4 values for normal and extended CP respectively.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PHICH:ANPattern<ch0>
on page 540

Power Info ← PHICHs Table

Displays the power values of the configured PHICHs.

Remote command:

n.a.

Power Settings Config. ← PHICHs Table

Opens the "PHICH Power Config". dialog to configure the power of the PHICHs individual.

PHICH Group Power Conf.	
ACK/NACK Pattern Group	0
PHICH 0	-3.010 dB
PHICH 1	-3.010 dB
PHICH 2	-3.010 dB
PHICH 3	-3.010 dB
PHICH 4	-3.010 dB
PHICH 5	-3.010 dB
PHICH 6	-3.010 dB
PHICH 7	-3.010 dB

"ACK/NACK Pattern Group" Displays the ACK/NACK pattern group the values are adjusted for.

"PHICH 0..7" Sets the power of the individual PHICHs

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ENCC:PHICH:GROup<ch0> :
ITEM<dir0>:POW on page 539
```

4.10.11 PDCCH Settings

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".

2. Select "Frame Configuration > PDCCH".

The screenshot shows the 'EUTRA/LTE A: Frame Configuration' dialog box with the 'PDCCH' tab selected. The 'Subframe Selection' is set to 0. The 'PDCCH Configuration' section includes the following settings:

Parameter	Value
PDCCH Format	1
Power	0.000 dB
Number of Bits / REGs / CCEs	1 920 / 240 / 26
Number of PDCCHs	0
Data Source	PN9
Number of REGs allocated to PDCCH	0
Number of Dummy REGs	240

This dialog comprises the settings required for configuring PDCCH.

Provided are the following settings:

PDCCH Power.....	204
Number of Bits / REGs / CCEs (PDCCH).....	204
Number of available REGs (PDCCH).....	205
Number of available CCEs (PDCCH).....	205
PDCCH Format.....	205
Number of PDCCHs.....	206
Number of REGs allocated to PDCCH.....	206
Number of Dummy REGs.....	206
Data Source.....	207

PDCCH Power

Sets the power of the PDCCH (P_{PDCCH}).

The value set with this parameter is also displayed in the allocation table for the corresponding allocation.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:POWer on page 540

Number of Bits / REGs / CCEs (PDCCH)

Displays the number of bits / REGs / CCEs allocated for PDCCH.

The number of bits available for PDCCH allocation depends on the selected:

- Channel Bandwidth
- Global MIMO Configuration
- Number of PHICH Groups
- PHICH Duration
- Control Region for PDCCH

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:BITS on page 540

Number of available REGs (PDCCH)

Defines the number of the REGs that are available for the PDCCH allocation.

The number of REGs available for PDCCH allocation depends on the [Number of Bits available for PDCCH](#) (#Bits_{PDCCH}) and is calculated as follows:

$$\#REGs\ available_{PDCCH} = \#Bits_{PDCCH} / 8$$

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:AVRegs
on page 541

Number of available CCEs (PDCCH)

Defines the number of the control channel elements (CCEs) that are available for the PDCCH allocation.

The PDCCH is mapped to the REGs not used for PHICH and PCFICH and transmitted on one or several CCEs, where a CCE corresponds to 9 REGs, i.e. the number of the available CCEs is calculated as follows:

$$\#CCEs\ available_{PDCCH} = \#REGs\ available\ PDCCH / 9$$

Note: If "[Activate Carrier Aggregation](#) > ON", the parameter "Number of available CCEs (PDCCH)" displays information about the PCell.

Information related to the SCells is displayed by the corresponding parameter [Number of Dummy CCEs](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:AVCCes
on page 541

PDCCH Format

Sets the PDCCH format.

The PDCCH format determines how many CCEs (control channel elements) are used for the transmission of the PDCCH, i.e. determines how many PDCCHs ([#PDCCH](#)) can be transmitted.

The following figure shows the distribution of the PDCCH over the CCEs for the different formats.



"Variable"	Select this mode to enable full flexibility by the configuration of the downlink control information (DCI) format and content (see Chapter 4.10.12, "PDCCH Format Variable" , on page 208).
"-1"	Proprietary format for legacy support. This format corresponds to the transmission of one PDCCH on all available REGs, i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REGs available PDCCH = #REGs allocated PDCCH, • #PDCCH = 1, • #DummyREGs = 0.
"0"	One PDCCH is transmitted on one CCE, i.e. #REG=1 .
"1"	One PDCCH is transmitted on two CCEs, i.e. #REG=18 .
"2"	One PDCCH is transmitted on four CCEs, i.e. #REG=36 .
"3"	One PDCCH is transmitted on eight CCEs, i.e. #REG=72 .

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:DL\[:SUBF<st0>\]:ENCC:PDCCh:FORMAT](#)
on page 541

Number of PDCCHs

(for "PDCCH Format" different than "Variable")

Sets the number of PDCCHs to be transmitted.

The maximum number PDCCH that can be transmitted on the available REGs for PDCCH depends on the number of REGs (#REG) reserved for the transmission of one PDCCH, i.e. depends on the selected [PDCCH Format](#) and is calculated as follows:

[#PDCCH = REGs available PDCCH / #REG](#).

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:DL\[:SUBF<st0>\]:ENCC:PDCCh:NOPDcchs](#)
on page 542

Number of REGs allocated to PDCCH

(for "PDCCH Format" different than "Variable")

Defines the number of REGs that are allocated for PDCCH transmission ([#REGs allocated_{PDCCH}](#)) and is calculated as follows:

[#REGs allocated_{PDCCH} = #PDCCH * #REG](#)

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:DL\[:SUBF<st0>\]:ENCC:PDCCh:ALRegs](#)
on page 542

Number of Dummy REGs

(for "PDCCH Format" different than "Variable")

Displays the number of REGs that are available for the PDCCH allocation but are not allocated and is calculated as follows:

[#DummyREGs = REGs available PDCCH - #REGs allocated PDCCH](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:DREGs on page 543

Data Source

(for "PDCCH Format" different than "Variable")

Selects the data source for PDCCH.

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

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:DATA on page 543

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:PATtern
on page 543

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:PATtern
on page 543

4.10.12 PDCCH Format Variable

- To enable the settings described in this section, select "PDCCH Format > Variable".

User	UE_ID n_RNTI	Cell Index	DCI Format	Search Space	Content	PDCCH Format	Number CCEs	CCE Index	No. Dummy CCEs	Conflict
0 User1	0	0	0	Auto	Config...	0	1	5	0	
1 User1 SPS	2	0	1A	Auto	Act...	0	1	6	0	
2 User1	0	0	1	Auto	Config...	0	1	4	0	
3 RA_RNTI	1	0	1C	Auto	Config...	2	4	0	0	

Use these parameters and the DCI table to configure the multiple scheduling messages (DCIs) with the corresponding PDCCHs.

Dummy CCE REGs.....	209
Dummy CCE Data Source.....	209
Standard configuration functions.....	209
Reset.....	210
Resolve Conflicts.....	210
DCI Table.....	210
L Number of Used PDCCH Items.....	210
L User.....	211
L UE_ID/n_RNTI.....	211
L Cell Index.....	211
L DCI Format.....	212
L Search Space.....	213
L Content Config/ Content Act./Rel.....	213
L PDCCH Format (Variable).....	214
L Number CCEs.....	214
L CCE Index.....	214
L Number of Dummy CCEs.....	214
L Conflict (DCI).....	215

Dummy CCE REGs

Sets the behavior of the dummy REGs, i.e. determines whether dummy data or DTX is transmitted.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:DCRegs:TRSource`
on page 544

Dummy CCE Data Source

Selects the data source for the dummy CCE.

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

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:DCRegs:DATA`
on page 544

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:DCRegs:PATtern`
on page 545

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:DCRegs:DSElect`
on page 545

Standard configuration functions

Standard configuration functions:

"Append" Adds a row at the end of the table.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:APPend`
on page 546

"Insert" Insert a new row before the current one.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:SITem`
on page 546
`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:INSert`
on page 546

"Delete" Deletes the selected row.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:DELete`
on page 547

"Down/Up" Moves the selected row down or up.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:DOWN`
on page 547
`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:UP`
on page 547

Reset

Resets the table.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:RESet`
on page 548

Resolve Conflicts

The "Resolve Conf." is a built-in algorithm that reassigns automatically the CCE values depending on the configured "Search Space"; previously configured CCE values are not maintained. If the conflict cannot be resolved automatically, the values are left unchanged.

For more information on how to solve DCI conflicts, see [Chapter 3.3.1.3, "DCI Conflict Handling"](#), on page 61.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:SOLVE?`
on page 548

To query the number of current conflicts:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:CONFLICTS?`
on page 547

DCI Table

Comprises the settings concerning the PDCCH content.

Number of Used PDCCH Items ← DCI Table

Displays the number of the PDCCH items, i.e. the number of rows in the DCI table.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:UITems
on page 548

User ← DCI Table

Selects the User the DCI is dedicated to. The available [DCI Format](#) depend on the value of this parameter.

Note: If "[Activate Carrier Aggregation](#) > ON", the [Cell Index](#) determines the component carrier the corresponding User is mapped to.

To enable one particular User in more than one component carrier, append several table rows and enable the same User in the different component carriers.

"User 1 .. 4" Selects one of the four users configured in the [User Configuration Settings](#) dialog.
The DCIs of an inactive user ("User [State](#)> Off") are not configurable and not considered by the calculation of "No. Dummy CCEs".

"P-RNTI/S-RNTI/RA-RNTI"
A group of users is selected.

"User x eIMTA"
(requires option R&S SMW-K113)
Indicates that the user supports eIMTA. Use the DCI format 1C settings to define the UL/DL configuration numbers.
See "[DCI Format 1C for eIMTA](#)" on page 223.

"User x SPS"
Indicates an activated semi-persistent scheduling (SPS) for the corresponding user.

"None" Allows free definition of all settings

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :
USER on page 552

UE_ID/n_RNTI ← DCI Table

Displays the UE_ID or the n_RNTI for the selected PDCCH.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :
UEID on page 549

Cell Index ← DCI Table

Determines the component carrier the corresponding DCI is transmitted on.

This parameter refers to the "DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration > [Cell Index](#)". The "Cell Index" of the PCell (Primary Cell) is always set to 0.

Example:

If the following settings are enabled in the "DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration" dialog, the value range of the parameter "Cell Index" is 0, 1, 3, 5 and 7.

Component Carrier	Cell Index
PCell	0
SCell#1	1
SCell#2	3
SCell#3	7
SCell#4	5

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :
CELL on page 550
```

DCI Format ← DCI Table

Sets the DCI format for the selected PDCCH.

The downlink control information (DCI) is a message used to control the physical layer resource allocation in both the UL and DL direction and carries scheduling information as well as uplink power control commands. The DCI is mapped on the PDCCH and depending on the DCI message size and usage are categorized into four different formats that are further subdivided (see [Table 4-13](#)).

Table 4-13: Overview DCI Formats

DCI Format	Purpose
DCI Format 0	PUSCH allocation information
DCI Format 1 DCI Format 1A DCI Format 1B DCI Format 1C DCI Format 1D	PDSCH information with one codeword
DCI Format 2/2A/2B/2C	PDSCH information for MIMO configuration (two codewords)
DCI Format 3/3A	Uplink power control information

The fields of each DCI format are configurable parameters that can be adjusted in the corresponding dialog box. Select [Content Config/ Content Act./Rel.](#) to access this dialog box for the selected "DCI Format".

Not all DCI Formats are always enabled for selection. The following table gives an overview of the cross-reference between the available DCI Formats and the value of the parameter [User](#).

User	DCI Format
P-RNTI/SI-RNTI/RA-RNTI	1A, 1C
User 1..4	1, 1A, 1B, 1D, 2, 2A, 2B, 2C
None	All formats

See also [TS 36.212](#), chapter 5.3.3.1.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :
DCIFmt on page 549

Search Space ← DCI Table

Defines the search space for the selected DCI, i.e. determines the valid CCE indexes.

The search space determines the set of CCEs a UE monitors. The UE can decode only the control information on a PDCCH that is transmitted over CCEs within the search space this UE monitors.

Note: The 3GPP specification defines two kinds of search spaces, the common and the UE-specific search space.

Avoid the use of the "Auto" and "Off" values; these values are provided for backwards compatibility reasons only.

"Off"	No search space is determined, i.e. all CCEs are monitored.
"Auto"	Provided for backward compatibility only. An internal mapping to the common and UE-specific search space is applied depending on the selected user: for "User 1..4", "Auto" corresponds to "UE-spec"; in all other cases, "Auto" corresponds to "Common".
"Common"	The DCI is mapped to the common search space. A common search space is used when all or a group of UEs is addressed. The combination User 1 and common search space is enabled in PCell only.
"UE-spec"	Non-common DCIs are mapped to the UE-specific search space. Each UE has multiple UE-specific search space, determined as a function of the UE_ID and the subframe. A UE-specific search space applies for the User set to "User 1..4".

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :
SESPace on page 552

Content Config/ Content Act./Rel. ← DCI Table

Opens the [DCI Format Configuration](#) dialog to configure the DCI fields of the selected [DCI Format](#).

In the activation and release subframes of users that are semi-persistent scheduled ([User](#) > User x SPS), the function "Act./Rel." accesses the [DCI Format Configuration](#) dialog to configure the special fields for the SPS validation.

Remote command:
n.a.

PDCCH Format (Variable) ← DCI Table

Sets the PDCCH format.

The PDCCH format determines how many **CCEs** (control channel elements) are used for the transmission of the PDCCH.

The following table gives an overview of the supported PDCCH Formats, as defined in the 3GPP specification.

PDCCH format	Number of CCEs	Number of REGs	Number of PDCCH bits
0	1	9	72
1	2	18	144
2	4	36	288
3	8	72	576

- "0" One PDCCH is transmitted on one CCE, i.e. #REG=1.
- "1" One PDCCH is transmitted on two CCEs, i.e. #REG=18.
- "2" One PDCCH is transmitted on four CCEs, i.e. #REG=36.
- "3" One PDCCH is transmitted on eight CCEs, i.e. #REG=72.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :
PFMT on page 550

Number CCEs ← DCI Table

Defines the number of control channel elements used for the transmission of the PDCCH.

The value is determined by the selected **PDCCH Format (Variable)**.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :
NCCes on page 550

CCE Index ← DCI Table

Sets the CCE start index.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :
CINDEX on page 551

Number of Dummy CCEs ← DCI Table

Defines the number of dummy CCEs that are appended to the corresponding PDCCH.

Note: If "**Activate Carrier Aggregation** > ON", the "Number of Dummy CCEs" is calculated per component carrier and depends on the selected **Bandwidth**.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :
NDCCes on page 551
```

Conflict (DCI) ← DCI Table

Indicates a conflict between two DCI formats.

For more information on how to solve DCI conflicts, see [Chapter 3.3.1.3, "DCI Conflict Handling"](#), on page 61.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :
CONFLict? on page 551
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:CONFLicts?
on page 547
```

4.10.13 DCI Format Configuration

For information on the provided settings, see also [TS 36.212](#), chapter 5.3.3.1.

Carrier Indicator Field (CIF).....	215
Bit Data.....	215
DCI Format 0.....	216
DCI Format 1.....	217
DCI Format 1A.....	219
DCI Format 1B.....	220
DCI Format 1C.....	222
DCI Format 1C for eIMTA.....	223
DCI Format 1D.....	223
DCI Format 2/2A/2B/2C.....	225
DCI Format 3/3A.....	227

Carrier Indicator Field (CIF)

(Requires option R&S SMW-K85 LTE-A Rel. 10)

This field is enabled if:

- "Activate Carrier Aggregation > ON" and
- For each User with "Configure User > Activate CA".

The CIF is present in **each** DCI Format and identifies the component carrier that carries the PDSCH or PUSCH for the particular PDCCH in the cross-carrier approach (see [Figure 3-28](#)).

According to the LTE specification, cross-carrier scheduling is enabled by higher-level signaling. To simulate a cross-carrier scheduling in this implementation, enable the "[DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration>CIF Present](#)" per each component carrier/cell.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :
DCIConf:CIField on page 553
```

Bit Data

Displays the resulting bit data as selected with the DCI format parameters.

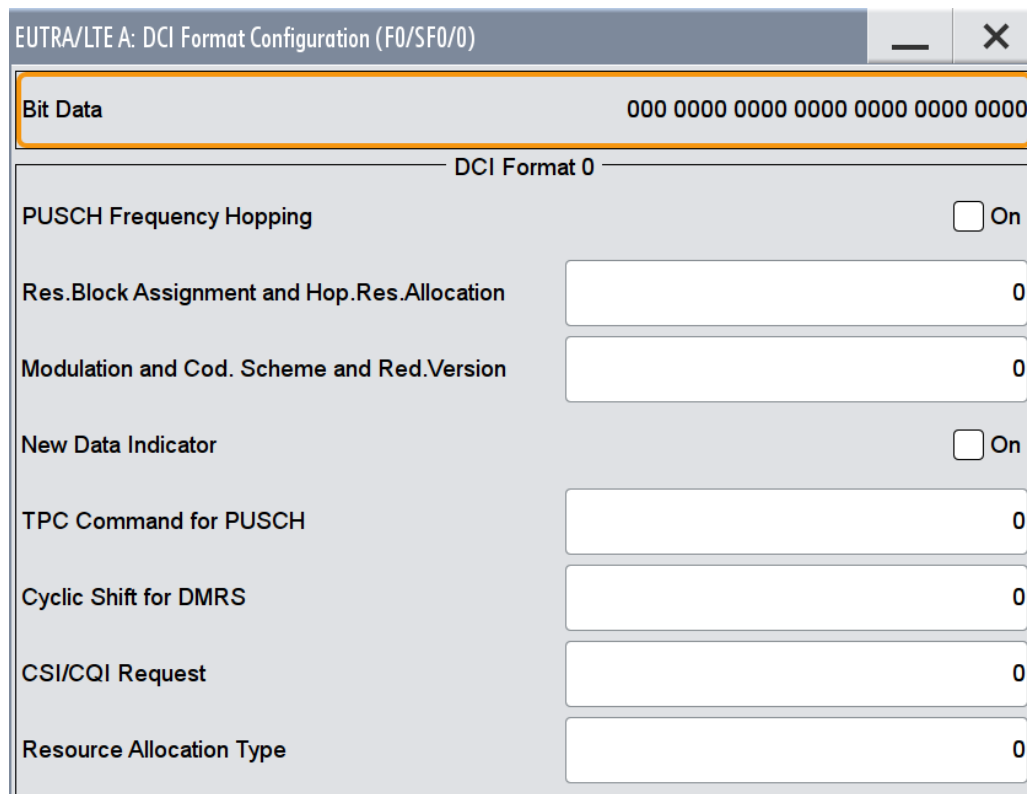
Mapping of the information bits is according to [TS 36.212](#).

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:BITData?` on page 553

DCI Format 0

The DCI format 0 is used for scheduling uplink transmission on PUSCH and transmits the information listed in the following table.



The fields defined in the DCI format are mapped to the information bits according to the 3GPP specification and the resulting [Bit Data](#) is displayed.

If the DCI format is used for validation of the semi-persistent scheduling (SPS) activation or release, some special DCI fields are predefined according to Tables 9.2 in [TS 36.213](#). See also [Chapter 4.10.5, "SPS Configuration Settings"](#), on page 182.

Control Information Field	SCPI command	Dependencies
"Carrier Indicator Field (CIF)"	<code>[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:CIField</code> on page 553	See " Carrier Indicator Field (CIF) " on page 215
"PUSCH Frequency Hopping"	<code>[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:PFHopping</code> on page 558	

Control Information Field	SCPI command	Dependencies
"Resource Block Assignment and Hopping Resource Allocation"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:RAHR on page 559	
"Modulation and Coding Scheme and Redundancy Version"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:MCSR on page 557	
"New Data Indicator"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:NDI on page 558	
"TPC Command for PUSCH"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:TPCC on page 563	
"Cyclic Shift for DMRS"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:CSDMrs on page 555	
"UL Index"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:ULIndex on page 564	Enabled for TDD mode and TDD Frame Structure Settings 0
"Downlink Assignment Index"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:DLAindex on page 556	Enabled for TDD mode and UL/DL Configuration 1 to 6
"CSI/CQI Request"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:CSIRequest on page 555	
"Resource Allocation Type"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:RAType on page 560	

DCI Format 1

The DCI format 1 carries information for scheduling transmission of one codeword on PDSCH. The different fields of this format are summarized in the following table.

EUTRA/LTE A: DCI Format Configuration (F0/SF0/0)

Bit Data 100 0000 0000 0000 0010 0000 0000 0000

DCI Format 1

Resource Allocation Header On

Resource Block Assignment

Modulation and Coding Scheme

HARQ Process Number

New Data Indicator On

Redundancy Version

TPC Command for PUCCH

The fields defined in the DCI format are mapped to the information bits according to the 3GPP specification and the resulting **Bit Data** is displayed.

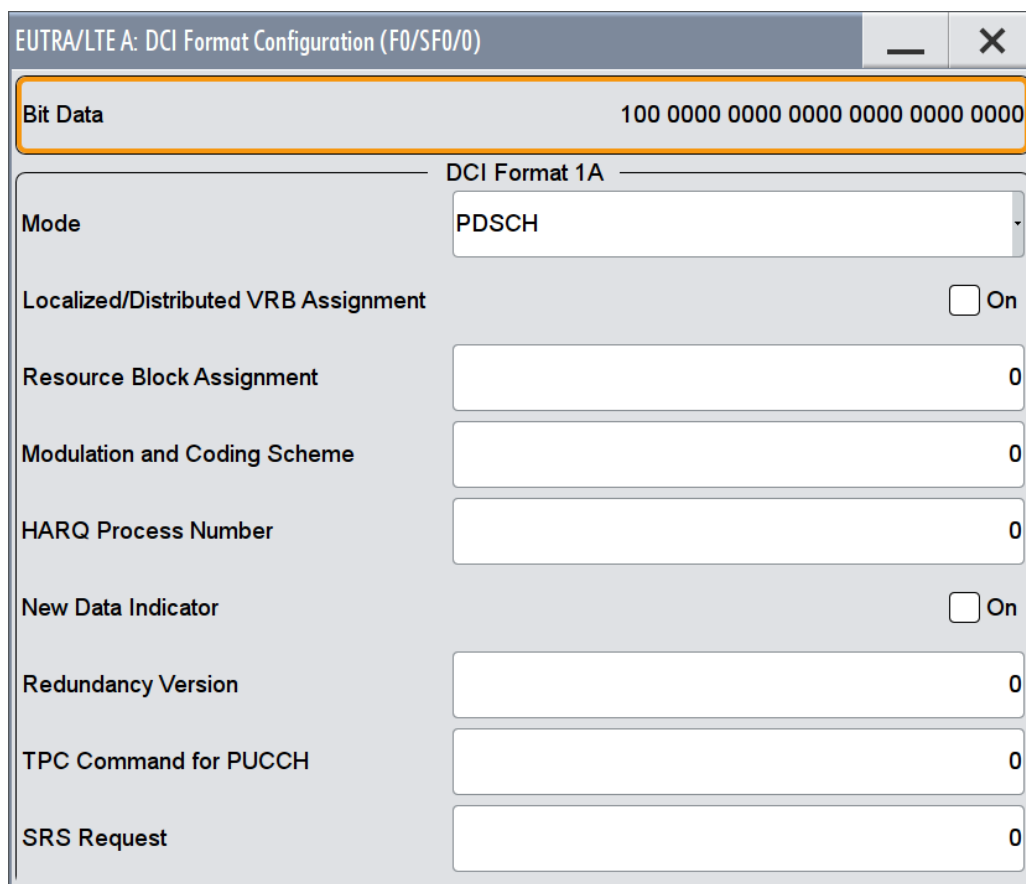
If the DCI format is used for validation of the semi-persistent scheduling (SPS) activation or release, some special DCI fields are predefined according to Tables 9.2 in **TS 36.213**. See also **Chapter 4.10.5, "SPS Configuration Settings"**, on page 182.

Control Information Field	SCPI command	Dependencies
"Carrier Indicator Field (CIF)"	<code>[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:CIField</code> on page 553	See "Carrier Indicator Field (CIF)" on page 215
"Resource Allocation Header"	<code>[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:RAH</code> on page 559	Enabled for Channel Bandwidth > 10RBs
"Resource Block Assignment"	<code>[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:RBA</code> on page 560	
"Modulation and Coding Scheme"	<code>[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:MCSR</code> on page 557	
"HARQ Process Number"	<code>[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:HPN</code> on page 557	
"New Data Indicator"	<code>[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:NDI</code> on page 558	
"Redundancy Version"	<code>[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:RV</code> on page 560	

Control Information Field	SCPI command	Dependencies
"TPC Command for PUCCH"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:TPCC on page 563	
"Downlink Assignment Index"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:DLAindex on page 556	Enabled for "TDD" mode

DCI Format 1A

DCI format 1A is used for the compact scheduling of one PDSCH codeword and random access procedure initiated by a PDCCH order.



EUTRA/LTE A: DCI Format Configuration (F0/SF0/0)

Bit Data: 100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

DCI Format 1A

Mode: PDSCH

Localized/Distributed VRB Assignment: On

Resource Block Assignment: 0

Modulation and Coding Scheme: 0

HARQ Process Number: 0

New Data Indicator: On

Redundancy Version: 0

TPC Command for PUCCH: 0

SRS Request: 0

The fields defined in the DCI format are mapped to the information bits according to the 3GPP specification and the resulting **Bit Data** is displayed.

The contents of DCI Format 1A are listed in the following table; the available fields depend whether a PDSCH or PRACH is transmitted.

If the DCI format is used for validation of the semi-persistent scheduling (SPS) activation or release, some special DCI fields are predefined according to Tables 9.2 in TS 36.213. See also [Chapter 4.10.5, "SPS Configuration Settings"](#), on page 182.

Control Information Field	SCPI command	Dependencies
"Carrier Indicator Field (CIF)"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:CIField on page 553	See "Carrier Indicator Field (CIF)" on page 215
"Mode"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:FLAMode on page 554	
"Localized/Distributed VRB Assignment"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:VRBA on page 565	
"GAP Value"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:GAP on page 556	Enabled for "Channel Bandwidth >= 50RBs", Distributed VBR Assignment and User = User 1..4
"Resource Block Assignment"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:RBA on page 560	
"Modulation and Coding Scheme"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:MCSR on page 557	PDSCH Mode
"HARQ Process Number"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:HPN on page 557	PDSCH Mode
"New Data Indicator"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:NDI on page 558	PDSCH Mode
"Redundancy Version"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:RV on page 560	PDSCH Mode
"TPC Command for PUCCH"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TPCC on page 563	PDSCH Mode
"Downlink Assignment Index"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:DLAindex on page 556	PDSCH Mode Enabled for "TDD" mode
"SRS Request"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:SRSRequest on page 561	Enabled for "User Configuration > User 1..4 > Aperiodic SRS > On"
"Preamble Index"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:PRACH:PRINDEX on page 554	PRACH Mode
"PRACH Mask Index"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:PRACH:MINDEX on page 554	PRACH Mode

DCI Format 1B

DCI format 1B is used for the compact scheduling of one PDSCH codeword with precoding information, i.e. when MIMO operation is involved.

The precoding information consists of 2 or 4 bits for 2 and 4 antennas respectively.

EUTRA/LTE A: DCI Format Configuration (F0/SF0/0)
— X

Bit Data 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

DCI Format 1B

Localized/Distributed VRB Assignment On

Resource Block Assignment 0

Modulation and Coding Scheme 0

HARQ Process Number 0

New Data Indicator On

Redundancy Version 0

TPC Command for PUCCH 0

TPMI Information for Precoding 0

PMI Confirmation for Precoding On

The fields defined in the DCI format are mapped to the information bits according to the 3GPP specification and the resulting **Bit Data** is displayed.

The DCI Format 1B transmits the information listed in the following table.

Control Information Field	SCPI command	Dependencies
"Carrier Indicator Field (CIF)"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:CIField on page 553	See "Carrier Indicator Field (CIF)" on page 215
"Localized/Distributed VRB Assignment"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:VRBA on page 565	
"GAP Value"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:GAP on page 556	Enabled for Channel Bandwidth >= 50RBs, Distributed VBR Assignment and User = User 1..4
"Resource Block Assignment"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:RBA on page 560	
"Modulation and Coding Scheme"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:MCSR on page 557	

Control Information Field	SCPI command	Dependencies
"HARQ Process Number"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:HPN on page 557	
"New Data Indicator"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:NDI on page 558	
"Redundancy Version"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:RV on page 560	
"TPC Command for PUCCH"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:TPCC on page 563	
"Downlink Assignment Index"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:DLAindex on page 556	Enabled for TDD mode
"TPMI Information for Precoding"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:TPMI on page 564	
"PMI Confirmation for Precoding"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:PMI on page 558	

DCI Format 1C

DCI format 1C is used for compact scheduling of one PDSCH codeword.

EUTRA/LTE A: DCI Format Configuration (F0/SF0/0)

Bit Data: 0 0000 0000 0000

DCI Format 1C

GAP Value On

Resource Block Assignment: 0

Modulation and Coding Scheme: 0

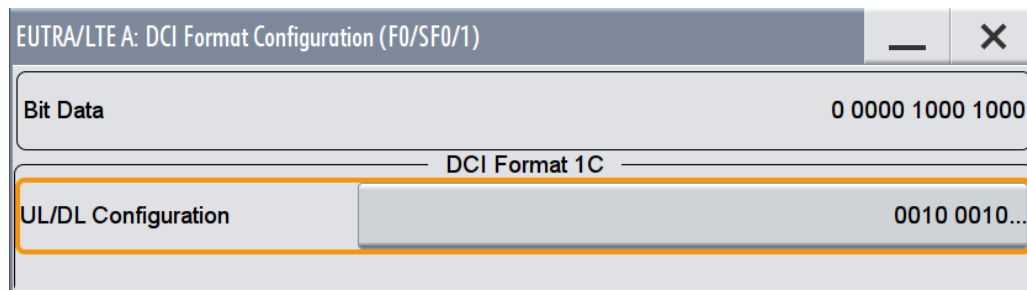
The fields defined in the DCI format are mapped to the information bits according to the 3GPP specification and the resulting **Bit Data** is displayed.

The DCI Format 1C transmits the information listed in the following table.

Control Information Field	SCPI command	Dependencies
GAP Value	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:GAP on page 556	Enabled for Channel Bandwidth >= 50 RBs
Resource Block Assignment	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:RBA on page 560	
Modulation and Coding Scheme	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:MCSR on page 557	

DCI Format 1C for eIMTA

(requires option R&S SMW-K113)

To enable this parameter, select "DCI Table" > [User](#) > "User x eIMTA".

If eIMTA is used, the DCI format 1C carries information about the UL/DL configuration numbers. Each UL/DL configuration number consists of 3 bits and indicates one of the configurations listed in [Figure 3-6](#).

The UL/DL configuration is defined as a bit pattern. The bit pattern length is selected so that the payload size of the DCI is equal to the payload size of the DCI format 1C, when it used for compact scheduling. If the configured pattern is shorter than the required, the remaining bits are filled with zeros.

DCI format 1C for eIMTA is supported in the common search space ([Search Space](#)) and in the PCell.

The fields defined in the DCI format are mapped to the information bits according to the 3GPP specification and the resulting [Bit Data](#) is displayed.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :
DCIConf:ULDLconfig on page 565
```

DCI Format 1D

DCI format 1D is used for the compact scheduling of one PDSCH codeword with pre-coding and power offset information.

EUTRA/LTE A: DCI Format Configuration (F0/SF0/0)

Bit Data 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

DCI Format 1D

Localized/Distributed VRB Assignment On

Resource Block Assignment

Modulation and Coding Scheme

HARQ Process Number

New Data Indicator On

Redundancy Version

TPC Command for PUCCH

TPMI Information for Precoding

Downlink Power Offset On

The fields defined in the DCI format are mapped to the information bits according to the 3GPP specification and the resulting **Bit Data** is displayed.

The DCI Format 1D transmits the information listed in the following table.

Control Information Field	SCPI command	Dependencies
"Carrier Indicator Field (CIF)"	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:CIField on page 553	See "Carrier Indicator Field (CIF)" on page 215
Localized/Distributed	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:VRBA on page 565	
Resource Block Assignment	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:RBA on page 560	
GAP Value	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:GAP on page 556	Enabled for Channel Bandwidth >= 50RBs, Distributed VBR Assignment and User = User 1..4
Modulation and Coding Scheme	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:MCSR on page 557	
HARQ Process Number	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:HPN on page 557	

Control Information Field	SCPI command	Dependencies
New Data Indicator	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:NDI on page 558	
Redundancy Version	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:RV on page 560	
TPC Command for PUCCH	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:TPCC on page 563	
Downlink Assignment Index	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:DLAindex on page 556	Enabled for TDD mode
TPMI Information for Precoding	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:TPMI on page 564	
Downlink Power Offset	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:DPOffset on page 556	

DCI Format 2/2A/2B/2C

The DCI Format 2 is used for scheduling PDSCH when spatial multiplexing is configured. The DCI Format 2A is also used for the scheduling in a spatial multiplexing configuration, but without PMI feedback. The DCI Format 2B is enabled for 2-, 4-Tx-Antennas. The DCI Format 2C is enabled in a multi-layer transmissions (Tx Mode 9).

Since MIMO operation requires two codewords, the modulation and coding scheme, new data indicator and the redundancy version are signaled separately for each of the codewords. The spatial multiplexing also requires a transmission of precoding information.

The transport block to codeword mapping is performed according to the 3GPP specification, i.e. transport block 1 (TB1) is mapped to codeword 1/2 (CW1) and TB2 to codeword 2/2 (CW2). The "Transport Block to Codeword Swap Flag" determines the mapping in case both transport blocks are enabled. If this swap flag is enabled, the TB1 is mapped to CW2 and vice versa.

EUTRA/LTE A: DCI Format Configuration (F0/SF0/0)

Bit Data 11 1111 1111 1111 1111 0010 1000 0000 0100 0000 0000

DCI Format 2C

Resource Allocation Header On

Resource Block Assignment

TPC Command for PUCCH

HARQ Process Number

Ant. Port(s), Layers, SCID

Transport Block 1

Modulation and Coding Scheme

New Data Indicator On

Redundancy Version

Transport Block 2

Modulation and Coding Scheme

The fields defined in the DCI format are mapped to the information bits according to the 3GPP specification and the resulting **Bit Data** is displayed.

If the DCI format is used for validation of the semi-persistent scheduling (SPS) activation or release, some special DCI fields are predefined according to Tables 9.2 in [TS 36.213](#). See also [Chapter 4.10.5, "SPS Configuration Settings"](#), on page 182.

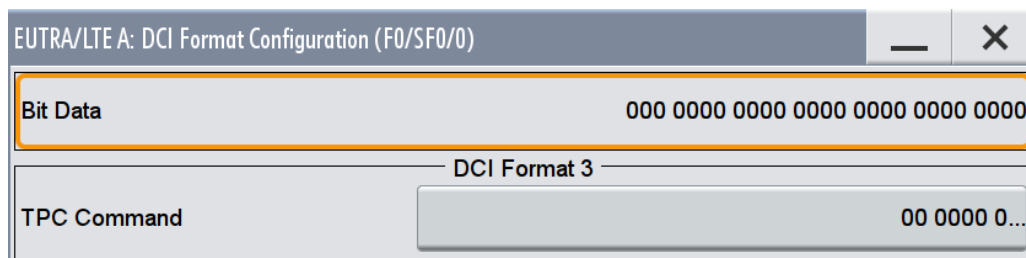
The DCI Format 2/2A/2B/2C transmits the information listed in the following table.

Control Information Field	SCPI command	Dependencies
"Carrier Indicator Field (CIF)"	<code>[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:CIField</code> on page 553	See " Carrier Indicator Field (CIF) " on page 215
Resource Allocation Header	<code>[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:RAH</code> on page 559	Enabled for Channel Bandwidth > 10 RBs
Resource Block Assignment	<code>[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:RBA</code> on page 560	
TPC Command for PUCCH	<code>[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC: PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :DCIConf:TPCC</code> on page 563	

Control Information Field	SCPI command	Dependencies
Downlink Assignment Index	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:DLAindex on page 556	Enabled for TDD mode
HARQ Process Number	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:HPN on page 557	
Ant. Port(s), Layers, SCID	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:APLayer on page 552	DCI Format 2C only
Transport Block to Codeword Swap Flag	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:SWAPflag on page 561	DCI Format 2/2A only
Scrambling Identity	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:SID on page 563	DCI Format 2B only
Precoding Information	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:PRECinfo on page 559	DCI Format 2/2A only
"Transport Block 1"		
Modulation and Coding Scheme	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TB1:MCS on page 561	
New Data Indicator	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TB2:NDI on page 562	
Redundancy Version	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TB1:RV on page 562	
"Transport Block 2"		
Modulation and Coding Scheme	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TB2:MCS on page 561	
New Data Indicator	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TB2:NDI on page 562	
Redundancy Version	[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TB2:RV on page 562	

DCI Format 3/3A

The DCI Format 3/3A is used for the transmission of TPC Commands for PUCCH and PUSCH with 2-bit and a single bit power adjustment respectively.



The "TPC Command" is set as a bit pattern.

The fields defined in the DCI format are mapped to the information bits according to the 3GPP specification and the resulting [Bit Data](#) is displayed.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL[ :SUBF<st0> ] :ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0> :
DCIConf:TPCinstr on page 564
```

4.11 Enhanced PBCH, PDSCH and PMCH Settings

To access this dialog:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > Subframe > No of Used Allocations = 3".
3. Select "Allocation Table > Allocation#3 > Content Type".
4. Select one of the following "Content Type":
 - a) "PBCH"
 - b) "PDSCH"
 - c) "PMCH"
5. Select "Enhanced Settings > Config..."

In the "Enhanced Settings" dialog you can define the precoding and the channel coding settings for the DL channels PBCH and PDSCH. The settings are configurable on a subframe basis.

Consider the following interdependencies:

- The "Precoding" settings are available for the first codeword and applied for both codewords.
- The available "Precoding" settings depend on:
 - the global MIMO configuration
 - the content of the allocation
 - the selected codeword
- For all allocations, where the "Data Source > User 1..4":
 - The following parameters are read-only: "Scrambling State", "UE ID" and "Channel Coding State".
To configure these parameters, open the [User Configuration Settings](#) dialog for the corresponding user.
 - You can access the "Enhanced Settings" of one particular "User 1..4" from any allocations belonging to this user.

4.11.1 Precoding Settings

To access the precoding settings:

1. Select "General DL Configuration > Antenna Ports"
2. Select "Global MIMO Configuration > 2 TxAntennas"
3. Select "General > Frame Configuration > Subframe > No of Used Allocations = 3".
4. Select "Allocation Table > Allocation#3 > Content Type".
5. Select "Content Type > PDSCH"
6. Select "Enhanced Settings > Config..."

EUTRA/LTE A: Enhanced Settings (F0/SF0/AL2.1)

Precoding *BF* CSI-RS Scrambling Channel Coding

Precoding Scheme: Beamforming (UE-spec.RS)

Transmission Scheme: Multi Layer (TxMode 9)

Code Words: 2

Number Of Layers: 4

Antenna Ports: 7-10

Antenna Port Mapping: Codebook

Codebook Index: 1

Codebook Index 2: 5

Mapping Coordinates: Cartesian

	AP 7		AP 8		AP 9		AP 10	
	Real	Imag.	Real	Imag.	Real	Imag.	Real	Imag.
BB A	0.177	+j0.000	0.177	+j0.000	0.177	+j0.000	0.177	+j0.000

Consider the following interdependencies:

- The "Precoding" settings are available for the first codeword and applied for both codewords.
- The available "Precoding" settings depend on:
 - the global MIMO configuration
 - the content of the allocation
 - the selected codeword

Precoding Scheme.....	230
Transmission Scheme.....	230
Codeword.....	231
Number of Layers.....	231
Scrambling Identity n_SCID.....	231
Antenna Ports.....	232
Antenna Port Mapping.....	232
Codebook Index/Codebook Index 2.....	232
Cyclic Delay Diversity.....	232
Mapping Coordinates.....	233
Mapping Table.....	233

Precoding Scheme

Selects the precoding scheme.

Note: The available precoding schemes depend on [Content Type](#) and the [MIMO Configuration](#).

- "None" Disables precoding.
- "Spatial Multiplexing/Tx Diversity"
 Precoding for spatial multiplexing or transmit diversity will be performed according to [TS 36.211](#) and the selected parameters.
- "Beamforming (UE-spec.RS)"
 Sets the PDSCH to transmission mode selected with the parameter [Transmission Scheme](#).
- "Antenna Port 4"
 (for instruments equipped with R&S SMW-K84)
 Default precoding scheme for the PMCH transmitted in MBFSN subframes.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
PRECoding:SCHEME on page 532
```

Transmission Scheme

(for instruments equipped with R&S SMW-K84)

Determines the transmission scheme (see also [Table 3-4](#)).

"Transmission Scheme"	Available for Global MIMO Configuration	Description
"Single Layer (TxMode 7)"	SISO+BF 2Tx/4Tx-Antennas	Sets the PDSCH to transmission mode 7, as described in TS 36.213, i.e. UE-specific RS (DM-RS) will be added to the PDSCH. This special mode is defined for transmission using antenna port 5. Tip: To enable the instrument to generate a transmission using antenna port 5 signal (transmission corresponding to the UE-specific reference signal) as defined in the TS 36.101, chapter 8.3, select "Global MIMO Configuration > SISO + BF".
"Dual layer (TxMode 8)"	SISO+BF 2Tx/4Tx-Antennas	Sets the PDSCH to transmission mode 8, as described in TS 36.213, i.e. UE-specific RS will be added to the PDSCH. In this mode antenna ports 7 and 8 are used. By default, the antenna ports 7 and 8 are mapped on the first two basebands but this configuration can be changed. Tip: To enable the instrument to generate a transmission using antenna port 7 and 8, set the parameter "Global MIMO Configuration" to "SISO + BF", "2 Tx-antennas" or "4 Tx-antennas".
"Multi-layer (TxMode 9)"	SISO+BF 2Tx/4Tx-Antennas	Sets the PDSCH to transmission mode 9.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
PRECoding:TRScheme on page 533
```

Codeword

Displays the number of the codeword and the total number of codewords used for the selected allocation.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:CODWords
on page 499
```

Number of Layers

Sets/displays the number of layers for the selected allocation.

The number of available layers depends on selected [Content Type](#) and [Precoding Scheme](#)

The combination of number of codewords and number of layers determines the layer mapping for the selected precoding scheme, see also "[Codewords and spatial layers](#)" on page 43.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
PRECoding:NOLayers on page 532
```

Scrambling Identity n_SCID

Sets the scrambling identity according to TS 36.211, section 6.10.3.1.

This value is used for initialization of the sequence used for generation of the UE-specific reference signals.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
PRECoding:SCID on page 533
```

Antenna Ports

(for instruments equipped with R&S SMW-K84)

Displays and configures the antenna port(s) for the selected [Transmission Scheme](#).

In case only one codeword and therefore only one layer is configured in the "Dual Layer (TxMode 8)", the mapping of the layer to antenna port 7 or antenna port 8 is configurable.

Tip: Use this configuration possibility to configure a dual-layer multi-user MIMO (MU-MIMO) scenario.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
PRECoding:AP on page 530
```

Antenna Port Mapping

(for instruments equipped with R&S SMW-K84/K85)

Sets the way that the logical antenna ports are mapped to the physical Tx antennas, see [Chapter 4.12, "DL Antenna Port Mapping Settings"](#), on page 238.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
PRECoding:APM on page 530
```

Codebook Index/Codebook Index 2

(Enabled for [Precoding Scheme](#) set to Tx Diversity or Spatial Multiplexing and codeword 1/2 only)

Sets the codebook index for the selected allocation, i.e. selects the predefined precoder matrix.

The number of available codebook indices depends on the [Global MIMO Configuration](#), i.e. the number of used antennas.

The [Figure 3-24](#) shows the range of the codebook index for downlink spatial multiplexing for LTE Rel. 8/9. The LTE Rel. 10 (R&S SMW-K85) defines up to 8 layers and uses the same principles.

The combination of codebook index and the selected [Number of Layers](#) determines the pre-coding matrix used for precoding.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
PRECoding:CBIndex[<dir>] on page 530
```

Cyclic Delay Diversity

(Enabled for [Precoding Scheme](#) set to Tx Diversity or Spatial Multiplexing and codeword 1/2 only)

Sets the CDD for the selected allocation.

The combination of cyclic delay diversity and the selected [Number of Layers](#) determines the precoding parameters for spatial multiplexing.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
PRECoding:CDD on page 531
```

Mapping Coordinates

Switches between the Cartesian (Real/Imag.) and Cylindrical (Magn./Phase) coordinates representation.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
PRECoding:DAFormat on page 531
```

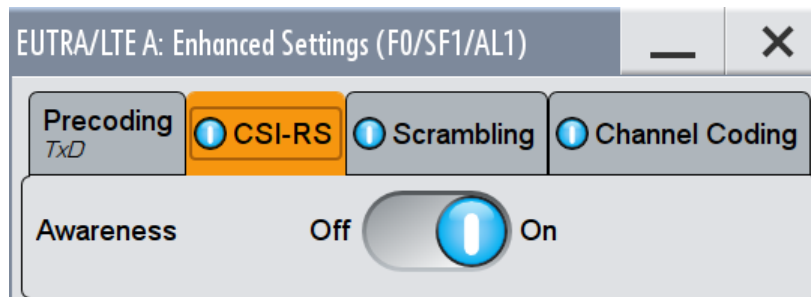
Mapping Table

(for instruments equipped with R&S SMW-K84)

Defines the mapping of the antenna ports (AP) to the physical antennas, see ["Mapping table"](#) on page 243.

4.11.2 CSI-RS Settings

- ▶ To access this dialog, select "Enhanced Settings > CSI-RS".



In this dialog the CSI Awareness can be enabled/disabled.

CSI Awareness

Determines the way the PDSCH is processed.

"On" During the channel coding, the resource elements configured for the CSI-RS transmission are explicitly avoided and the PDSCH is mapped only on the available physical bits.

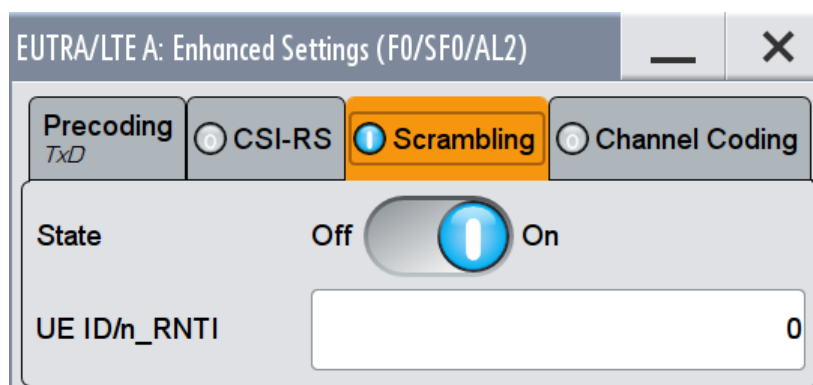
"Off" The channel coding is performed as if the CSI-RS will not be transmitted, i.e. the PDSCH mapping is not modified to avoid the resource elements on that the CSI-RS can be transmitted. The modulation symbols necessary for the transmission of the CSI-RS are subsequently substituted by the CSI-RS information; the CSI-RS are transmitted instead of the PDSCH symbols. This process leads to increased bit error rate, but an UE receiving this PDSCH will still decode the information correctly.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0> :CAW on page 528

4.11.3 Scrambling Settings

► To access this dialog, select "Enhanced Settings > Scrambling".



This dialog comprises the settings needed for configuring the scrambling:

State Scrambling (DL).....	234
UE ID/n_RNTI (PDSCH).....	234

State Scrambling (DL)

Enables/disables the bit-level scrambling.

If a "User 1..4" is selected for the [Data Source](#) in the allocation table for the corresponding allocation, the "State Scrambling" is read only and the value is displayed as set in the [User Configuration Settings](#) dialog for the corresponding user.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0> [:CW<user>] :SCRambling:STATe on page 533

UE ID/n_RNTI (PDSCH)

Sets the user equipment identifier (n_RNTI) of the user to which the PDSCH transmission is intended. The UE ID is used to calculate the scrambling sequence.

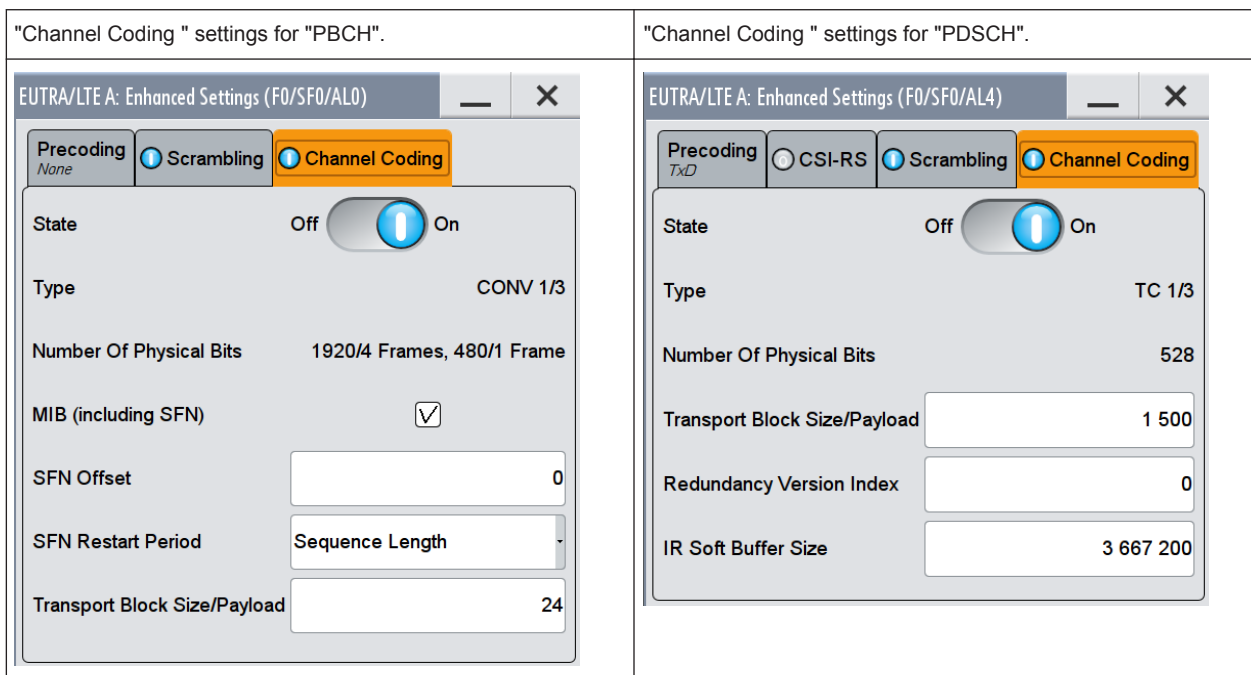
If a "User 1..4" is selected for the [Data Source](#) in the allocation table for the corresponding allocation, the "UE ID" is read only and the value is displayed as set in the [User Configuration Settings](#) dialog for the corresponding user.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
SCRambling:UEID on page 534
```

4.11.4 Channel Coding Settings

► To access this dialog, select "Enhanced Settings > Channel Coding".



This dialog comprises the settings needed for configuring the channel coding. The settings vary according to the selected "Content Type"

State Channel Coding (DL).....	235
Type Channel Coding (DL).....	236
Number of Physical Bits (DL).....	236
MIB (including SFN).....	236
SFN Offset.....	237
SFN Restart Period.....	237
Transport Block Size/Payload (DL).....	237
Redundancy Version Index (PDSCH).....	238
IR Soft Buffer Size (PDSCH).....	238

State Channel Coding (DL)

Enables/disables channel coding for the selected allocation and codeword.

For any allocation with [Data Source](#) > "User 1..4", the "Channel Coding State" is read only and the value is displayed as set in the [User Configuration Settings](#) dialog for the corresponding user.

A PBCH can be generated in one of the following modes:

- Without channel coding, i.e. this parameter is disabled.
Dummy data or user-defined data list are used.
- Channel coding with arbitrary transport block content
Channel coding is activated and parameter [MIB \(including SFN\)](#) is disabled.
- Channel coding with real data (MIB) including SFN
Channel coding and MIB are activated.

For the PBCH allocation with activated channel coding, one block of data (Transport Block Size of 24) is coded jointly and then spread over four frames. Hence, the ARB sequence length has to be set accordingly to be a multiple of four.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
CCODing:STATe on page 529
```

Type Channel Coding (DL)

Displays the used channel coding scheme and channel coding rate.

PBCH uses always tail biting convolution coding with code rate 1/3; PDSCH uses always turbo code with code rate 1/3.

Remote command:

n.a.

Number of Physical Bits (DL)

Displays the size of the selected allocation in bits and considering the subcarriers that are used for other signals or channels with higher priority (see [Chapter 3.3.1, "Conflict Handling"](#), on page 59).

If a User 1...4 is selected for the [Data Source](#) in the allocation table for the corresponding allocation, the value of the parameter "Number of Physical Bits" is the sum of the "Physical Bits" of all single allocations that belong to the same user in the selected subframe.

For allocations with [Data Source](#) > "User 1..4", the value of the parameter "Number of Physical Bits" is the sum of the "Physical Bits" of all single allocations that belong to the same user in the selected subframe.

The size of the PBCH allocation is fixed to 1920/4 Frames, 480/1 Frame.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
PHYSbits? on page 503
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :USER<ch>:PHYSbits?
on page 505
```

MIB (including SFN)

(for PBCH only)

Enables/disables transmission of real MIB (master information block) data, calculated according to the values of the following "General DI Settings" parameters:

- [Channel Bandwidth](#)
- [PHICH Duration](#)
- ["PHICH N_g"](#) on page 149

The SFN (System Frame Number) is included as well.

If this parameter is enabled, the "Transport Block Size" is fixed to 24 and the [Data Source](#) for the PBCH allocation is set to "MIB".

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:MIB on page 527

SFN Offset

(for PBCH only)

By default, the counting of the SFN (System Frame Number) starts with 0. Use this parameter to set a different start SFN value.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:SOFFset on page 527

SFN Restart Period

(for instruments equipped with R&S SMW-K84)

Determines the time span after which the SFN (System Frame Number) restarts.

"Sequence Length"

The SFN restart period is equal to the ARB sequence length.

"3GPP (1024 Frames)"

The PBCH including SFN is calculated independently from the other channels. The SFN restarts after 1024 frames and the generation process is fully 3GPP compliant, but the calculation may take very long time.

Tip: Use the "3GPP (1024 Frames)" mode only if 3GPP compliant SFN period is required.

This mode is disabled if a baseband generates more than one carrier. Depending on the configured "System Configuration > Mode > Advanced", this parameter might not be available in all baseband blocks.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:SRPeriod on page 528

Transport Block Size/Payload (DL)

Defines the size of the transport block/payload in bits.

- Because only one transport block is generated and spread over all allocations, for allocations with "Data Source" set to User 1..4, the channel coding parameters "Transport Block Size", "Redundancy Version Index" and "IR Soft Buffer Size" are related to all allocations that belong to the same user in the corresponding sub-frame.
- In case a spatial multiplexing with two codewords is configured, individual transport blocks for the two code blocks are generated.
- For PBCH allocations with enabled parameter [MIB \(including SFN\)](#), the transport block size is fixed to 24.
Set the transport block size to 24 if a generation compliant to the 3GPP specifications is required.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
CCODing:TBSize on page 529
```

Redundancy Version Index (PDSCH)

Sets the redundancy version index.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
CCODing:RVINdex on page 529
```

IR Soft Buffer Size (PDSCH)

Sets the size of the IR soft buffer for the selected transport block (N_IR from TS 36.212).

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] :
CCODing:ISBSize on page 528
```

4.12 DL Antenna Port Mapping Settings

The 3GPP standard defines the different antenna ports for transmission in different transmission modes (TM, also "TxMode") and for the transmission of different reference signals. See [Table 3-4](#) and [Chapter 3.1.1.5, "Downlink Reference Signal Structure and Cell Search"](#), on page 27.

The settings necessary to configure the reference signals and to enable the transmission modes are distributed among different dialogs, depending on their type (cell-specific, user specific, etc.). The related antenna port mapping settings are distributed in these dialogs, too.

To access the antenna port mapping settings:

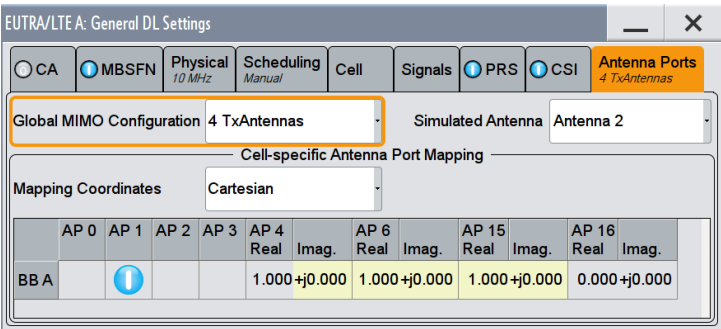
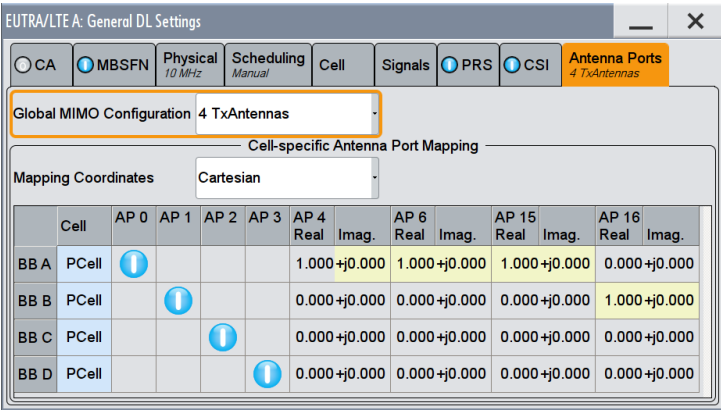
1. Select "General > Link Direction > Downlink (OFDMA)".
2. For configuration of the *cell-specific antenna port mapping*, select "General DL Settings > Antenna Ports".

The provided settings depend on the selected "System Configuration > Fading and Baseband Configuration > Mode" and the enabled LxMxN MIMO scenario, i.e. the number of enabled "Entities", "Basebands" and "Streams".

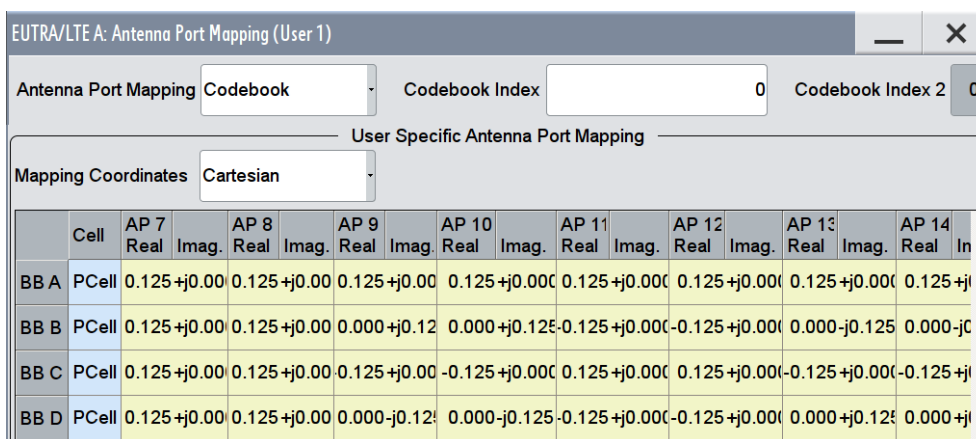
For more information on this topic, refer to the user manual of the base unit.

See [Table 4-14](#) and compare the displayed settings for the same 4x4 MIMO configuration.

Table 4-14: Antenna ports settings depending on the enabled MxN MIMO configuration and "System Configuration" mode

<p>"System Configuration > Fading/Baseband Configuration > BB Source Config"</p>	<p>"System Configuration > Fading/Baseband Configuration > 1x4x4"</p>
<p>"Separate"</p>	
<p>"Coupled"</p>	

- For configuration of the *user-specific antenna port mapping*, select "Frame Configuration > General > User Configuration > Antenna Mapping > Config".



Cell	AP 7	AP 8	AP 9	AP 10	AP 11	AP 12	AP 13	AP 14
	Real	Imag.	Real	Imag.	Real	Imag.	Real	Imag.
BB A	0.125+j0.00	0.125+j0.00	0.125+j0.00	0.125+j0.00	0.125+j0.00	0.125+j0.00	0.125+j0.00	0.125+j0.00
BB B	0.125+j0.00	0.125+j0.00	0.000+j0.12	0.000+j0.12	-0.125+j0.00	-0.125+j0.00	0.000-j0.125	0.000-j0.125
BB C	0.125+j0.00	0.125+j0.00	0.125+j0.00	-0.125+j0.00	0.125+j0.00	0.125+j0.00	-0.125+j0.00	-0.125+j0.00
BB D	0.125+j0.00	0.125+j0.00	0.000-j0.12	0.000-j0.12	-0.125+j0.00	-0.125+j0.00	0.000+j0.12	0.000+j0.12

- For configuration of the PDSCH belonging to a particular user, for example an UE1:

- select "Frame Configuration > Subframe > Subframe Selection#0 > No. of Used Allocation = 3"
- select "Frame Configuration > Subframe > Allocation Table > All#2 > Data Source > UE1"
- select "Frame Configuration > Subframe > Allocation Table > All#2 > Enh. PDSCH Settings > Precoding"
- select "Precoding > Beamforming (UE-spec. RS)" and define the "Transmission Scheme"

EUTRA/LTE A: Enhanced Settings (F0/SF0/AL2)

Precoding *BF* CSI-RS Scrambling Channel Coding

Number Of Layers

Antenna Ports

Antenna Port Mapping

Codebook Index

Codebook Index 2

Mapping Coordinates

	Cell	AP 7 Real	Imag.	AP 8 Real	Imag.	AP 9 Real	Imag.	AP 10 Real	Imag.
BB A	PCell	0.125	+j0.000	0.125	+j0.000	0.125	+j0.000	0.125	+j0.000
BB B	PCell	0.125	+j0.000	0.125	+j0.000	0.000	+j0.125	0.000	+j0.125
BB C	PCell	0.125	+j0.000	0.125	+j0.000	-0.125	+j0.000	-0.125	+j0.000
BB D	PCell	0.125	+j0.000	0.125	+j0.000	0.000	-j0.125	0.000	-j0.125

Refer to [Chapter 4.11.1, "Precoding Settings"](#), on page 229 for description of the provided settings.

These dialogs comprise the settings necessary to configure the mapping of the logical antenna ports to the physical Tx antennas (Basebands). The number of physical antennas is set with the parameter "General DL Settings > [Global MIMO Configuration](#)".

The dialogs consist of two parts, a mapping table and a selection about the way the antenna mapping is performed.

The yellow matrix elements indicate the default antenna port to physical antenna (Tx antenna/baseband) mapping.

Mapping Methods

The antenna mapping can be performed according to one of the following three methods:

- "Codebook"
The used precoding weights are according to the [TS 36.211](#), table 6.3.4.2.3-1 resp. 6.3.4.2.3-2. The selected element is defined by the selected codebook index and the number of layers.
- "Random codebook"
The precoding weights are selected randomly from the tables defined for the codebook method.
- "Fixed weight"
A fixed precoding weight can be defined which is used for all allocations of the according "User" throughout the frame.

Depending on the selected mapping method, the mapping table is invisible ("Random codebook"), read-only ("Codebook") or full configurable ("Fixed weight").

Mapping Table

The mapping table is a matrix with number of rows equal to the number of physical Tx antennas and number of columns equal of the number of antenna ports (AP). The available antenna ports depend on the current configuration (see also [Table 3-2](#)).

- Antenna Ports AP0, AP1, AP2 and AP3 are always mapped to the four Tx antennas "BB A", "BB B", "BB C" and "BB D".
- Antenna Port AP4 is reserved for the MBSFN RS ("General DL Settings > MBSFN > State > Mixed") and per default mapped to "BB A".
- Antenna Port AP5 is reserved for the UE-specific RS (DM-RS) in TM7, AP7/AP8 are reserved for TM8 ("Frame Configuration > General > User Configuration > Antenna Mapping > Config")
- Antenna Port AP6 is reserved for the PRS ("General DL Settings > PRS > State > ON") and per default mapped to "BB A".
- Antenna Ports AP9 - AP14 are used by TM9 ("Frame Configuration > General > User Configuration > Antenna Mapping > Config")
- Antenna Ports AP15 - AP22 are reserved for and depends on the enabled antenna ports for the CSI-RS ("General DL Settings > CSI > State > ON" and "General DL Settings > CSI > Number of CSI-RS Antenna Ports").

Cell-Specific Antenna Port Mapping.....	242
L Mapping Coordinates.....	242
L Mapping table.....	242
User Specific Antenna Port Mapping.....	242
L Antenna Port Mapping.....	242
L Codebook Index/Codebook Index 2.....	242

L Cell.....	243
L Mapping Coordinates.....	243
L Mapping table.....	243

Cell-Specific Antenna Port Mapping

(requires option R&S SMW-K84)

Comprises the settings for defining the mapping of the logical antenna ports to the available physical Tx antennas (Basebands).

Mapping Coordinates ← Cell-Specific Antenna Port Mapping

Switches representation between the "Cartesian (Real/Imag)" and "Cylindrical (Magn./Phase)" coordinates.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:MAPCoordinates` on page 474

Mapping table ← Cell-Specific Antenna Port Mapping

Defines the mapping of the antenna ports (AP) to the physical antennas, see "[Mapping Table](#)" on page 241.

The column "Cell" defines which baseband generates which cell, in the following cases:

- Carrier aggregation is activated
("EUTRA/LTE > General DL Settings > CA > Activate Carrier Aggregation > On")
- Coupled baseband sources are used
("System Configuration > Fading/Baseband Configuration > BB Source Config > Coupled Sources")

The default mapping is selected to fit the current configuration but it can be changed afterwards.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:CELL:BB<st0>` on page 474

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:AP<dir0>:ROW<st0>:REAL`
on page 474

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:AP<dir0>:ROW<st0>:`
`IMAGinary` on page 474

User Specific Antenna Port Mapping

Comprises the settings for defining the mapping of the logical APs to the available physical Tx antennas.

Antenna Port Mapping ← User Specific Antenna Port Mapping

Defines the antenna port mapping method, see [Mapping Methods](#).

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:MODE` on page 604

Codebook Index/Codebook Index 2 ← User Specific Antenna Port Mapping

Sets the codebook index for codebook mapping method.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:CBINdex [<dir>] on page 603

Cell ← User Specific Antenna Port Mapping

Indicates the cell to that the antenna port mapping is related, if a carrier aggregation is enabled ([Activate Carrier Aggregation](#) = On and [Activate CA](#) = On).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:CELL on page 603

Mapping Coordinates ← User Specific Antenna Port Mapping

Switches between the "Cartesian (Real/Imag.)" and "Cylindrical (Magn./Phase)" coordinates representation.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:MAPCoordinates on page 604

Mapping table ← User Specific Antenna Port Mapping

Defines the mapping of the antenna ports (AP) to the physical antennas, see also "[Mapping Table](#)" on page 241.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:AP<dir0>:BB<st0>:REAL

on page 604

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:AP<dir0>:BB<st0>:

IMAGinary on page 604

4.13 General UL Settings

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "General UL "

This dialog allows configuring the EUTRA/LTE system for transmission direction uplink.

• UL Carrier Aggregation Configuration	244
• Physical Settings	251
• Cell-Specific Settings	254
• TDD Frame Structure Settings	257
• Signals Settings	257
• PRACH Settings	261
• PUSCH Structure	263
• PUCCH Structure	264

4.13.1 UL Carrier Aggregation Configuration



UL Carrier Aggregation is an LTE-A (LTE Rel 11) feature enabled for instruments equipped with software options R&S SMW-K55 and R&S SMW-K112.

To access this dialog:

1. Select "Baseband > EUTRA/LTE > General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "General UL Settings > CA".

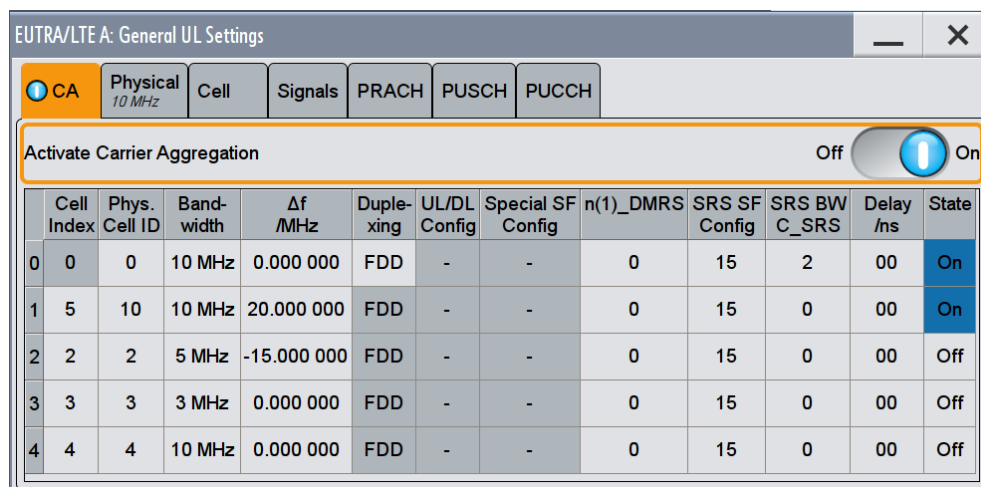


Figure 4-18: "General UL Settings > Carrier Aggregation" dialog in "System Config > Fading/ Baseband Configuration > BB Source Config > Separated Sources"

The available settings depend on the current "System Configuration" settings, in particular on the selected "BB Source Config".

The "General UL Settings > CA" dialog provides the settings for the configuration of one primary cell (PCell) and up to four secondary cells (SCell). The most important SCell settings are grouped in the "Carrier Aggregation" dialog.



The cell-specific parameters, like the PUCCH and PUSCH configuration, the DRS and SRS transmission and the antenna port mapping are configurable in the [User Equipment Configuration](#) dialog of the corresponding UE.

4.13.1.1 About UL Carrier Aggregation

This section lists implementation related information.

The following apply, if UL Carrier Aggregation is enabled:

- Combination of FDD and TDD is not possible.
- Component carriers are configured independent from each other. Their settings are calculated automatically from the configured PCell settings and depending on the parameters in the "UL Carrier Aggregation Configuration" dialog.

- Simultaneous support of LTE and LTE-A UEs is provided
- UE settings are configurable; they are however the same for each cell
- Realtime Feedback is not supported

Difference between carrier aggregation with coupled BB sources and with separated BB sources

- If "BB Source Config > Separated" is used, carrier aggregation is not activated automatically.
One Primary Cell and up to four SCells can be *manually activated* per baseband; Component carriers are separated by applying a frequency offset ("Δf").
It is not possible to apply independent fading on the component carriers generated by the same "Baseband" block.
- If "BB Source Config > Coupled" is used, *carrier aggregation is activated automatically*.
One Primary Cell and up to four SCells can be configured. The signals of several component carriers can be routed to the same output connector (e.g. RF). In this case, the corresponding streams have to be separated by applying a frequency offset ("I/Q Stream Mapper > Frequency Offset").
Component carries can be faded independently.

Limitation of the LTE-A bandwidth

The LTE specification defines a maximum **Channel Bandwidth** of 20MHz and aggregation of up to five component carriers to achieve 100MHz bandwidth.

The maximum bandwidth of the generated LTE-A signal is restricted by the instrument's hardware. Using the maximum sampling rate, the R&S SMW equipped with the options R&S SMW-B10/K522 can internally generate signals with up to 160 MHz RF bandwidth.

4.13.1.2 How to Enable UL Carrier Aggregation



In the following, a general example is provided. Only the related settings are discussed.

To enable carrier aggregation and cross-carrier scheduling in coupled mode

The R&S SMW generates the required signal in system configuration with *coupled* baseband sources.

1. Select "System Config > Fading and Baseband Configuration > Mode > Advanced"
2. Enable a suitable LxMxN configuration, for example:
 - a) For a LTE-A carrier aggregation scenario without MIMO, enable a 2x1x1 configuration, that is "Entities = 2", "Basebands = 1", "Streams = 1"

- b) For a LTE-A carrier aggregation scenario with 2x2 MIMO each component carrier, enable a 2x2x2 configuration, that is "Entities = 2", "Basebands = 2", "Streams = 2"
3. Select "BB Source Config > Coupled Sources" and select "Apply".
4. Select "Baseband > EUTRA/LTE".
5. Select "General UL Settings > CA".

The "Activate Carrier Aggregation > On" parameter confirms that carrier aggregation is enabled automatically. Activated are two component carrier with 10 MHz bandwidth each.

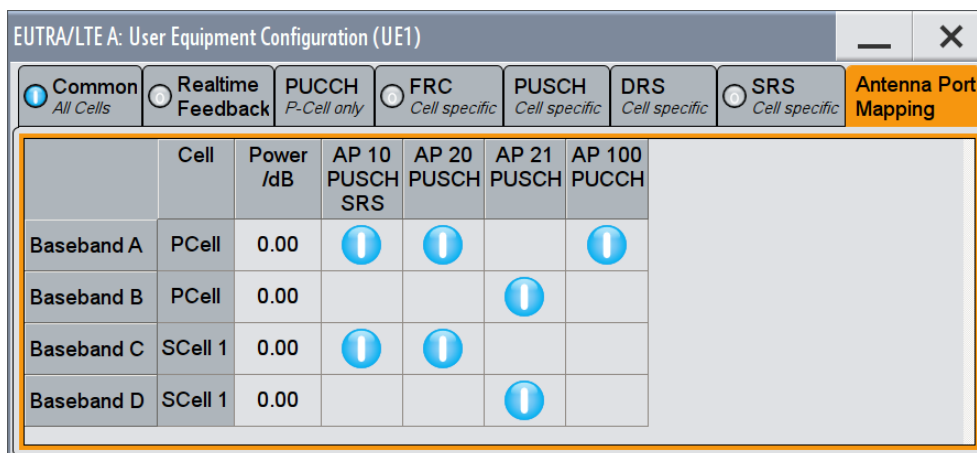
The number of active component carrier depends on the selected "System Configuration".

6. Change the settings of the second component carrier, for example as shown on [Figure 4-19](#).

Cell Index	Phys. Cell ID	Bandwidth	Duplexing	UL/DL Config	Special SF Config	n(1)_DMRS	SRS SF Config	SRS BW C_SRS	Delay /ns	State
0	0	10 MHz	FDD	-	-	0	15	0	00	On
1	5	20 MHz	FDD	-	-	0	0	7	00	On
2	2	10 MHz	FDD	-	-	0	15	0	00	Off
3	3	10 MHz	FDD	-	-	0	15	0	00	Off
4	4	10 MHz	FDD	-	-	0	15	0	00	Off

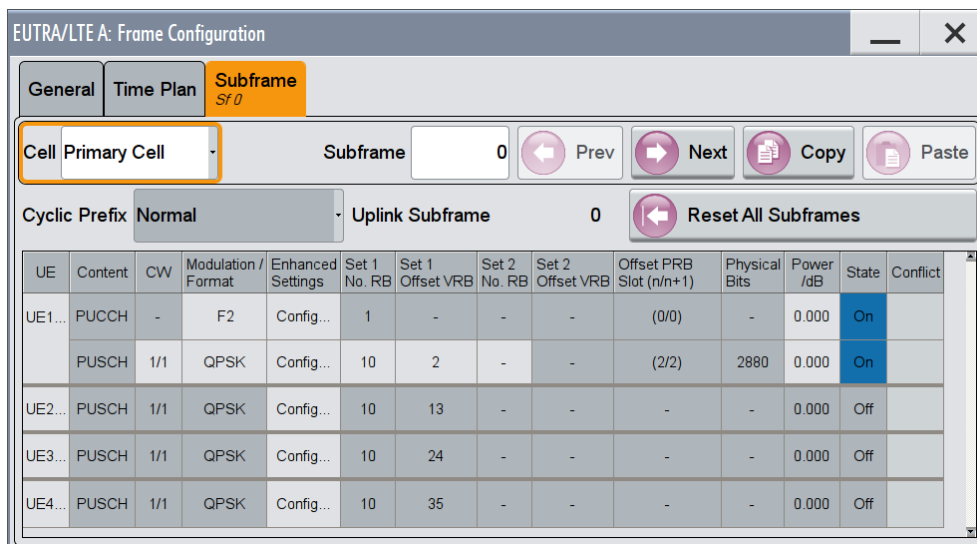
Figure 4-19: "General UL Settings > Carrier Aggregation" dialog in "System Config > Fading/Baseband Configuration > BB Source Config > Coupled Sources"

7. Select "UL Frame Configuration > General > UE#1 > Antenna Port Mapping" to verify the configuration.

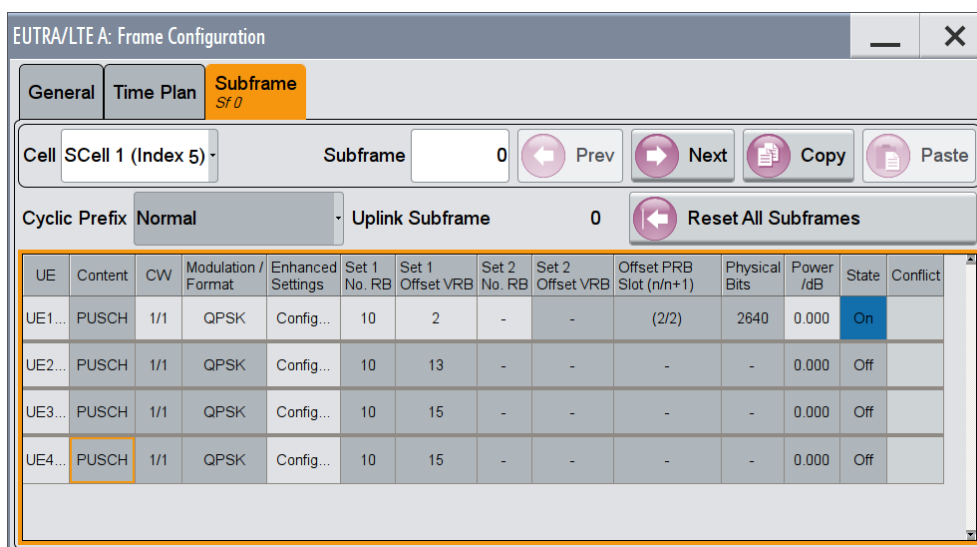


8. Select "UL Frame Configuration > Subframe".

The settings of the primary cell (PCell) and the currently activated SCells can be configured individually.



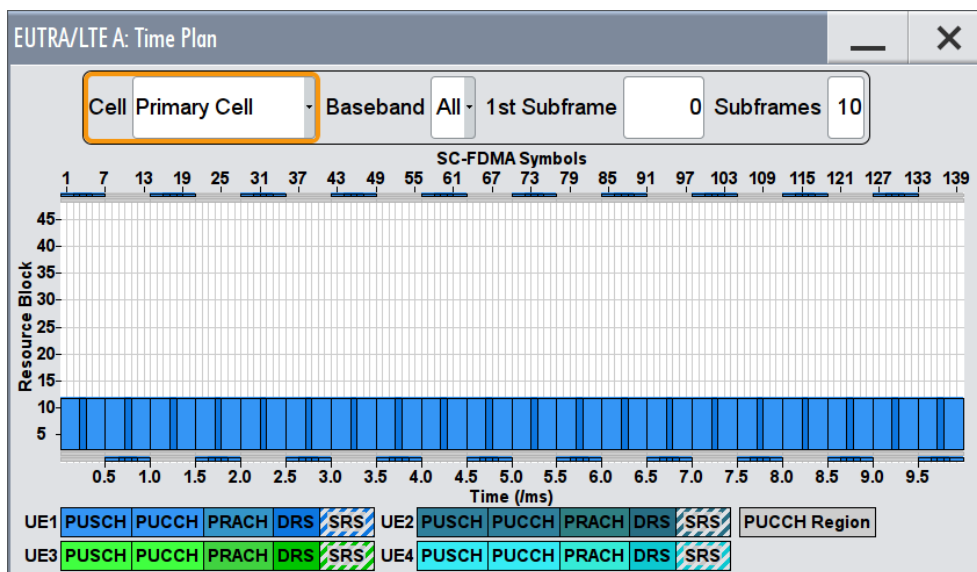
Secondary cells are identified by their "Cell Index". In this example (see [Figure 4-19](#)), there is one SCell that uses "Cell Index = 5".



Note: There is no PUCCH transmission on the SCells.

9. Select "UL Frame Configuration > Time Plan" to observe the configuration. Toggle between the time plan of the PCell and the SCell.

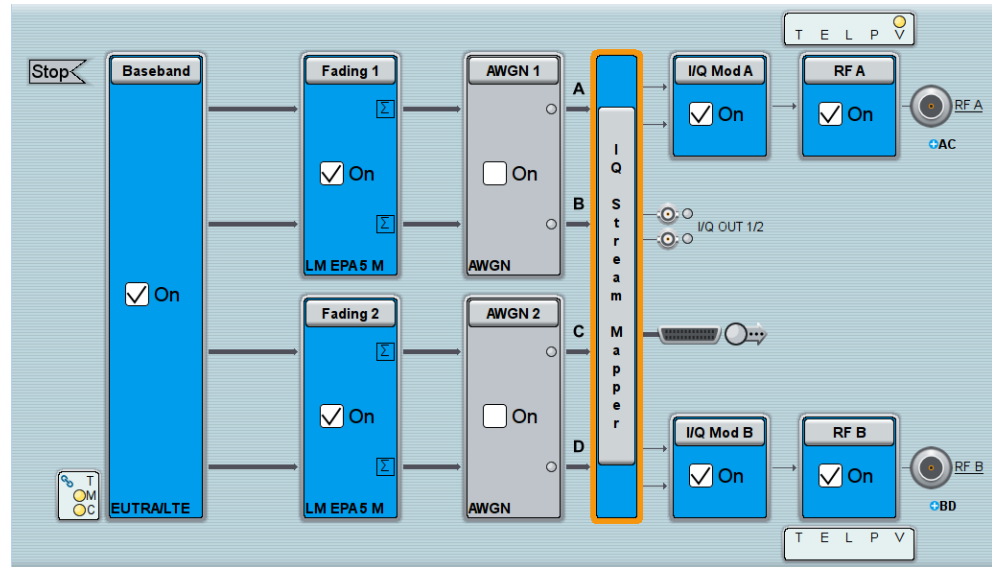
The time plan confirms that the component carriers use different bandwidths and the PUCCH is transmitted only on the PCell.



Further displayed information depends on the current configuration, e.g. activated SRS transmission, etc.

10. Select "EUTRA/LTE State > ON".
11. If required, use the Fading Simulator to configure the propagation conditions. For example, for both entities, select "Fading > Fading Settings", select "Standard > LTE-MIMO > EPA 5Hz Medium" and enable "State > On".
12. Adjust the RF frequency of both RF outputs.

13. Activate the RF outputs.



4.13.1.3 Carrier Aggregation Settings

The cell-specific parameters, like the PUCCH and PUSCH configuration, the DRS and SRS transmission and the antenna port mapping are configurable in the [User Equipment Configuration](#) dialog of the corresponding UE.

This section describes the following settings:

Activate Carrier Aggregation.....	249
Component Carrier Table.....	249
L Cell Index.....	250
L Physical Cell ID.....	250
L Bandwidth.....	250
L delta f / MHz.....	250
L Duplexing.....	250
L TDD UL/DL Configuration.....	250
L TDD Special Subframe Config.....	251
L n(1)_DMRS.....	251
L SRS Subframe Configuration.....	251
L SRS Bandwidth Configuration C_SRS.....	251
L Delay / ns.....	251
L State.....	251

Activate Carrier Aggregation

Enables/disables the generation of several component carriers.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:STATE on page 583

Component Carrier Table

The table provides the settings of the component carriers.

The first row displays the settings of the PCell as configured in the [General UL Settings](#) dialog.

The following four rows provide the configurable settings of the up to four SCells.

Cell Index ← Component Carrier Table

Sets the cell index of the corresponding SCell.

The cell index of the PCell is always 0.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:INDEX` on page 583

Physical Cell ID ← Component Carrier Table

Sets the physical Cell ID of the corresponding component carrier.

The value of the parameter "General UL Settings > [Cell ID \(UL\)](#)" is set automatically to the physical cell ID of the PCell.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:ID` on page 584

Bandwidth ← Component Carrier Table

Sets the bandwidth of the corresponding component carrier.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:BW` on page 584

delta f / MHz ← Component Carrier Table

(enabled in "System Configuration > BB Source Config > Separate Sources" configuration)

Sets the frequency offset between the central frequency of corresponding SCell and the frequency of the PCell.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:DFReq` on page 584

Duplexing ← Component Carrier Table

Selects the duplexing mode of the PCell. The duplexing mode of the SCells is set accordingly.

Combination of FDD and TDD requires option R&S SMW-K113.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:DUPLExing` on page 584

TDD UL/DL Configuration ← Component Carrier Table

Sets the Uplink-Downlink Configuration number, i.e. defines which subframe is used for downlink respectively uplink, and where the special subframes are located.

The individual carriers may use different "UL/DL Configuration". Use the [SC-FDMA Time Plan](#) to visualize them.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:UDConf on page 585

TDD Special Subframe Config ← Component Carrier Table

Sets the Special Subframe Configuration number, i.e. together with the parameter [Cyclic Prefix](#) defines the lengths of the DwPTS, the Guard Period and the UpPTS.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:SPSConf on page 585

n(1)_DMRS ← Component Carrier Table

Sets the part of the demodulation reference signal (DMRS) index that is used by the calculation of the DMRS sequence, transmitted by the PCell/SCell.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:DMRS on page 585

SRS Subframe Configuration ← Component Carrier Table

Sets the cell-specific parameter SRS subframe configuration of the PCell/SCell.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:SUConfiguration on page 585

SRS Bandwidth Configuration C_SRS ← Component Carrier Table

Sets the cell-specific parameter SRS Bandwidth Configuration (C_{SRS}) of the PCell/SCell.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:CSRS on page 586

Delay / ns ← Component Carrier Table

Sets the time delay of the SCell relative to the PCell.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:TDElay on page 586

State ← Component Carrier Table

Activates/deactivates the component carrier.

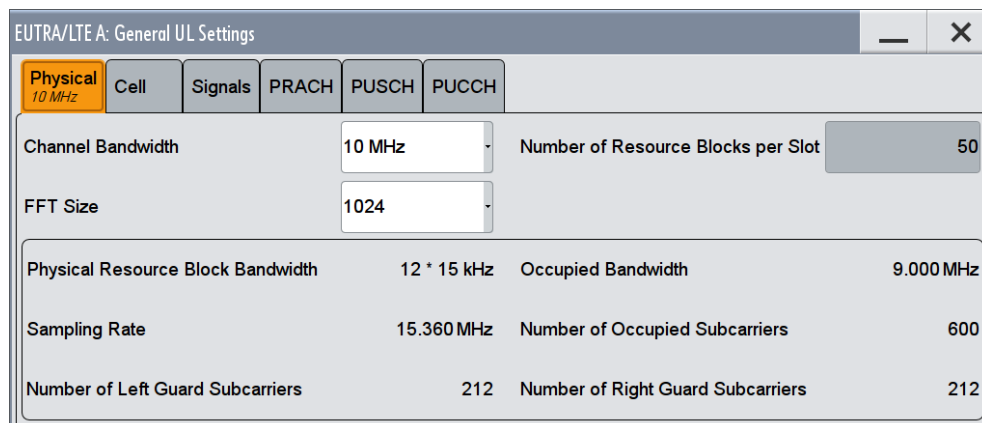
Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:STATE on page 586

4.13.2 Physical Settings

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".

2. Select "General UL Settings > Physical"



EUTRA/LTE A: General UL Settings			
Physical 10 MHz			
Cell			
Signals			
PRACH			
PUSCH			
PUCCH			
Channel Bandwidth	10 MHz	Number of Resource Blocks per Slot	50
FFT Size	1024		
Physical Resource Block Bandwidth	12 * 15 kHz	Occupied Bandwidth	9.000 MHz
Sampling Rate	15.360 MHz	Number of Occupied Subcarriers	600
Number of Left Guard Subcarriers	212	Number of Right Guard Subcarriers	212

This dialog comprises the physical settings for uplink .

Provided are the following settings:

Channel Bandwidth (UL).....	252
Physical Resource Block Bandwidth (UL).....	252
Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot (UL).....	253
FFT Size (UL).....	253
Occupied Bandwidth (UL).....	253
Sampling Rate (UL).....	253
Number Of Occupied Subcarriers (UL).....	253
Number Of Left Guard Subcarriers (UL).....	254
Number Of Right Guard Subcarriers (UL).....	254

Channel Bandwidth (UL)

Sets the channel bandwidth of the EUTRA/LTE system.

Although the 3GPP specification bases on bandwidth agnostic layer 1 and channel bandwidth is determined by specifying the desired number of resource blocks, the current EUTRA standardization focuses on six bandwidths (1.4, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz).

For backward compatibility with previous version of the implementation, this parameter allows the flexibility to choose, whether a user defined bandwidth or one of the pre-defined channel bandwidths is used.

If a pre-defined channel bandwidth is selected; the actual "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot" is internally calculated for the selected "Channel Bandwidth" and "Physical Resource Block Bandwidth".

The sampling rate, occupied bandwidth and FFT size are therefore determined by the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot". If required, the [FFT Size](#) can be adjusted.

See also [Table 3-6](#) for an overview of this cross-reference between the parameters.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:BW on page 486

Physical Resource Block Bandwidth (UL)

Displays the bandwidth of one physical resource block.

Note: In this release, this value is fixed to 12 x 15 kHz.

Remote command:

n.a.

Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot (UL)

This parameter determines the channel bandwidth.

If the parameter "Channel Bandwidth" is set to one of the pre-defined channel bandwidths (1.4, 3, 5, 10, 15 or 20 MHz), the value "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot" is read only and is automatically set according to the selected channel bandwidth and "Physical Resource Block Bandwidth".

If a user defined channel bandwidth is selected, the parameters "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot" and "Physical Resource Blocks Bandwidth" determine the actual channel bandwidth.

The sampling rate and the occupied bandwidth are determined by the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot". If required, the [FFT Size](#) can be adjusted.

See also [Table 3-6](#) for an overview of this cross-reference between the parameters.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:NORB on page 486

FFT Size (UL)

Sets the FFT (Fast Fourier Transformation) size. The available values depend on the selected "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot".

See also [Table 3-6](#) for an overview of this cross-reference between the parameters.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:FFT on page 487

Occupied Bandwidth (UL)

Displays the occupied bandwidth. The value is automatically set according to the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:OCCBandwidth? on page 487

Sampling Rate (UL)

Displays the sampling rate. The value is automatically set according to the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:SRATe? on page 487

Number Of Occupied Subcarriers (UL)

Displays the number of occupied subcarriers. The value is automatically set according to the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot".

See also [Table 3-6](#) for an overview of this cross-reference between the parameters.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:OCCSubcarriers? on page 487

Number Of Left Guard Subcarriers (UL)

Displays the number of left guard subcarriers. This value is set automatically according to the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:LGS? on page 488

Number Of Right Guard Subcarriers (UL)

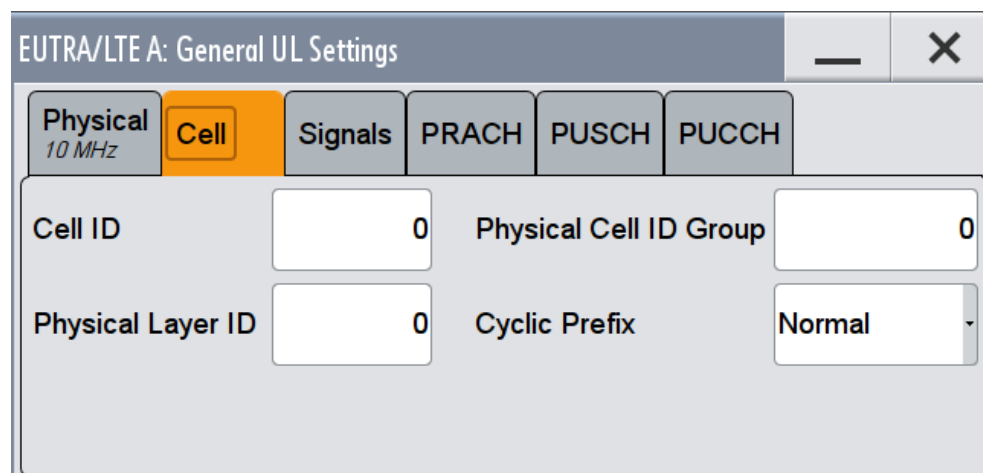
Displays the number of right guard subcarriers. This value is set automatically according to the parameter "Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RGS? on page 488

4.13.3 Cell-Specific Settings

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "General UL Settings > Cell"



This dialog comprises the settings needed for configuring the physical layer cell ID settings, the UL Reference Signal settings, the PUSCH, PUCCH and PRACH structures are selected, as well as cell-specific SRS parameters.

Provided are the following settings:

Cell ID (UL).....	255
Physical Cell ID Group (UL).....	255
Physical Layer ID (UL).....	255
Cyclic Prefix (General UL Settings).....	255
SFN Offset.....	256
UL/DL Cyclic Prefix.....	256

Cell ID (UL)

Sets the cell identity.

There are 504 unique physical layer cell identities (Cell ID), grouped into 168 unique physical cell identity groups that contain three unique identities each. The Cell ID is calculated as following:

$$\text{Cell ID} = 3 * \text{Physical Cell ID Group} + \text{Physical Layer ID}$$

There is a cross-reference between the values of this three parameters and changing of one of them results in adjustment in the values of the others.

The Cell ID determinates:

- the reference signal grouping hopping pattern,
- the reference signal sequence hopping,
- the PUSCH demodulation reference signal pseudo-random sequence,
- the cyclic shifts and scrambling sequences for all PUCCH formats
- the pseudo-random sequence used for scrambling
- the pseudo-random sequence used for type 2 PUSCH frequency hopping.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:PLCI] :CID on page 488

Physical Cell ID Group (UL)

Sets the ID of the physical cell identity group.

To configure these identities, set the parameter [Physical Layer ID](#).

The physical layer cell identities determine the sequence shift pattern used for PUCCH.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:PLCI] :CIDGroup on page 489

Physical Layer ID (UL)

Sets the identity of the physical layer within the selected physical cell identity group, set with parameter [Physical Cell ID Group](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:PLCI] :PLID on page 489

Cyclic Prefix (General UL Settings)

Sets the cyclic prefix length for all subframes.

The number of the SC-FDMA symbols is set automatically.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| "Normal" | Normal cyclic prefix, i.e. the UL slot contains 7 SC-FDMA symbols. |
| "Extended" | Extended cyclic prefix, i.e. the UL slot contains 6 SC-FDMA symbols. The extended cyclic prefix is defined in order to cover large cell scenarios with higher delay spread and MBMS transmission. |
| "User Defined" | The cyclic prefix length can vary over the subframes. The cyclic prefix length is set per subframe in the "UL Frame Configuration" dialog with the parameter Cyclic Prefix . |

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CPC on page 489

SFN Offset

By default, the counting of the SFN (System Frame Number) starts with 0. Use this parameter to set a different start SFN value, e.g. to skip a defined number of frames.

Example: Visualizing the SFN offset in the SC-FDMA time plan

Perform the following:

- Select "EUTRA/LTE > General > Filter/Clipping/ARB ...".
- Select "ARB > Sequence Length = 100 Frames".
- Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
- Select "General > General Settings > Cell > SFN Offset = 1".
- Select "General > Frame Configuration > No. of PUCCH Config = No. PUSCH Config. = 40".
- Select "Frame Configuration > Subframe#0 > PUSCH > No. of RB = 50".
- Select "Frame Configuration > Time Plan" and set "Subframes = 20".

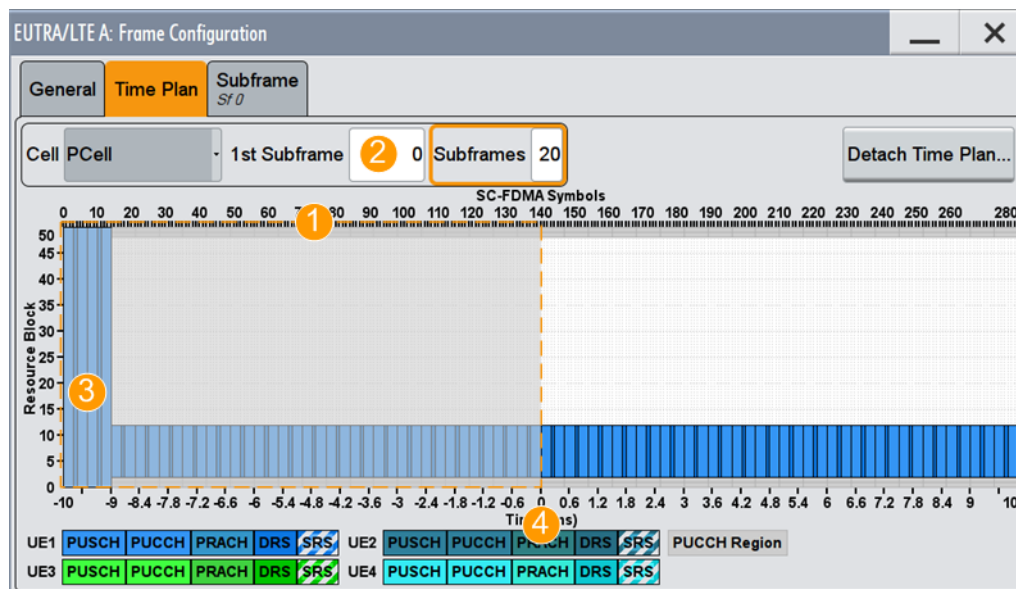


Figure 4-20: Visualization of an enabled SFN offset in the time plan

1 = SFN offset = 1 Frame = 10 Subframes

2 = First (most left) displayed subframe is Subframe#0; 20 subframes = 2 frames are displayed

3 = PUCCH with "No. of RB = 50" as configured in the Subframe#0

4 = First 1 frame is skipped; generation starts with the second frame

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:SOFFset on page 490

UL/DL Cyclic Prefix

In "Duplexing > TDD", determines the cyclic prefix for the appropriate opposite direction.

Remote command:

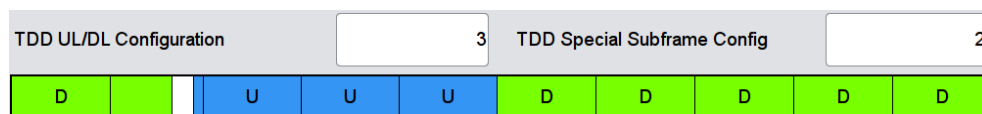
[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:DLCPc on page 490

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:ULCPc on page 480

4.13.4 TDD Frame Structure Settings

Access:

- ▶ Select "EUTRA/LTE > Duplexing > TDD".



The TDD frame is configured by adjusting the UL/DL configuration and the special subframe configuration (see also [Chapter 3.1.1.1, "OFDMA Parameterization"](#), on page 22).

TDD UL/DL Configuration

Sets the Uplink-Downlink Configuration number, i.e. defines which subframe is used for downlink respectively uplink, and where the special subframes are located.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TDD:UDConf on page 471

TDD Special Subframe Config

Sets the Special Subframe Configuration number, i.e. together with the parameter [Cyclic Prefix](#) defines the lengths of the DwPTS, the Guard Period and the UpPTS.

The DwPTS length selected with this parameter determines the maximum number of the OFDM symbols available for PDSCH in the special subframe.

The UpPTS length selected with this parameter determines the maximum number of the SC-FDMA symbols available for SRS in the special subframe.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TDD:SPSConf on page 471

4.13.5 Signals Settings

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".

2. Select "General UL > Signals"

This dialog comprises the settings needed for configuring the uplink reference signals and the SRS structure.

4.13.5.1 UL Reference Signals

Group Hopping.....	258
Sequence Hopping.....	258
Delta Sequence Shift for PUSCH.....	259
n(1)_DMRS.....	259

Group Hopping

Enables/disables group hopping for the uplink reference signals demodulation reference signal (DMRS) and sounding reference signal (SRS).

17 different hopping patterns and 30 different sequence shift patterns are used for group hopping.

PUSCH and PUCCH use the same group hopping pattern that is calculated if the "Group Hopping" is enabled. The group hopping pattern is generated by a pseudo-random sequence generator.

The sequence shift pattern of PUCCH is derived from the physical layer cell ID set as a combination of the parameters [Physical Cell ID Group](#) and [Physical Layer ID](#).

The PUSCH sequence shift pattern is determinate by the parameter [Delta Sequence Shift for PUSCH](#).

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:GRPHopping` on page 490

Sequence Hopping

Enables/disables sequence hopping for the uplink reference signals demodulation reference signal (DRS) and sounding reference signal (SRS).

Sequence Hopping and [Group Hopping](#) can be activated simultaneously, but only group hopping will be applied in this case, as defined in [TS 36.211](#).

The sequence hopping is generated by a pseudo-random sequence generator.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SEQHopping` on page 491

Delta Sequence Shift for PUSCH

Sets the delta sequence shift for PUSCH needed for the calculation of the group hopping pattern.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:DSSHift` on page 491

n(1)_DMRS

Sets the part of the demodulation reference signal (DMRS) index which is broadcasted and therefore valid for the whole cell. This index applies when multiple shifts within a cell are used and is used by the calculation of the DMRS sequence.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:DMRS` on page 491

4.13.5.2 SRS Structure

The cell-specific parameters in this section determine the structure of the sounding reference signal (SRS) according to the [TS 36.211](#).

To configure the UE-specific parameters, necessary for the complete definition of the SRS structure and SRS mapping, use the settings in the "User Equipment" > [Sounding Reference Signal \(SRS\)](#) dialog.

To enable an aperiodic SRS transmission, use the parameters:

- "DL Frame Configuration > Configure User" > [Aperiodic SRS](#).
- "SRS Request" flag in the DCI formats "DL Frame Configuration > PDCCH > DCI Format > Config", for example [DCI Format 1A](#).
- SRS set parameters in the "User Equipment" > [Sounding Reference Signal \(SRS\)](#) dialog.

SRS Subframe Configuration	259
Configuration Period T_SFC	260
Transmission Offset Delta_SFC	260
SRS Bandwidth Configuration C_SRS	260
A/N + SRS simultaneous Tx	260
SRS MaxUpPTS	260

SRS Subframe Configuration

Sets the cell-specific parameter SRS subframe configuration.

This parameter can also influence the shortening of PUCCH/PUSCH transmissions, regardless whether the UEs are configured to send a SRS in the according subframe or not.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:SUConfiguration on page 493

Configuration Period T_{SFC}

Displays the value for the cell-specific parameter configuration period T_{SFC} in sub-frames, depending on the selected "SRS Subframe Configuration" and the "Duplexing" mode.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:TSFC? on page 493

Transmission Offset Delta_{SFC}

Displays the value for the cell-specific parameter transmission offset Delta_{SFC} in sub-frames, depending on the selected "SRS Subframe Configuration" and the "Duplexing" mode.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:DSFC? on page 492

SRS Bandwidth Configuration C_{SRS}

Sets the cell-specific parameter SRS Bandwidth Configuration (C_{SRS}).

The SRS Bandwidth Configuration C_{SRS}, the [SRS Bandwidth B_{SRS}](#) and the [Channel Bandwidth \(UL\)](#) determine the length of the sounding reference signal sequence, calculated according to [TS 36.211](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:CSRS on page 492

A/N + SRS simultaneous Tx

Enables/disables simultaneous transmission of SRS (sounding reference signal) and ACK/NACK messages, i.e. transmission of SRS and PUCCH in the same subframe.

Simultaneous transmission of SRS and PUCCH is allowed only for PUCCH formats 1, 1a, 1b and 3, since CQI reports are never simultaneously transmitted with SRS.

If this parameter is disabled, the SRS is not transmitted in the corresponding subframe.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:ANSTx on page 491

SRS MaxUpPTS

Enables/disables the cell-specific parameter srsMaxUpPts.

If enabled, an SRS transmission in the UpPTS field (TDD) is made only in the frequency area that does not overlap with the frequency resources reserved for a possible PRACH preamble format 4 transmission.

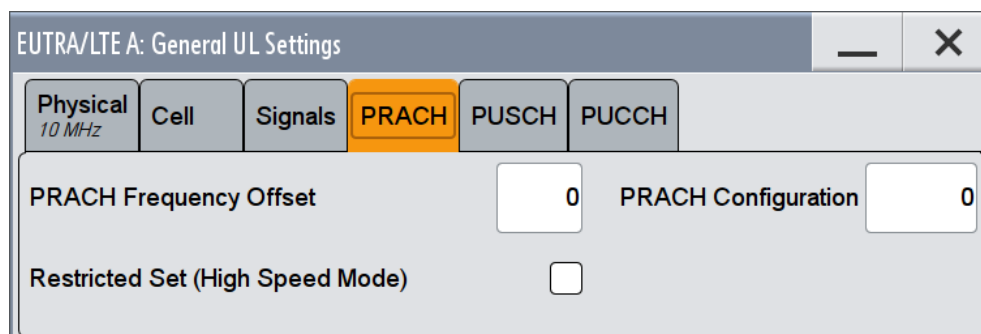
This is done by reconfiguring the number of SRS resource blocks in the special sub-frames, which would otherwise be determined by C_{SRS} and B_{SRS}.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:MUPTs on page 492

4.13.6 PRACH Settings

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "General UL Settings > PRACH"



This dialog comprises the cell-specific parameters that determine the PRACH configuration according to the 3GPP TS 36.211.

The UE-specific parameters, necessary for the complete definition of the PRACH, are configurable in the [User Equipment Configuration](#) dialog of the corresponding UE.

PRACH Frequency Offset	261
PRACH Configuration	261
Restricted Set (High Speed Mode)	262

PRACH Frequency Offset

For preamble formats 0-3, sets the prach-FrequencyOffset $n_{PRBoffset}^{RA}$ as defined in the 3GPP TS 36.211, i.e. determines the first physical resource block available for PRACH expressed as a physical resource block number that fulfills the equation:

$$0 \leq n_{PRBoffset}^{RA} \leq \text{Number of UL Resource Blocks} - 6$$

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PRACH:FOFFset on page 493

PRACH Configuration

Sets the PRACH configuration index as defined in the 3GPP TS 36.211, i.e. defines the time and frequency resources in which random access preamble transmission is allowed.

The PRACH allocation occupies a bandwidth of 6 RBs.

However, the PRACH distribution (subframe, length, offset) depends on several other parameters:

- selected "Cyclic Prefix"
- selected [PRACH Frequency Offset](#)
- selected frame format, i.e. on the selected [Duplexing](#) mode

- selected [Frequency Resource Index](#) (for TDD mode).

Not all combinations of channel bandwidth, PRACH configuration and PRACH frequency offset are allowed.

The table below gives an overview on the dependency of the value range of the parameter "PRACH Configuration" and other parameters.

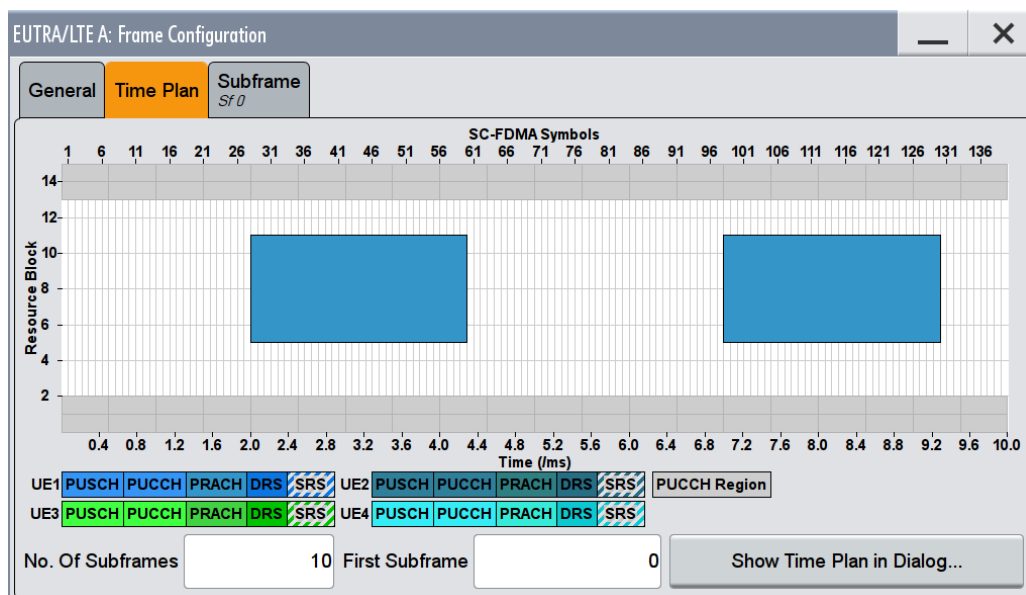
Duplexing Mode	TDD Special Subframe Config	(Global) Cyclic Prefix	PRACH Configuration
FDD	-	Normal/Extended	0 .. 63
TDD	0 .. 3	Normal/Extended	0 .. 47
	4	Normal	0 .. 47
	4	Extended	0 .. 57
	5 .. 8	Normal/Extended	0 .. 57

The [Preamble Format](#) is automatically derived from the "PRACH Configuration".

Use the SC-FDMA Time plan to display the PRACH distribution.

Example:

The timeplan below illustrates the PRACH distribution of a PRACH Configuration#55 (Preamble Format#3) for FDD duplexing mode and normal "Cyclic Prefix" with adjusted PRACH frequency Offset.



Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PRACH:CONFIguration` on page 493

Restricted Set (High Speed Mode)

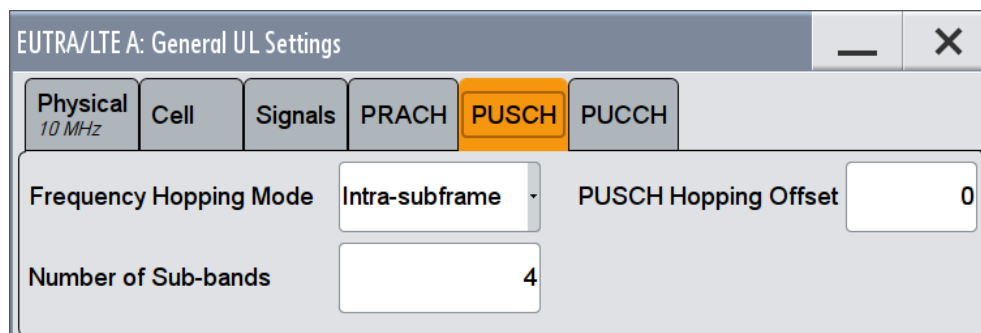
Selects whether a restricted preamble set (high speed mode) or the unrestricted preamble set (normal mode) will be used.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PRACH:RSET on page 494

4.13.7 PUSCH Structure

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "General UL Settings > PUSCH".



Provided are the following settings:

Frequency Hopping Mode.....	263
PUSCH Hopping Offset.....	263
Number of Sub-bands.....	264

Frequency Hopping Mode

Sets the frequency hopping mode for PUSCH.

Frequency hopping is applied according to TS 36.213.

"Inter-sub-frame"	The PUSCH position in terms of used resource blocks is changed each subframe.
"Intra-sub-frame"	Both intra- and inter-subframe hopping are performed. The PUSCH position in terms of used resource blocks is changed each slot and each subframe.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PUSCh:FHMode on page 494

PUSCH Hopping Offset

Sets the PUSCH Hopping Offset N_{RB}^{HO} .

The PUSCH Hopping Offset determines the first physical resource block and the maximum number of physical resource blocks available for PUSCH transmission if PUSCH frequency hopping is used.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PUSCh:FHOFFset on page 494

Number of Sub-bands

Sets the number of sub-bands (N_{sb}) into that the total range of physical resource blocks available for PUSCH transmission is divided. The frequency hopping is performed at sub-band level.

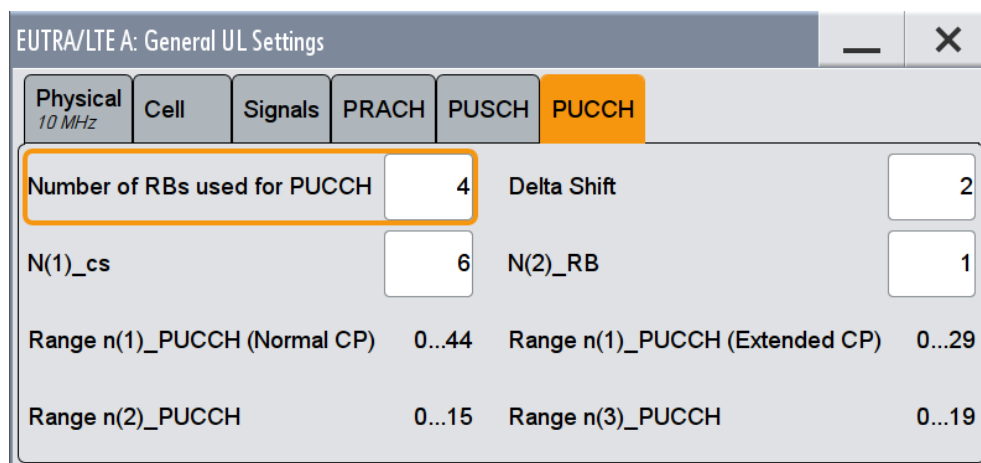
The size of one sub-band is determined by the number of resource blocks available for PUSCH transmission, the "Number of Sub-bands" and the PUSCH hopping parameters.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PUSCh:NOSM on page 495

4.13.8 PUCCH Structure

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "General UL Settings > PUCCH".



Provided are the following settings:

Number of RBs used for PUCCH.....	264
Delta Shift.....	265
N(1)_cs.....	265
N(2)_RB.....	266
Range n(1)_PUCCH (Normal CP).....	266
Range n(1)_PUCCH (Extended CP).....	266
Range n(2)_PUCCH.....	266
Range n(3)_PUCCH.....	266

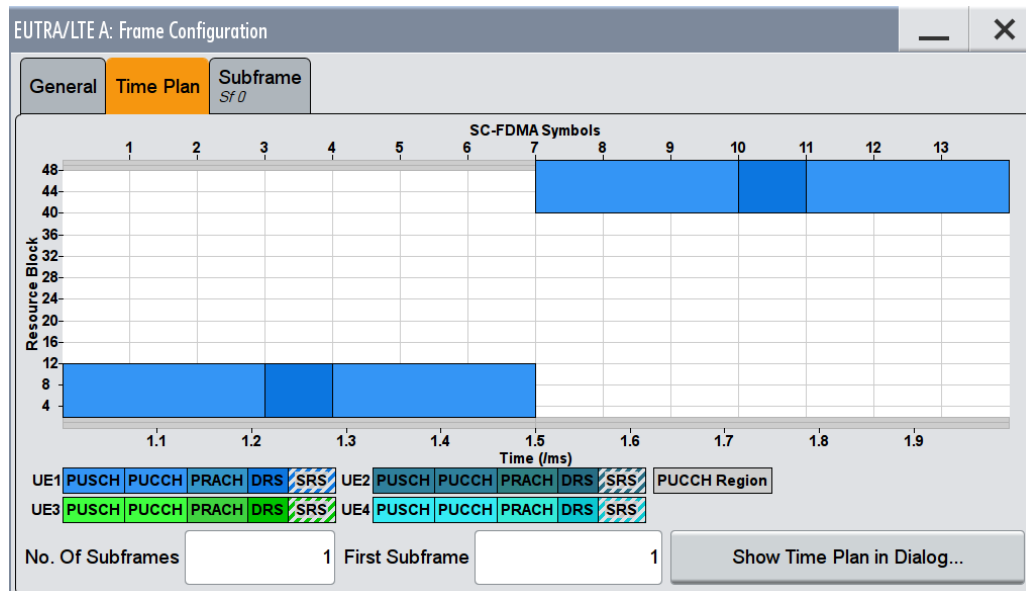
Number of RBs used for PUCCH

Sets the PUCCH region in terms of reserved resource blocks, located at the edges of the channel bandwidth (see [Figure 3-19](#)).

The PUCCH region is displayed on the SC-FDMA Timeplan.

Example:

The figure below shows an example of a subframe with PUCCH region with three reserved resource blocks and [PUCCH Format 2a](#).



Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:NORB` on page 495

Delta Shift

Sets the delta shift parameter, i.e. the cyclic shift difference between two adjacent PUCCH resource indices with the same orthogonal cover sequence (OC).

The delta shift determines the number of available sequences in a resource block that can be used for PUCCH formats 1/1a/1b (see also [Chapter 3.1.2.3, "Uplink Control Information Transmission"](#), on page 37).

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:DESHift` on page 495

N(1)_cs

Sets the number of cyclic shifts used for PUCCH format 1/1a/1b in a resource block used for a combination of the formats 1/1a/1b and 2/2a/2b.

Only one resource block per slot can support a combination of the PUCCH formats 1/1a/1b and 2/2a/2b.

The number of cyclic shifts available for PUCCH format 2/2a/2b N(2)_cs in a block with combination of PUCCH formats is calculated as follow:

$$N(2)_cs = 12 - N(1)_cs - 2$$

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1CS on page 496

N(2)_RB

Sets bandwidth in terms of resource blocks that are reserved for PUCCH formats 2/2a/2b transmission in each subframe.

Since there can be only one resource block per slot that supports a combination of the PUCCH formats 1/1a/1b and 2/2a/2b, the number of resource block(s) per slot available for PUCCH format 1/1a/1b is determinate by "N(2)_RB".

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N2RB on page 496

Range n(1)_PUCCH (Normal CP)

Displays the range of the possible PUCCH format 1/1a/1b transmissions from different users in one subframe and in case of normal CP.

Insufficient ranges are displayed as '-'.

This parameter determines the value range of index **n_PUCCH** for PUCCH format 1/1a/1b in case of normal cyclic prefix.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1NMax? on page 496

Range n(1)_PUCCH (Extended CP)

Displays the range of the possible PUCCH format 1/1a/1b transmissions from different users in one subframe and in case of Extended CP.

Insufficient ranges are displayed as '-'.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1EMax? on page 497

Range n(2)_PUCCH

Displays the range of possible number of PUCCH format 2/2a/2b transmissions from different users in one subframe.

Insufficient ranges are displayed as '-'.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N2Max? on page 497

Range n(3)_PUCCH

Displays the range of possible number of PUCCH format 3 transmissions from different users in one subframe.

Insufficient ranges are displayed as '-'.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N3Max? on page 497

4.14 UL Frame Configuration Settings

To access these settings:

1. Select "LTE General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration"

This dialog allows you to configure the subframes and the SC-FDMA resource allocations.

The dialog consists of the following sections:

- [General Scheduling Configuration Settings](#).....267
- [SC-FDMA Time Plan](#).....269
- [Subframe Configuration](#).....271
- [UL Allocation Table](#).....273

4.14.1 General Scheduling Configuration Settings

To access these settings:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > General"

	UE1	UE2	UE3	UE4
3GPP Release	LTE-Advanced	Release 8/9	Release 8/9	Release 8/9
No. of PUCCH Config.	10	10	8	1
No. of PUSCH Config.	8	10	8	1

This dialog provides access to the user equipment settings and settings concerning the UL scheduling, like configuring the subframes and adjusting the PUCCH/PUSCH scheduling.

Select User Equipment (UE1...UE4).....	268
3GPP Release.....	268
Number Of PUCCH/PUSCH Configurations/Number Of Configurable Subframes.....	268

Select User Equipment (UE1...UE4)

Accesses the [User Equipment Configuration](#) dialog for configuring the different users.

The check box activates or deactivates the selected UE. The 3GPP release the UE is compliant to is displayed.

Note: Disabling the UE deactivates the corresponding allocations. If an UE is deactivated, the reference signal, PUSCH/PUCCH allocations, and PRACH are not transmitted.

Remote command:

n.a.

3GPP Release

Requires option R&S SMW-K85 (LTE-A Rel. 10)

Determines whether the selected UE is an LTE Release 8/9 or a LTE-Advanced UE. Several further settings are enabled only for LTE-Advanced UEs (e.g. see [Chapter 4.14, "UL Frame Configuration Settings"](#), on page 267).

In MIMO configurations, the "3GPP Release" is set automatically to LTE-Advanced.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:RELease on page 613

Number Of PUCCH/PUSCH Configurations/Number Of Configurable Subframes

Sets the number of configurable subframes in the up to four configurable frames, i.e. determines the scheduling cycle per UE.

All uplink subframes are filled periodically with the configured subframes except for the Sounding Reference Signal. SRS is set individually for each UE in the [User Equipment Configuration](#) dialog.

The maximum number of configurable subframes depends on the selected [Duplexing mode](#) (TDD or FDD), [TDD Frame Structure Settings](#) and whether a [realtime feedback](#) is enabled or not.

For more detailed information about the maximum number of configurable subframes and for description of the dependencies between the parameters, see [Chapter 3.3.2.3, "Four Configurable Frames in Uplink and Downlink Direction"](#), on page 64.

For "Rel 8/9" UEs, the "No Of Configurable Uplink Subframes" is the same for PUCCH and PUSCH.

In instruments equipped with R&S SMW-K85, for the LTE_Advanced UEs, the scheduling cycles are also independent per PUSCH and PUCCH. The number of configurable subframes can be defined individually per PUCCH and per PUSCH. This enables the configuration of PUCCH and PUSCH with different repetition patterns.

Example: Independent cycles for PUSCH and PUCCH of the same LTE-Advanced UE

As described in the test case 8.2.4, TS 36.141, the PUCCH of the UE has to be transmitted once a frame and the PUSCH - once each eight subframes.

- Set "UE1 > User Equipment Configuration > 3GPP Release" = LTE-Advanced.
- In the "UL Frame Configuration > Number of Configurable Uplink Subframes" dialog, set "UE1 > PUCCH" = 10
- In the "UL Frame Configuration > Number of Configurable Uplink Subframes" dialog, set "UE1 > PUSCH" = 8
- Configure the PUCCH and PUSCH allocations of UE1 as required.

Example: Independent cycles for PUSCH and PUCCH of the same LTE Rel. 8/9 UE

	UE1	UE2	UE3	UE4
3GPP Release	LTE-Advanced	Release 8/9	Release 8/9	Release 8/9
No. of PUCCH Config.	10	10	8	1
No. of PUSCH Config.	8	10	8	1

- Select "UE2 > User Equipment Configuration > UE ID/n_RNTI (User Equipment)" = UE ID_{UE2}.
- Set "UE3 > User Equipment Configuration > UE ID/n_RNTI (User Equipment)" = UE ID_{UE2}
- Configure the allocations of as required.
- In the "UL Frame Configuration > Number of Configurable Uplink Subframes" dialog, set "UE2 > PUCCH/PUSCH" = 10
- In the "UL Frame Configuration > Number of Configurable Uplink Subframes" dialog, set "UE3 > PUCCH/PUSCH" = 8

Remote command:

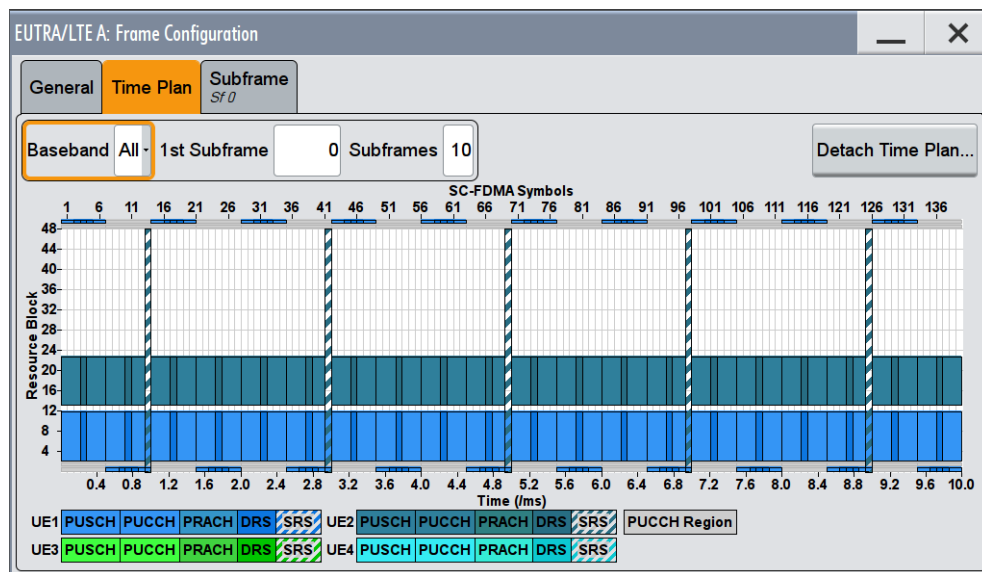
[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:CONSubframes:PUCCh on page 577

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:CONSubframes:PUSCh on page 577

4.14.2 SC-FDMA Time Plan

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".

2. Select "Frame Configuration > Time Plan".



This dialog shows the uplink time plan.

The x-axis shows allocation in the time domain. The y-axis shows the resource blocks as smallest allocation granularity in the frequency domain. One allocation of a UE can span 1 to up to "No. of Resource Blocks" in the frequency domain.

Sounding Reference Signals are automatically calculated according to the settings for signal structure in "User Equipment" dialog.

An enabled SFN offset is also displayed, see "[SFN Offset](#)" on page 256.

Cell

In enabled "General UL Settings > CA > Activate Carrier Aggregation > On" state, determines the settings of which cell (Primary Cell or SCell) are displayed.

Baseband

In advanced system configuration with coupled BB sources, determines the time plan of which baseband is displayed.

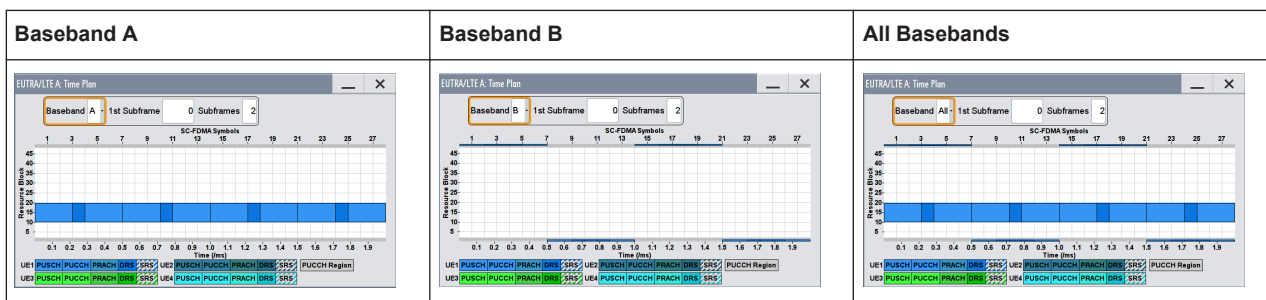
Alternatively, the aggregated time plan of all basebands can be displayed.

Example:

- "System Configuration = 1x2x2"
- "BB Source Config > Coupled Sources"
- "Baseband > EUTRA/LTE > Link Direction > Uplink"
- "Frame Configuration > Subframe#0 > PUCCH > State > On"
- Configure the "Frame Configuration > General > UE1 > Antenna Port Mapping" so that Baseband A transmits only PUSCH and Baseband B, PUCCH only.

	AP 10 PUSCH SRS	AP 20 PUSCH	AP 21 PUSCH	AP 100 PUCCH
Baseband A	⬇	⬇		
Baseband B				⬇

- Open the Time plan and observe the display for the three cases: "Baseband = A", "Baseband = B" and "Baseband = All"



First Subframe

Selects the first subframe to be displayed.

No. of Subframes

Selects the number of subframes to be displayed.

Detach Time Plan

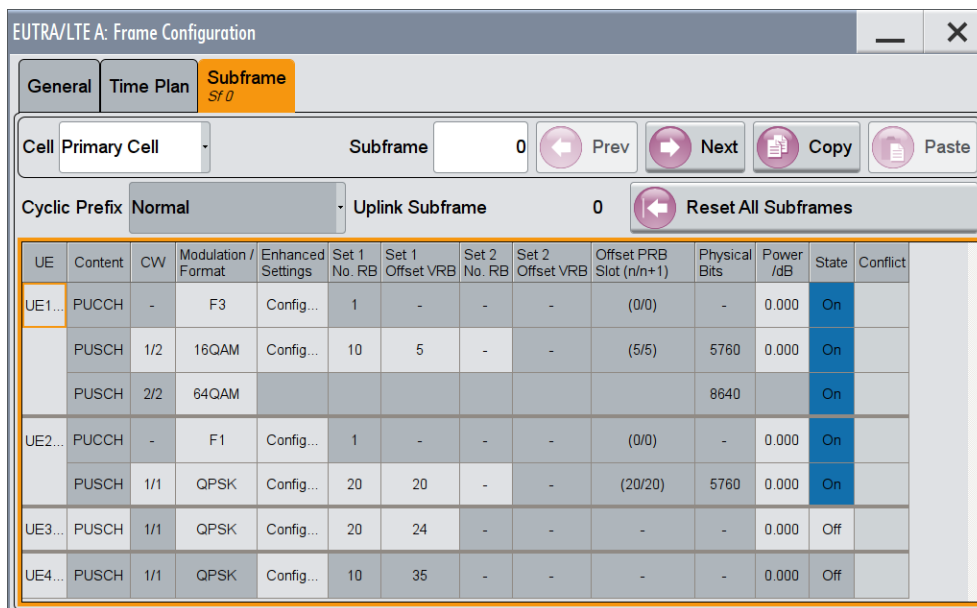
Enlarges the time plan display.

4.14.3 Subframe Configuration

To access these settings:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".

2. Select "Frame Configuration > Subframe"



Provided are the settings for selecting and configuring the subframes. In the allocation table section, the individual allocation parameters for a subframe are set.

Cell..... 272
 Subframe..... 272
 Next/Prev..... 272
 Copy/Paste Subframe Settings..... 273
 Cyclic Prefix (UL)..... 273
 Subframe Information..... 273
 Reset All Subframes..... 273

Cell

In enabled "General UL Settings > CA > Activate Carrier Aggregation > On" state, determines the settings of which cell (Primary Cell or SCell) are displayed.

Subframe

Sets the subframe to be configured/displayed in the frame configuration table.

All uplink subframes are filled periodically with the configured subframes except for the Sounding Reference Signal. SRS is set individually for each UE in the [User Equipment Configuration](#) dialog.

Subframes behind the configurable range of the corresponding UE or channel ([Number Of PUCCH/PUSCH Configurations/Number Of Configurable Subframes](#)) are displayed as read-only.

Remote command:
 n.a.

Next/Prev

Navigates through the subframes.

Remote command:
n.a.

Copy/Paste Subframe Settings

Copies/pastes the settings of the selected subframe. Sounding Reference Signals are not considered.

For more detailed information, see [Chapter 3.3.2.1, "Copy/Paste Subframe"](#), on page 63.

Remote command:
n.a.

Cyclic Prefix (UL)

Configuration of the cyclic prefix per subframe is only enabled, if the parameter [Cyclic Prefix \(General UL Settings\)](#) is set to User Defined.

The number of the SC-FDMA symbols per subframe is set automatically

Remote command:
[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:UL\[:SUBF<st0>\]:CYCPrefix](#) on page 578

Subframe Information

Displays the kind of the selected subframe, i.e. "Special Subframe", "Uplink Subframe", "Downlink Subframe".

For "Uplink Subframe", it is also shown the uplink subframe number, which is especially useful for TDD duplexing mode.

Remote command:
n.a.

Reset All Subframes

Resets settings of all subframes including cyclic prefix to the default values.

Remote command:
[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RSTFrame](#) on page 578

4.14.4 UL Allocation Table

The resource allocation table is where the individual allocation parameters for a subframe are set.

User Equipment	274
Content (UL)	274
Codeword (UL)	274
Modulation/Format	274
Enhanced Settings UL	275
Set 1/Set 2 No. RB	275
Set 1/Set 2 Offset VRB	276
Offset PRB Slot (n/n+1)	277
Phys. Bits / Total Number of Physical Bits	277

Power (UL).....	277
State (UL).....	277
Conflict (UL).....	278

User Equipment

Accesses the settings of the UE the selected allocation belongs to, see [Chapter 4.15, "User Equipment Configuration"](#), on page 278.

Remote command:
n.a.

Content (UL)

Selects the content type of the selected allocation.

Data source settings for PUSCH are configurable in dialog [Chapter 4.15, "User Equipment Configuration"](#), on page 278.

Remote command:
`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0> :CONTType`
on page 578

Codeword (UL)

(requires option R&S SMW-K85)

Determines whether one or two codewords use the same physical resource, and whether codeword 1/2 or codeword 2/2 is configured with the selected PUSCH allocation.

See also [Figure 3-32](#).

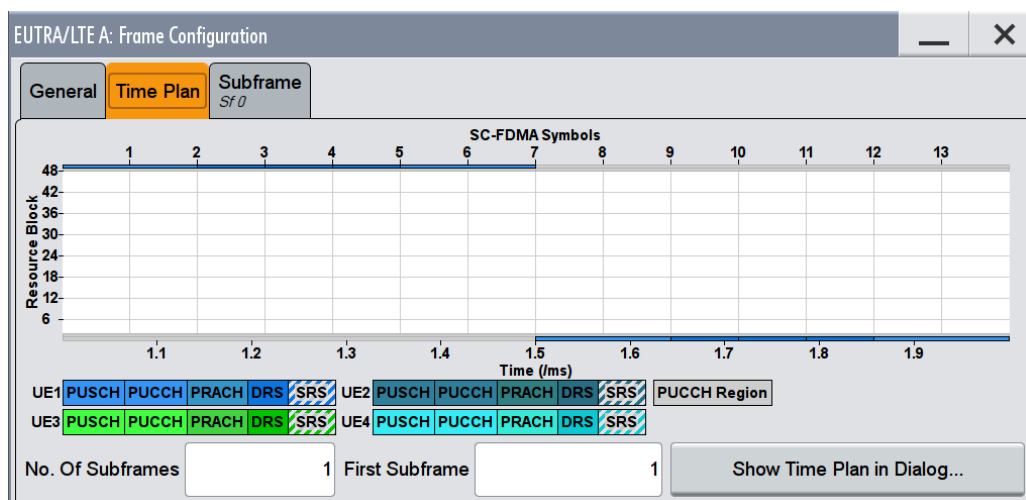
Remote command:
`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:CELL<ccidx>] [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0> :PUSCh:CODWords` on page 578

Modulation/Format

For PUSCH allocation, this parameter sets the modulation scheme (QPSK, 16QAM or 64QAM) for the allocation.

This parameter is read-only, if a predefined [FRC](#) is selected.

For PUCCH allocation, this parameter sets the PUCCH Format (1/1a/1b/2/2a/2b/3). See [Chapter 3.1.2.3, "Uplink Control Information Transmission"](#), on page 37 for an overview of the allowed PUCCH formats. Use the "SC-FDMA Time Plan" to visualize the position and structure of the configured PUCCH allocation.



Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :
CW<cwid> ] [ :PUSCh ] :MODulation on page 579
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :PUCCh ] :FORMAT
on page 579
```

Enhanced Settings UL

Accesses a dialog for configuration of PUSCH/PUCCH depending on the selected allocation (see [Chapter 4.16, "Enhanced PUSCH Settings"](#), on page 314 and [Chapter 4.17, "Enhanced PUCCH Settings"](#), on page 325).

Remote command:

n.a.

Set 1/Set 2 No. RB

Requires option R&S SMW-K85 LTE-A (Rel. 10)

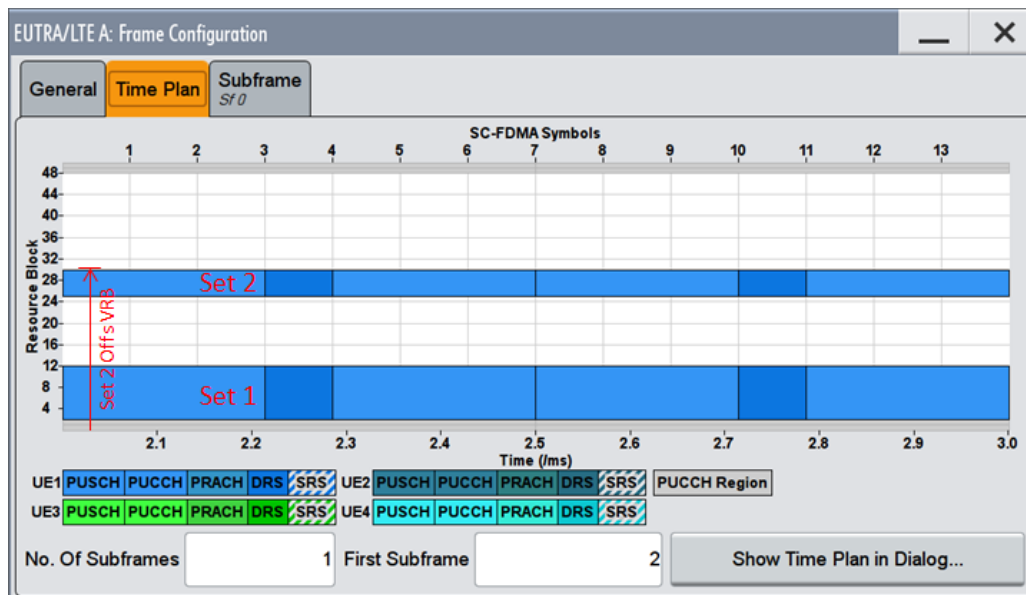
The LTE Rel. 10 specification defines PUSCH transmission not only in a continuous frequency region but also in two "sets" or "clusters" of resource blocks (see [Figure 3-29](#)).

The parameter defines the size of the selected allocation in resource blocks of the corresponding set.

This parameter is read-only, if a predefined [FRC](#) is selected.

Example: Clustered PUSCH Transmission

- Select "User Equipment Configuration (UE1) > 3GPP Release > Rel.10".
- In the "UL Frame Configuration > Allocation Table", configure the PUSCH allocation of UE1 as follow:
 - "Set 1 No. RB" = 10, "Set 1 Offs. VRB" = 2
 - "Set 2 No. RB" = 5, "Set 2 Offs. VRB" = 25
 - "State" = ON
- Select "Show Time Plan" to visualize the configured allocations



Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:RBCount
```

on page 579

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:RBCount?
```

on page 579

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:  
PUSCh:SET<user>:RBCount on page 579
```

Set 1/Set 2 Offset VRB

Requires option R&S SMW-K85 LTE-A (Rel. 10)

For the corresponding set, sets the virtual resource block offset of the selected sub-frame (see also [Example "Clustered PUSCH Transmission"](#) on page 276).

This parameter is read-only, if a predefined FRC is selected.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:VRBoffset
```

on page 580

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:  
PUSCh:SET<user>:VRBoffset on page 580
```

Offset PRB Slot (n/n+1)

Displays the start resource block of the selected allocation in the first and the second slot of the subframe.

Consider the following interdependencies, if frequency hopping is used:

- The start physical resource blocks in slot n and slot n+1 are set automatically. These values can deviate from the [Set 1/Set 2 Offset VRB](#)
- If an intra-subframe hopping for hopping type 2 is applied, the start resource block in slot 1 is defined by the selected [Number of Sub-bands](#)

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :SLOT<user0>:ALLoc<ch0>:RBOFFset? on page 580
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :SLOT<user0>:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:RBOFFset? on page 580
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :SLOT<user0>:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:SET<gr>:RBOFFset? on page 580
```

Phys. Bits / Total Number of Physical Bits

Displays the size of the selected allocation in bits. The value is set automatically according to the current allocation's settings.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<cwid> ] :PHYSbits? on page 581
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:PHYSbits? on page 581
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<cwid> ] :PUSCh:PHYSbits? on page 581
```

Power (UL)

Sets the power for the selected allocation, i.e. PUSCH or PUCCH power level.

The PUSCH power level (P_{PUSCH}) and the PUCCH power level (P_{PUCCH}) can vary per subframe.

Further power-related parameters:

- [UE Power](#) (P_{UE}) - for global adjustment of the transmit power of the UE
- [DRS Power Offset](#) ($P_{\text{DRS_offset}}$) and [SRS Power Offset](#) ($P_{\text{SRS_offset}}$) - for boosting the reference signals, DRS and SRS, per UE.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:POWer on page 581
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:POWer on page 581
```

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:POWer on page 581
```

State (UL)

Sets the allocation to active or inactive state.

Note: Disabling an allocation deactivates the PUSCH/PUCCH and the corresponding demodulation reference signal, but does not affect other allocations of the UE or the sounding reference signal.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:STATe on page 582

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:STATe

on page 582

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:CELL<ccidx>] [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:

PUSCh:STATe on page 582

Conflict (UL)

Indicates a conflict between UEs and in case an allocation exceeds the available number of resource blocks.

For more information, see [Chapter 3.3.1, "Conflict Handling"](#), on page 59.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:CONFLict?

on page 582

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CONFLict?

on page 582

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:CELL<ccidx>] [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:

PUSCh:CONFLict? on page 582

4.15 User Equipment Configuration

To access this dialog:

1. Select "LTE General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > General > Select User Equipment > UE1... UE4".

You can configure up to four scheduled user equipment (UE), freely distribute them over the time, and configure the structure of the demodulation reference signal (DRS) and the sounding reference signal (SRS) per UE.

In advanced mode ("System Configuration > Fading/Baseband Configuration > Mode > Advanced"), the tab names indicate whether the provided settings are cell-specific or common to all cells.

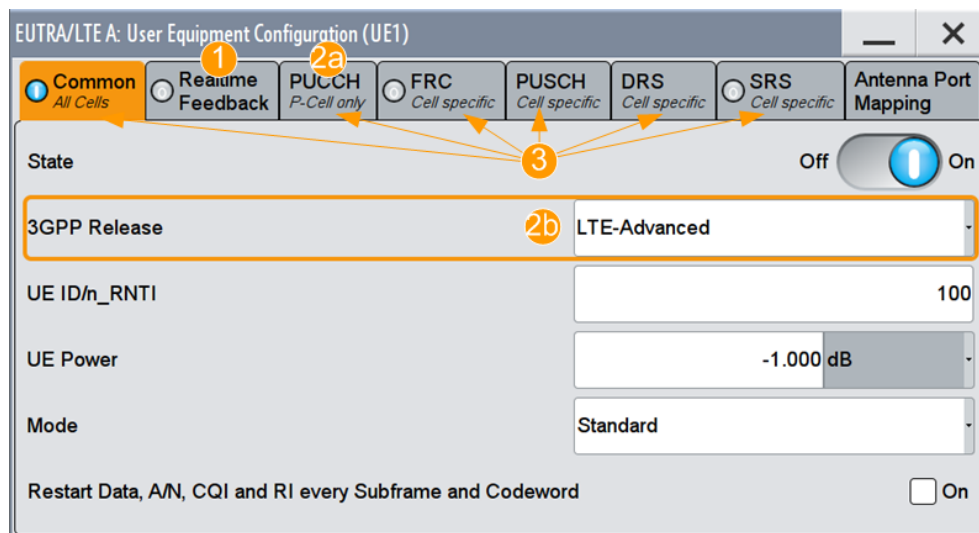
The dialog consists of the following sections:

• Common Settings	279
• Realtime Feedback Configuration Settings	280
• Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH)	287
• FRC Configuration	288
• Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH)	292
• Demodulation Reference Signal (DRS)	296
• Sounding Reference Signal (SRS)	297
• Antenna Port Mapping	307
• PRACH Power Ramping	309
• PRACH Configuration	311

4.15.1 Common Settings

Access:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)"
2. Select "Frame Configuration > General > Select User Equipment > UE1... UE4".
3. Select "Common".



- 1 = Realtime Feedback and UL Carrier Aggregation cannot be used simultaneously
 2a, 2b = PUCCH is available in the primary cell (PCell) of LTE-Advanced UEs only
 3 = Indication whether the provided settings are cell-specific or common to all cells

The available settings allow you to configure the state of the user equipment, the UE's release, UE ID, and the operational mode.

State (User Equipment).....	279
3GPP Release.....	279
UE ID/n_RNTI (User Equipment).....	280
UE Power.....	280
Mode.....	280
Restart Data, A/N, CQI and RI Every Subframe and Codeword.....	280

State (User Equipment)

Activates or deactivates the user equipment.

Note: Disabling the UE deactivates the corresponding allocations. Neither reference signal, nor PUSCH/PUCCH allocations, nor PRACH is transmitted if an UE is deactivated.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:STATE on page 613

3GPP Release

Requires option R&S SMW-K85 (LTE-A Rel. 10)

Determines whether the selected UE is an LTE Release 8/9 or a LTE-Advanced UE. Several further settings are enabled only for LTE-Advanced UEs (e.g. see [Chapter 4.14, "UL Frame Configuration Settings"](#), on page 267).

In MIMO configurations, the "3GPP Release" is set automatically to LTE-Advanced.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:RELease on page 613

UE ID/n_RNTI (User Equipment)

Sets the radio network temporary identifier (RNTI) of the UE.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:ID on page 613

UE Power

Sets the power level of the selected UE (P_{UE}).

The P_{UE} determines the power levels of the reference signals (DRS and SRS) and of the allocations, PUSCH (P_{PUSCH}) and PUCCH (P_{PUCCH}). Use the P_{UE} for global adjustment of the transmit power of the UEs.

Further power-related parameters:

- **Power**: varies the PUSCH and PUCCH power per subframe.
- **DRS Power Offset** (P_{DSR_offset}) and **SRS Power Offset** (P_{SRS_offset}): boosts the reference signals DRS and SRS per UE.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:POWer on page 614

Mode

Selects whether the user equipment is in standard or in PRACH mode.

"Standard" Sets the operational mode of the user equipment to standard.

"PRACH" Sets the operational mode of the user equipment to PRACH (see [Chapter 4.15.10, "PRACH Configuration"](#), on page 311).

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:MODE on page 614

Restart Data, A/N, CQI and RI Every Subframe and Codeword

If activated, the data source, the ACK/NACK pattern, the CQI pattern and RI are restarted every subframe and for every codeword.

This parameter is always enabled, if realtime feedback is active.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:DACRestart on page 613

4.15.2 Realtime Feedback Configuration Settings

The EUTRA/LTE uplink realtime feedback functionality requires the additional option R&S SMW-K69 Closed Loop BS Tests. This option extends the EUTRA/LTE option R&S SMW-K55 with the possibility to perform closed loop performance tests with feedback as defined in [TS 36.141](#), chapter 8.



The Realtime Feedback Configuration is enabled:

- Only for UE1 in instruments equipped with the option R&S SMW-K69
 - Only in configurations with one Tx antenna
 - If the UL carrier aggregation is disabled
-

Access:

1. Select "System Configuration > Fading/Baseband Configuration > Mode > Standard"
2. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)"
3. Select "Frame Configuration > General > Select User Equipment > UE1... UE4"
4. Select "RT Feedback"

5. Enable the realtime feedback, i.e. set the "Realtime Feedback Mode" to a value different than "Off".

EUTRA/LTE A: User Equipment Configuration (UE1)

Common FRC **Realtime Feedback** PUSCH PUCCH DRS SRS Antenna Port Mapping

Realtime Feedback Mode Serial 3x8

Redundancy Version Sequence 0,2,3,1

Max. Number of Transmissions 4

Assume ACK Until First Received ACK Command On

Initial Timing Advance 0 16 T_S

Connector Local

Local Connector Settings...

Additional User Delay 0.00 Subframes

Baseband Selector 0

Serial Rate 115.2 kbps

Block Error Insertion Off

Block Error Rate 0.000 1

Generate Debug Reports On

Logging Offset 10 Subframes

This dialog provides access to the parameters required for generating signals in accordance to the HARQ feedback or UL timing adjustments test cases. The provided parameters depend on the selected [Realtime Feedback Mode](#).

The feedback functionality can be enabled once per baseband block.

For background information on the functionality, see [Chapter 3.4, "Realtime Feedback for Closed Loop BS Tests"](#), on page 69.

Realtime Feedback Mode.....	283
Redundancy Version Sequence.....	283
Max. Number of Transmissions.....	284
Assume ACK until first received ACK command.....	284
Initial Timing Advance.....	284
ACK Definition.....	284
Connector.....	285
Distance Mode.....	285
Additional User Delay.....	285
Baseband Selector.....	285
Serial Rate.....	285
Block Error Insertion.....	286
Block Error Rate.....	286
Generate Debug Reports.....	286
Logging Offset.....	287

Realtime Feedback Mode

Enables realtime feedback and determines the mode (binary or serial).

"Off"	Realtime feedback is disabled.
"Binary ACK/NACK"	<p>The ACK/NACK feedback is implemented as low/high voltage level on the feedback line connector.</p> <p>Use the parameter ACK Definition to determine whether a high or a low voltage level represents an ACK.</p> <p>Timing Adjustments Feedback is not supported in this mode.</p>
"Serial"	ACK/NACK Feedback and Timing Adjustments Feedback are implemented by a serial protocol (see Chapter 3.4.2.2, "Serial Mode" , on page 72).
"Serial 3x8"	ACK/NACK Feedback and Timing Adjustments Feedback are implemented by serial commands, consisting of three serial packets (see Chapter 3.4.2.3, "Serial 3x8 Mode" , on page 72).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:ITADvance on page 636

Redundancy Version Sequence

Determines the sequence of redundancy versions for the individual HARQ processes.

Unless otherwise requested by serial feedback commands, the first value in the sequence of redundancy versions is used each time an ACK is received or for the first transmission of a process.

The sequence of redundancy versions is read out cyclically, i.e. whenever a NACK is received and a retransmission is requested, the next redundancy version in the sequence is used.

The first value in the sequence is used again even in case a NACK is received, if the [Max. Number of Transmissions](#) in a process was reached.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:RVSequence on page 637

Max. Number of Transmissions

After this maximum number of transmissions (incl. first transmission), the first redundancy version of the redundancy version sequence is used even in case of NACK.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:MAXTrans on page 636

Assume ACK until first received ACK command

("Serial/Serial 3x8" mode only)

If this parameter is enabled, the signal generator does not use any external HARQ feedback from the device under test for its HARQ processes until an ACK command is received the first time. Until that, the generator behaves as if ACK was received for all transmissions - no matter if actually a NACK was received or if no HARQ feedback was received at all. It therefore does not schedule any retransmission until ACK is received the first time.

This function can be useful for synchronization purposes, see [Chapter 3.4.4, "Avoiding Synchronization Problems"](#), on page 79.

Note: This function applies independently for every HARQ process, i.e. if this parameter is enabled, an ACK has to be received in every HARQ process first, before the generator stops ignoring any NACKs.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:AACK on page 633

Initial Timing Advance

The initial timing advance of the uplink signal (at the output of the instrument's base-band unit) in units of 16 TS.

An initial timing advance greater than zero means that the beginning of the first sub-frame of the uplink signal is omitted.

For binary feedback, the timing advance of the uplink signal stays constant (and equal to the initial timing advance) throughout the whole signal output.

The additional timing offset N_{TA_offset} for TDD, as defined in [TS 36.211](#), is set by the parameter [Signal Advance \$N_{TA_offset}\$](#) .

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:ITADvance on page 636

ACK Definition

("Binary ACK/NACK" mode only)

Determines whether a high or a low binary level on the feedback line connector represents an ACK.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:ACKDefinition on page 633

Connector

Determines the feedback line connector, see [Chapter 3.4.2, "Feedback Modes"](#), on page 71.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:CONNector on page 635

Distance Mode

(Binary ACK/NACK mode only)

Determines how the number of the uplink subframe is calculated, in which the signaled feedback has the desired effect.

See also [Chapter 3.4.3.1, "Parameterization of the feedback timing"](#), on page 75.

"3GPP" The uplink subframe in which the signaled feedback has the desired effect is calculated from the downlink subframe number n, in which the feedback was received, according to [TS 36.213](#).

"Direct Response"

The uplink subframe in which the signaled feedback has the desired effect is calculated from the last sent uplink packet of the HARQ processes.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:DMODE on page 636

Additional User Delay

Determines the point in time when the feedback can be sent to the instrument.

For more information, see [Chapter 3.4.3, "Timing Aspects"](#), on page 75.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:ADUDelay on page 633

Baseband Selector

("Serial" and "Serial 3x8" mode only)

This parameter is required for multiplexing serial commands for different baseband units to one feedback line. If the selector n is configured in the GUI for a specific baseband unit, the baseband unit listens only to serial commands containing the selector n.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:BBSelector on page 634

Serial Rate

(Serial and Serial 3x8 mode only)

Determines the bit rate of the serial transmission. Possible rates are 115.2 kbps, 1.6 Mbps and 1.92 Mbps.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:SERate on page 637

Block Error Insertion

Enables/disables the statistical insertion of block errors into PUSCH packets.

The block error insertion can be enabled for a single HARQ process or for all processes. In the single HARQ process case, the used process is always the one that corresponds to the first activated PUSCH.

If the block error insertion functionality is used, no further impairments should be activated (like "Fading" or "AWGN"), as this would cause the measured block error rate to deviate from the configured block error rate.

If block error insertion is enabled, the generator ignores any externally received HARQ ACK/NACK feedback. Instead, it behaves as if ACK was received for a HARQ process if no block error was generated for the previous transmission of that process and it behaves as if NACK was received for a HARQ process if a block error was generated for the previous transmission of that process.

If a block error is generated in a new transmission, block errors are also generated in all retransmissions, until the maximum number of transmissions is reached. The reason for this is that otherwise the measured block error rate could deviate from the configured one if for example a non-erroneous retransmission cannot be decoded by the device under test if the first transmission (which was erroneous) was impaired too much.

If the block error insertion functionality is used together with the [Assume ACK until first received ACK command](#) functionality, no block errors are inserted before the first received ACK, to speed up the synchronization process in this case. This is the only situation where an external HARQ feedback is needed if block error insertion is activated.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:BEINsertion on page 634

Block Error Rate

Block error rate for the statistical insertion of block errors.

The block error rate is defined as the ratio from the number of NACKs to the sum of the number of NACKs plus the number of ACKs.

As no external HARQ feedback is considered if [Block Error Insertion](#) is used, it is expected that the device under test does not send false ACK (ACK after erroneous packet) or false NACK (NACK after non-erroneous packet). Also it is expected that no further impairments like fading or AWGN are applied to the generated uplink signal.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:BERate on page 635

Generate Debug Reports

Enables the R&S SMW to create and store debug reports, i.e. log files with detailed information on the realtime feedback.

The instrument generates two type of reports:

- Transmission report

- This file contains information about what is *sent* (e.g. redundancy versions,) during the first 100 subframes after triggering and elapsing the [Logging Offset](#).
- File is created after the 100 subframes are sent.
- Default file name and location
/var/user/
EUltraRealtimeUplinkFeedback_TransmissionReport_BBA_BBSe10.txt
- Reception report
 - This file contains information about the first 100 *received* feedback commands, like serial value or binary value.
 - File is created after 100 commands are successfully received.
 - Default file name and location
/var/user/
EUltraRealtimeUplinkFeedback_ReceptionReport_BBA_BBSe10.txt

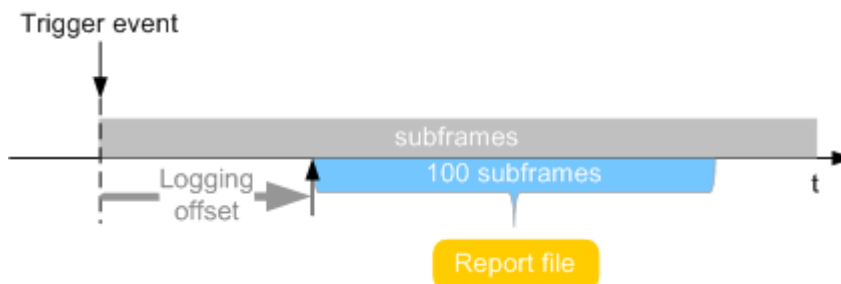
Use these debug files for troubleshooting of complex realtime feedback tests.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:GENReports](#) on page 638

Logging Offset

Per default, the generation of the debug report files starts with receiving a trigger event. To delay the start time and log other 100 subframes, enable a "Logging Offset".



Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:LOFFset](#) on page 638

4.15.3 Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH)

The generation of LTE signals with UL-MIMO is an LTE-Advanced feature that requires the additional option R&S SMW-K85. PUCCH is available in the primary cell (PCell) only.

Access:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)"
2. Select "Frame Configuration > General > Select User Equipment > UE1... UE4"
3. Select "User Equipment Configuration > Common > 3GPP Release > LTE-Advanced"
4. Select "PUCCH".

With these settings, you define the number of antenna ports used for each of the PUCCH formats.

Configuration Item	Value
Number Of Antenna Ports For PUCCH Format 1/1a/1b	1
Number Of Antenna Ports For PUCCH Format 2/2a/2b	2
Number Of Antenna Ports For PUCCH Format 3	2

- Set the number of available ports for PUCCH per PUCCH format.

Number of Antenna Ports for PUCCH Format 1/1a/1b, 2/2a/2b, 3

For **3GPP Release** = LTE-Advanced UEs, sets the number of antenna ports used for every PUCCH format transmission.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PUCCh:F1Naport on page 625

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PUCCh:F2Naport on page 625

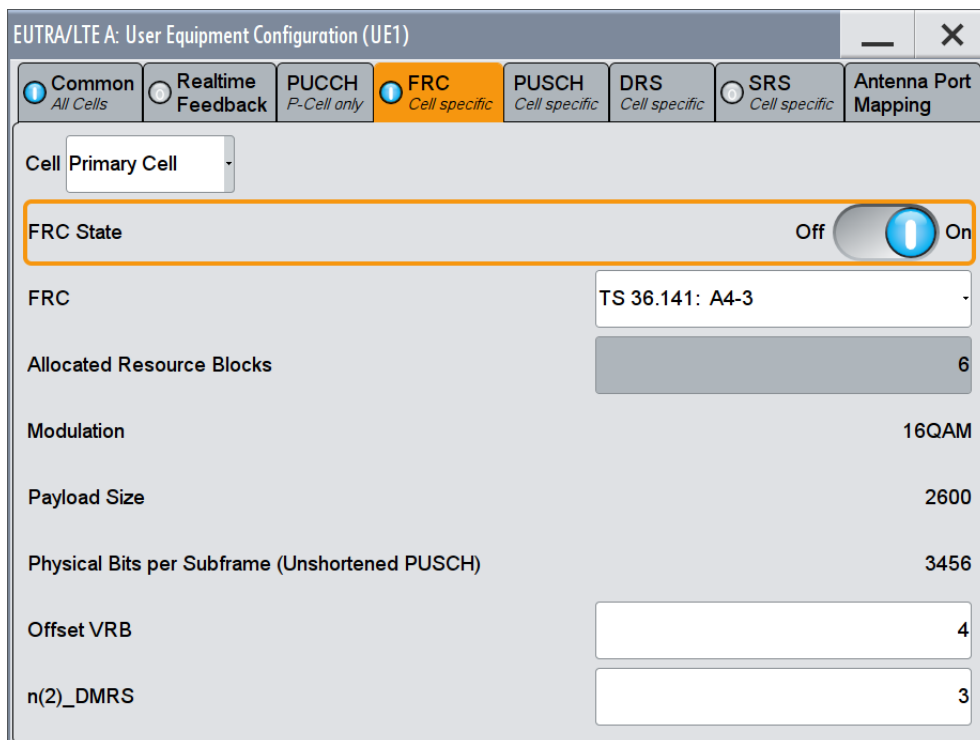
[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PUCCh:F3Naport on page 625

4.15.4 FRC Configuration

Access:

- Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
- Select "Frame Configuration > General > Select User Equipment > UE1... UE4"

3. Select "FRC"



The screenshot shows the 'EUTRA/LTE A: User Equipment Configuration (UE1)' dialog box. The 'FRC' tab is selected. The 'FRC State' toggle is turned 'On'. Other parameters shown include FRC (TS 36.141: A4-3), Allocated Resource Blocks (6), Modulation (16QAM), Payload Size (2600), Physical Bits per Subframe (Unshortened PUSCH) (3456), Offset VRB (4), and n(2)_DMRS (3).

This dialog enables a quick configuration of the predefined fixed reference channels (FRC) according to TS 36.141, Annex A "Reference Measurement channels", respectively TS 36.521, Annex A.

When "FRC Configuration" is enabled, several parameters are predefined and their values are displayed as read-only. The following table gives an overview of the parameters that are affected by the FRC configuration.

Dialog	Parameter	Value
"UE Configuration"	Scrambling	On
	Channel Coding State	On
	Interleaver	On
	SRS State	Off (the SRS can be activated manually if FRC state is ON)
"UL Allocation Table"	Modulation	According to the selected FRC
PUSCH allocations of the corresponding UE in all subframes	No. RB	According to the selected FRC
"Enhanced PUSCH Settings"	Frequency Hopping	Off
For the corresponding UE in all subframes	HARQ ACK Type	None
	Number of CQI Bits	0

Dialog	Parameter	Value
	Number of coded CQI Bits	0
	Transport Block Size/Payload	According to the selected FRC

Cell.....	290
FRC State.....	290
FRC.....	290
Allocated Resource Blocks.....	291
Modulation (FRC).....	291
Payload Size (FRC).....	291
Physical Bits Per Subframe (Unshortened PUSCH).....	291
Offset VRB (FRC).....	292
n(2)_DMRS (FRC).....	292

Cell

In enabled "General UL Settings > CA > Activate Carrier Aggregation > On" state, determines the settings of which cell (Primary Cell or SCell) are displayed.

FRC State

Enables/disables FRC configuration.

Enabling FRC configuration sets some parameters to their predefined values, i.e. several parameters are displayed as read-only. Reconfiguration of the values of these parameters is possible only after disabling the FRC configuration. An exception is the SRS state that can be changed even while an FRC configuration is enabled.

The FRC State is disabled and cannot be enabled, if a "User Defined" **Cyclic Prefix** is selected.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :FRC:STATE
```

on page 616

FRC

Selects a predefined fixed reference channel according to [TS 36.141](#), Annex A respectively [TS 36.521](#), Annex A.

Since the predefined FRCs require minimum channel bandwidth and predefined cyclic prefix, the currently available FRCs are limited by the selected **Number of RBs per Slot** and **Cyclic Prefix**. The **FRC State** is disabled and there are no FRCs available for selection, if a "User Defined" cyclic prefix is selected.

Table 4-15: Supported FRCs from 3GPP TS 36.141

FRC	Description
A1_1 to A1_5	Fixed Reference Channels for reference sensitivity and in-channel selectivity (QPSK, R=1/3)
A2_1 to A2_3	Fixed Reference Channels for dynamic range (16QAM, R=2/3)
A3_1 to A3_7	Fixed Reference Channels for performance requirements (QPSK 1/3)
A4_1 to A4_8	Fixed Reference Channels for performance requirements (16QAM 3/4)

FRC	Description
A5_1 to A5_7	Fixed Reference Channels for performance requirements (64QAM 5/6)
A7_1 to A7_6	Fixed Reference Channels for UL timing adjustment (Scenario 1)
A8_1 to A8_6	Fixed Reference Channels for UL timing adjustment (Scenario 2)

Table 4-16: Supported FRCs from 3GPP TS 36.521-1

FRC	Description
A.2.2.1.1	Reference Channels for QPSK with full RB allocation
A.2.2.1.2	Reference Channels for 16-QAM with full RB allocation
A.2.2.2.1	Reference Channels for QPSK with partial RB allocation
A.2.2.2.2	Reference Channels for 16-QAM with partial RB allocation
A.2.2.3	Uplink Reference Channels for sustained data-rate test

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :FRC:TYPE
```

on page 617

Allocated Resource Blocks

Displays the number of the allocated resource blocks for the selected FRC. For FRCs "A.2.2.2.1" and "A.2.2.2.2" this parameter can also be set to different values according to TS 36.521.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :FRC:ALRB
```

on page 614

Modulation (FRC)

Displays the modulation for the selected FRC.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :FRC:MODulation?
```

on page 615

Payload Size (FRC)

Displays the payload size for the selected FRC.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :FRC:PASize?
```

on page 615

Physical Bits Per Subframe (Unshortened PUSCH)

Displays the total number of physical bits available for the PUSCH allocation per subframe, in that unshortened PUSCH is transmitted. Shortened PUSCH transmission occurs in a cell-specific SRS subframe or in subframes where SRS is transmitted.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :FRC:TNOBits?
```

on page 616

Offset VRB (FRC)

Sets the virtual resource block (VRB) offset for all PUSCH allocation of the selected UE in all subframes.

The **VRB Offset** set for the individual subframes in the "UL Allocation Table" are overwritten.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :FRC:VRBoffset
```

on page 617

n(2)_DMRS (FRC)

Sets the UE-specific part of the demodulation reference signal (DMRS) index for all PUSCH allocation of the selected UE in all subframes.

The "Enhanced PUSCH Settings" > **n(2)_DMRS, λ (Layer λ)** set for the individual subframes for the corresponding UE is overwritten.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :FRC:N2DMrs
```

on page 615

4.15.5 Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH)

Access:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > General > Select User Equipment > UE1... UE4"

3. Select "PUSCH"

The screenshot shows the 'EUTRA/LTE A: User Equipment Configuration (UE1)' dialog box. The 'PUSCH' tab is selected. The 'Cell' dropdown is set to 'Primary Cell'. The 'Data Source' is 'PN9'. The 'Transmission Mode' is '2 (Spatial Multiplexing Possible)'. The 'Max. Number Of Antenna Ports For PUSCH' is '4'. The 'Scrambling' state is 'On'. The 'Channel Coding and Multiplexing' state is 'On'. The 'Mode' is 'UL-SCH only'.

In this dialog, the data source for the PUSCH can be selected and the channel coding can be configured. Use the [Enhanced PUSCH Settings](#) dialog to adjust the additional settings for channel coding of the control information and the multiplexing of the data and control information.

Cell.....	293
Data Source.....	293
Transmission Mode.....	294
Max. Number of Antenna Ports for PUSCH.....	294
State Scrambling (PUSCH).....	295
State Channel Coding and Multiplexing (PUSCH).....	295
Mode Channel Coding.....	295
I_HARQ_offset.....	295
I_RI_offset.....	296
I_CQI_offset.....	296
O_CQI-Min.....	296

Cell

In enabled "General UL Settings > CA > Activate Carrier Aggregation > On" state, determines the settings of which cell (Primary Cell or SCell) are displayed.

Data Source

Selects the data source for the Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH) allocation of UE.

New data is retrieved from the data source for every subframe where PUSCH is configured, unless the parameter [Restart Data, A/N, CQI and RI Every Subframe and Code-word](#) is enabled.

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

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :PUSCh:DATA
```

on page 621

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :PUSCh:PATtern
```

on page 621

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :PUSCh:DSElect
```

on page 622

Transmission Mode

(for instruments equipped with R&S SMW-K85)

For **3GPP Release** = Release 10 UEs, sets the PUSCH transmission mode, "1 (Spatial Multiplexing not Possible)" or "2 (Spatial Multiplexing Possible)", according to **TS 36.213**.

For "FRC State > On", the value is always "1 (Spatial Multiplexing not Possible)".

In MIMO configurations, the "Transmission Mode" is set automatically to "2 (Spatial Multiplexing Possible)".

See also "**Uplink MIMO**" on page 50.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :PUSCh:TXMode
```

on page 622

Max. Number of Antenna Ports for PUSCH

(for instruments equipped with R&S SMW-K85)

For **3GPP Release** = Release 10 UEs, sets the number of antenna ports for PUSCH transmission for that the UE is configured.

Transmission Mode	"1 (Spatial Multiplexing not Possible)"	"2 (Spatial Multiplexing Possible)"
"Number of Antenna Ports for PUSCH"	1	2 or 4

To set the currently used number of antenna ports, use the parameter [Number of Used Antenna Port](#).

In MIMO configurations, the "Max. Number of Antenna Ports for PUSCH" is set automatically to 2.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :PUSCh:NAPort
on page 622
```

State Scrambling (PUSCH)

Enables/disables scrambling for all PUSCH allocations of the corresponding UE.

This parameter is always enabled, if a predefined [FRC](#) is selected.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :PUSCh:SCRambling:
STATe on page 623
```

State Channel Coding and Multiplexing (PUSCH)

Enables/disables channel coding and multiplexing of data and control information for all PUSCH allocations of the corresponding UE.

If this parameter is disabled, the content retrieved from the [Data Source](#) is forwarded to the scrambler without any coding processing.

Additional parameters for the encoding of control information can be set in [Enhanced PUSCH Settings](#) dialog.

This parameter is always enabled, if a predefined [FRC](#) is selected.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :PUSCh:CCODing:
STATe on page 623
```

Mode Channel Coding

Defines the information transmitted on the PUSCH.

"UCI+UL-SCH" Control information and data are multiplexed into the PUSCH.

"UL-SCH" Only data is transmitted on PUSCH.

"UCI only" Only uplink control information is transmitted on PUSCH.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :PUSCh:CCODing:
MODE on page 623
```

I_HARQ_offset

Sets the HARQ-ACK offset index for control information MCS offset determination according to [TS 36.213](#), chapter 8.6.3.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [:CELL<ccidx>] :PUSCh:CCODing: IHARqoffset` on page 624

I_RI_offset

Sets the RI offset index for control information MCS offset determination according to TS 36.213, chapter 8.6.3.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [:CELL<ccidx>] :PUSCh:CCODing: IRIoffset` on page 625

I_CQI_offset

Sets the CQI offset index for control information MCS offset determination according to TS 36.213, chapter 8.6.3.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [:CELL<ccidx>] :PUSCh:CCODing: ICQioffset` on page 624

O_CQI-Min

(Enabled in "UCI only" transmission)

Sets the parameter O-CQI-Min, where O_CQI-Min is the number of CQI bits including CRC bits assuming rank equals to 1.

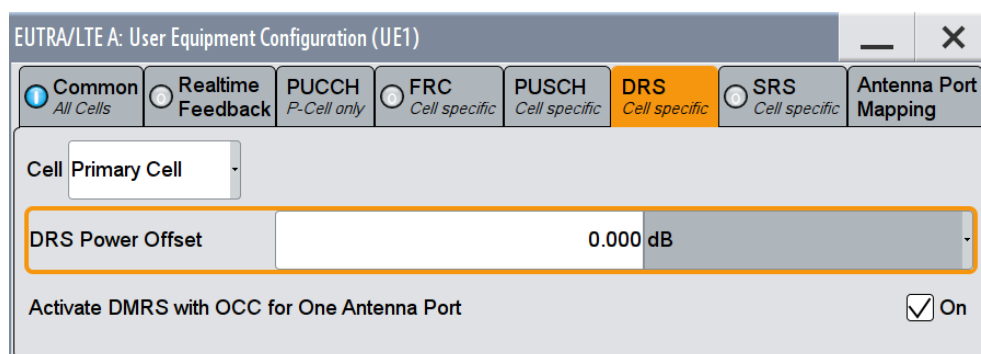
Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [:CELL<ccidx>] :PUSCh:CCODing: OCQimin` on page 625

4.15.6 Demodulation Reference Signal (DRS)

Access:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > General > Select User Equipment > UE1... UE4".
3. Select "DRS".



Comprises the parameters of the demodulation reference signal.

Cell.....	297
DRS Power Offset.....	297
Activate DRS with OCC for One Antenna Port.....	297

Cell

In enabled "General UL Settings > CA > Activate Carrier Aggregation > On" state, determines the settings of which cell (Primary Cell or SCell) are displayed.

DRS Power Offset

Sets the power offset of the Demodulation Reference Signal (DRS) relative to the power level of the PUSCH or PUCCH allocation of the corresponding subframe.

The selected DRS power offset ($P_{\text{DRS_Offset}}$) applies for all subframes.

Depending on the allocation of the subframe, the effective power level of the DRS is calculated as following:

- For PUSCH allocation

$$P_{\text{DRS}} = P_{\text{UE}} + P_{\text{PUSCH}} + P_{\text{DRS_Offset}}$$
- For PUCCH allocation

$$P_{\text{DRS}} = P_{\text{UE}} + P_{\text{PUCCH}} + P_{\text{DRS_Offset}}$$

The PUSCH and PUCCH Power levels (P_{PUSCH} and P_{PUCCH}) can vary per subframe.

For global adjustment of the transmit power of the corresponding UE, use the parameter UE Power (P_{UE}).

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :REFSig:DRS:POWoffset on page 626
```

Activate DRS with OCC for One Antenna Port

(requires option R&S SMW-K85)

For 3GPP Release = Release 10 UEs, activate demodulation reference signal (DRS) with an orthogonal cover code (OCC) even if only one antenna port is used.

Remote command:

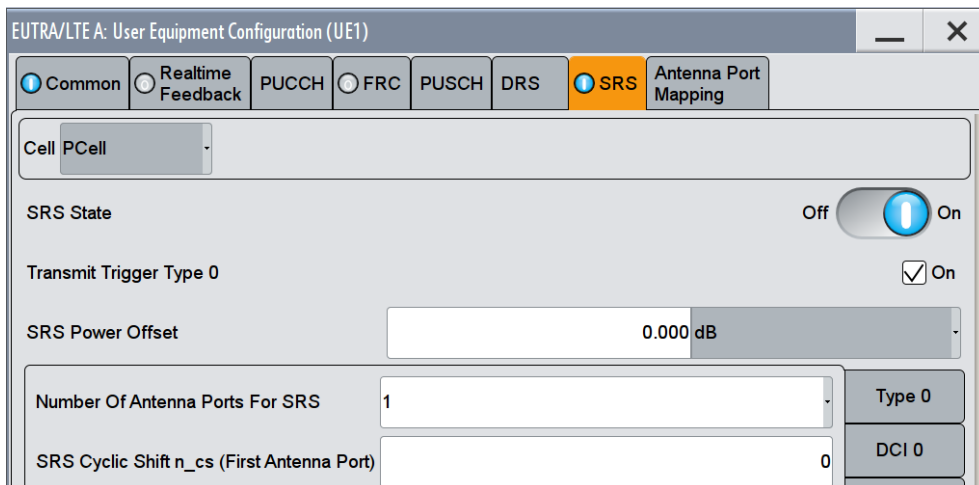
```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :REFSig:DRS:DWOCc on page 626
```

4.15.7 Sounding Reference Signal (SRS)

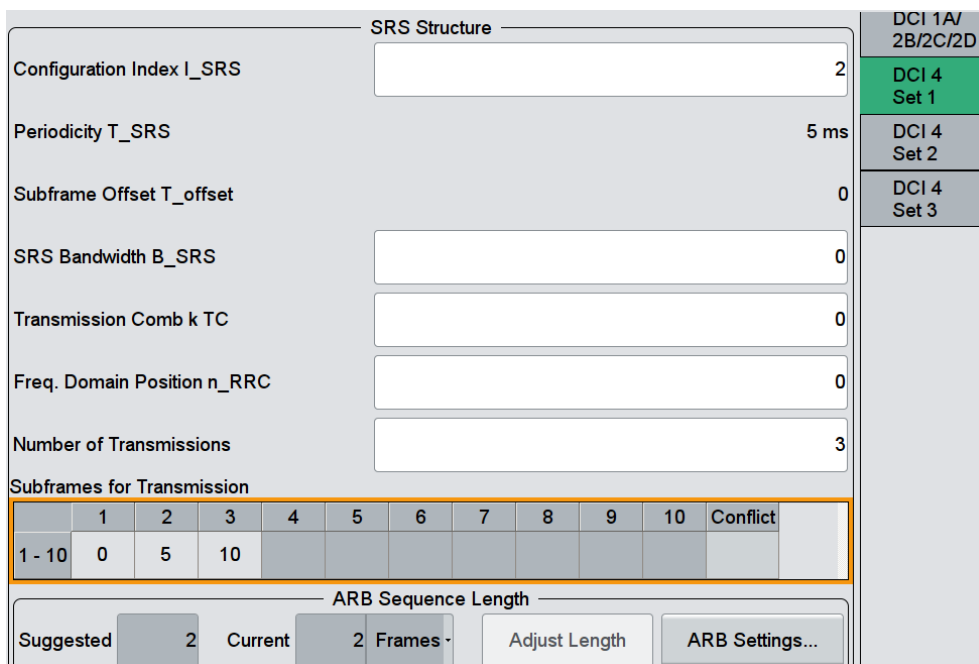
Access:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > General > Select User Equipment > UE1... UE4".
3. Select "3GPP Release > LTE-Advanced".

4. Select "SRS".



For LTE-Advanced UEs, the dialog consists of 6 subtabs, one for the "trigger type 0" SRS and 5 for the SRS sets.



In the "SRS Structure" section, you can configure the **UE-specific sounding reference signal parameters** according to TS 36.213 and TS 36.211.

The **cell-specific parameters**, necessary for the complete definition of the SRS structure and SRS mapping, are configurable in the [General UL Settings](#) dialog.

To visualize the SRS transmission, use the SC-FDMA time plan.

[Cell](#)..... 299

[SRS State](#)..... 299

[Transmit Trigger Type 0](#)..... 299

[SRS Power Offset](#)..... 300

SRS Set Configuration.....	300
L Number of Antenna Ports for SRS.....	300
L SRS Cyclic Shift n_CS (First Antenna Port).....	300
L SRS Structure.....	301
L Configuration Index I_SRS.....	301
L Periodicity T_SRS.....	301
L Subframe Offset T_offset.....	302
L SRS Bandwidth B_SRS.....	303
L Transmission Comb k_TC.....	306
L Hopping Bandwidth b_hop.....	306
L Freq. Domain Position n_RRC.....	306
L Number of Transmissions.....	306
L Subframes for Transmission.....	306
L ARB Sequence Length.....	307

Cell

In enabled "General UL Settings > CA > Activate Carrier Aggregation > On" state, determines the settings of which cell (Primary Cell or SCell) are displayed.

SRS State

Enables/disables sending of SRS for the corresponding UE.

In the symbols reserved for SRS transmission, PUSCH is not transmitted.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :REFSig:SRS:STATE
```

on page 626

Transmit Trigger Type 0

The 3GPP specification defines 2 types of SRS transmission:

- **Periodic SRS**
SRS occurs at regular time intervals.
Periodic SRS is referred as "trigger type 0" SRS. It is known from LTE Rel. 8
- **Aperiodic SRS**
The aperiodic SRS transmission is a single (one-shot) transmission.
Aperiodic SRS is referred as "trigger type 1" SRS. It is introduced by LTE Rel. 10.

"On"	Trigger type 0 is used. The SRS is configured by higher levels. To configure the SRS structure, use the settings in the "Type 0" dialog .
"Off"	Trigger Type 1 is used. The SRS is triggered by the PDCCH DCI content, in particular by the DCI format 0/4/1A/2B/2C/2D (DCI formats 2B/2C for TDD only). To configure the SRS structure, use the dedicated settings in the "DCI 0/1A/2B/2C/2D/4 Set 1 to 3" dialogs.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [:CELL<ccidx>] :REFSig:SRS:TT0
on page 627

SRS Power Offset

Sets the power offset of the Sounding Reference Signal (SRS) relative to the power of the corresponding UE.

The selected SRS power offset applies for all subframes.

The effective power level of the SRS is calculated as follows:

$$P_{\text{SRS}} = P_{\text{UE}} + P_{\text{SRS_Offset}}$$

For global adjustment of the transmit power of the corresponding UE, use the parameter [UE Power](#) (P_{UE}).

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [:CELL<ccidx>] :REFSig:SRS:
POWoffset on page 627

SRS Set Configuration

Rel. 8/9 UEs support only "trigger type 0" SRS. There is one SRS set of parameters and one tab, "Type 0", where the SRS structure is defined.

For LTE-Advanced UEs, the aperiodic SRS is triggered by the "SRS Request" flag in one of the DCI formats 0/1A/4/2B/2C/2D:

- Triggering aperiodic SRS by using DCI format 0 requires one dedicated SRS set of parameters ("DCI 0")
- The triggering by using DCI formats 1A/2A/2B/2C uses a common SRS set ("DCI 1A/2B/2C/2D")
- For the triggering by DCI format 4 the specification defines 3 SRS sets ("DCI 4 Set 1", "DCI 4 Set 2" and "DCI 4 Set 3")

Number of Antenna Ports for SRS ← SRS Set Configuration

(requires option R&S SMW-K85)

For [3GPP Release](#) = LTE-Advanced UEs, sets the number of antenna ports used for every SRS transmission.

Max. Number of Antenna Ports for PUSCH	1	2	4
"Number of Antenna Ports for SRS"	1, 2, 4	1, 2	1, 4

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [:CELL<ccidx>] :REFSig:
SRS[<srsidx>]:NAPort on page 628

SRS Cyclic Shift n_CS (First Antenna Port) ← SRS Set Configuration

Sets the cyclic shift n_{CS} used for the generation of the sounding reference signal CAZAC sequence for the first port. The n_{cs} for the other ports are calculated automatically; they have a fixed relation to the first one.

The different shifts of the same Zadoff-Chu sequence are orthogonal to each other. Thus, you can apply different SRS cyclic shifts to schedule different users to transmit simultaneously their sounding reference signal.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :REFSig:
SRS [ <srsid> ] :CYCShift on page 628
```

SRS Structure ← SRS Set Configuration

Use the following parameters to define the SRS structure:

Configuration Index I_{SRS} ← SRS Structure ← SRS Set Configuration

Sets the UE-specific parameter SRS configuration index I_{SRS}.

Depending on the selected "Duplexing Mode", this parameter determines the parameters [SRS Periodicity T_{SRS}](#) and [SRS Subframe Offset T_{offset}](#) as defined in the TS 36.213, Table 8.2-1 (FDD) and 8.2-2 (TDD) respectively.

Remote command:

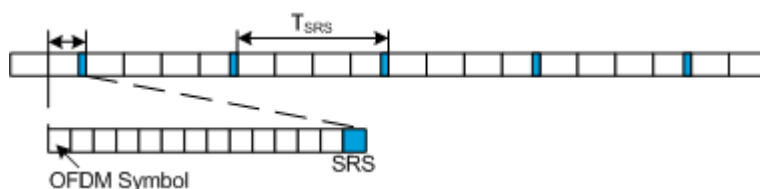
```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :REFSig:
SRS [ <srsid> ] :ISRS on page 629
```

Periodicity T_{SRS} ← SRS Structure ← SRS Set Configuration

Displays the UE-specific parameter SRS periodicity T_{SRS}, i.e. displays the interval of milliseconds after which the SRS is transmitted. The displayed value depends on the selected SRS [Configuration Index I_{SRS}](#) and "Duplexing Mode" as defined in the TS 36.213, Table 8.2-1 (FDD) and 8.2-2 (TDD) respectively.

Adjust the SRS configuration index to enable more frequent SRS transmission like each 2 ms or an infrequently SRS transmission like each 320 ms for instance.

For TDD duplexing mode, a T_{SRS} of 2 ms means that SRS is transmitted two times in 5 ms.



Example:

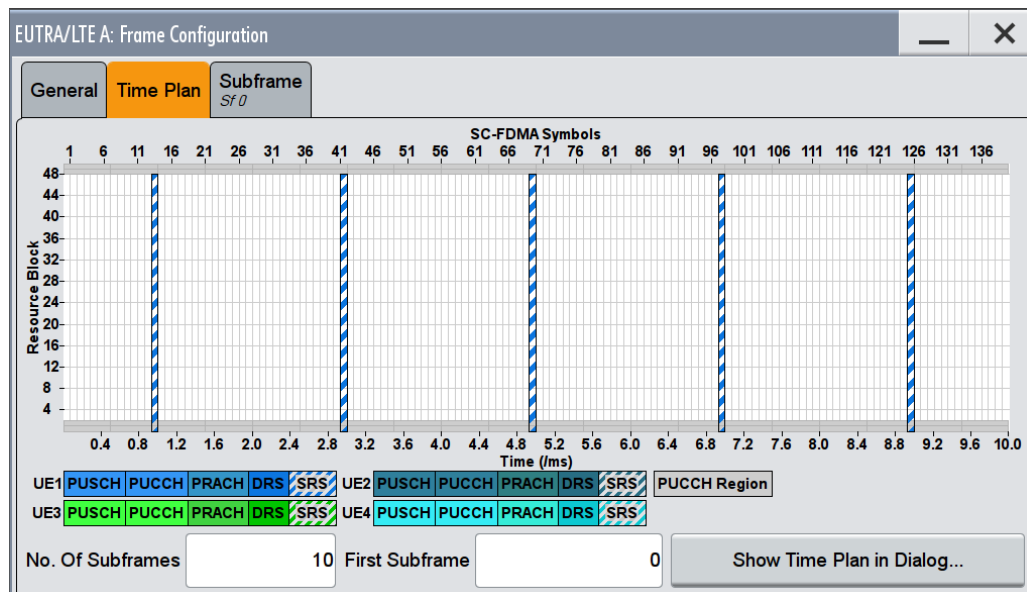
"Configuration Index = 0", i.e. "Periodicity $T_{\text{SRS}} = 2 \text{ ms}$ " and "Subframe Offset $T_{\text{offset}} = 0$ "

"SRS State > On"

"Duplexing > FDD"

The default values of all other SRS parameters are left unchanged.

The SRS is transmitted every 2 ms and occupies the entire channel bandwidth, i.e. frequency hopping is not enabled.



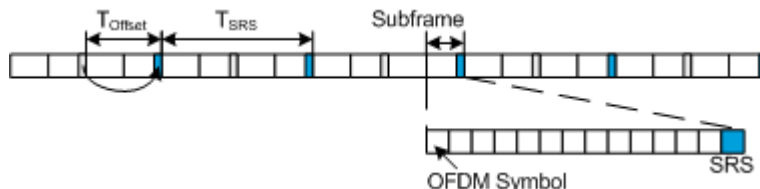
Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :REFSig:
SRS [ <srsidx> ] :TSRS? on page 630
```

Subframe Offset T_{offset} ← SRS Structure ← SRS Set Configuration

Displays the UE-specific parameter SRS subframe offset T_{offset} , depending on the selected SRS Configuration Index I_{SRS} and "Duplexing Mode" as defined in the TS 36.213, Table 8.2-1 (FDD) and 8.2-2 (TDD).

An SRS subframe offset shifts the SRS pattern, i.e. while SRS periodicity T_{SRS} remains constant, the SRS transmission is delayed with period of time equal to the SRS subframe offset T_{offset} .



Example:

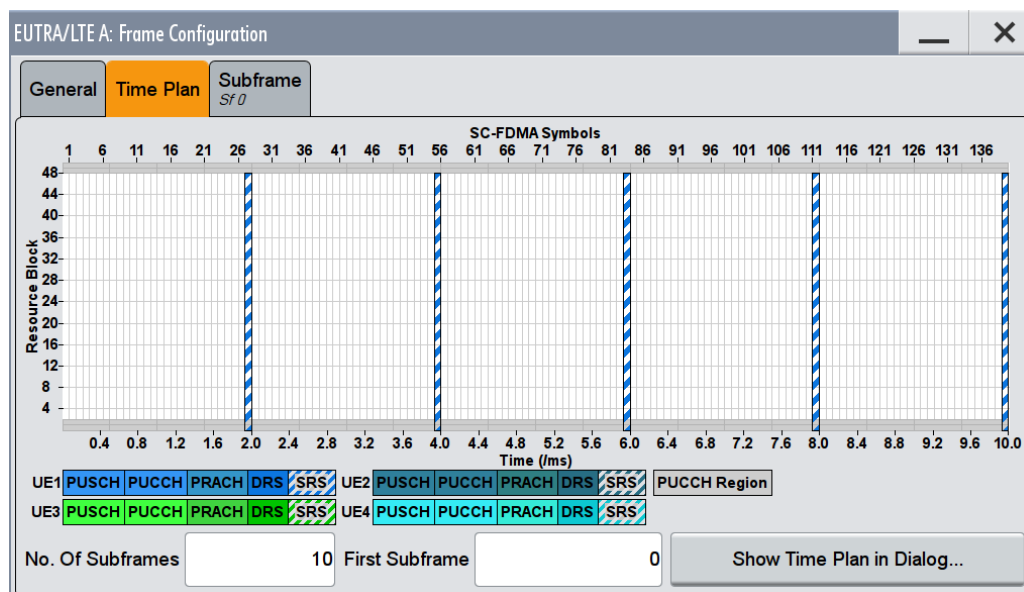
"Configuration Index = 1", i.e. "Periodicity T_SRS = 2 ms" and "Subframe Offset T_offset = 1"

"SRS State > On"

"Duplexing > FDD"

The default values of all other SRS parameters are left unchanged.

The SRS is transmitted every 2 ms and occupies the entire channel bandwidth, i.e. frequency hopping is not enabled. Compared to the SRS transmission with $T_{\text{offset}} = 0$, the SRS transmission is delayed with 1 ms.



For TDD duplexing mode, a T_{offset} of 0 or 5 means that SRS is transmitted in the second last symbol of the special subframe (in the UpPTS part). For this case, adjust the parameter **TDD Special Subframe Config** so that an UpPTS field length of two symbols is assured.

For TDD duplexing mode with T_{SRS} value of 2 ms, two T_{offset} values are displayed, corresponding to the two SRS transmissions per 5 ms. For example, the values 0,1 mean that two SRS transmissions occur, both in the special subframe. One of them is in the second last symbol and the other one, in the last symbol of the subframe.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :REFSig:
SRS [<srsidx> ] :TOFFset? on page 630
```

SRS Bandwidth B_SRS ← SRS Structure ← SRS Set Configuration

Sets the bandwidth covered by a single SRS transmission. That is the UE-specific parameter SRS Bandwidth B_{SRS} , as defined in the **TS 36.211**, chapter 5.5.3.2.

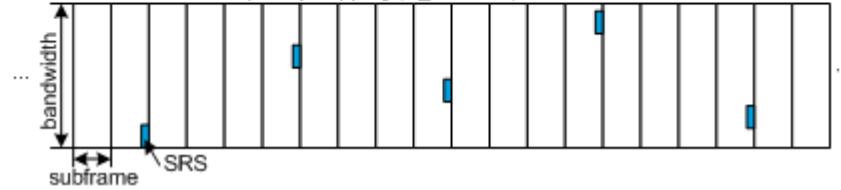
The SRS can span the entire frequency bandwidth or use frequency hopping where several narrowband SRSs cover the same total bandwidth.

There are 4 SRS bandwidths defined in the standard. The most narrow SRS bandwidth ($B_{\text{SRS}} = 3$) spans 4 resource blocks and is available for all channel bandwidths. The other 3 values of the parameter B_{SRS} define more wideband SRS bandwidths, available depending on the channel bandwidth.

SRS transmission without frequency hopping ($B_{\text{SRS}} = 0$)



SRS transmission with frequency hopping ($B_{\text{SRS}} \neq 0$)



The SRS transmission bandwidth is determined also by the "SRS Bandwidth Configuration C_{SRS} ".

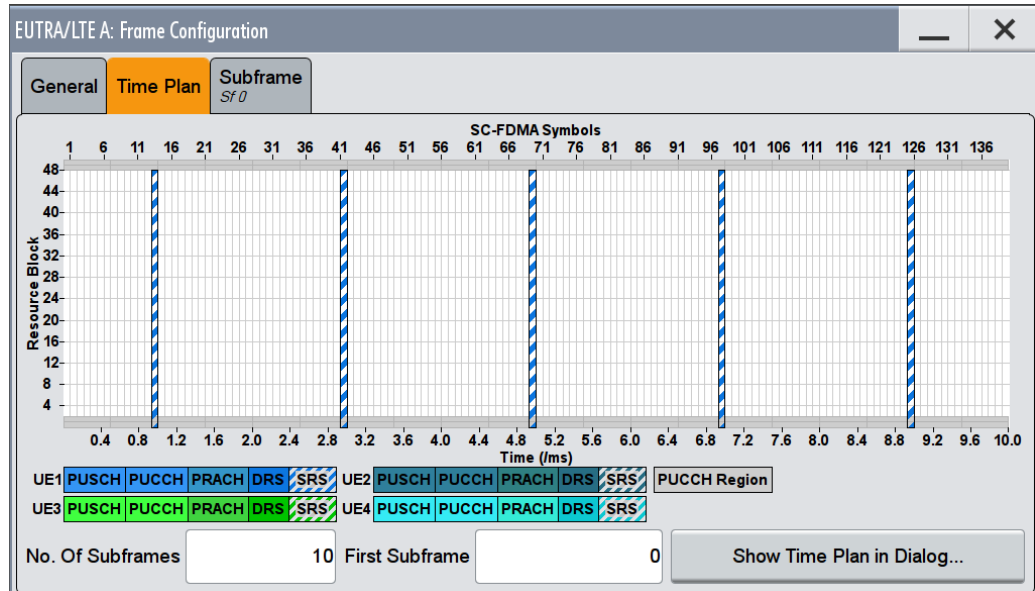
Example:

"SRS State > On"

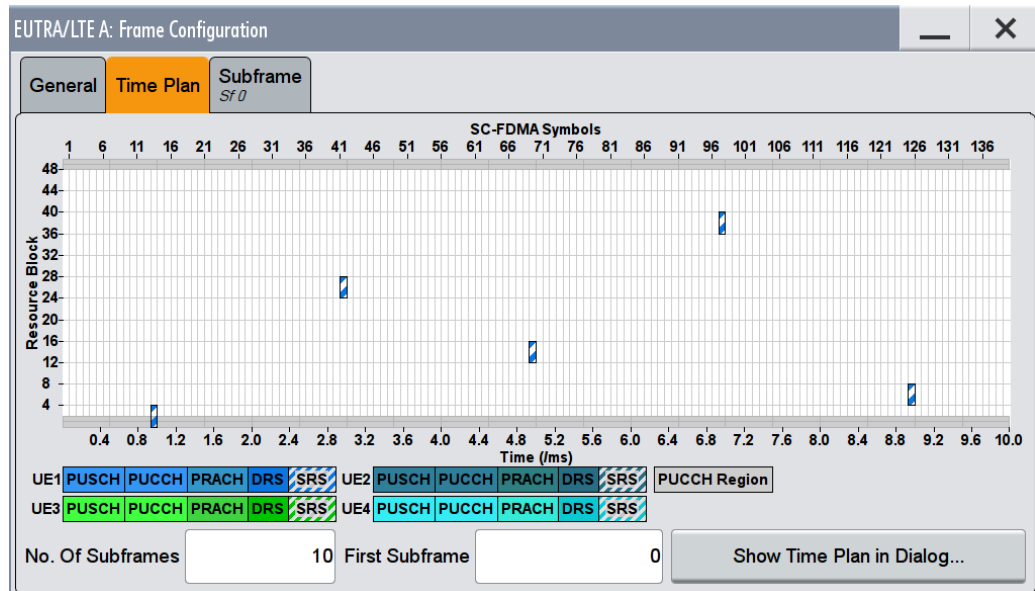
"Duplexing > FDD"

The default values of all other SRS parameters are left unchanged.

For "B_SRS = 0", the SC-FDMA time plan shows a wideband SRS without frequency hopping.



Changing the SRS bandwidth to "B_SRS = 3" results in the most narrowband SRS transmission with SRS bandwidth of 4 RBs and enabled frequency hopping.



Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :REFSig:
SRS [ <srsidx> ] :BSRS on page 629
```

Transmission Comb k_{TC} ← SRS Structure ← SRS Set Configuration

Sets the UE-specific parameter transmission comb parameter k_{TC} , as defined in the TS 36.211, chapter 5.5.3.2.

The SRS is transmitted on alternating subcarriers, where with $k_{TC} = 1$ every odd and with $k_{TC} = 0$ every even subcarrier is used.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :REFSig:
SRS [ <srsidx> ] :TRComb on page 631
```

Hopping Bandwidth b_{hop} ← SRS Structure ← SRS Set Configuration

(for trigger type 0 SRS ("Type 0") only)

Sets the UE-specific parameter frequency hopping bandwidth b_{hop} , as defined in the TS 36.211, chapter 5.5.3.2.

SRS frequency hopping is enabled, if $b_{HOP} < B_{SRS}$. Hopping bandwidth is the frequency band in that the SRS hops.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :REFSig:SRS:BHOP
on page 629
```

Freq. Domain Position n_{RRC} ← SRS Structure ← SRS Set Configuration

Sets the UE-specific parameter `freqDomainPosition` n_{RRC} , as defined in the TS 36.211, chapter 5.5.3.2.

This parameter determines the starting physical resource block of the SRS transmission.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :REFSig:
SRS [ <srsidx> ] :NRRC on page 631
```

Number of Transmissions ← SRS Structure ← SRS Set Configuration

(enabled for "LTE-Advanced" UEs and "Realtime Feedback > Off")

Sets the number of SRS transmissions.

That is, the number of cells in the table [Subframes for Transmission](#).

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccidx> ] :REFSig:
SRS [ <srsidx> ] :NTRans on page 628
```

Subframes for Transmission ← SRS Structure ← SRS Set Configuration

(enabled for "LTE-Advanced" UEs and "Realtime Feedback > Off")

Sets the subframes in that the SRS is transmitted. The values correspond to the values of the SRS parameter [Configuration Index I_{SRS}](#).

A conflict is indicated in the following situations:

- The subframe number is already used in the SRS set
- The subframe number is used in another SRS set of the same UE

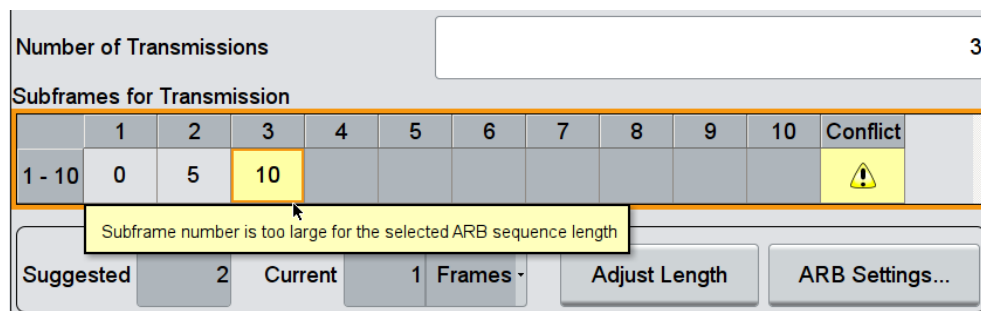


Figure 4-21: Example of conflict indication: DCI 4 Set 2 and DCI 1A/2B/2C/2D SRS sets use configuration index (subframe number) = 2

- The subframe number is outside the current ARB sequence length.

Note: In case of conflict, observe the tooltip.

Change the subframe index or select "Adjust Length" to set the "ARB Sequence Length" to the proposed value.

See ["ARB Sequence Length"](#) on page 307.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st> [ :CELL<ccid> ] :REFSig:
SRS [<srsidx> ] :SUBF<subfid> on page 628
```

ARB Sequence Length ← SRS Structure ← SRS Set Configuration

Indicates the current and suggest ARB sequence length as number of frames.

Select "Adjust Length" to automatically set the ARB sequence length to the proposed value.

"Adjust Length"

This function is active, if an SRS transmission is configured in subframe number that is outside of the frames in the current "ARB Sequence Length".

"ARB Settings"

Access the "ARB" dialog and displays the "ARB Sequence Length" value.

See [Chapter 4.19.3, "ARB Settings"](#), on page 337.

4.15.8 Antenna Port Mapping

The generation of LTE signals with UL-MIMO is an LTE Rel. 10 feature that requires the additional option R&S SMW-K85 LTE-Advanced.

Access:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > General > Select User Equipment > UE1... UE4"

3. Select "User Equipment Configuration > Common > 3GPP Release > LTE-Advanced"
4. Select "Antenna Port Mapping"

	Cell	Power /dB	AP 10 PUSCH SRS	AP 20 PUSCH	AP 21 PUSCH	AP 40 PUSCH	AP 41 PUSCH	AP 42 PUSCH	AP 43 PUSCH	AP 100 PUCCH	AP 200 PUCCH	AP 201 PUCCH
Baseband A	PCell	0.00	ⓘ	ⓘ		ⓘ				ⓘ	ⓘ	
Baseband B	PCell	0.00			ⓘ		ⓘ					ⓘ
Baseband C	PCell	0.00						ⓘ				
Baseband D	PCell	0.00							ⓘ			

Figure 4-22: Antenna port mapping setting in "System Configuration > Fading/Baseband Configuration > Advanced", 4xN MIMO and "BB Source > Coupled"

- 1 = Number of AP for PUSCH/SRS = 1
- 2 = Number of AP for PUSCH/SRS = 4
- 3 = Number of AP for PUCCH = 1
- 4 = Number of AP for PUCCH = 2

The "Antenna Port Mapping" settings define which baseband generates which antenna port.

Cell

Indicates the cell (Primary Cell or Secondary Cell).

Power

Applies a power offset to the selected PCell or SCell.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:CELL<dir0>:POFFset on page 632
```

Antenna port mapping table

The mapping table is a matrix with number of rows equal to the number of physical Tx antennas (Basebands) and number of columns equal of the number of antenna ports (AP).

The available antenna ports depend on:

- Max. Number of Antenna Ports for PUSCH
- Number of Antenna Ports for PUCCH Format 1/1a/1b, 2/2a/2b, 3
- Number of Antenna Ports for SRS

The Table 4-17 gives an overview of the available antenna port numbers as a function of the enabled "Number of Antenna Ports" per channel/signal.

Table 4-17: Available antenna port numbers

Number of antenna ports	1	2	4
Physical channel/signal			
PUSCH	10	20 21	40 41 42 43
PUCCH	100	200 201	-
SRS	10	20 21	40 41 42 43

Per activated baseband, you can activate exactly one PUSCH, one PUCCH, and one SRS antenna port.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP10Map:ROW<bbid>`
on page 631

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP20Map:ROW<bbid>`
on page 631

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP21Map:ROW<bbid>`
on page 631

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP40Map:ROW<bbid>`
on page 631

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP41Map:ROW<bbid>`
on page 632

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP42Map:ROW<bbid>`
on page 632

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP43Map:ROW<bbid>`
on page 632

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP100Map:ROW<bbid>`
on page 632

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP200Map:ROW<bbid>`
on page 632

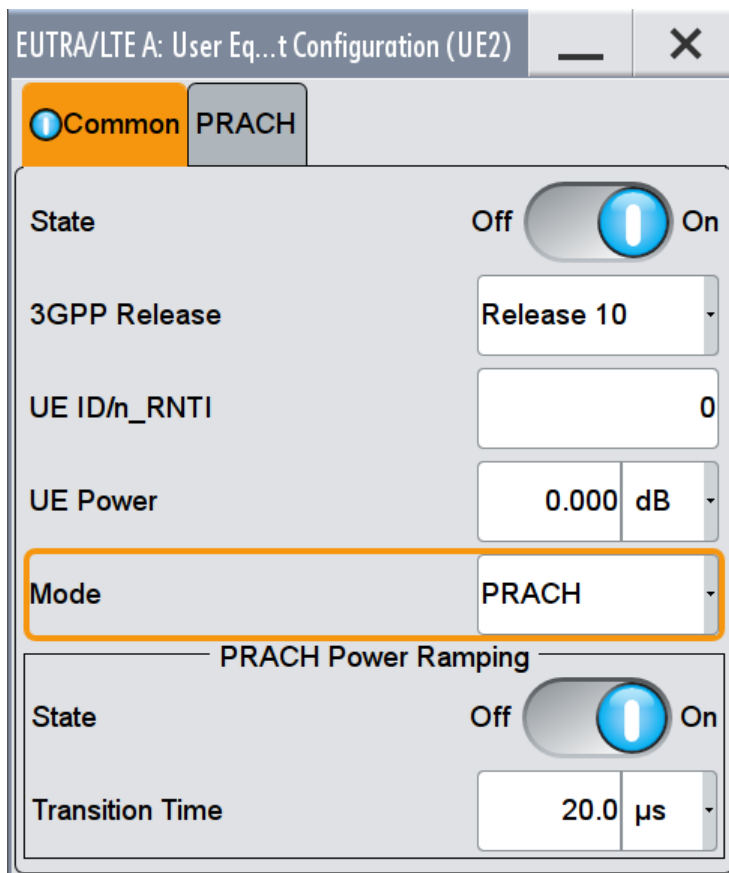
`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP201Map:ROW<bbid>`
on page 632

4.15.9 PRACH Power Ramping

Access:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > General > Select User Equipment > UE1... UE4"

3. Select "Common > Mode > PRACH"



This dialog comprises the settings needed for configuring the PRACH power ramping.

State PRACH Power Ramping.....310
 Transition Time..... 310

State PRACH Power Ramping

Activates Power Ramping for the PRACH preamble. The start and the end of the preamble is cyclically extended and multiplied with a ramping function (sin²).

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:PRState on page 617
```

Transition Time

Defines the transition time from beginning of the extended preamble to the start of the preamble itself.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:PRTT on page 618

4.15.10 PRACH Configuration

Access:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > General > Select User Equipment > UE1... UE4"
3. Select "Common > Mode > PRACH"
4. Select "PRACH"

SF	RB Offset	Ncs Conf.	Logical Root Sequ. Index	Sequence Index (v)	Delta t /µs	Power /dB	State
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.000	Off
1	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.000	On
2	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.000	Off
3	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.000	Off
4	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.000	Off
5	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.000	Off
6	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.000	Off
7	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.000	Off
8	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.000	Off

In this dialog, the UE-specific parameters according to [TS 36.211](#) are enabled for configuration.

The cell-specific parameters, necessary for the complete definition of the PRACH, are configurable in the [General UL Settings](#) dialog.

Preamble Format (Burst Format)	312
Number of Configurable Frames	312
SF	312
RB Offset	312
Frequency Resource Index	312
Ncs Configuration	313
Logical Root Sequence Index	313
Sequence Index (v)	313
Delta t/us	313
Power (PRACH)	314
State (PRACH)	314

Preamble Format (Burst Format)

Displays the preamble format.

The "Preamble Format" is automatically derived from the [PRACH Configuration](#).

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:PRFormat?` on page 618

Number of Configurable Frames

Shows how many frames can be configured.

A maximum number of 20 frames are available for configuration; the currently available number of frames depends on the selected ARB [ARB Settings](#).

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:CFrames?` on page 618

SF

Displays the consecutive number of the subframe.

The subframes available for configuration depend on the selected "Duplexing" mode and "PRACH Configuration".

Remote command:

n.a.

RB Offset

Displays the starting RB, as set with the parameter [PRACH Frequency Offset](#).

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:RBOffset`
on page 619

Frequency Resource Index

This parameter is enabled in TDD duplexing mode only.

Sets the frequency resource index f_{RA} for the selected subframe.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:FRINDEX

on page 619

Ncs Configuration

Selects the Ncs configuration of the selected subframe, i.e. determines the Ncs value for the selected preamble set according to TS 36.211, table 5.7.2.-2 and 5.7.2-3.

The value range of this parameter depends on the selected Duplexing mode, PRACH configuration and whether a restricted preamble set is enabled or not.

Parameter	Value Range Ncs Configuration
Disabled Restricted Set (High Speed Mode)	0 .. 15
Enabled "Restricted Preamble Set"	0 .. 14
TDD + PRACH Configuration > 47	0 .. 6

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:NCSCONF

on page 619

Logical Root Sequence Index

Selects the logical root sequence index for the selected subframe.

The value range of this parameter depends on the combination of selected Duplexing mode and PRACH configuration.

Parameter	Value Range Logical Root Sequence Index
TDD + PRACH Configuration > 47 i.e. Preamble Format 4	0 .. 137
All other cases	0 .. 837

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:RSEQUENCE

on page 620

Sequence Index (v)

Selects the sequence index **v** for the selected subframe, i.e. selects which one of the 64 preambles available in a cell is used.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:SINDEX

on page 620

Delta t/us

Sets the parameter Delta_t in us.

A value of delta t different than 0 causes a time shift of the configured preamble.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:DT on page 620

Power (PRACH)

Sets the PRACH power relative to the UE power. The PRACH power can be adjusted independently for every configured preamble.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:POWer on page 619

State (PRACH)

Enables/disables the PRACH for the selected subframe.

The subframes available for configuration depend on the selected PRACH configuration.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:STATe on page 621

4.16 Enhanced PUSCH Settings

This dialog allows you to define and configure PUSCH parameters, such as the settings of the uplink shared channel (UL-SCH), HARQ control information, and the Channel Quality Control Information (CQI).

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > Subframe > Content > PUSCH".
3. Select "Enhanced Settings > Configure".

In this dialog you can:

- Define the precoding parameters, see "[Precoding](#)" on page 316
- Enable and configure frequency hopping, see "[Frequency Hopping](#)" on page 317
- Set the cyclic shift used by the demodulation reference signal (DRS), see [Chapter 4.16.2, "Demodulation Reference Signal \(DRS\)"](#), on page 317
- Adjust the parameters for channel coding of the control information (HARQ and CQI), see [Chapter 4.16.3, "Channel Coding / Multiplexing"](#), on page 319
- Configure the multiplexing of the control information with the data transmission over the UL-SCH

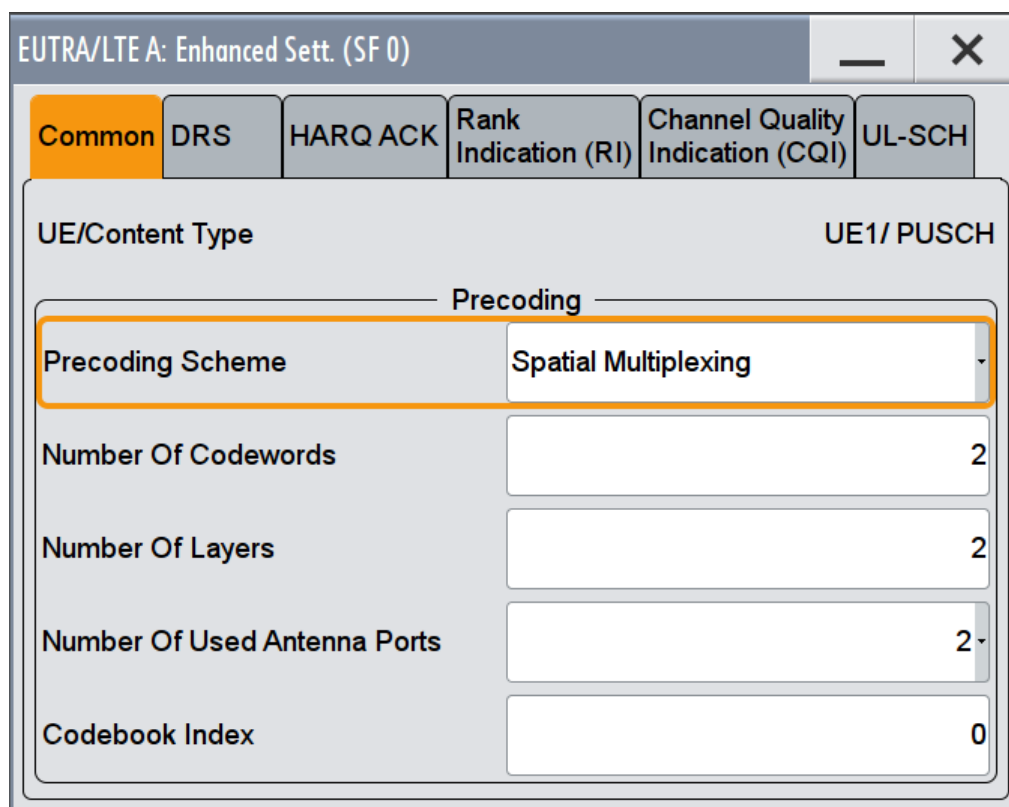
4.16.1 Common PUSCH Settings

To access this dialog:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > Subframe > Content > PUSCH".

3. Select "Enhanced Settings > Configure".
4. Select "Frequency Hopping".
5. To enable spatial multiplexing, select "Precoding > Precoding Scheme > Spatial Multiplexing".
 - a) Select "Frame Configuration > General > Select User Equipment > UE1... UE4"
 - b) Select "3GPP Release = Release 10"
 - c) Select "PUSCH"
 - d) Select "Transmission Mode = 2 (Spatial Multiplexing)"
 - e) Select "Number of Antenna Ports for PUSCH = 2 or 4"
 - f) In the "Enhanced PUSCH Settings" dialog, select "Precoding > Precoding Scheme > Spatial Multiplexing"

The frequency hopping is automatically disabled.



The provided further settings depend on the selected channel coding, see [Chapter 4.16.3, "Channel Coding / Multiplexing"](#), on page 319.

The common settings comprise the following precoding and frequency hopping settings:

UE/Content Type.....	316
Precoding.....	316
L Precoding Scheme.....	316
L Number of Codewords.....	316
L Number of Layers.....	316

L Number of Used Antenna Port.....	316
L Codebook Index.....	316
Frequency Hopping.....	317
L Frequency Hopping.....	317
L Information in Hopping Bits.....	317
L Hopping Type.....	317

UE/Content Type

Displays the UE number and the content type of the selected allocation.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:CONTType
```

on page 578

Precoding

The generation of LTE signals with UL-MIMO is an LTE Rel. 10 feature that requires the additional option R&S SMW-K85 LTE-Advanced.

Precoding Scheme ← Precoding

For **Max. Number of Antenna Ports for PUSCH** > 1, enables spatial multiplexing for the PUSCH of the current user in the current subframe.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:PRECoding:SCHeme on page 588
```

Number of Codewords ← Precoding

Displays the number of the used codewords.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:CODWords on page 578
```

Number of Layers ← Precoding

Sets the number of layers.

The combination of number of codewords and number of layers determines the layer mapping for the selected precoding scheme, see also [Figure 3-32](#).

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:PRECoding:NOLayers on page 589
```

Number of Used Antenna Port ← Precoding

Sets the number of used antenna ports from the number of antenna ports that are configured for PUSCH transmission (see **Max. Number of Antenna Ports for PUSCH**).

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:PRECoding:NAPused on page 589
```

Codebook Index ← Precoding

Sets the codebook index and selects the predefined pre-coder matrix.

The number of available codebook indices depends on the number of used antenna ports.

The combination of the codebook index and the [Number of Layers](#) determines the precoding matrix used for precoding (see also [Figure 3-32](#)).

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:PRECoding:CBINdex on page 589
```

Frequency Hopping

Frequency hopping is applied according to [TS 36.213](#).

Frequency hopping is disabled, if spatial multiplexing is used (see [Precoding Scheme](#)).

Frequency Hopping ← Frequency Hopping

Enables/disables frequency hopping for PUSCH.

Based on the [Information in Hopping Bits](#), a UE performing PUSCH frequency hopping applies one of the two possible [Hopping Type](#).

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:FHOP:STATe on page 590
```

Information in Hopping Bits ← Frequency Hopping

Sets the information in hopping bits according to the PDCCH DCI format 0 hopping bit definition. This information determines whether type 1 or type 2 hopping is used in the subframe, and - in case of type 1 - also determines the exact hopping function to use.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:FHOP:IIHBits on page 591
```

Hopping Type ← Frequency Hopping

Displays the frequency hopping type used.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:FHOP:TYPE? on page 590
```

4.16.2 Demodulation Reference Signal (DRS)

The generation of LTE signals with UL-MIMO is an LTE Rel. 10 feature that requires the additional option R&S SMW-K85 LTE-Advanced.

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > Subframe > Content > PUSCH".
3. Select "Enhanced Settings > Configure".
4. Select "DRS".

Common	DRS	HARQ ACK	Rank Indication (RI)	Channel Quality Indication (CQI)	UL-SCH
Cyclic Shift Field					2
n(2)_DMRS,0 (Layer 0)					3
n(2)_DMRS,1 (Layer 1)					9
n(2)_DMRS,2 (Layer 2)					6
n(2)_DMRS,3 (Layer 3)					0

Cyclic Shift Field

Cyclic shifts are used to separate the DRS signals of different users in the time domain. This parameter sets the cyclic shift field in the uplink-related DCI formats, see [Table 4-18](#).

See also "[DCI Format 3/3A](#)" on page 227.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL[ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLOc<ch0> :
PUSCh:DRS:CYCShift on page 592
```

n(2)_DMRS, λ (Layer λ)

Displays the part of the demodulation reference signal (DMRS) index $n_{\text{DMRS}, \lambda}^{(2)}$ per layer, where the number of layers λ is defined with [Number of Layers](#).

Table 4-18: DRS index $n(2)_{\text{DMRS}, \lambda}$ as function of the cyclic shifts and number of layers λ

Cyclic Shift Field in DCI Formats	$\lambda = 0$ (1 layer)	$\lambda = 1$ (2 layers)	$\lambda = 2$ (3 layers)	$\lambda = 3$ (4 layers)
000	0	6	3	9
001	6	0	9	3
010	3	9	6	0
011	4	10	7	1
100	2	8	5	11
101	8	2	11	5
110	10	4	1	7
111	9	3	0	6

The DMRS index is part of the uplink scheduling assignment and valid for one UE in the subframe. This index applies when multiple shifts within a cell are used and is used by the calculation of the DRS sequence.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL[ :CELL<ccidx> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:DRS:NDMRs<layer>? on page 590
```

4.16.3 Channel Coding / Multiplexing

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > General > Select User Equipment > UE1... UE4"
3. Select "PUSCH > Channel Coding and Multiplexing > State > On" (refer to [Channel Coding](#))
4. Select "Mode > UCI+UL-SCH " or "Mode > UCI only" (refer to [Mode Channel Coding](#))
5. Select "Frame Configuration > Subframe > Content > PUSCH"
6. Select "Enhanced Settings > Configure > Channel Coding/Multiplexing"

In this dialog, you can adjust the parameters for channel coding of the control information (HARQ and CQI) and configure the multiplexing of this control information with the data transmission over the UL-SCH.

HARQ ACK Settings.....	320
L ACK/NACK Mode.....	320
L N_bundled.....	320
L Number of A/N Bits.....	320
L ACK/NACK Pattern.....	321
L Number of Coded A/N Bits (CW).....	321
Rank Indication (RI) Settings.....	321
L Number of RI Bits.....	321
L RI Pattern.....	322
L Number of Coded RI Bits (CW).....	322
Channel Quality Indication (CQI) Settings.....	322
L Number of CQI Bits.....	322
L CQI Pattern.....	323
L Number of Coded CQI Bits.....	323
L CQI mapped to.....	323
UL-SCH Settings.....	323
L Phys. Bits / Total Number of Physical Bits.....	324
L Number of Coded UL-SCH Bits.....	324
L Transport Block Size/Payload (PUSCH).....	325
L Redundancy Version Index (PUSCH).....	325

HARQ ACK Settings

EUTRA/LTE A: Enhanced Sett. (SF 0)					
Common	DRS	HARQ ACK	Rank Indication (RI)	Channel Quality Indication (CQI)	UL-SCH
ACK/NACK Mode		Multiplexing			
Number of A/N Bits		10			
ACK/NACK Pattern		01 0101...			
Number of Coded A/N Bits (CW 1/2)		20			
Number of Coded A/N Bits (CW 2/2)		20			

The following HARQ ACK settings are available:

ACK/NACK Mode ← HARQ ACK Settings

Sets the ACK/NACK mode to Multiplexing or Bundling according to [TS 36.212](#), chapter 5.2.2.6.

ACK/NACK mode Bundling is defined for TDD duplexing mode only.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>] [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:HARQ:MODE on page 592
```

N_bundled ← HARQ ACK Settings

For "ACK/NACK Mode Bundling", sets the parameter N_bundled according to [TS 36.212](#), section 5.2.2.6.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>] [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:HARQ:NBUNDled on page 592
```

Number of A/N Bits ← HARQ ACK Settings

Sets the number of ACK/NACK bits.

Set this parameter to 0 to deactivate the ACK/NACK transmission for the corresponding subframe.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:HARQ:BITS on page 593
```

ACK/NACK Pattern ← HARQ ACK Settings

Sets the ACK/NACK bits in form of a 64 bits long pattern.

A "1" indicates an ACK, a "0" - a NACK.

The pattern is read out cyclically and if the pattern is longer than the selected "Number of ACK/NACK Bits", different bits are transmitted in different subframes using this configuration.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:HARQ:PATtern on page 593
```

Number of Coded A/N Bits (CW) ← HARQ ACK Settings

Displays the number of coded ACK/NACK bits per codeword.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :
CW<cwid> ] :PUSCh:HARQ:CBITs? on page 593
```

Rank Indication (RI) Settings

EUTRA/LTE A: Enhanced Sett. (SF 0)		—	×		
Common	DRS	HARQ ACK	Rank Indication (RI)	Channel Quality Indication (CQI)	UL-SCH
Number of RI Bits		2			
RI Pattern		0...			
Number of Coded RI Bits (CW 1/2)		4			
Number of Coded RI Bits (CW 2/2)		4			

Following RI settings are available:

Number of RI Bits ← Rank Indication (RI) Settings

Sets the number of rank indication (RI) bits.

Set this parameter to 0 to deactivate the RI for the corresponding subframe.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:RI:BITS on page 596
```

RI Pattern ← Rank Indication (RI) Settings

Sets the RI bits in form of a 64 bits long pattern.

The pattern is read out cyclically and if the pattern is longer than the selected "Number of RI Bits", different bits are transmitted in different subframes using this configuration.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :
PUSCh:RI:PATtern on page 596
```

Number of Coded RI Bits (CW) ← Rank Indication (RI) Settings

Displays the number of coded RI bits per codeword.

If a "Channel Coding Mode UCI + UL-SCH" is selected, the [Number of Physical Bits for UL-SCH](#) is determined by the number of coded bits used for CQI and RI transmission.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :
CW<cwid> ] :PUSCh:RI:CBITs? on page 595
```

Channel Quality Indication (CQI) Settings

EUTRA/LTE A: Enhanced Sett. (SF 0)		—	X		
Common	DRS	HARQ ACK	Rank Indication (RI)	Channel Quality Indication (CQI)	UL-SCH
Number of CQI Bits					10
CQI Pattern					0...
Number of Coded CQI Bits					40
CQI mapped to					CW 1/2

Following CQI settings are available:

Number of CQI Bits ← Channel Quality Indication (CQI) Settings

Sets the number of CQI bits before channel coding.

If a "Channel Coding Mode UCI + UL-SCH" is selected, the [Number of Physical Bits for UL-SCH](#) is determined by the number of coded bits used for CQI and RI transmission.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :  
PUSCh:CQI:BITS on page 594
```

CQI Pattern ← Channel Quality Indication (CQI) Settings

Sets the CQI pattern for the PUSCH.

The pattern is read out cyclically and if the pattern is longer than the selected "Number of CQI Bits", different bits are transmitted in different subframes using this configuration.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :  
PUSCh:CQI:PATtern on page 594
```

Number of Coded CQI Bits ← Channel Quality Indication (CQI) Settings

Displays the number of coded CQI bits.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :  
PUSCh:CQI:CBITs? on page 594
```

CQI mapped to ← Channel Quality Indication (CQI) Settings

Indicates the codeword the CQI is mapped to.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :  
PUSCh:CQI:CODWord? on page 595
```

UL-SCH Settings

Displays the UL-SCH parameters per codeword.

EUTRA/LTE A: Enhanced Sett. (SF 0)					
Common	DRS	HARQ ACK	Rank Indication (RI)	Channel Quality Indication (CQI)	UL-SCH
UL-SCH Code Word 1					
Total Number Of Physical Bits				5 280	
Number Of Coded UL-SCH Bits				5 232	
Transport Block Size/Payload			<input type="text" value="1 500"/>		
Redundancy Version Index			<input type="text" value="0"/>		
UL-SCH Code Word 2					
Total Number Of Physical Bits				5 280	
Number Of Coded UL-SCH Bits				5 272	
Transport Block Size/Payload			<input type="text" value="1 500"/>		
Redundancy Version Index			<input type="text" value="0"/>		

Phys. Bits / Total Number of Physical Bits ← UL-SCH Settings

Displays the size of the selected allocation in bits. The value is set automatically according to the current allocation's settings.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<cwid> ] :
PHYSbits? on page 581
```

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> :PUCCh:PHYSbits?
on page 581
```

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :
CW<cwid> ] :PUSCh:PHYSbits? on page 581
```

Number of Coded UL-SCH Bits ← UL-SCH Settings

Displays the number of physical bits used for UL-SCH transmission.

If a "Channel Coding Mode UCI + UL-SCH" is selected, the value is calculated as follows:

"Number of Coded UL-SCH Bits" = Total Number of Physical Bits - Number of Coded CQI Bits - Number of Coded RI Bits (CW)

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :
CW<cwid> ] :PUSCh:ULSch:BITS? on page 596
```

Transport Block Size/Payload (PUSCH) ← UL-SCH Settings

Sets the size of the transport block.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :
CW<cwid> ] :PUSCh:CCODing:TBSize on page 597
```

Redundancy Version Index (PUSCH) ← UL-SCH Settings

Sets the redundancy version index.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :CELL<ccid> ] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :
CW<cwid> ] :PUSCh:CCODing:RVIndex on page 598
```

4.17 Enhanced PUCCH Settings

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > Subframe > Content > PUCCH".
3. Select "Enhanced Settings > Configure".

This dialog displays the PUCCH relevant settings and allows you to define and configure the PUCCH resource index:

- [Chapter 4.17.1, "Common Settings"](#), on page 325
- [Chapter 4.17.2, "Channel Coding / Multiplexing"](#), on page 327

4.17.1 Common Settings

To access this dialog:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > Subframe > Content > PUCCH"

3. Select "Enhanced Settings > Configure > Common"

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "EUTRA/LTE A: Enhanced Sett. (SF 0)". It has two tabs: "Common" (selected) and "Channel Coding / Multiplexing". The "Common" tab contains the following settings:

UE/Content Type	UE1/PUCCH
PUCCH Format	F2b
Number Of Used Antenna Ports	2
n_PUCCH Antenna Port 200	2
n_PUCCH Antenna Port 201	20

This dialog displays the PUCCH relevant settings and allows you to define and configure the PUCCH resource index.

Provided are the following settings:

UE/Content Type.....	326
PUCCH Format.....	326
Number of Used Antenna Ports.....	326
n_PUCCH.....	327

UE/Content Type

Displays the UE number and the content type of the selected allocation.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:CONType
on page 578
```

PUCCH Format

Displays the selected PUCCH Format.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURCE<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0> [ :PUCCh ] :FORMat
on page 579
```

Number of Used Antenna Ports

(requires option R&S SMW-K85)

Displays the number of antenna ports used for transmissions of the current PUCCH format, see [Number of Antenna Ports for PUCCH Format 1/1a/1b, 2/2a/2b, 3](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:NAPused?
on page 598

n_PUCCH

Sets the PUCCH resource index.

3GPP Release	Parameter name	Description
Release 8/9	"n_PUCCH"	Sets the PUCCH resource index
Release 10	"n_PUCCH Antenna Port 100/200"	Sets the resource index for the first or the only one PUCCH antenna port
Release 10	"n_PUCCH Antenna Port 201"	Sets the resource index for the second PUCCH antenna port

For configuration of multi-user PUCCH tests according to [TS 36.141](#), annex A9, set the n_PUCCH parameter to the value defined in table A.9-1, column "RS orthogonal cover / ACK/NACK orthogonal cover". The R&S SMW calculates and configures automatically the values defined in the columns "Cyclic shift index" and "Orthogonal cover index".

Remote command:

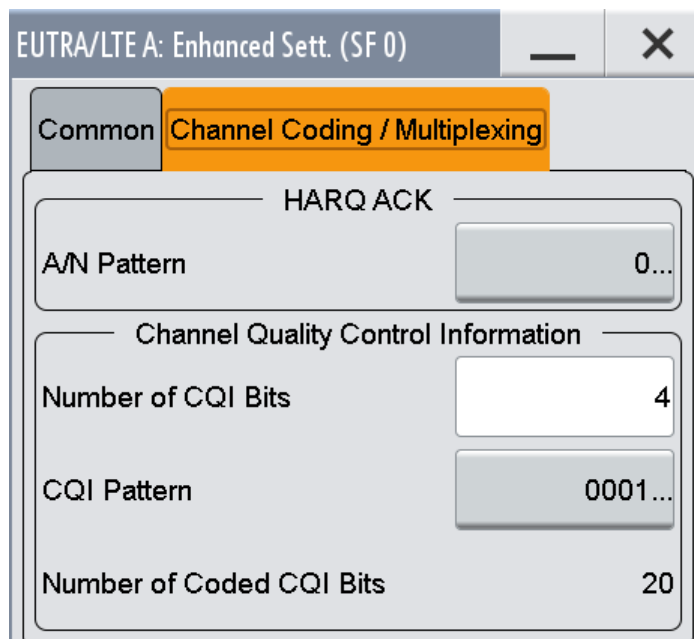
[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:NPAR<ap>
on page 598

4.17.2 Channel Coding / Multiplexing

To access this dialog:

1. Select "General > Link Direction > Uplink (SC-FDMA)".
2. Select "Frame Configuration > Subframe > Content > PUCCH"

3. Select "Enhanced Settings > Configure > Channel Coding/Multiplexing"



This dialog and the parameters available for configuration depend on the selected [PUCCH Format](#) for the corresponding allocation.

PUCCH Format 1 carries no control information, i.e. the entire "Channel Coding/Multiplexing" section is not displayed.

CQI control information is carried only by PUCCH formats 2/2a/2b and the CQI parameters are enabled only if one of these formats is selected.

Provided are the following settings:

A/N Pattern / A/N+SR+CSI Pattern	328
Number of CQI Bits	329
PUCCH Format 3 Settings	330
L Number of A/N+SR+CSI Bits	330
L A/N+SR+CSI Pattern	330
L Number of Coded A/N+SR+CSI Bits	330
Number of Coded CQI Bits	330
CQI Pattern	330

A/N Pattern / A/N+SR+CSI Pattern

("A/N Pattern" is enabled for PUCCH formats 1a/1b, 2a/2b; "A/N+SR+CSI Pattern" for PUCCH format 3)

Use this parameter to set the ACK/NACK pattern for the PUCCH for the selected sub-frame. A "1" indicates an ACK, a "0" - a NACK

In PUCCH format 3, the bits given by the "ACK/NACK+SR Pattern" represent the $o^{\text{-ACK}}$ bits according to [TS 36.212](#), i.e. the up to 22 bits that contain ACK/NACK information for up to two codewords and optionally SR and CSI. The number of bits used per sub-frame is determinate by the value of the parameter "[Number of A/N+SR+CSI Bits](#)" on page 330.

To enable the generation of signals with ACK/NACK respectively ACK/NACK+SR information that varies not only per subframe but also differs over the frames, set a pattern with:

- More than 1 bit for the PUCCH formats 1a/2a
- More than 2 bits for the PUCCH formats 1b/2b
- More than "Number of A/N+SR+CSI Bits" on page 330 for PUCCH format 3

The ACK/NACK pattern has a maximal length of 32 bits and is read out cyclically.

Example:

"Duplexing Mode > FDD"

"Sequence Length = 4 Frames"

"Number of Configurable Subframes = 8"

"PUCCH Format = 1a or 2a"

"A/N Pattern = 01001"

The generated signal carries ACK/NACK information as shown on the figure bellow.

Example: PUCCH Format 1a/2a, ACK/NACK Pattern '01001'

Subframe	#0	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9
Frame#1	ACK/ NACK=0								ACK/ NACK=1	
Frame#2							ACK/ NACK=0			
Frame#3					ACK/ NACK=0					
Frame#4			ACK/ NACK=1							

By changing only the PUCCH Format to 1b or 2b, the ACK/NACK information per sub-frame changes as shown on the figure bellow.

Example: PUCCH Format 1b/2b, ACK/NACK Pattern '01001'

Subframe	#0	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9
Frame#1	ACK/ NACK=01								ACK/ NACK=00	
Frame#2							ACK/ NACK=10			
Frame#3					ACK/ NACK=10					
Frame#4			ACK/ NACK=01							

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:HARQ:
PATtern on page 599

Number of CQI Bits

(enabled for PUCCH formats 2/2a/2b only)

Sets the number of CQI bits before channel coding.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CQI:BITS
on page 600

PUCCH Format 3 Settings

The PUCCH format 3 is required for sending of the ACK/NACK messages in case DL carrier aggregation with more than two component carriers is used.

See also [Chapter 3.1.5, "LTE-Advanced \(3GPP Rel. 10\) Introduction"](#), on page 46 and [Chapter 4.9.1, "DL Carrier Aggregation Configuration"](#), on page 117.

Number of A/N+SR+CSI Bits ← PUCCH Format 3 Settings

Sets the number of ACK/NACK+SR+CSI bits before channel coding.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:HARQ:BITS
on page 599

A/N+SR+CSI Pattern ← PUCCH Format 3 Settings

See ["A/N Pattern / A/N+SR+CSI Pattern"](#) on page 328.

Number of Coded A/N+SR+CSI Bits ← PUCCH Format 3 Settings

Displays the number of coded ACK/NACK+SR bits.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:HARQ:
CBITs? on page 599

Number of Coded CQI Bits

Displays the number of coded CQI bits.

The number of coded CQI bits for PUCCH is always 20.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CQI:
CBITs? on page 600

CQI Pattern

Sets the CQI pattern for the PUCCH.

The length of the pattern is determinate by the value of the parameter [Number of CQI Bits](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:UL [:SUBF<st0>] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CQI:
PATTern on page 600

4.18 TDD Time Plan

1. To access this dialog, select "General > Duplexing > TDD".

2. Select "Frame Configuration > Time Plan"

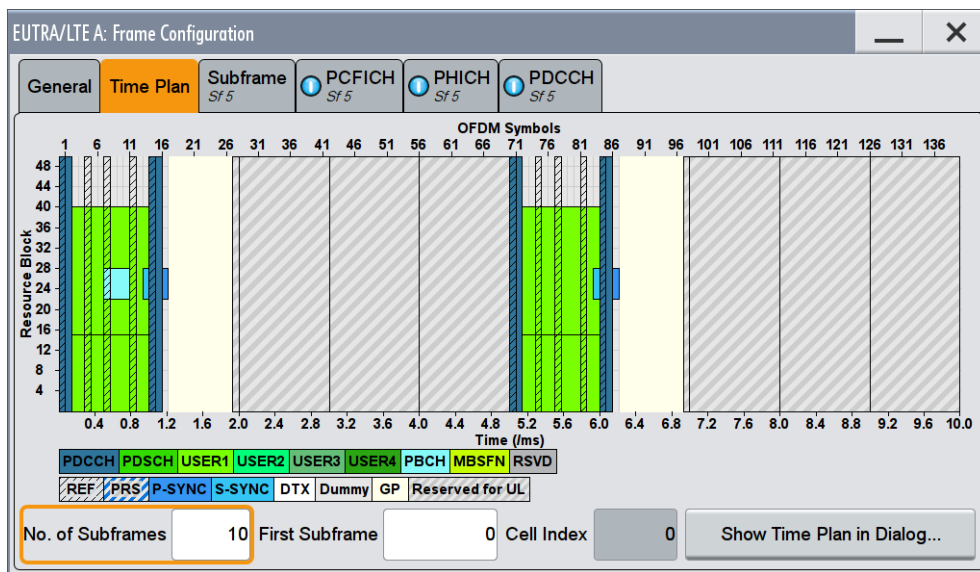


Figure 4-23: TDD time plan (DL)

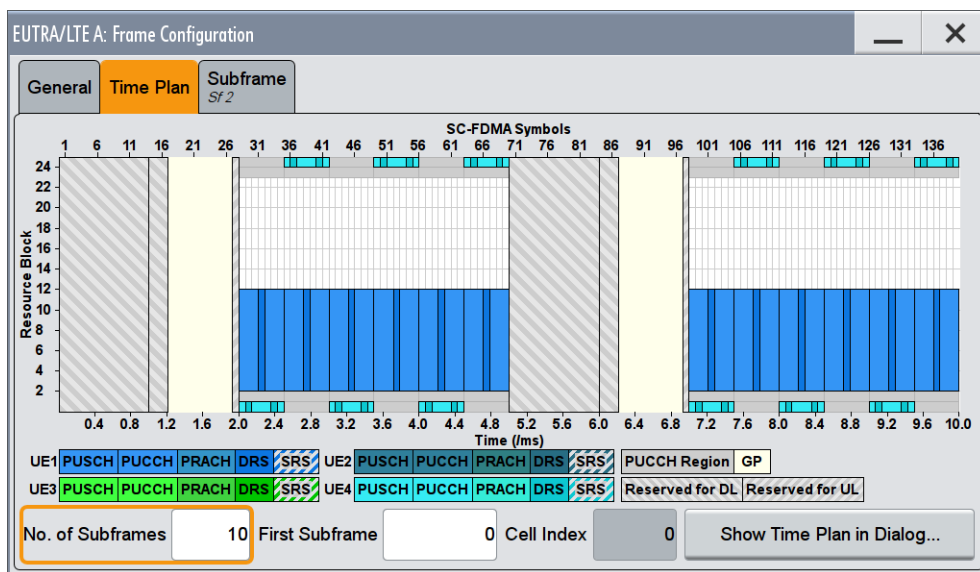


Figure 4-24: TDD time plan (UL)

This dialog shows the time plan for "Duplexing Mode > TDD".

The x-axis shows allocation in the time domain. The y-axis shows the resource blocks as smallest allocation granularity in the frequency domain.

The frame structure depends on the selected "DL/UL Configuration" and the "Configuration of Special Subframe".

First Subframe

Selects the first subframe to be displayed.

Remote command:
n.a.

No. of Subframes

Selects the number of subframes to be displayed.

Remote command:
n.a.

Detach Time Plan

Enlarges the time plan display.

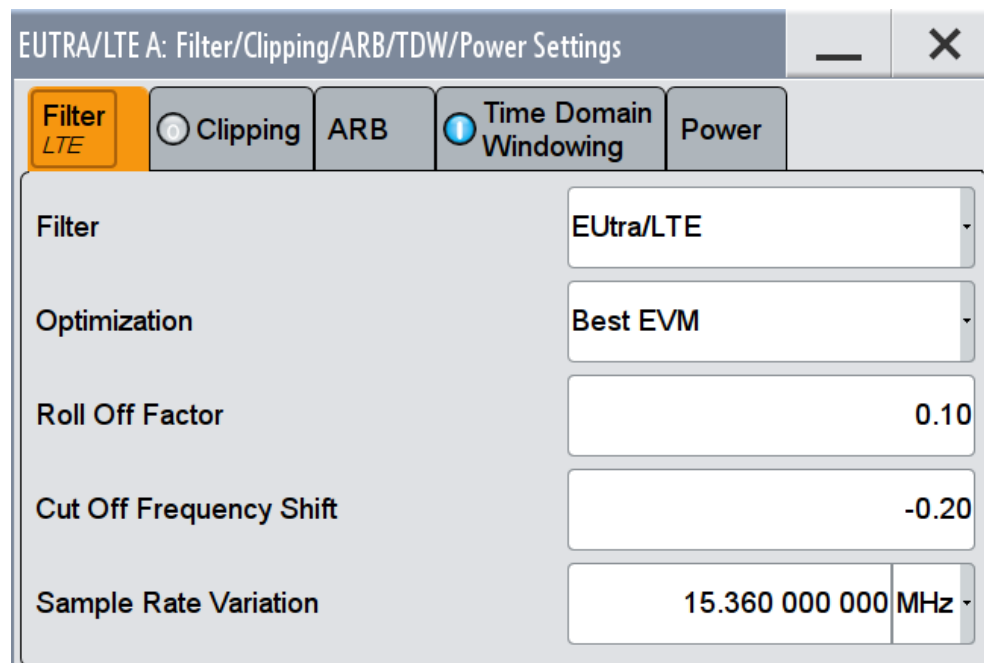
4.19 Filter/Clipping/Power Settings

- ▶ To access this dialog, select "EUTRA/LTE > General > Filter/Clipping/ARB/TDW/Power Settings".

The dialog comprises the settings, necessary to enable time domain windowing and clipping, to adjust the baseband filter and power settings.

4.19.1 Filter Settings

- ▶ To access this dialog, select "Filter".



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "EUTRA/LTE A: Filter/Clipping/ARB/TDW/Power Settings". It has five tabs: "Filter LTE" (selected), "Clipping", "ARB", "Time Domain Windowing", and "Power". The "Filter" tab contains the following settings:

Filter	EUltra/LTE
Optimization	Best EVM
Roll Off Factor	0.10
Cut Off Frequency Shift	-0.20
Sample Rate Variation	15.360 000 000 MHz

This dialog comprises the settings required for configuring the baseband filter.

Provided are the following settings for configuring the baseband filter:

Filter.....	333
Optimization.....	333
Load User Filter.....	334
Roll Off Factor or BxT.....	334
Cut Off Frequency Shift.....	335
Cut Off Frequency Factor.....	336
Filter Mode.....	336
Sample Rate Variation	336

Filter

Sets the baseband filter.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FILTer:TYPE on page 450

Optimization

Selects one of the provided EUTRA/LTE filters.

Each filter is designed for different application field and optimized for a particular performance. Depending on the filter implementation, these filters require different calculation time. The applied upsampling factor also influences the size of the calculated output waveform file. An output waveform is calculated with the "Generate Waveform File" function or by generating of an LTE waveform with R&S WinIQSIM2.

The following table outlines the difference between the provided EUTRA/LTE filters by comparing their major specifications.

Table 4-19: Overview of the EUTRA/LTE filters

Characteristic	"Best EVM"	"Best ACP" "Best ACP (Narrow)"	"Best EVM (no upsampling)"
Design goal	An excellent EVM performance while ignoring the effects on ACP	A combination of an excellent ACP performance and a good EVM performance "Best ACP (Narrow)" features additionally a smoother shape in frequency domain	A combination of an excellent ACP performance and a good EVM performance Small output waveform file size
Calculation time (in real-time processing)	By real-time processing, short calculation time	Long calculation time: the filtered signal is precalculated because of the filter complexity	Long calculation time: the filtered signal is precalculated because of the filter complexity
Upsampling	Upsampling with factor 2 The sample rate of the output waveform is twice the LTE sample rate	Upsampling with factor 2 The sample rate of the output waveform is twice the LTE sample rate The signal processing requires twice as much internal memory. The available memory on the instrument is sufficient for the simulation of half as many frames compared to filter "Best EVM"	Upsampling is not applied The sample rate of the output waveform is not changed

Characteristic	"Best EVM"	"Best ACP" "Best ACP (Narrow)"	"Best EVM (no upsampling)"
Output waveform file size	Increased file size	Increased file size	File size is maintained The resulting file size is smaller than in the other cases
Recommended application field	Receiver and performance tests with internal real-time generation, where BLER is analyzed	Transmitter and components tests where excellent ACP is required	Receiver and performance tests with pre-generated waveform files, where BLER is analyzed

In some specific configurations, an internal ("Auto") filter is applied automatically. This filter is designed for best possible optimization in configurations, like for example a carrier aggregation with carriers that span different bandwidths.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FILTER:PARAMeter:LTE:OPTimization`
on page 453

Load User Filter

(available for Filter Type user only)

Calls the menu "Select List File User Filter" for selecting a user-defined filter file with extension `*.vaf`.

For more information, refer to the description "Introduction to "filtwiz" Filter Editor" on the Rohde & Schwarz web page.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FILTER:PARAMeter:USER` on page 454

Roll Off Factor or BxT

Sets the filter parameter.

The rolloff factor affects the steepness of the filter slopes. A "Rolloff Factor = 0" results in the steepest slopes; values near to 1 make the slopes more flat.

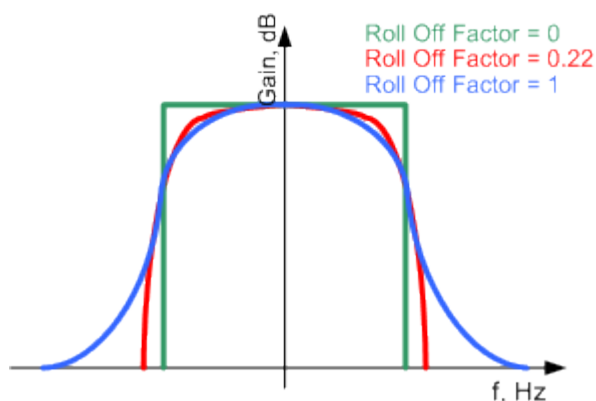


Figure 4-25: Example of the frequency response of a filter with different Roll Off Factors

For the default cosine filter, a roll off factor of 0.10 is used.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FiLTer:PARAmeter:COSSine on page 451

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FiLTer:PARAmeter:RCOSSine on page 454

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FiLTer:PARAmeter:PGAuss on page 453

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FiLTer:PARAmeter:GAUSS on page 451

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FiLTer:PARAmeter:SPHase on page 454

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FiLTer:PARAmeter:APCO25 on page 451

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FiLTer:PARAmeter:LTE:ROFactor on page 453

Cut Off Frequency Shift

(available for filter parameter Cosine and EUTRA/LTE with EVM Optimization only)

The cut off frequency is a filter characteristic that defines the frequency at the 3 dB down point. The "Cut Off Frequency Shift" affects this frequency in the way that the filter flanks are "moved" and the transition band increases by "Cut Off Frequency Shift" * "Sample Rate".

- A "Cut Off Frequency Shift" = -1 results in a very narrow-band filter
- Increasing the value up to 1 makes the filter more broad-band
- By "Cut Off Frequency Shift" = 0, the -3 dB point is at the frequency determined by the half of the selected "Sample Rate".

Tip: Use this parameter to adjust the cut off frequency and reach spectrum mask requirements.

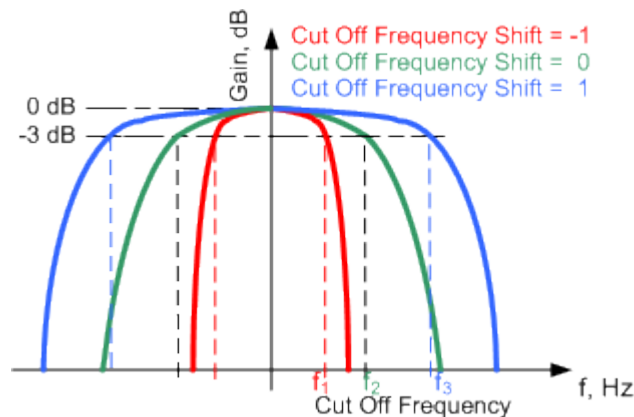


Figure 4-26: Example of the frequency response of a filter with different Cut Off Frequency Shift

Example:

"Channel Bandwidth" = 10 MHz

"Sample Rate" = 15.36 MHz

"Cut Off Frequency Shift" = 0

Frequency at 3 dB down point = +/- 7.68 MHz

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FiLTer:PARAmeter:COSSine:COFS on page 451

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FiLTer:PARAmeter:LTE:COFS on page 453

Cut Off Frequency Factor

(available for filter parameter Lowpass and EUTRA/LTE with ACP Optimization only)

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:EUTRa:FiLTer:PARAmeter:LPASs on page 452

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FiLTer:PARAmeter:LTE:COFFactor on page 452

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FiLTer:PARAmeter:LPASSEVM on page 452

Filter Mode

Selects an offline or realtime filter mode.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:FiLTer:MODE on page 450

Sample Rate Variation

Sets the sample rate of the signal. A variation of this parameter only affects the ARB clock rate; all other signal parameters remain unchanged.

If the sampling rate in the "General Settings" menu is changed, this parameter is reset to the selected sampling rate.

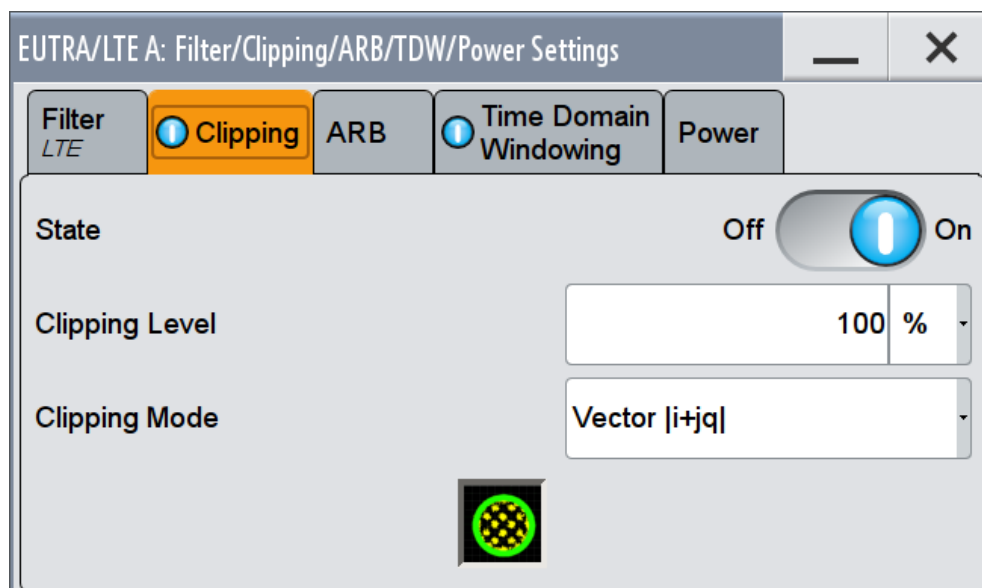
If carrier aggregation is activated, the sample rate is set to a fixed value ("Auto") and cannot be changed.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:SRATe:VARiation on page 455

4.19.2 Clipping Settings

- ▶ To access this dialog, select "Clipping".



This dialog comprises the settings required for configuring the clipping.

Provided are the following settings:

Clipping State.....	337
Clipping Level.....	337
Clipping Mode.....	337

Clipping State

Switches baseband clipping on and off.

Baseband clipping is a very simple and effective way of reducing the crest factor of the signal. Since clipping is done prior to filtering, the procedure does not influence the spectrum. The EVM however increases.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:CLIPping:STATe` on page 456

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:EUTRa:CLIPping:LEVel` on page 455

Clipping Mode

Selects the clipping method. A graphic illustration of the way in which these two methods work is given in the dialog.

- "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.

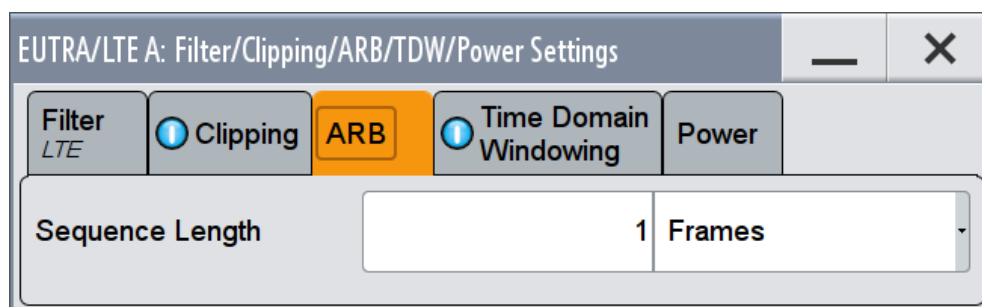
Selects the clipping method. A graphic illustrates how the two methods work.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:CLIPping:MODE` on page 456

4.19.3 ARB Settings

- ▶ To access this dialog, select "ARB".



This dialog comprises the settings required for configuring the arbitrary waveform.

Provided are the following settings:

Sequence Length ARB

Sets the sequence length of the signal in number of frames. One frame corresponds to 10 ms. The signal is calculated in advance and output in the arbitrary waveform generator. The maximum number of frames is calculated as follows:

Max. No. of Frames = Arbitrary waveform memory size/("Sampling Rate" x 10 ms).

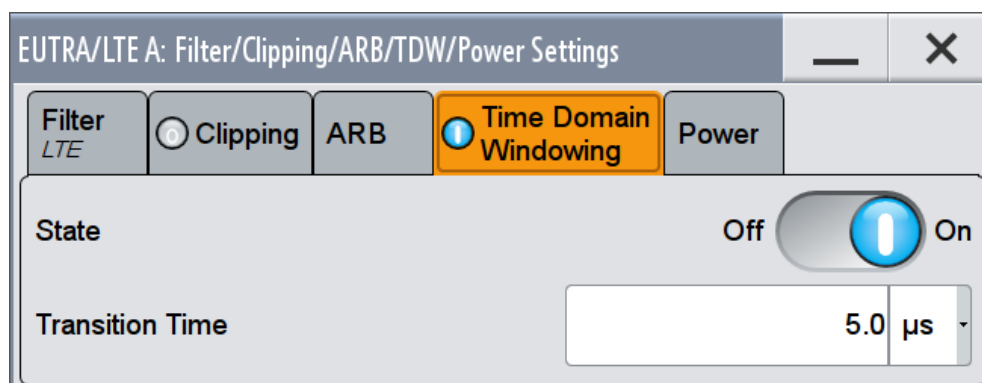
If the Realtime Feedback functionality is enabled, the signal of UE1 does not depend on the sequence length, because this signal is not calculated in advance. The configuration of the sequence length is then only required, if also the signal of UE2, UE3 or UE4 is used.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:SENGth on page 448

4.19.4 Time Domain Windowing Settings

► To access this dialog, select "Time Domain Windowing".



This dialog comprises the settings required for configuring the time domain windowing.

Provided are the following settings:

State (Time Domain Windowing).....	339
Transition Time.....	339

State (Time Domain Windowing)

Activates/deactivates the time domain windowing.

Time domain windowing is a method that influences the spectral characteristics of the signal. The method removes the spikes caused by the OFDM; it does not replace over-sampling and subsequent signal filtering.

Time domain windowing is not stipulated by the 3GPP standard.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TDW:STAtE on page 456

Transition Time

Sets the transition time when time domain windowing is active.

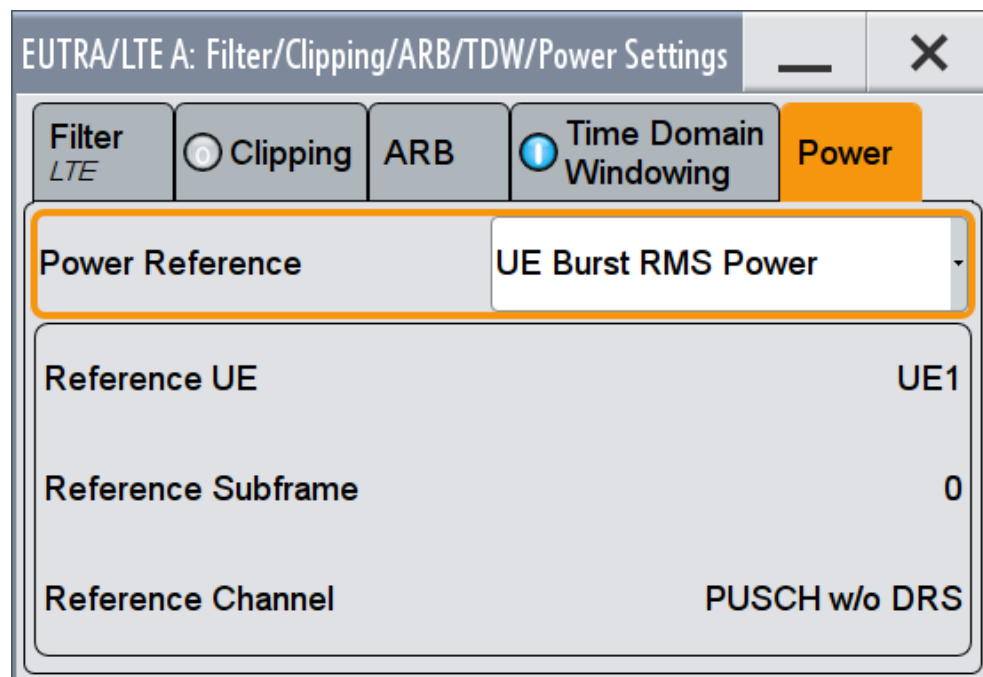
The transition time defines the overlap range of two OFDM symbols. At a setting of 1 us and if sample rate = 15.36 MHz, 15 samples overlap.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TDW:TRTime on page 457

4.19.5 Power Settings

- To access this dialog, select "Power".



This dialog comprises the settings required for configuring the global power level of the generated LTE signal.

For an overview of the provided power settings and detailed information on how to adjust them, refer to [Chapter 3.3.3, "Power Setting"](#), on page 67.

Power Reference	340
Reference UE	340
Reference Subframe	341
Reference Channel	341

Power Reference

Defines the reference the "Level" display in the status bar is referring to.

"Frame RMS Power"

The displayed RMS and PEP are measured during the whole frame. All frames are considered, not only the first one.

"DL Part of Frame RMS Power"

The displayed RMS and PEP are measured during the DL part of the frame (all DL subframes and the DwPTS). All frames are considered, not only the first one.

"UL Part of Frame RMS Power"

The displayed RMS and PEP are measured during the UL part of the frame (all UL subframes and the UpPTS). All frames are considered, not only the first one.

"UE Burst RMS Power"

The displayed RMS and PEP are measured during a single subframe of a certain UE. One of the following channels is used:

- PUSCH (without DRS)
- PUCCH (without DRS)
- PUCCH and PUSCH (both without DRS)
- PRACH or
- SRS.

The subframe, channel and reference used are displayed with the parameters [Reference Subframe](#), [Reference Channel](#), and [Reference UE](#).

The instrument selects a suitable reference automatically according to the following algorithm:

- The first active UE is used
- The data part of the first PUSCH/PUCCH is used
- In PRACH mode, the first PRACH preamble is used
- If there is no active subframe, the SRS is used.

This power mode is required for setting the AWGN correctly (e.g. according to [TS 36.141](#)), in case not every possible subframe is used by the simulated UE. The actual part of the signal used for determining RMS and PEP are displayed in the graphical interface.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:POWC:LEVReference` on page 457

Reference UE

(enabled for [Power Reference](#) set to "UL Burst RMS Power")

Displays the UE the measured RMS and PEP is referring to.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:POWC:RUE? on page 458

Reference Subframe

(enabled for [Power Reference](#) set to "UL Burst RMS Power")

Displays the subframe the measured RMS and PEP is referring to.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:POWC:REFSubframe? on page 458

Reference Channel

(enabled for [Power Reference](#) set to "UL Burst RMS Power")

Displays the channel type the measured RMS and PEP is referring to.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:POWC:REFChannel on page 458

5 Performing BS Tests According to TS 36.141

The "Test Case Wizard" supports tests on base stations in conformance with the 3GPP specification for Base Station conformance testing. It offers a selection of predefined settings according to Test Cases in [TS 36.141](#). For an overview of the test cases covered by the test case wizard, refer to [Chapter 5.3, "Supported Test Cases"](#), on page 345.

With the "Test Case Wizard", it is possible to create highly complex test scenarios with just a few keystrokes.

The "Test Case Wizard" has effect on frequency and level settings, link direction, filter, trigger, baseband clock source, marker settings and base station or user equipment configuration. Besides the EUTRA/LTE required settings also interfering signals (AWGN, CW interferer, co-located modulation signals) or fading profiles are set.



The "Test Case Wizard" presets the instrument for tests according to the test specification. If it is required, you can change the predefined settings by varying the corresponding parameter in the EUTRA/LTE dialogs.

The test setups and the hardcopies in this description assume a fully equipped R&S SMW.

5.1 Introduction to Conformance Testing

The main purpose of the conformance testing is to ensure that the base station (BS) and the user equipment (UE) are fulfilling a defined level of minimum performance.

The 3GPP organization defines three groups of conformance testing for the UE: Radio Frequency (RF), Radio Resource Management (RRM) and Signaling. There is only one group conformance testing for the BS, the RF conformance tests.

This chapter is intended to give an overview of the 3GPP test specifications dealing with the conformance tests. Only a brief description is provided.

5.1.1 UE Conformance Testing



The UE conformance tests are not in the scope of this description.

UE RF FDD/TDD Conformance Test Specifications

The UE RF conformance tests are based on the core specification [TS 36.101](#) and are defined in the [TS 36.521](#). The following list gives an overview of the related specifications:

- [TS 36.124](#) "ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) requirements for mobile terminals and ancillary equipment"
- [TS 36.521-1](#) "User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Radio transmission and reception; Part 1: Conformance testing"

Overview of the test cases:

- Subclause 6: UE RF transmitter test cases
Transmit power, Output power dynamics, Transmit signal quality, Output RF spectrum emissions and Transmit intermodulation
 - Subclause 7: UE RF receiver test cases
Diversity characteristics, Reference sensitivity power level, Maximum input level, Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS), In-band blocking, Out-of-band blocking, Narrow band blocking, Spurious response, Intermodulation characteristics, Spurious emissions
 - Subclause 8: UE RF FDD/TDD performance test cases
Demodulation of PDSCH (Cell-Specific Reference Symbols), Demodulation of PDSCH (User-Specific Reference Symbols), Demodulation of PDCCH/PCFICH, Demodulation of PHICH, Demodulation of PBCH
- [TS 36.521-2](#) "User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Radio transmission and reception; Part 2: Implementation Conformance Statement (ICS)"
 - [TS 36.521-3](#) "User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Radio transmission and reception; Part 3: Radio Resource Management (RRM) conformance testing"

UE RRM Conformance Test Specifications

The following specifications deal with UE RRM conformance testing:

- [TS 36.133](#) "Requirements for support of radio resource management"
- [TS 36.521-3](#) "User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Part 3: Test suites"

UE Signaling Conformance Test Specifications

The UE signaling conformance tests are defined in the [TS 36.523](#).

- [TS 36.523-1](#) "User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Part 1: Protocol conformance specification"
- [TS 36.523-2](#) "User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Part 2: Implementation Conformance Statement (ICS) pro-forma specification"
- [TS 36.523-3](#) "User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Part 3: Test suites"

5.1.2 BS Conformance Testing

BS RF FDD/TDD Conformance Test Specifications

The BS RF conformance tests are based on the core specification [TS 36.101](#) and are defined in the [TS 36.141](#)

- [TS 36.113](#) "Base Station (BS) and repeater ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC)"
- [TS 36.141](#) "Base Station (BS) conformance testing"
The BS RF Conformance Tests are described in [Chapter 5.3, "Supported Test Cases"](#), on page 345.

5.1.3 Repeater Conformance Testing

The repeater conformance tests are based on the core specification [TS 36.106](#) and defined in the [TS 36.143](#) "FDD repeater conformance testing".

5.2 Required Options

The basic equipment layout for performing test with the aid of "Test Case Wizard" is the same as for the EUTRA/LTE signal generation. It includes the options:

- Baseband Generator (R&S SMW-B10)
- Baseband Main Module (R&S SMW-B13)
- Digital Standard EUTRA/LTE (R&S SMW-K55)
- Frequency option (R&S SMW-B10x)

Some of the tests require further options. You find a list of the required option at the beginning of each section that describes a group of test cases.

The following equipment and options are required to support **all test cases**:

- 2x option Baseband Generator (R&S SMW-B10)
- 1x option Baseband Main Module (R&S SMW-B13T)
- 1x option Frequency (R&S SMW-B10x)
- 1x option Frequency (R&S SMW-B20x)
- 4x option Fading Simulator (R&S SMW-B14)
- 1x option Fading Simulator Extension (R&S SMW-K71)
- 1x option MIMO Fading and Routing (R&S SMW-K74)
- 2 option Additive White Gaussian Noise AWGN (R&S SMW-K62)
- 2x option Digital Standard EUTRA/LTE (R&S SMW-K55)
- 2x option Digital Standard EUTRA/LTE Release 10 (LTE-Advanced) (R&S SMW-K85)
- 1x option LTE closed loop BS Test (R&S SMW-K69)



Test cases where the signal generator hardware and/or software equipment is not sufficient are shown in grey color but are not selectable.

RF power and frequency limitations of the hardware equipment restrict the setting ranges.

5.3 Supported Test Cases

The BS RF conformance tests defined in the [TS 36.141](#) are divided into three main parts, the RF transmitter characteristics, the RF receiver characteristics and the RF performance requirements.

The "Test Case Wizard" supports the test cases listed in the tables below.



Only the test cases that require a signal generator are implemented in the "Test Case Wizard".

Table 5-1: Transmitter Tests

Chapter in TS 36.141	Test Case	Section in this document with further information
Output power dynamics		this test case does not require a signal generator
6.3.1	RE Power control dynamic range	
6.3.2	Total power dynamic range	
6.4	Transmit ON/OFF power	
Transmitted signal quality		
6.5.1	Frequency error	
6.5.2	Error Vector Magnitude	
6.5.3	Time alignment between transmitter branches	
6.5.4	DL RS power	
Unwanted emissions		
6.6.1	Occupied bandwidth	
6.6.2	Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	
6.6.3	Operating band unwanted emissions	
6.6.4	Transmitter spurious emissions	
6.7	Transmitter intermodulation	chap. 5.7.6, on page 369

Table 5-2: Receiver Characteristics

Chapter in TS 36.141	Test Case	Section in this document with further information
7.2	Reference sensitivity level	chap. 5.8.5, on page 378
7.3	Dynamic range	chap. 5.8.6, on page 380
7.4	In-channel selectivity	chap. 5.8.7, on page 382
7.5	Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS)	chap. 5.8.8, on page 385
	Narrow-band blocking	chap. 5.8.9, on page 388
7.6	Blocking	chap. 5.8.10, on page 390
7.7	Receiver spurious emissions	this test case does not require a signal generator
7.8	Receiver intermodulation	chap. 5.8.11, on page 394

Table 5-3: Performance Requirement

Chapter in TS 36.141	Test Case	Section in this document with further information
Performance requirements for PUSCH		
8.2.1	Performance requirements of PUSCH in multipath fading propagation conditions	chap. 5.9.4, on page 404
8.2.2	Performance requirements for UL timing adjustment	chap. 5.9.5, on page 407
8.2.3	Performance requirements for HARQ-ACK multiplexed on PUSCH	chap. 5.9.6, on page 412
8.2.4	Performance requirements for High Speed Train conditions	chap. 5.9.7, on page 414
Performance requirements for PUCCH		
8.3.1	ACK missed detection for single user PUCCH format 1a	chap. 5.9.8, on page 418
8.3.2	CQI performance requirements for PUCCH format 2	chap. 5.9.9, on page 420
8.3.3	ACK missed detection for multi user PUCCH format 1a	chap. 5.9.10, on page 422
8.3.4	ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 1b, channel selection	chap. 5.9.11, on page 427
8.3.5	ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 3	chap. 5.9.12, on page 429
8.3.6	NACK to ACK detection for PUCCH format 3	chap. 5.9.13, on page 432
8.3.7	ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 1a transmission on two antenna ports	chap. 5.9.14, on page 434
8.3.8	CQI performance requirements for PUCCH format 2 transmission on two antenna ports	chap. 5.9.15, on page 436
8.3.9	CQI Performance for PUCCH format 2 with DTX detection	chap. 5.9.16, on page 438

Chapter in TS 36.141	Test Case	Section in this document with further information
Performance requirements for PRACH		
8.4.1	PRACH false alarm probability and missed detection	chap. 5.9.17, on page 440

5.3.1 Generic Structure of the Description of the Implemented Test Cases

The description of the test cases in this document follows a common structure.

- Test Case Number and Test Case Name
- Short Description and Test Purpose
Some of the definitions are directly taken from the 3GPP test specification.
- Prerequisites, required hardware and software options
- Test setup
- Description of test case specific parameters

5.4 Standard Test Setups

The tests can be performed using the standard test setup according to [TS 36.141](#). Test setups beside the three standard test setups described below are specified at the individual description of the corresponding test case.

5.4.1 Standard Test Setup - One Path

In case of two-path instruments signal routing to path A is assumed for the graph below. 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 will start signal generation at the first received eNB frame trigger.

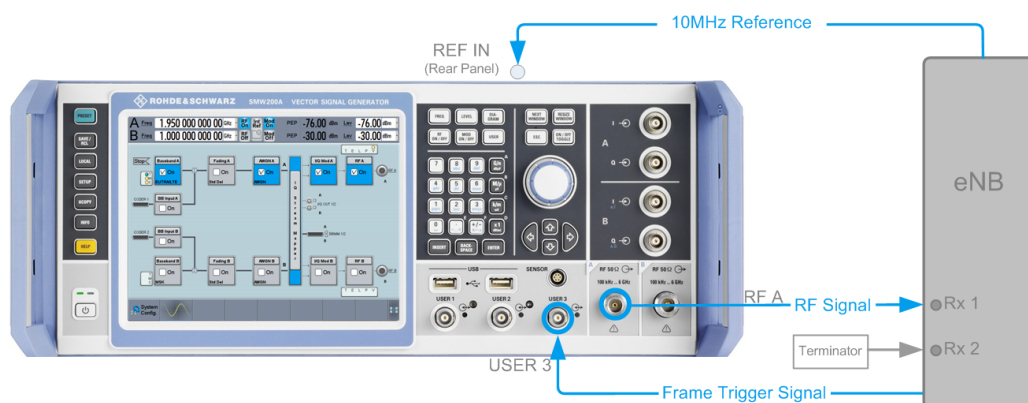


Figure 5-1: One Path Standard Test Setup (Example of R&S SMW simulating the test case 7.3 "Dynamic Range")

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.

5.4.2 Standard Test Setup - Two Paths

For two-paths measurements, the test cases always require option Second RF path (R&S SMW-B20x), an option Baseband Main Module (R&S SMW-B13T) and at least one option to generate the interfering signal in addition to the basic configuration. The signal routing is fixed.

The signal generator outputs the reference measurement channel signal, i.e. the wanted signal at output RF A and the interfering signal(s) at output RF B. After combining the two (three) signals the sum signal is fed into the base station Rx port. The signal generator will start signal generation at the first received eNB frame trigger.

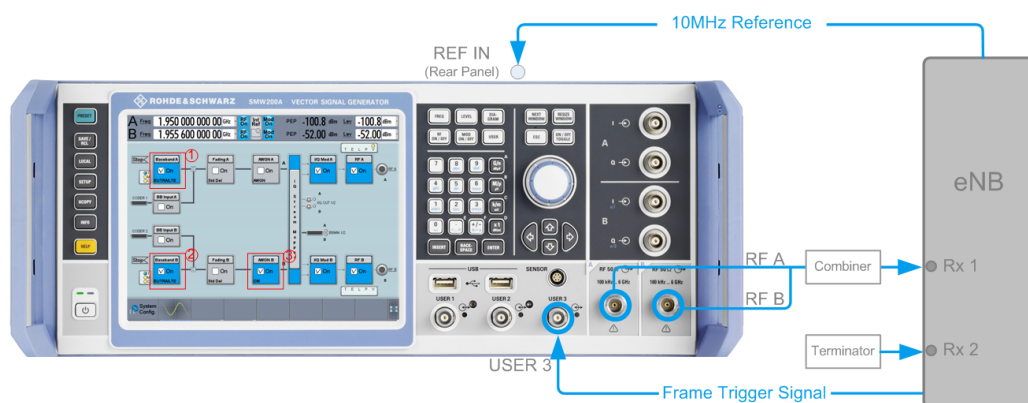


Figure 5-2: Two Paths Standard Test Setup (Example of R&S SMW simulating test case 7.8 "Receiver Intermodulation")

- 1 = Baseband A generates the wanted signal
- 2 = Baseband B generates the EUTRA/LTE interfering signal
- 3 = AWGN B generates the CW interfering signal

5.4.3 Test Setup - Diversity Measurements

For diversity measurements, the test cases always require at least option Second RF path (R&S SMW-B20x) and an option Baseband Main Module (R&S SMW-B13T) in addition to the basic configuration. The signal routing is fixed.

RF output A and RF output B transmit the corrupted reference measurement channel signal (wanted signal) and are connected to the Rx ports of the base station for diversity reception. The signal generator will start signal generation at the first received eNB frame trigger.

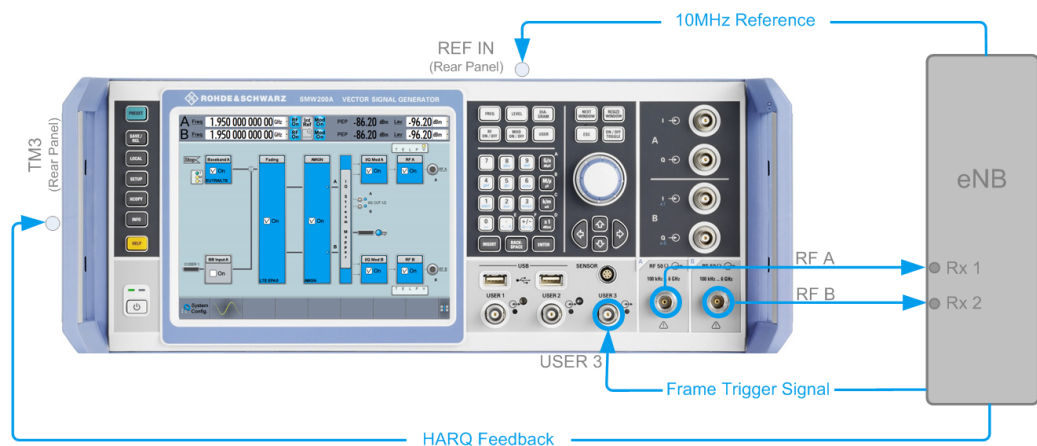


Figure 5-3: Test Setup for Diversity Measurements (Example of R&S SMW simulating test case 8.2.1 "PUSCH in Multipath Fading Propagation Conditions" with two Rx antennas)



As signal routing takes place at the output of the baseband block, the interference settings of the two paths are identical for diversity measurements.

5.4.4 Test Setup - Four Rx Antennas

Test setup with four RX antennas require additional instrument(s) that act as external RF outputs for the R&S SMW, for example:

- two R&S SGS100A connected to the analog I/Q OUT 1/2 connectors of the instrument
- two R&S SMBV100A connected to the digital I/Q interfaces BBMM 1/2 OUT of the instrument
- one two-path signal generator, e.g. a R&S SMU200A or a second R&S SMW

The external instruments have to be equipped with the suitable frequency options. The signal routing is fixed.

RF output A and RF output B transmit the corrupted reference measurement channel signal (wanted signal) and are connected to the Rx ports of the base station for diversity reception. The signal generator will start signal generation at the first received eNB frame trigger.

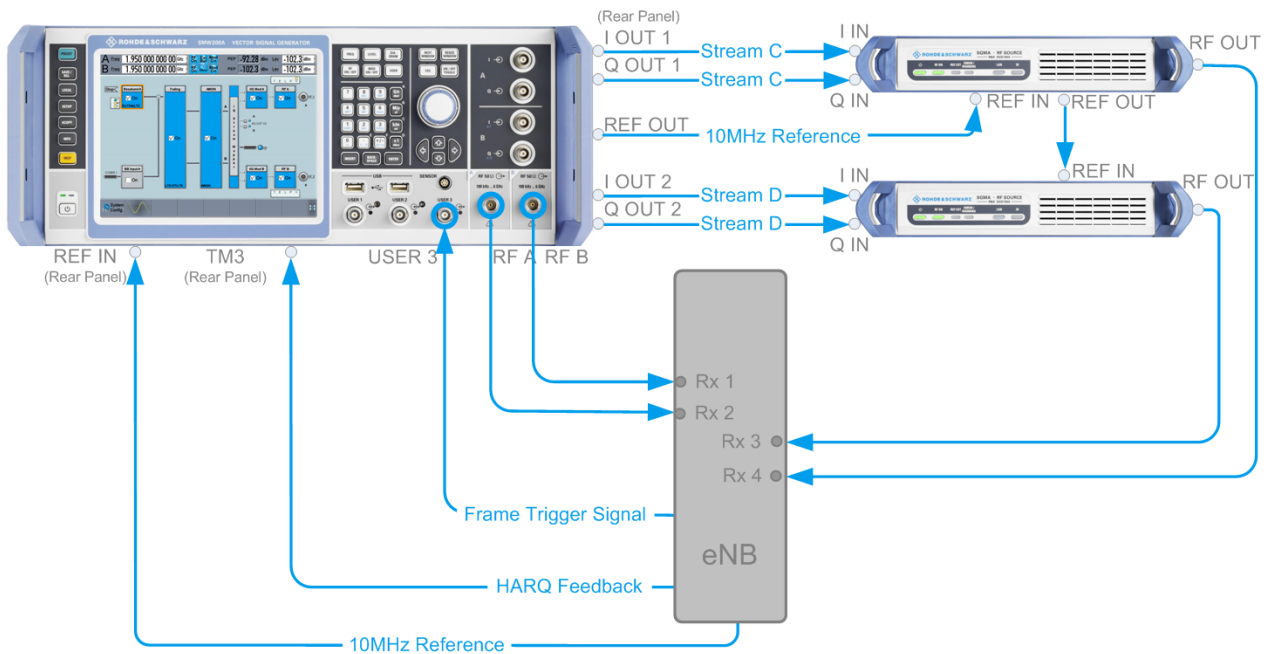


Figure 5-4: Test Setup for tests with four Rx antennas (Example of R&S SMW and 2xR&S SGS simulating test case 8.2.1 "PUSCH in Multipath Fading Propagation Conditions")

grey connectors = rear panel connectors
 blue connectors = front panel connectors



As signal routing takes place at the output of the baseband block, the interference settings of the two paths are identical for diversity measurements.

5.5 General Considerations

This section lists some common topics for all BS RF conformance tests. Considerations specific to one conformance test part, are described at the corresponding section.

Test Frequencies

EUTRA/LTE is designed to operate in the operating bands defined in Table 5-4. The table shows the start and the stop frequencies of both uplink and downlink frequency bands according to TS 36.141.

Table 5-4: EUTRA/LTE operating bands

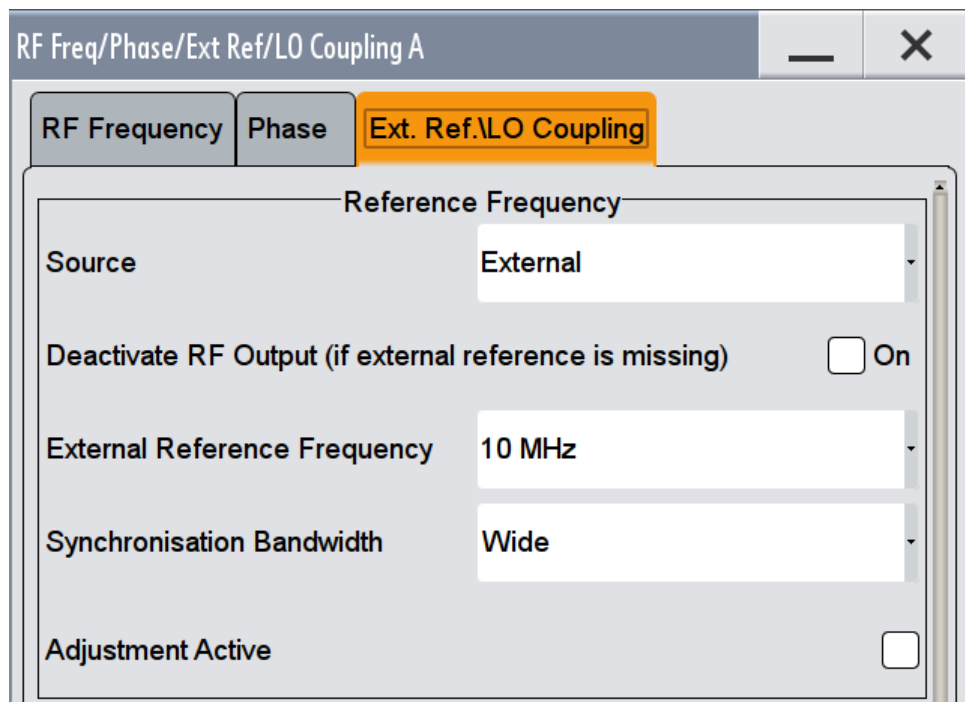
EUTRA Operating Band	Uplink (UL) band BS receive UE transmit F_{UL_low} to F_{UL_high}	Downlink (DL) operating band BS transmit UE receive F_{DL_low} to F_{DL_high}	Duplex Mode
1	1920 MHz to 1980 MHz	2110 MHz to 2170 MHz	FDD
2	1850 MHz to 1910 MHz	1930 MHz to 1990 MHz	FDD
3	1710 MHz to 1785 MHz	1805 MHz to 1880 MHz	FDD

EUTRA Operating Band	Uplink (UL) band BS receive UE transmit F_{UL_low} to F_{UL_high}	Downlink (DL) operating band BS transmit UE receive F_{DL_low} to F_{DL_high}	Duplex Mode
4	1710 MHz to 1755 MHz	2110 MHz to 2155 MHz	FDD
5	824 MHz to 849 MHz	869 MHz to 894 MHz	FDD
6	830 MHz to 840 MHz	875 MHz to 885 MHz	FDD
7	2500 MHz to 2570 MHz	2620 MHz to 2690 MHz	FDD
8	880 MHz to 915 MHz	925 MHz to 960 MHz	FDD
9	1749.9 MHz to 1784.9 MHz	1844.9 MHz to 1879.9 MHz	FDD
10	1710 MHz to 1770 MHz	2110 MHz to 2170 MHz	FDD
11	1427.9 MHz to 1447.9 MHz	1475.9 MHz to 1495.9 MHz	FDD
12	699 MHz to 716 MHz	729 MHz to 746 MHz	FDD
13	777 MHz to 787 MHz	746 MHz to 756 MHz	FDD
14	788 MHz to 798 MHz	758 MHz to 768 MHz	FDD
...			
17	704 MHz to 716 MHz	734 MHz to 746 MHz	FDD
...			
33	1900 MHz to 1920 MHz	1900 MHz to 1920 MHz	TDD
34	2010 MHz to 2025 MHz	2010 MHz to 2025 MHz	TDD
35	1850 MHz to 1910 MHz	1850 MHz to 1910 MHz	TDD
36	1930 MHz to 1990 MHz	1930 MHz to 1990 MHz	TDD
37	1910 MHz to 1930 MHz	1910 MHz to 1930 MHz	TDD
38	2570 MHz to 2620 MHz	2570 MHz to 2620 MHz	TDD
39	1880 MHz to 1920 MHz	1880 MHz to 1920 MHz	TDD
40	2300 MHz to 2400 MHz	2300 MHz to 2400 MHz	TDD

The measurements that have to be performed according to [TS 36.141](#) for verifying a proper operation of systems 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 36.141](#) it might be useful that all the instruments share a common reference clock. When you feed 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. The reference frequency setting is effective for both paths. For achieving very good reference sources of high spectral purity a wideband setting is provided.

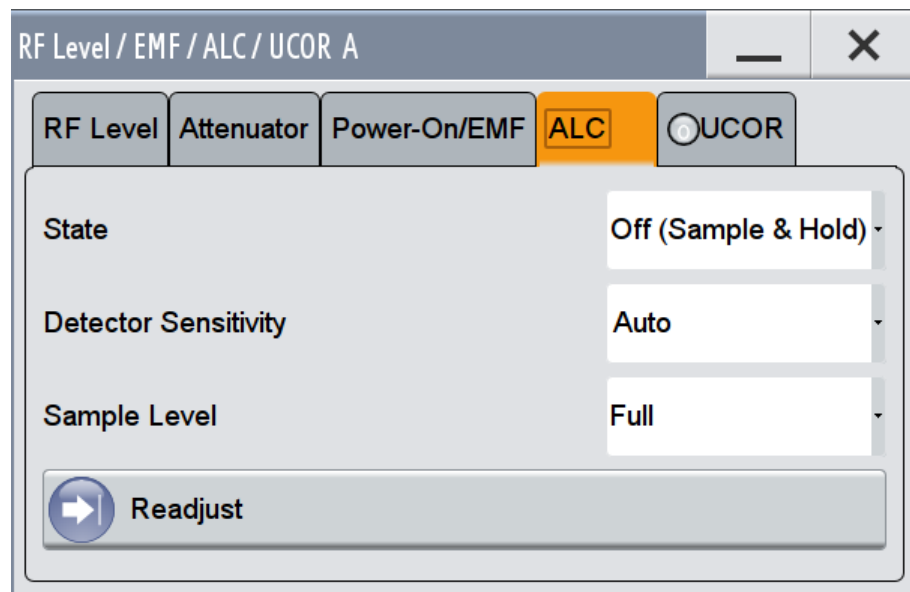
Baseband Clock

The clock source is automatically switched to internal when the test case settings are activated.

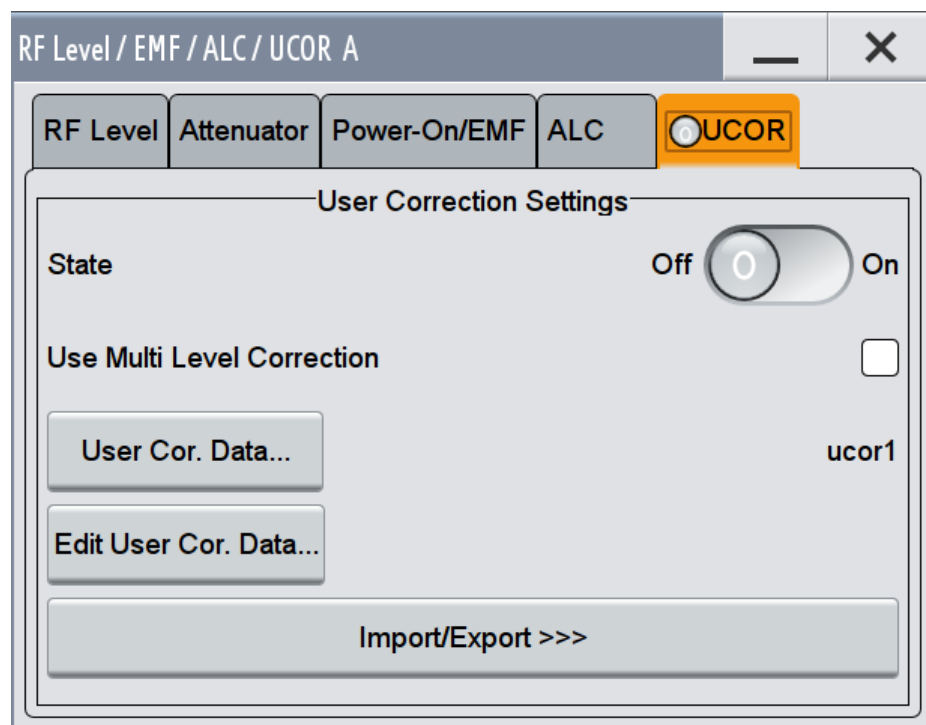
Improvement of signal quality

Improvement of signal quality is possible via several settings:

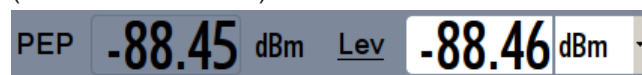
- In the "I/Q Mod > I/Q Mod Settings" dialog, select a "Baseband Gain = 2 dB" to improve the ACLR performance
- In the "RF > RF Level > Automatic Level Control Settings" dialog, select STATE > SAMPLE&HOLD and select "Readjust" to recalibrate the RF output level. This is recommended for multi-transmitter measurements if in CW mode the signal/intermodulation ratio is to be improved. With setting "Auto", the level control is automatically adapted to the operating conditions, it may cause increased intermodulation, however.



- To consider the frequency response of the test setup, select "RF > User Correction" and create a list of correction values.



- To compensate cable loss and additionally inserted attenuator, adjust the RF level ("Status Bar > Level").



Virtual Resource Block (VRB) Offset

In this implementation, the RBs are allocated by default at the left edge of the spectrum. However, some test cases do not require allocation of the entire bandwidth or RB allocation at a specific part of the bandwidth. Adjust the additional parameter "Offset VRB" to define the position of the RBs.

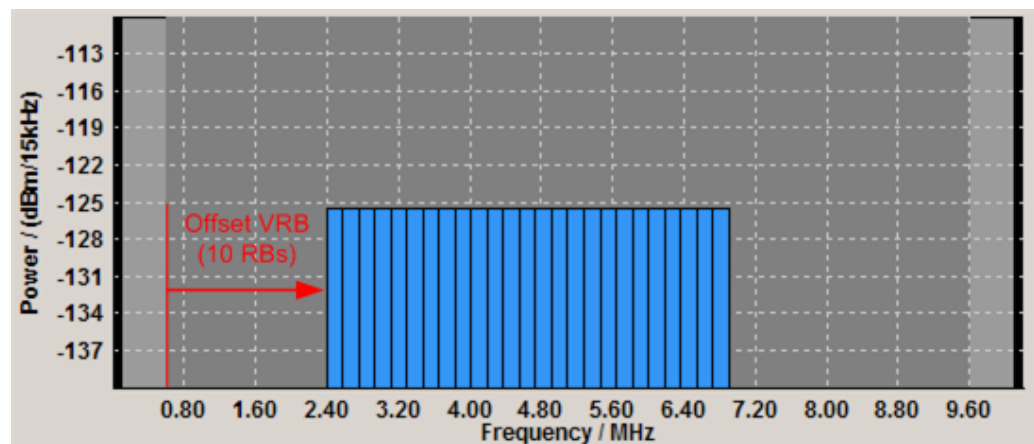
Example: Offset VRB

"Channel Bandwidth" = 10 MHz, i.e. 50 RBs

"Allocated Resource Blocks" = 25

"Offset VRB" = 10

The RBs are offset by 10 RBs and allocated RBs start at position 11.



Use also the [SC-FDMA Time Plan](#) to visualize the RB allocation for the wanted signal (path A) and the interfering signal (path B).

5.6 User Interface

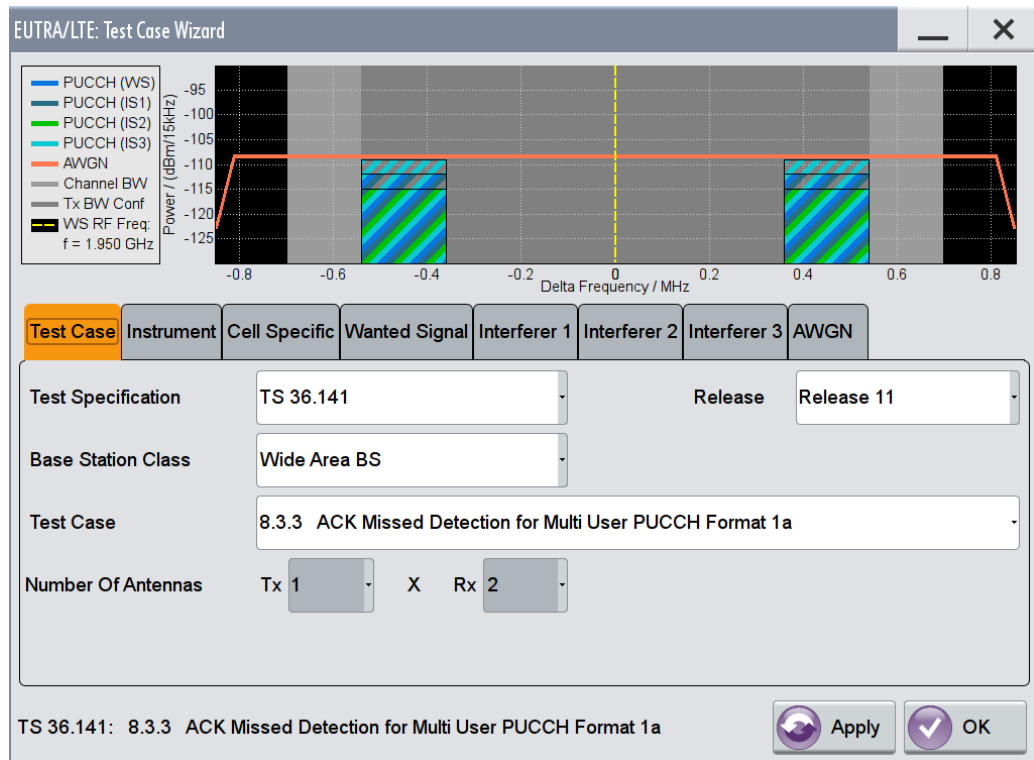
- ▶ To access the "Test Case Wizard" dialog, select "Baseband Block > EUTRA/LTE > Test Case Wizard".



There is only one "Test Case Wizard" in the instrument, i.e. the same dialog can be accessed via each of the baseband blocks.

The "Test Case Wizard" dialog is divided into several tabs: the "Test Case" tab for selecting the test case, the "TMR" tab for settings regarding routing, trigger and marker configuration, one or more tabs with corresponding names comprising the additional parameters like the configuration of the wanted and interfering signals, AWGN and fading settings and the "Apply" button.

The graph symbolizes the interference scenario defined by power level and frequency offset. A permanent display shows a graph of the currently selected test case.



5.6.1 Test Case Settings

This dialog comprises the settings for selecting the test case, the 3GPP test specification and release as well as other general settings.

Test Specification.....	355
Release.....	355
Base Station Class.....	356
Test Case.....	356
Number of Rx Antennas.....	356
Number of Tx Antennas.....	356

Test Specification

Selects the 3GPP test specification used as a guide line for the test cases.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:SPEC on page 643

Release

Displays the 3GPP test specification release version used as a guide line for the test cases.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:RELease on page 644

Base Station Class

Determines whether the test is to be performed for a local area, home area, medium range or a wide area base station. The different base station classes are specified for different output power ("[Power Level](#)" on page 361).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:BSCLass on page 645

Test Case

Selects the test case.

Note: Not all test case are available for all instruments. The enabled test cases depend on the instrument's hardware (e.g. instrument equipped with one or two paths, etc) and/or the installed SW options (e.g. Fading Simulator, etc.).

See [Chapter 5.3, "Supported Test Cases"](#), on page 345 for an overview of the available test cases.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:TC on page 653

Number of Rx Antennas

For performance requirement tests, determines the number of the Rx antennas.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:RXANTennas on page 646

Number of Tx Antennas

For performance requirement tests, determines the number of the Tx antennas.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:TXANTennas on page 646

5.6.2 Instrument Settings

The "Instrument" dialog comprises instrument-related settings, like trigger and marker settings or routing related settings.

Test Case	Instrument	Cell Specific	Wanted Signal	Interferer 1	Interferer 2	Interferer 3	AWGN
Trigger Configuration							Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)
Marker Configuration							Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)
Generated Signal							All Signals

Trigger Configuration.....	357
Marker Configuration.....	357
Instrument Setup.....	357
Signal Routing.....	358
Antenna Subset.....	358

Trigger Configuration

Selects the trigger configuration. The trigger is used to synchronize the signal generator to the other equipment.

"Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)"

The trigger settings are customized for the selected test case. The following settings apply:

- "Trigger Mode > Armed Auto"
- "Trigger Source > External Global Trigger 1"
- "Global Connector Settings > User 3 > Direction > Input" and "User 3 > Signal > Global Trigger 1"
- "Trigger Delay = 0"

Thus, the base station frame timing is able to synchronize the signal generator by a periodic trigger.

"Unchanged" The current trigger settings of the signal generator are retained unchanged.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:TRIGgerconfig` on page 646

Marker Configuration

Selects the marker configuration. The marker can be used to synchronize the measuring equipment to the signal generator.

"Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)"

The marker settings are customized for the selected test case. The following settings apply:

- "Marker Mode 1/2/3 > Radio Frame Start"
 - "Global Connector Settings > User 1/2 > Direction > Output" and "User 1/2 > Signal > Baseband A Marker 1/2"
 - "Local Connector Settings > T/M 2/3 > Direction > Output" and "T/M 2/3 > Signal > Marker A 1/2"
- Marker signals Marker 1 and Marker 2 are output at the local T/M 2/3 and global USER1/2 connectors
- "Marker Delay = 0"

"Unchanged" The current marker settings of the signal generator are retained unchanged.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:MARKerconfig` on page 645

Instrument Setup

(two-path instruments only)

Determines whether only one or both paths are used.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:INSTsetup on page 645

Signal Routing

Selects the signal routing for baseband A signal which in most test cases represents the wanted signal.

"To RF A"

The baseband signal is routed to RF output A.

"To RF B"

(two-path instruments only)

The baseband signal is routed to RF output B.

Tip: Some transmitter tests like test case 7.2 require separate measurements on both Rx port. Use this feature to route the same baseband signal to the second RF output and perform the measurements.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:SIGRout on page 646

Antenna Subset

In test setups with more than two Rx antennas, determines the signal of which antenna couple ("Antenna 1 and 2" or "Antenna 3 and 4") or of all antennas is generated by the instrument.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:ANTSubset on page 644

5.6.3 Frequency Allocation Settings

Determines the frequency position of the wanted and the interfering signal.

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	BS Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal
Interfering Signal				At Higher Frequencies

Frequency Allocation of the Interfering signal

Determines the frequency position of the wanted and the interfering signal.

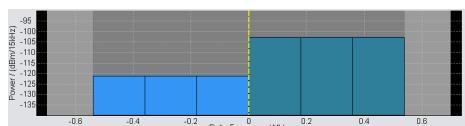
Example: Wanted and interfering signal within the same channel

"Test Case" = 7.4 "In Channel Selectivity"

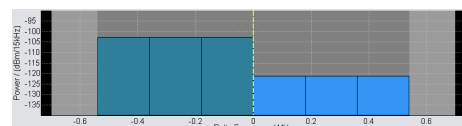
"Channel Bandwidth" = 1.4 MHz

The parameter "Frequency Allocation" determines the position of the allocated RBs within the channel. Allocation in the lower or higher frequencies is possible.

"Frequency Allocation of the Interfering signal"
= At Higher Resource Blocks



"Frequency Allocation of the Interfering signal"
= At Lower Resource Blocks

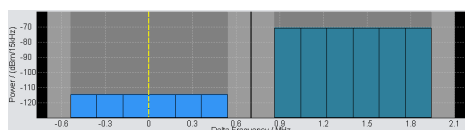
**Example: Interfering signal in the adjacent channel**

"Test Case" = 7.5A "Adjacent Channel Selectivity"

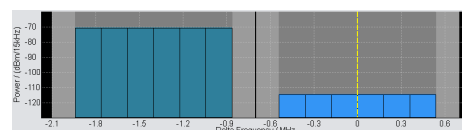
"Channel Bandwidth" = 1.4 MHz

The parameter "Frequency Allocation" determines the position of the wanted signal compared to the interfering signal. Allocation in the lower or higher frequencies is possible, i.e. the position of the allocated bandwidth of the wanted and the interfering signal can be mirrored.

"Frequency Allocation of the Interfering signal"
= At Higher Resource Blocks



"Frequency Allocation of the Interfering signal"
= At Lower Resource Blocks



Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:FA:FRAllocation` on page 643

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:FA:RBAllocation` on page 643

5.6.4 Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings

The following settings are available for almost all transmitter and receiver characteristics and performance requirements tests. Specific parameters are listed together with the description of the corresponding test case.

For the in-channel test cases 7.4, 8.2.2 and 8.3.3, the cell-specific settings apply also for the interfering signal, respectively for the signal of the stationary UE.

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal
RF Frequency		1.950 000 000 GHz
Duplexing		FDD
Channel Bandwidth		1.4 MHz
Cell ID		150
UE ID / n_RNTI		1

RF Frequency.....	360
Duplexing.....	360
TDD UL/DL Configuration.....	360
Signal Advance N_TA_offset.....	360
Channel Bandwidth.....	361
Cell ID.....	361
Cyclic Prefix.....	361
UE ID/n_RNTI.....	361
FRC.....	361
Offset VRB.....	361
Power Level.....	361

RF Frequency

Sets the RF frequency of the wanted signal.

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:RFFrequency on page 659
```

Duplexing

Selects whether TDD or FDD duplexing mode is used (see also "Duplexing" on page 85).

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:DUPLex on page 655
```

TDD UL/DL Configuration

For TDD mode, selects the UL/DL Configuration number (see also "TDD UL/DL Configuration" on page 150).

Remote command:

```
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:TDDConfig on page 659
```

Signal Advance N_TA_offset

Sets the parameter N_{TAOffset} (see also "Signal Advance N_TA_offset" on page 93).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:NTAOffset on page 657

Channel Bandwidth

Selects the channel bandwidth (see also [Chapter 4.13.2, "Physical Settings"](#), on page 251).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CHBW on page 655

Cell ID

Sets the Cell ID (see also [Chapter 4.13.3, "Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 254).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CLID on page 655

Cyclic Prefix

Selects normal or extended cyclic prefix.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CYCPrefix on page 655

UE ID/n_RNTI

Sets the UE ID/n_RNTI.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:UEID on page 659

FRC

Displays the fixed reference channel used. An overview of the FRCs and the cross-reference between the selected [Channel Bandwidth](#) and the FRC is given in the individual description of the test cases.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:FRC on page 656

Offset VRB

Sets the number of RB the allocated RB(s) are shifted with (see also [Example "Offset VRB"](#) on page 354).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:OVRB on page 657

Power Level

Displays the power level, depending on the selected test case.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PLEVel? on page 658

5.6.5 Apply Settings

The "Apply" trigger a selective preset of the signal generator prior to presetting the setting according to the selected test case. Further modification of the generator settings is still possible. Signal generation starts with the first trigger event.

Use "Ok" to apply the settings and close the dialog.

Apply Settings

Activates the current settings of the test case wizard.

Note: The settings of the selected test case becomes active only after selecting "Apply Settings".

Initialization of the signal generator with the test case settings is performed by a partial selective reset that includes only 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 the user still can change these other settings. This is particularly useful when compensating for cable loss and additionally inserted attenuators by adjusting the RF power level offset 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. Activate the "RF > State > On" at the beginning of the measurement.

Note: For safety reasons the RF is not active unless the button "RF ON" has been selected.

Note: The settings in the dialogs "EUTRA/LTE > Trigger/Marker/Clock" and in the "Global/Local Connector Settings" are not affected by the selective preset, if the parameter "Trigger/Marker Configuration" is set to "Unchanged".

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:APPLYsettings on page 643

5.7 Transmitter Characteristics (TS 36.141, Chapter 6)

The transmitter characteristics comprise the maximum output power, output power dynamics, transmitted signal quality, unwanted emissions and transmitter intermodulations. The "Test Case Wizard" supports the generation of signals in accordance with the transmitter intermodulations test case. A brief description about the unwanted emission tests is also provided (see [Chapter 5.7.3, "Introduction to the Unwanted Emissions Tests"](#), on page 363).

5.7.1 Required Options

The table on [Figure 5-5](#) lists the required options for performing the test cases according to [TS 36.141](#), Chapter 6.

Chapter in TS 36.141	Test case	Hardware options							Software options							
		RF path		Baseband			BB Generator	Fading Simulator	AWGN	Dyn. Fading	MIMO Fad./Rout	LTE				
		A	B	1 path	2 paths	Rel. 8						Rel. 9	Rel. 10	Rel. 11	Closed loop BS Test	
		B10x	B20x	B13	B13T	B10	B14	K62	K71	K74	K55	K84	K85	K112	K69	
6.7	Transmitter intermodulations	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	

Figure 5-5: Transmitter characteristics testing with R&S SMW: Required options

5.7.2 Prior Considerations

Test Models

For the transmitter characteristic tests EUTRA test models (E-TM) are specified. For an overview of the test models, see ["EUTRA Test Models \(E-TM\) Downlink"](#) on page 115.

Channels

According to the [TS 36.141](#), the channels to test are located in the bottom (B), middle (M) and the top (T) of the supported frequency range of the base station. See [Table 5-4](#) for an overview of the supported frequency operating bands.

Filter Settings

The 3GPP EUTRA/LTE specifications do not define a standardized transmit filter neither for the UE nor for the base station. Therefore, when a test case is activated, a filter type EUTRA/LTE with "Best ACP Optimization" is automatically selected.

Test Setup

Transmitter tests require a separate measuring equipment, e.g. the Vector Signal Analyzer R&S FSV.

5.7.3 Introduction to the Unwanted Emissions Tests

The unwanted emissions from the transmitter are divided into two main groups, the out-of-band (OOB) emissions and the spurious emissions. The out-of-band emissions are emissions on frequencies close to the frequency of the wanted signal. Spurious

emissions are emissions caused by unwanted transmitter effects, like harmonics, parasitic emissions, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products.

- ACLR

The Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) is defined as the ratio between the power transmitted in the channel bandwidth of the wanted signal to the power of the unwanted emissions transmitted on the adjacent channel.

The corresponding receiver requirement is the Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS), described in [Chapter 5.8.8, "Test Case 7.5A: Adjacent Channel Selectivity \(ACS\)"](#), on page 385.

The test specification defines ACLR requirements for LTE and UTRA receivers. Different setting applies for paired and unpaired spectrum (see [Table 5-5](#) and [Table 5-6](#)).

Table 5-5: Base Station ACLR in paired spectrum

EUTRA transmitted signal channel bandwidth BW_{Channel} , MHz	BS adjacent channel center frequency offset below the first or above the last carrier center frequency transmitted	Assumed adjacent channel carrier (informative)	Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth	ACLR limit
1.4 / 3 / 5 / 10 / 15 / 20	BW_{Channel}	EUTRA of same BW	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB
	$2x BW_{\text{Channel}}$	EUTRA of same BW	Square (BW_{Config})	
	$BW_{\text{Channel}}/2 + 2.5$ MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	
	$BW_{\text{Channel}}/2 + 7.5$ MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	

Table 5-6: Base Station ACLR in unpaired spectrum with synchronized operation

EUTRA transmitted signal channel bandwidth BW_{Channel} , MHz	BS adjacent channel center frequency offset below the first or above the last carrier center frequency transmitted	Assumed adjacent channel carrier (informative)	Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth	ACLR limit
1.4 / 3	BW_{Channel}	EUTRA of same BW	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB
	$2x BW_{\text{Channel}}$	EUTRA of same BW	Square (BW_{Config})	
	$BW_{\text{Channel}}/2 + 0.8$ MHz	1.28 Mcps UTRA	RRC (1.28 Mcps)	
	$BW_{\text{Channel}}/2 + 2.4$ MHz	1.28 Mcps UTRA	RRC (1.28 Mcps)	
5 / 10 / 15 / 20	BW_{Channel}	EUTRA of same BW	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB
	$2x BW_{\text{Channel}}$	EUTRA of same BW	Square (BW_{Config})	
	$BW_{\text{Channel}}/2 + 0.8$ MHz	1.28 Mcps UTRA	RRC (1.28 Mcps)	
	$BW_{\text{Channel}}/2 + 2.4$ MHz	1.28 Mcps UTRA	RRC (1.28 Mcps)	
	$BW_{\text{Channel}}/2 + 2.5$ MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	
	$BW_{\text{Channel}}/2 + 7.5$ MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	

EUTRA transmitted signal channel bandwidth BW_{Channel} , MHz	BS adjacent channel center frequency offset below the first or above the last carrier center frequency transmitted	Assumed adjacent channel carrier (informative)	Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth	ACLR limit
	$BW_{\text{Channel}}/2 + 5$ MHz	7.68 Mcps UTRA	RRC (7.68 Mcps)	
	$BW_{\text{Channel}}/2 + 15$ MHz	7.68 Mcps UTRA	RRC (7.68 Mcps)	

- Operating Band Unwanted Emissions
The 3GPP specification introduces the term operating band unwanted emissions instead of the spectrum mask. The operating band unwanted emissions requirements are defined from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the downlink **operating band** up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the operating band.

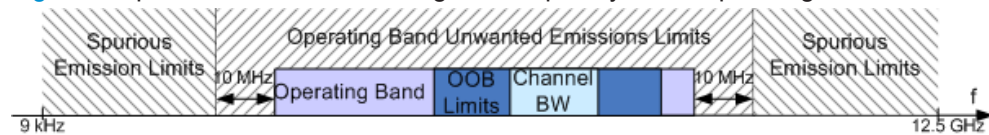


Figure 5-6: Transmitter tests frequency limits

The operating band unwanted emissions require a 100 kHz measurement bandwidth.

- Spurious Emissions
The transmitter spurious emissions limits apply from 9 kHz to 12.5 GHz, excluding the frequency range defined for the operating band unwanted emissions (see Figure 5-6).
Refer to Table 5-7 for an overview of the general settings for the measurements. Additional requirements may apply for co-existence with other systems and/or co-location with other base stations. For detailed requirements, refer to the TS 36.141.

Table 5-7: Spurious emissions

Frequency range	Maximum level Category A	Maximum level Category B	Measurement Bandwidth
9kHz - 150kHz	-13 dBm	-36 dBm	1 kHz
150kHz - 30MHz			10 kHz
30MHz - 1GHz			100 kHz
1GHz - 12.75 GHz		-30 dBm	1 MHz

5.7.4 General Workflow for Carrying Out a Transmitter Test



The following describes the general workflow, only the basic steps are listed. For detailed description about working with the analyzer and the base station, refer to the corresponding description.

The basic test setup is illustrated on [Figure 5-7](#).

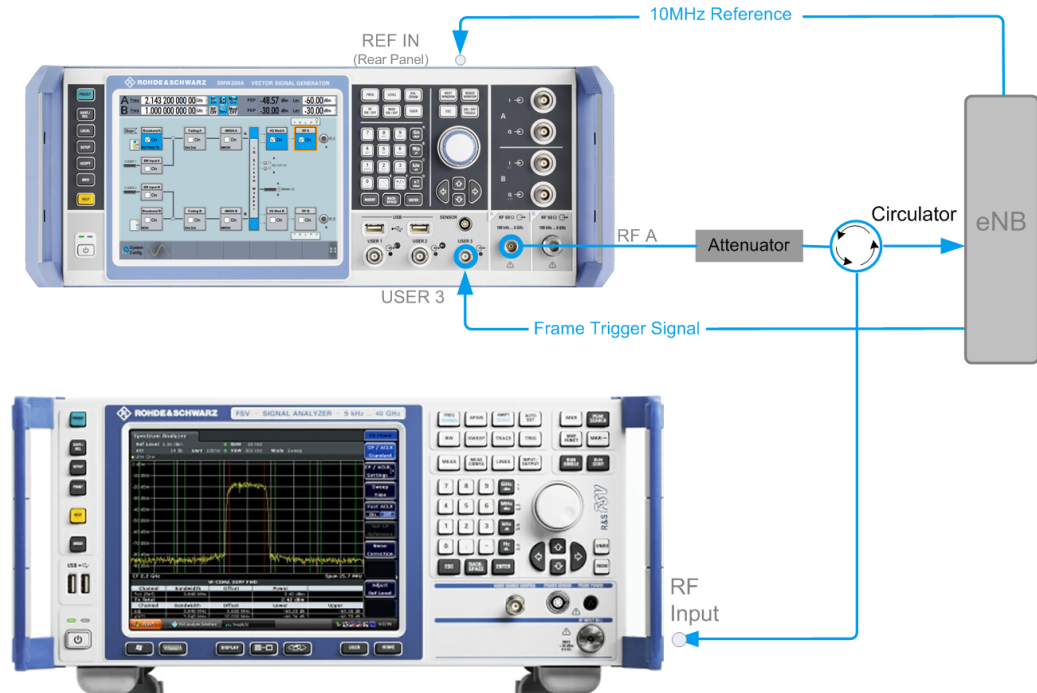


Figure 5-7: Test setup for Test case 6.7: Transmitter Intermodulation

1. Set the base station to the basic state and configure it for the selected test case.
 - a) Initialize the base station,
 - b) Set the base station to test model E-TM1.1,
 - c) Set maximum transmit power,
 - d) Set the frequency.
2. Set the signal generator to the basic state
 - a) Preset the signal generator unless some settings (e.g. in terms of I/Q and RF blocks) have to be kept.
3. Set the analyzer to the basic state
4. Set the test case wizard
 - a) Select "Baseband Block > EUTRA/LTE > Test Case Wizard"
 - b) Select "Test Case 6.7: Transmitter Intermodulation".
The parameters are preset according to [TS 36.141](#)
 - c) Adjust the settings of the wanted signal (RF level and Channel Bandwidth).
 - d) Enter the test frequency (e.g. M). It must be the same as the base station has been set to.
 - e) Enter the Interfering Signal parameters.
 - f) 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 and perform further necessary settings.

Refer to the description of the analyzer for further information.

6. In the signal generator, switch on the RF output.
7. Start the measurement
 - a) Send a start trigger impulse from the base station to the signal generator and to the analyzer.

The signal generator outputs the test model interfering signal; Measurement procedures are started.

8. Calculate the result

The analyzer calculates the out-of-band emission and the spurious emission.

5.7.5 Interfering Signal Settings

The following settings are common for the transmitter tests that require interfering signal (IS). Specific parameters are listed together with the description of the corresponding test case.

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	BS Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal
				Offset to Channel Edge RF Frequency Duplexing Channel Bandwidth Test Model
				2.5 MHz 2.143 200 000 GHz FDD 5 MHz E-TM1.1

The interfering signal is an E-TM1.1 signal with 5 MHz channel bandwidth and center frequency relative to the carrier frequency of the wanted signal.

Offset to Channel Edge

Defines the offset of the interfering signal center frequency relative to edge of the wanted channel bandwidth. This parameter determines the carrier frequency of the interfering signal (see [RF Frequency](#)).

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:OCEDge` on page 649

RF Frequency

Displays the RF Frequency of the interfering signal, determined by the RF Frequency of the wanted signal and the selected [Offset to Channel Edge](#).

The RF Frequency_{interfering signal} is calculated as follows:

- For "Frequency Allocation > Interfering Signal > At Higher Frequencies"
"RF Frequency_{interfering signal}" = "RF Frequency_{wanted signal}" + Delta
- For "Frequency Allocation > Interfering Signal > At Lower Frequencies"

$$\text{"RF Frequency}_{\text{interfering signal}} = \text{"RF Frequency}_{\text{wanted signal}} - \text{Delta}$$

Where for both cases **Delta** is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Delta} = \text{"BW}_{\text{wanted signal}} / 2 + \text{Offset}_{\text{interfering signal}}$$

In "Test Case > 6.2.6", the $\text{Offset}_{\text{interfering signal}} = 2.5 \text{ MHz}$; in "Test Case > 6.2.7", $\text{Delta} = \text{"BW}_{\text{wanted signal}}"$.

Example: Calculation of RF Frequency in Test Case 6.7

$$\text{"BW}_{\text{wanted signal}} = 1.4 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\text{"RF Frequency}_{\text{wanted signal}} = 1\,950 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\text{Offset}_{\text{interfering signal}} = 7.5 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\text{Delta} = 1.4/2 + 7.5 = 8.2 \text{ MHz}$$

For "Frequency Allocation > Interfering Signal > At Higher Frequencies": $\text{"RF Frequency}_{\text{interfering signal}} = 1\,950 + 8.2 = 1\,958.2 \text{ GHz}$

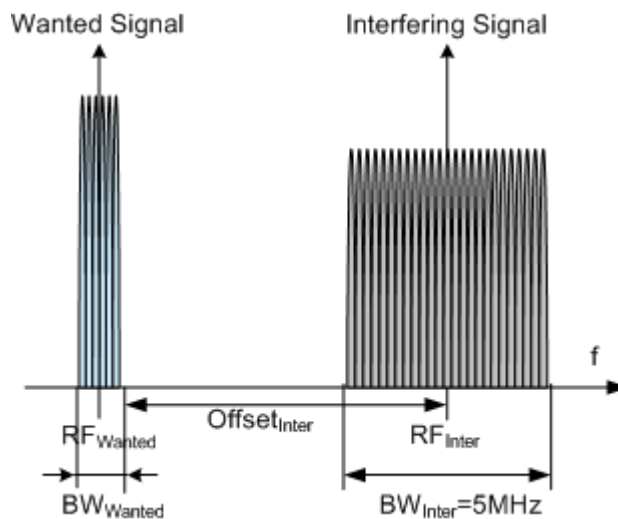


Figure 5-8: Example: Offset to Channel Edge (Channel Bandwidth = 1.4 MHz)

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:RFFrequency` on page 650

Channel Bandwidth

Displays the channel bandwidth of the interfering signal.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:CHBW?` on page 647

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:CHBW?` on page 647

Duplexing

Selects whether TDD or FDD duplexing mode is used.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:DUPLex` on page 648

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:DUPLex` on page 648

Test Model

Displays the test model. The interfering signal is generated according to E-TM1.1 test model.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TMODe1? on page 650

Power Level/Power Level P-CPICH

Displays the power level of the interfering signal.

Test Case	Power level
6.7	The power level is always 30 dB below the Output Power Level of the wanted signal.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:PLEVe1? on page 649

5.7.6 Test Case 6.7: Transmitter Intermodulation**Test Purpose**

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS transmitter to restrict the generation of intermodulation products in its nonlinear elements caused by presence of the own wanted signal and an interfering signal reaching the transmitter via the antenna (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.7.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 363.

Test Setup

See [Figure 5-7](#).

The RF output of the signal generator is connected to the analyzer via a circulator and external attenuator. The Tx signal of the base station is connected to the RF input of the analyzer via a circulator.

Short Description

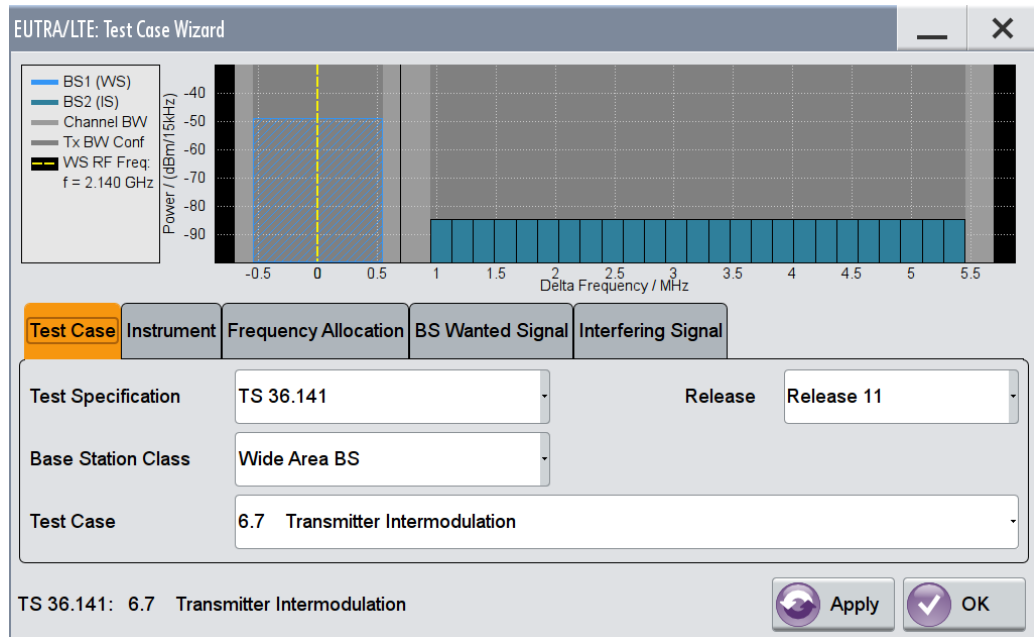
The transmitter intermodulation test is intended to verify the ability of the BS transmitter to restrict the generation of intermodulation products in its nonlinear elements caused by presence of wanted signal and an interfering signal reaching the transmitter via the antenna.

The BS transmits signals in accordance with E-TM1.1 at maximum power and with channel bandwidth BW_{Channel} corresponding to the maximum bandwidth supported by the base station. The interfering signal is an E-TM1.1 signal with 5 MHz channel bandwidth. The interfering signal power shall be 30 dB lower than the power of the wanted signal at the frequency offsets of ± 2.5 MHz, ± 7.5 MHz and ± 12.5 MHz.

The transmit intermodulation level shall not exceed the out-of-band emission requirements and transmitter spurious emissions requirements for all third and fifth order intermodulation products which appear in the frequency ranges defined in [Table 5-5](#), [Table 5-6](#) and [Table 5-7](#). For detailed information about the operating band unwanted emissions, refer to section 6.6.3.5 in [TS 36.141](#).

The test shall be done on three channels (B, M and T).

User Interface



The settings of the interfering signal are described in [Chapter 5.7.5, "Interfering Signal Settings"](#), on page 367.

Base Station Wanted Signal

The common settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.



Output Power Level ← Base Station Wanted Signal

Sets the output power level of the wanted signal. The power level of the interfering signal is always 30 dB lower than this level.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:OUPLevel on page 657

5.8 Receiver Characteristics (TS 36.141, Chapter 7)

Most of the receiver tests can be performed with the signal generator only, i.e. without additional measurement equipment.

The receiver requirements are divided into the following main categories, intended to

- Prove the receiver's ability to receive the wanted signal:
 - Chapter 5.8.5, "Test Case 7.2: Reference Sensitivity Level", on page 378
 - Chapter 5.8.6, "Test Case 7.3: Dynamic range", on page 380
- Prove how susceptible the receiver is to different types of interfering signals:
 - Chapter 5.8.7, "Test Case 7.4: In-channel selectivity (ICS)", on page 382
 - Chapter 5.8.8, "Test Case 7.5A: Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS)", on page 385
 - Chapter 5.8.9, "Test Case 7.5B: Narrow-band blocking", on page 388
 - Chapter 5.8.10, "Test Case 7.6: Blocking", on page 390
 - Chapter 5.8.11, "Test Case 7.8: Receiver intermodulation ", on page 394

The several test cases shell cover a wide range of scenarios with different types of impairments on the wanted signal, that occur depending on the frequency offset between the wanted and the interfering signal.

5.8.1 Required Options

The table on Figure 5-5 lists the required options for performing the test cases according to TS 36.141, Chapter 7.

Chapter in TS 36.141	Test case	Hardware options						Software options							
		RF path		Baseband		BB Generator	Fading Simulator	AWGN	Dyn. Fading	MIMO Fad./Rout	LTE				
		A	B	1 path	2 paths						Rel. 8	Rel. 9	Rel. 10	Rel. 11	Closed loop BS Test
		B10x	B20x	B13	B13T	B10	B14	K62	K71	K74	K55	K84	K85	K112	K69
7.2	Reference Sensitivity	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
7.3	Dynamic Range	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
7.4	In-channel selectivity	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
7.5	Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) and narrow-band blocking	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
7.6	Blocking ⁹	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
7.8	Receiver Intermodulations	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

Figure 5-9: Receiver characteristics testing with R&S SMW: Required options

1) = CW blocking interferer tests require 1x R&S SMW with R&S SMW-B120 or an additional R&S®SGS100A

The following equipment and options are required, if **receiver characteristics tests** should be supported:

- 2x option Baseband Generator (R&S SMW-B10)
- 1x option Baseband Main Module (R&S SMW-B13T)
- 1x option Frequency (R&S SMW-B10x)
- 1x option Frequency (R&S SMW-B20x)
- 1x option Additive White Gaussian Noise AWGN (R&S SMW-K62)
- 2x option Digital Standard EUTRA/LTE (R&S SMW-K55)
- For CW blocking interferer tests:
 - 1x R&S SMW-B120 or
 - 1x R&S®SGS100A

5.8.2 Prior Considerations

Fixed Reference Channels (FRC)

The receiver tests use fixed reference channels (FRC) as defined in [TS 36.141](#), Annex A "Reference Measurement channels".

The following FRCs are defined for the receiver tests:

- FRC A1: A1-1 .. A1-5 (QPSK)
- FRC A2: A2-1 .. A2-3 (16QAM)



Refer to [Table 4-15](#) for an overview of all supported FRC.

Channels

According to the [TS 36.141](#), the channels to test are located in the bottom (B), middle (M) and the top (T) of the supported frequency range of the base station. See [Table 5-4](#) for an overview of the supported frequency operating bands.

Channel Bandwidth of the LTE Interfering Signal

For all test cases using an interfering LTE signal, the bandwidth of the interfering signal shall be the same as the wanted signal, but at the most 5 MHz.

Reference Sensitivity Power Level P_{REFSENS}

P_{REFSENS} depends on the channel bandwidth and the base station class as specified in [TS 36.104](#), subclause 7.2.1. The [Table 5-8](#) gives an overview of the resulting power levels for the wanted signal per test case.

Table 5-8: BS reference sensitivity levels

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	Base Station Class	Reference sensitivity power level, P_{REFSENS} , dBm	ACS Test Case Wanted signal mean power, dBm	Narrow-band Blocking/ Blocking/Receiver Intermodulation Test Case Wanted signal mean power, dBm
1.4	Wide Area BS	-106.8	-95.8	-100.8
	Local Area BS / Home Area BS	-98.8	-87.8	-92.8
	Medium Range BS	-101.8	-90.8	-95.8
3	Wide Area BS	-103.0	-95.0	-97.0
	Local Area BS / Home Area BS	-95.0	-87.0	-89.0
	Medium Range BS	-98.0	-90.0	-92.0
5 /10 /15 /20	Wide Area BS	-101.5	-95.5	-95.5
	Local Area BS / Home Area BS	-93.5	-87.5	-87.5
	Medium Range BS	-96.5	-90.5	-90.5

Power Settings

The "Level Reference" parameter in the "Filter/Clipping/Power Settings" dialog is automatically set to "Frame RMS Power" for FDD Duplexing Mode and to "UL Part of Frame RMS Power" for TDD Duplexing Mode.

Filter Settings

The 3GPP EUTRA/LTE specifications do not define a standardized transmit filter neither for the UE nor for the base station. Therefore, when a test case is activated, a filter type EUTRA/LTE with "Best EVM Optimization" is automatically selected. Exceptions are the [Test Case 7.5A: Adjacent Channel Selectivity \(ACS\)](#) and the [Test Case 7.5B: Narrow-band blocking](#) where a "Best ACP Optimization" filter is applied for shaping the interfering signal.

5.8.3 General Workflow for Carrying Out a Receiver Test

The following instruction lists the general steps for performing a BS conformance test with the help of "Test Case Wizard". Specific requirements are described together with the individual test case.



For detailed description about the configuration of the base station, refer to the corresponding description.

1. Connect the instrument and the DUT according to the corresponding test case setup.
See also [Chapter 5.4, "Standard Test Setups"](#), on page 347.
2. Set the base station to the basic state
 - a) Initialize the base station
 - b) Set the frequency
 - c) Set the base station to receive the Fixed Reference Channel (for most receiver test cases)
3. Preset the signal generator to ensure a defined instrument state.
4. Configure the test case wizard
 - a) Select "Baseband Block > EUTRA/LTE > Test Case Wizard".
 - b) Select a test case, e.g. "TS 36.141: 7.3 Dynamic Range".
 - c) Enter additional required parameters, e.g. power class of base station.
 - d) Enter the test frequency, e.g. M.
It must be the same as the base station has been set to.
 - e) Select "Apply Settings" to activate the settings.
The signal generator is now ready to start signal generation
5. Switch on RF output
6. If required, make additional settings (e.g. in the "I/Q Mod" or "RF" block) or change test case settings.
7. Start the measurement
 - a) Send a start trigger impulse from the base station to the signal generator.
The signal generator will start signal generation.
8. Calculate the result
The base station internally calculates the BER, BLER or Pd depending on the test case. This value is compared to the required value.

5.8.4 Interfering Signal Settings

The following settings are available for almost all receiver tests, requiring an interfering signal (IS). Specific parameters are listed together with the description of the corresponding test case.

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal 1	Interfering Signal 2
Interferer Type		EUltra			
RF Frequency		1.955 600 000			GHz
Duplexing		FDD			
Channel Bandwidth		1.4 MHz			
Cell ID		1			

Interferer Type

(enabled for Blocking and Receiver Intermodulation tests)

Selects the type of the interfering signal:

- For **Blocking** tests, the interfering signal can be an in-band EUTRA/LTE signal or out-of-band CW signal.
- For **Receiver Intermodulation** tests, the first interfering signal can be an EUTRA/LTE signal or narrow-band EUTRA signal.
The second interfering signal is always a CW signal.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:IFTYpe` on page 648

RF Frequency

Display the center frequency of the interfering signal.

The center frequency is calculated as follows:

- For "Frequency Allocation > Interfering Signal > At Higher Frequencies"
"RF Frequency_{interfering signal}" = "RF Frequency_{wanted signal}" + Delta
- For "Frequency Allocation > Interfering Signal > At Lower Frequencies"
"RF Frequency_{interfering signal}" = "RF Frequency_{wanted signal}" - Delta

Where for both cases Delta is calculated as follows:

Delta = "Channel Bandwidth_{wanted signal}" / 2 + Offset_{interfering signal}

See also "RF Frequency" on page 367.

Example:

"Channel Bandwidth_{wanted signal}" = 5 MHz

"RF Frequency_{wanted signal}" = 1 950 MHz

Offset_{interfering signal} = 2.5025 MHz (see [Table 5-11](#))

Delta = $5/2 + 2.5025 = 5.0025$ MHz

For "Frequency Allocation > Interfering Signal > At Higher Frequencies": "RF Frequency_{interfering signal}" = $1\,950 + 5.0025 = 1\,955.0025$ MHz

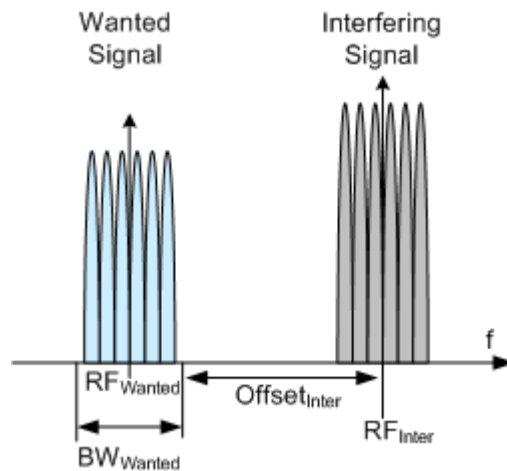


Figure 5-10: Example: Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS), Channel BW = 1.4 MHz

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:RFFrequency` on page 650

Duplexing

Selects whether TDD or FDD duplexing mode is used.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:DUPLex` on page 648

TDD UL/DL Configuration

For TDD mode, selects the UL/DL Configuration number.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TDDConfig` on page 650

Signal Advance N_TA_offset

Sets the parameter $N_{TAoffset}$.

See also "Signal Advance N_TA_offset" on page 93.

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:NTAOffset` on page 649

Channel Bandwidth

Displays the channel bandwidth of the interfering signal. The interfering signal has the same bandwidth as the wanted signal, but at the most 5 MHz.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:CHBW? on page 647

Cell ID

Sets the Cell ID for the interfering signal.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:CLID on page 647

UE ID/n_RNTI

Sets the UE ID/n_RNTI for the interfering signal.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:UEID on page 651

Number of Resource Blocks

The number of RBs used by the LTE interfering signal is set automatically:

- For **ACS and In-channel Selectivity measurements**, the number of RBs depends on the selected channel bandwidth for the wanted signal. The bandwidth of the interfering signal is equal to the bandwidth allocated for the wanted signal, but at the most 5 MHz.
- For **Narrow-band Blocking** tests, the interfering signal is a single resource block LTE signal.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:NRBLock? on page 648

Offset VRB

(Test Case 7.4 and 7.5 only)

The position of the RBs allocated by the LTE interfering signal is determined automatically, depending on the selected "Channel Bandwidth" and the RBs allocation of the wanted signal.

- For **in-channel testing**, the parameter "Offset VRB" is used to allocate the wanted and the interfering signal around the center frequency (see also [Figure 5-11](#)).
- For **ACS testing**, the "Offset VRB" is fixed to 0.
- For **narrow band blocking testing**, the "Offset VRB" is set in the way, that depending on the "Frequency Allocation" of the interfering signal, the narrow-band LTE interfering signal is allocated at the most left or the most right subcarrier in the allocated channel bandwidth

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:OVRB? on page 649

Frequency Shift m

(Test Case 7.5 only)

By default, the narrow-band LTE interfering signal is allocated at the most left (interfering signal at higher frequencies)/ most right (interfering signal at lower frequencies) subcarrier in the allocated channel bandwidth. However, the position of the interfering signal can be set by means of the parameter "Frequency Shift m", i.e. the allocated RB can be offset to a different center frequency (see [Figure 5-12](#)).

The parameter **Interfering RB Center Frequency** displays the center frequency of the resource block the interfering signal is currently allocated on.

The value range of the parameter depends on the selected "Channel Bandwidth", as defined in [Table 5-12](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:FRSHift on page 648

Interfering RB Center Frequency

(for Narrow-band Block tests only)

Displays the center frequency of the single resource block interfering signal (see also [Figure 5-12](#)).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:RBCFrequency on page 650

Power Level

The power level of the interfering LTE signal is set automatically depending on the selected channel bandwidth.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:PLEvel? on page 649

5.8.5 Test Case 7.2: Reference Sensitivity Level

Test Purpose

To verify that at the BS Reference sensitivity level the throughput requirement shall be met for a specified reference measurement channel ([TS 36.141](#)).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.8.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 371.

Test Setup

See [Chapter 5.4.1, "Standard Test Setup - One Path"](#), on page 347

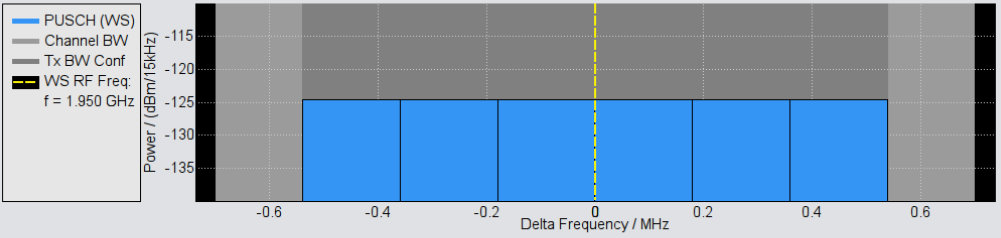
Short Description

The reference sensitivity level measurement is a test case that aims to verify the Noise Figure of the receivers. The test case uses FRCs with QPSK modulation.

The test shall be done on three channels (B, M and T). The selected "Channel Bandwidth" determines the used FRC and the "Wanted Signal Power Level". For channels larger than 5 MHz not all RBs are allocated; to adjust the position of the allocated RBs within the selected channel bandwidth, use the parameter "Offset VRB".

For the parameter in the [Table 5-8](#) the throughput measured shall be equal or greater than 95%.

EUTRA/LTE: Test Case Wizard



— PUSCH (WS)
 — Channel BW
 — Tx BW Conf
 — WS RF Freq:
 f = 1.950 GHz

Power / (dBm/15kHz)

Delta Frequency / MHz

Test Case Instrument Wanted Signal

Test Specification TS 36.141 Release Release 11
 Base Station Class Wide Area BS
 Test Case 7.2 Reference Sensitivity Level

TS 36.141: 7.2 Reference Sensitivity Level

Apply OK

Test Case **Instrument** Wanted Signal

Trigger Configuration Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)
 Marker Configuration Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)
 Signal Routing To RF A

Test Case Instrument **Wanted Signal**

RF Frequency 1.950 000 000 GHz
 Duplexing FDD
 Channel Bandwidth 1.4 MHz
 Cell ID 150
 UE ID / n_RNTI 1

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

5.8.6 Test Case 7.3: Dynamic range

Test Purpose

To verify that at the BS receiver dynamic range, the relative throughput shall fulfil the specified limit (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.8.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 371.

Test Setup

See [Chapter 5.4.1, "Standard Test Setup - One Path"](#), on page 347

Short Description

The dynamic range test case aims to stress the receiver and measure its capability to demodulate the useful signal even in the presence of a heavy interfering signal inside the received channel bandwidth. The test case uses FRCs with 16QAM modulation. The throughput measurements are performed for different level of the wanted and the interfering AWGN signals.

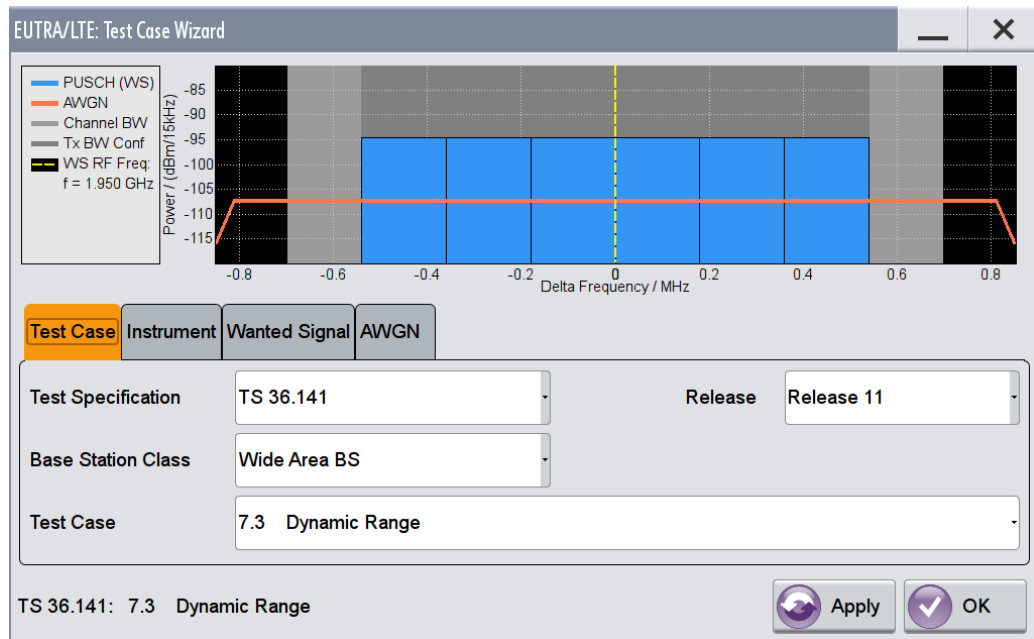
The test shall be done on three channels (B, M and T). The selected "Channel Bandwidth" determines the used FRC and the "Wanted Signal Power Level". For channels larger than 5 MHz not all RBs are allocated; to adjust the position of the allocated RBs within the selected channel bandwidth, use the parameter "Offset VRB".

For the parameter in the [Table 5-9](#) the throughput shall be equal or greater than 95%.

Table 5-9: Dynamic range (Wide Area BS)

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	Reference Measurements Channel	Wanted signal mean power, dBm	Interfering signal mean power, dBm / BW_{Config}	Type of interfering signal
1.4	FRC A2-1	-76.0	-88.7	AWGN
3	FRC A2-2	-72.1	-84.7	AWGN
5	FRC A2-3	-69.9	-82.5	AWGN
10	FRC A2-3	-69.9	-79.5	AWGN
15	FRC A2-3	-69.9	-77.7	AWGN
20	FRC A2-3	-69.9	-76.4	AWGN

For the parameters of the other base station classes (Local Area BS, Home BS and Medium Range BS), refer to [TS 36.141](#).



The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

AWGN Configuration

Comprises the settings of the interfering signal.

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
Power Level		-88.70 dBm (within 1.08 MHz BW)	

Power Level ← AWGN Configuration

Displays the power level of the AWGN signal. The value is set automatically according to [Table 5-9](#) and depending on the selected [Channel Bandwidth](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:AWGN:PLEVel? on page 643

5.8.7 Test Case 7.4: In-channel selectivity (ICS)

Test Purpose

The purpose of this test is to verify the BS receiver ability to suppress the IQ leakage ([TS 36.141](#)).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.8.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 371.

Test Setup

See [Chapter 5.4.1, "Standard Test Setup - One Path"](#), on page 347 or [Chapter 5.4.2, "Standard Test Setup - Two Paths"](#), on page 348

Short Description

In-channel selectivity (ICS) is a measure of the receiver ability to receive a "weak" wanted signal at its assigned Resource Block locations in the presence of a "strong" interfering signal. The interfering signal shall be an EUTRA/LTE signal with the same bandwidth as the wanted signal, but at the most 5 MHz. The wanted and the interfering signal are allocated around the center frequency (see [Figure 5-11](#)); to swap the position of the wanted and interfering signal, use the parameter "Frequency Allocation".

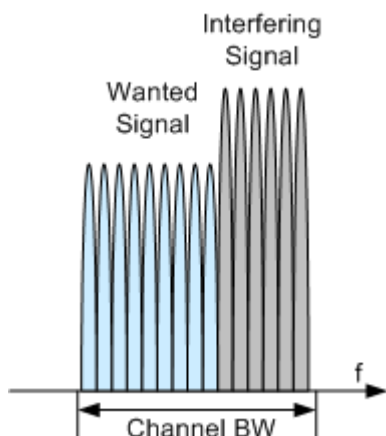


Figure 5-11: Example: In-channel selectivity (ICS), Channel BW = 3 MHz, Frequency Allocation = Lower Frequency

In a one-path instrument, the wanted and the interfering LTE signals are both generated using the same path. The interfering signal is simulated as an additional user equipment (UE). The level difference between the wanted and the interfering signals is handled in the baseband. As the interferer level is higher, it is used as a reference; the level of the wanted signal is set relatively lower to the interferer.

The test shall be done on three channels (B, M and T). The selected "Channel Bandwidth" determines the used FRC and the "Wanted Signal Power Level". For channels larger than 5 MHz not all RBs are allocated; to adjust the position of the allocated RBs within the selected channel bandwidth, use the parameter "Offset VRB".

For the parameter in the Table 5-10 the throughput shall be equal or greater than 95%.

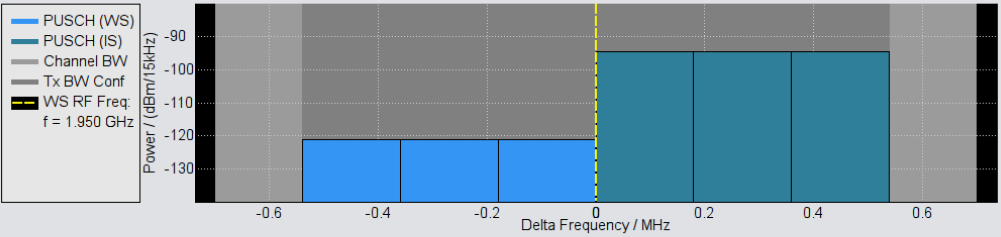
Table 5-10: In-channel selectivity (Wide Area BS)

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	Reference Measurements Channel	Wanted signal mean power, dBm	Interfering signal mean power, dBm / BW_{Config}	Type of interfering signal
1.4	FRC A1-4	-105.5	-87	1.4 MHz EUTRA signal, 3 RBs
3	FRC A1-5	-100.7	-84	3 MHz EUTRA signal, 6 RBs
5	FRC A1-2	-98.6	-81	5 MHz EUTRA signal, 10 RBs
10	FRC A1-3	-97.1	-77	10 MHz EUTRA signal, 25 RBs
15	FRC A1-3	-97.1	-77	15 MHz EUTRA signal, 25 RBs [*]
20	FRC A1-3	-97.1	-77	20 MHz EUTRA signal, 25 RBs [*]

^{*}) Wanted and interfering signal are placed adjacently around the carrier frequency

For the parameters of the other base station classes (Local Area BS, Home BS and Medium Range BS), refer to TS 36.141.

EUTRA/LTE: Test Case Wizard



PUSCH (WS)
 PUSCH (IS)
 Channel BW
 Tx BW Conf
 WS RF Freq:
 f = 1.950 GHz

Test Case | Instrument | Frequency Allocation | Cell Specific | Wanted Signal | Interfering Signal

Test Specification: TS 36.141 | Release: Release 11
 Base Station Class: Wide Area BS
 Test Case: 7.4 In Channel Selectivity

TS 36.141: 7.4 In Channel Selectivity

Apply OK

Test Case | **Instrument** | Frequency Allocation | Cell Specific | Wanted Signal | Interfering Signal

Trigger Configuration: Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)
 Marker Configuration: Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)
 Instrument Setup: Use Two Paths

Test Case | Instrument | **Frequency Allocation** | Cell Specific | Wanted Signal | Interfering Signal

Interfering Signal: At Higher Resource Blocks

Test Case | Instrument | Frequency Allocation | **Cell Specific** | Wanted Signal | Interfering Signal

RF Frequency: 1.950 000 000 GHz
 Duplexing: FDD
 Channel Bandwidth: 1.4 MHz
 Cell ID: 150

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Cell Specific	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal
UE ID / n_RNTI					1
FRC					A1-4
Offset VRB					0
Power Level					-105.50 dBm

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Cell Specific	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal
UE ID / n_RNTI					2
Number of Resource Blocks					3
Offset VRB					3
Power Level					-79.00 dBm

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The cell-specific settings and the settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

Refer to [Chapter 5.8.4, "Interfering Signal Settings"](#), on page 374 for description of the corresponding settings.

5.8.8 Test Case 7.5A: Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS)

Test Purpose

To verify the ability of the BS receiver filter to suppress interfering signals in the channels adjacent to the wanted channel (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.8.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 371.

Test Setup

See [Chapter 5.4.2, "Standard Test Setup - Two Paths"](#), on page 348

Short Description

The Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) is a test case intended to verify that a BS receiver is able to demodulate a "weak" useful signal being superimposed by a "strong" interfering signal in the adjacent channel.

The wanted signal is a reference measurement channel FRC A1. The interfering signal shall be an EUTRA/LTE signal with the same bandwidth as the wanted signal, but at the most 5 MHz and a specified center frequency offset (see Figure 5-10). The test shall be done on three channels (B, M and T).

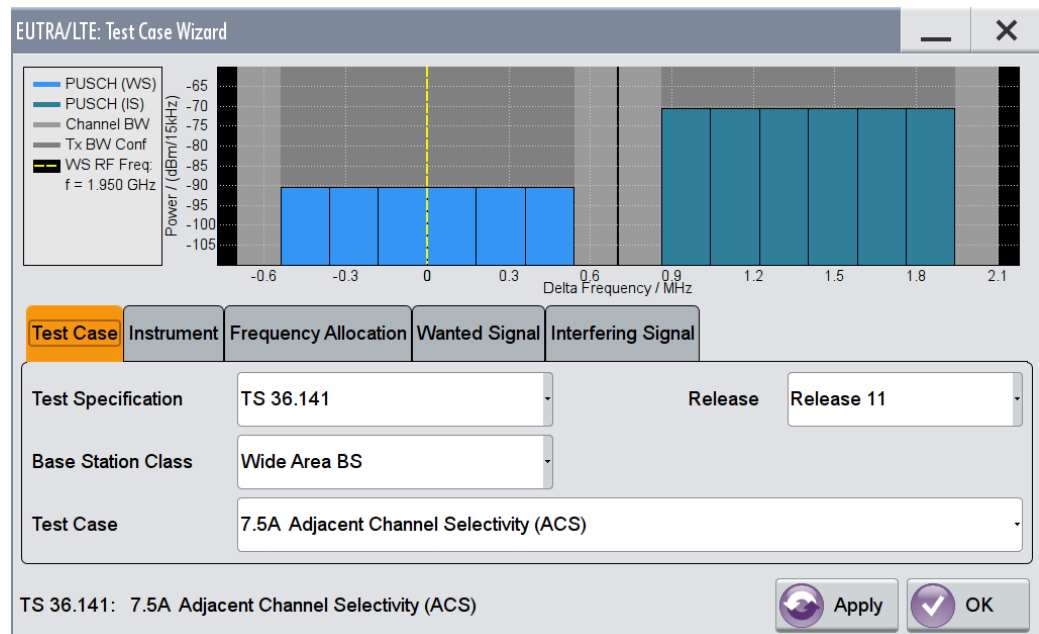
For the parameter in the Table 5-11 the throughput shall be equal or greater than 95%.

Table 5-11: Adjacent channel selectivity (Wide Area BS)

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	Wanted signal mean power, dBm	Interfering signal mean power, dBm	Interfering signal center frequency offset from the lower (upper) edge of the wanted signal, MHz	Type of interfering signal
1.4	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 11\text{dB}$	-52	± 0.7025	1.4 MHz EUTRA signal, 3 RBs
3	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 8\text{dB}$	-52	± 1.5075	3 MHz EUTRA signal, 6 RBs
5	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	± 2.5025	5 MHz EUTRA signal, 10 RBs
10	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	± 2.5075	10 MHz EUTRA signal, 25 RBs
15	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	± 2.5125	15 MHz EUTRA signal, 25 RBs
20	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	± 2.5025	20 MHz EUTRA signal, 25 RBs

P_{REFSENS} depends on the channel bandwidth and the base station class as specified in TS 36.104, subclause 7.2.1 (see Table 5-8).

For the parameters of the other base station classes (Local Area BS, Home BS and Medium Range BS), refer to TS 36.141.



Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal
Trigger Configuration				Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)
Marker Configuration				Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal
Interfering Signal				At Higher Frequencies

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal
RF Frequency		1.950 000 000		GHz
Duplexing		FDD		
Channel Bandwidth		1.4 MHz		
Cell ID		150		
UE ID / n_RNTI		1		

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal
RF Frequency		1.951 402 500		GHz
Duplexing		FDD		
Channel Bandwidth		1.4 MHz		
Cell ID		1		
UE ID / n_RNTI		1		

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

Refer to [Chapter 5.8.4, "Interfering Signal Settings"](#), on page 374 for description of the corresponding settings.

5.8.9 Test Case 7.5B: Narrow-band blocking

Test Purpose

To verify the ability of the BS receiver filter to suppress interfering signals in the channels adjacent to the wanted channel (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.8.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 371.

Test Setup

See [Chapter 5.4.2, "Standard Test Setup - Two Paths"](#), on page 348

Short Description

The Narrow-band Blocking is a test case intended to verify that a BS receiver is able to demodulate a "weak" useful signal being superimposed by a "strong" narrow-band interfering signal in the adjacent channel. The wanted signal is a reference measurement channel FRC A1. The interfering signal is a single resource block EUTRA/LTE signal in a channel with the same bandwidth as the wanted signal, but at the most 5 MHz. The interfering signal is located at a specified center frequency offset and the adjacently to the lower (upper) channel edge of the wanted signal (see [Figure 5-12](#)).

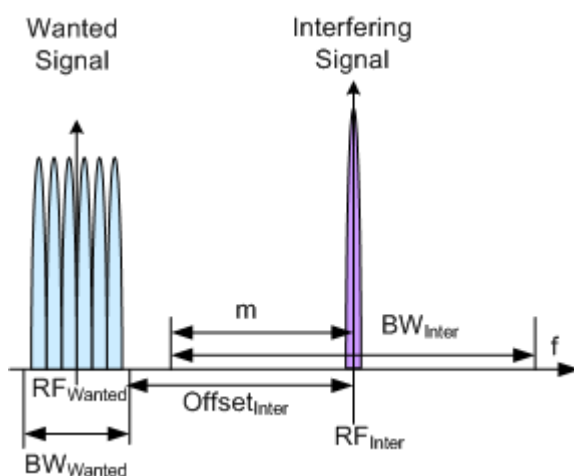


Figure 5-12: Example: Narrow-band Blocking

The test shall be done on three channels (B, M and T).

For the parameter in the [Table 5-12](#) the throughput shall be equal or greater than 95%.

Table 5-12: Interfering signal for Narrowband blocking requirement (Wide Area BS)

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	Wanted signal mean power, dBm	Interfering signal mean power, dBm	Interfering RB center frequency offset to the channel edge of the wanted signal, kHz	Type of interfering signal
1.4	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-49	$252.5+m \cdot 180$, $m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$	1.4 MHz EUTRA signal, 1 RB
3			$247.5+m \cdot 180$, $m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 13$	3 MHz EUTRA signal, 1 RB
5 / 10 / 15 / 20			$342.5+m \cdot 180$, $m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24$	5 MHz EUTRA signal, 1 RB

P_{REFSENS} depends on the channel bandwidth as specified in TS 36.104, subclause 7.2.1 (see Table 5-8).

For the parameters of the other base station classes (Local Area BS, Home BS and Medium Range BS), refer to TS 36.141.

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal
Interfering Signal				At Higher Frequencies

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal
RF Frequency	1.950 000 000			GHz
Duplexing	FDD			
Channel Bandwidth	1.4 MHz			
Cell ID	150			
UE ID / n_RNTI	1			

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal
RF Frequency	1.951 402 500			GHz
Duplexing	FDD			
Channel Bandwidth	1.4 MHz			
Cell ID	1			
UE ID / n_RNTI	1			

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

Refer to [Chapter 5.8.4, "Interfering Signal Settings"](#), on page 374 for description of the corresponding settings.

5.8.10 Test Case 7.6: Blocking

Test Purpose

The test stresses the ability of the BS receiver to withstand high-level interference from unwanted signals at specified frequency offsets without undue degradation of its sensitivity (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.8.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 371.

Test Setup

The blocking test using a EUTRA/LTE interfering signal can be performed with one instrument, see Chapter 5.4.2, "Standard Test Setup - Two Paths", on page 348. This setup can also be used for the CW interfering signal case but only for the CW signals with up to 3 GHz or 6 GHz carrier, depending on the installed option. For tests with CW with frequency greater than 6 GHz a second signal generator is necessary, like R&S SMF for instance.

Short Description

The blocking characteristics is a test case that verifies the ability of the receiver to demodulate a wanted signal in the presence of a strong interfering signal. The test is split into two scenarios:

- Test of in-band blocking, performed with an LTE interfering signal inside the operating band (see Table 5-4), but not adjacent to the wanted signal.
 - Test of out-of-band blocking, performed with a CW interfering signal with 1 MHz up to 12.750 GHz.
- There is an additional (optional) blocking requirement for co-location with other base station.

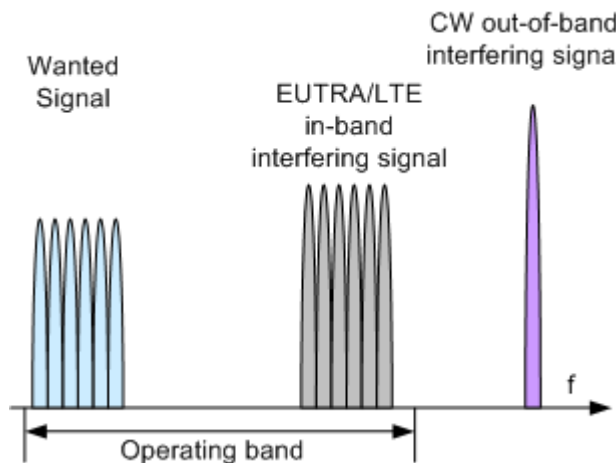


Figure 5-13: Example: Blocking

The test shall be done on one channel (M).

For the parameter in the Table 5-13 the throughput shall be equal or greater than 95%.

Table 5-13: Blocking performance requirement (Wide Area BS)

Operating Band	Center Frequency of Interfering Signal, MHz	Interfering Signal mean power, dBm	Wanted Signal mean power, dBm	Type of Interfering Signal
1-7, 9-11, 13-14, 33-40	($F_{UL_low} - 20$) to ($F_{UL_high} + 20$)	-43	$P_{REFSENS} + 6dB$	EUTRA/LTE*
	1 to ($F_{UL_low} - 20$) ($F_{UL_high} + 20$) to 12750	-15	$P_{REFSENS} + 6dB$	CW
	*) See Table 5-14			

Operating Band	Center Frequency of Interfering Signal, MHz	Interfering Signal mean power, dBm	Wanted Signal mean power, dBm	Type of Interfering Signal
8	(F _{UL_low} - 20) to (F _{UL_high} + 10)	-43	P _{REFSENS} + 6dB	EUTRA/LTE*
	1 to (F _{UL_low} - 20) (F _{UL_high} + 10) to 12750	-15	P _{REFSENS} + 6dB	CW
12	(F _{UL_low} - 20) to (F _{UL_high} + 12)	-43	P _{REFSENS} + 6dB	EUTRA/LTE*
	1 to (F _{UL_low} - 20) (F _{UL_high} + 12) to 12750	-15	P _{REFSENS} + 6dB	CW
17	(F _{UL_low} - 20) to (F _{UL_high} + 18)	-43	P _{REFSENS} + 6dB	EUTRA/LTE*
	1 to (F _{UL_low} - 20) (F _{UL_high} + 18) to 12750	-15	P _{REFSENS} + 6dB	CW
	*) See Table 5-14			

Table 5-14: EUTRA/LTE interfering signals for Blocking performance requirement

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	Interfering signal center frequency minimum offset to the lower (upper) channel edge of the wanted signal, MHz	Type of interfering signal
1.4	±2.1	1.4 MHz EUTRA signal
3	±4.5	3 MHz EUTRA signal
5 / 10 / 15 / 20	±7.5	5 MHz EUTRA signal

P_{REFSENS} depends on the channel bandwidth as specified in [TS 36.104](#), subclause 7.2.1 (see [Table 5-8](#)).

For the parameters of the other base station classes (Local Area BS, Home BS and Medium Range BS), refer to [TS 36.141](#).

The screenshot displays the 'EUTRA/LTE: Test Case Wizard' window. At the top, a power spectrum plot shows Power (dBm/15kHz) on the y-axis (ranging from -110 to -60) and Delta Frequency (MHz) on the x-axis (ranging from -0.6 to 2.7). The plot features a central channel with a power level of approximately -100 dBm/15kHz, flanked by two side channels with a power level of approximately -70 dBm/15kHz. A legend indicates: PUSCH (WS) in blue, PUSCH (IS) in teal, Channel BW in grey, Tx BW Conf in black, and WS RF Freq. f = 1.95 GHz in yellow. Below the plot, the 'Test Case' tab is selected, showing the following configuration:

- Test Specification: TS 36.141
- Release: Release 11
- Base Station Class: Wide Area BS
- Test Case: 7.6 Blocking

Buttons for 'Apply' and 'OK' are visible at the bottom right of this section. Below this, the 'Instrument' tab is selected, showing:

- Trigger Configuration: Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)
- Marker Configuration: Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)

Finally, the 'Wanted Signal' tab is selected, showing the following parameters:

- RF Frequency: 1.950 000 000 GHz
- Duplexing: FDD
- Channel Bandwidth: 1.4 MHz
- Cell ID: 150
- UE ID / n_RNTI: 1

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

Interfering Signal

The common settings of the interfering signal are described in [Chapter 5.8.4, "Interfering Signal Settings"](#), on page 374.

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal
Interferer Type			CW
Test Requirement			Blocking Performance
RF Frequency		1.952 000 000	GHz
Power Level			-15.00 dBm

Test Requirement

For CW interfering signal, selects whether the standard out-of-band blocking requirements test is performed or the optional blocking scenario, when the BS is co-located with another BS in a different operating band.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TREquire` on page 651

5.8.11 Test Case 7.8: Receiver intermodulation

Test Purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS receiver to inhibit the generation of intermodulation products in its non-linear elements caused by the presence of two high-level interfering signals at frequencies with a specific relationship to the frequency of the wanted signal (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.8.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 371.

Test Setup

See [Chapter 5.4.2, "Standard Test Setup - Two Paths"](#), on page 348.

Short Description

The receiver intermodulation test is a test scenario with two interfering signals, one CW and one EUTRA/LTE signal. The center frequency of the interfering signals is selected so that the third and higher order mixing products falls inside of the band of the wanted signal. There is also a second narrow-band intermodulation scenario defined, where the EUTRA/LTE interfering signal is a narrow-band signal with single resource block allocation and the CW interfering signal is placed very close to the wanted one.

The test shall be done on three channels (B, M and T).

For the parameter in the [Table 5-15](#) and [Table 5-16](#) the throughput shall be equal or greater than 95%.

Table 5-15: Intermodulation performance requirement (Wide Area BS)

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	Wanted signal mean power, dBm	Interfering signal mean power, dBm	Interfering signal center frequency offset from the channel edge of the wanted signal, MHz	Type of interfering signal
1.4	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	2.1	CW
	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	4.9	1.4 MHz EUTRA signal
3	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	4.5	CW
	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	10.5	3 MHz EUTRA signal
5	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	7.5	CW
	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	17.5	5 MHz EUTRA signal
10	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	7.5	CW
	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	17.7	5 MHz EUTRA signal
15	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	7.5	CW
	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	18	5 MHz EUTRA signal
20	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	7.5	CW
	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	18.2	5 MHz EUTRA signal

Table 5-16: Narrow-band intermodulation performance requirement (Wide Area BS)

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	Wanted signal mean power, dBm	Interfering signal mean power, dBm	Interfering signal center frequency offset from the channel edge of the wanted signal, kHz	Type of interfering signal
1.4	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	270	CW
	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	790	1.4 MHz EUTRA signal, 1 RB
3	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	275	CW
	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	790	3 MHz EUTRA signal, 1 RB
5	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	360	CW
	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	1060	5 MHz EUTRA signal, 1 RB
10	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	415	CW

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	Wanted signal mean power, dBm	Interfering signal mean power, dBm	Interfering signal center frequency offset from the channel edge of the wanted signal, kHz	Type of interfering signal
	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	1420	5 MHz EUTRA signal, 1 RB
15	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	380	CW
	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	1600	5 MHz EUTRA signal, 1 RB
20	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	345	CW
	$P_{\text{REFSENS}} + 6\text{dB}$	-52	1780	5 MHz EUTRA signal, 1 RB

P_{REFSENS} depends on the channel bandwidth as specified in TS 36.104, subclause 7.2.1 (see Table 5-8).

For the parameters of the other base station classes (Local Area BS, Home BS and Medium Range BS), refer to TS 36.141.

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal 1	Interfering Signal 2
Interfering Signals					At Higher Frequencies

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal 1	Interfering Signal 2	
RF Frequency		1.950 000 000		GHz		
Duplexing		FDD				
Channel Bandwidth		1.4 MHz				
Cell ID		150				
UE ID / n_RNTI		1				
TS 36.141: 7.8 Receiver Intermodulation					Apply	OK

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal 1	Interfering Signal 2
Interferer Type		EUltra			
RF Frequency		1.955 600 000		GHz	
Duplexing		FDD			
Channel Bandwidth		1.4 MHz			
Cell ID		1			

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Wanted Signal	Interfering Signal 1	Interfering Signal 2
Interferer Type		CW			
RF Frequency		1.952 800 000		GHz	
Power Level		-52.00 dBm			

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

Refer to [Chapter 5.8.4, "Interfering Signal Settings"](#), on page 374 for description of the corresponding settings.

5.9 Performance Requirements (TS 36.141, Chapter 8)

The BS RF performance requirements are divided into three main groups:

- Performance requirements for PUSCH:
 - Chapter 5.9.4, "Test Case 8.2.1: PUSCH in multipath fading propagation conditions on single antenna port", on page 404
 - Chapter 5.9.5, "Test Case 8.2.2: UL timing adjustment", on page 407
 - Chapter 5.9.6, "Test Case 8.2.3: HARQ-ACK multiplexed on PUSCH", on page 412
 - Chapter 5.9.7, "Test Case 8.2.4: High-Speed Train conditions", on page 414
- Performance requirements for PUCCH:
 - Chapter 5.9.8, "Test Case 8.3.1: ACK missed detection for single user PUCCH format 1a", on page 418
 - Chapter 5.9.9, "Test Case 8.3.2: CQI performance requirements for PUCCH format 2", on page 420
 - Chapter 5.9.10, "Test Case 8.3.3: ACK missed detection for multi-user PUCCH format 1a", on page 422
 - Chapter 5.9.11, "Test Case 8.3.4: ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 1b, channel selection", on page 427
 - Chapter 5.9.12, "Test Case 8.3.5: ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 3", on page 429
 - Chapter 5.9.13, "Test Case 8.3.6: NACK to ACK detection for PUCCH format 3", on page 432
 - Chapter 5.9.14, "Test Case 8.3.7: ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 1a transmission on two antenna ports", on page 434
 - Chapter 5.9.15, "Test Case 8.3.8: CQI performance requirements for PUCCH format 2 transmission on two antenna ports", on page 436
 - Chapter 5.9.16, "Test Case 8.3.9: CQI performance for PUCCH format 2 with DTX detection", on page 438
- Performance requirements for PRACH:
 - Chapter 5.9.17, "Test Case 8.4.1: PRACH false alarm probability and missed detection", on page 440

5.9.1 Required Options

The table on [Figure 5-5](#) lists the required options for performing the test cases according to TS 36.141, Chapter 8.

Chapter in TS 36.141	Test case	Hardware options								Software options								Remark
		RF path		Baseband				Fading Simulator				LTE						
		A	B	1 path	2 paths	BB Generator	Fading Simulator	AWGN	Dyn. Fading	MIMO Fading/Routing	Rel. 8	Rel. 9	Rel. 10	Rel. 11	Closed loop BS Test			
		B10x	B20x	B13	B13T	B10	B14	K62	K71	K74	K55	K84	K85	K112	K69			
8.2.1	Perf. requirements of PUSCH in multipath fading prop. conditions (on single ant. port)	1	1	-	1	1(2)	2(4)	2	-	(1)	1	-	-	-	1	2 or 4 RX antennas ¹⁾		
8.2.2	Perf. requirements for UL timing adjustments	1	1	-	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	2 RX antennas		
8.2.3	Perf. requirements for HARQ-ACK multiplexed on PUSCH	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2 RX antennas		
8.2.4	Perf. requirements for High Speed Train conditions	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	1(2)	1(2)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1 or 2 RX antennas		
8.3.1	ACK missed detection for single user PUCCH format 1a (on single ant. port)	1	1	-	1	1(2)	2(4)	2	-	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	2 or 4 RX antennas ¹⁾		
8.3.2	CQI perf. requirements for PUCCH format 2 (on single ant. port)	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2 RX antennas		
8.3.3	ACK missed detection for multi user PUCCH format 1a	1	1	-	1	2	4	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	All signals with one SMW		
8.3.4	ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 1b with channel selection	1	1	-	1	1	2(4)	2	-	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	2 or 4 RX antennas ¹⁾		
8.3.5	ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 3	1	1	-	1	1	2(4)	2	-	(1)	1	-	1	-	-	2 or 4 RX antennas ¹⁾		
8.3.6	NACK to ACK detection for PUCCH format 3	1	1	-	1	1	2(4)	2	-	(1)	1	-	1	-	-	2 or 4 RX antennas ¹⁾		
8.3.7	ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 1a transmission on 2 ant. ports	1	1	-	1	2	2(4)	2	-	(1)	2	-	2	-	-	2 or 4 RX antennas ¹⁾		
8.3.8	CQI perf. requirements for PUCCH format 2 transmission on 2 ant. ports	1	1	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2 RX antennas		
8.3.9	CQI perf. requirements for PUCCH format 2 with DTX detection	1	1	-	1	1(2)	2	2	-	-	1(2)	-	-	-	-	2 RX antennas		
8.4.1	PRACH False Alarm Probability and Missed Detection	1	1	-	1	1(2)	2(4)	2	-	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	2 or 4 RX antennas ¹⁾		

Figure 5-14: Performance requirements testing with R&S SMW: Required options

1) = Tests cases with more than 2 RX require additional RF upconverters. For example, 2xR&S®SGS100A or up to 6xR&S®SGT100A + 2xR&S SMW-K18

The following equipment and options are required, if **all performance requirements tests** should be supported:

- 2x option Baseband Generator (R&S SMW-B10)
- 1x option Baseband Main Module (R&S SMW-B13T)
- 1x option Frequency (R&S SMW-B10x)
- 1x option Frequency (R&S SMW-B20x)
- 4x option Fading Simulator (R&S SMW-B14)
- 1x option Fading Simulator Extension (R&S SMW-K71)
- 1x option MIMO Fading and Routing (R&S SMW-K74)
- 2 option Additive White Gaussian Noise AWGN (R&S SMW-K62)
- 2x option Digital Standard EUTRA/LTE (R&S SMW-K55)
- 2x option Digital Standard EUTRA/LTE Release 10 (LTE-Advanced) (R&S SMW-K85)
- 1x option LTE closed loop BS Test (R&S SMW-K69)
- For tests cases with more than 2 RX:
 - 2xR&S®SGS100A or
 - Up to 6xR&S®SGT100A + 2xR&S SMW-K18

5.9.2 Prior Considerations

Fixed Reference Channels (FRC)

The receiver tests use fixed reference channels (FRC) as defined in [TS 36.141](#), Annex A "Reference Measurement channels".

The following FRCs are defined for the performance tests:

- FRC A3: A3-1 .. A3-7 (QPSK)
- FRC A4: A4-1 .. A4-8 (16QAM)
- FRC A5: A5-1 .. A5-7 (64QAM)
- FRC A7: A7-1 .. A7-6 (16QAM for UL timing adjustment)
- FRC A8: A8-1 .. A8-6 (QPSK for UL timing adjustment)



Refer to [Table 4-15](#) for an overview of all supported FRC.

Channels

According to the [TS 36.141](#), the channels to test are located in the bottom (B), middle (M) and the top (T) of the supported frequency range of the base station. See [Table 5-4](#) for an overview of the supported frequency operating bands.

Power Settings

The "Level Reference" parameter in the "Filter/Clipping/Power Settings" dialog is automatically set to "UL Part of Frame RMS Power".

Filter Settings

The 3GPP EUTRA/LTE specifications do not define a standardized transmit filter neither for the UE nor for the base station. Therefore, when a test case is activated, a filter type EUTRA/LTE with "Best EVM Optimization" is automatically selected.

AWGN Power Level

The performance requirements tests are performed for a given SNR where the AWGN power level is determined per channel bandwidth and test case according to [Table 5-17](#).

Table 5-17: AWGN power level

Channel bandwidth, MHz	AWGN power level PUSCH tests	AWGN power level PUCCH and PRACH tests
1.4	-92.7 dBm / 1.08 MHz	-98.7 dBm / 1.08 MHz
3	-88.7 dBm / 2.7 MHz	-85.7 dBm / 2.7 MHz
5	-86.5 dBm / 4.5 MHz	-83.5 dBm / 4.5 MHz
10	-83.5 dBm / 9 MHz	-80.5 dBm / 9 MHz

Channel bandwidth, MHz	AWGN power level PUSCH tests	AWGN power level PUCCH and PRACH tests
15	-81.7 dBm / 13.5 MHz	-78.7 dBm / 13.5 MHz
20	-80.4 dBm / 18 MHz	-77.4 dBm / 18 MHz

SNR Correction Factor

The SNR correction factor is applied for **FRCs with not fully allocated RBs** and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{SNR}_{\text{CorrectionFactor}} = 10 \cdot \log_{10}(\# \text{Allocated RBs} / \# \text{Possible RBs}), \text{ dB}$$

Table 5-18: SNR Correction Factor

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	#Possible RBs	SNR _{CorrectionFactor} , dB For FRC A3-1, A4-1, A4-2 and A5-1 with 1 allocated RB	SNR _{CorrectionFactor} , dB PRACH Burst Format 0 to 3	SNR _{CorrectionFactor} , dB PRACH Burst Format 4
1.4	6	-7.78	-0.13	-0.15
3	15	-11.76	-4.11	-4.13
5	25	-13.98	-6.33	-6.35
10	50	-16.99	-9.34	-9.36
15	75	-18.75	-11.10	-11.13
20	100	-20.00	-12.34	-12.37

The wanted signal power level is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{Power Level}_{\text{WantedSignal}} = \text{Power Level}_{\text{AWGN}} + \text{SNR} + \text{SNR}_{\text{CorrectionFactor}}$$

Example: Test Case 8.2.1

"Channel Bandwidth" = 1.4 MHz

"Number of Rx Antennas" = 2

"Cyclic Prefix" = Normal

"Propagation Conditions" = EVA 5Hz

"FRC" = A3-1

"Fraction of maximum throughput" = 30%

According to [Table 5-20](#) the SNR = -2.1 dB

According to [Table 5-18](#) the SNR_{CorrectionFactor} = -7.78 dB

According to [Table 5-17](#) the Power Level_{AWGN} = -92.7 dBm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Level}_{\text{WantedSignal}} &= \text{Power Level}_{\text{AWGN}} + \text{SNR} + \text{SNR}_{\text{CorrectionFactor}} = -92.7 - 2.1 - 7.78 \\ &= -102.6 \text{ dB} \end{aligned}$$

HARQ-Feedback

Some of the performance requirements test cases require a feedback signal from the base station. The R&S SMW equipped with the option R&S SMW-K69 is able to perform HARQ retransmissions and/or timing shifts according to the 3GPP specification.

Refer to [Chapter 3.4, "Realtime Feedback for Closed Loop BS Tests"](#), on page 69 for explanation of the scope of this feature as well as for detailed description of the different feedback modes.

5.9.3 Realtime Feedback Configuration, AWGN and Propagation Condition Settings

Realtime Feedback Configuration

Comprises the settings of the realtime feedback message and the feedback line.

Realtime Feedback Mode ← Realtime Feedback Configuration

Determines the feedback mode.

"Binary ACK/NACK"	The ACK/NACK feedback is implemented as low/high voltage level on the feedback line connector. Timing Adjustments Feedback is not supported in this mode.
"Serial"	ACK/NACK Feedback and Timing Adjustments Feedback are implemented by means of a serial protocol (see Chapter 3.4.2.2, "Serial Mode" , on page 72).
"Serial 3x8"	ACK/NACK Feedback and Timing Adjustments Feedback are implemented by means of serial commands, consisting of three serial packets (see Chapter 3.4.2.3, "Serial 3x8 Mode" , on page 72).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:MODE on page 653

Connector ← Realtime Feedback Configuration

Determines the feedback line connector.

"Global (User 6)"

The following settings apply:

- "EUTRA/LTE > User Equipment > Realtime Feedback > Connector > Global"
- "Global Connector Settings > User 6 > Direction > Input" and "User 6 > Signal > Feedback"

"Local (TM3)"

The following settings apply:

- "EUTRA/LTE > User Equipment > Realtime Feedback > Connector > Local"
- "Local Connector Settings > T/M 3 > Direction > Input" and "T/M 3 > Signal > Feedback"

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:CONNector on page 652

Additional User Delay ← Realtime Feedback Configuration

Determines the point in time when the feedback can be sent to the instrument.

For more information see [Chapter 3.4.3, "Timing Aspects"](#), on page 75.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:AUSDelay on page 652

Baseband Selector ← Realtime Feedback Configuration

("Serial" and "Serial 3x8" mode only)

This parameter is required for multiplexing serial commands for different baseband units to one feedback line. If the selector *n* is configured in the GUI for a specific baseband unit, the baseband unit will listen only to serial commands containing the selector *n*.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:BBSelector on page 652

Serial Rate ← Realtime Feedback Configuration

(Serial and Serial 3x8 mode only)

Determines the bit rate of the serial transmission. Possible rates are 115.2 kbps, 1.6 Mbps and 1.92 Mbps.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:SERRate on page 653

ACK Definition ← Realtime Feedback Configuration

("Binary ACK/NACK" mode only)

Determines whether a high or a low binary level on the feedback line connector represents an ACK.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:ACKDefinition on page 652

AWGN Configuration

Comprises the settings of the AWGN signal.

Power Level ← AWGN Configuration

Displays the AWGN power level. The value is determined according to [Table 5-17](#) by the selected channel bandwidth.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:AWGN:PLEVel? on page 643

Propagation Conditions

Selects a predefined multipath fading propagation conditions. The settings of the fading simulator are adjusted according to the corresponding channel model as defined in [TS 36.141, Annex B](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PROCondition on page 658

5.9.4 Test Case 8.2.1: PUSCH in multipath fading propagation conditions on single antenna port

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver's ability to achieve throughput under multipath fading propagation conditions for a given SNR (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 398.

Test Setup

The test setup for PUSCH tests with two Rx antennas is performed according to [Chapter 5.4.3, "Test Setup - Diversity Measurements"](#), on page 349.

The test setup with four Rx antennas requires additional instruments, see [Chapter 5.4.4, "Test Setup - Four Rx Antennas"](#), on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

Short Description

The performance requirement of PUSCH is determined by a minimum required throughput for a given SNR. The throughput is measured by the base station under test and is expressed as a fraction of maximum throughput for the FRC's. HARQ re-transmissions are assumed.

The characteristics of the wanted signal are adjusted according to the pre-defined FRC and the test parameter given in [Table 5-19](#).

Table 5-19: Test parameters for testing PUSCH

Parameter	Value
Maximum number of HARQ transmissions	4
RV sequence	0, 2, 3, 1, 0, 2, 3, 1
Uplink-downlink allocation for TDD	Configuration 1 (2:2)

The [Table 5-20](#) shows an example of the test requirements (channel bandwidth 1.4 MHz). Similar requirements exist for the different FRCs, channel bandwidths and antenna configurations. Refer to [TS 36.141](#) for a detailed description of all test requirements.

Table 5-20: Test requirements for PUSCH, 1.4 MHz Channel Bandwidth (Number Tx Antennas = 1)

Cyclic prefix	Propagation conditions	FRC	Fraction of maximum throughput, %	SNR, dB 2 RX antennas	SNR, dB 4 RX antennas
Normal	EPA 5Hz	A3-2	30	-3.5	-6.0
			70	0.7	-2.5
		A4-3	70	11.2	7.7
	EVA 5Hz	A3-1	30	-2.1	-4.4
			70	2.4	-0.7
		A4-1	30	5.0	1.9
	EVA 70Hz	A3-2	30	-3.3	-5.7
			70	1.3	-2.1
		A4-3	30	4.6	1.4
	ETU 70Hz*	A3-1	30	-1.6	-4.2
			70	3.5	-0.4
		ETU 300Hz*	A3-1	30	-1.6
Extended	ETU 70Hz*	A4-2	30	5.4	2.2
			70	14.1	10.5

*) Not applicable for Local Area BS and Home BS.

EUTRA/LTE: Test Case Wizard

Legend:
 - PUSCH (WS)
 - AWGN
 - Channel BW
 - Tx BW Conf
 - WS RF Freq: f = 1.950 GHz

Test Case | Instrument | Wanted Signal | Feedback | AWGN

Test Specification: TS 36.141 | Release: Release 11
 Base Station Class: Wide Area BS
 Test Case: 8.2.1 PUSCH in Multipath Fading Propagation Conditions
 Number Of Antennas: Tx 1 X Rx 2

TS 36.141: 8.2.1 PUSCH in Multipath Fading Propagation Conditions [Apply] [OK]

Test Case | **Instrument** | Wanted Signal | Feedback | AWGN

Trigger Configuration: Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)
 Marker Configuration: Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)

Test Case | Instrument | **Wanted Signal** | Feedback | AWGN

RF Frequency: 1.950 000 000 GHz
 Duplexing: FDD
 Channel Bandwidth: 1.4 MHz
 Cell ID: 150
 UE ID / n_RNTI: 1

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	Feedback	AWGN
Realtime Feedback Mode		Serial		
Connector		Global (User 6)		
Additional User Delay		0.00	Subframes	
Baseband Selector		0		
Serial Rate		115.2 Kbps		

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	Feedback	AWGN
Power Level		-92.70 dBm (within 1.08 MHz BW)		

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

For description of the propagation conditions settings, the AWGN configuration, and the realtime feedback configuration refer to [Chapter 5.9.3, "Realtime Feedback Configuration, AWGN and Propagation Condition Settings"](#), on page 402.

Fraction of Max. Throughput

Selects the fraction of maximum throughput.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:FMThroughput on page 656

5.9.5 Test Case 8.2.2: UL timing adjustment

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver's ability to achieve throughput measured for the moving UE at given SNR under moving propagation conditions (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 398.

Test Setup

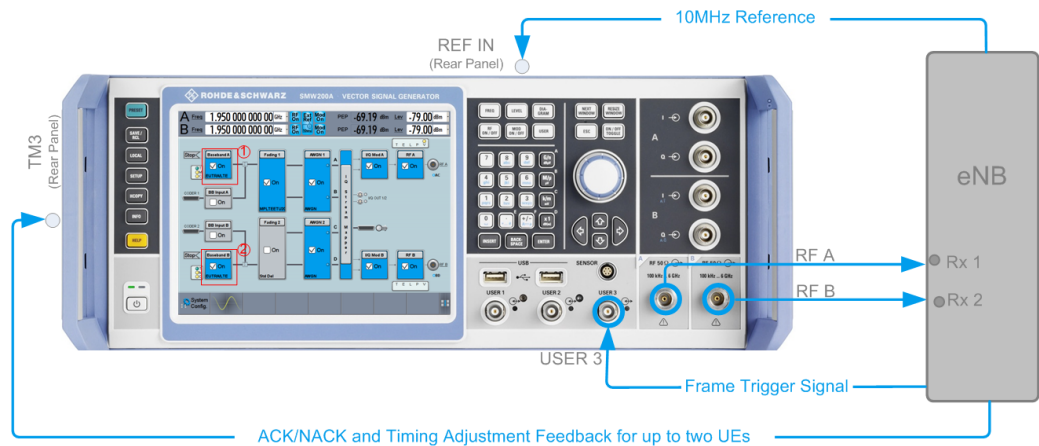


Figure 5-15: Test Setup for test case 8.2.2 "UL Timing Adjustment"

- 1 = Baseband A generates the signal of the moving UE
- 2 = Baseband B generates the signal of the stationary UE

Short Description

For the UL timing adjustment test, the signal generator generated the signal of two user equipment (UEs); path A generates the signal of a moving UE and path B the signal of the stationary one. The throughput is measured by the base station under test.

The performance requirement of PUSCH is expressed as 70% of maximum throughput for the FRC measured for the moving UE at given SNR (see Table 5-22). HARQ re-transmissions are assumed. The transmission of the sounding reference signal SRS is optional (see "Transmit SRS" on page 411).

Two moving propagation scenarios are defined; test with scenario 2 are optional. For detailed description of the moving propagation conditions, refer to the description user manual "Fading Simulator".

The characteristics of the wanted signal (transmitted by moving UE) are adjusted according to the pre-defined FRC and the test parameter given in Table 5-21.

Table 5-21: Test parameters for testing UL timing adjustment

Parameter	Value
Maximum number of HARQ transmissions	4
RV sequence	0, 2, 3, 1, 0, 2, 3, 1
Uplink-downlink allocation for TDD	Configuration 1 (2:2)
Subframes in which PUSCH is transmitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For FDD: Subframe #0, #2, #4, #6, and #8 in radio frames • For TDD: Subframe #2, #3, #7, #8 in each radio frame
Subframes in which SRS is transmitted (SRS transmission is optional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For FDD: Subframe #1 in radio frames • For TDD: UpPTS in each radio frame

The Table 5-22 shows the test requirements. The test is performed with two Rx antennas and a normal cyclic prefix.

Table 5-22: Test requirements for UL timing adjustment (two Rx antennas and normal cyclic prefix)

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	Moving propagation conditions	FRC	SNR, dB
1.4	Scenario 1	A7-1	13.7
	Scenario 2	A8-1	-1.6
3	Scenario 1	A7-2	14.0
	Scenario 2	A8-2	-1.2
5	Scenario 1	A7-3	13.8
	Scenario 2	A8-3	-1.3
10	Scenario 1	A7-4	14.4
	Scenario 2	A8-4	-1.5
15	Scenario 1	A7-5	14.6
	Scenario 2	A8-5	-1.5
20	Scenario 1	A7-6	14.5
	Scenario 2	A8-6	-1.5

The screenshot shows the 'EUTRA/LTE: Test Case Wizard' window. At the top, there is a legend for the power spectrum plot: PUSCH (WS) in blue, PUSCH (IS) in teal, AWGN in orange, Channel BW in grey, Tx BW Conf in black, and WS RF Freq. f = 1.950 GHz indicated by a yellow dashed line. The plot shows power levels from -125 to -85 dBm/5MHz across a frequency range of -0.8 to 0.8 MHz. Below the plot are tabs for 'Test Case', 'Instrument', 'Frequency Allocation', 'Cell Specific', 'Moving UE', 'Stationary UE', 'Feedback', and 'AWGN'. The 'Test Case' tab is active, showing 'Test Specification' as TS 36.141, 'Release' as Release 11, 'Base Station Class' as Wide Area BS, 'Test Case' as 8.2.2 UL Timing Adjustment, and 'Number Of Antennas' as Tx 1 and Rx 2. At the bottom, there are 'Apply' and 'OK' buttons.

This screenshot shows the 'Instrument' configuration section of the wizard. It features tabs for 'Test Case', 'Instrument', 'Frequency Allocation', 'Cell Specific', 'Moving UE', 'Stationary UE', 'Feedback', and 'AWGN'. The 'Instrument' tab is selected, displaying 'Trigger Configuration' set to 'Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)' and 'Marker Configuration' set to 'Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)'. The 'Apply' and 'OK' buttons from the previous screen are also visible at the bottom.

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Cell Specific	Moving UE	Stationary UE	Feedback	AWGN
Stationary UE						At Higher Resource Blocks	

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Cell Specific	Moving UE	Stationary UE	Feedback	AWGN
RF Frequency					1.950 000 000	GHz	
Duplexing					FDD		
Channel Bandwidth					1.4 MHz		
Cell ID					150		
Cyclic Prefix					Normal		
TS 36.141: 8.2.2 UL Timing Adjustment							<input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="OK"/>

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Cell Specific	Moving UE	Stationary UE	Feedback	AWGN
UE ID / n_RNTI					1		
Propagation Conditions					ETU 200Hz Moving (Scenario 1)		
FRC					A7-1		
Transmit SRS					<input type="checkbox"/>		
Offset VRB					0		

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Cell Specific	Moving UE	Stationary UE	Feedback	AWGN
UE ID / n_RNTI					2		
FRC					A7-1		
Transmit SRS					<input type="checkbox"/>		
Offset VRB					3		
Power Level					-82.01 dBm		

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Cell Specific	Moving UE	Stationary UE	Feedback	AWGN
Realtime Feedback Mode						Serial	
Serial Rate						115.2 Kbps	
Additional User Delay						0.00	Subframes
Connector Moving UE						Global (User 6)	
Baseband Selector Moving UE						0	

Test Case	Instrument	Frequency Allocation	Cell Specific	Moving UE	Stationary UE	Feedback	AWGN
Power Level							-92.70 dBm (within 1.08 MHz BW)

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The cell-specific settings and the settings of the moving UE are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

For description of the propagation conditions settings, the AWGN configuration, and the realtime feedback configuration refer to [Chapter 5.9.3, "Realtime Feedback Configuration, AWGN and Propagation Condition Settings"](#), on page 402.

UE ID/n_RNTI

Sets the UE ID/n_RNTI.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:MUE:UEID on page 659

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:SUE:UEID on page 659

Transmit SRS

Enables/disables the transmission of the SRS.

The SRS transmission is optional for this test case.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:MUE:TSRS on page 651

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:SUE:TSRS on page 651

Offset VRB

Displays the number of RB the allocated RB(s) are shifted with.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:MUE:OVRB on page 657

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:SUE:OVRB on page 657

Connector Moving UE/Stationary UE

Determines the feedback line connector.

"Global (User 6)" (will be supported in future firmware release)

The following settings apply:

- "EUTRA/LTE > User Equipment > Realtime Feedback > Connector > Global"
- "Global Connector Settings > User 6 > Direction > Input" and "User 6 > Signal > Feedback"

"Local (TM3)" The following settings apply:

- "EUTRA/LTE > User Equipment > Realtime Feedback > Connector > Local"
- "Local Connector Settings > T/M 3 > Direction > Input" and "T/M 3 > Signal > Feedback"

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:CONMue on page 652

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:CONSue on page 652

Baseband Selector Moving UE

("Serial" and "Serial 3x8" mode only)

This parameter is required for multiplexing serial commands for different baseband units to one feedback line. If the selector n is configured in the GUI for a specific baseband unit, the baseband unit will listen only to serial commands containing the selector n.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:BBSMue on page 652

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:BBSSue on page 652

5.9.6 Test Case 8.2.3: HARQ-ACK multiplexed on PUSCH

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver's ability to detect HARQ-ACK information multiplexed on PUSCH under multipath fading propagation conditions for a given SNR (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 398.

Test Setup

See [Chapter 5.4.3, "Test Setup - Diversity Measurements"](#), on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

Short Description

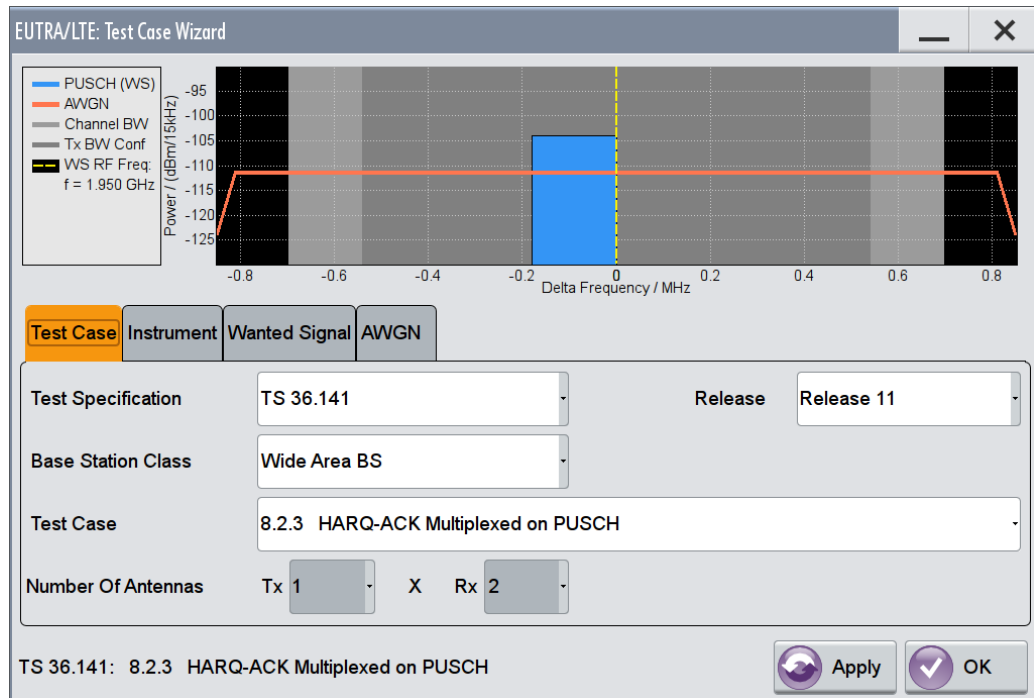
The performance requirement of HARQ-ACK multiplexed on PUSCH is determined by the two parameters: probability of false detection of the ACK and the probability of detection of ACK. The performance is measured by the required SNR at probability of

detection equal to 0.99. The probability of false detection of the ACK shall be 0.01 or less.

The Table 5-23 shows the test requirements. The tests are performed with two Rx antennas, normal cyclic prefix and propagation condition ETU70.

Table 5-23: Test requirements for HARQ-ACK multiplexed on PUSCH (two Rx antennas, normal cyclic prefix and propagation condition ETU70)

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	FRC	Index HARQ Offset	SNR, dB
1.4	A3-1	8	7.2
	A4-3	5	14.4
3	A3-1	8	7.2
	A4-4	5	13.5
5	A3-1	8	7.1
	A4-5	5	13.1
10	A3-1	8	7.2
	A4-6	5	12.9
15	A3-1	8	7.3
	A4-7	5	12.7
20	A3-1	8	7.1
	A4-8	5	12.6



Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
Trigger Configuration		Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)	
Marker Configuration		Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)	

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
RF Frequency	1.950 000 000		GHz
Duplexing	FDD		
Channel Bandwidth	1.4 MHz		
Cell ID	150		
UE ID / n_RNTI	1		

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
Power Level		-92.70 dBm (within 1.08 MHz BW)	

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

For description of the propagation conditions settings and the AWGN configuration, refer to ["Propagation Conditions"](#) on page 403 and ["AWGN Configuration"](#) on page 403.

5.9.7 Test Case 8.2.4: High-Speed Train conditions

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver's ability to achieve throughput under High-Speed Train conditions for a given SNR (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 398.

Test Setup

See [Chapter 5.4.3, "Test Setup - Diversity Measurements"](#), on page 349 and [Chapter 5.4.1, "Standard Test Setup - One Path"](#), on page 347 (additionally, a feedback line is required).

Short Description

The performance requirement is determined by a minimum throughput for a given SNR. The requirement throughput is expressed as 30% and 70% of the maximum throughput for the FRC (see Table 5-24). HARQ retransmission is assumed. The tests are performed with one or two Rx antennas, normal cyclic prefix and propagation condition HST.

The test is optional.

The characteristics of the wanted signal are adjusted according to the pre-defined FRC and the test parameter given in Table 5-25.

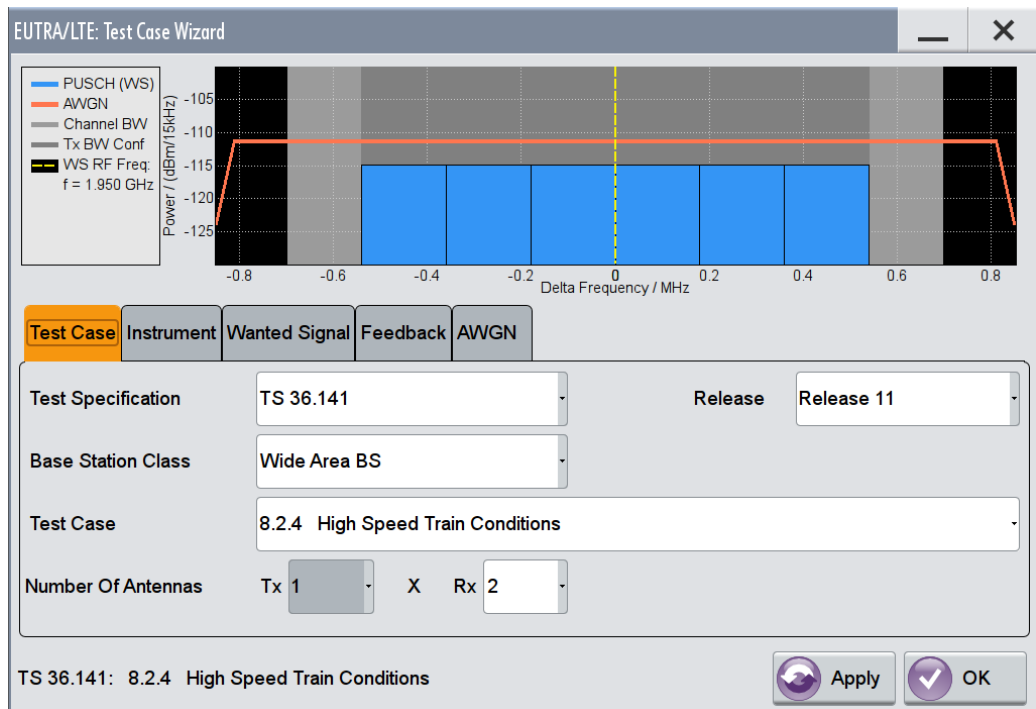
Table 5-24: Test parameters for High-Speed Train conditions

Parameter	Value
Maximum number of HARQ transmissions	4
RV sequence	0, 2, 3, 1, 0, 2, 3, 1
Uplink-downlink allocation for TDD	Configuration 1 (2:2)
Subframes in which PUSCH is transmitted	For FDD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subframe #0 and #8 in radio frames for which SFN mod 4 = 0 Subframe #6 in radio frames for which SFN mod 4 = 1 Subframe #4 in radio frames for which SFN mod 4 = 2 Subframe #2 in radio frames for which SFN mod 4 = 3 For TDD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subframe #2 in each radio frames
Subframes in which PUCCH is transmitted *	For FDD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subframe #5 in radio frames For TDD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subframe #3 in each radio frame
*) The configuration of PUCCH (format 2) is optional; The SNR values per antenna shall be set to [-4.5 dB and -1.5 dB] for Scenario 1 and 3, respectively.	

Table 5-25: Test requirements for High-Speed Train conditions

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	FRC	Number of RX antennas	Propagation conditions	Fraction of maximum throughput, %	SNR, dB
1.4	A3-2	1	HST Scenario 3	30 70	-1.2 2.2
		2	HST Scenario 1	30 70	-3.6 -0.3
3	A3-3	1	HST Scenario 3	30 70	-1.8 1.9
		2	HST Scenario 1	30 70	-4.2 -0.7

Channel Bandwidth, MHz	FRC	Number of RX antennas	Propagation conditions	Fraction of maximum throughput, %	SNR, dB
5	A3-4	1	HST Scenario 3	30 70	-2.3 1.6
		2	HST Scenario 1	30 70	-4.8 -1.1
10	A3-5	1	HST Scenario 3	30 70	-2.4 1.5
		2	HST Scenario 1	30 70	-5.1 -1.2
15	A3-6	1	HST Scenario 3	30 70	-2.4 1.5
		2	HST Scenario 1	30 70	-4.9 -1.1
20	A3-7	1	HST Scenario 3	30 70	-2.4 1.5
		2	HST Scenario 1	30 70	-5.0 -1.1



Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	Feedback	AWGN
Trigger Configuration		Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)		
Marker Configuration		Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)		

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	Feedback	AWGN
RF Frequency		1.950 000 000		GHz
Duplexing		FDD		
Channel Bandwidth		1.4 MHz		
Cell ID		150		
Cyclic Prefix		Normal		

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	Feedback	AWGN
Realtime Feedback Mode		Serial		
Connector		Global (User 6)		
Additional User Delay		0.00		Subframes
Baseband Selector		0		
Serial Rate		115.2 Kbps		

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	Feedback	AWGN
Power Level		-92.70 dBm (within 1.08 MHz BW)		

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

For description of the propagation conditions settings, the AWGN configuration, and the realtime feedback configuration refer to [Chapter 5.9.3, "Realtime Feedback Configuration, AWGN and Propagation Condition Settings"](#), on page 402.

Additionally Configure PUCCH

Enables the optional transmission of PUCCH format 2.

The settings are configured according to [Table 5-25](#); the [PUCCH Power Level](#) is calculated automatically.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ACPucch on page 654

Power Level (PUSCH)

Displays the resulting PUSCH power level.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PLPS? on page 658

PUCCH Power Level

(enabled for activated optional transmission of PUCCH format 2)

Displays the resulting PUCCH power level.

Remote command:

[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PLPC? on page 658

5.9.8 Test Case 8.3.1: ACK missed detection for single user PUCCH format 1a

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver's ability to detect ACK under multipath fading propagation conditions for a given SNR ([TS 36.141](#)).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 398.

Test Setup

The test setup with two Rx antennas is performed according to the standard setup, see [Chapter 5.4.3, "Test Setup - Diversity Measurements"](#), on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

The test setup with four Rx antennas requires additional instruments, see [Chapter 5.4.4, "Test Setup - Four Rx Antennas"](#), on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

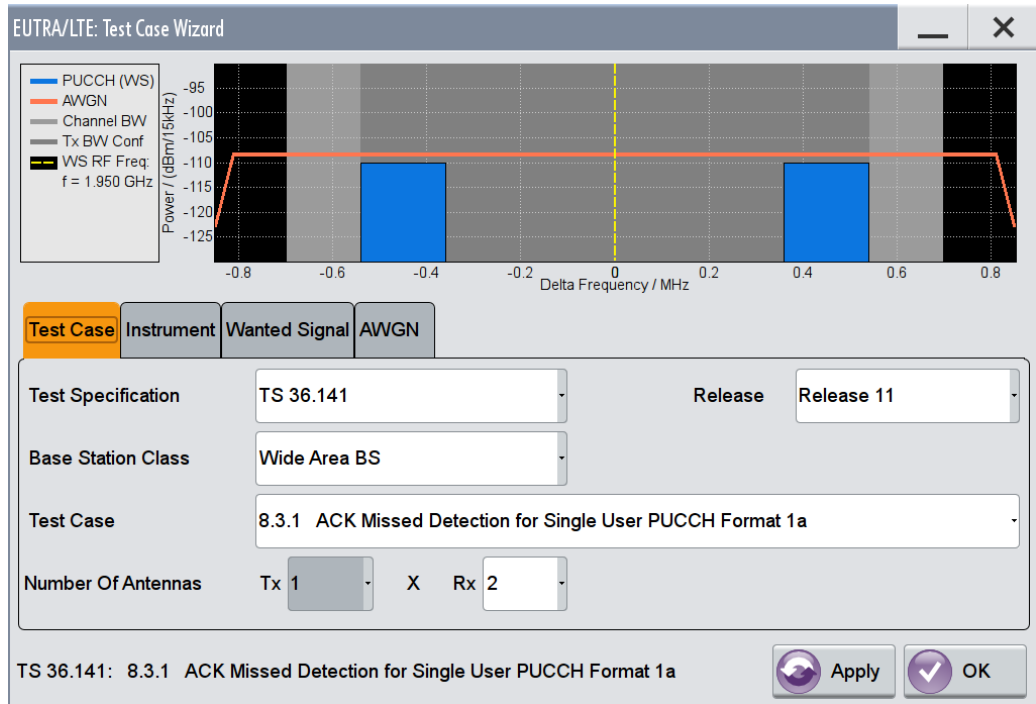
Short Description

The performance requirement of single user PUCCH for ACK missed detection is determined by the two parameters: probability of false detection of the ACK and the probability of detection of ACK. The performance is measured by the required SNR at probability of detection equal to 0.99. The probability of false detection of the ACK shall be 0.01 or less.

The [Table 5-26](#) shows the test requirements for two and four Rx antennas.

Table 5-26: Required SNR for single user PUCCH format 1a demodulation tests

Number of RX antennas	Cyclic Prefix	Propagation Conditions	BW=1.4 MHz	BW=3MHz z	BW=5MHz z	BW=10M Hz	BW=15M Hz	BW=20M Hz
2	Normal	EPA 5	-1.9	-3.3	-4.2	-4.8	-4.7	-4.5
		EVA 5	-3.9	-4.5	-4.5	-4.4	-4.5	-4.5
		EVA 70	-4.3	-4.6	-4.6	-4.5	-4.6	-4.5
		ETU 300	-4.4	-4.5	-4.3	-4.4	-4.6	-4.6
	Extended	ETU 70	-3.6	-3.7	-3.5	-3.7	-3.6	-3.7
4	Normal	EPA 5	-7.3	-7.8	-8.1	-8.3	-8.3	-8.4
		EVA 5	-8.2	-8.5	-8.5	-8.2	-8.3	-8.3
		EVA 70	-8.3	-8.4	-8.4	-8.2	-8.4	-8.2
		ETU 300	-8.1	-8.3	-8.1	-8.1	-8.3	-8.2
	Extended	ETU 70	-7.3	-7.5	-7.3	-7.5	-7.4	-7.4



Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
RF Frequency		1.950 000 000	GHz
Duplexing		FDD	
Channel Bandwidth		1.4 MHz	
Cell ID		150	
Cyclic Prefix		Normal	

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
Power Level			-89.70 dBm (within 1.08 MHz BW)

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

For description of the propagation conditions settings and the AWGN configuration, refer to ["Propagation Conditions"](#) on page 403 and ["AWGN Configuration"](#) on page 403.

5.9.9 Test Case 8.3.2: CQI performance requirements for PUCCH format 2



Renamed Test Case

In [TS 36.141](#) versions prior to version 8.9.0 this test case was called "CQI missed detection for PUCCH format 2".

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver's ability to detect CQI under multipath fading propagation conditions for a given SNR ([TS 36.141](#)).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 398.

Test Setup

See [Chapter 5.4.3, "Test Setup - Diversity Measurements"](#), on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

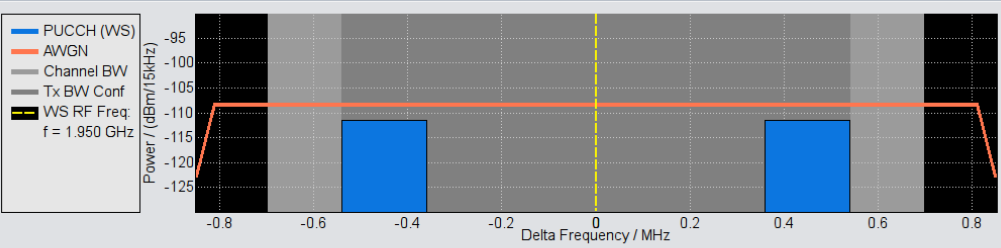
Short Description

The performance requirement of PUCCH for CQI is determined by the BLER probability of detection of CQI. The performance is measured by the required SNR at BLER equal to 1%.

Table 5-27: Required SNR for PUCCH format 2 demodulation tests

Number of RX antennas	Cyclic Prefix	Propagation Conditions	BW=1.4 MHz	BW=3MHz z	BW=5MH z	BW=10M Hz	BW=15M Hz	BW=20M Hz
2	Normal	ETU70	-3.3	-3.8	-3.6	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8

EUTRA/LTE: Test Case Wizard



Test Case
 Instrument
 Wanted Signal
 AWGN

Test Specification: TS 36.141 Release: Release 11
 Base Station Class: Wide Area BS
 Test Case: 8.3.2 CQI Performance Requirements for PUCCH Format 2
 Number Of Antennas: Tx 1 X Rx 2

TS 36.141: 8.3.2 CQI Performance Requirements for PUCCH Format 2

Test Case
 Instrument
 Wanted Signal
 AWGN

Trigger Configuration: Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)
 Marker Configuration: Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
RF Frequency		1.950 000 000	GHz
Duplexing		FDD	
Channel Bandwidth		1.4 MHz	
Cell ID		150	
Cyclic Prefix		Normal	

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
Power Level			-89.70 dBm (within 1.08 MHz BW)

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

For description of the propagation conditions settings and the AWGN configuration, refer to ["Propagation Conditions"](#) on page 403 and ["AWGN Configuration"](#) on page 403.

5.9.10 Test Case 8.3.3: ACK missed detection for multi-user PUCCH format 1a

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver's ability to detect ACK on the wanted signal at presence of three interfering signals under multipath fading propagation conditions for a given SNR (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 398.

Test Setup

The test setup requires a two-path instrument, synchronized via a reference frequency (see [Figure 5-16](#)). The base station provides its frame trigger signal to the signal generators.

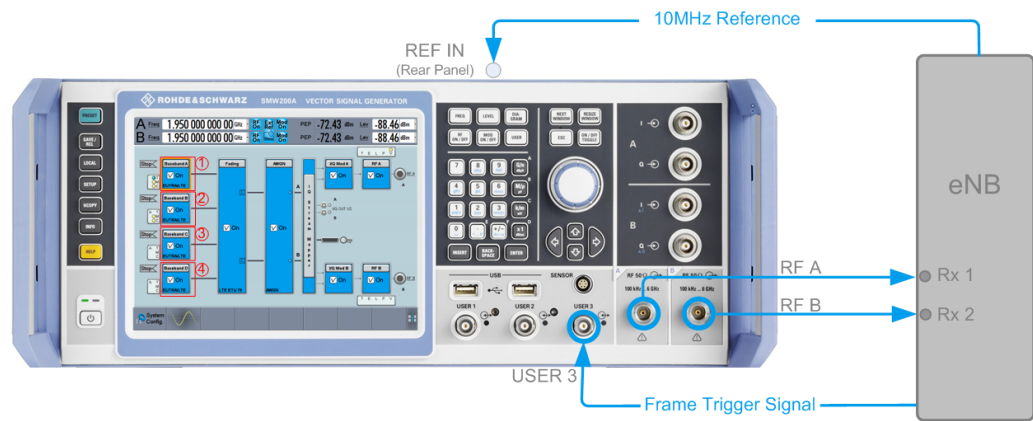


Figure 5-16: Test Setup for test case 8.3.3 "ACK missed detection for multi-user PUCCH format 1a"

- 1 = Baseband A generates the wanted UE signal
- 2 = Baseband B generates the interferer 1 signal
- 3 = Baseband C generates the interferer 2 signal
- 4 = Baseband D generates the interferer 3 signal

Short Description

The performance is measured on the wanted signal by the required SNR at probability of detection equal to or greater than 0.99. The probability of false detection of the ACK shall be 0.01 or less. The statistics are kept by the base station under test.

Multi-user PUCCH test is performed only for 2 Rx antennas, Normal CP and for ETU70 propagation conditions (see Table 5-28). ACK/NAK repetitions are disabled for PUCCH transmission.

Table 5-28: Required SNR for multi-user PUCCH demodulation tests

Number of RX antennas	Cyclic Prefix	Propagati-on Conditions	Chan. BW	Chan. BW	Chan. BW	Chan. BW	Chan. BW	Chan. BW
			1.4MHz	3MHz	5MHz	10MHz	15MHz	20MHz
2	Normal	ETU70	-3.5	-3.8	-3.8	-4.0	-4.0	-3.8

In multi-user PUCCH test, four signals are configured: one wanted signal and three interferers, which are transmitted via separate fading paths using relative power settings as defined in Table 5-29.

Table 5-29: Test parameters for multi-user PUCCH case

	Cyclic shift index ($\delta = 0$)	Orthogonal cover index	RS orthogonal cover / ACK/NAK orthogonal cover	Relative power, dB	Relative timing, ns
Tested signal	4	0	2	-	-
Interferer 1	2	0	1	0	0
Interferer 2	3	1	7	-3	0
Interferer 3	4	2	14	3	0

Presented resource index mapping for orthogonal cover and cyclic shift indices are for the first slot of the subframe. All above listed signals are transmitted on the same PUCCH resources, with different PUCCH channel indices as defined in Table 5-29.



In the multi-user PUCCH test, the Test Case Wizard also sets the "Number of Cyclic Shifts" for the mixed format resource block ($N_{cs}^{(1)}$) to 0 and the cyclic shift increment (Δ_{shift}^{PUCCH}) to 2, as specified in TS 36.141.

The screenshot shows the 'EUTRA/LTE: Test Case Wizard' window. At the top, there is a spectral plot with 'Power / (dBm/15kHz)' on the y-axis (ranging from -125 to -95) and 'Delta Frequency / MHz' on the x-axis (ranging from -0.8 to 0.8). The plot shows two signal blocks centered at approximately -0.4 MHz and 0.4 MHz. A legend on the left identifies the signals: PUCCH (WS) in blue, PUCCH (IS1) in green, PUCCH (IS2) in red, PUCCH (IS3) in cyan, AWGN in orange, Channel BW in grey, Tx BW Conf in black, and WS RF Freq. at f = 1.950 GHz.

Below the plot is a configuration panel with the following settings:

- Test Case:** TS 36.141
- Release:** Release 11
- Base Station Class:** Wide Area BS
- Test Case:** 8.3.3 ACK Missed Detection for Multi User PUCCH Format 1a
- Number Of Antennas:** Tx 1, X, Rx 2

At the bottom of the configuration panel, there are 'Apply' and 'OK' buttons. The status bar at the bottom of the window reads 'TS 36.141: 8.3.3 ACK Missed Detection for Multi User PUCCH Format 1a'.

This screenshot shows the 'Instrument' tab of the configuration panel. It contains the following settings:

- Trigger Configuration:** Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)
- Marker Configuration:** Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)
- Generated Signal:** All Signals

Test Case	Instrument	Cell Specific	Wanted Signal	Interferer 1	Interferer 2	Interferer 3	AWGN
RF Frequency						1.950 000 000	GHz
Duplexing						FDD	
Channel Bandwidth						1.4 MHz	
Cell ID						150	
Cyclic Prefix						Normal	

Test Case	Instrument	Cell Specific	Wanted Signal	Interferer 1	Interferer 2	Interferer 3	AWGN
Propagation Conditions						ETU 70Hz	
Orthogonal Cover (Res. Index n_PUCCH)						2	
Power Level						-100.98 dBm	

Test Case	Instrument	Cell Specific	Wanted Signal	Interferer 1	Interferer 2	Interferer 3	AWGN
Propagation Conditions						ETU 70Hz	
Orthogonal Cover (Res. Index n_PUCCH)						1	
Power Level						-100.98 dBm	

Test Case	Instrument	Cell Specific	Wanted Signal	Interferer 1	Interferer 2	Interferer 3	AWGN
Propagation Conditions						ETU 70Hz	
Orthogonal Cover (Res. Index n_PUCCH)						7	
Power Level						-103.98 dBm	

Test Case	Instrument	Cell Specific	Wanted Signal	Interferer 1	Interferer 2	Interferer 3	AWGN
Propagation Conditions						ETU 70Hz	
Orthogonal Cover (Res. Index n_PUCCH)						14	
Power Level						-97.98 dBm	

Test Case	Instrument	Cell Specific	Wanted Signal	Interferer 1	Interferer 2	Interferer 3	AWGN
Power Level						-89.70 dBm (within 1.08 MHz BW)	

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The common settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

For description of the propagation conditions settings and the AWGN configuration, refer to ["Propagation Conditions"](#) on page 403 and ["AWGN Configuration"](#) on page 403.

In the instrument, the power level of the interferer 3 is used as a reference, i.e. the power level of the wanted signal and the interferer 1 is 3 dB lower and the power level of the interferer 2 is 6 dB lower than the reference.

Generated Signal

Determines which signals are generated by the instrument. The R&S SMW can generate all required signals out of one box.

In test setup with two instruments, the first R&S SMW should generate the "Wanted Signal, Interferer 1 and AWGN" signal and the second R&S SMW, the signal of "Interferers 2 and 3".

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:GENSignals` on page 644

Propagation Conditions

Displays the propagation conditions of the interfering signal.

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:PRCondition?` on page 658

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:PRCondition?` on page 658

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS3:PRCondition?` on page 658

Orthogonal Cover (Res. Index n_PUCCH) / Orthogonal Cover (Res. Index n_PUCCH) Port 0/1

Displays the used resource index n_PUCCH.

The value is set automatically according to the RS orthogonal cover in [Table 5-29](#).

In test case 8.3.9, the number of ports is determined by the selected [Number of Tx Antennas](#).

Remote command:

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ORTCover?` on page 657

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:ORTCover?` on page 657

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:ORTCover?` on page 657

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS3:ORTCover?` on page 657

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ORTCover [:PORT<ch0>] ?` on page 657

Interferer Type

Displays the type of the interfering signal.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:IFTYpe?](#) on page 648

RF Frequency

Displays the center frequency of interfering signal.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:RFFrequency](#) on page 650

Power Level

Displays the power level of the interfering signals.

Remote command:

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:PLEVe1?](#) on page 649

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS3:PLEVe1?](#) on page 649

5.9.11 Test Case 8.3.4: ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 1b, channel selection

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver's ability to detect ACK bits under multipath fading propagation conditions for a given SNR (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 398.

Test Setup

The test setup with two Rx antennas is performed according to the standard setup, see [Chapter 5.4.3, "Test Setup - Diversity Measurements"](#), on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

The test setup with four Rx antennas requires additional instruments, see [Chapter 5.4.4, "Test Setup - Four Rx Antennas"](#), on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

This test case is applicable to all BS.

The instrument generates a signal with 4 encoded ACK/NACK bits per subframe (AAAA).

Short Description

The performance requirement of PUCCH format 1b with Channel Selection for ACK missed detection is determined by:

- The probability of false detection of the ACK
- The probability of detection of ACK

The performance is measured on the wanted signal by the required SNR at probability of detection equal to 0.99. The fraction of false detection of the ACK shall be 0.01 or less. The statistics are kept by the base station under test.

Table 5-30: Required SNR for PUCCH format 1b with channel Selection demodulation tests (Number of Tx antennas = 1)

Number of RX antennas	Cyclic Prefix	Propagation Conditions	BW=1.4MHz BW=3MHz BW=5MHz	BW=10MHz	BW=15MHz	BW=20MHz
2	Normal	EPA 5 Low	-	-3.9	-4.0	-4.0
	Normal	EVA 70 Low	-	-3.7	-3.9	-3.9
4	Normal	EPA 5 Low	-	-7.8	-7.9	-8.0
	Normal	EVA 70 Low	-	-7.7	-7.9	-7.9

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
RF Frequency		1.950 000 000	GHz
Duplexing		FDD	
Channel Bandwidth		10 MHz	
Cell ID		150	
Cyclic Prefix		Normal	

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
Power Level			-80.50 dBm (within 9.0 MHz BW)

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The common settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

For description of the propagation conditions settings and the AWGN configuration, refer to ["Propagation Conditions"](#) on page 403 and ["AWGN Configuration"](#) on page 403.

5.9.12 Test Case 8.3.5: ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 3

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver's ability to detect ACK bits under codeword's from applicable codebook being randomly selected, multipath fading propagation conditions for a given SNR (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 398.

Test Setup

The test setup with two Rx antennas is performed according to the standard setup, see [Chapter 5.4.3, "Test Setup - Diversity Measurements"](#), on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

The test setup with four Rx antennas requires additional instruments, see [Chapter 5.4.4, "Test Setup - Four Rx Antennas"](#), on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

This test case is applicable to all BS.

The instrument generates the required signal with 4 or 16 encoded ACK/NACK bits (AN bits) per subframe, as defined with the parameter [Number of ACK/NACK bits](#).

ACK/NACK repetition is disabled for PUCCH transmission. Random codewords selection is assumed.

Short Description

The performance requirement of PUCCH format 3 for ACK missed detection is determined by:

- The probability of false detection of the ACK
- The probability of detection of ACK

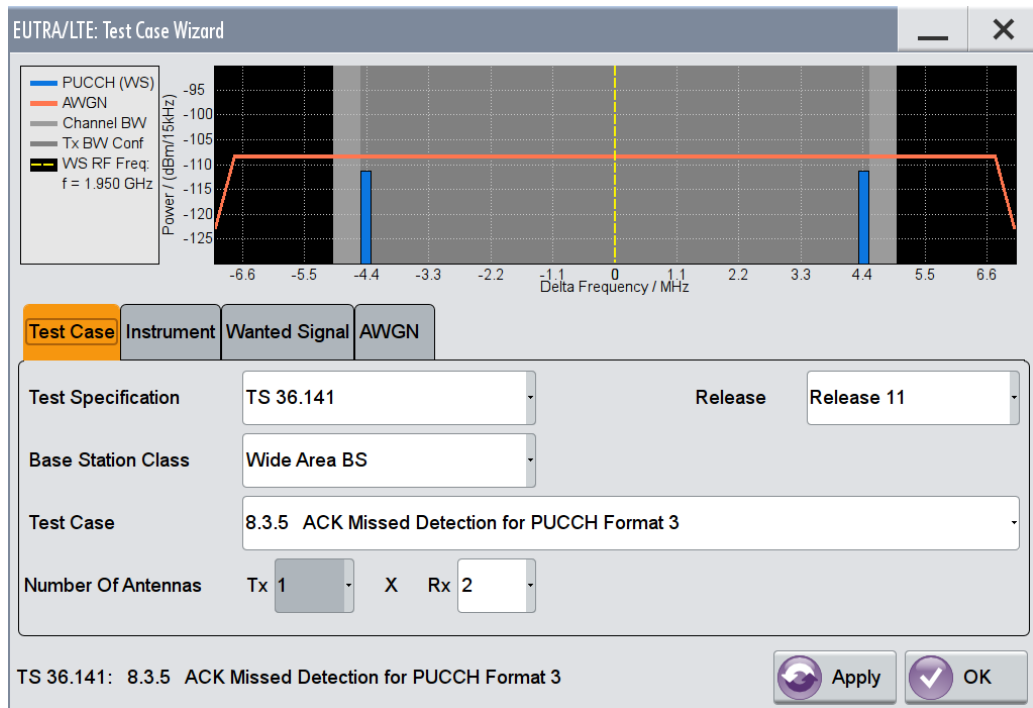
The performance is measured on the wanted signal by the required SNR at probability of detection equal to 0.99. The fraction of false detection of the ACK shall be 0.01 or less. The statistics are kept by the base station under test.

Table 5-31: Required SNR for PUCCH format 3 demodulation tests, 4AN bits (Number of Tx antennas = 1)

Number of RX antennas	Cyclic Prefix	Propagation Conditions	BW=1.4MHz BW=3MHz BW=5MHz	BW=10MHz	BW=15MHz	BW=20MHz
2	Normal	EPA 5 Low	-	-3.1	-3.2	-3.2
	Normal	EVA 70 Low	-	-2.9	-3.0	-3.1
4	Normal	EPA 5 Low	-	-6.7	-6.8	-6.9
	Normal	EVA 70 Low	-	-6.6	-6.7	-6.7

Table 5-32: Required SNR for PUCCH format 3 demodulation tests, 16AN bits (Number of Tx antennas = 1)

Number of RX antennas	Cyclic Prefix	Propagation Conditions	BW=1.4MHz BW=3MHz BW=5MHz	BW=10MHz	BW=15MHz	BW=20MHz
2	Normal	EPA 5 Low	-	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6
	Normal	EVA 70 Low	-	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
4	Normal	EPA 5 Low	-	-4.7	-4.7	-4.8
	Normal	EVA 70 Low	-	-4.4	-4.5	-4.5



Test Case Instrument Wanted Signal AWGN

Trigger Configuration Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)

Marker Configuration Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)

Test Case Instrument Wanted Signal AWGN

RF Frequency 1.950 000 000 GHz

Duplexing FDD

Channel Bandwidth 10 MHz

Cell ID 150

Cyclic Prefix Normal

Test Case Instrument Wanted Signal AWGN

Power Level -80.50 dBm (within 9.0 MHz BW)

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The common settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

For description of the propagation conditions settings and the AWGN configuration, refer to ["Propagation Conditions"](#) on page 403 and ["AWGN Configuration"](#) on page 403.

Number of ACK/NACK bits

Determines the number of encoded AN bits per subframe.

"4" Applicable for TDD and FDD (see [Duplexing](#))

"16" Applicable for TDD

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ANBits](#) on page 654

ACK/NACK + SR Pattern

Displays the used ACK/NACK + SR pattern, depending on the selected [Number of ACK/NACK bits](#).

Remote command:

[\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ANPattern?](#) on page 654

5.9.13 Test Case 8.3.6: NACK to ACK detection for PUCCH format 3

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver's ability not to falsely detect NACK bits, transmitted in codeword randomly selected from applicable codebook, as ACK bits under multipath fading propagation conditions for a given SNR ([TS 36.141](#)).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 398.

Test Setup

The test setup with two Rx antennas is performed according to the standard setup, see [Chapter 5.4.3, "Test Setup - Diversity Measurements"](#), on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

The test setup with four Rx antennas requires additional instruments, see [Chapter 5.4.4, "Test Setup - Four Rx Antennas"](#), on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

This test case is applicable to all BS.

The instrument generates the required signal with 16 encoded ACK/NACK bits (AN bits) per subframe.

ACK/NACK repetition is disabled for PUCCH transmission. Random codewords selection is assumed.

Short Description

The performance requirement of PUCCH format 3 for NACK to ACK detection is determined by:

- The probability of false detection of the ACK
- The probability of detection of ACK

The performance is measured on the wanted signal by the required SNR at probability of detection equal to 0.99. The fraction of false detection of the ACK shall be 0.01 or less. The statistics are kept by the base station under test.

Table 5-33: Required SNR for PUCCH format 3 demodulation tests, 16AN bits (Number of Tx antennas = 1)

Number of RX antennas	Cyclic Prefix	Propagation Conditions	BW=1.4MHz BW=3MHz BW=5MHz	BW=10MHz	BW=15MHz	BW=20MHz
2	Normal	EPA 5 Low	-	2.0	2.2	-2.1
	Normal	EVA 70 Low	-	2.7	2.5	-2.5
4	Normal	EPA 5 Low	-	-2.5	-2.7	-2.9
	Normal	EVA 70 Low	-	-2.3	-2.5	-2.6

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
RF Frequency		1.950 000 000	GHz
Duplexing		FDD	
Channel Bandwidth		10 MHz	
Cell ID		150	
Cyclic Prefix		Normal	

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
Power Level			-80.50 dBm (within 9.0 MHz BW)

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The common settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

For description of the propagation conditions settings and the AWGN configuration, refer to ["Propagation Conditions"](#) on page 403 and ["AWGN Configuration"](#) on page 403.

5.9.14 Test Case 8.3.7: ACK missed detection for PUCCH format 1a transmission on two antenna ports

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver's ability to detect ACK on the wanted signal at presence of three interfering signals under multipath fading propagation conditions for a given SNR (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 398.

Test Setup

The test setup requires a two-path instrument, synchronized via a reference frequency (see [Figure 5-16](#)). The base station provides its frame trigger signal to the signal generators.

Short Description

The performance is measured on the wanted signal by the required SNR at probability of detection equal to or greater than 0.99. The probability of false detection of the ACK shall be 0.01 or less. The statistics are kept by the base station under test.

Multi-user PUCCH test is performed for 2 and 4 Rx antennas and Normal CP (see [Table 5-28](#)). ACK/NAK repetitions are disabled for PUCCH transmission.

Table 5-34: Required SNR for multi-user PUCCH demodulation tests

Number of RX antennas	Cyclic Prefix	Propagation Conditions	Chan. BW	Chan. BW	Chan. BW	Chan. BW	Chan. BW	Chan. BW
			1.4MHz	3MHz	5MHz	10MHz	15MHz	20MHz
2	Normal	EPA 5	-3.8	-4.1	-5.6	-5.7	-5.7	-5.9
		ETU70	-5.0	-5.1	-5.6	-5.1	-5.6	-5.6
4	Normal	EPA 5	-7.7	-7.7	-8.5	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7
		ETU70	-8.2	-8.4	-8.5	-8.5	-8.6	-8.7

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
RF Frequency	1.950 000 000	GHz	
Duplexing	FDD		
Channel Bandwidth	1.4 MHz		
Cell ID	150		
UE ID / n_RNTI	1		

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
Power Level	-89.70 dBm (within 1.08 MHz BW)		

5.9.15 Test Case 8.3.8: CQI performance requirements for PUCCH format 2 transmission on two antenna ports

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver’s ability to detect CQI under multipath fading propagation conditions for a given SNR (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options", on page 398.

Test Setup

See Chapter 5.4.3, "Test Setup - Diversity Measurements", on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

Short Description

The performance requirement of PUCCH format 2 for CQI is determined by the block error probability (BLER) of CQI. The performance is measured by the required SNR at BLER equal to 1%.

Table 5-35: Required SNR for PUCCH format 2 demodulation tests

Number of TX antennas	Number of RX antennas	Cyclic Prefix	Propagation Conditions	BW=1.4MHz	BW=3 MHz	BW=5 MHz	BW=10 MHz	BW=15 MHz	BW=20 MHz
2	2	Normal	EVA 5 Low	-4.9	-4.8	-5.1	-5.0	-5.1	-5.1

EUTRA/LTE: Test Case Wizard

PUCCH (WS)
 AWGN
 Channel BW
 Tx BW Conf
 WS RF Freq.
 f = 1.950 GHz

Test Case Instrument Wanted Signal AWGN

Test Specification TS 36.141 Release Release 11

Base Station Class Wide Area BS

Test Case 8.3.8 CQI Performance for PUCCH Format 2, Two Antenna Ports

Number of Antennas Tx 2 X Rx 2

TS 36.141: 8.3.8 CQI Performance for PUCCH Format 2, Two Antenna Ports

Test Case Instrument Wanted Signal AWGN

Trigger Configuration Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)

Marker Configuration Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)

Test Case Instrument Wanted Signal AWGN

RF Frequency 1.950 000 000 GHz

Duplexing FDD

Channel Bandwidth 1.4 MHz

Cell ID 150

UE ID / n_RNTI 1

Test Case Instrument Wanted Signal AWGN

Power Level -89.70 dBm (within 1.08 MHz BW)

5.9.16 Test Case 8.3.9: CQI performance for PUCCH format 2 with DTX detection

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver's ability to detect CQI under multipath fading propagation conditions for a given SNR (TS 36.141).

Required Options

See Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options", on page 398.

Test Setup

The test setup is performed according to the standard setup, see Chapter 5.4.3, "Test Setup - Diversity Measurements", on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

This test case is optional and applicable to a BS supporting PUCCH format 2 with DTX.

Short Description

The performance requirement of PUCCH format 2 for CQI detection is determined by the block error probability (BLER) of CQI.

The performance is measured on the wanted signal by the required SNR at BLER of 1%.

Table 5-36: Required SNR for PUCCH format 2 demodulation tests with DTX detection (Number of Rx antennas = 2)

Number of TX antennas	Cyclic Prefix	Propagation Conditions	BW=1.4 MHz	BW=3MHz	BW=5MHz	BW=10M Hz	BW=15M Hz	BW=20M Hz
1	Normal	EVA 5* Low	-3.1	-3.4	-3.8	-3.4	-3.6	-3.6
		ETU 70** Low	-3.1	-3.4	-3.2	-3.5	-3.3	-3.5
2		EVA 5 Low	-4.5	-4.4	-4.7	-4.6	-4.5	-4.7

*) Not applicable for Wide Area BS and Medium Range BS

***) Not applicable for Local Area BS and Home BS

EUTRA/LTE: Test Case Wizard

PUCCH (WS)
 AWGN
 Channel BW
 Tx BW Conf
 WS RF Freq:
 f = 1.950 GHz

Test Case | Instrument | Wanted Signal | AWGN

Test Specification: TS 36.141 | Release: Release 11
 Base Station Class: Wide Area BS
 Test Case: 8.3.9 CQI Performance for PUCCH Format 2 with DTX Detection
 Number Of Antennas: Tx 1 | X | Rx 2

TS 36.141: 8.3.9 CQI Performance for PUCCH Format 2 with DTX Detection

Test Case | **Instrument** | Wanted Signal | AWGN

Trigger Configuration: Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)
 Marker Configuration: Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)

Test Case | Instrument | **Wanted Signal** | AWGN

RF Frequency: 1.950 000 000 GHz
 Duplexing: FDD
 Channel Bandwidth: 10 MHz
 Cell ID: 150
 Cyclic Prefix: Normal

Test Case | Instrument | Wanted Signal | **AWGN**

Power Level: -80.50 dBm (within 9.0 MHz BW)

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The common settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

For description of the propagation conditions settings and the AWGN configuration, refer to ["Propagation Conditions"](#) on page 403 and ["AWGN Configuration"](#) on page 403.

Orthogonal Cover (Res. Index n_PUCCH) Port 0/1

Displays the used resource index n_PUCCH for port 0 and port 1 respectively.

The number of ports is determined by the selected [Number of Tx Antennas](#).

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ORTCover [:PORT<ch0>] ?` on page 657

CQI Pattern Port 0/1 (bin)

Sets the CQI pattern per enabled port.

The number of ports is determined by the selected [Number of Tx Antennas](#).

Remote command:

`[:SOURCE<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CQIPattern:PORT<ch0>` on page 655

5.9.17 Test Case 8.4.1: PRACH false alarm probability and missed detection

Test Purpose

The test shall verify the receiver's ability to detect PRACH preamble under multipath fading propagation conditions for a given SNR (TS 36.141)

Required Options

See [Chapter 5.9.1, "Required Options"](#), on page 398.

Test Setup

The test setup with two Rx antennas is performed according to the standard setup, see [Chapter 5.4.3, "Test Setup - Diversity Measurements"](#), on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

The test setup with four Rx antennas requires additional instruments, see [Chapter 5.4.4, "Test Setup - Four Rx Antennas"](#), on page 349 (HARQ feedback line is not required).

Short Description

The performance is measured by the total probability of false detection of the preamble (Pfa) and the probability of detection of preamble (Pd). For the SNRs defined in [Table 5-37](#) and [Table 5-38](#), the Pd shall be 99% or greater, Pfa shall be 0.1% or less. The statistics are kept by the base station under test. Ten preambles have to be transmitted.

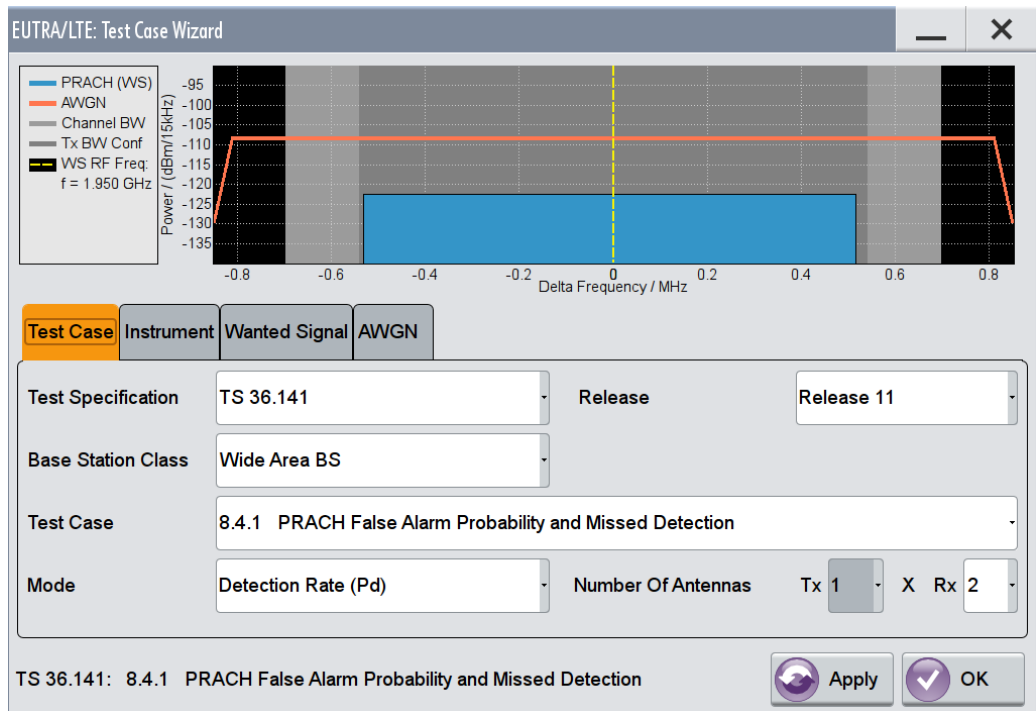
The normal mode test is applicable to all BS. The high-speed mode test is applicable to high-speed BS.

Table 5-37: PRACH missed detection test requirements for Normal Mode; the SNR [dB] is given per burst format

Number of RX antennas	Propagation conditions	Frequency offset, Hz	Burst format 0	Burst format 1	Burst format 2	Burst format 3	Burst format 4
2	AWGN	0	-13.9	-13.9	-16.1	-16.2	-6.9
	ETU 70	270	-7.4	-7.2	-9.4	-9.5	0.5
4	AWGN	0	-16.6	-16.4	-18.7	-18.5	-9.5
	ETU 70	270	-11.5	-11.1	-13.5	-13.3	-4.5

Table 5-38: PRACH missed detection test requirements for High-speed Mode; the SNR [dB] is given per burst format

Number of RX antennas	Propagation conditions	Frequency offset, Hz	Burst format 0	Burst format 1	Burst format 2	Burst format 3
2	AWGN	0	-13.8	-13.9	-16.0	-16.3
	ETU 70	270	-6.8	-6.7	-8.7	-8.9
	AWGN	625	-12.1	-12.0	-14.1	-14.1
	AWGN	1340	-13.1	-13.2	-15.2	-15.4
4	AWGN	0	-16.6	-16.3	-18.6	-18.5
	ETU 70	270	-11.2	-10.8	-13.1	-13.1
	AWGN	625	-14.6	-14.3	-16.5	-16.5
	AWGN	1340	-15.6	-15.2	-17.5	-17.5



Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
Trigger Configuration			Armed Auto (User 3 Trigger, Delay 0)
Marker Configuration			Radio Frame Start (Delay 0)

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
RF Frequency	1.950 000 000		GHz
Duplexing	FDD		
Channel Bandwidth	1.4 MHz		
High Speed Mode	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Frequency Offset	0 Hz		

Test Case	Instrument	Wanted Signal	AWGN
Power Level			-89.70 dBm (within 1.08 MHz BW)

The general and instrument related settings are described in [Test Case Settings](#) and [Instrument Settings](#)

The common settings of the wanted signal are described in [Chapter 5.6.4, "Wanted Signal and Cell-Specific Settings"](#), on page 359.

For description of the propagation conditions settings and the AWGN configuration, refer to ["Propagation Conditions"](#) on page 403 and ["AWGN Configuration"](#) on page 403.

For detailed description of all available PRACH settings and the cross-reference between them, refer to [Chapter 4.15.10, "PRACH Configuration"](#), on page 311.

Mode

Determines the measurements type, Pfa or Pd, the signal is generated for.

In "Detection Rate (Pd)" and "Alternating Pd and Pfa" mode, the generated sequence is repeated cyclically. The first preamble is offset with start offset determined by [Timing Offset Base Value](#). From preamble to preamble, the timing offset ("Delta t") of the preambles is increased by 0.1 us.

"False Detection Rate (Pfa)" The generated signal is a noise like AWGN signal. This mode is intended for measurement of the total probability of false detection of the preamble (Pfa).

"Detection Rate (Pd)"	The generated signal is a sequence of 10 preamble and noise. The duration of one single sequence is 5 frames in FDD and 10 frames in TDD duplexing mode. This mode is intended for measurement of the probability of detection of preamble (Pd).
"Alternating Pd and Pfa"	The generated signal is a sequence of 10 enabled and 10 disabled preambles; during the latest only noise is transmitted. The duration of one single sequence is 10 FDD frames and 20 TDD frames. This mode is intended for measuring both the probability of detection of preamble (Pd) and the probability of false detection of the preamble (Pfa) in one run.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:MODE on page 645

Configuration of Special Subframe

(enabled for TDD duplexing mode only)

Sets the Special Subframe Configuration number (see also [Chapter 3.1.1.1, "OFDMA Parameterization"](#), on page 22).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:SPSFrame on page 659

High Speed Mode

Enables a high-speed mode (restricted preamble set) or the normal mode (unrestricted preamble set).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:HSMODE on page 656

Frequency Offset

Sets the frequency offset, as defined in [Table 5-37](#) and [Table 5-38](#).

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:FROffset on page 656

Burst Format

Sets the burst format (see also "[Preamble Format \(Burst Format\)](#)" on page 312).

Burst format 4 is enabled only for TDD duplexing mode, special subframe configurations 5 to 8 and disabled high-speed mode.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:BFORmat on page 654

Timing Offset Base Value

The timing offset base value is set to 50% of the Ncs. This value determines the start timing offset of the first preamble. From preamble to preamble, the timing offset ("Delta t") of the preambles is increased by 0.1 us and this sequence of timing offsets is restarted after 10 preambles.

Remote command:

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:TIOBase? on page 659

6 Remote-Control Commands

The following commands are required to perform signal generation with the EUTRA/LTE options in a remote environment. We assume that the R&S SMW has already been set up for remote operation in a network as described in the R&S SMW documentation. A 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 SMW user manual.

This subsystem contains commands for the primary and general settings of the EUTRA/LTE standard. These settings concern activation of the standard, setting the transmission direction, filter, clock, trigger and clipping settings, defining the frame configuration and the sequence length, as well as the preset setting.

The commands for defining the frame configuration for physical layer mode OFDMA and SC-FDMA are described in the next sections. The commands are divided up in this way to make the comprehensive `SOURce:BB:EUTRa` subsystem clearer.

Common Suffixes

The following common suffixes are used in remote commands:

Suffix	Value range	Description
ENTity<ch>	1 .. 4	entity in a multiple entity configuration ENTity3 4 require option R&S SMW-K76
SOURce<hw>	[1]4	available baseband signals
OUTPut<ch>	1 .. 3	available markers
SUBF<st0>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in DL 0 to 39 in UL 0 to 199 	subframe number The maximum value depends on the selected sequence length, see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SLENgth.
ALLoc<ch0>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in DL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for subframes with PBCH, i.e. SUBF0, SUBF10, SUBF20 and SUBF30: <ch0> = 0 to 111 for all other subframes: <ch0> = 0 to 110 in UL 0 to 3 where 0 refers to UE1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allocation number allocation number (user equipment number)

Suffix	Value range	Description
CELL<ch0> CELL<st0> CELL<dir> CELL<ccidx>	0 to 4	component carrier
CW<user> CW<cw> <cwid>	1 2	codeword
ITEM<ch0>	0 to 19	number of rows in the DCI table
UE<st>	[1] 2 3 4	user equipment (UL)
USER<ch>	1 2 3 4	DL user
PMCH<ch0>	0 to 15	PM channel number
<srsidx>	1 to 6	SRS set



Using SCPI command aliases for advanced mode with multiple entities

You can address multiple entities configurations by using the SCPI commands starting with the keyword `SOURCE` or the alias commands starting with the keyword `ENTITY`.

Note that the meaning of the keyword `SOURCE<hw>` changes in the second case.

For details, see section "SCPI Command Aliases for Advanced Mode with Multiple Entities" in the R&S SMW user manual.

Programming examples

This description provides simple programming examples. The purpose of the examples is to present **all** commands for a given task. In real applications, one would rather reduce the examples to an appropriate subset of commands.

The programming examples have been tested with a software tool which provides an environment for the development and execution of remote tests. To keep the example as simple as possible, only the "clean" SCPI syntax elements are reported. Non-executable command lines (e.g. comments) start with two `//` characters.

At the beginning of the most remote control program, an instrument (p)reset is recommended to set the instrument to a definite state. The commands `*RST` and `SYSTEM:PRESet` are equivalent for this purpose. `*CLS` also resets the status registers and clears the output buffer.

The following commands specific to the EUTRA/LTE standard are described here:

6.1 Primary Commands

<code>[SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:STATe</code>	446
<code>[SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing</code>	446
<code>[SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LINK</code>	446

<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:PRESet</code>	447
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:CATalog</code>	447
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:DEL</code>	447
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:LOAD</code>	448
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:STORe</code>	448
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:TMOD:TDD</code>	448
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:TMOD:DL</code>	448
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SLENgth</code>	448
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:WAVeform:CREate</code>	449
<code>[:SOURce]:BB:EUTRa:VERSion?</code>	449

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:STATe <State>`

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

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
 *RST: 0

Example: `SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:STATe ON`

Manual operation: See "[State](#)" on page 83

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing <Duplexing>`

Selects the duplexing mode. The duplexing mode determines how the uplink and downlink signal are separated.

Parameters:

<Duplexing> TDD | FDD

TDD

The same frequency is used for both directions of transmission (uplink and downlink). With one baseband, either only downlink or only uplink signals can be generated.

FDD

Different frequencies are used for downlink and uplink directions.

*RST: FDD

Example: `BB:EUTRa:DUPL FDD`
 selects frequency division duplexing.

Manual operation: See "[Duplexing](#)" on page 85

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LINK <Link>`

Defines the transmission direction. The signal either corresponds to that of a base station (DOWN) or that of a subscriber station (UP).

Parameters:

<Link> DOWN | UP
 *RST: DOWN

Example:

BB:EUTR:LINK DOWN
 the transmission direction selected is base station to subscriber station. The signal corresponds to that of a base station.

Manual operation: See "[Link Direction](#)" on page 86

[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa: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:EUTRa:STATE.

Example: SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:PRESet

Manual operation: See "[Set to Default](#)" on page 84

[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTING:CATalog <Catalog>

This command reads out the files with EUTRA/LTE settings in the default directory. The default directory is set using command MMEM:CDIRectory. Only files with the file extension *.eutra will be listed.

Parameters:

<Catalog> string

Example:

MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/eutra'
 sets the default directory to /var/user/temp/eutra.
 BB:EUTR:SETT:CAT?
 reads out all the files with EUTRA/LTE settings in the default directory.
 Response: 'eutra1', 'eutra2'
 the files eutra1 and eutra2 are available.

Manual operation: See "[Save/Recall](#)" on page 84

[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTING:DEL <Filename>

Deletes the selected file with EUTRA/LTE 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 may be omitted. Only files with the file extension *.eutra will be deleted.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> <file name>

Example:

BB:EUTR:SETT:DEL 'eutra_1'
 deletes file eutra_1.

Usage: Setting only
Manual operation: See ["Save/Recall"](#) on page 84

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:LOAD <Filename>

Loads the selected file with EUTRA/LTE 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 may be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.eutra` will be loaded.

Parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `BB:EUTR:SETT:LOAD 'eutra_1'`
 loads file `eutra_1`.

Manual operation: See ["Save/Recall"](#) on page 84

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:STORe <Filename>

Stores the current EUTRA/LTE 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 the file name has to be entered. EUTRA/LTE settings are stored as files with the specific file extension `*.eutra`.

Parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `BB:EUTR:SETT:STOR 'eutra_1'`
 stores the current settings into file `eutra_1`.

Manual operation: See ["Save/Recall"](#) on page 84

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:TMOD:TDD <Tdd>

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:TMOD:DL <Filename>

The command selects an EUTRA test model (E-TM) defined by the standard for the downlink.

Parameters:

<Filename> <test_model_name>

Example: `BB:EUTR:SETT:TMOD:DL 'E-TM1_1__20MHz'`
 selects the test model.

Manual operation: See ["EUTRA Test Models \(E-TM\) Downlink"](#) on page 115

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SLENgth <SLength>

Sets the sequence length of the signal in number of frames. The signal is calculated in advance and output in the arbitrary waveform generator. The maximum number of frames is calculated as follows:

Max. No. of Frames = Arbitrary waveform memory size/(sampling rate x 10 ms).

Parameters:

<SLength> integer
 Range: 1 to dynamic
 *RST: 1

Example: BB:EUTR:SLen 4
 selects the generation of 4 frames.

Manual operation: See "[Sequence Length ARB](#)" on page 338

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:WAVeform:CREate <Filename>

Creates a waveform using the current settings of the "EUTRA/LTE" dialog. The file is stored with the predefined file extension *.wv. The file name and the directory it is stored in are user-definable.

Note: Even for enabled Realtime Feedback, the waveform file is generated as if this functionality is disabled.

Note: The sequence length of the generated ARB file is determined by the selected SFN restart period ([:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:SRPeriod).

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/waveform'
 sets the default directory to /var/user/temp/waveform.
 BB:EUTR:WAV:CRE 'eutra_1'
 creates the waveform file eutra_1.wv in the default directory.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "[Generate Waveform File](#)" on page 85

[:SOURce]:BB:EUTRa:VERSion?

The command queries the version of the 3GPP standard underlying the definitions.

Return values:

<Version> string

Example: BB:EUTR:VERS?
 queries the 3GPP version.

Usage: Query only

6.2 Filter/Clipping/Power Settings

6.2.1 Filter Settings

<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:TYPE</code>	450
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:MODE</code>	450
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:APCO25</code>	451
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:COSSine</code>	451
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:COSSine:COFS</code>	451
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:GAUSSs</code>	451
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LPASs</code>	452
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LPASSEVM</code>	452
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LTE:COFFactor</code>	452
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LTE:COFS</code>	453
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LTE:OPTimization</code>	453
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LTE:ROFactor</code>	453
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:PGAuss</code>	453
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:RCOSSine</code>	454
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:SPHase</code>	454
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:USER</code>	454
<code>[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SRATe:VARiation</code>	455

`[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:TYPE <Type>`

Selects the baseband filter type.

Parameters:

<Type> RCOSine | COSSine | GAUSSs | LGAuss | CONE | COF705 |
COEQUALizer | COFEQUALizer | C2K3x | RECTangle | PGAuss |
LPASs | DIRac | ENPShape | EWPSHape | LTEFilter |
LPASSEVM | SPHase | APCO25 | USER

*RST: LTEFilter

Example: `SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:TYPE COS`
sets the filter type.

Manual operation: See "Filter" on page 333

`[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:MODE <OptMode>`

Selects an offline or realtime filter mode.

Parameters:

<OptMode> RTime | OFFLine

*RST: RTime

Example: `BB:EUTRa:FILTer:MODE RT`
selects real time filter mode.

Manual operation: See ["Filter Mode"](#) on page 336

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:APCO25 <Apco25>

Sets the roll-off factor for the APCO25 filter type.

Parameters:

<Apco25> float
 Range: 0.05 to 0.99
 Increment: 0.01
 *RST: 0.2

Example: BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:APCO25 0.06
 the roll-off factor is set to 0.06.

Manual operation: See ["Roll Off Factor or BxT"](#) on page 334

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:COSSine <Cosine>

Sets the roll-off factor for the Cosine filter type.

Parameters:

<Cosine> float
 Range: 0 to 1
 Increment: 0.01
 *RST: 0.1

Example: BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:COS 0.4
 the roll-off factor is set to 0.4.

Manual operation: See ["Roll Off Factor or BxT"](#) on page 334

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:COSSine:COFS <Cofs>

Sets the "cut of frequency shift" value for the Cosine filter type.

Parameters:

<Cofs> float
 Range: -1 to 1
 Increment: 0.01
 *RST: -0.2

Example: BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:COS:COFS 0.04
 the "cut of frequency shift" value is set to 0.04.

Manual operation: See ["Cut Off Frequency Shift"](#) on page 335

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:GAUSS <Gauss>

Sets the BxT for the Gauss filter type (FSK).

Parameters:

<Gauss> float
 Range: 0.15 to 2.5
 Increment: 0.01
 *RST: 0.5

Example:

BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:GAUS 0.5
 the BxT is set to 0.5.

Manual operation: See "[Roll Off Factor or BxT](#)" on page 334

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILT:PAR:LPASs <LPass>

Sets the cut off frequency factor for the Lowpass (ACP optimization) filter type.

Parameters:

<LPass> float
 Range: 0.05 to 2
 Increment: 0.01
 *RST: 0.5

Example:

BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:LPAS 0.5
 the cut of frequency factor is set to 0.5.

Manual operation: See "[Cut Off Frequency Factor](#)" on page 336

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILT:PAR:LPASSEVM <CutoffFrequency>

Sets the cut off frequency factor for the Lowpass filter (EVM optimization) type.

Parameters:

<CutoffFrequency> float
 Range: 0.05 to 2
 Increment: 0.01
 *RST: 0.29

Example:

BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:LPASSEVM 0.5
 the cut of frequency factor is set to 0.5.

Manual operation: See "[Cut Off Frequency Factor](#)" on page 336

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILT:PAR:LTE:COFFactor <CutoffFactor>

Sets the cut off frequency factor for the LTE filter type.

Parameters:

<CutoffFactor> float
 Range: 0.05 to 2
 Increment: 0.01
 *RST: 0.34

Example: `BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:LTE:COFF 0.35`
the cut-off frequency factor is set to 0.35.

Manual operation: See ["Cut Off Frequency Factor"](#) on page 336

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LTE:COFS <CutOffFreqShift>

Sets the "cut of frequency shift" value for the LTE filter type.

Parameters:

<CutOffFreqShift> float
Range: -1 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: -0.2

Example: `BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:LTE:COFS -0.3`
the cut-off frequency shift is set to -0.3.

Manual operation: See ["Cut Off Frequency Shift"](#) on page 335

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LTE:OPTimization <Optimization>

Defines the applied EUTRA/LTE filter. Available are `EVM`, `ACP`, `ACPN` (ACP Narrow) and `BENU` (Best EVM, no upsampling).

Parameters:

<Optimization> `EVM | ACP | ACPN | BENU`
*RST: `EVM`

Example: `BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:LTE:OPT ACPN`
selects ACP (Narrow) optimization.

Manual operation: See ["Optimization"](#) on page 333

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LTE:ROFactor <RollOffFactor>

Sets the roll-off factor for the LTE filter type.

Parameters:

<RollOffFactor> float
Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.1

Example: `BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:LTE:ROF 0.2`
the roll-off factor is set to 0.2.

Manual operation: See ["Roll Off Factor or BxT"](#) on page 334

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:PGAuss <PGauss>

Sets the BxT for the Gauss filter type (pure).

Parameters:

<PGauss> float
 Range: 0.15 to 2.5
 Increment: 0.01
 *RST: 0.5

Example:

BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:PGA 0.5
 the BxT is set to 0.5.

Manual operation: See "[Roll Off Factor or BxT](#)" on page 334

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILT:PAR:RCOSine <RCosine>

Sets the roll-off factor for the Root Cosine filter type.

Parameters:

<RCosine> float
 Range: 0 to 1
 Increment: 0.01
 *RST: 0.22

Example:

BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:RCOS 0.4
 the roll-off factor is set to 0.4.

Manual operation: See "[Roll Off Factor or BxT](#)" on page 334

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILT:PAR:SPHase <SPHase>

Sets the BxT for the Split Phase filter type.

Parameters:

<SPHase> float
 Range: 0.15 to 2.5
 Increment: 0.01
 *RST: 2

Example:

BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:SPH 2
 the BxT is set to 2.0

Manual operation: See "[Roll Off Factor or BxT](#)" on page 334

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILT:PAR:USER <Filename>

The command selects the user-defined filter (* .vaf).

The directory applicable to the following command is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, only the file name is required, without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `BB:EUTR:FILT:TYPE USER`
selects the User filter type.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/Filter_List'`
selects the directory for the user-defined filters.
`BB:EUTR:FILT:PAR:USER eutra_user_filter`
selects the user-defined filter.

Manual operation: See "[Load User Filter](#)" on page 334

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SRATe:VARiation <Variation>

Enters the output sample rate.

A variation of this parameter only affects the ARB clock rate; all other signal parameters remain unchanged. If the sampling rate in the "General Settings" menu is changed, this parameter is reset to the chosen sampling rate.

Parameters:

<Variation> float
Range: 400 to 4E7
Increment: 0.001
*RST: 15.360000E6
Default unit: Hz

Example: `BB:EUTR:SRAT:VAR 400Hz`
sets the output sample rate to 400 Hz.

Manual operation: See "[Sample Rate Variation](#)" on page 336

6.2.2 Clipping Settings

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:CLIPping:LEVel](#)..... 455
[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:CLIPping:MODE](#)..... 456
[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:CLIPping:STATe](#)..... 456

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLIPping:LEVel <Level>

Sets the limit for level clipping.

Parameters:

<Level> integer
Range: 1 to 100
*RST: 100

Example: `BB:EUTR:CLIP:LEV 80PCT`
sets the limit for level clipping to 80% of the maximum level.
`BB:EUTR:CLIP:STAT ON`
activates level clipping.

Manual operation: See "[Clipping Level](#)" on page 337

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLIPping:MODE <Mode>

Sets the method for level 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:EUTR:CLIP:MODE SCAL

selects the absolute maximum of all the I and Q values as the reference level.

BB:EUTR:CLIP:LEV 80PCT

sets the limit for level clipping to 80% of this maximum level.

BB:EUTR:CLIP:STAT ON

activates level clipping.

Manual operation: See "[Clipping Mode](#)" on page 337

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLIPping:STATE <State>

Activates level clipping (Clipping). The value is defined with the command [SOURce:]BB:EUTRa:CLIPping:LEVel, the mode of calculation with the command [SOURce:]BB:EUTRa:CLIPping:MODE.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: 0

Example:

BB:EUTR:CLIP:STAT ON

activates level clipping.

Manual operation: See "[Clipping State](#)" on page 337

6.2.3 Time Domain Windowing Settings

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TDW:STATE <State>

Activates/deactivates the time domain windowing.

Parameters:

<State> ON | OFF

*RST: OFF

Example:

BB:EUTR:TDW:STAT ON

activates time domain windowing.

Manual operation: See "[State \(Time Domain Windowing\)](#)" on page 339

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TDW:TRTime <TransitionTime>

Sets the transition time when time domain windowing is active.

Parameters:

<TransitionTime> float
 Range: 0 to 1E-5
 Increment: 1E-7
 *RST: 5E-6

Example: BB:EUTR:TDW:TDT 2us
 sets the transition time to 2us.

Manual operation: See "[Transition Time](#)" on page 339

6.2.4 Power Settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:POWC:LEVReference	457
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:POWC:REFChannel	458
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:POWC:REFSubframe?	458
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:POWC:RUE?	458

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:POWC:LEVReference <LevelReference>

Defines the reference the "Level" display in the status bar is referring to.

Parameters:

<LevelReference> FRMS | DRMS | URMS | UEBurst

FRMS

The displayed RMS and PEP are measured during the whole frame.

All frames are considered, not only the first one.

DRMS

The displayed RMS and PEP are measured during the DL part of the frame (all DL subframes and the DwPTS).

All frames are considered, not only the first one.

URMS

The displayed RMS and PEP are measured during the UL part of the frame (all UL subframes and the UpPTS).

All frames are considered, not only the first one.

UEBurst

The displayed RMS and PEP are measured during a single sub-frame of a certain UE.

*RST: FRMS

Example: BB:EUTR:POWC:LEVR UEB
 sets level reference to UE Burst RMS Power

Manual operation: See "[Power Reference](#)" on page 340

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:POWC:REFChannel <RefChannel>

Queries the channel type the measured RMS and PEP is referring to, if the Level Reference is set to "UE Burst RMS Power"

Parameters:

<RefChannel> NF | PUSCH | PUCCH | PRACH | SRS | PUCPUS
*RST: NF

Example:

BB:EUTR:POWC:LEVR UEB
sets level reference to UE Burst RMS Power
BB:EUTR:POWC:RUE?
queries the channel type

Manual operation: See ["Reference Channel"](#) on page 341

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:POWC:REFSubframe?

Queries the subframe the measured RMS and PEP is referring to, if the Level Reference is set to "UE Burst RMS Power"

Return values:

<RefSubframe> integer
Range: 0 to 39
*RST: 0

Example:

BB:EUTR:POWC:LEVR UEB
sets level reference to UE Burst RMS Power
BB:EUTR:POWC:REFS?
queries the reference subframe

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See ["Reference Subframe"](#) on page 341

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:POWC:RUE?

Queries the UE the measured RMS and PEP is referring to, if the Level Reference is set to "UE Burst RMS Power".

Return values:

<ReferenceUe> UE1 | UE2 | UE3 | UE4
*RST: UE1

Example:

BB:EUTR:POWC:LEVR UEB
sets level reference to UE Burst RMS Power
BB:EUTR:POWC:RUE?
queries the reference UE

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See ["Reference UE"](#) on page 340

6.3 Clock Settings

This section lists the remote control commands, necessary to configure the clock.

<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:MODE</code>	459
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:CUSTom</code>	459
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:SOURce</code>	460
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:MULTiplier</code>	460

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:MODE <Mode>`

Enters the type of externally supplied clock.

Parameters:

<Mode> SAMPLE | MSAMp | CUSTom

SAMPlE

The sample clock is supplied via the clock connector.

MSAMp

A multiple of the clock is supplied and the clock is derived internally from it.

CUSTom

An external customer-specific clock is supplied via the clock connector. The sample clock is derived internally from it.

*RST: SAMPLE

Example: `SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:MODE SAMPLE`

Manual operation: See "[Clock Mode](#)" on page 98

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:CUSTom <Custom>`

Specifies the sample clock for clock type Custom (`BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:MODE CUSTom`) in the case of an external clock source.

Note: Custom External Clock source in baseband B is only supported if baseband A is configured with EUTRA/LTE too. Furthermore the same settings for clock source and clock mode have to be set in baseband A and B. The user needs to take care of the correct settings.

Parameters:

<Custom> integer
 Range: 25000 to 40E6
 *RST: 38.4E6

Example: `BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:SOUR EXT`
 selects an external clock reference.
`BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:MODE CUSTom`
 selects clock type Custom.
`BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:CUSTom 38400000`
 the custom external clock is 38.4MHz.

Manual operation: See "[Custom External Clock](#)" on page 98

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:SOURce <Source>

Selects the clock source.

Parameters:

<Source> INTernal | EGC1 | EGC2 | ELCLock | EXTernal

INTernal
The instrument uses its internal clock reference

EGC1|EGC2
External global clock

ELCLock
External local clock

EXTernal
EXTernal = EGC1
Setting only; provided for backward compatibility with other R&S signal generators.

*RST: INTernal

Example: SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:SOURce INTernal
selects an internal clock reference.

Manual operation: See "[Clock Source](#)" on page 97

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:MULTiplier <Multiplier>

Specifies the multiplier for clock type multiplied.

Parameters:

<Multiplier> integer

Range: 1 to 64

*RST: 4

Example: SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:SOURce EGC1
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:MODE MSAMple
selects clock type
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:MULTiplier 12
the multiplier for the external clock rate is 12.

Manual operation: See "[Clock Multiplier](#)" on page 98

6.4 Timing Configuration

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TIMC:NTAoffset <NtaOffset>

Sets the parameter $N_{TA\ offset}$ as defined in the 3GPP TS 36.211.

Parameters:

<NtaOffset> NTA0 | NTA624 | 0

*RST: NTA0

Example: BB:EUTR:TIMC:NTA NTA0
sets parameter N_{TA_offset}

Manual operation: See "Signal Advance N_{TA_offset} " on page 93

6.5 Trigger Settings

This section lists the remote control commands, necessary to configure the trigger.

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa[:TRIGger]:SEQuence.....	461
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SOURce.....	462
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute.....	462
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:DELay:UNIT.....	462
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXECute.....	463
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal:SYNChronize:OUTPut.....	463
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:DELay.....	463
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:INHibit.....	464
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:RDELay?.....	464
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:TDELay.....	464
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:RMODE?.....	465
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SLENgth.....	465
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SLUNit.....	465
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger[:EXTErnal]:DELay.....	466
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger[:EXTErnal]:INHibit.....	466
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal:RDELay?.....	467
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal:TDELay.....	467

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa[:TRIGger]:SEQuence <TriggerMode>

Selects the trigger mode.

Parameters:

<TriggerMode> AUTO | RETRigger | AAUTo | ARETrigger | SINGle
*RST: AUTO

Example:

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SEQuence AAUT
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SOURce EGT1
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal1:SYNChronize:OUTPut 1
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal1:INHibit 100
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:DELay:UNIT SAMP
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal:DELay 10
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal:RDELay?
// 0.00000065
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:DELay:UNIT TIME
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal:TDELay 0.00001
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal:RDELay?
// 0.00001
```

Manual operation: See "Trigger Mode" on page 89

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SOURce <Source>

Selects the trigger signal source and determines the way the triggering is executed. Provided are internal triggering by means of a command, external trigger signal via one of the provided local or global connectors and triggering by a signal from the other paths.

Parameters:

<Source> INTB | INTernal | OBASeband | EGT1 | EGT2 | EGC1 | EGC2 |
ELTRigger | INTA | ELClock | BEXternal | EXternal

INTernal

Internal

INTA | INTB

Internal trigger from the other baseband

EGT1 | EGT2

External global trigger

EGC1 | EGC2

External global clock

ELTRigger

External local trigger

ELClock

External local clock

OBASeband|BEXternal|EXternal

Provided only for backward compatibility with other R&S signal generators.

The R&S SMW accepts these values und maps them automatically as follow:

EXternal = EGT1, BEXternal = EGT2, OBASeband = INTA or INTB (depending on the current baseband)

*RST: INTernal

Example: See [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa[:TRIGger]:SEQUence
on page 461

Manual operation: See "[Trigger Source](#)" on page 90

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute

Stops signal generation for trigger modes "Armed_Auto" and "Armed_Retrigger". A subsequent internal or external trigger event restarts signal generation.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "[Arm](#)" on page 90

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:DELay:UNIT <DelUnit>

Defines the unit of the external and other baseband trigger delay.

Parameters:

<DelUnit> SAMPLE | TIME
 *RST: SAMPLE

Example:

See [:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa [:TRIGger] :SEQuence
 on page 461

Manual operation: See "External Delay Unit" on page 92

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXECute

Executes a trigger.

Select internal trigger source with the command [:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa :
 TRIGger :SOURce and set the trigger mode to a mode different than AUTO with the
 command [:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa [:TRIGger] :SEQuence.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Execute Trigger" on page 90

**[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTernal:SYNChronize:OUTPut
 <OutputState>**

(enabled for Trigger Source External)

Enables/disables output of the signal synchronous to the external trigger event.

Parameters:

<OutputState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
 *RST: 1

Example:

BB:EUTR:TRIG:SOUR EXT
 sets external triggering.
 BB:EUTR:TRIG:EXT:SYNC:OUTP ON
 enables synchronous output to external trigger

Manual operation: See "Sync. Output to External Trigger" on page 91

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:DELay <Delay>

Specifies the trigger delay (expressed as a number of samples) for triggering by the
 trigger signal from the other path.

Parameters:

<Delay> float
 Range: 0 to dynamic
 Increment: 0.01
 *RST: 0

Example:

See [:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa [:TRIGger] :SEQuence
 on page 461

Manual operation: See ["Trigger Delay/Specified Trigger Delay"](#) on page 92

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:INHibit <Inhibit>

Specifies the number of samples by which a restart is to be inhibited following a trigger event. This command applies only for triggering by the second path.

Parameters:

<Inhibit> integer
 Range: 0 to 67108863
 *RST: 0

Example: See [\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa\[:TRIGger\]:SEQuence](#) on page 461

Manual operation: See ["External Trigger Inhibit"](#) on page 92

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:RDElay?

Queries the actual trigger delay (expressed in time units) of the trigger signal from the second path (two-path instruments only).

Return values:

<IntOthRDelay> float
 Range: 0 to 688
 Increment: 250E-12
 *RST: 0

Example: See [\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa\[:TRIGger\]:SEQuence](#) on page 461

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See ["Actual External Delay"](#) on page 93

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:TDElay <IntOthTDelay>

Specifies the trigger delay (expressed in time units) for triggering by the trigger signal from the other path (two-path instruments only).

Parameters:

<IntOthTDelay> float
 Range: 0 to depends on other values
 Increment: 250E-12
 *RST: 0

Example: See [\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa\[:TRIGger\]:SEQuence](#) on page 461

Manual operation: See ["Trigger Delay/Specified Trigger Delay"](#) on page 92

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:RMODe?

The command queries the current status of signal generation for all trigger modes with EUTRA/LTE modulation on.

Return values:

<RunMode> STOP | RUN

Example:

BB:EUTR:TRIG:RMOD?
Response: RUN

Usage:

Query only

Manual operation: See ["Running/Stopped"](#) on page 90

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SENGth <SequenceLength>

Defines the length of the signal sequence to be output in the single trigger mode.

It is possible to output deliberately just part of the frame, an exact sequence of the frame, or a defined number of repetitions of the frame. The unit is defined with command [\[:SOURce<hw> \]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SLUNit](#).

Parameters:

<SequenceLength> integer
Range: 1 to 4294967295
*RST: 1

Example:

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SENGth SING
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SLUNit FRAM
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SENGth 2

Manual operation: See ["Trigger Signal Duration"](#) on page 90

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SLUNit <SeqLenUnit>

Defines the unit for the entry of the signal sequence length.

Parameters:

<SeqLenUnit>

SEquence | FRAMe | SUBFrame | SLOt | SAMPlE

FRAMe

Unit Frame. A single frame is generated after a trigger event.

SEquence

Unit Sequence Length. A single sequence is generated after a trigger event.

SUBFrame

Unit Subframe. A single subframe is generated after a trigger event.

SLOt

Unit Slot. A single slot is generated after a trigger event.

SAMPlE

Unit Sample. Number of samples are generated after a trigger event.

*RST: SEquence

Example:

See [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SLENgth on page 465

Manual operation:

See "Signal Duration Unit" on page 90

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:DELay <Delay>

Sets the trigger delay.

Parameters:

<Delay>

float

Range: 0 to dynamic

Increment: 0.01

*RST: 0

Default unit: samples

Example:

See [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa[:TRIGger]:SEquence on page 461

Manual operation:

See "Trigger Delay/Specified Trigger Delay" on page 92

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:INHibit <Inhibit>

Specifies the number of samples by which a restart is to be inhibited following an external trigger event.

Parameters:

<Inhibit>

integer

Range: 0 to dynamic

*RST: 0

Example:

See [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa[:TRIGger]:SEquence on page 461

Manual operation: See ["External Trigger Inhibit"](#) on page 92

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTernal:RDElay?

Queries the time (in seconds) of an external trigger event is delayed for.

Return values:

<ExtResultDelay> float
 Range: 0 to 688
 Increment: 250E-12
 *RST: 0

Example: See [\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa\[:TRIGger\]:SEQuence](#) on page 461

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See ["Actual External Delay"](#) on page 93

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTernal:TDElay <Delay>

Specifies the trigger delay (in seconds) for external triggering. The value affects all external trigger signals.

Parameters:

<Delay> float
 Range: 0 to 688
 Increment: 250E-12
 *RST: 0

Example: See [\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa\[:TRIGger\]:SEQuence](#) on page 461

Manual operation: See ["Trigger Delay/Specified Trigger Delay"](#) on page 92

6.6 Marker Settings

This section lists the remote control commands, necessary to configure the markers.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut:DElay:FIXed.....	468
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DElay.....	468
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DElay:MINimum?.....	468
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DElay:MAXimum?.....	468
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE.....	469
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FOFFset.....	470
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ROFFset.....	470
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime.....	470
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime.....	470
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PERiod.....	470

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut:DELAy:FIXed <Fixed>

Restricts the marker delay setting range to the dynamic range. In this range, the delay can be set without restarting the marker and signal (see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELAy).

If the selected delay is outside this range, the maximum possible delay is set and an error message is generated.

Parameters:

<Fixed> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
 *RST: 0

Example:

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut:DELAy:FIXed 1
// restricts the marker signal delay setting range to the dynamic range
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut2:DELAy 1600
// sets a delay of 1600 samples for the corresponding marker signal
```

Manual operation: See "Marker x Delay" on page 96

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELAy <Delay>

Defines the delay between the signal on the marker outputs and the start of the signal, expressed in terms of samples.

Parameters:

<Delay> float
 Range: 0 to 16777215
 Increment: 1E-3
 *RST: 0

Example: See [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut:DELAy:FIXed on page 468

Manual operation: See "Marker x Delay" on page 96

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELAy:MINimum?

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELAy:MAXimum?

Queries the maximum marker delay for setting BB:EUTRa:TRIG:OUTP:DEL:FIX ON.

Return values:

<Maximum> float

Example:

```
BB:EUTRa:TRIG:OUTP:DEL:FIX ON
Restricts the marker signal delay setting range to the dynamic
range.
BB:EUTRa:TRIG:OUTP:DEL:MAX?
Queries the maximum of the dynamic range.
Response: 20000
The maximum for the marker delay setting is 2000 samples.
```

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Marker x Delay" on page 96

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE <Mode>

Defines the signal for the selected marker output.

Parameters:

<Mode>

SUBFram | FRAM | REStart | PERiod | RATio | FAP | | INTernal

SUBFram

A marker signal is generated at the start of each subframe. The rise and fall offsets are defined with the commands [:

SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FOFFset and [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ROFFset.

FAP

The marker signal is high whenever a burst is active and low during inactive signal parts (such as the gaps between bursts in uplink mode or the uplink subframe in downlink TDD mode).

This marker can be used to decrease the carrier leakage during inactive signal parts by feeding it into the pulse modulator.

FRAM

A marker signal is generated at the start of each radio frame.

The rise and fall offsets are defined with the commands [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FOFFset and [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ROFFset.

REStart

A marker signal is generated at the start of each ARB sequence.

The rise and fall offsets are defined with the commands [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FOFFset and [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ROFFset.

PERiod

A marker signal is generated at the beginning of every user-defined period. The period is defined with the command [:

SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PERiod on page 470.

RATio

A marker signal corresponding to the Time Off / Time On specifications in the commands [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:

TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime and [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime is generated.

INTernal

Special marker signal for the real time feedback mode (Chapter 3.4, "Realtime Feedback for Closed Loop BS Tests", on page 69) or for SFN Restart Period "3GPP (1024 Frames)".

*RST: FRAM

Example: `BB:EUTR:TRIG:OUTP:MODE FRAME`
selects the frame marker for the corresponding marker signal.
`BB:EUTR:TRIG:OUTP:ROFF 20`
sets a rise offset of 20 samples for the corresponding marker signal.
`BB:EUTR:TRIG:OUTP:FOFF 2000`
sets a fall offset of 2000 samples for the corresponding marker signal on path A.

Manual operation: See "[Marker Mode](#)" on page 94

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FOFFset <FallOffset>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ROFFset <RiseOffset>**

Sets the rise offset for on/off ratio marker in number of samples.

Parameters:

<RiseOffset> integer
Range: -640000 to 640000
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:EUTR:TRIG:OUTP2:ROFF 20`
sets a rise offset of 20 samples for marker signal 2.

Manual operation: See "[Rise/Fall Offset](#)" on page 95

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime <OffTime>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime <OnTime>**

Sets the number of samples in a period (ON time + OFF time) during which the marker signal in setting `BB:EUTR:TRIGger:OUTPut:MODE RATIO` on the marker outputs is ON.

Parameters:

<OnTime> integer
Range: 1 to 16777215
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:EUTR:TRIG:OUTP:MODE RAT`
selects the ratio marker for the corresponding marker signal.
`BB:EUTR:TRIG:OUTP:ONT 200`
sets an ON time of 200 samples for the corresponding marker signal.

Manual operation: See "[Marker Mode](#)" on page 94

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PERiod <Period>

Sets the repetition rate for the signal at the marker outputs, expressed in terms of samples. The setting is only valid for selection "USER" in `BB:EUTR:TRIG:OUTP:MODE`.

Parameters:

<Period> unsigned integer
 Range: 1 sample to $2^{32}-1$ samples
 Increment: 1 sample
 *RST: 2 samples

Example:

BB:EUTR:TRIG:OUTP2:MODE PER
 selects the user marker for the corresponding marker signal.
 BB:EUTR:TRIG:OUTP2:PER 1600
 sets a period of 1600 samples, i.e. the marker signal is repeated every 1600th sample.

Manual operation: See "[Marker Mode](#)" on page 94

6.7 General EUTRA/LTE Settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TDD:SPSConf	471
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TDD:UDConf	471

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:TDD:SPSConf](#) <SpecSubfrConf>

(enabled for TDD duplexing mode only)

Sets the Special Subframe Configuration number, i.e. together with the parameter [\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CPC](#) defines the lengths of the DwPTS, the Guard Period and the UpPTS.

Parameters:

<SpecSubfrConf> integer
 Range: 0 to 9
 *RST: 0

Example:

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TDD:SPSConf 2
 sets the special subframe configuration

Options:

Special subframe configuration 9 requires R&S SMW-K112

Manual operation: See "[TDD Special Subframe Config](#)" on page 150

[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:TDD:UDConf](#) <ULDLConf>

(enabled for TDD duplexing mode only)

Sets the Uplink-Downlink Configuration number, i.e. defines which subframe is used for downlink respectively uplink, and where the special subframes are located.

Parameters:

<ULDLConf> integer
 Range: 0 to 6
 *RST: 0

Example: `:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TDD:UDConf 2`
sets the UL/DL configuration

Manual operation: See "[TDD UL/DL Configuration](#)" on page 150

6.8 General EUTRA/LTE Downlink Settings

<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CONF:MODE</code>	473
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:CONFIguration</code>	473
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:ANTenna</code>	473
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:MAPCoordinates</code>	474
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:CELL:BB<st0></code>	474
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:AP<dir0>:ROW<st0>:REAL</code>	474
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:AP<dir0>:ROW<st0>:IMAGinary</code>	474
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:REFSig:POWer</code>	475
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:REFSig:EPRE?</code>	475
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:SYNC:TXANtenna</code>	475
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:SYNC:PPOWer</code>	476
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:SYNC:SPOWer</code>	476
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:BW</code>	476
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:NORB</code>	476
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:SRATE?</code>	477
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:FFT</code>	477
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:OCCBandwidth?</code>	477
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:OCCSubcarriers?</code>	478
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:LGS?</code>	478
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:RGS?</code>	478
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:PLCI]:CID</code>	478
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:PLCI]:CIDGroup</code>	479
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:PLCI]:PLID</code>	479
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSETtings:RARnti</code>	479
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CPC</code>	480
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:ULCPc</code>	480
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:RATBa</code>	480
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PDCCh:RATBa</code>	481
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PDSCh:PB</code>	481
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PDSCh:RATBa</code>	481
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PHICH:DURation</code>	482
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PHICH:NGParameter</code>	482
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:BW</code>	482
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:CI</code>	483
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:DPRS?</code>	483
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:NPRS</code>	483
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:POW</code>	484
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:STATE</code>	484
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:TPRS?</code>	484
<code>[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:MIPattern</code>	485

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CONF:MODE <Scheduling>

Determines how the scheduling of the different PDSCH allocations inside of the DL allocation table is performed.

Parameters:

<Scheduling> MANual | AUTO | ASEquence

MANual

No cross-reference between the settings made for the PDCCH DCIs and the PDSCHs settings. Configure the PDSCH allocations manually.

AUTO

Precoding for spatial multiplexing according to 3GPP TS 36.211 and the selected parameters.

ASEquence

According to the required HARQ processes and redundancy versions

*RST: MANual

Example:

BB:EUTRa:DL:CONF:MODE AUTO

enables the generation of 3GPP compliant EUTRA/LTE signal and the PDSCH allocations are configured automatically according to the configuration of the PDCCH DCIs.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:CONFIguration <Configuration>

Sets the global MIMO configuration.

Parameters:

<Configuration> TX1 | TX2 | TX4 | SIBF

*RST: TX1

Example:

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:CONFIguration TX2

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:ANTenna TX1

:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:MAPCoordinates CARTesian

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:AP0:ROW0:REAL 1

Manual operation: See "[Global MIMO Configuration](#)" on page 162

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:ANTenna <Antenna>

Sets the simulated antenna.

Parameters:

<Antenna> ANT1 | ANT2 | ANT3 | ANT4

*RST: ANT1

Example:

See [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:CONFIguration on page 473

Manual operation: See "[Simulated Antenna](#)" on page 163

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:MAPCoordinates <Type>

Switches between the Cartesian (Real/Imag.) and Cylindrical (Magn./Phase) coordinates representation.

Parameters:

<Type> CARTesian | CYLindrical
*RST: CARTesian

Example: See [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:CONFIguration on page 473

Options: R&S SMW-K84

Manual operation: See "Mapping Coordinates" on page 242

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:CELL:BB<st0> <AntPortCCIndex>

Maps a component carrier to a baseband.

Suffix:

<st0> 0 .. 7
baseband identifier, where <st0>=0 indicates BB A

Parameters:

<AntPortCCIndex> PC | SC1 | SC2 | SC3 | SC4
component carrier
*RST: PC

Manual operation: See "Mapping table" on page 242

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:AP<dir0>:ROW<st0>:REAL <AntPortMapDat>

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:AP<dir0>:ROW<st0>:IMAGinary <AntPortMapDat>

Define the mapping of the antenna ports to the physical antennas.

Suffix:

<dir0> 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 15 | .. 22
antenna port
The mapping of AP0 to AP3 to the BB0 to BB3 is fixed.

<st0> 0 .. 7
available basebands

Parameters:

<AntPortMapDat> float
Range: -1 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: See `[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:CONFIguration` on page 473

Manual operation: See "Mapping table" on page 242

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:REFSig:POWER <Power>

Sets the reference signal power.

Parameters:

<Power> float
 Range: -80 to 10
 Increment: 0.001
 *RST: 0

Example: `BB:EUTR:DL:REFS:POW -10.00`
 sets the reference signal power to -10.00dB.

Manual operation: See "Reference Signal Power" on page 151

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:REFSig:EPRE?

Queries the RS Power per RE relative to Level Display.

Return values:

<RelToLevelDispl> float
 Range: -80 to 10
 Increment: 0.001
 *RST: 0

Example: `BB:EUTR:DL:REFS:EPRE?`
 queries the RS Power per RE relative to Level Display.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "RS Power per RE relative to Level Display" on page 151

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:SYNC:TXANtenna <TxAntenna>

Defines on which antenna port the P-/S-SYNC is transmitted.

The available values depend on the number of configured antennas.

Parameters:

<TxAntenna> NONE | ANT1 | ANT2 | ANT3 | ANT4 | ALL
 *RST: ALL

Example: `BB:EUTR:DL:SYNC:TXAN ALL`
 enables all antenna ports to transmit P-/S-SYNC

Manual operation: See "P-/S-SYNC Tx Antenna" on page 152

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:SYNC:PPOWer <PPower>

Sets the power of the primary synchronization signal (P-SYNC).

Parameters:

<PPower> float
 Range: -80 to 10
 Increment: 0.001
 *RST: 0

Example: BB:EUTR:DL:SYNC:PPOWer -10.00
 sets the P-SYNC power to -10.00dB.

Manual operation: See "[P-SYNC Power](#)" on page 152

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:SYNC:SPOWer <SPower>

Sets the power of the secondary synchronization signal (S-SYNC).

Parameters:

<SPower> float
 Range: -80 to 10
 Increment: 0.001
 *RST: 0

Example: BB:EUTR:DL:SYNC:SPOWer -10.00
 sets the S-SYNC power to -10.00dB.

Manual operation: See "[S-SYNC Power](#)" on page 152

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:BW <Bw>

Sets the DL channel bandwidth.

Parameters:

<Bw> USER | BW1_40 | BW3_00 | BW5_00 | BW10_00 | BW15_00 |
 BW20_00
 *RST: BW10_00

Example: BB:EUTR:DL:BW BW20_00

Manual operation: See "[Channel Bandwidth](#)" on page 142

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:NORB <Norb>

Selects the number of physical resource blocks per slot.

Parameters:

<Norb> integer
 Range: 6 to 110
 *RST: 50

Example: `BB:EUTR:DL:BW USER`
sets the bandwidth mode to USER in downlink.
`BB:EUTR:DL:NORB 7`
sets the number of resource blocks to 7.

Manual operation: See "[Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot](#)" on page 143

[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:SRATe?

Queries the sampling rate.

Return values:

<SampleRate> float
Range: 192E4 to 3072E4
Increment: 1000
*RST: 1536E4

Example: `BB:EUTR:DL:SRAT?`
queries the automatically set sampling rate.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Sampling Rate](#)" on page 143

[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:FFT <Fft>

Sets the FFT (Fast Fourier Transformation) size. The available values depend on the selected number of resource blocks per slot.

Parameters:

<Fft> integer
Range: 64 to 2048
*RST: 1024

Example: `BB:EUTR:DL:FFT?`
Queries the automatically set fast Fourier transformation parameter.

Manual operation: See "[FFT Size](#)" on page 143

[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:OCCBandwidth?

Queries the of occupied bandwidth.

Return values:

<OccupBandwidth> float

Example: `BB:EUTR:DL:OCCB?`
queries the automatically set occupied bandwidth in downlink.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Occupied Bandwidth](#)" on page 143

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:OCCSubcarriers?

Queries the occupied subcarriers.

Return values:

<OccupSubcarr> integer
Range: 72 to 1321
*RST: 601

Example: BB:EUTR:DL:OCCS?
queries the number of occupied subcarriers.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Number Of Occupied Subcarriers](#)" on page 144

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:LGS?

Queries the number of left guard subcarriers.

Return values:

<Lgs> integer
Range: 28 to 364
*RST: 212

Example: BB:EUTR:DL:LGS?
queries the number of left guard subcarriers.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Number Of Left Guard Subcarriers](#)" on page 144

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:RGS?

Queries the number of right guard subcarriers.

Return values:

<Rgs> integer
Range: 27 to 364
*RST: 211

Example: BB:EUTR:DL:RGS?
queries the number of right guard subcarriers.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "[Number Of Right Guard Subcarriers](#)" on page 144

[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:PLCI]:CID <CellId>

Sets the cell identity.

Parameters:

<CellId> integer
 Range: 0 to 503
 *RST: 0

Example:

BB:EUTR:DL:PLC:CID 100
 sets the Cell ID.

Manual operation: See "Cell ID" on page 147

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:PLCI]:CIDGroup <CellIdGroup>

Sets the ID of the physical cell identity group.

Parameters:

<CellIdGroup> integer
 Range: 0 to 167
 *RST: 0

Example:

BB:EUTR:DL:PLC:CIDG 100
 sets the ID of the physical cell identity group.

Manual operation: See "Physical Cell ID Group" on page 147

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:PLCI]:PLID <PhysLayId>

Sets the identity of the physical layer within the selected physical cell identity group, set with the command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:PLCI]:CIDGroup.

Parameters:

<PhysLayId> integer
 Range: 0 to 2
 *RST: 0

Example:

BB:EUTR:DL:PLC:PLID 2
 sets the identity of the physical layer.

Manual operation: See "Physical Layer ID" on page 147

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSETtings:RARnti <RaRnti>

Sets the random-access response identity RA-RNTI.

The value selected here determines the value of the parameter "UE_ID/n_RNTI" in case a RA_RNTI "User" is selected.

Parameters:

<RaRnti> integer
 Range: 1 to 60
 *RST: 1

Example:

BB:EUTR:DL:PLC:CSET:RARN 5
 sets the RA-RNTI

Manual operation: See "[RA_RNTI](#)" on page 150

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CPC <CyclicPrefix>

Sets the cyclic prefix length for all subframes.

Parameters:

<CyclicPrefix> NORMAl | EXTended | USER
 *RST: NORMAl

Example:

BB:EUTR:DL:CPC NORM
 a normal prefix is used in all subframes in downlink.
 BB:EUTR:DL:CPC USER
 the cyclic prefix has to be adjusted on subframe basis.
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF6:CYCP NORM
 a normal prefix is used in subframe 6 in downlink.
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:CYCP EXT
 an extended prefix is used in subframe 1 in downlink.

Manual operation: See "[Cyclic Prefix \(General DL Settings\)](#)" on page 147

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:ULCPc <GSCpcOppDir>

In TDD duplexing mode, sets the cyclic prefix for the opposite direction.

Parameters:

<GSCpcOppDir> NORMAl | EXTended
 *RST: NORMAl

Example:

:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing TDD
 :SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:ULCPc EXTended

Manual operation: See "[UL/DL Cyclic Prefix](#)" on page 148

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:RATBa <RatioPbPa>

Sets the transmit energy ratio among the resource elements allocated for PBCH in the OFDM symbols containing reference signal (P_B) and such not containing one (P_A).

Parameters:

<RatioPbPa> float
 Range: -10 to 10
 Increment: 0.001
 *RST: 0
 Default unit: dB

Example:

BB:EUTR:DL:PBCH:RATB -5.0
 sets the transmit energy ratio

Manual operation: See "[PBCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A](#)" on page 148

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PDCCCh:RATBa <RatioPbBa>

Sets the transmit energy ratio among the resource elements allocated for PDCCH in the OFDM symbols containing reference signal (P_B) and such not containing one (P_A).

Parameters:

<RatioPbBa> float
 Range: -10 to 10
 Increment: 0.001
 *RST: 0

Example: BB:EUTR:DL:PDCC:RATB -5.0
 sets the transmit energy ratio

Manual operation: See "PDCCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A" on page 148

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PDSCCh:PB <Pb>

Sets the parameter PDSCH P_B and defines the cell-specific ratio rho_B/rho_A according to 3GPP TS 36.213, Table 5.2-1.

Parameters:

<Pb> integer
 Range: 0 to 3
 *RST: 0

Example: BB:EUTR:DL:PDSC:PB 1
 sets the parameter PDSCH P_B

Manual operation: See "PDSCH P_B" on page 148

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PDSCCh:RATBa <RatioPbPa>

Sets the transmit energy ratio among the resource elements allocated for PDSCH in the OFDM symbols containing reference signal (P_B) and such not containing one (P_A).

Parameters:

<RatioPbPa> float
 Range: -10 to 10
 Increment: 0.001
 *RST: 0

Example: BB:EUTR:DL:PDSC:RATB -5.0
 sets the transmit energie ratio

Manual operation: See "PDSCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A" on page 148

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PHICH:DURation <Duration>

Sets the PHICH duration, i.e. the allocation of the PHICH resource element groups over the OFDM symbols.

The value selected puts the lower limit of the size of the Control Region for PUCCH ([:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PCFich:CREGion) that is signaled by the PCFICH.

Parameters:

<Duration> NORMal | EXTended

NORMal

All resources element groups of PHICH ([:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PHICH:NOGRoups) are allocated on the first OFDM symbol (OFDM Symbol 0).

EXTended

The resource element groups of PHICH are distributed over three OFDM symbol (OFDM Symbols 0 .. 2).

*RST: NORMal

Example:

BB:EUTR:DL:PHIC:DUR NORM
sets PHICH normal duration

Manual operation: See "[PHICH Duration](#)" on page 149

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PHICH:NGParameter <NgParameter>

Sets the parameter N_g according to 3GPP TS 36.211, section 6.9 or enables the selection of user-defined value for the parameter "Number of PHICH Groups" (command [:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL [:SUBF<st0>] :ENCC:PHICH:NOGRoups on page 539).

Parameters:

<NgParameter> NG1_6 | NG1_2 | NG1 | NG2 | NGCustom

NG1_6 | NG1_2 | NG1 | NG2

the actual "Number of PHICH Groups" for the different sub-frames is calculated according to 3GPP TS 36.211, section 6.9.

NGCustom

enables the selection of user-defined value for the parameter "Number of PHICH Groups".

*RST: NG1_6

Example:

BB:EUTR:DL:PHIC:NGP NG1_2
sets PHICH N_g

Manual operation: See "[PHICH N_g](#)" on page 149

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:BW <PrsBandwidth>

Defines the bandwidth in which the PRS is transmitted.

Parameters:

<PrsBandwidth> BW1_40 | BW3_00 | BW5_00 | BW10_00 | BW15_00 |
 BW20_00
 *RST: BW1_40

Example:

see [:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:STATe
 on page 484

Options:

R&S SMW-K84

Manual operation: See "PRS Bandwidth" on page 157

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:CI <ConfIdx>

Sets the PRS Configuration Index I_{PRS} as defined in 3GPP TS 36.211, table 6.10.4.3-1.

Parameters:

<ConfIdx> integer
 Range: 0 to 2399
 *RST: 0

Example:

see [:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:STATe
 on page 484

Options:

R&S SMW-K84

Manual operation: See "PRS Configuration Index" on page 156

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:DPRS?

Queries the subframe offset of the PRS generation (Δ_{PRS}) as defined in 3GPP TS 36.211, table 6.10.4.3-1.

Return values:

<DeltaPRS> integer
 Range: 0 to 1279
 *RST: 0

Example:

see [:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:STATe
 on page 484

Usage:

Query only

Options:

R&S SMW-K84

Manual operation: See "PRS Subframe offset Delta_PRS" on page 156

[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:NPRS <NumberPRS>

Defines the number of consecutive DL subframes in that PRS are transmitted.

Parameters:

<NumberPRS> N1 | N2 | N4 | N6
 *RST: N1

- Example:** see `[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:STATE`
on page 484
- Options:** R&S SMW-K84
- Manual operation:** See "[Number of PRS DL Subframes \(N_PRS\)](#)" on page 157

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:POW <PrsPower>`

Sets the power of a PRS resource element relative to the power of a common reference signal resource element.

Parameters:

`<PrsPower>` float
Range: -80 to 10
Increment: 0.001
*RST: 0

- Example:** see `[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:STATE`
on page 484
- Options:** R&S SMW-K84
- Manual operation:** See "[PRS Power](#)" on page 157

`[:SOURce<hw>] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:STATE <PrsState>`

Enables the generation of the PRS.

Parameters:

`<PrsState>` 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: OFF

- Example:**
- ```
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:CI 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:BW BW1_40
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:POW 0
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:MIPattern #H1,2
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:NPRS 2
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:STATE 1
```

- Options:** R&S SMW-K84
- Manual operation:** See "[PRS State](#)" on page 156

**`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:TPRS? <PeriodicityTPRS>`**

Queries the periodicity of the PRS generation ( $T_{PRS}$ ) as defined in 3GPP TS 36.211, table 6.10.4.3-1.

**Parameters:**

`<PeriodicityTPRS>` integer  
Range: 160 to 1280  
\*RST: 160

- Example:** see [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:STATe  
on page 484
- Usage:** Query only
- Options:** R&S SMW-K84
- Manual operation:** See "PRS Periodicity T\_PRSS" on page 156

---

**[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:MIPattern <PrsMutingInfo>**

Specifies a bit pattern that defines the muted and not muted PRS.

**Parameters:**

- <PrsMutingInfo> bit pattern in hex format; 2, 4, 8 or 16 bit long  
each bit defines the PRS state of one PRS occasion
- 0**  
PRS is muted
- 1**  
PRS is transmitted
- \*RST: #H3

- Example:** see [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:STATe  
on page 484
- Options:** R&S SMW-K84
- Manual operation:** See "PRS Muting Info" on page 157

## 6.9 General EUTRA/LTE Uplink Settings

|                                                     |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:BW.....                | 486 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:NORB.....              | 486 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:SRATe?.....            | 487 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:FFT.....               | 487 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:OCCBandwidth?.....     | 487 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:OCCSubcarriers?.....   | 487 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:LGS?.....              | 488 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:RGS?.....              | 488 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL[:PLCI]:CID.....        | 488 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL[:PLCI]:CIDGroup.....   | 489 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL[:PLCI]:PLID.....       | 489 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:CPC.....               | 489 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:DLCPc.....             | 490 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:SOFFset.....           | 490 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:GRPHopping..... | 490 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SEQHopping..... | 491 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:DSSHift.....    | 491 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:DMRS.....       | 491 |
| [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:ANSTx.....  | 491 |

|                                                                              |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:MUPTs</code> .....           | 492 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:CSRS</code> .....            | 492 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:DSFC?</code> .....           | 492 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:SUConfiguration</code> ..... | 493 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:TSFC?</code> .....           | 493 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PRACH:CONFIguration</code> .....        | 493 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PRACH:FOFFset</code> .....              | 493 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PRACH:RSET</code> .....                 | 494 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUSCh:FHMode</code> .....               | 494 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUSCh:FHOFFset</code> .....             | 494 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUSCh:NOSM</code> .....                 | 495 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:NORB</code> .....                 | 495 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:DESHift</code> .....              | 495 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1CS</code> .....                 | 496 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N2RB</code> .....                 | 496 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1NMax?</code> .....              | 496 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1EMax?</code> .....              | 497 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N2Max?</code> .....               | 497 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N3Max?</code> .....               | 497 |

---

#### `[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:BW <BandWidth>`

Sets the UL channel bandwidth.

##### Parameters:

`<BandWidth>` USER | BW1\_40 | BW3\_00 | BW5\_00 | BW10\_00 | BW15\_00 | BW20\_00  
 \*RST: BW10\_00

##### Example:

`BB:EUTRa:UL:BW BW1_40`  
 selects a uplink frequency band of 1.4 MHz.

**Manual operation:** See "[Channel Bandwidth \(UL\)](#)" on page 252

---

#### `[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:NORB <NumResBlocks>`

Selects the number of physical resource blocks per slot.

##### Parameters:

`<NumResBlocks>` integer  
 Range: 6 to 110  
 \*RST: 50

##### Example:

`BB:EUTRa:UL:BW USER`  
 sets the bandwidth mode to USER in downlink.  
`BB:EUTRa:UL:NORB 7`  
 sets the number of resource blocks to 7.

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of Resource Blocks Per Slot \(UL\)](#)" on page 253

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:SRATe?**

Queries the sampling rate.

**Return values:**

|            |                        |
|------------|------------------------|
| <SampRate> | float                  |
|            | Range: 192E4 to 3072E4 |
|            | Increment: 1000        |
|            | *RST: 1536E4           |

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:SRAT?  
queries the automatically set sampling rate.

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Sampling Rate \(UL\)](#)" on page 253

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:FFT <FftSize>**

Sets the FFT (Fast Fourier Transformation) size. The available values depend on the selected number of resource blocks per slot.

**Parameters:**

|           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| <FftSize> | integer           |
|           | Range: 64 to 2048 |
|           | *RST: 1024        |

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:FFT?  
queries the automatically set FFT size.

**Manual operation:** See "[FFT Size \(UL\)](#)" on page 253

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:OCCBandwidth?**

Queries the occupied bandwidth. This value is set automatically according to the selected number of resource blocks per slot.

**Return values:**

|                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| <OccBandwidth> | float             |
|                | Default unit: MHz |

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:OCCB?  
queries the automatically set occupied bandwidth in uplink.

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Occupied Bandwidth \(UL\)](#)" on page 253

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:OCCSubcarriers?**

Queries the occupied subcarriers. The value is set automatically according to the selected number of resource blocks per slot.

**Return values:**

<OccSubcarriers> integer  
 Range: 72 to 1320  
 \*RST: 600

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:OCCS?  
 queries the number of occupied subcarriers.

**Usage:**

Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Number Of Occupied Subcarriers \(UL\)](#)" on page 253

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:LGS?**

Queries the number of left guard subcarriers. The value is set automatically according to the selected number of resource blocks per slot.

**Return values:**

<LgSubCarr> integer  
 Range: 28 to 364  
 \*RST: 212

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:LGS?  
 queries the number of left guard subcarriers.

**Usage:**

Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Number Of Left Guard Subcarriers \(UL\)](#)" on page 254

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RGS?**

Queries the number of right guard subcarriers. The value is set automatically according to the selected number of resource blocks per slot.

**Return values:**

<RgSubCarr> integer  
 Range: 28 to 364  
 \*RST: 212

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:RGS?  
 queries the number of right guard subcarriers.

**Usage:**

Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Number Of Right Guard Subcarriers \(UL\)](#)" on page 254

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:PLCI]:CID <CellId>**

Sets the cell identity.



**Parameters:**

<CellId> integer  
 Range: 0 to 503  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:PLC:CID 100  
 sets the Cell ID.

**Manual operation:** See "[Cell ID \(UL\)](#)" on page 255

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:PLCI]:CIDGroup <PhysCellIdGroup>**

Sets the ID of the physical cell identity group.

**Parameters:**

<PhysCellIdGroup> integer  
 Range: 0 to 167  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:PLC:CIDG 100  
 sets the UL physical cell ID group

**Manual operation:** See "[Physical Cell ID Group \(UL\)](#)" on page 255

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:PLCI]:PLID <PhysicalLayerId>**

Sets the identity of the physical layer within the selected physical cell identity group, set with the command `[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL[:PLCI]:CIDGroup`.

**Parameters:**

<PhysicalLayerId> integer  
 Range: 0 to 2  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:PLC:PLID 2  
 sets the UL physical layer ID

**Manual operation:** See "[Physical Layer ID \(UL\)](#)" on page 255

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CPC <CyclicPrefix>**

Sets the cyclic prefix length for all subframes.

**Parameters:**

<CyclicPrefix> NORMal | EXTended | USER  
 \*RST: NORMal

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:CPC NORM  
 a normal prefix is used in all subframes in uplink.

**Example:** `BB:EUTR:UL:CPC USER`  
 the cyclic prefix has to be adjusted on subframe basis.  
`BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF6:CYCP NORM`  
 a normal prefix is used in subframe 6 in uplink.  
`BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF1:CYCP EXT`  
 an extended prefix is used in subframe 1 in uplink.

**Manual operation:** See "[Cyclic Prefix \(General UL Settings\)](#)" on page 255

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:DLCPc <GSCpcOppDir>**

In TDD mode, determines the cyclic prefix for the appropriate opposite direction.

**Parameters:**

<GSCpcOppDir>    NORMAl | EXTended  
 \*RST:            NORMAl

**Example:**            :SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing TDD  
                           :SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:UL:DLCPc EXTended

**Manual operation:** See "[UL/DL Cyclic Prefix](#)" on page 148

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:SOFFset <SfnOffset>**

Set the start SFN value.

**Parameters:**

<SfnOffset>        integer  
 Range:            0 to 4095  
 \*RST:            0  
 Default unit: Frames

**Example:**            :SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SOFFset 10  
 Sets the SFN start value

**Manual operation:** See "[SFN Offset](#)" on page 256

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:GRPHopping <GroupHopping>**

Enables/disables group hopping for the uplink reference signals demodulation reference signal (DRS) and sounding reference signal (SRS).

**Parameters:**

<GroupHopping>    0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST:            OFF

**Example:**            BB:EUTR:UL:REFS:GRPH ON  
 enables group hopping

**Manual operation:** See "[Group Hopping](#)" on page 258

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SEQHopping <SequenceHopping>**

Enables/disables sequence hopping for the uplink reference signals demodulation reference signal (DRS) and sounding reference signal (SRS).

**Parameters:**

<SequenceHopping> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SEQH ON  
enables sequence hopping

**Manual operation:** See "[Sequence Hopping](#)" on page 258

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:DSSHift <DeltaSeqShift>**

Sets the delta sequence shift for PUSCH needed for the calculation of the group hopping pattern.

**Parameters:**

<DeltaSeqShift> integer  
Range: 0 to 29  
\*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:DSSH 3  
sets the delta sequence shift for PUSCH

**Manual operation:** See "[Delta Sequence Shift for PUSCH](#)" on page 259

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:DMRS <DrsDmrs>**

Sets the part of the demodulation reference signal (DMRS) index which is broadcasted and therefore valid for the whole cell. This index applies when multiple shifts within a cell are used and is used by the calculation of the DMRS sequence.

**Parameters:**

<DrsDmrs> integer  
Range: 0 to 11  
\*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:DMRS 4  
sets the demodulation reference signal index to 4

**Manual operation:** See "[n\(1\)\\_DMRS](#)" on page 259

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:ANSTx <AnSrsSimTxState>**

Enables/disables simultaneous transmission of SRS (sounding reference signal) and ACK/NACK messages, i.e. transmission of SRS and PUCCH in the same subframe.

**Parameters:**

<AnSrsSimTxState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:REFS:SRS:ANST ON

**Manual operation:** See "[A/N + SRS simultaneous Tx](#)" on page 260

**[ :SOURCE<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:MUPTs <MaxUpPts>**

Enables/disables the cell-specific parameter srsMaxUpPts.

If enabled, a SRS transmission in the UpPTS field (TDD) is made only in the frequency area that does not overlap with the frequency resources reserved for a possible PRACH preamble format 4 transmission.

This is done by reconfiguring the number of SRS resource blocks in the special sub-frames, which would otherwise be determined by C\_SRS and B\_SRS.

**Parameters:**

<MaxUpPts> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:REFS:SRS:MUPT ON  
enables the parameter srsMaxUpPts

**Manual operation:** See "[SRS MaxUpPTS](#)" on page 260

**[ :SOURCE<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:CSRS <Csrs>**

Sets the cell-specific parameter SRS Bandwidth Configuration (C<sub>SRS</sub>).

**Parameters:**

<Csrs> integer  
Range: 0 to 7  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:REFS:SRS:CSRS 4  
sets the SRS bandwidth configuration

**Manual operation:** See "[SRS Bandwidth Configuration C\\_SRS](#)" on page 260

**[ :SOURCE<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:DSFC?**

Queries the value for the cell-specific parameter transmission offset Delta<sub>SFC</sub> in sub-frames, depending on the selected SRS Subframe Configuration ([ :SOURCE<hw> ] : BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:CSRS) and the Duplexing mode ([ :SOURCE<hw> ] : BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing).

**Return values:**

<DeltSFC> string

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:REFS:SRS:SUC 4  
sets the SRS configuration  
BB:EUTR:UL:REFS:SRS:DSFC?  
queries the Delta\_SFC parameter

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Transmission Offset Delta\\_SFC](#)" on page 260

---

**[ :SOURCE<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:SUConfiguration <SubFrameConfig>**

Sets the cell-specific parameter SRS subframe configuration.

**Parameters:**

<SubFrameConfig> integer  
 Range: 0 to 15  
 \*RST: 15

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:REFS:SRS:SUC 4  
 sets the SRS configuration

**Manual operation:** See "[SRS Subframe Configuration](#)" on page 259

---

**[ :SOURCE<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:TSFC?**

Queries the value for the cell-specific parameter configuration period  $T_{SFC}$  in sub-frames, depending on the selected SRS Subframe Configuration ([\[ :SOURCE<hw> \]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:CSRS](#)) and the Duplexing mode ([\[ :SOURCE<hw> \]:BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing](#)).

**Return values:**

<Tsfc> string

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:REFS:SRS:SUC 4  
 sets the SRS configuration  
 BB:EUTR:UL:REFS:SRS:TSFC?  
 queries the  $T_{SFC}$  parameter

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Configuration Period  \$T\_{SFC}\$](#) " on page 260

---

**[ :SOURCE<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PRACH:CONFiguration <Configuration>**

Sets the PRACH configuration number.

**Parameters:**

<Configuration> integer  
 Range: 0 to 63  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:PRAC:CONF 10  
 sets the PRACH configuration

**Manual operation:** See "[PRACH Configuration](#)" on page 261

---

**[ :SOURCE<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PRACH:FOFFset <FrequencyOffset>**

Sets the prach-FrequencyOffset  $n_{PRBoffset}^{RA}$

**Parameters:**

<FrequencyOffset> integer  
 Range: 0 to dynamic  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:PRAC:FOFF 2  
 sets the frequency offset

**Manual operation:** See "[PRACH Frequency Offset](#)" on page 261

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PRACH:RSET <RestrictedSet>**

Enables/disables using of a restricted preamble set.

**Parameters:**

<RestrictedSet> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:PRAC:RSET ON  
 enables using of restricted set

**Manual operation:** See "[Restricted Set \(High Speed Mode\)](#)" on page 262

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUSCh:FHMode <FreqHoppingMode>**

Sets the frequency hopping mode for PUSCH.

Frequency hopping is applied according to 3GPP TS36.213.

**Parameters:**

<FreqHoppingMode> INTRa | INTer

**INTer**

An inter subframe hopping is performed.

**INTRa**

Both intra- and inter-subframe subframe hopping are performed.

\*RST: INTRa

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:PUSC:FHM INT  
 selects inter subframe hopping mode

**Manual operation:** See "[Frequency Hopping Mode](#)" on page 263

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUSCh:FHOFFset <FHoppOffset>**

Sets the PUSCH Hopping Offset  $N_{RB}^{HO}$ .

The PUSCH Hopping Offset determines the first physical resource block and the maximum number of physical resource blocks available for PUSCH transmission if PUSCH frequency hopping is used.

**Parameters:**

<FHoppOffset> integer  
 Range: dynamic to dynamic  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:PUSC:FHOF 2  
 set the PUSCH hopping offset

**Manual operation:** See "[PUSCH Hopping Offset](#)" on page 263

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUSCh:NOSM <SubBandCount>**

Sets the number of sub-bands (Nsb) into that the total range of physical resource blocks available for PUSCH transmission is divided. The frequency hopping is performed at sub-band level.

**Parameters:**

<SubBandCount> integer  
 Range: 1 to 110  
 \*RST: 4

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:PUSC:NOSM 3  
 sets the number of sub-bands

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of Sub-bands](#)" on page 264

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:NORB <RbCount>**

Sets the PUCCH region in terms of reserved resource blocks, located at the edges of the channel bandwidth.

**Parameters:**

<RbCount> integer  
 Range: 0 to 110  
 \*RST: 4

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:PUCCH:NORB 3  
 reserves 3 RBs for PUCCH

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of RBs used for PUCCH](#)" on page 264

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:DESHift <DeltaShift>**

Sets the delta shift parameter.

**Parameters:**

<DeltaShift> integer  
 Range: 1 to 3  
 \*RST: 2

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:PUCCH:DESH 3  
 sets the delta shift parameter

**Manual operation:** See "[Delta Shift](#)" on page 265

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1CS <N1Cs>**

Sets the number of cyclic shifts used for PUCCH format 1/1a/1b in a resource block used for a combination of the formats 1/1a/1b and 2/2a/2b.

**Parameters:**

<N1Cs> integer  
 Range: 0 to dynamic  
 \*RST: 6

**Example:** BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1CS 5  
 5 cyclic shifts will be used for PUCCH format 1/1a/1b in a RB used for a combination of the PUCCH formats 1/1a/1b and 2/2a/2b

**Manual operation:** See "[N\(1\)\\_cs](#)" on page 265

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N2RB <N2Rb>**

Sets bandwidth in terms of resource blocks that are reserved for PUCCH formats 2/2a/2b transmission in each subframe.

**Parameters:**

<N2Rb> integer  
 Range: 0 to dynamic  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:** BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N2RB 3  
 reserves 3 RB for PUCCH formats 2/2a/2b

**Manual operation:** See "[N\(2\)\\_RB](#)" on page 266

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1NMax?**

Queries the range of the possible PUCCH format 1/1a/1b transmissions from different users in one subframe and in case of normal CP.

**Return values:**

<N1NormCP> integer  
 Range: 0 to 110  
 \*RST: 44

**Example:** BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1NM?  
 queries the range of the possible PUCCH formats 1/1a/1b transmissions.  
 Response: 24

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Range n\(1\)\\_PUCCH \(Normal CP\)](#)" on page 266



---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1EMax?**

Queries the range of the possible PUCCH format 1/1a/1b transmissions from different users in one subframe and in case of extended CP.

**Return values:**

<N1emax>                    integer  
Range:            0 to 110  
\*RST:            29

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:PUCCh:N1EM?  
queries the range of the possible PUCCH formats 1/1a/1b transmissions.  
Response: 10

**Usage:**                    Query only

**Manual operation:**    See "[Range n\(1\)\\_PUCCH \(Extended CP\)](#)" on page 266

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N2Max?**

Queries the range of possible number of PUCCH format 2/2a/2b transmissions from different users in one subframe.

**Return values:**

<N2Max>                    integer  
Range:            0 to 110  
\*RST:            15

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:PUCCh:N2M?  
queries the range of the possible PUCCH formats 2/2a/2b transmissions.  
Response: 16

**Usage:**                    Query only

**Manual operation:**    See "[Range n\(2\)\\_PUCCH](#)" on page 266

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N3Max?**

Queries the range of possible number of PUCCH format 3 transmissions from different users in one subframe.

**Return values:**

<N3Max>                    integer  
Range:            0 to 549  
\*RST:            19

**Usage:**                    Query only

**Manual operation:**    See "[Range n\(3\)\\_PUCCH](#)" on page 266

## 6.10 DL Frame Configuration

|                                                                                                                  |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:BUR</code> .....                                                            | 498 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CONSubframes</code> .....                                                   | 498 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:RSTFrame</code> .....                                                       | 499 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:CYCPrefix</code> .....                                    | 499 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALCount</code> .....                                      | 499 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;:CODWords</code> .....                    | 499 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:MODulation</code> ..... | 500 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:GAP</code> .....        | 500 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:RBCount</code> .....    | 501 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:SYMCount</code> .....   | 501 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:RBOffset</code> .....   | 502 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:SYMoffset</code> .....  | 502 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:AOC</code> .....        | 502 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:PHYSbits?</code> .....  | 503 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:DATA</code> .....       | 503 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:PATTERN</code> .....    | 503 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:DSElect</code> .....    | 504 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:POWER</code> .....      | 504 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:CONType</code> .....    | 505 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:STATE</code> .....      | 505 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;user&gt;]:CONFLICT</code> .....   | 505 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:USER&lt;ch&gt;:PHYSbits?</code> .....                     | 505 |

---

### `[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:BUR <Bur>`

Selects either to fill unscheduled resource elements and subframes with dummy data or DTX.

#### Parameters:

<Bur>                    DUData | DTX  
 \*RST:                  DUData

#### Example:

`SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:BUR DUData`  
 the unscheduled resource elements are filled with dummy data.

**Manual operation:** See "[Behavior In Unscheduled REs \(OCNG\)](#)" on page 165

---

### `[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CONSubframes <ConSubFrames>`

Sets the number of configurable subframes.

#### Parameters:

<ConSubFrames>        integer  
 Range:                1 to 40  
 \*RST:                 10

#### Example:

`BB:EUTRa:DL:CONS 10`  
 ten subframes are configurable in downlink.

**Manual operation:** See ["No Of Configurable \(DL\) Subframes"](#) on page 165

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:RSTFrame**

Resets all subframe settings of the selected link direction to the default values.

**Example:** `BB:EUTR:DL:RSTF`  
resets the downlink subframe parameters of path A to the default settings.

**Manual operation:** See ["Reset All Subframes"](#) on page 165

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:CYCPrefix <CycPrefix>**

(enabled for `BB:EUTR:DL:CPC USER` only)

Sets the cyclic prefix for the according subframe.

**Parameters:**  
<CycPrefix>           NORMAL | EXTENDED  
\*RST:                NORMAL

**Example:** `BB:EUTR:DL:CPC USER`  
the cyclic prefix has to be adjusted on subframe basis.  
`BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF6:CYCP NORM`  
a normal prefix is used in subframe 6 in downlink.

**Manual operation:** See ["Cyclic Prefix"](#) on page 190

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALCount <AllocCount>**

Sets the number of scheduled allocations in the selected subframe. The maximum number of allocations that can be scheduled depends on the number of the selected resource blocks.

**Parameters:**  
<AllocCount>           integer  
Range:                0 to dynamic  
\*RST:                2 (SUBF0, SUBF10, SUBF20, SUBF30); 1 (all other subframes)

**Example:** `BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALC 5`  
five scheduled allocations are assigned to subframe four.

**Manual operation:** See ["No. Of Used Allocations"](#) on page 190

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:CODWords <CodeWords>**

Sets the number of codewords for an allocation.

Two codewords are available for global MIMO configuration with two or more antennas.

**Parameters:**

<CodeWords> 1 | 2  
 Range: 1 to 2  
 \*RST: 1

**Manual operation:** See "[Codeword](#)" on page 191

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:  
 MODulation <Modulation>**

Sets the modulation scheme for the allocation.

**Parameters:**

<Modulation> QPSK | QAM16 | QAM64 | QAM256  
 \*RST: QPSK

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW2:MOD QPSK  
 selects QPSK as modulation scheme for the allocation.

**Example:** SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ALL5:CW2:MOD QPSK  
 SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ALL5:CW:DATA USER3  
 SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ALL7:CW:DATA USER3  
 SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ALL5:CW2:MOD?  
 Response: QPSK

**Options:** QAM256 requires option R&S SMW-K113

**Manual operation:** See "[Mod.](#)" on page 192

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:GAP  
 <VrbGap>**

Enables/disables the unitization of distributed Virtual Resource Blocks (VBR) and determines whether the first or the second VRB gap is applied. The VRB-to-PRB mapping and the calculation of the VRB gap values are performed according to 3GPP TS 36.211.

**Parameters:**

<VrbGap> integer

**0**  
A **localized distribution** is applied, i.e. the PDSCH mapping is performed on a direct VRB-to-PRB mapping.

**1**  
Enables a **distributed** resource block allocation. The first VRB gap is used.

**2**  
Enabled for "Channel Bandwidths" greater than 50 RBs. The mapping is based on the second (smaller) VRB gap.

Range: 0 to 2  
\*RST: 0

**Example:**

```
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:BW BW10_00
SOUR:BB:EUTR:SUBF0:ALL2:GAP2
```

**Manual operation:** See "[VRB Gap](#)" on page 192

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:RBCount**  
<ResBlockCount>

Sets the size of the selected allocation in resource blocks (per slot).

For allocations with two codewords, the number of resource blocks for the second codeword is automatically set to the number of resource blocks set for the first one.

**Parameters:**

<ResBlockCount> integer

Range: 1 to 110  
\*RST: 1

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW:RBC 3
```

**Manual operation:** See "[No. RB \(Resource Blocks\)](#)" on page 195

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:**  
**SYMCount** <SymCount>

Sets the size of the selected allocation in OFDM symbols.

For content type PBCH, PDCCH and PDSCH, this value is set automatically.

For allocations with two codewords, the number of symbols for the second codeword is automatically set to number of symbols set for the first one.

**Parameters:**

<SymCount> integer

Range: 1 to 14  
\*RST: 6 (PBCH); 12 (PDSCH)

**Example:** For FDD mode and content type PDSCH, this value is set automatically in a way that the allocation always fills the complete subframe with consideration of the symbol offset.

```
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:CYCP NORM
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ALL2:CW2:SYM 2
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ALL2:CW2:SYMC 12
```

**Manual operation:** See "No. Sym." on page 195

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:RBOffset**  
<ResBlockOffset>

Queries the start resource block of the selected allocation.

**Parameters:**

<ResBlockOffset> integer  
Range: 0 to dynamic  
\*RST: dynamic

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW:RBOF?

**Manual operation:** See "Offs RB" on page 196

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:SYMoffset**  
<SymOffset>

Sets the start OFDM symbol of the selected allocation.

**Parameters:**

<SymOffset> integer  
Range: 0 to 13  
\*RST: 2

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW:SYM 5  
OFDM symbol five is the start OFDM symbol for allocation five in subframe four.

**Manual operation:** See "Offs Sym." on page 196

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:AOC**  
<Aoc>

Sets whether automatic offset calculation is used or not.

**Parameters:**

<Aoc> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: ON

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW:AOC ON  
activates the automatic offset calculation for the selected allocation.

**Manual operation:** See "Auto" on page 196

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PHYSbits?**

Queries the number of physical bits for the selected allocation. The value is set automatically according to the current allocation settings.

**Return values:**

<PhysicalBits> integer  
 Range: 0 to 105600  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW:PHYS?  
 queries the number of physical bits for allocation five in sub-frame four.

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "Phys. Bits" on page 197

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:DATA<Data>**

Sets the data source for the selected allocation.

For allocations with two codewords, the data source for the second codeword is automatically set to the data source set for the first one.

**Parameters:**

<Data> USER1 | USER2 | USER3 | USER4 | PN9 | PN11 | PN15 |  
 PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | PATTErn | DLISt | ZERO | ONE |  
 MIB | MCCH | MTCH

**MIB**

for PBCH allocation only

Indicates that the PBCH transmits real MIB data (see also [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:MIB on page 527).

\*RST: dynamic

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW:DATA PN9  
 PN9 is the data source for the selected allocation.

**Manual operation:** See "Data Source" on page 197

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PATTErn<Pattern>**

Selects the bit pattern for the PATTErn selection. The maximum length is 64 bits.

**Parameters:**

<Pattern> <bit pattern>  
 \*RST: #H0,1

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW:DATA PATT  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW:PATT #H3F,8  
 defines the bit pattern.

**Manual operation:** See "Data Source" on page 197

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]: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 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:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ALL5:CW:DATA DLIST  
 MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/Lists'  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ALL5:CW:DSElect 'eutra\_list1'  
 selects file 'eutra\_list1' as the data source. This file must be in the directory /var/user/temp/Lists and have the file extension \*.dm\_iqd.

**Manual operation:** See "Data Source" on page 197

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:POWER**  
 <Power>

Sets the power  $P_{PDSCH}$  respectively  $P_{PBCH}$  for the selected allocation. The power of the PDCCH allocation  $P_{PDCC}$  is read-only. The value is set with the command [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:POWER.

For allocations with two codewords, the power for the second codeword is automatically set to the power set for first one.

**Parameters:**

<Power> float  
 Range: -80 to 10  
 Increment: 0.001  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**  $P_{PDSCH}$ ,  $P_{PBCH}$   
 SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ALL2:POW 10.00

**Example:**  $P_{PDCC}$   
 SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:POW 2.00  
 SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ALL1:POW?  
 Response: 2

**Manual operation:** See "Rho A" on page 198



---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CONType<ConType>**

Selects the type for the selected allocation.

PBCH can be configured in subframe 0 only.

**Parameters:**

<ConType> PDSCh | PBCH | PDCCh | PMCH  
\*RST: PDSCh

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW:CONT PDSCh  
selects PDSCH as type for the selected allocation.

**Options:**

R&S SMW-K84

**Manual operation:** See "[Content Type](#)" on page 198

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:STATE<State>**

Sets the allocation state to active or inactive.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW:STAT OFF  
deactivates the selected allocation.

**Manual operation:** See "[State](#)" on page 198

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CONFLICT<Conflict>**

Indicates a conflict between two allocations.

**Parameters:**

<Conflict> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW2:CONF?  
queries for the selected allocation whether there is a conflict with another allocation.

**Manual operation:** See "[Conflict](#)" on page 198

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:USER<ch>:PHYSbits?**

Queries the size of the selected allocation in bits and considering the subcarriers that are used for other signals or channels with higher priority.

If a User 1...4 is selected for the "Data Source" in the allocation table for the corresponding allocation, the value of the parameter "Number of Physical Bits" is the sum of the "Physical Bits" of all single allocations that belong to the same user in the selected subframe.

**Return values:**

<PhysicalBits> integer  
 Range: 0 to 100000  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:USER3:PHYS?  
 queries the number of physical bits

**Usage:**

Query only

**Manual operation:** See "Number of Physical Bits (DL)" on page 236

## 6.11 DL MBFSN Settings



Configuration of the MBSFN settings requires the option R&S SMW-K84.

**Example: Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission**

The following is a simple example on how to configure an MBSFN signal.

```
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing FDD
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:LINK DOWN
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:SLEngth 512
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:BW BW1_40
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MODE MIX
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:UEC C5
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:RHOA 0

SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:APER AP8
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AOFFset 2
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AMODE F4
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AVAL 11184810

SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:STATE 1
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:ID 0
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:NMRL 2
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:RPER RP128
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MPER MP512
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NRC NRC2
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NSI 4
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:OFFS 0
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MCS MCS2
```

```

SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:DATA PN9
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NPATtern #H0,1
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NOFFset 0
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:NIND?
// Response: 2
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:AVAL?
// Response: 11184810
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MODulation?
Response: QPSK
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:TBSize?
// Response: 2216

```

```

SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MTCH:CSAP AP64
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MTCH:NPMChs 3
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH0:SASart 0
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH1:SPERiod SPRF8
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH0:MCSTwo 0
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH0:MCS 5
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH0:MOD?
// QPSK
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH0:MCSTwo 1
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH0:MOD?
// QAM16
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH0:DATA PN9
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH0:STATE 1
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH1:SPERiod SPRF8
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH2:SPERiod SPRF8

```

```

SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:STATE 1

```

|                                                         |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:ID.....               | 508 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:AVAL?.....       | 508 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:DATA.....        | 508 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:DLIST.....       | 509 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MCS.....         | 509 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MODulation?..... | 509 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MPER.....        | 510 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NOFFset.....     | 510 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NPATtern.....    | 510 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NRC.....         | 510 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NSI.....         | 511 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:OFFS.....        | 511 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:PATtern.....     | 511 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:RPER.....        | 511 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:STATE.....       | 512 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:TBSize?.....     | 512 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:NIND.....             | 512 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:NMRL.....             | 513 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MODE.....                | 513 |
| [SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MTCH:CSAP.....           | 513 |

|                                                                                 |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MTCH:NPMChs</code> .....             | 513 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH&lt;ch0&gt;:STATe</code> .....   | 514 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH&lt;ch0&gt;:DATA</code> .....    | 514 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH&lt;ch0&gt;:DLISt</code> .....   | 514 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH&lt;ch0&gt;:PATTeRn</code> ..... | 514 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH&lt;ch0&gt;:MCSTwo</code> .....  | 515 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH&lt;ch0&gt;:MCS</code> .....     | 515 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH&lt;ch0&gt;:MOD?</code> .....    | 515 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH&lt;ch0&gt;:SPERiod</code> ..... | 516 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH&lt;ch0&gt;:SAStart</code> ..... | 516 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH&lt;ch0&gt;:SAENd</code> .....   | 516 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:RHOA</code> .....                    | 516 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AMODE</code> .....                | 517 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AOffset</code> .....              | 517 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:APER</code> .....                 | 517 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AVAL</code> .....                 | 517 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:UEC</code> .....                     | 518 |

---

**`[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:ID <AreaID>`**

Defines the MBSFN area ID, parameter  $N_{id}^{MBSFN}$ .

**Parameters:**

`<AreaID>` integer  
 Range: 0 to 255  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Area ID \(N\\_ID\\_MBSFN\)"](#) on page 136

---

**`[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:AVAL? <AllocationValue>`**

Indicates the subframes of the radio frames indicated by the "MCCH repetition period" and the "MCCH offset", that may carry MCCH.

**Parameters:**

`<AllocationValue>` integer

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Allocation Value \(HEX\)"](#) on page 137

---

**`[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:DATA <DataSource>`**

Sets the data source used for the MCCH.

**Parameters:**

<DataSource> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | PATtern | DLISt | ZERO | ONE  
 \*RST: PN9

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["MCCH Data Source"](#) on page 138

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:DLISt <DataList>**

Sets the data list used as data source for MCCH.

**Parameters:**

<DataList> string

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["MCCH Data Source"](#) on page 138

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MCS <MCS>**

Defines the Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) applicable for the subframes indicated by the "MCCH Allocation value" and for the first subframe of each MCH scheduling period (which may contain the MCH scheduling information provided by MAC).

**Parameters:**

<MCS> MCS19 | MCS13 | MCS7 | MCS2  
 \*RST: MCS2

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["MCCH MCS"](#) on page 137

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MODulation? <Modulation>**

Queries the values as determined by the "MCCH MCS".

**Parameters:**

<Modulation> QPSK | QAM16 | QAM64 | QAM256  
 \*RST: QPSK

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Usage:** Query only

**Options:** QAM256 requires option R&S SMW-K113

**Manual operation:** See ["MCCH Modulation"](#) on page 137

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MPER <ModifPeriod>**

Sets the MCCH Modification Period.

**Parameters:**

<ModifPeriod> MP512 | MP1024  
\*RST: MP512

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["MCCH Modification Period"](#) on page 137

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NOFFset <NotifOffset>**

Defines, together with the [\[ :SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NRC](#), the radio frames in which the MCCH information change notification is scheduled.

**Parameters:**

<NotifOffset> integer  
Range: 0 to 10  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Notification Offset"](#) on page 138

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NPATtern <NotifPattern>**

Sets the pattern for the notification bits sent on PDCCH DCI format 1c.

**Parameters:**

<NotifPattern> 64 bits  
\*RST: #H0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Notification Pattern"](#) on page 139

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NRC <NotifRepetCoeff>**

Selects the current change notification repetition period common for all MCCHs that are configured.

**Parameters:**

<NotifRepetCoeff> NRC2 | NRC4  
\*RST: NRC2

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Notification Repetition Coefficient"](#) on page 138

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NSI <Index>**

Defines the subframe used to transmit MCCH change notifications on PDCCH.

In FDD: Value 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 correspond with subframe #1, #2, #3, #6, #7 and #8 respectively

In TDD: Value 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 correspond with subframe #3, #4, #7, #8 and #9 respectively

**Parameters:**

<Index> integer  
 Range: 1 to dynamic  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Notification Subframe Index"](#) on page 138

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:OFFS <McchOffset>**

Indicates, together with the [\[ :SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:RPER](#), the radio frames in which MCCH is scheduled.

**Parameters:**

<McchOffset> integer  
 Range: 0 to 10  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["MCCH Offset"](#) on page 137

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:PATtern <Pattern>**

Sets the pattern used as data source for the MCCH.

**Parameters:**

<Pattern> 64 bits  
 \*RST: #H0,1

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["MCCH Data Source"](#) on page 138

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:RPER <RepetPeriod>**

Defines the interval between transmissions of MCCH information in radio frames.

**Parameters:**

<RepetPeriod> RP64 | RP32 | RP128 | RP256  
 \*RST: RP32

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["MCCH Repetition Period"](#) on page 137

**[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:STATE <McchState>**

Enables/disables the MCCH.

**Parameters:**

<McchState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["MCCH State"](#) on page 136

**[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:TBSIZE? <TB\_Size>**

Queries the values as determined by the "MCCH MCS".

**Parameters:**

<TB\_Size> integer

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["MCCH Transport Block Size"](#) on page 138

**[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:NIND <NotifIndicator>**

Defines which PDCCH bit is used to notify the UE about change of the MCCH applicable for this MBSFN area.

**Parameters:**

<NotifIndicator> integer  
 Range: 0 to 7  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Notification Indicator"](#) on page 136



---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:NMRL <RegionLength>**

Defines how many symbols from the beginning of the subframe constitute the non-MBSFN region.

**Parameters:**

<RegionLength> integer  
 Range: 1 to 2  
 \*RST: 2

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Non-MBSFN Region Length"](#) on page 136

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MODE <MbsfnMode>**

Enables the MBSFN transmission and selects a mixed MBSFN Mode.

**Parameters:**

<MbsfnMode> OFF | MIXed  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["MBSFN Mode"](#) on page 134

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MTCH:CSAP <AllocPeriod>**

Defines the period during which resources corresponding with field *commonSF-Alloc* are divided between the (P)MCH that are configured for this MBSFN area.

**Parameters:**

<AllocPeriod> AP4 | AP8 | AP16 | AP32 | AP64 | AP128 | AP256  
 \*RST: AP4

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Common Subframe Allocation Period"](#) on page 139

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MTCH:NPMChs <NumOfPMCHs>**

Defines the number of PMCHs in this MBSFN area.

**Parameters:**

<NumOfPMCHs> int  
 Range: 1 to 15  
 Increment: 1  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Number of PMCHs"](#) on page 139

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:STATe** <PmchState>

Enables/disables the selected PMCH/MTCH.

**Parameters:**

<PmchState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: 1

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["State"](#) on page 141

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:DATA** <DataSource>

Sets the data source for the selected PMCH/MTCH.

**Parameters:**

<DataSource> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | PATtern |  
DLIST | ZERO | ONE  
\*RST: PN9

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Data Source"](#) on page 141

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:DLISt** <DataList>

Sets the data list of the data source for the selected PMCH/MTCH.

**Parameters:**

<DataList> string

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Data Source"](#) on page 141

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:PATtern** <Pattern>

Sets the pattern of the data source for the selected PMCH/MTCH.

**Parameters:**

<Pattern> 64 bits  
\*RST: #H0,1

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Data Source"](#) on page 141

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:MCSTwo <PmchMcsTwo>**

Defines which of the two tables defined in [TS 36.213](#) is used to specify the used modulation and coding scheme.

**Parameters:**

<PmchMcsTwo> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
**0**  
 Table 7.1.7.1-1 is used  
**1**  
 Table 7.1.7.1-1A is used  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Options:** R&S SMW-K113

**Manual operation:** See ["Use Table 2"](#) on page 140

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:MCS <MCS>**

Sets the modulation and coding scheme (MCS) applicable for the subframes of the (P)MCH.

**Parameters:**

<MCS> integer  
 Range: 0 to 28  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** See [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["MCS"](#) on page 140

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:MOD?**

Queries the used modulation.

**Return values:**

<PmchMod> QPSK | QAM16 | QAM64 | QAM256  
 \*RST: QPSK

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Usage:** Query only

**Options:** QAM256 requires option R&S SMW-K113

**Manual operation:** See ["Modulation"](#) on page 141

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:SPERiod** <SchedPeriod>

Defines the MCH scheduling period, i.e. the periodicity used for providing MCH scheduling information at lower layers (MAC) applicable for an MCH.

**Parameters:**

<SchedPeriod> SPM | SPRF8 | SPRF16 | SPRF32 | SPRF64 | SPRF128 |  
SPRF256 | SPRF512 | SPRF1024  
\*RST: SPM

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["MCH Scheduling Period"](#) on page 141

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:SASStart** <AllocStart>

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:SAEnd** <AllocEnd>

Defines the first/last subframe allocated to this (P)MCH within a period identified by field *commonSF-Alloc*.

**Parameters:**

<AllocEnd> integer  
Range: 0 to 1535  
\*RST: 23

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["SF Alloc Start/SF Alloc End"](#) on page 139

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:RHOA** <RhoA>

Defines the power of the MBSFN channels relative to the common Reference Signals.

**Parameters:**

<RhoA> float  
Range: -80 to 10  
Increment: 0.001  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["MBSFN Rho A"](#) on page 134

---

**[ :SOURce<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AMODE <AllocationMode>**

Defines whether MBSFN periodic scheduling is 1 or 4 frames.

**Parameters:**

<AllocationMode> F1 | F4  
\*RST: F1

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Subframe Allocation Mode"](#) on page 135

---

**[ :SOURce<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AOFFSET <Offset>**

Sets the Radio Frame Allocation Offset

**Parameters:**

<Offset> integer  
Range: 0 to 31  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Radio Frame Allocation Offset"](#) on page 135

---

**[ :SOURce<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:APER <AllocPeriod>**

Sets the Radio Frame Allocation Period.

**Parameters:**

<AllocPeriod> AP1 | AP2 | AP4 | AP8 | AP16 | AP32  
\*RST: AP1

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Radio Frame Allocation Period"](#) on page 135

---

**[ :SOURce<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AVAL <AllocationValue>**

Defines which MBSFN subframes are allocated.

**Parameters:**

<AllocationValue> integer  
Range: 0 to #FFFFFFF  
\*RST: #H3F

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#) on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["Allocation value \(HEX\)"](#) on page 135

**[ :SOURCE<hw> ] : BB : EUTRa : DL : MBSFn : UEC <UeCategory>**

Defines the UE category as defined in 3GPP TS 36.306.

**Parameters:**

<UeCategory>      USER | C1 | C2 | C3 | C5 | C4  
 \*RST:            C5

**Example:**        see [Example "Enabling and configuring MBSFN transmission"](#)  
 on page 506

**Manual operation:** See ["UE Category"](#) on page 134

## 6.12 DL Carrier Aggregation Settings



Carrier Aggregation is LTE-A (LTE Rel. 10) feature enabled for instruments equipped with software options R&S SMW-K55 and R&S SMW-K85.

### Example: Enabling and configuring DL Carrier Aggregation

The following is an example on how to configure and enable DL carrier aggregation signal.

```
*RST
SCONfiguration:APPLY
SCONfiguration:MODE ADV
SCONfiguration:FADing MIMO2X2X2
SCONfiguration:BASEband:SOURce COUP
SCONfiguration:APPLY

SCONfiguration:OUTPut:MAPPING:RF1:MODE ADD
SCONfiguration:OUTPut:MAPPING:RF2:MODE ADD
SCONfiguration:OUTPut:MAPPING:RF1:STReam3:STATe 1
SCONfiguration:OUTPut:MAPPING:RF2:STReam4:STATe 1
SCONfiguration:OUTPut:MAPPING:IQOutput1:STReam3:STATe 0
SCONfiguration:OUTPut:MAPPING:IQOutput2:STReam4:STATe 0
SCONfiguration:OUTPut:MAPPING:STReam3:FOFFset 2000000
SCONfiguration:OUTPut:MAPPING:STReam4:FOFFset 2000000

SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing FDD
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:LINK DOWN
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CONF:MODE AUTO
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:CONFIguration?
// Response: TX2
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:STATe?
// Response: 1
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL0:STATe?
// Response: 1
```

```

SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL1:STATe?
// Response: 1
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL0:ID 0
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL0:BW BW10_00
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL0:SCINdex 0
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL0:CIF 1
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL0:PSTart 2
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL0:TDElay?
// Response: 0
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL1:INDEx?
// Response: 1
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL1:SCINdex 0
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL1:CIF 1
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:CINdex0?
// Response: 0
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:CINdex1?
// Response: 0
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:CINdex2?
// Response: 1
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:CINdex3?
// Response: 1

```

```

SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCCCh:EXTC:APPend
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCCCh:EXTC:SITem 0
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCCCh:EXTC:ITEM0:DCIFmt F2
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCCCh:EXTC:ITEM0:DCIConf:CIField 0
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCCCh:EXTC:ITEM0:DCIConf:RAHR 131071
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCCCh:EXTC:SITem 1
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCCCh:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIFmt F2
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCCCh:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIConf:CIField 1
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCCCh:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIConf:RAHR 10000
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:STATE 1

```

```

SOURCE1:FSIMulator:STANdard LMETU70M
SOURCE1:FSIMulator:STATe 1
SOURCE2:FSIMulator:STANdard LMETU70M
SOURCE2:FSIMulator:STATe 1
OUTPut1:STATe 1
OUTPut2:STATe 1

```

|                                                      |     |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| [ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:STATe.....             | 520 |
| [ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:BB.....      | 520 |
| [ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:BW.....      | 520 |
| [ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:CIF.....     | 520 |
| [ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:DFReq.....   | 521 |
| [ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:ID.....      | 521 |
| [ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:INDEx.....   | 521 |
| [ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:POFFset..... | 522 |
| [ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:PSTart.....  | 522 |

|                                                                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <a href="#">[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL&lt;ch0&gt;:SCINdex.....</a> | <a href="#">522</a> |
| <a href="#">[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL&lt;ch0&gt;:STATe.....</a>   | <a href="#">522</a> |
| <a href="#">[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL&lt;ch0&gt;:TDElay.....</a>  | <a href="#">523</a> |

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:STATe <CaGlobalState>**

Enables/disables the generation of several component carriers.

**Parameters:**

<CaGlobalState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring DL Carrier Aggregation"](#) on page 518

**Manual operation:** See ["Activate Carrier Aggregation"](#) on page 125

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:BB <BasebandPath>**

Determines the baseband block that generates the selected component carrier.

**Parameters:**

<BasebandPath> A | B  
 \*RST: A

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See ["Baseband"](#) on page 125

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:BW <Bandwidth>**

Sets the bandwidth of the corresponding component carrier/SCell.

**Parameters:**

<Bandwidth> BW1\_40 | BW3\_00 | BW5\_00 | BW10\_00 | BW15\_00 |  
 BW20\_00  
 \*RST: BW10\_00

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring DL Carrier Aggregation"](#) on page 518

**Manual operation:** See ["Bandwidth"](#) on page 125

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:CIF <CifPresent>**

Defines whether the CIF is included in the PDCCH DCI formats transmitted from the corresponding SCell.

**Parameters:**

<CifPresent> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0



**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring DL Carrier Aggregation"](#) on page 518

**Manual operation:** See ["CIF Present"](#) on page 126

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:DFReq <DeltaFreq>**

Sets the frequency offset between the central frequency of corresponding SCell and the frequency of the PCell.

**Parameters:**

<DeltaFreq> float  
 Range: -40 to 40  
 Increment: 0.1  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring DL Carrier Aggregation"](#) on page 518

**Manual operation:** See ["delta f / MHz"](#) on page 126

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:ID <PhysicalCellId>**

Sets the physical Cell ID of the corresponding SCell.

**Parameters:**

<PhysicalCellId> integer  
 Range: 0 to 503  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring DL Carrier Aggregation"](#) on page 518

**Manual operation:** See ["Physical Cell ID"](#) on page 125

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:INDEX <CellIndex>**

Sets the cell index of the corresponding SCell.

The cell index of the PCell is always 0.

**Parameters:**

<CellIndex> integer  
 Range: 1 to 7  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring DL Carrier Aggregation"](#) on page 518

**Manual operation:** See ["Cell Index"](#) on page 125

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:POFFset** <PowerOffset>

Sets the power offset of the SCells relative to the power level of the PCell.

**Parameters:**

<PowerOffset>           float  
                               Range:     -80 to 10  
                               Increment: 0.01  
                               \*RST:     0

**Options:**               R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:**   See ["Power / dB"](#) on page 126

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:PStart** <PdschStart>

Sets the starting symbol of the PDSCH for the corresponding SCell.

**Parameters:**

<PdschStart>           integer  
                               Range:     1 to 4  
                               \*RST:     2

**Example:**             see [Example "Enabling and configuring DL Carrier Aggregation"](#)  
                               on page 518

**Manual operation:**   See ["PDSCH Start"](#) on page 126

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:SCINdex** <SchedCellIndex>

Defines the component carrier/cell that signals the UL and DL grants for the selected SCell.

**Parameters:**

<SchedCellIndex>       integer  
                               Range:     0 to 7  
                               \*RST:     0

**Example:**             see [Example "Enabling and configuring DL Carrier Aggregation"](#)  
                               on page 518

**Manual operation:**   See ["schedCell Index"](#) on page 126

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:STATe** <CellState>

Activates/deactivates the component carrier/SCell.

**Parameters:**

<CellState>             0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
                               \*RST:     OFF

**Example:**             see [Example "Enabling and configuring DL Carrier Aggregation"](#)  
                               on page 518

**Manual operation:** See ["State"](#) on page 127

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:TDElay <TimeDelay>**

Sets the time delay of the SCell relative to the PCell.

**Parameters:**

<TimeDelay> integer  
 Range: 0 to 700000  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling and configuring DL Carrier Aggregation"](#) on page 518

**Manual operation:** See ["Delay / ns"](#) on page 127

## 6.13 CSI-RS Settings

### Example: Enabling a CSI-RS transmission

The following is a simple example on how to configure a CSI-RS transmission.

```
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing FDD
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:LINK DOWN
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZP 4112
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPI 5
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPDelta?
// Response: 0
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPT?
// Response: 10
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:STATe ON
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:NAP AP1
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFI 1
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:CONFig 0
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFDelta?
// Response: 1
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFT?
// Response: 5
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:POW 0.5

SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:SFSelection 1
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ALCount 2
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ALLoc1:CW1:PHYSbits?
// Response: 276
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ALLoc1:CAW ON
// Response: 272
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:CAW:STATe ON
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:STATe 1
```

|                                                                 |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:CONFig</code> .....   | 524 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:NAP</code> .....      | 524 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:POW</code> .....      | 524 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFDelta?</code> ..... | 525 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFI</code> .....      | 525 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFT?</code> .....     | 525 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:STATe</code> .....    | 525 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZP</code> .....       | 526 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPDelta?</code> ..... | 526 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPI</code> .....      | 526 |
| <code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPT?</code> .....     | 526 |

---

### `[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:CONFig <CsiRsConfig>`

Defines the CSI-RS configuration used for the current cell and for which the UE assumes non-zero transmission power.

#### Parameters:

`<CsiRsConfig>` integer  
 Range: 0 to 31  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling a CSI-RS transmission"](#) on page 523

**Manual operation:** See ["CSI-RS Configuration"](#) on page 161

---

### `[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:NAP <CsiRsNumAp>`

Defines the number of antenna ports the CSI-RS are transmitted on.

#### Parameters:

`<CsiRsNumAp>` AP1 | AP2 | AP4 | AP8  
 \*RST: AP1

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling a CSI-RS transmission"](#) on page 523

**Manual operation:** See ["Number of CSI-RS Antenna Ports"](#) on page 160

---

### `[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:POW <CsiRsPow>`

Boosts the CSI-RS power compared to the cell-specific reference signals.

#### Parameters:

`<CsiRsPow>` float  
 Range: -8 to 15  
 Increment: 0.001  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling a CSI-RS transmission"](#) on page 523

**Manual operation:** See ["CSI-RS Power"](#) on page 161

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFDelta?**

Sets the parameter subframe offset  $\Delta_{\text{CSI-RS}}$  for cell-specific CSI-RS.

**Return values:**

<CsiRsOffs> integer  
 Range: 0 to 79  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling a CSI-RS transmission"](#) on page 523

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Subframe Offset \(Delta\\_CSI-RS\)"](#) on page 161

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFI <CsiRsSfConf>**

Sets the parameter  $I_{\text{CSI-RS}}$  for cell-specific CSI-RS.

**Parameters:**

<CsiRsSfConf> integer  
 Range: 0 to 154  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling a CSI-RS transmission"](#) on page 523

**Manual operation:** See ["Subframe Config \(I\\_CSI-RS\)"](#) on page 161

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFT?**

Sets the parameter subframe configuration period  $T_{\text{CSI-RS}}$  for cell-specific CSI-RS.

**Return values:**

<CsiRsPeriod> integer  
 Range: 5 to 80  
 \*RST: 5

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling a CSI-RS transmission"](#) on page 523

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Periodicity \(T\\_CSI-RS\)"](#) on page 161

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:STATe <CsiRsState>**

Enables the transmission of a CSI-RS.

**Parameters:**

<CsiRsState> OFF | ON | 1 | 0  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling a CSI-RS transmission"](#) on page 523

**Manual operation:** See ["CSI-RS State"](#) on page 160

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZP <ZeroPow>**

Sets the used CSI-RS configurations in the zero transmission power subframes.

**Parameters:**

<ZeroPow>                    16 bit  
                                   Range:     0 to #FFFFFF  
                                   Increment: 1  
                                   \*RST:     0

**Example:**                    see [Example "Enabling a CSI-RS transmission"](#) on page 523

**Manual operation:**    See ["ZeroPowerCSI-RS \(HEX\)"](#) on page 160

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPDelta?**

Sets the parameter subframe offset  $\Delta_{\text{CSI-RS}}$  for CSI-RS with zero transmission power.

**Return values:**

<ZeroPowOffs>                integer

**Example:**                    see [Example "Enabling a CSI-RS transmission"](#) on page 523

**Usage:**                        Query only

**Manual operation:**    See ["Subframe Offset \(Delta\\_CSI-RS\)"](#) on page 160

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPI <ZeroPowConf>**

Sets the parameter  $I_{\text{CSI-RS}}$  for CSI-RS with zero transmission power.

**Parameters:**

<ZeroPowConf>                integer  
                                   Range:     0 to 154  
                                   \*RST:     0

**Example:**                    see [Example "Enabling a CSI-RS transmission"](#) on page 523

**Manual operation:**    See ["Subframe Config \(I\\_CSI-RS\)"](#) on page 160

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPT?**

Sets the parameter subframe configuration period  $T_{\text{CSI-RS}}$  for CSI-RS with zero transmission power.

**Return values:**

<ZeroPowPer>                integer

**Example:**                    see [Example "Enabling a CSI-RS transmission"](#) on page 523

**Usage:**                        Query only

**Manual operation:**    See ["Periodicity \(T\\_CSI-RS\)"](#) on page 160

---

## 6.14 Enhanced PBCH, PDSCH, PMCH Settings

|                                                                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:MIB.....                                                       | 527 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:SOFFset.....                                                   | 527 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:SRPeriod.....                                                  | 528 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:CAW.....                                     | 528 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CCODing:ISBSize...                | 528 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CCODing:<br>RVIndex.....          | 529 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CCODing:STATe.....                | 529 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CCODing:TBSize.....               | 529 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:AP.....                 | 530 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:APM.....                | 530 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:<br>CBIndex[<dir>]..... | 530 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:CDD.....                | 531 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:<br>DAFormat.....       | 531 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:<br>NOLayers.....       | 532 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:<br>SCHeme.....         | 532 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:SCID.....               | 533 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:<br>TRScheme.....       | 533 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:SCRambling:<br>STATe.....         | 533 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:SCRambling:UEID...                | 534 |

---

### [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:MIB <State>

(for PBCH only)

Enables/disables transmission of real MIB data.

#### Parameters:

<State>                    0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST:                    ON

**Example:**                    SOUR:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:MIB ON

**Manual operation:**    See "MIB (including SFN)" on page 236

---

### [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:SOFFset <SfnOffset>

Sets an offset for the start value of the SFN (System Frame Number).

**Parameters:**

<SfnOffset> integer  
 Range: 0 to 1020  
 Increment: 4  
 \*RST: 0

**Manual operation:** See "[SFN Offset](#)" on page 237

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:SRPeriod <SfnRestPeriod>**

Determines the time span after which the SFN (System Frame Number) restarts.

**Parameters:**

<SfnRestPeriod> PER3gpp | PERLength  
 PER3gpp = "3GPP (1024 Frames)"  
 PERLength = SFN restart period to the ARB sequence length  
 \*RST: PERLength

**Example:**

BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:SRP PERS  
 sets the restart period to the ARB sequence length.

**Manual operation:** See "[SFN Restart Period](#)" on page 237

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:CAW <DICsiAware>**

Determines the way the PDSCH is processed.

**Parameters:**

<DICsiAware> OFF | ON | 1 | 0  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:** see [Example "Enabling a CSI-RS transmission"](#) on page 523

**Manual operation:** See "[CSI Awareness](#)" on page 233

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CCODing:  
 ISBSize <SoftBufSize>**

Sets the size of the IR soft buffer.

**Parameters:**

<SoftBufSize> integer  
 Range: 800 to 3667200  
 \*RST: 3667200



**Example:**

```
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL5:CW:DATA USER3
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL5:PHYS?
Response: 2400
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL5:CW2:CCOD:TBS 1500
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL5:CW2:CCOD:ISBS 1600
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL4:CW:DATA USER3
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL4:CW2:CCOD:ISBS?
Response: 1600
```

**Manual operation:** See "[IR Soft Buffer Size \(PDSCH\)](#)" on page 238

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CCODing:  
RVINdex <RedundVersIndex>**

Sets the redundancy version index.

**Parameters:**

<RedundVersIndex> integer  
 Range: 0 to 3  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW2:CCOD:RVIN 2
```

sets the redundancy version index to 2

**Manual operation:** See "[Redundancy Version Index \(PDSCH\)](#)" on page 238

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CCODing:  
STATe <State>**

Enables/disables channel coding for the selected allocation and codeword.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW2:CCOD:STAT OFF
```

**Manual operation:** See "[State Channel Coding \(DL\)](#)" on page 235

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CCODing:  
TBSize <TranspBlockSize>**

Sets the size of the transport block.

**Note:** The parameter depends on the content type and the global MIMO configuration.

**Parameters:**

<TranspBlockSize> integer  
 Range: 1 to 1E7  
 \*RST: 1500

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL5:PHYS?  
queries the number of physical bits of allocation 5  
Response: 2400  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW2:CCOD:TBS 1500  
sets the transport block size to of allocation 5 to 1500 bits

**Example:** SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL5:CW:DATA USER3  
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL5:PHYS?  
Response: 2400  
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL5:CW:CCOD:TBS 1000  
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL5:CW2:CCOD:TBS 1500  
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL4:CW:DATA USER3  
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL4:CW:CCOD:TBS?  
Response: 1000  
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF9:ALL4:CW2:CCOD:TBS?  
Response: 1500

**Manual operation:** See ["Transport Block Size/Payload \(DL\)"](#) on page 237

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:  
PRECoding:AP <AntennaPorts>**

Sets the antenna port(s) for the selected transmission mode.

**Parameters:**

<AntennaPorts> AP7 | AP5 | AP8 | AP78 | AP79 | AP710 | AP711 | AP712 |  
AP713 | AP714  
\*RST: AP5

**Options:** R&S SMW-K84

**Manual operation:** See ["Antenna Ports"](#) on page 232

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:  
PRECoding:APM <AntPortMap>**

Sets the way that the logical antenna ports are mapped to the physical Tx-antennas.  
See [Chapter 4.12, "DL Antenna Port Mapping Settings"](#), on page 238.

**Parameters:**

<AntPortMap> CB | RCB | FW  
\*RST: CB

**Options:** R&S SMW-K84

**Manual operation:** See ["Antenna Port Mapping"](#) on page 232

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:  
PRECoding:CBINdex[<dir>] <CodeBookIndex>**

Sets the codebook index for the selected allocation.

The combination of codebook index and the selected number of layers determines the codebook matrix used for precoding.

**Suffix:**

<dir> 1|2  
In a multi layer transmission scheme (TxMode 9), determines the codebook index

**Parameters:**

<CodeBookIndex> integer  
Range: 0 to 15  
\*RST: 0

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ALLoc2:CW1:CONType
PDSch
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ALLoc2:CW:PRECoding:
SCHeMe BF
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ALLoc2:CW:PRECoding:
TRSCHeMe TM9
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ALLoc2:CW:PRECoding:
CBINdex2 2
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Codebook Index/Codebook Index 2](#)" on page 232

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:  
PRECoding:CDD <CyclicDelayDiv>**

Sets the CDD for the selected allocation.

The combination of cyclic delay diversity and the selected number of layers determines the precoding parameters for spatial multiplexing.

**Parameters:**

<CyclicDelayDiv> NOCDd | SMDelay | LADelay  
**NOCDd**  
Zero CDD  
**SMDelay**  
Small CDD  
**LADelay**  
Large CDD  
\*RST: NOCDd

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW:PREC:CDD SMD
selects small CDD
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Cyclic Delay Diversity](#)" on page 232

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:  
PRECoding:DAFormat <DataFormat>**

Switches between the Cartesian (Real/Imag.) and Cylindrical (Magn./Phase) coordinates representation.

**Parameters:**

<DataFormat>      CARTesian | CYLindrical  
 \*RST:              CARTesian

**Manual operation:** See "[Mapping Coordinates](#)" on page 233

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:  
 PRECoding:NOLayers <NoLayers>**

Sets the number of layers for the selected allocation.

**Parameters:**

<NoLayers>            integer  
 Range:              1 to 4  
 \*RST:                1

**Example:**            BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF4:ALL5:CW:PREC:NOL 2  
 sets the number of layers to 2

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of Layers](#)" on page 231

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:  
 PRECoding:SCHEME <Scheme>**

(available for the first codeword only)

Selects the precoding scheme.

The available selections depend on the selected content type.

**Parameters:**

<Scheme>              NONE | SPM | TXD | BF

**NONE**

Disables precoding.

**SPM**

Spatial multiplexing

**TXD**

Transmit diversity

**BF**

Sets the PDSCH to transmission mode selected with the command `[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL [ :SUBF<st0> ] : ALLoc<ch0> [ :CW<user> ] : PRECoding:TRScheme.`

\*RST:                NONE

**Example:**            SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF4:ALLoc5:CONType PDSch  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF4:ALLac5:CW1:PRECoding:  
 SCHEME SPM  
 sets the precoding scheme to spatial multiplexing

**Manual operation:** See "[Precoding Scheme](#)" on page 230

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:  
PRECoding:SCID <ScramblIdentity>**

Sets the scrambling identity according to 36.211, sec. 6.10.3.1.

This value is used for initialization of the sequence used for generation of the UE-specific reference signals.

**Parameters:**

<ScramblIdentity> integer  
 Range: 0 to 1  
 \*RST: 0

**Manual operation:** See "[Scrambling Identity n\\_SCID](#)" on page 231

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:  
PRECoding:TRSScheme <TransmissScheme>**

Determines the transmission mode (see also [Table 3-4](#)).

**Parameters:**

<TransmissScheme> TM7 | TM8  
 \*RST: TM7

**Options:** R&S SMW-K84

**Manual operation:** See "[Transmission Scheme](#)" on page 230

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:  
SCRambling:STATe <State>**

Enables/disables the bit-level scrambling.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: ON

**Example:** SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF0:ALL5:CW:DATA PN9  
 SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF0:ALL5:CW:SCR:STAT ON  
 enables scrambling

**Example:** If a "User 1..4" is selected for the Data Source for the corresponding allocation, this command is query only and the return value corresponds the state determined with the command [\[ :SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SCRambling:STATe](#).

SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF0:ALL4:CW:DATA USER3  
 SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:USER3:SCR:STAT ON  
 SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF0:ALL4:CW:SCR:STAT?  
 Response: On

**Manual operation:** See "[State Scrambling \(DL\)](#)" on page 234

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:  
SCRambling:UEID <Ueid>**

Sets the user equipment identifier (n\_RNTI) of the user to which the PDSCH transmission is intended. The UE ID is used to calculate the scrambling sequence.

**Parameters:**

<Ueid> integer  
Range: 0 to 65535  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF0:ALL5:CW:UEID 120  
sets the user equipment identifier.

**Manual operation:** See "UE ID/n\_RNTI (PDSCH)" on page 234

## 6.15 Enhanced PCFICH, PHICH and PDCCH Configuration

|                                                                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:STATe.....                               | 536 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:SCRambling:STATe.....                    | 537 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PRECoding:SCHeme.....                    | 537 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PRECoding:NOLayers?.....                 | 537 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PCFich:POWer.....                        | 538 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PCFich:CREGion.....                      | 538 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHIch:PMODE.....                         | 538 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHIch:POWer.....                         | 539 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHIch:GROup<ch0>:ITEM<dir0>:<br>POW..... | 539 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHIch:NOGRoups.....                      | 539 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHIch:ANPattern<ch0>.....                | 540 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:POWer.....                         | 540 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:BITS.....                          | 540 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:AVRegs.....                        | 541 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:AVCCes.....                        | 541 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:FORMat.....                        | 541 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:NOPDcchs.....                      | 542 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:ALRegs.....                        | 542 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DREGs.....                         | 543 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DATA.....                          | 543 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:PATtern.....                       | 543 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DSElect.....                       | 544 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DCRegs:TRSource.....               | 544 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DCRegs:DATA.....                   | 544 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DCRegs:DSElect.....                | 545 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DCRegs:PATtern.....                | 545 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:SITem.....                    | 546 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:APPend.....                   | 546 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:INSert.....                   | 546 |
| [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:DELeTe.....                   | 547 |

|                                                                                               |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:DOWN.....                                | 547 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:UP.....                                  | 547 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:CONFLicts?.....                          | 547 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:SOLVe?.....                              | 548 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:RESet.....                               | 548 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:UITems.....                              | 548 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIFmt.....                    | 549 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:UEID.....                      | 549 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:CELL.....                      | 550 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:PFMT.....                      | 550 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:NCCes.....                     | 550 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:CINdEx.....                    | 551 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:NDCCes.....                    | 551 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:CONFLict?.....                 | 551 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:USER.....                      | 552 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:SESPace.....                   | 552 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:APLayer.....       | 552 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:BITData?.....      | 553 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:CIField.....       | 553 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:F1AMode.....       | 554 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:PRACH:PRINdEx..... | 554 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:PRACH:MINdEx.....  | 554 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:CSIRequest.....    | 555 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:CSDMrs.....        | 555 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:DLAindex.....      | 556 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:DPOFset.....       | 556 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:GAP.....           | 556 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:HPN.....           | 557 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:MCSR.....          | 557 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:NDI.....           | 558 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:PFHopping.....     | 558 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:PMI.....           | 558 |
| [SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:PRECinfo.....      | 559 |

|                                                                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:RAH.....        | 559 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:RAHR.....       | 559 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:RAType.....     | 560 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:RBA.....        | 560 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:RV.....         | 560 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:SRSRequest..... | 561 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:SWAPflag.....   | 561 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:TB1:MCS.....    | 561 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:TB2:MCS.....    | 561 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:TB1:NDI.....    | 562 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:TB2:NDI.....    | 562 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:TB1:RV.....     | 562 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:TB2:RV.....     | 562 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:SID.....        | 563 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:TPCC.....       | 563 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:TPCInstr.....   | 564 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:TPMI.....       | 564 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:ULIndex.....    | 564 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:ULDLconfig..... | 565 |
| [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:<br>DCIConf:VRBA.....       | 565 |

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:STATe <State>**

Enables/disables the PDCCH, PCFICH and PHICH allocation.

**Parameters:**

<State>            0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST:            ON

**Example:**

BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:STAT ON  
enables PDCCH



**Manual operation:** See "State" on page 199

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:SCRambling:STATe <State>**

Enables/disables the scrambling of the enhanced channels.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: ON

**Example:** SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:SCRambling:STATe  
ON

**Manual operation:** See "Scrambling State " on page 200

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PRECoding:SCHEME <Scheme>**

Selects the precoding scheme for PDCCH.

**Parameters:**

<Scheme> NONE | TXD  
**NONE**  
Disables precoding.  
**TXD**  
Precoding for transmit diversity will be performed according to 3GPP TS 36.211 and the selected parameters  
\*RST: NONE

**Example:** BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PREC:SCHE TXD  
selects the precoding scheme

**Manual operation:** See "Precoding Scheme" on page 199

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PRECoding:NOLayers?**

Queries the number of layers for PDCCH.

This value is fixed to 1 for PDCCH.

**Return values:**

<LayerCount> integer  
Range: 1 to 2  
\*RST: 1

**Example:** BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PREC:NOL?  
queries the number of layers  
Response: 1

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "Number of Layers (Enhanced Channels)" on page 199

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PCFich:POWer <Power>
```

Sets the power of the PCFICH ( $P_{PCFICH}$ ).

**Parameters:**

```
<Power> float
 Range: -80 to 10
 Increment: 0.001
 *RST: 0
```

**Example:** `BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PCF:POW -5`  
sets the power of the PCFICH to -5 dBm

**Manual operation:** See "[PCFICH Power](#)" on page 200

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PCFich:CREGion
<ControlRegion>
```

Sets the number of OFDM Symbols to be used for PDCCH.

**Parameters:**

```
<ControlRegion> integer
 Range: 1 to 4
 *RST: 2
```

**Example:** `BB:EUTR:PHIC:DUR NORM`  
selects PHICH normal duration  
`BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PCF:CREG 1`  
sets the control region

**Manual operation:** See "[Control Region for PDCCH](#)" on page 200

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHICH:PMODE <PowerMode>
```

Determines whether all PHICH in a PHICH group are send with the same power or enables the adjustment of each  $P_{PHICH}$  individually.

**Parameters:**

```
<PowerMode> CONST | IND
```

**CONST**

The power of a PHICH ( $PPHICH$ ) in a PHICH group is set with the command `SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:ENCC:PHIC:POW`.

**IND**

The power of the individual PHICHs is set with the command

```
*RST: CONST
```

**Example:** `BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PHIC:PMOD CONS`  
sets the power mode  
`BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PHIC:POW -5`  
sets the power of one PHICHs to -5 dB; all PHICHs in the PHICH group are send with this power.

**Manual operation:** See "Power Mode" on page 202

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHICH:POWer <Power>**

Sets the power of one PHICH ( $P_{\text{PHICH}}$ ) in a PHICH group, i.e. the total power of one PHICH group is the sum of the power of the transmitted PHICHs within this group.

**Parameters:**

<Power> float  
 Range: -80 to 10  
 Increment: 0.001  
 \*RST: -3.010

**Example:**

```
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ENCC:PHIC:PMOD CONS
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ENCC:PHIC:NOGR 1
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:CYCP NORM
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ENCC:PHIC:ANP1 '1---1---'
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ENCC:PHIC:POW - 3
sets the power of one PHICHs in a PHICH group to -3 dB
```

**Manual operation:** See "PHICH Power" on page 202

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHICH:GROUp<ch0>:  
 ITEM<dir0>:POW <Power>**

Sets the power of the individual PHICHs.

**Suffix:**

<ch0> PHICH group  
 <dir0> 0 .. 7  
 PHICH number within the PHICH group

**Parameters:**

<Power> float  
 Range: -80 to 10  
 Increment: 0.001  
 \*RST: -3.010

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PHIC:PMOD IND
sets the power mode
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PHIC:GRO1:ITEM4:POW -5
sets the power of the PHICH#5 in the second PHICH group to -5
dB
```

**Manual operation:** See "Power Settings Config." on page 202

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHICH:NOGRoups  
 <GroupCount>**

Sets the number of available PHICH groups.

**Parameters:**

<GroupCount> integer  
 Range: 0 to dynamic  
 \*RST: 2

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PHIC:NOGR 4  
 sets the number of PHICH groups

**Manual operation:** See ["Number of PHICH Groups"](#) on page 201

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHICH:ANPattern<ch0>**  
 <AnPattern>

Sets the ACK/NACK pattern for the corresponding PHICH group.

A "1" indicates an ACK, a "0" - a NACK, a "-" indicates DTX.

**Suffix:**

<ch0> 0 .. 59

**Parameters:**

<AnPattern> string

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PHIC:ANP2 '1010--11'  
 sets the ACK/NACK pattern for PHICH Group number 2

**Manual operation:** See ["ACK/NACK Pattern Group 0 .. 9"](#) on page 202

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:POWER <Power>**

Sets the power of the PDCCH ( $P_{PDCCH}$ ).

The value set with this parameter is also displayed in the allocation table for the corresponding allocation.

**Parameters:**

<Power> float  
 Range: -80 to 10  
 Increment: 0.001  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:POW -5  
 sets the power of the PDCCH to -5dB

**Manual operation:** See ["PDCCH Power"](#) on page 204

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:BITS <PhysBits>**

Defines the number of bits allocated for PDCCH.

**Parameters:**

<PhysBits> integer  
 Range: 0 to 1E5  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:STAT ON  
enables PDCCH.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:BITS?  
queries the number of bits  
Response: 3144

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of Bits / REGs / CCEs \(PDCCH\)](#)" on page 204

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:AVRegs**  
<AvailRegionCoun>

Defines the number of the REGs that are available for the PDCCH allocation.

**Parameters:**

<AvailRegionCoun> integer  
Range: 0 to 1E5  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:STAT ON  
enables PDCCH.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:AVR?  
queries the number of REGs  
Response: 393

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of available REGs \(PDCCH\)](#)" on page 205

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:AVCCes**  
<AvailCceCount>

Queries the number of the control channel elements (CCEs) that are available for the PDCCH allocation.

**Parameters:**

<AvailCceCount> integer  
Range: 0 to 1E5  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:STAT ON  
enables PDCCH.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:AVCC?  
queries the number of CCEs  
Response 43

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of available CCEs \(PDCCH\)](#)" on page 205

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:FORMat** <Format>

Sets the PDCCH format.

**Parameters:****<Format>** VAR | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3**VAR**

Enables full flexibility by the configuration of the downlink control information (DCI) format and content.

**-1**

Proprietary format for legacy support.

**0 | 1 | 2 | 3**

One PDCCH is transmitted on one, two, four or eight CCEs

**\*RST:** VAR**Example:**BB : EUTR : DL : SUBF2 : ENCC : PDCC : FORM 0  
sets the PDCCH format.**Manual operation:** See "PDCCH Format" on page 205**[ :SOURce<hw> ] : BB : EUTRa : DL [ : SUBF<st0> ] : ENCC : PDCC h : NOPDcchs**  
**<PdcchCount>**

Sets the number of PDCCHs to be transmitted.

**Parameters:****<PdcchCount>** integer  
Range: 0 to dynamic  
**\*RST:** 0**Example:**BB : EUTR : DL : SUBF2 : ENCC : PDCC : FORM 0  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB : EUTR : DL : SUBF2 : ENCC : PDCC : NOPD 20  
sets the number of PDCCHs.**Manual operation:** See "Number of PDCCHs" on page 206**[ :SOURce<hw> ] : BB : EUTRa : DL [ : SUBF<st0> ] : ENCC : PDCC h : ALRegs**  
**<AllocRegionCoun>**Defines the number of REGs that are actually allocated for PDCCH transmission (#REGs allocated<sub>PDCCH</sub>).**Parameters:****<AllocRegionCoun>** integer  
Range: 0 to 1E5  
**\*RST:** 0**Example:**BB : EUTR : DL : SUBF2 : ENCC : PDCC : FORM 0  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB : EUTR : DL : SUBF2 : ENCC : PDCC : NOPD 20  
sets the number of PDCCHs.  
BB : EUTR : DL : SUBF2 : ENCC : PDCC : ALR?  
queries the number of REGs  
Response: 180

**Manual operation:** See ["Number of REGs allocated to PDCCH"](#) on page 206

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:h:DREGs  
<DummyRegsCount>**

Defines the number of REGs that are available for the PDCCH allocation but are not allocated.

**Parameters:**

<DummyRegsCount> integer

Range: 0 to 1E5

Increment: 1

\*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ENCC:PDCC:FORM 0  
sets the PDCCH format.

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ENCC:PDCC:NOPD 20  
sets the number of PDCCHs.

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ENCC:PDCC:ALR?  
queries the number of REGs

Response: 180

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ENCC:PDCC:DREG?  
queries the number of dummy REGs

Response: 213

**Manual operation:** See ["Number of Dummy REGs"](#) on page 206

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:h:DATA <Data>**

Selects the data source for PDCCH.

**Parameters:**

<Data> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | PATTErn |  
DLISt | ZERO | ONE

\*RST: PN9

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ENCC:PDCC:FORM 0  
sets the PDCCH format.

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:DATA PN9  
PN9 is selected as data source

**Manual operation:** See ["Data Source"](#) on page 207

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:h:PATTern <Pattern>**

Selects the bit pattern for the PATT selection.

**Parameters:**

<Pattern> <bit pattern>

\*RST: #H0,1

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ENCC:PDCC:FORM 0  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:DATA PATT  
Pattern is selected as data source  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:PATT #H3F,8  
defines the bit pattern.

**Manual operation:** See "Data Source" on page 207

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:h:DSElect <Filename>**

Selects the data list for the DLIS data source selection.

The lists are stored 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:**

<Filename> string

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF2:ENCC:PDCC:FORM 0  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:DATA DLIS  
selects the Data Lists data source.  
MME:CDIR '/var/user/temp/Lists'  
selects the directory for the data lists.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:DSEL 'eutra\_pdcch'  
selects file `eutra_pdcch` as the data source. This file must be in the directory `/var/user/temp/Lists`

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:h:DCRegs:TRSource <TranSource>**

Sets the behavior of the dummy REGs, i.e. determines whether dummy data or DTX is transmitted.

**Parameters:**

<TranSource> DATA | DTX  
\*RST: DATA

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:DCR:TRS DATA

**Manual operation:** See "Dummy CCE REGs" on page 209

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:h:DCRegs:DATA <Data>**

Selects the data source for PDCCH.



**Parameters:**

<Data> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | PATtern |  
DLISt | ZERO | ONE  
\*RST: PN9

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:DCR:DATA PN9  
PN9 is selected as data source

**Manual operation:** See ["Dummy CCE Data Source"](#) on page 209

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCCh:DCRegs:DSElect**  
<Filename>

Selects the data list for the DLISt data source selection.

The lists are stored 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:**

<Filename> string

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:DCR:DATA DLIS  
selects the Data Lists data source.  
MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/Lists'  
selects the directory for the data lists.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:DCR:DSEL  
'eutra\_pdcch'  
selects file `eutra_pdcch` as the data source. This file must be  
in the directory `/var/user/temp/Lists`

**Manual operation:** See ["Dummy CCE Data Source"](#) on page 209

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCCh:DCRegs:PATTern**  
<Pattern>

Selects the bit pattern for the PATT selection.

**Parameters:**

<Pattern> <bit pattern>  
\*RST: #H0,1

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:DCR:DATA PATT  
Pattern is selected as data source  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:DCR:PATT #H3F,8  
defines the bit pattern.

**Manual operation:** See ["Dummy CCE Data Source"](#) on page 209

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:SITem**  
<SelectedItem>

Selects an PDCCH item, i.e. a row in the DCI table.

**Parameters:**

<SelectedItem> integer  
Range: 0 to 39  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:SIT 2  
selects the third row in the DCI table

**Manual operation:** See ["Standard configuration functions"](#) on page 209

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:APPend**

Adds a new row at the end of the DCI table.

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:APP  
adds a new row

**Manual operation:** See ["Standard configuration functions"](#) on page 209

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:INSert**

Insert a new row before the currently selected item.

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:SIT 2  
selects the third row in the DCI table  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:INS  
inserts a new row before the third one

**Manual operation:** See ["Standard configuration functions"](#) on page 209

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:DELeTe**

Deletes the selected row.

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:SIT 2  
selects the third row in the DCI table  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:DEL  
deletes the third row

**Usage:** Event

**Manual operation:** See "[Standard configuration functions](#)" on page 209

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:DOWN  
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:UP**

Moves the selected row down or up.

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:SIT 2  
selects the third row in the DCI table  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:UP  
moves the third row one row up

**Manual operation:** See "[Standard configuration functions](#)" on page 209

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:CONFLicts?**

Queries the number of conflicts between the DCI formats.

To query whether there is a conflict in one particular PDCCH item, use the command  
[\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:DL\[:SUBF<st0>\]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:CONFLict?](#) on page 551.

**Return values:**

<NoOfConf> integer  
Range: 0 to 20  
\*RST: 0

**Example:**           SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:FORMat  
 VARiable  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:  
 CONFlicts?  
**Response: 1**  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:  
 UITems?  
**Response: 2**  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:  
 ITEM0:CONFlict?  
**Response: 0**  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:  
 ITEM1:CONFlict?  
**Response: 1**  
 The DCI conflict is in the second PDCCH item  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:SOLVe

**Usage:**            Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Resolve Conflicts"](#) on page 210

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:SOLVe?**

Triggers a built-in algorithm that re-assigns automatically the CCE values depending on the configured "Search Space"; previously configured CCE values will not be maintained.

If the conflict cannot be resolved automatically, the values are left unchanged.

**Example:**            : SOURce:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:SOLVe

**Usage:**            Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Resolve Conflicts"](#) on page 210

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:RESet**

Resets the table.

**Example:**            BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
 sets the PDCCH format.  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:RES  
 resets the table

**Manual operation:** See ["Reset"](#) on page 210

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:UITems  
 <UsedItems>**

Queries the number of used PDCCH items.

**Parameters:**

<UsedItems> integer  
 Range: 0 to 20  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:FORMat  
 VARiable  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:  
 APPend  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:  
 UITems?  
 Response: 2

**Manual operation:** See "Number of Used PDCCH Items" on page 210

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIFmt <DciFormat>**

Sets the DCI format for the selected PDCCH.

**Parameters:**

<DciFormat> F0 | F1 | F1A | F1B | F1C | F1D | F2 | F2A | F3 | F3A | F2B | F2C  
 \*RST: F0

**Example:**

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:FORMat  
 VARiable  
 sets the PDCCH format.  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:  
 ITEM1:DCIFmt F1  
 sets the DCI format

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format" on page 212

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 UEID <Ueid>**

Sets the n<sub>RNTI</sub> for the selected PDCCH.

**Parameters:**

<Ueid> integer  
 Range: 0 to 100000  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
 sets the PDCCH format.  
 BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:UEID 100  
 sets the n<sub>RNTI</sub>

**Manual operation:** See "UE\_ID/n<sub>RNTI</sub>" on page 211

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
CELL <CellIdx>**

Determines the component carrier the corresponding DCI is transmitted on.

**Parameters:**

<CellIdx> integer  
Range: 0 to 7  
\*RST: 0

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "[Cell Index](#)" on page 211

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
PFMT <Format>**

Sets the PDCCH format for the selected PDCCH.

**Parameters:**

<Format> integer  
Range: 0 to 3  
\*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets PDCCH format variable.

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:PFMT 0  
sets the PDCCH format.

**Manual operation:** See "[PDCCH Format \(Variable\)](#)" on page 214

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
NCCes <CceCount>**

Defines the number of control channel elements used for the transmission of the PDCCH.

**Parameters:**

<CceCount> integer  
Range: 0 to 1E5  
\*RST: 1

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:NCC?  
queries the number of CCEs

**Manual operation:** See "[Number CCEs](#)" on page 214

---

```
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:
 CINDEX <CceIndex>
```

Sets the CCE start index.

**Parameters:**

```
<CceIndex> integer
 Range: 0 to 1E5
 *RST: 0
```

**Example:**

```
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:FORMat VAR
sets the PDCCH format.
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:
ITEM1:CINDEX 10
sets the CCE start index
```

**Manual operation:** See "[CCE Index](#)" on page 214

---

```
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:
 NDCCes <DummyCceCount>
```

Defines the number of dummy CCEs that are appended to the PDCCH.

**Parameters:**

```
<DummyCceCount> integer
 Range: 0 to 1E5
 *RST: 25
```

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR
sets the PDCCH format.
BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:NDCC?
queries the number of dummy CCEs
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of Dummy CCEs](#)" on page 214

---

```
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:
 CONFLICT?
```

Indicates a conflict between two DCI formats.

**Return values:**

```
<Conflict> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
 *RST: OFF
```

**Example:**

```
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:
ITEM1:CONFLICT?
queries whether there is a conflict or not.
```

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Conflict \(DCI\)](#)" on page 215

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
USER <User>**

Selects the User the DCI is dedicated to.

The available DCI Formats depend on the value of this parameter.

**Parameters:**

<User> USER1 | USER2 | USER3 | USER4 | PRNTi | SIRNti | RARNti |  
NONE | U1E | U2E | U3E | UE4  
\*RST: USER1

**Return values:**

<User> USER1 | USER2 | USER3 | USER4 | PRNTi | SIRNti | RARNti |  
NONE | U1SPs | U2SPs | U3SPs | U4SPs | U1E | U2E | U3E |  
UE4  
Range: USER1 to NONE  
\*RST: USER1

**Example:**

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:  
ITEM1:USER USER2  
the DCI is dedicated to User 2

**Options:**

R&S SMW-K113

**Manual operation:** See "User" on page 211

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
SESPace <SearchSpace>**

If enabled, this parameter configures the PDCCH DCI to be transmitted within the common or UE-specific search space.

**Parameters:**

<SearchSpace> OFF | AUTO | COMMON | UE | ON | 0 | 1  
**COMMON|UE**  
Common and UE-specific search spaces, as defined in the  
3GPP specification  
**OFF|AUTO**  
For backwards compatibility only.  
\*RST: AUTO

**Example:**

BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:SESP UE  
The DCI is transmitted within the UE-specific search space.

**Manual operation:** See "Search Space" on page 213

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:APLayer <ApLayerId>**

Sets the DCI Format 2C field antenna port(s), layer, scrambling Id.



**Parameters:**

<ApLayerId> integer  
 Range: 0 to 7  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:TXM M9
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:FORMat
VARiable
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:
ITEM1:DCIFmt F2C
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:
ITEM1:DCIConf:APLayer 2
```

**Manual operation:** See "[DCI Format 2/2A/2B/2C](#)" on page 225

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:BITData?**

Queries the resulting bit data as selected with the DCI format parameters.

**Return values:**

<BitData> string

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR
sets the PDCCH format.
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:
BITD?
queries the bit data
```

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Bit Data](#)" on page 215

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:CIField <CalndField>**

The CIF is present in **each** DCI Format and identifies the component carrier that carries the PDSCH or PUSCH for the particular PDCCH in the cross-carrier approach (see [Figure 3-28](#)).

**Parameters:**

<CalndField> integer  
 Range: 0 to 7  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:DL:CA:STAT ON
BB:EUTR:DL:USER2:CA:STAT ON
BB:EUTR:DL:CA:CELL0:CIF ON
BB:EUTR:DL:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:CIF 1
```

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "[Carrier Indicator Field \(CIF\)](#)" on page 215

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:
 DCIConf:F1AMode <Format1aMode>
```

Selects the mode of the DCI format.

**Parameters:**

```
<Format1aMode> PDSCh | PRACH
 *RST: PDSCh
```

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR
sets the PDCCH format.
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1A
sets the DCI format
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:F1AM
PRAC
sets the mode
```

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 1A" on page 219

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:
 DCIConf:PRACH:PRINdex <PreambleIndex>
```

(PRACH mode only)

Sets the DCI Format 1A field Preamble index.

**Parameters:**

```
<PreambleIndex> integer
 Range: 0 to 63
 *RST: 0
```

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR
sets the PDCCH format.
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1A
sets the DCI format
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:F1AM PRAC
sets the mode
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:
PRAC:PRIN 10
sets the preamble index
```

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 1A" on page 219

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:
 DCIConf:PRACH:MINDEX <MaskIndex>
```

(PRACH mode only)

Sets the DCI Format 1A field PRACH Mask Index.

**Parameters:**

<MaskIndex> integer  
 Range: 0 to 15  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
 sets the PDCCH format.  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1A  
 sets the DCI format  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:F1AM PRAC  
 sets the mode  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:  
 PRAC:MIND 10  
 sets the preamble index

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 1A" on page 219

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:CSIRequest <CsiRequest>**

Sets the DCI Format 0 field CSI/CQI Request.

**Parameters:**

<CsiRequest> integer  
 Range: 0 to 3  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F0  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:CSIR  
 1

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 0" on page 216

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:CSDMrs <CyclicShftDmRs>**

Sets the DCI Format 0 field cyclic shift for DMRS.

**Parameters:**

<CyclicShftDmRs> integer  
 Range: 0 to 7  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
 sets the PDCCH format.  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F0  
 sets the DCI format  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:CSDM  
 1  
 sets the cyclic shift

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 0" on page 216

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:DLAindex <DIAssignIndex>**

(Enabled for TDD mode only)

Sets the DCI Format 0/1A/1B/1D/2/2A field downlink assignment index.

**Parameters:**

<DIAssignIndex> integer  
Range: 0 to 3  
\*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DUPL TDD  
selects TDD mode.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F0  
sets the DCI format  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:DLA  
1  
sets the downlink assignment index

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 0" on page 216

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:DPOffset <DpOffset>**

Sets the DCI Format 1D field downlink power offset.

**Parameters:**

<DpOffset> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1D  
sets the DCI format  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:DPOF  
ON  
enables downlink power offset

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 1D" on page 223

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:GAP <Gap>**

Sets the DCI Format 1A/1B/1C/1D field GAP value.

**Parameters:**

<Gap> ON | OFF  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
 sets the PDCCH format.  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1C  
 sets the DCI format  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:GAP  
 ON  
 enables gap value

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 1A" on page 219

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:HPN <HarqProcessNumb>**

Sets the DCI Format 1/1A/1B/1D/2/2A field HARQ process number.

**Parameters:**

<HarqProcessNumb> integer  
 Range: 0 to 15  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
 sets the PDCCH format.  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1B  
 sets the DCI format  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:HPN  
 5  
 sets the HARQ process number

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 1" on page 217

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:MCSR <Mcsr>**

Sets the DCI Format 0/1/1A/1B/1C/1D field Modulation and Coding Scheme.

**Parameters:**

<Mcsr> integer  
 Range: 0 to 31  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1B  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:MCSR  
 5

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 0" on page 216

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:NDI <NewDataIndicat>**

Sets the DCI Format 0/1/1A/1B/1D field New Data Indicator.

**Parameters:**

<NewDataIndicat> ON | OFF  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1B  
sets the DCI format  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:NDI  
ON  
sets the New Data Indicator

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 0" on page 216

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:PFHopping <FreqHopState>**

Sets the DCI Format 0 field PUSCH Frequency Hopping.

**Parameters:**

<FreqHopState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F0  
sets the DCI format  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:PFH  
ON  
enables PUSCH Frequency Hopping

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 0" on page 216

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:PMI <PmiState>**

Sets the DCI Format 1B field PMI Confirmation for Precoding.

**Parameters:**

<PmiState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1B  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:PMI  
ON

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 1B" on page 220

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:PRECinfo <PrecodingInfo>**

Sets the DCI Format 2/2A field Precoding Information.

**Parameters:**

<PrecodingInfo>      integer  
                           Range:      0 to 63  
                           \*RST:      0

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR
sets the PDCCH format.
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F2
sets the DCI format
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:PREC
10
sets Precoding Information
```

**Manual operation:** See "[DCI Format 2/2A/2B/2C](#)" on page 225

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:RAH <ResAllocHeader>**

(Enabled for Channel Bandwidth > 10RBs)

Sets the DCI Format 1/2/2A field Resource Allocation Header.

**Parameters:**

<ResAllocHeader>    0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
                           \*RST:      OFF

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F2
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:RAH
ON
```

**Manual operation:** See "[DCI Format 1](#)" on page 217

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:RAHR <Rahr>**

Sets the DCI Format 0 field Resource Block Assignment and Hopping Resource Allocation.

**Parameters:**

<Rahr>                integer  
                           Range:      0 to dynamic  
                           \*RST:      0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F0  
sets the DCI format  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:RAHR  
100  
sets Resource Block Assignment and Hopping Resource Allocation

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 0" on page 216

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:RAType <ResAllocType>**

Sets the DCI Format 0 field Resource Allocation Type.

**Parameters:**

<ResAllocType> integer  
Range: 0 to 1  
\*RST: 0

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 0" on page 216

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:RBA <ResBlockAssign>**

Sets the DCI Format 0/1/1A/1B/1C/1D/2/2A field Resource Block Assignment.

**Parameters:**

<ResBlockAssign> integer  
Range: 0 to 268435455  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F0  
sets the DCI format  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:RBA  
100  
sets Resource Block Assignment

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 1" on page 217

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:RV <RedundVersion>**

Sets the DCI Format 1/1A/1B/1D field Redundancy Version.



**Parameters:**

<RedundVersion> integer  
 Range: 0 to 3  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
 sets the PDCCH format.  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1  
 sets the DCI format  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:RV 1  
 sets the Redundancy Version

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 1" on page 217

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:SRSRequest <SrsRequest>**

Sets the DCI Format 1A field SRS Request.

**Parameters:**

<SrsRequest> integer  
 Range: 0 to 1  
 \*RST: 0

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 1A" on page 219

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:SWAPflag <SwapFlag>**

Sets the DCI Format 2/2A field Transport Block to Codeword Swap Flag.

**Parameters:**

<SwapFlag> ON | OFF  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
 sets the PDCCH format.  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1  
 sets the DCI format  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:SWAP  
 ON  
 enables Transport Block to Codeword Swap Flag

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 2/2A/2B/2C" on page 225

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:TB1:MCS <Mcs>  
 [:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:TB2:MCS <Mcs>**

Sets the DCI Format 2/2A field Modulation and Coding Scheme.

**Parameters:**

<Mcs> integer  
 Range: 0 to 31  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
 sets the PDCCH format.  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F2  
 sets the DCI format  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:TB1:  
 MCS 5  
 sets the Modulation and Coding Scheme for TB1

**Manual operation:** See "[DCI Format 2/2A/2B/2C](#)" on page 225

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:TB1:NDI <NewDataIndicat>**  
**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:TB2:NDI <NewDataIndicat>**

Sets the DCI Format 2/2A field New Data Indicator.

**Parameters:**

<NewDataIndicat> ON | OFF  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
 sets the PDCCH format.  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F2  
 sets the DCI format  
 BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:TB2:  
 NDI ON  
 sets the New Data Indicator for TB2

**Manual operation:** See "[DCI Format 2/2A/2B/2C](#)" on page 225

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:TB1:RV <RedundVersion>**  
**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
 DCIConf:TB2:RV <RedundVersion>**

Sets the DCI Format 2/2A field Redundancy Version.

**Parameters:**

<RedundVersion> integer  
 Range: 0 to 3  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F2  
sets the DCI format  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:TB1:  
RV 1  
sets the Redundancy Version for TB1

**Manual operation:** See "[DCI Format 2/2A/2B/2C](#)" on page 225

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:SID <ScramIdent>**

Enables/disables the DCI Format 2B field Scrambling Identity.

**Parameters:**  
<ScramIdent> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F2B  
sets the DCI format  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:SID  
ON  
enables the Scrambling Identity

**Options:** R&S SMW-K84

**Manual operation:** See "[DCI Format 2/2A/2B/2C](#)" on page 225

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:TPCC <TpcCommand>**

Sets the DCI Format 0/1/1A/1B/1D/2/2A field TPC Command for PUSCH.

**Parameters:**  
<TpcCommand> integer  
Range: 0 to 3  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1B  
sets the DCI format  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:TPCC  
1  
sets the TPC Command for PUSCH

**Manual operation:** See "[DCI Format 0](#)" on page 216

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:
DCIConf:TPCinstr <TpcCommand>
```

Sets the DCI Format 3/3A field TPC Command.

**Parameters:**

<TpcCommand>      bit pattern  
 The bit pattern length depends on the selected channel bandwidth and is automatically adjusted

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:FORM VAR
sets the PDCCH format.
BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F3
sets the DCI format
BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:TPC
#B101,3
sets the TPC Command
```

**Manual operation:** See "[DCI Format 3/3A](#)" on page 227

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:
DCIConf:TPMI <Tpmi>
```

Sets the DCI Format 1B/1D field TPMI Information for Precoding.

**Parameters:**

<Tpmi>              integer  
 Range:            0 to 15  
 \*RST:            0

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:FORM VAR
sets the PDCCH format.
BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1B
sets the DCI format
BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:TPMI
10
sets the TPMI Information for Precoding
```

**Manual operation:** See "[DCI Format 1B](#)" on page 220

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:
DCIConf:ULIndex <UlIndex>
```

(Enabled for TDD mode and UL/DL Configuration 0)

Sets the DCI Format 1B/1D field UL Index.

**Parameters:**

<UlIndex>            integer  
 Range:            0 to 3  
 \*RST:            0

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:DUPL TDD
selects TDD mode.
BB:EUTR:TDD:UDC 0
sets the UL/DL configuration
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR
sets the PDCCH format.
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1B
sets the DCI format
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:ULIN
1
sets the UL Index
```

**Manual operation:** See "[DCI Format 0](#)" on page 216

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:ULDLconfig <DciUIDICfg>**

Sets the UL/DL configuration numbers.

Each UL/DL configuration number consists of 3 bits and indicates one of the configurations listed in [Figure 3-6](#).

**Parameters:**

<DciUIDICfg> 64 bits

**Example:**

```
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing TDD
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:LINK DOWN

SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM0:USER U1E
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM0:SESPace AUTO
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM0:DCIFmt?
// F1C
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIConf:ULDLconfig #H3AF,
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM0:PFMT 2
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:DL:SUBF0:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM0:CINdex 0
```

**Options:** R&S SMW-K113

**Manual operation:** See "[DCI Format 1C for eIMTA](#)" on page 223

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:  
DCIConf:VRBA <VrbAssignState>**

Sets the DCI Format 1A/1B/1D field Localized/Distributed VRB Assignment.

**Parameters:**

<VrbAssignState> ON | OFF  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:FORM VAR  
sets the PDCCH format.  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIF F1B  
sets the DCI format  
BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF1:ENCC:PDCC:EXTC:ITEM1:DCIC:VRBA  
ON  
enables the Localized VRB Assignment

**Manual operation:** See "DCI Format 1A" on page 219

## 6.16 Auto Sequence Settings



Using the auto sequence mode requires the option R&S SMW-K112.

### Example: How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode

```
:SCONfiguration:MODE ADV
:SCONfiguration:FADing MIMO2X2x2
:SCONfiguration:BASEband:SOURce COUP
:SCONfiguration:APPLY

:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CONF:MODE ASEQ
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL0:CIF 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL1:CIF 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:CELL0:TXM M9
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:CELL1:TXM M9
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER2:CELL0:TXM M7
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER2:CELL1:TXM M7
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:STATE 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER2:STATE 1

:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:AFSeq 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:NHIDS 8
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:NHTRans 4
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:INDI 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:SKPRocess 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:USUBframe0 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:USUBframe1 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:UL:AFSeq 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:UL:NHTRans 4
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:SNDI 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:APPLY
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:ARBLen?
// 32
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:ASLength
```

```

:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:MCSMode FIX
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:FMCS 30
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:RVCSequence "0,1,2,3"
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:SEQelem0:SUBFrame?
// 0
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:SEQelem0:HARQ?
// 0
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:SEQelem0:TB1:NDI?
// 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:SEQelem1:TB1:NDI?
// 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:URLCounter?
// 0

```

```

:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:UL:CELL0:VULTxpow 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:UL:CELL0:SEQelem2:SUBFrame?
// 2
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:UL:CELL0:SEQelem2:RBA?
// 0
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:UL:CELL0:SEQelem2:NDI?
// 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:UL:CELL0:SEQelem2:PTPC 2

```

```

:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL1:MCSMode TCR
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL1:TCR 0.333
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL1:TMOD QAM64
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL1:SElement 2

```

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:ARBLen?	568
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:ASLength	568
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:AFSeq	569
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:AFSeq	569
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:NHIDS	569
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:NHTRans	569
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:NHTRans	569
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:SKPRocess	569
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:INDI	570
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:INDI	570
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:USUBframe<st0>	570
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:APPLY	570
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:MCSMode	570
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:FMCS	571
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:TCR	571
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:TMOD	571
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:RVCSequence	572
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:HARQ	572
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>: SUBFrame	572
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>: SUBFrame	572

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB1:MCS.....	572
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB2:MCS.....	572
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB1:NDI.....	573
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB2:NDI.....	573
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:NDI.....	573
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB1: RLCCounter.....	573
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB2: RLCCounter.....	573
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB1:RV.....	573
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB2:RV.....	573
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:URLCounter.....	574
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:RBA.....	574
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:PTPC.....	574
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:ULINdex.....	574
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:VULTxpow.....	575
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SElement.....	575
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SElement.....	575
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:APPend.....	575
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:APPend.....	575
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:INSert.....	576
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:INSert.....	576
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:DELeTe.....	576
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:DELeTe.....	576
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:RESet.....	576
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:RESet.....	576

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:ARBLen?**

Queries the suggested ARB sequence length.

**Return values:**

<SugArbLen>            integer  
                           Range:        1 to 1E4  
                           \*RST:        0

**Example:**            see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Usage:**                Query only

**Manual operation:**   See ["ARB Sequence Length"](#) on page 178

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:ASLength**

Adjusts the ARB sequence length.

**Example:**            see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Usage:**                Event

**Manual operation:**   See ["ARB Sequence Length"](#) on page 178



---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:AFSeq <AutofillSeq>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:AFSeq <AutofillSeq>
```

Enables the automatic configuration of the DCIs.

**Parameters:**

```
<AutofillSeq> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: 1
```

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See "[Autofill Sequences...](#)" on page 177

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:NHIDs <NumHARQIds>
```

Sets the number of HARQ process IDs.

**Parameters:**

```
<NumHARQIds> integer
Range: 1 to 15
*RST: 8
```

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See "[Autofill Sequences...](#)" on page 177

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:NHTRans <NumHARQTrans>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:NHTRans <NumHARQTrans>
```

Sets the number of HARQ transmissions.

**Parameters:**

```
<NumHARQTrans> integer
Range: 1 to 32
*RST: 4
```

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See "[Autofill Sequences...](#)" on page 177

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:SKPRocess <SkipProc>
```

Skips HARQ process at unused subframes.

**Parameters:**

```
<SkipProc> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: 0
```

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["Autofill Sequences..."](#) on page 177

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:INDI <StartingNDI>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:INDI <StartingNDI>
```

Sets the new data indicator flag at the beginning of the sequence.

**Parameters:**

<StartingNDI> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: 1

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["Autofill Sequences..."](#) on page 177

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:USUBframe<st0> <UseSubfr>
```

Sets the downlink subframes to be used for the HARQ transmission.

**Suffix:**

<st0> 0 .. 9  
DL subframe number

**Parameters:**

<UseSubfr> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: 1

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["Autofill Sequences..."](#) on page 177

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:APPLY
```

Applies the selected auto sequence settings.

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Usage:** Event

**Manual operation:** See ["Autofill Sequences..."](#) on page 177

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:MCSMode
<McsMode>
```

Sets how the Modulation and Coding Scheme is configured.

**Parameters:**

<McsMode> MANual | FIXed | TCR  
\*RST: TCR

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["MCS Mode"](#) on page 179

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:FMCS <FixedMcs>**

Sets the MCS value.

**Parameters:**

<FixedMcs> integer  
 Range: 0 to 31  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["MCS"](#) on page 179

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:TCR <TargetCR>**

Sets the target code rate.

**Parameters:**

<TargetCR> float  
 Range: 0 to 1  
 Increment: 0.001  
 \*RST: 0.333

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["Target Code Rate, Target Modulation"](#) on page 179

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:TMOD  
 <TargetMod>**

Sets the target modulation.

**Parameters:**

<TargetMod> QPSK | QAM16 | QAM64 | QAM256  
 \*RST: QPSK

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Options:** QAM256 requires option R&S SMW-K113

**Manual operation:** See ["Target Code Rate, Target Modulation"](#) on page 179

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:RVCSequence  
<RVCodingSeq>**

Sets the redundancy version sequence.

**Parameters:**

<RVCodingSeq>      string

**Example:**            see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["RV coding Sequence"](#) on page 179

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:  
HARQ <HARQProc>**

Sets the HARQ process.

**Parameters:**

<HARQProc>            integer  
Range:            0 to 15  
\*RST:            0

**Example:**            see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["DL DCI Sequence Table"](#) on page 179

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:  
SUBFrame <DLSubfrNo>**  
**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:  
SUBFrame <ASeqSubfrNo>**

Sets the subframe number.

**Parameters:**

<ASeqSubfrNo>        integer  
Range:            0 to 100000  
\*RST:            0

**Example:**            see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["UL DCI Sequence Table"](#) on page 181

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:  
TB1:MCS <DIMcs>**  
**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:  
TB2:MCS <DIMcs>**

Sets the MCS.

**Parameters:**

<DIMcs> integer  
 Range: 0 to 31  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:
 TB1:NDI <DINdi>
```

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:
 TB2:NDI <DINdi>
```

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:
 NDI <UINDI>
```

Enables the new data indicator flag.

**Parameters:**

<UINDI> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["UL DCI Sequence Table"](#) on page 181

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:
 TB1:RLCCounter <RLCCounter>
```

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:
 TB2:RLCCounter <RLCCounter>
```

Sets the RLC counter.

**Parameters:**

<RLCCounter> integer  
 Range: 0 to 31  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:
 TB1:RV <DIRV>
```

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:
 TB2:RV <DIRV>
```

Sets the redundancy version.

**Parameters:**

<DIRV> integer  
 Range: 0 to 3  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:URLCounter  
<UseRLCCounter>**

Enables/disables the use of RLC counter.

**Parameters:**

<UseRLCCounter> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["Use RLC Counter"](#) on page 179

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:  
RBA <UIRBA>**

Sets the UL RBA.

**Parameters:**

<UIRBA> integer  
Range: 0 to 2047  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["UL DCI Sequence Table"](#) on page 181

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:  
PTPC <PuschTpc>**

Sets the PUSCH TPC.

**Parameters:**

<PuschTpc> integer  
Range: 0 to 3  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["UL DCI Sequence Table"](#) on page 181

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:  
ULIndex <UlIndex>**

In TDD mode and with "UL/DL Configuration = 0", sets the parameter UL Index.

**Parameters:**

<ULIndex> integer  
 Range: 0 to 3  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

```
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TDD:UDConf 0
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:UL:CELL1:SEqelem1:ULIndex 0
```

**Manual operation:** See ["UL DCI Sequence Table"](#) on page 181

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:VULTxpow**  
 <VaryULTxPow>

Enables variation of the UL Tx power.

**Parameters:**

<VaryULTxPow> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:**

see [Example "How to enable and configure the auto sequence mode"](#) on page 566

**Manual operation:** See ["Vary UL Tx Power and RBA"](#) on page 180

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SElement**  
 <SelElem>

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SElement**  
 <SelElem>

Selects a table element (i.e. table row).

**Parameters:**

<SelElem> integer  
 Range: 0 to 1499  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:APPend
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:SElement
1
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:INSert
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:SElement
3
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:DElete
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:AS:DL:CELL0:RESet
```

**Manual operation:** See ["Append, Insert, Delete, Reset"](#) on page 181

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:APPend**  
**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:APPend**

Appends a table element at the end of the table.

**Example:** see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SElement on page 575

**Usage:** Event

**Manual operation:** See "Append, Insert, Delete, Reset" on page 181

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:INSert**  
**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:INSert**

Inserts a table element before the selected one.

**Example:** see [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SElement on page 575

**Usage:** Event

**Manual operation:** See "Append, Insert, Delete, Reset" on page 181

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:DELeTe**  
**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:DELeTe**

Deletes the selected table element.

**Example:** See [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SElement on page 575

**Usage:** Event

**Manual operation:** See "Append, Insert, Delete, Reset" on page 181

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:RESet**  
**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:RESet**

Resets the DCI table, i.e. removes all table elements.

**Example:** See [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SElement on page 575

**Usage:** Event

**Manual operation:** See "Append, Insert, Delete, Reset" on page 181

## 6.17 UL Frame Configuration

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:CONSubframes:PUCCh.....	577
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:CONSubframes:PUSCh.....	577
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:CYCPrefix.....	578
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RSTFrame.....	578
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:CONType.....	578
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: CODWords.....	578



[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>][:PUSCh]:MODulation.....	579
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:PUCCh]:FORMat.....	579
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:RBCount.....	579
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:RBCount?.....	579
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:SET<user>:RBCount.....	579
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:VRBoffset.....	580
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:SET<user>:VRBoffset.....	580
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:SLOT<user0>:ALLoc<ch0>:RBOffset?.....	580
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:SLOT<user0>:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:RBOffset?.....	580
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:SLOT<user0>:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:SET<gr>:RBOffset?.....	580
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]:PHYSbits?.....	581
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:PHYSbits?.....	581
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]:PUSCh:PHYSbits?.....	581
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:POWer.....	581
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:POWer.....	581
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:POWer.....	581
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:STATe.....	582
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:STATe.....	582
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:STATe.....	582
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:CONFLict?.....	582
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CONFLict?.....	582
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CONFLict?.....	582

[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:CONSubframes:PUCCh <ConfSubf>

[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:CONSubframes:PUSCh <ConfSubframes>

Sets the number of configurable subframes.

#### Parameters:

<ConfSubframes>    integer  
                           Range:     1 to 40  
                           \*RST:       1

#### Example:

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:ID 100
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE2:ID 100
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CONSubframes:PUCCh 10
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CONSubframes:PUSCh 10
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE2:CONSubframes:PUCCh 8
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE2:CONSubframes:PUSCh 8
```

**Manual operation:** See "Number Of PUCCH/PUSCH Configurations/Number Of Configurable Subframes" on page 268

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:CYCPrefix <CyclicPrefix>
```

(enabled for BB:EUTR:UL:CPC USER only)

Sets the cyclic prefix for the selected subframe.

**Parameters:**

```
<CyclicPrefix> NORMal | EXTended
*RST: NORMal
```

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:UL:CPC USER
the cyclic prefix has to be adjusted on subframe basis.
BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF6:CYCP NORM
a normal prefix is used in subframe 6 in uplink.
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Cyclic Prefix \(UL\)](#)" on page 273

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RSTFrame
```

Resets all subframe settings of the selected link direction to the default values.

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:UL:RSTF
resets the uplink subframe parameters of path A to the default
settings.
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Reset All Subframes](#)" on page 273

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:CONTType
<ContentType>
```

Selects the content type for the selected allocation.

**Parameters:**

```
<ContentType> PUSCh | PUCCh
*RST: PUSCh
```

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:CONT PUSC
selects PUSCH as type for the selected allocation.
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Content \(UL\)](#)" on page 274

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:
PUSCh:CODWords <NumOfCodeWords>
```

Sets the number of the used codeword.

**Parameters:**

```
<NumOfCodeWords> integer
Range: 1 to 2
*RST: 1
```

**Example:**           SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:RELease LADV  
                   SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:CELL0:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PUSCh:  
                   CODWords?

**Options:**           R&S SMW-K85/-K112

**Manual operation:** See "[Codeword \(UL\)](#)" on page 274

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:  
 CW<cwid>][:PUSCh]:MODulation <Modulation>**

Selects the modulation scheme for the allocation.

**Suffix:**  
 <cwid>               1..2  
                           Codeword

**Parameters:**  
 <Modulation>        QPSK | QAM16 | QAM64  
 \*RST:                QPSK

**Example:**           SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:RELease R10  
                   SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:CONType PUSCh  
                   SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PUSCh:CODWords 1  
                   SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:CW1:MODulation QPSK  
                   SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PHYSbits?

**Manual operation:** See "[Modulation/Format](#)" on page 274

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:PUCCh]:FORMat  
 <Format>**

Sets the PUCCH Format.

**Parameters:**  
 <Format>            F1 | F1A | F1B | F2 | F2A | F2B | F3  
 \*RST:                F1

**Example:**           SOUR:BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:CONT PUCCh  
                   SOUR:BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:FORM F2A  
                   sets the PUCCH format

**Manual operation:** See "[Modulation/Format](#)" on page 274

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:RBCount  
 <ResBlockCount>**  
**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:RBCount?**  
**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:  
 PUSCh:SET<user>:RBCount <NumberOfRBs>**

Sets the size of the selected allocation in resource blocks (per slot).

**Suffix:**

<user> 1..2  
Set

**Parameters:**

<NumberOfRBs> integer  
Range: 0 to 110  
\*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:REL R89  
BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF0:ALL1:RBC 3

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:REL R10  
BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF0:ALL2:PUC:RBC ?  
BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF0:ALL2:PUSC:SET1:RBC 4  
BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF0:ALL2:PUSC:SET1:VRB 5  
BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF0:ALL2:PUSC:SET2:RBC 3  
BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF0:ALL2:PUSC:SET2:VRB 15

**Manual operation:** See ["Set 1/Set 2 No. RB"](#) on page 275

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:VRBoffset <VrbOffset>**  
**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>]:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:**  
**PUSCh:SET<user>:VRBoffset <NumberOfVRBs>**

Sets the virtual resource block offset of the selected subframe.

**Suffix:**

<user> 1..2

**Parameters:**

<NumberOfVRBs> integer  
Range: 0 to 49  
\*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF0:ALL1:VRB 6  
BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF0:ALL2:PUSC:SET1:VRB 5  
BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF0:ALL2:PUSC:SET1:VRB 15

**Manual operation:** See ["Set 1/Set 2 Offset VRB"](#) on page 276

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:SLOT<user0>:ALLoc<ch0>:**  
**RBOffset?**  
**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:SLOT<user0>:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:**  
**RBOffset?**  
**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>]:SUBF<st0>]:SLOT<user0>:**  
**ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:SET<gr>:RBOffset?**

Queries the start resource block of the selected allocation in slot n of the subframe.

**Suffix:**

<user0> 0..1  
<s2us> 1..2

**Return values:**

<RbOffs> integer  
 Range: 0 to 49  
 \*RST: 2

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Offset PRB Slot \(n/n+1\)](#)" on page 277

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]:  
 PHYSbits?**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:PHYSbits?**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:  
 CW<cwid>]:PUSCh:PHYSbits?**

Queries the number of physical bits for the selected allocation.

**Suffix:**

<cwid> 1..2  
 Codeword

**Return values:**

<PuscPhysBits> integer  
 Range: -1 to 105600  
 \*RST: -1

**Example:** SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALLoc2:CW1:PUSCh:  
 PHYSbits?

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Phys. Bits / Total Number of Physical Bits](#)" on page 277

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:POWER <Power>**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:POWER  
 <PuccPower>**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:  
 PUSCh:POWER <PuscPower>**

Sets the power for the selected allocation.

**Parameters:**

<PuscPower> float  
 Range: -80 to 10  
 Increment: 0.001  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALL1:POW 3.00  
 BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUSH:POW -1.00  
 BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUCH:POW -1.00

**Manual operation:** See "[Power \(UL\)](#)" on page 277

---

```
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLOc<ch0>:STATe <State>
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLOc<ch0>:PUCCh:STATe
 <PuccState>
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLOc<ch0>:
 PUSCh:STATe <PuscState>
```

Sets the allocation state to active or inactive.

**Note:** Disabling an allocation deactivate the PUSCH/PUCCH and the corresponding demodulation reference signal, but does not affect other allocations of the UE or the sounding reference signal.

**Parameters:**

<PuscState>            0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST:                dynamic

**Manual operation:** See "State (UL)" on page 277

---

```
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLOc<ch0>:CONFLIct?
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLOc<ch0>:PUCCh:CONFLIct?
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLOc<ch0>:
 PUSCh:CONFLIct?
```

Indicates a conflict between two allocations.

**Return values:**

<PuscConflict>        0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST:                OFF

**Usage:**             Query only

**Manual operation:** See "Conflict (UL)" on page 278

## 6.18 UL Carrier Aggregation Settings



UL Carrier Aggregation is an LTE-A (LTE Rel. 11) feature enabled for instruments equipped with software options R&S SMW-K55 and R&S SMW-K112.

**Example: Activating UL carrier aggregation**

```

SCONfiguration:APPLY
SCONfiguration:MODE ADV
SCONfiguration:FADing MIMO2X2X2
SCONfiguration:BASEband:SOURce COUP
SCONfiguration:APPLY

SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:LINK UP
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL0:DUPLexing FDD

SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL1:INDEX 5
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL1:ID 10
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL1:BW BW20_00
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL1:SUCONfiguration 0
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL1:CSRS 7
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL1:DMRS 0
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL1:TDELay 0

SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLOc0:PUCCh:STATe 1
SOURcel:BB:EUTRa:STATe 1
OUTPut1:STATe 1
OUTPut2:STATe 1

```

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:STATe <ULCaGlobState>**

Enables UL carrier aggregation.

**Parameters:**

<ULCaGlobState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Chapter 6.18, "UL Carrier Aggregation Settings"](#), on page 582

**Manual operation:** See ["Activate Carrier Aggregation"](#) on page 249

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:INDEX <ULCaCellIndex>**

Sets the cell index of the corresponding SCell.

**Parameters:**

<ULCaCellIndex> integer  
 Range: 1 to 7  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:** see [Chapter 6.18, "UL Carrier Aggregation Settings"](#), on page 582

**Manual operation:** See ["Cell Index"](#) on page 250

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:ID <ULCaPhyCellId>**

Sets the physical Cell ID of the PCell and the SCells.

**Parameters:**

<ULCaPhyCellId> integer  
 Range: 0 to 503  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Chapter 6.18, "UL Carrier Aggregation Settings"](#), on page 582

**Manual operation:** See ["Physical Cell ID"](#) on page 250

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:BW <ULCaBw>**

Sets the bandwidth of the corresponding component carrier.

**Parameters:**

<ULCaBw> BW1\_40 | BW3\_00 | BW5\_00 | BW10\_00 | BW15\_00 |  
 BW20\_00  
 \*RST: BW10\_00

**Example:** see [Chapter 6.18, "UL Carrier Aggregation Settings"](#), on page 582

**Manual operation:** See ["Bandwidth"](#) on page 250

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:DFReq <ULCaDeltaF>**

Sets the frequency offset between the central frequency of corresponding SCell and the frequency of the PCell.

**Parameters:**

<ULCaDeltaF> float  
 Range: -60 to 60  
 Increment: 0.1  
 \*RST: 0  
 Default unit: MHz

**Example:** see [Chapter 6.18, "UL Carrier Aggregation Settings"](#), on page 582

**Manual operation:** See ["delta f / MHz"](#) on page 250

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:DUPLexing <ULCaDuplexMode>**

Selects the duplexing mode of the component carriers.

**Parameters:**

<ULCaDuplexMode> TDD | FDD  
 \*RST: FDD



**Example:** see [Chapter 6.18, "UL Carrier Aggregation Settings"](#),  
on page 582

**Manual operation:** See ["Duplexing"](#) on page 250

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:UDConf <ULCaTddULDLConf>**

Sets the Uplink-Downlink Configuration number.

**Parameters:**

<ULCaTddULDLConf> integer

Range: 0 to 6

\*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Chapter 6.18, "UL Carrier Aggregation Settings"](#),  
on page 582

**Manual operation:** See ["TDD UL/DL Configuration"](#) on page 250

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:SUConfiguration  
<ULCaSrsSubfConf>**

Sets the SRS subframe configuration per component carrier.

**Parameters:**

<ULCaSrsSubfConf> integer

Range: 0 to 15

\*RST: 15

**Example:** see [Chapter 6.18, "UL Carrier Aggregation Settings"](#),  
on page 582

**Manual operation:** See ["SRS Subframe Configuration"](#) on page 251

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:DMRS <ULCaN1Dmrs>**

Sets the parameter n(1)\_DMRS per component carrier.

**Parameters:**

<ULCaN1Dmrs> integer

Range: 0 to 11

\*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Chapter 6.18, "UL Carrier Aggregation Settings"](#),  
on page 582

**Manual operation:** See ["n\(1\)\\_DMRS"](#) on page 251

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:SPSConf <ULCaTddSSConf>**

Sets the Special Subframe Configuration number.

**Parameters:**

<ULCaTddSSConf> integer  
 Range: 0 to 9  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Chapter 6.18, "UL Carrier Aggregation Settings"](#),  
 on page 582

**Manual operation:** See ["TDD Special Subframe Config"](#) on page 251

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:CSRS** <ULCaSrsCSRS>

Sets the parameter SRS Bandwidth Configuration per component carrier.

**Parameters:**

<ULCaSrsCSRS> integer  
 Range: 0 to 7  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Chapter 6.18, "UL Carrier Aggregation Settings"](#),  
 on page 582

**Manual operation:** See ["SRS Bandwidth Configuration C\\_SRS"](#) on page 251

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:TDElay** <TimeDelay>

Sets the time delay of the SCell relative to the PCell.

**Parameters:**

<TimeDelay> integer  
 Range: 0 to 7E5  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Chapter 6.18, "UL Carrier Aggregation Settings"](#),  
 on page 582

**Manual operation:** See ["Delay / ns"](#) on page 251

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:STATe** <ULCaCellState>

Activates the corresponding component carrier.

**Parameters:**

<ULCaCellState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [Chapter 6.18, "UL Carrier Aggregation Settings"](#),  
 on page 582

**Manual operation:** See ["State"](#) on page 251

## 6.19 UL Enhanced Settings

[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: PRECoding:SCHeme.....	588
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: CODWords.....	588
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: PRECoding:NOLayers.....	589
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: PRECoding:NAPused.....	589
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: PRECoding:CBINdex.....	589
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:DRS: NDMRs<layer>?.....	590
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: FHOP:STATE.....	590
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: FHOP:TYPE?.....	590
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: FHOP:IIHBits.....	591
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:DRS: NDMRs<layer>?.....	591
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:DRS: CYCShift.....	592
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: HARQ:MODE.....	592
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: HARQ:NBUNdled.....	592
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: HARQ:BITS.....	593
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]: PUSCh:HARQ:CBITs?.....	593
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: HARQ:PATtern.....	593
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CQI: CBITs?.....	594
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CQI: BITS.....	594
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CQI: PATtern.....	594
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CQI: CODWord?.....	595
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]: PUSCh:RI:CBITs?.....	595
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:RI:BITS... ..	596
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:RI: PATtern.....	596
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]: PUSCh:ULSCh:BITS?.....	596

<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;:PUSCh:ULSch:BITS&lt;cw&gt;?</code> .....	597
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL&lt;ccid&gt;][:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;cwid&gt;]:</code> <code>PUSCh:CCODing:TBSize</code> .....	597
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL&lt;ccid&gt;][:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;[:CW&lt;cwid&gt;]:</code> <code>PUSCh:CCODing:RVINdex</code> .....	598
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;:PUCCh:NAPused?</code> .....	598
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;:PUCCh:NPAR&lt;ap&gt;</code> .....	598
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;:PUCCh:HARQ:BITS</code> .....	599
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;:PUCCh:HARQ:CBITS?</code> .....	599
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;:PUCCh:HARQ:PATtern</code> .....	599
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;:PUCCh:CQI:CBITS?</code> .....	600
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;:PUCCh:CQI:BITS</code> .....	600
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF&lt;st0&gt;]:ALLoc&lt;ch0&gt;:PUCCh:CQI:PATtern</code> .....	600

---

**`[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:`  
`PUSCh:PRECoding:SCHEME <PrecodingScheme>`**

Sets the PUSCH precoding scheme.

**Parameters:**

<PrecodingScheme> NONE | SPM

\*RST: NONE

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:RELease R10
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:PUSCh:TXMode M2
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:PUSCh:NAP AP2
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PUSCh:PRECoding:SCHEME SPM
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PUSCh:CODWords 2
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PUSCh:PRECoding:NOLayers 4
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PUSCh:PRECoding:NAPused?
// Response: AP2
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PUSCh:PRECoding:CBINdex?
```

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "[Precoding Scheme](#)" on page 316

---

**`[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:`  
`PUSCh:CODWords <NumOfCodeWords>`**

Sets the number of the used codeword.

**Parameters:**

<NumOfCodeWords> integer

Range: 1 to 2

\*RST: 1

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:RELease LADV
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:CELL0:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PUSCh:
CODWords?
```

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85/-K112

**Manual operation:** See ["Codeword \(UL\)"](#) on page 274

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:  
PUSCh:PRECoding:NOLayers <NumberOfLayers>**

Sets the number of layers used by the PUSCh precoding.

**Parameters:**

<NumberOfLayers> integer  
 Range: 1 to 4  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:** see [\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:UL\[:CELL<ccid>\]\[:SUBF<st0>\]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:PRECoding:SCHEME](#) on page 588

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See ["Number of Layers"](#) on page 316

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:  
PUSCh:PRECoding:NAPused <NumUsedAntPorts>**

Sets the number of antenna ports the PUSCH transmission uses.

**Parameters:**

<NumUsedAntPorts> AP1 | AP2 | AP4  
 \*RST: AP1

**Example:** see [\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>\[:CELL<ccid>\]:PUSCh:NAPort](#) on page 622

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See ["Number of Used Antenna Port"](#) on page 316

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:  
PUSCh:PRECoding:CBINDEX <CodeBookIndex>**

Sets the codebook index.

**Parameters:**

<CodeBookIndex> integer  
 Range: 0 to 23  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** see [\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:UL\[:CELL<ccid>\]\[:SUBF<st0>\]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:PRECoding:SCHEME](#) on page 588

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See ["Codebook Index"](#) on page 316

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:
PUSCh:DRS:NDMRs<layer>?
```

Queries the parameter  $n(2)_{DMRS,\lambda}$  (Layer  $\lambda$ ).

**Suffix:**

```
<st0> 0..39
<ch0> 0..3
<layer> 0..3
 Layer
```

**Return values:**

```
<Ndmrs> integer
 Range: 0 to 11
 *RST: 0
```

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc1:PUSCh:DRS:
CYCShift 1
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc1:PUSCh:DRS:
NDMRs1?
Response: 6
```

**Usage:** Query only

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "[n\(2\)<sub>DMRS,λ</sub> \(Layer λ\)](#)" on page 318

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:
PUSCh:FHOP:STATe <State>
```

Enables/disables frequency hopping for PUSCH.

**Parameters:**

```
<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
 *RST: OFF
```

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUSCh:FHOP:STAT ON
enables frequency hopping
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Frequency Hopping](#)" on page 317

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:
PUSCh:FHOP:TYPE?
```

Queries the frequency hopping type used, as defined in 3GPP TS36.213.

**Return values:**

```
<Type> TP1 | TP2 | NONE
 *RST: NONE
```

**Example:** BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUSC:FHOP:TYPE?  
queries the frequency hopping type  
Response: TP2

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Hopping Type](#)" on page 317

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:  
PUSCh:FHOP:IIHBits <InfoInHoppBits>**

Sets the information in hopping bits according to the PDCCH DCI format 0 hopping bit definition.

**Parameters:**

<InfoInHoppBits>	integer
Range:	0 to 3
*RST:	1

**Example:** BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUSC:FHOP:IIHB 0  
sets the information in hopping bits

**Manual operation:** See "[Information in Hopping Bits](#)" on page 317

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:  
PUSCh:DRS:NDMRs<layer>?**

Queries the parameter  $n(2)_{DMRS,\lambda}$  (Layer  $\lambda$ ).

**Suffix:**

<st0>	0..39
<ch0>	0..3
<layer>	0..3 Layer

**Return values:**

<Ndmrs>	integer
Range:	0 to 11
*RST:	0

**Example:** SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc1:PUSCh:DRS:  
CYCShift 1  
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc1:PUSCh:DRS:  
NDMRs1?  
Response: 6

**Usage:** Query only

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "[n\(2\)\\_{DMRS,\lambda} \(Layer \lambda\)](#)" on page 318

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:
PUSCh:DRS:CYCShift <Cyclicshift>
```

Sets the cyclic shift field in the uplink related DCI formats.

**Suffix:**

```
<st0> 0..39
 Subframe

<ch0> 0..3
 Allocation
```

**Parameters:**

```
<Cyclicshift> int
 Range: 0 to 7
 Increment: 1
 *RST: 0
```

**Example:** see `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:DRS:NDMRs<layer>?` on page 590

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "[Cyclic Shift Field](#)" on page 318

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:
PUSCh:HARQ:MODE <Mode>
```

Sets the ACK/NACK mode to Multiplexing or Bundling according to 3GPP TS 36.212, chapter 5.2.2.6.

ACK/NACK mode Bundling is defined for TDD duplexing mode only.

**Parameters:**

```
<Mode> MUX | BUNDling
 *RST: MUX
```

**Example:** `BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUSCh:HARQ:MODE MUX`  
selects multiplexing HARQ mode

**Manual operation:** See "[ACK/NACK Mode](#)" on page 320

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:
PUSCh:HARQ:NBUNDled <N_Bundled>
```

Sets the parameter N\_bundled.

**Parameters:**

```
<N_Bundled> integer
 Range: 1 to 6
 *RST: 1
```



**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUSC:HARQ:MODE BUND  
BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUSC:HARQ:NBUN 2

**Manual operation:** See "[N\\_bundled](#)" on page 320

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLOc<ch0>:  
PUSCh:HARQ:BITS <Bits>**

Sets the number of ACK/NACK bits.

Set this parameter to 0 to deactivate the ACK/NACK transmission for the corresponding subframe.

**Parameters:**

<Bits> integer  
Range: 0 to dynamic  
\*RST: 1

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUSC:HARQ:BITS 2  
sets the number of A/N bits

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of A/N Bits](#)" on page 320

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLOc<ch0>[:  
CW<cwid>]:PUSCh:HARQ:CBITs?**

Queries the number of coded ACK/NACK bits per codeword.

**Suffix:**

<cwid> 1..2  
Codeword

**Return values:**

<Codedbits> integer  
Range: 0 to max  
Increment: 0  
\*RST: 2

**Example:** SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALLOc2:PUSCh:HARQ:  
BITS 2  
sets the number of A/N bits  
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALLOc2:CW1:PUSCh:  
HARQ:CBITs?  
Response: 8

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of Coded A/N Bits \(CW\)](#)" on page 321

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLOc<ch0>:  
PUSCh:HARQ:PATTErn <Pattern>**

Sets the ACK/NACK pattern for the PUSCH.

**Parameters:**

<Pattern> <bit pattern>  
 \*RST: #H0,1

**Example:**

BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUSC:HARQ:ACKT BIT2  
 selects 2-bit HARQ-ACK control information  
 BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUSC:HARQ:PATT #B10,2  
 sets the ACK/NACK Pattern

**Manual operation:** See "[ACK/NACK Pattern](#)" on page 321

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:  
 PUSCh:CQI:CBITs?**

Queries the number of coded CQI bits.

**Return values:**

<CodedBits> integer  
 Range: 0 to max  
 \*RST: 22

**Example:**

SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALLoc2:PUSCh:CQI:  
 CBITs?  
 queries the number of coded CQI bits

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of Coded CQI Bits](#)" on page 323

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:  
 PUSCh:CQI:BITS <Bits>**

Sets the number of CQI bits before channel coding.

**Parameters:**

<Bits> integer  
 Range: dynamic to 1024  
 \*RST: 10

**Example:**

see [\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:UL\[:CELL<ccid>\]\[:  
 SUBF<st0>\]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CQI:PATtern](#)  
 on page 594

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of CQI Bits](#)" on page 322

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:  
 PUSCh:CQI:PATtern <Pattern>**

Sets the CQI pattern for the PUSCH.

The length of the pattern is determined by the number of CQI bits ([\[:SOURCE<hw>\]:  
 BB:EUTRa:UL\[:CELL<ccid>\]\[:SUBF<st0>\]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CQI:BITS](#)).

**Parameters:**

<Pattern> bit pattern  
 \*RST: #H0,1

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALLoc2:PUSCh:CQI:BITS
6
sets the number of CQI bits
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALLoc2:PUSCh:CQI:
PATtern #B100100,6
sets the CQI pattern
```

**Manual operation:** See "[CQI Pattern](#)" on page 323

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:  
 PUSCh:CQI:CODWord?**

Queries the codeword the CQI is mapped to.

**Return values:**

<CqiCodeWord> CW1 | CW2  
 \*RST: CW1

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:RELease LADV
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:PUSCh:TXMode M2
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:PUSCh:CCODing:STATe 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:PUSCh:CCODing:MODE COMB
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PUSCh:CODWords 2
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PUSCh:CQI:CODWord?
// Response: CW1
```

**Usage:** Query only

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "[CQI mapped to](#)" on page 323

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:  
 CW<cwid>]:PUSCh:RI:CBITS?**

Queries the number of coded RI bits per codeword.

**Suffix:**

<cwid> 1..2  
 Codeword

**Return values:**

<CodedRiBits> integer  
 Range: 0 to max  
 \*RST: 4

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PUSCh:RI:BITS 6
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:CW1:PUSCh:RI:CBITS?
// Response: 14
```

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "Number of Coded RI Bits (CW)" on page 322

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidX>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:  
PUSCh:RI:BITS <Bits>**

Sets the number of rank indication (RI) bits.

Set this parameter to 0 to deactivate the RI for the corresponding subframe.

**Parameters:**

<Bits> integer  
Range: 0 to 512  
\*RST: 1

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUSC:CQI:BITS 2  
sets the number of RI bits

**Manual operation:** See "Number of RI Bits" on page 321

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidX>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:  
PUSCh:RI:PATtern <Pattern>**

Sets the RI pattern for the PUSCH.

**Parameters:**

<Pattern> bit pattern  
\*RST: #B0,1

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUSC:RI:BITS 2  
sets the number of RI bits  
BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUSC:RI:PATT #B10,2  
sets the RI pattern

**Manual operation:** See "RI Pattern" on page 322

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidX>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:  
CW<cwid>]:PUSCh:ULSch:BITS?**

Queries the number of physical bits used for UL-SCH transmission.

**Suffix:**

<cwid> 1..2  
Codeword

**Return values:**

<PhysBitCount> integer  
Range: 0 to max  
\*RST: 1500

**Example:** `SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:CW1:PUSCh:ULSch:BITS?`  
 queries the number of physical bits for UL-SCH  
 Response: 5688

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of Coded UL-SCH Bits](#)" on page 324

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:ULSch:BITS<cw>?**

Queries the number of physical bits used for UL-SCH transmission.

**Suffix:**  
 <cw> 1..2  
 Codeword

**Return values:**  
 <PhysBitCount> integer  
 Range: 0 to max  
 Increment: 1  
 \*RST: 1500

**Example:** `SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PUSCh:ULSch:BITS1?`  
 queries the number of physical bits for UL-SCH  
 Response: 5688

**Usage:** Query only

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]:PUSCh:CCODing:TBSize <TranspBlockSize>**

Sets the size of the transport block.

**Suffix:**  
 <cwid> 1..2  
 Codeword

**Parameters:**  
 <TranspBlockSize> integer  
 Range: 1 to 100000  
 \*RST: 1500

**Example:** `SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALLoc2:CW1:PUSCh:CCODing:TBSize 1500`  
 sets the size of the transport block

**Manual operation:** See "[Transport Block Size/Payload \(PUSCH\)](#)" on page 325

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:
 CW<cwid>]:PUSCh:CCODing:RVINdex <RedundVersIndex>
```

Sets the redundancy version index.

**Suffix:**

```
<cwid> 1..2
 Codeword
```

**Parameters:**

```
<RedundVersIndex> integer
 Range: 0 to 3
 *RST: 0
```

**Example:**           SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALLoc2:CW1:PUSCh:
 CCODing:RVINdex 2
 sets the redundancy version index

**Manual operation:** See "[Redundancy Version Index \(PUSCH\)](#)" on page 325

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:NAPused?
```

Queries the number of antenna ports used for transmissions of the current PUCCH format.

**Return values:**

```
<NumAntennaPorts> integer
 Range: 1 to 2
 *RST: 1
```

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:RELease R10
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:PUCCh:F1Naport AP2
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:PUCCh:F2Naport AP1
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:PUCCh:F3Naport AP1
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:Alloc0:PUCCh:NAPused?
// Response: 2
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:Alloc0:FORMat F2B
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:Alloc0:PUCCh:NAPused?
// Response: 1
```

**Usage:**           Query only

**Options:**        R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of Used Antenna Ports](#)" on page 326

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:NPAR<ap>
 <NPar>
```

Sets the resource index for PUCCH format 1/1a/1b, 2/2a/2b and 3.

**Suffix:**

<ap> 0..1  
Antenna port index

**Parameters:**

<NPar> integer  
Range: 0 to  $n(1)_{PUCCH\_max} / n(2)_{PUCCH\_max} / n(3)_{PUCCH\_max}$   
\*RST: 0

**Example:** `SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF1:ALLoc2:PUCCh:NPAR0 10`  
sets the  $n_{PUCCH}$  parameter

**Manual operation:** See "[n\\_PUCCH](#)" on page 327

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:HARQ:BITS**  
<Bits>

(enabled for PUCCH format 3 only)

Sets the number of ACK/NACK+SR+CSI bits before channel coding.

**Parameters:**

<Bits> integer  
Range: 1 to dynamic  
\*RST: 1

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of A/N+SR+CSI Bits](#)" on page 330

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:HARQ:CBITS?**

(enabled for PUCCH format 3 only)

Queries the number of coded ACK/NACK+SR+CSI bits.

**Return values:**

<CBits> integer  
Range: 0 to 48  
\*RST: 0

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of Coded A/N+SR+CSI Bits](#)" on page 330

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:HARQ:**  
**PATtern <Pattern>**

Sets the PUCCH ACK/NACK pattern or ACK/NACK + SR pattern per subframe.

**Parameters:**

<Pattern> <32-bit pattern>  
\*RST: #H0,1

**Example:**           SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:SLENgth 4  
                   SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CONSubframes:PUCCh 8  
                   SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc1:FORMat F1A  
                   SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:PUCCh:HARQ:  
                   PATtern #B01001,5  
                   sets the ACK/NACK Pattern  
                   SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc1:FORMat F1B

**Manual operation:** See "[A/N Pattern / A/N+SR+CSI Pattern](#)" on page 328

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CQI:CBITs?**

Queries the number of coded CQI bits.

**Return values:**

<CodedBits>           integer  
                   Range:        0 to max  
                   \*RST:        20

**Example:**           SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALLoc2:PUCCh:CQI:  
                   CBITs?  
                   queries sets the number of coded CQI bits  
                   Response: 20

**Usage:**             Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of Coded CQI Bits](#)" on page 330

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CQI:BITS  
                   <Bits>**

Sets the number of CQI bits before channel coding.

**Parameters:**

<Bits>                integer  
                   Range:        1 to 13  
                   \*RST:        4

**Example:**           see [\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:UL\[:SUBF<st0>\]:  
                   ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CQI:PATtern](#) on page 600

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of CQI Bits](#)" on page 329

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CQI:PATtern  
                   <Pattern>**

Sets the CQI pattern for the PUCCH.

The length of the pattern is determined by the number of CQI bits ([\[:SOURce<hw>\]:  
                   BB:EUTRa:UL\[:SUBF<st0>\]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CQI:BITS](#)).



**Parameters:**

<Pattern> <bit pattern>  
 \*RST: #B0,1

**Example:**

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALLoc2:PUCCh:CQI:BITS  
 6  
 sets the number of CQI bits  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF4:ALLoc2:PUCCh:CQI:  
 PATTern #B100100,6  
 sets the CQI pattern

**Manual operation:** See "CQI Pattern" on page 330

## 6.20 Configure User

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:STATE.....	601
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CA:STATE.....	602
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:TXM.....	602
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CELL<st0>:TXM.....	602
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:UEC.....	602
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:ULCA<st0>:STATE.....	603
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:CELL.....	603
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:CBINdex[<dir>].....	603
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:MAPCoordinates.....	604
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:MODE.....	604
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:AP<dir0>:BB<st0>:REAL.....	604
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:AP<dir0>:BB<st0>:IMAGinary.....	604
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SCRambling:STATE.....	605
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CCODing:STATE.....	605
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:UEID.....	605
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:DATA.....	606
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:DSElect.....	606
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:PATTErn.....	606
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:EIMTarnti.....	606
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:PA.....	607
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:ASRS:STATE.....	607
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CAW:STATE.....	607
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:MCSTwo:STATE.....	608

---

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:STATE <UserState>

Enables/disables an user.

**Parameters:**

<UserState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:**

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:STATE OFF

**Manual operation:** See "State" on page 168

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CA:STATe <State>**

Enables/disables carrier aggregation for the selected user.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: 0

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "[Activate CA](#)" on page 169

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:TXM <TxMode>**

Sets the transmission mode of the according user as defined in 3GPP TS 36.213, section 7.1.

**Parameters:**

<TxMode> USER | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | M9  
\*RST: USER

**Example:** SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:TXM M7

**Options:** Tx Mode 8 and Tx Mode 9 require R&S SMW-K84/-K284 and R&S SMW-K85/-K285 respectively

**Manual operation:** See "[Tx Modes](#)" on page 169

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CELL<st0>:TXM <TxMode>**

Sets the transmission mode of the user per cell.

**Suffix:**

<st0> 0 to 4  
0 = PCell, 1 to 4 = SCell1 to SCell4

**Parameters:**

<TxMode> USER | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | M7 | M8 | M9  
\*RST: USER

**Example:** SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:CELL0:TXM M9  
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:CELL1:TXM M7

**Manual operation:** See "[Tx Modes](#)" on page 169

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:UEC <UECategory>**

Sets the UE Category.

**Parameters:**

<UECategory> USER | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5  
\*RST: USER

**Manual operation:** See "[UE Category](#)" on page 170

---

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:ULCA<st0>:STATe <CuUICaState>**

Sets the state of the associated UL carriers, if carrier aggregation is enabled.

**Suffix:**

<st0>                    0 to 4  
                              0 = PCell, 1 to 4 = SCell1 to SCell4

**Parameters:**

<CuUICaState>        0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST:                0

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:STATe 1
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:ULCA0:STATe 1
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:ULCA1:STATe 1
```

**Options:**             R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "[UL Carriers State](#)" on page 170

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:CELL <SelCompCar>**

Sets the cell the antenna port mapping is related to, if a carrier aggregation is enabled.

**Parameters:**

<SelCompCar>        PC0 | SC1 | SC2 | SC3 | SC4  
 \*RST:                PC0

**Example:**

```
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:APM:CELL?
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Cell](#)" on page 243

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:CBIndex[<dir>]  
 <CodeBookIndex>**

Sets the codebook index for mapping mode Codebook.

**Suffix:**

<dir>                    1|2  
                              In TxMode 9, determines the codebook index

**Parameters:**

<CodeBookIndex>    integer  
 Range:                0 to 15  
 \*RST:                0

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:APM:MODE CB
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:APM:CBIndex1 5
```

**Options:**             R&S SMW-K84

**Manual operation:** See "[Codebook Index/Codebook Index 2](#)" on page 242

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:MAPCoordinates <MapCoord>**

Switches between the Cartesian (Real/Imag.) and Cylindrical (Magn./Phase) coordinates representation.

**Parameters:**

<MapCoord>            CARTesian | CYLindrical  
                          \*RST:        CARTesian

**Options:**            R&S SMW-K84

**Manual operation:** See "[Mapping Coordinates](#)" on page 243

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:MODE <AntPortMap>**

Defines the antenna port mapping method, see "[Mapping Methods](#)" on page 241.

**Parameters:**

<AntPortMap>        CB | RCB | FW  
                          **CB**  
                          Codebook  
                          **RCB**  
                          Random codebook  
                          **FW**  
                          Fixed weight  
                          \*RST:        FW

**Options:**            R&S SMW-K84

**Manual operation:** See "[Antenna Port Mapping](#)" on page 242

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:AP<dir0>:BB<st0>:REAL  
                          <AntPortMapData>**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:AP<dir0>:BB<st0>:IMAGinary  
                          <AntPortMapData>**

Defines the mapping of the antenna ports to the physical antennas.

**Suffix:**

<dir0>                5 | 7 | .. 14  
                          antenna port  
  
 <st0>                0 .. 4  
                          available basebands

**Parameters:**

<AntPortMapData>   float  
                          Range:        -1 to 1  
                          Increment: 0.01  
                          \*RST:        0

**Manual operation:** See "[Mapping table](#)" on page 243

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SCRambling:STATe <State>**

Enables/disables scrambling for all allocations belonging to the selected user.

In the allocation table, the scrambling state of all allocations for which User 1...4 is selected as "Data Source" is set to the value set with this parameter.

**Parameters:**

<State>            0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST:            ON

**Example:**

```
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:USER3:SCR:STAT OFF
disables scrambling for allocations belonging to user 3.
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF0:ALL4:CW:DATA USER3
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF0:ALL5:CW:DATA USER3
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF0:ALL4:CW:SCR:STAT?
Response: Off
SOUR:BB:EUTR:DL:SUBF0:ALL5:CW:SCR:STAT?
Response: Off
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Scrambling State](#)" on page 170

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CCODing:STATe <State>**

Enables/disables channel coding for all allocations belonging to the selected user.

In the allocation table, the Channel Coding State of all allocations for which User 1...4 is selected as "Data Source" is set to the value set with this parameter.

**Parameters:**

<State>            0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST:            OFF

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:DL:USER2:CCOD:STAT ON
enables channel coding for allocations belonging to user 2.
```

**Manual operation:** See "[Channel Coding State](#)" on page 171

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:UEID <Ueid>**

Sets the user equipment ID.

**Parameters:**

<Ueid>            integer  
 Range:           0 to 65535  
 \*RST:            0

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:DL:USER2:UEID 3308
sets the UE ID.
```

**Manual operation:** See "[UE ID](#)" on page 171

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:DATA <Data>**

Selects the data source for the selected user configuration.

**Parameters:**

<Data> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | PATtern |  
DLISt | ZERO | ONE  
\*RST: PN9

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:USER2:DATA PN9  
PN9 is selected as data source for the user configuration.

**Manual operation:** See ["Data Source, DList/Pattern"](#) on page 171

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>: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 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:EUTR:DL:USER2:DATA DLIS  
selects the Data Lists data source.  
MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/Lists'  
selects the directory for the data lists.  
BB:EUTR:DL:USER2:DSEL 'eutra\_list1'  
selects file eutra\_list1 as the data source. This file must be  
in the directory /var/user/temp/Lists and have the file  
extension \*.dm\_iqd.

**Manual operation:** See ["Data Source, DList/Pattern"](#) on page 171

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:PATtern <Pattern>**

Selects the bit pattern for the PATt selection. The maximum length is 64 bits.

**Parameters:**

<Pattern> <64-bit pattern>  
\*RST: #H0,1

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:USER2:PATT #H3F,8  
defines the bit pattern.

**Manual operation:** See ["Data Source, DList/Pattern"](#) on page 171

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:EIMTarnti <EIMTARnti>**

Sets the dedicated eIMTA-RNTI.

**Parameters:**

<EIMTARnti> integer  
 Range: 1 to 65523  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:**

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing TDD  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:LINK DOWN  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:EIMTarnti 10

**Options:**

R&S SMW-K113

**Manual operation:** See "eIMTA-RNTI" on page 172

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:PA <Power>**

Sets PDSCH power factor according to [TS 36.213](#), chapter 5.2.

**Parameters:**

<Power> -6.02 | -4.77 | -3.01 | -1.77 | 0 | 0.97 | 2.04 | 3.01  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTRa:DL:USER2:PA 2.04  
 selects the P\_A

**Manual operation:** See "P\_A" on page 172

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:ASRS:STATE <CuApSrsState>**

Enables/disables an aperiodic transmission of SRS for the selected user.

**Parameters:**

<CuApSrsState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER2:ASRS:STATE ON

**Manual operation:** See "Aperiodic SRS" on page 172

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CAW:STATE <CuCsiAware>**

Enables/disables the CSI awareness for the selected user.

**Parameters:**

<CuCsiAware> OFF | ON | 1 | 0  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

see [Example "Enabling a CSI-RS transmission"](#) on page 523

**Manual operation:** See "CSI Awareness" on page 172

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:MCSTwo:STATe <McsTab2>**

Defines which of the two tables defined in [TS 36.213](#) is used to specify the used modulation and coding scheme.

**Parameters:**

<McsTab2>            0 | 1 | OFF | ON

**0**  
Table 7.1.7.1-1 is used

**1**  
Table 7.1.7.1-1A is used

\*RST:            0

**Example:**            SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER1:MCSTwo:STATe 1

**Options:**            R&S SMW-K113

**Manual operation:** See "[MSC Table 2](#)" on page 172

## 6.21 Dummy Data Configuration

<a href="#">[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:MODulation.....</a>	608
<a href="#">[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:POWer.....</a>	608
<a href="#">[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:DATA.....</a>	609
<a href="#">[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:DSElect.....</a>	609
<a href="#">[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:PATtern.....</a>	609
<a href="#">[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:OPSubframes.....</a>	610

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:MODulation <Modulation>**

Selects modulation for dummy data.

**Parameters:**

<Modulation>            QPSK | QAM16 | QAM64 | QAM256

\*RST:            QPSK

**Example:**            BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:MOD QAM16  
16QAM is selected as modulation for dummy data.

**Options:**            QAM256 requires option R&S SMW-K113

**Manual operation:** See "[Modulation](#)" on page 166

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:POWer <Power>**

Sets the power for dummy data.



**Parameters:**

<Power> float  
 Range: -80 to 10  
 Increment: 0.001  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:DUMD:POWer 10.00  
 sets the power for dummy data to 10 dB.

**Manual operation:** See ["Power \(Dummy Data\)"](#) on page 166

**[ :SOURce<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:DATA <Data>**

Selects the data source for dummy data.

**Parameters:**

<Data> PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | PATtern |  
 DLISt | ZERO | ONE  
 \*RST: PN9

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:DUMD:DATA PN9  
 PN9 is selected as data source for dummy data.

**Manual operation:** See ["Data Source"](#) on page 166

**[ :SOURce<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:DSElect <Filename>**

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:**

<Filename> string

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DL:DUMD:DATA DLIS  
 selects the Data Lists data source.  
 MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/Lists'  
 selects the directory for the data lists.  
 BB:EUTR:DL:DUMD:DSElect 'eutra\_list1'  
 selects file eutra\_list1 as the data source. This file must be  
 in the directory /var/user/temp/Lists and have the file  
 extension \*.dm\_iqd.

**Manual operation:** See ["Data Source"](#) on page 166

**[ :SOURce<hw> ]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:PATtern <Pattern>**

Selects the bit pattern for the PATtern selection. The maximum length is 64 bits.

**Parameters:**

<Pattern> <bit pattern>  
 \*RST: #H0,1

**Example:**

BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:PATtern #H1E,8  
 defines the bit pattern to #H1E,8.

**Manual operation:** See ["Data Source"](#) on page 166

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:OPSubframes <OmitPrsSf>**

If the OCNG is used, you can disable (omit) the OCNG transmission in the non-muted PRS subframes.

**Parameters:**

<OmitPrsSf> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:BUR DUData  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:MIPattern #H2,2  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:OPSubframes ON

**Manual operation:** See ["Omit PRS Subframes"](#) on page 166

## 6.22 SPS Configuration

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:STATe <UsrSpsState>**

Enables SPS (semi-persistence scheduling).

**Parameters:**

<UsrSpsState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER2:SPS:STATe ON  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER2:SPS:CRNTi 250  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER2:SPS:SINTerval S20  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER2:SPS:SACTivation 1  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER2:SPS:SRELease 3

**Manual operation:** See ["Activate SPS"](#) on page 187

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:CRNTi <UserSpsCRnti>**

Sets the SPS C-RNTI parameter.

**Parameters:**

<UserSpsCRnti> integer  
 Range: 1 to 65523  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:** see [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:STATe  
on page 610

**Manual operation:** See "SPS C-RNTI" on page 187

**[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:SINTerval <UserSpsInt>**

Defines the SPS interval.

**Parameters:**

<UserSpsInt> S10 | S20 | S32 | S40 | S64 | S80 | S128 | S160 | S320 | S640  
\*RST: S10

**Example:** see [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:STATe  
on page 610

**Manual operation:** See "SPS Interval" on page 187

**[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:SACTivation <UsrSpsActSubfr>**  
**[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:SRELease <UsrSpsRelSubfr>**

Defines the start and end subframes of the semi-persistent scheduling.

**Parameters:**

<UsrSpsRelSubfr> integer  
Range: 0 to 65535  
\*RST: 1

**Example:** see [ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:STATe  
on page 610

**Manual operation:** See "Activation/Release Subframe No" on page 187

## 6.23 User Equipment

[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:RELease.....	613
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:DACRestart.....	613
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:ID.....	613
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:STATe.....	613
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:MODE.....	614
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:POWer.....	614
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:FRC:ALRB.....	614
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:FRC:MODulation?.....	615
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:FRC:N2DMrs.....	615
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:FRC:PASize?.....	615
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:FRC:STATe.....	616
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:FRC:TNOBits?.....	616
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:FRC:TYPE.....	617
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:FRC:VRBoffset.....	617
[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRCh:PRState.....	617

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:PRTT.....	618
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:PRFormat?.....	618
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:CFRames?.....	618
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:RBOffset.....	619
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:FRINdex.....	619
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:POWEr.....	619
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:NCSConf.....	619
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:RSEQuence.....	620
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:SINDeX.....	620
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:DT.....	620
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:STATE.....	621
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:DATA.....	621
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:PATTeRn.....	621
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:DSElect.....	622
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:TXMode.....	622
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:NAPoRt.....	622
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:SCRaMbling:STATE.....	623
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:CCODing:STATE.....	623
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:CCODing:MODE.....	623
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:CCODing:ICQioffset.....	624
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:CCODing:IHARqoffset.....	624
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:CCODing:IRloffset.....	625
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:CCODing:OCQimin.....	625
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PUCCh:F1NapoRt.....	625
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PUCCh:F2NapoRt.....	625
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PUCCh:F3NapoRt.....	625
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:DRS:POWoffset.....	626
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:DRS:DWOCc.....	626
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS:STATE.....	626
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS:TT0.....	627
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS:POWoffset.....	627
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsid>]:NAPoRt.....	628
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsid>]:CYCShift.....	628
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsid>]:NTRans.....	628
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsid>]: SUBF<subfid>.....	628
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS:BHOP.....	629
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsid>]:BSRS.....	629
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsid>]:ISRS.....	629
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsid>]:TSRS?.....	630
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsid>]:TOFFset?....	630
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsid>]:TRComb.....	631
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsid>]:NRRRC.....	631
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP10Map:ROW<bbid>.....	631
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP20Map:ROW<bbid>.....	631
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP21Map:ROW<bbid>.....	631
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP40Map:ROW<bbid>.....	631
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP41Map:ROW<bbid>.....	632
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP42Map:ROW<bbid>.....	632
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP43Map:ROW<bbid>.....	632

<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE&lt;st&gt;:APMap:AP100Map:ROW&lt;bbid&gt;</code> .....	632
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE&lt;st&gt;:APMap:AP200Map:ROW&lt;bbid&gt;</code> .....	632
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE&lt;st&gt;:APMap:AP201Map:ROW&lt;bbid&gt;</code> .....	632
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE&lt;st&gt;:CELL&lt;dir0&gt;:POFFset</code> .....	632

---

**`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:RELease <Release>`**

Determines whether the selected UE is a LTE Release 8/9 or a LTE-Advanced UE.

**Parameters:**

<Release> R89 | LADV  
\*RST: R89

**Example:** `SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:RELease LADV`

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "[3GPP Release](#)" on page 268

---

**`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:DACRestart <RestartState>`**

If activated, the data source, the ACK/NACK pattern, the CQI pattern and RI are restarted every subframe.

**Parameters:**

<RestartState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** `BB:EUTRa:UL:UE2:PUSC:DACR ON`  
enables restarting of the data source every subframe

**Manual operation:** See "[Restart Data, A/N, CQI and RI Every Subframe and Codeword](#)" on page 280

---

**`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:ID <Id>`**

Sets the radio network temporary identifier (RNTI) of the UE.

**Parameters:**

<Id> integer  
Range: 0 to 65535  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** `BB:EUTRa:UL:UE3:ID 303`  
sets the UE ID

**Manual operation:** See "[UE ID/n\\_RNTI \(User Equipment\)](#)" on page 280

---

**`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:STATe <State>`**

Selects the user equipment state.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: ON (UE1); OFF (UE2..UE4)

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:STAT ON  
 activates UE2.

**Manual operation:** See "State (User Equipment)" on page 279

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:MODE <Mode>**

Selects whether the user equipment is in standard or in PRACH mode.

**Parameters:**

<Mode> STD | PRACH  
 \*RST: STD

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:UE:MODE STD  
 selects the standard mode for UE1.

**Manual operation:** See "Mode" on page 280

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:POWER <Power>**

Sets the power level of the selected UE.

**Parameters:**

<Power> float  
 Range: -80 to 10  
 Increment: 0.001  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:POW -5.0  
 sets the power of UE2

**Manual operation:** See "UE Power" on page 280

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:ALRB  
 <AllocResBlocks>**

Queries the number of the allocated resource blocks for the selected FRC.

**Parameters:**

<AllocResBlocks> integer  
 Range: 0 to 110  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:FRC:TYPE A34  
 sets the FRC  
 BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:FRC:ALRB?  
 Response: 25

**Manual operation:** See "Allocated Resource Blocks" on page 291

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:MODulation?**

Queries the modulation for the selected FRC ([ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:TYPE on page 617).

**Return values:**

<Modulation> QPSK | QAM16 | QAM64  
\*RST: QPSK

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:FRC:TYPE A34  
sets the FRC  
BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:FRC:MOD?  
Response: QPSK

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "Modulation (FRC)" on page 291

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:N2DMrs <N2Dmrs>**

Sets the UE specific part of the demodulation reference signal (DMRS) index for all PUSCH allocation of the selected UE in all subframes.

**Parameters:**

<N2Dmrs> integer  
Range: 0 to 10  
\*RST: 0

**Example:**

SOUR:BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL0:PUSCH:NDMR 3  
sets the n(2)\_DMRS  
SOUR:BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:FRC:STAT ON  
enables FRC  
SOUR:BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:FRC:N2DM 5  
sets the DMRS index for all PUSCH allocation of the selected UE in all subframes  
SOUR:BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL0:PUSCH:N2DM?  
Response: 5

**Manual operation:** See "n(2)\_DMRS (FRC)" on page 292

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:PASize?**

Queries the payload size for the selected FRC ([ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:TYPE on page 617).

**Return values:**

<PayloadSize> integer  
Range: 0 to 2E5  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:FRC:TYPE A34  
sets the FRC  
BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:FRC:PAS?  
Response: 2216

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Payload Size \(FRC\)](#)" on page 291

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:FRC:STATe <State>**

Enables/disables FRC configuration.

Enabling FRC configuration sets some parameters to their predefined values, i.e. several parameters are displayed as read-only. Reconfiguration of the values of this parameters is possible only after disabling the FRC configuration.

The FRC State is disabled and cannot be enabled, if a user defined cyclic prefix (BB:EUTR:UL:CPC USER) is selected.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:FRC:STAT ON  
enables FRC

**Manual operation:** See "[FRC State](#)" on page 290

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:FRC:TNOBits?**

Queries the total number of physical bits available for the PUSCH allocation per subframe in case the PUSCH is not shortened because of SRS or because it is transmitted in a cell-specific SRS subframe.

**Return values:**

<TotalBitCount> integer  
Range: 0 to max  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:FRC:TYPE A34  
sets the FRC  
BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:FRC:TNOB?  
Response: 7200

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Physical Bits Per Subframe \(Unshortened PUSCH\)](#)" on page 291



---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>]:CELL<ccidx>]:FRC:TYPE <Type>**

Selects a predefined fixed reference channel according to 3GPP TS 36.141, Annex A, respectively 3GPP TS 36.521-1, Annex A.

**Parameters:**

<Type> A11 | A12 | A13 | A14 | A15 | A21 | A22 | A23 | A31 | A32 | A33 |  
 A34 | A35 | A36 | A37 | A41 | A42 | A43 | A44 | A45 | A46 | A47 |  
 A48 | A51 | A52 | A53 | A54 | A55 | A56 | A57 | A71 | A72 | A73 |  
 A74 | A75 | A76 | A81 | A82 | A83 | A84 | A85 | A86 | UE11 |  
 UE12 | UE21 | UE22 | UE3  
 \*RST: A11

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:FRC:TYPE A34  
 selects FRC A3\_4

**Manual operation:** See "FRC" on page 290

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>]:CELL<ccidx>]:FRC:VRBoffset  
 <VrbOffset>**

Sets the virtual resource block (VRB) offset for all PUSCH allocation of the selected UE in all subframes.

**Parameters:**

<VrbOffset> integer  
 Range: 0 to dynamic  
 \*RST: 2

**Example:** SOUR:BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL0:VRB 6  
 SOUR:BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:FRC:STAT ON  
 SOUR:BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:FRC:VRB 3  
 SOUR:BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL0:VRB?  
 Response: 3

**Manual operation:** See "Offset VRB (FRC)" on page 292

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>]:PRACH:PRSTate <State>**

Activates Power Ramping for the PRACH preamble. The start and the end of the preamble is cyclically extended and multiplied with a ramping function ( $\sin^2$ ).

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:MODE PRAC  
 BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:PRAC:PRST ON

**Manual operation:** See "State PRACH Power Ramping" on page 310

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:PRTT <TransitionTime>**

Defines the transition time from beginning of the extended preamble to the start of the preamble itself.

**Parameters:**

<TransitionTime> float  
 Range: 0 to 3E-5  
 Increment: 1E-7  
 \*RST: 2E-5  
 Default unit: s

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:MODE PRAC  
 BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:PRAC:PRST ON  
 BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:PRAC:PRTT 15us

**Manual operation:** See "[Transition Time](#)" on page 310

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:PRFormat?**

Queries the preamble format.

**Return values:**

<PreaFormat> integer  
 Range: 0 to 3  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:PRAC:PRF?  
 queries the preamble format.

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Preamble Format \(Burst Format\)](#)" on page 312

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:CFRames?**

Queries the number of configurable frames.

**Return values:**

<ConfigFrameCoun> integer  
 Range: 1 to 10  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:PRAC:CRF?  
 queries the number of frames

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Number of Configurable Frames](#)" on page 312

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:RBOffset <RbOffset>**

Queries the starting RB, as set with the command `[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PRACH:FOFFset`.

**Parameters:**

<RbOffset>            integer  
                          Range:     0 to 109  
                          \*RST:     0

**Example:**            BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:PRAC:SUBF2:RBOF?  
 queries the RB offset.

**Manual operation:** See "RB Offset" on page 312

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:FRINdex <FreqResIndex>**

(enabled in TDD duplexing mode only)

Sets the frequency resource index  $f_{RA}$  for the selected subframe.

**Parameters:**

<FreqResIndex>       integer  
                          Range:     0 to dynamic  
                          \*RST:     0

**Example:**            BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:PRAC:SUBF2:FRIN 2  
 sets the frequency resource index

**Manual operation:** See "Frequency Resource Index" on page 312

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:POWER <Power>**

Sets the PRACH power relative to the UE power. The PRACH power can be adjusted independently for every configured preamble.

**Parameters:**

<Power>                float  
                          Range:     -80 to 10  
                          Increment: 0.001  
                          \*RST:     0

**Example:**            BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:PRAC:SUBF2:POW -3  
 sets the power

**Manual operation:** See "Power (PRACH)" on page 314

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:NCSConf <NcsConfig>**

Selects the Ncs configuration of the selected subframe.

**Parameters:**

<NcsConfig> integer  
 Range: 0 to 15  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:PRAC:SUBF2:NCSC 2  
 sets the Ncs Configuration

**Manual operation:** See "[Ncs Configuration](#)" on page 313

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:RSEquence**  
 <RootSequence>

Selects the logical root sequence index for the selected subframe.

**Parameters:**

<RootSequence> integer  
 Range: 0 to 838  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:PRAC:SUBF2:RSEQ 200  
 sets the root sequence

**Manual operation:** See "[Logical Root Sequence Index](#)" on page 313

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:SINdex**  
 <SequenceIndex>

Selects the sequence index v.

**Parameters:**

<SequenceIndex> integer  
 Range: 0 to 63  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:PRAC:SUBF2:SIND 30  
 sets the sequence index

**Manual operation:** See "[Sequence Index \(v\)](#)" on page 313

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:DT** <DeltaTime>

Sets the parameter delta\_t in us.

**Parameters:**

<DeltaTime> float  
 Range: -500 to 500  
 Increment: 0.01  
 \*RST: 0  
 Default unit: us

**Example:**

SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:PRACH:SUBF2:DT 300

**Manual operation:** See "[Delta t/us](#)" on page 313

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:STATe <State>**

Enables/disables the PRACH for the selected subframe.

The subframes available for configuration depend on the selected PRACH configuration.

**Parameters:**

<State>                    0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST:                    0

**Example:**                BB:EUTR:UL:UE1:PRAC:SUBF2:STAT ON  
 activates PRACH in subframe 2 for UE1.

**Manual operation:** See "[State \(PRACH\)](#)" on page 314

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:DATA <Data>**

Selects the data source for Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH) of the selected UE. For the selected UE, this data source will be used for the PUSCH channel in every subframe where this channel is configured.

**Parameters:**

<Data>                    PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | PATtern |  
 DLISt | ZERO | ONE  
 \*RST:                    PN9

**Example:**                BB:EUTR:UL:SUBF4:ALL2:CONT PUSC  
 sets the content type for the allocation 2 (UE3) to PUSCH.  
 BB:EUTR:UL:UE3:PUSC:DATA PN11  
 PN11 is selected as data source for PUSCH channel of UE3.

**Manual operation:** See "[Data Source](#)" on page 293

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:PATTern <Pattern>**

Selects the bit pattern for the PATtern selection. The maximum length is 64 bits.

**Parameters:**

<Pattern>                <bit pattern>  
 \*RST:                    #H0,1

**Example:**                BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:PUSC:DATA PATT  
 BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:PUSC:PATT #H3F,8

**Manual operation:** See "[Data Source](#)" on page 293

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:DSElect**  
 <Filename>

Selects the data list for the DLIS 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 `MMEemory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name, without the path and the file extension.

**Parameters:**

<Filename>                    string

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTR:UL:UE:PUSC:DATA DLIS
selects the Data Lists data source.
MMEemory:CDIR '/var/user/temp/Lists'
selects the directory for the data lists.
BB:EUTR:UL:UE:PUSC:DSElect 'eutra_list1'
selects file eutra_list1 as the data source. This file must be
in the directory /var/user/temp/Lists and have the file
extension *.dm_iqd.
```

**Manual operation:** See ["Data Source"](#) on page 293

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:TXMode**  
 <TxMode>

For Release 10 UEs, sets the PUSCH transmission mode according to 3GPP TS 36.213 [5].

**Parameters:**

<TxMode>                    M1 | M2

**M1**  
 Spatial Multiplexing not Possible

**M2**  
 Spatial Multiplexing Possible

\*RST:                    M1

**Example:**

```
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:RELease R10
SOURCE1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:PUSCh:TXMode M2
```

**Options:**                    R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See ["Transmission Mode"](#) on page 294

---

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:NAPort**  
 <NumAPs>

Sets the number of antenna ports for PUSCH transmission the UE is general configured for.

Use the command `[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>] [ :SUBF<st0> ] :ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:PRECoding:NAPused` on page 589 to query the number of used antenna ports.

**Parameters:**

<NumAPs> AP1 | AP2 | AP4  
\*RST: AP1

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:RELease R10
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:PUSCh:NAP AP2
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:SUBF0:ALLoc0:PUSCh:PRECoding:NAPused?
// Response: AP2
```

**Options:**

R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "[Max. Number of Antenna Ports for PUSCH](#)" on page 294

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:SCRambling:STATe <State>`

Enables/disables scrambling for all PUSCH allocations of the corresponding UE.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTRa:UL:UE2:PUSCh:SCR:STAT ON
enables scrambling for UE2
```

**Manual operation:** See "[State Scrambling \(PUSCH\)](#)" on page 295

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:CCODing:STATe <State>`

Enables/disables channel coding and multiplexing of data and control information for all PUSCH allocations of the corresponding UE.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: OFF

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTRa:UL:UE2:PUSCh:CCOD:STAT ON
enables channel coding for UE2
```

**Manual operation:** See "[State Channel Coding and Multiplexing \(PUSCH\)](#)" on page 295

`[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:CCODing:MODE <Mode>`

Defines the information transmitted on the PUSCH.

**Parameters:**

<Mode> COMBined | ULSchonly | UCInonly

**COMBined**

Control information and data is multiplexed into the PUSCH.

**ULSchonly**

Only data is transmitted on PUSCH.

**UCInonly**

Only uplink control information is transmitted on PUSCH.

\*RST: ULSchonly

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:PUSC:CCOD:MODE COMB  
enables multiplexing of the control information (UCI) and data (UL-SCH) on the PUSCH for UE2

**Manual operation:** See "[Mode Channel Coding](#)" on page 295

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:CCODing:  
ICQioffset <IcqiOffset>**

Sets the CQI offset index for control information MCS offset determination according to 3GPP TS 36.213, chapter 8.6.3.

**Parameters:**

<IcqiOffset> integer  
Range: 2 to 15  
\*RST: 2

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:PUSC:CCOD:MODE COMB  
enables multiplexing of the control information (UCI) and data (UL-SCH) on the PUSCH for UE2  
BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:PUSC:CCOD:ICQ 5  
sets the CQI offset index

**Manual operation:** See "[I\\_CQI\\_offset](#)" on page 296

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:CCODing:  
IHARqoffset <IHARqOffset>**

Sets the HARQ-ACK offset index for control information MCS offset determination according to 3GPP TS 36.213, chapter 8.6.3.

**Parameters:**

<IHARqOffset> integer  
Range: 0 to 14  
\*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:PUSC:CCOD:MODE COMB  
enables multiplexing of the control information (UCI) and data (UL-SCH) on the PUSCH for UE2  
BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:PUSC:CCOD:IHAR 5  
sets the HARQ-ACK offset index



**Manual operation:** See "[I\\_HARQ\\_offset](#)" on page 295

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:CCODing:IRIoffset <IRIOffset>**

Sets the RI offset index for control information MCS offset determination.

**Parameters:**

<IRIOffset> integer  
 Range: 0 to 12  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTRa:UL:UE2:PUSCh:CCOD:MODE COMB  
 enables multiplexing of the control information (UCI) and data (UL-SCH) on the PUSCH for UE2  
 BB:EUTRa:UL:UE2:PUSCh:CCOD:IRI 5  
 sets the RI offset index

**Manual operation:** See "[I\\_RI\\_offset](#)" on page 296

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:CCODing:OCQimin <ChanCodOCQIMin>**

For PUSCH channel coding and multiplexing mode UCI only, sets the parameter O\_CQI-Min.

**Parameters:**

<ChanCodOCQIMin> integer  
 Range: 1 to 472  
 \*RST: 1

**Example:**

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:PUSCh:CCODing:MODE UCI  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:PUSCh:CCODing:OCQimin 7

**Manual operation:** See "[O\\_CQI-Min](#)" on page 296

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PUCCh:F1Naport <NumAPs>**  
**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PUCCh:F2Naport <NumAPs>**  
**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PUCCh:F3Naport <NumAPs>**

For Release 10 UEs, sets the number of antenna ports used for every PUCCH format transmission.

**Parameters:**

<NumAPs> AP1 | AP2  
 \*RST: AP1

**Example:**

see [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:NAPused? on page 598

**Options:**

R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See ["Number of Antenna Ports for PUCCH Format 1/1a/1b, 2/2a/2b, 3"](#) on page 288

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:DRS:POWoffset**  
 <PowerOffset>

Sets the power offset of the Demodulation Reference Signal (DRS) relative to the power level of the PUSCH/PUCCH allocation of the corresponding subframe.

**Parameters:**

<PowerOffset> float  
 Range: -80 to 10  
 Increment: 0.001  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTRa:UL:UE2:REFSig:DRS:POW -2

**Manual operation:** See ["DRS Power Offset"](#) on page 297

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:DRS:DWOCC**  
 <DmrsWithOcc>

For Release 10 UEs, activate demodulation reference signal (DRS) with an orthogonal cover code (OCC) for one antenna port.

**Parameters:**

<DmrsWithOcc> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:RELease R10  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:REFSig:DRS:DWOCC ON

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See ["Activate DRS with OCC for One Antenna Port"](#) on page 297

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS:STATe**  
 <State>

Enables sending of SRS for the corresponding UE.

**Parameters:**

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:** See [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS:TT0 on page 627

**Manual operation:** See ["SRS State"](#) on page 299

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS:TT0
<TType0>
```

Enables transmission of Trigger Type 0.

**Parameters:**

```
<TType0> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: 1
```

**Example:**

```
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:LINK UP
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:RELease LADV

:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:STATe 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS1:STATe 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS1:TT0 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS1:NAPort AP1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS1:CYCShift 3
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS1:ISRS 3
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS1:TRComb 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS1:BHOP 2

:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS2:NAPort AP2
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS2:NTRans 2
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS2:ISRS 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS2:SUBF1 1
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS2:SUBF2 3

:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS3:NAPort AP2
:SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:CELL0:REFSig:SRS3:NTRans 1
```

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See ["Transmit Trigger Type 0"](#) on page 299

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS:POWoffset
<PowerOffset>
```

Sets the power offset of the Sounding Reference Signal (SRS) relative to the power of the corresponding UE.

**Parameters:**

```
<PowerOffset> float
 Range: -80 to 10
 Increment: 0.001
 *RST: 0
```

**Example:**

```
BB:EUTRa:UL:UE2:REFSig:SRS:POW -2
sets the sounding reference symbol power offset to -2 dB.
```

**Manual operation:** See ["SRS Power Offset"](#) on page 300

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:  
NAPort <NumAPs>**

Sets the number of antenna ports ( $N_{ap}$ ) used for every SRS transmission.

**Parameters:**

<NumAPs> AP1 | AP2 | AP4  
\*RST: AP1

**Example:** see [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:NAPort on page 622

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "Number of Antenna Ports for SRS" on page 300

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:  
CYCShift <CyclicShift>**

Sets the cyclic shift used for the generation of the sounding reference signal CAZAC sequence.

**Parameters:**

<CyclicShift> integer  
Range: 0 to 7  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:REFS:SRS:CYCS 5  
sets the SRS cyclic shift for UE2

**Manual operation:** See "SRS Cyclic Shift  $n_{CS}$  (First Antenna Port)" on page 300

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:  
NTRans <Transmissions>**

Sets the number of SRS transmissions.

**Parameters:**

<Transmissions> integer  
Range: 0 to ( $10 * \text{SeqLengthARB} - 1$ )  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** See [ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS:TT0 on page 627

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "Number of Transmissions" on page 306

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:  
SUBF<subfidx> <Subframe>**

Sets the subframes in that SRS is transmitted.

**Suffix:**  
 <subfix> 1 to 50  
 Transmission number, as set with [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:  
 EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:  
 SRS[:srsidx]:NTRans

**Parameters:**  
 <Subframe> integer  
 Range: 0 to (10\*SeqLengthARB - 1)  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** See [:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:  
 CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS:TT0 on page 627

**Options:** R&S SMW-K85

**Manual operation:** See "Subframes for Transmission" on page 306

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS:BHOP  
 <BandwidthHopp>**

Sets the UE specific parameter frequency hopping bandwidth  $b_{hop}$ .

**Parameters:**  
 <BandwidthHopp> integer  
 Range: 0 to 3  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTRa:UL:UE2:REFS:SRS:BHOP 2  
 sets the SRS hopping bandwidth

**Manual operation:** See "Hopping Bandwidth  $b_{hop}$ " on page 306

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[:srsidx]:  
 BSRS <Bsrs>**

Sets the UE specific parameter SRS Bandwidth  $B_{SRS}$ .

**Parameters:**  
 <Bsrs> integer  
 Range: 0 to 3  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTRa:UL:UE2:REFS:SRS:BSRS 2  
 sets the SRS bandwidth configuration

**Manual operation:** See "SRS Bandwidth  $B_{SRS}$ " on page 303

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[:srsidx]:  
 ISRS <Isrs>**

Sets the UE specific parameter SRS configuration index  $I_{SRS}$ .

**Parameters:**

<Isrs> integer  
 Range: 0 to 1023  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DUPL FDD  
 sets the duplexing mode  
 BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:REFS:SRS:ISRS 22  
 sets the SRS configuration index

**Manual operation:** See "[Configuration Index I\\_SRS](#)" on page 301

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:TSRS?**

Queries the UE specific parameter SRS periodicity  $T_{SRS}$ .

The value depends on the selected SRS configuration index  $I_{SRS}$  ([\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>\[:CELL<ccid>\]:REFSig:SRS\[<srsidx>\]:ISRS](#)) and duplexing mode ([\[:SOURce<hw>\]:BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing](#)) as defined in the 36.213, Table 8.2-1 (FDD) and 8.2-2 (TDD) respectively.

**Return values:**

<PeriodTsrs> integer  
 Range: 0 to 65535  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:DUPL FDD  
 sets the duplexing mode  
 BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:REFS:SRS:ISRS 22  
 sets the SRS configuration index  
 BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:REFS:SRS:TSRS?  
 queries the SRS periodicity  
 Response: 20 ms

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Periodicity T\\_SRS](#)" on page 301

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:TOFFset?**

Queries the UE specific parameter SRS subframe offset  $T_{offset}$ .

**Return values:**

<TOffset> integer  
 Range: 0 to 320  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:DUPL FDD  
sets the duplexing mode  
BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:REFS:SRS:ISRS 22  
sets the SRS configuration index  
BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:REFS:SRS:TOFF?  
queries the SRS subframe offset  
Response: 5

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Subframe Offset T\\_offset](#)" on page 302

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:  
TRComb <TransmComb>**

Sets the UE specific parameter transmission combn  $k_{TC}$ .

**Parameters:**

<TransmComb> 0 | 1  
Range: 0 to 1  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:REFS:SRS:TRC 1  
sets the SRS transmission comb

**Manual operation:** See "[Transmission Comb k TC](#)" on page 306

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:  
NRRC <Nrrc>**

Sets the UE specific parameter freqDomainPosition  $n_{RRC}$

**Parameters:**

<Nrrc> integer  
Range: 0 to 23  
\*RST: 0

**Example:** BB:EUTR:UL:UE2:REFS:SRS:NRRC 10  
sets the SRS frequency domain position

**Manual operation:** See "[Freq. Domain Position n\\_RRC](#)" on page 306

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP10Map:ROW<bbid>  
<AntPortMapping>**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP20Map:ROW<bbid>  
<AntPortMapping>**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP21Map:ROW<bbid>  
<AntPortMapping>**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP40Map:ROW<bbid>  
<AntPortMapping>**

```

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP41Map:ROW<bbid>
 <AntPortMapping>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP42Map:ROW<bbid>
 <AntPortMapping>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP43Map:ROW<bbid>
 <AntPortMapping>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP100Map:ROW<bbid>
 <AntPortMapping>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP200Map:ROW<bbid>
 <AntPortMapping>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP201Map:ROW<bbid>
 <AntPortMapping>

```

Sets which antenna port will be generated by which baseband.

**Suffix:**

<bbid> 0..7  
Baseband

**Parameters:**

<AntPortMapping> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: 0

**Example:**

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE1:APMap:AP10Map:ROW0 1

**Manual operation:** See "[Antenna port mapping table](#)" on page 308

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:CELL<dir0>:POFFset <UeCcPowerOffs>
```

Sets a power offset of the selected PCell or SCell.

**Parameters:**

<UeCcPowerOffs> float  
Range: -80 to 10  
Increment: 0.01  
\*RST: 0

**Manual operation:** See "[Power](#)" on page 308

## 6.24 Realtime Feedback



The Realtime Feedback Configuration is enabled only for UE1 in instruments equipped with the option R&S SMW-K69.

```

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:AACK.....633
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:ACKDefinition.....633
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:ADUDelay.....633
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:BBSelector.....634
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:BEINsertion.....634

```



<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:BERate</code> .....	635
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:CONNector</code> .....	635
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:DMODE</code> .....	636
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:ITADvance</code> .....	636
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:MAXTrans</code> .....	636
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:MODE</code> .....	636
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:RVSequence</code> .....	637
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:SERate</code> .....	637
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:GENReports</code> .....	638
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:LOFFset</code> .....	638

---

### `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:AACK <AssumeACK>`

If this parameter is enabled, the signal generator will not use any external HARQ feedback from the device under test for its HARQ processes until an ACK command is received the first time.

For detailed description, refer to "[Assume ACK until first received ACK command](#)" on page 284.

#### Parameters:

`<AssumeACK>` 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: OFF

**Options:** R&S SMW-K69

**Manual operation:** See "[Assume ACK until first received ACK command](#)" on page 284

---

### `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:ACKDefinition <AckDefinition>`

(Binary ACK/NACK mode only)

Determines whether a high or a low binary level on the feedback line connector represents an ACK.

#### Parameters:

`<AckDefinition>` HIGH | LOW  
 \*RST: HIGH

**Example:** `BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:MODE BAN`  
`BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:ACKD HIGH`

**Options:** R&S SMW-K69

**Manual operation:** See "[ACK Definition](#)" on page 284

---

### `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:ADUDelay <AddUserDelay>`

Determines the point in time when the feedback can be sent to the instrument.

Mode	Value Range	
Binary	3GPP Distance Mode	-1.00 .. 2.99 subframes
	Direct Response Distance Mode	+1.00 .. 6.99 subframes
Serial and Serial 3x8	-	-1.00 .. 1.99 subframes

**Parameters:**

<AddUserDelay> float  
 Range: -1 to 6.99  
 Increment: 0.01  
 \*RST: 0  
 Default unit: subframes

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:ADUD 1  
 sets the additional user delay

**Options:**

R&S SMW-K69

**Manual operation:** See ["Additional User Delay"](#) on page 285

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:BBSelector** <BasebandSelect>

(Serial mode only)

Needed for multiplexing serial commands for different baseband units to one feedback line. If the selector n is configured in the GUI for a specific baseband unit, the baseband unit will listen only to serial commands containing the selector n.

**Parameters:**

<BasebandSelect> integer  
 Range: 0 to 3  
 \*RST: 0 (for Baseband A); 1 (for Baseband B)

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:MODE SER  
 enables realtime feedback on a serial line  
 BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:BBS 1  
 sets the baseband selector

**Options:**

R&S SMW-K69

**Manual operation:** See ["Baseband Selector"](#) on page 285

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:BEINsertion** <BlockErrInsert>

Enables/disables the statistical insertion of block errors into PUSCH packets.

The block error insertion can be enabled for a single HARQ process or for all processes.

In the single HARQ process case, the used process is always the one that corresponds to the first activated PUSCH.

**Parameters:**

<BlockErrInsert> OFF | FPRocess | APRocesses  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:BEIN FPR  
 enables block error insertion for the first process

**Options:**

R&S SMW-K69

**Manual operation:** See "[Block Error Insertion](#)" on page 286

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:BERate <BlockErrRate>**

Block error rate for the statistical insertion of block errors.

**Parameters:**

<BlockErrRate> float  
 Range: 0.0001 to 1  
 Increment: 0.0001  
 \*RST: 0.0001

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:BER 0.5  
 sets the block error rate

**Options:**

R&S SMW-K69

**Manual operation:** See "[Block Error Rate](#)" on page 286

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:CONNector <Connector>**

Determines the feedback line connector.

**Parameters:**

<Connector> LOCAL | GLOBAL  
 \*RST: LOCAL

**Example:**

Enabling the feedback signal at the local TM3 connector of Baseband A.

```
SOURce1:INPut:TM3:DIRection INPut
SOURce1:INPut:TM3:SIGNAL FEEDback
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:CONNector LOCAL
```

**Example:**

Enabling the feedback signal at the global USER6 connector.

```
SOURce:INPut:USER6:DIRection INPut
SOURce:INPut:USER6:SIGNAL FEEDback
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:CONNector GLOBAL
```

**Options:**

R&S SMW-K69

**Manual operation:** See "[Connector](#)" on page 285

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:DMODE <DistanceMode>**

Determines how the number of the uplink subframe is calculated, in which the signaled feedback has the desired effect.

**Parameters:**

<DistanceMode>    STD | DIRect  
                       \*RST:     STD

**Example:**            BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:DMOD DIR

**Options:**            R&S SMW-K69

**Manual operation:** See "[Distance Mode](#)" on page 285

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:ITADvance <InitTimAdvance>**

The initial timing advance of the uplink signal (at the output of the instrument's base-band unit) in units of  $16 T_S$ .

**Parameters:**

<InitTimAdvance>    integer  
                           Range:     0 to 1282  
                           \*RST:     0

**Example:**            BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:ITAD 16

**Options:**            R&S SMW-K69

**Manual operation:** See "[Realtime Feedback Mode](#)" on page 283

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:MAXTrans <MaxTransmission>**

After this maximum number of transmissions (incl. first transmission), the first redundancy version of the redundancy version sequence is used even in case of NACK.

**Parameters:**

<MaxTransmission>    integer  
                           Range:     1 to 20  
                           \*RST:     4

**Example:**            BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:MAXT 5  
                           sets the maximum number of transmissions

**Options:**            R&S SMW-K69

**Manual operation:** See "[Max. Number of Transmissions](#)" on page 284

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:MODE <Mode>**

Enables realtime feedback and determines the mode (binary or serial).

**Parameters:**

<Mode> OFF | BAN | SERIAL | S3X8  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:MODE SER  
 enables realtime feedback on a serial line

**Options:**

R&S SMW-K69

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:RVSequence <RedVersSequence>**

Determines the sequence of redundancy versions for the individual HARQ processes.

Unless otherwise requested by serial feedback commands, the first value in the sequence of redundancy versions is used each time an ACK is received or for the very first transmission of a process.

The sequence of redundancy versions is read out cyclically, i.e. whenever a NACK is received and a retransmission is requested, the next redundancy version in the sequence is used.

The first value in the sequence is used again even in case a NACK is received, if the maximum number of transmissions (BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:MAXT) in a process was reached.

**Parameters:**

<RedVersSequence> string

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:RVS '0,2,3,1'  
 sets the redundancy version sequence

**Options:**

R&S SMW-K69

**Manual operation:** See "[Redundancy Version Sequence](#)" on page 283

**[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:SERate <SerialRate>**

(Serial mode only)

Determines the bit rate of the serial transmission.

**Parameters:**

<SerialRate> SR115\_2K | SR1\_92M | SR1\_6M  
 \*RST: SR115\_2K

**Example:**

BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:MODE SER  
 enables realtime feedback on a serial line  
 BB:EUTR:UL:RTFB:SER SR115\_2K  
 sets the serial rate

**Options:**

R&S SMW-K69

**Manual operation:** See "[Serial Rate](#)" on page 285

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:GENReports <GenDebugReports>**

Triggers the instrument to create and store transmission and/or reception realtime feedback debug reports.

**Parameters:**

<GenDebugReports> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

\*RST: 0

**Example:**                    : SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:GENReports ON  
enables the generation of debug report files

**Manual operation:** See "[Generate Debug Reports](#)" on page 286

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:LOFFset <LoggingOffs>**

Delays the start time for generation of the debug report files.

**Parameters:**

<LoggingOffs>           integer

Range: 0 to 100000000

\*RST: 0

**Example:**                    : SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:GENReports ON  
                              : SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:LOFFset 100

**Manual operation:** See "[Logging Offset](#)" on page 287

---

## 6.25 LTE Logfiles Generation



Logfile generation requires the SW option R&S SMW-K81.

---

**Example: Logfiles Generation**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:OUTPut '/var/user/temp/logfiles'
```

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:LFP "EUtraLog_0"
```

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:EDLoggong ON
```

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:PBCH ON
```

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:LOGP9 ON
```

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:STATe ON
```

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:STATe ON
```

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:STATe <LoggingState>**

Enables/disables logfile generation.

**Parameters:**

<LoggingState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: OFF

**Example:** [Example "Logfiles Generation"](#) on page 638

**Options:** R&S SMW-K81

**Manual operation:** See ["Logging State"](#) on page 113

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:OUTPut <OutputPath>**

Selects the network directory the logged files are stored in.

**Parameters:**

<OutputPath> string  
 \*RST: /var/user/log

**Example:** [Example "Logfiles Generation"](#) on page 638

**Options:** R&S SMW-K81

**Manual operation:** See ["Output Path"](#) on page 114

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:LFP <Preamble>**

Sets the preamble added to the file name.

See [Chapter 4.7.2.1, "File Names"](#), on page 103 for a description of the file naming convention used.

**Parameters:**

<Preamble> string  
 \*RST: K55Log

**Example:** [Example "Logfiles Generation"](#) on page 638

**Options:** R&S SMW-K81

**Manual operation:** See ["Logging Files Preamble"](#) on page 114

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:GSLogfile <GenSumLog>**

Enables the generation of a summary logfile.

**Parameters:**

<GenSumLog> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0

**Example:** SOURce:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:GSLogfile 1

**Manual operation:** See ["Generate Summary Log"](#) on page 114

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:EDLogging <ExtDciLog>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:EULogging <ExtUciLog>
```

Enables the generation of a logfile with extended information regarding the DCI/UCI mapping.

**Parameters:**

```
<ExtUciLog> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
 *RST: OFF
```

**Example:** [Example "Logfiles Generation"](#) on page 638

**Options:** R&S SMW-K81

**Manual operation:** See ["Extended DCI/UCI Logging"](#) on page 114

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:EALL
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:EALL
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:DALL
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:DALL
```

Enables/disables all logging points.

**Example:** [Example "Logfiles Generation"](#) on page 638

**Options:** R&S SMW-K81

**Manual operation:** See ["Enable/Disable All"](#) on page 115

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:LOGPoint<ch0> <LogPointState>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:LOGPoint<ch0> <LogPointState>
```

Enables/disables one particular logging point.

Refer to [Chapter 4.7.1, "Signal Processing Chains and Logging Points"](#), on page 99 for description on the available logging points.

**Parameters:**

```
<LogPointState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
 *RST: OFF
```

**Example:** [Example "Logfiles Generation"](#) on page 638

**Options:** R&S SMW-K81

**Manual operation:** See ["Logging Point"](#) on page 115

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:ENCC <EnccLogState>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:PBCH <PbchLogState>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:PDsch <PdschLogState>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:PMCH <State>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:PUSDRs <PuschDrsLog>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:PUCDRs <PuschDrsLog>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:SRS <SrsState>
```



**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:PUCCh <PuschLogState>**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:PUSCh <PuschLogState>**

Enables the channel or reference signal for that logfiles are generated.

**Parameters:**

<PuschLogState> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

\*RST: ON

**Example:** [Example "Logfiles Generation"](#) on page 638

**Options:** R&S SMW-K81

**Manual operation:** See ["Physical Channels"](#) on page 114

## 6.26 Test Case Wizard Remote-Control Commands

The signal generator gives you the opportunity to generate predefined settings which enable tests on base stations in conformance with the 3G standard EUTRA/LTE. It offers a selection of predefined settings according to Test Cases in TS 36.141. The settings take effect only after execution of command `[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa :TCW:APPLysettings`.

<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:APPLysettings</code> .....	643
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:AWGN:PLEVel?</code> .....	643
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:FA:FRALocation</code> .....	643
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:FA:RBALocation</code> .....	643
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:SPEC</code> .....	643
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:RELease</code> .....	644
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:ANTSubset</code> .....	644
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:GENSignals</code> .....	644
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:INSTsetup</code> .....	645
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:MODE</code> .....	645
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:MARKErconfig</code> .....	645
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:BSCLass</code> .....	645
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:RXANtennas</code> .....	646
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:TXANtennas</code> .....	646
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:SIGRout</code> .....	646
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:TRIGgerconfig</code> .....	646
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:OPTion</code> .....	647
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:STC</code> .....	647
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:CHBW?</code> .....	647
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:CHBW?</code> .....	647
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:CLID</code> .....	647
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:DUPLex</code> .....	648
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:DUPLex</code> .....	648
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:FRSHift</code> .....	648
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:IFTYpe?</code> .....	648
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:IFTYpe</code> .....	648
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:NRBLock?</code> .....	648
<code>[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:NTAOffset</code> .....	649

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:OCEDge.....	649
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:OVRB?.....	649
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:PLEVel?.....	649
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS3:PLEVel?.....	649
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:PLEVel?.....	649
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:RBCFrequency.....	650
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:RFFFrequency.....	650
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:RFFFrequency.....	650
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TDDConfig.....	650
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TMODeI?.....	650
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TREquire.....	651
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:UEID.....	651
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:PLEVel?.....	651
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TMCodeS.....	651
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:MUE:TSRS.....	651
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:SUE:TSRS.....	651
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:ACKDefinition.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:AUSDelay.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:BBSMue.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:BBSSue.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:BBSelector.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:CONMue.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:CONSue.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:CONNector.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:MODE.....	653
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:SERRate.....	653
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:TC.....	653
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ACPucH.....	654
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ANBits.....	654
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ANPattern?.....	654
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:BFOrmat.....	654
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CHBW.....	655
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CLID.....	655
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CYCPrefix.....	655
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CQIPattern:PORT<ch0>.....	655
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:DUPLex.....	655
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:FMTHroughput.....	656
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:FRC.....	656
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:FROFset.....	656
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:HSMoDe.....	656
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:NTAOffset.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:ORTCover?.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:ORTCover?.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS3:ORTCover?.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ORTCover[:PORT<ch0>]?.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ORTCover?.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:OUPLeVel.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:MUE:OVRB.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:SUE:OVRB.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:OVRB.....	657

<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PLEVel?</code>	658
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PLPC?</code>	658
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PLPS?</code>	658
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:PRCOndition?</code>	658
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:PRCOndition?</code>	658
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS3:PRCOndition?</code>	658
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PROCondition</code>	658
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:RFFRequency</code>	659
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:SPSFrame</code>	659
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:TDDConfig</code>	659
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:TIOBase?</code>	659
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:MUE:UEID</code>	659
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:SUE:UEID</code>	659
<code>[SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:UEID</code>	659

---

### `[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:APPLysettings`

Activates the current settings of the test case wizard.

**Note:** The settings of the selected test case becomes active only after executing this command.

**Usage:** Event

**Manual operation:** See ["Apply Settings"](#) on page 362

---

### `[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:AWGN:PLEVel?`

Queries the AWGN power level.

**Return values:**

<PowerLevel> string

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Power Level"](#) on page 382

---

### `[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:FA:FRAllocation <FrequencyAlloc>`

### `[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:FA:RBAllocation <ResBlockAlloc>`

Determines the frequency position of the wanted and interfering signal.

**Parameters:**

<ResBlockAlloc> HIGHer | LOWer  
\*RST: HIGHer

**Manual operation:** See ["Frequency Allocation of the Interfering signal"](#) on page 358

---

### `[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:SPEC <GsSpec>`

Selects the 3GPP test specification used as a guide line for the test cases.

**Parameters:**

<GsSpec> TS36141  
 \*RST: TS36141

**Example:**

SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:SPEC TS36141

**Manual operation:** See ["Test Specification"](#) on page 355

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:RELease <Release>**

Sets the 3GPP test specification used as a guide line for the test cases.

**Parameters:**

<Release> REL8 | REL9 | REL10 | REL11 | REL12 | REL12  
 \*RST: REL8

**Manual operation:** See ["Release"](#) on page 355

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:ANTSubset <AntennaSubset>**

Enabled for test setups with four Rx antennas

Determines the signal of which antenna couple, Antenna 1 and 2 (AS12) or Antenna 3 and 4 (AS34), is generated by the instrument.

**Parameters:**

<AntennaSubset> AS34 | AS12 | ALL  
 \*RST: AS12

**Manual operation:** See ["Antenna Subset"](#) on page 358

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:GENSignals <GeneratedSignal>**

Determines the signal generated by the instrument.

**Parameters:**

<GeneratedSignal> WSIF1AWGN | IF23 | ALL

**WSIF1AWGN**

Wanted Signal, Interfer 1 and AWGN only; required in test setup with two instrument

**WSIF1AWGN**

Interferes 2 and 3 only; required in test setup with two instrument

**ALL**

the instrument generates all required signals

\*RST: WSIF1AWGN

**Manual operation:** See ["Generated Signal"](#) on page 426

---

**[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:INSTsetup <InstrumentSetup>**

Determines whether one or both paths are used.

**Parameters:**

<InstrumentSetup> U2PATH | U1PATH  
 \*RST: U2PATH

**Manual operation:** See "[Instrument Setup](#)" on page 357

---

**[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:MODE <Mode>**

Determines the measurements type, Pfa or Pd, the signal is generated for, see "[Mode](#)" on page 442.

**Parameters:**

<Mode> DRATe | FDRate | ADRate  
**FDRate**  
 False Detection Rate (Pfa)  
**DRATe**  
 Detection Rate (Pd)  
**ADRate**  
 Alternating Pd and Pfa  
 \*RST: DRATe

**Example:** SOUR:BB:EUTR:TCW:GS:MODE ADRate

**Manual operation:** See "[Mode](#)" on page 442

---

**[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:MARKerconfig <MarkerConfig>**

Selects the marker configuration. The marker can be used to synchronize the measuring equipment to the signal generator.

**Parameters:**

<MarkerConfig> UNCHanged | FRAME  
**FRAME**  
 The marker settings are customized for the selected test case. "Radio Frame Start" markers are output; the marker delays are set equal to zero.  
**UNCHanged**  
 The current marker settings of the signal generator are retained unchanged.  
 \*RST: FRAME

**Manual operation:** See "[Marker Configuration](#)" on page 357

---

**[ :SOURce<hw> ] :BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:BSCLass <BsClass>**

Sets the base station class.

**Parameters:**

<BsClass> WIDE | LOCAL | HOME | MEDIUM  
 \*RST: WIDE

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:RELease REL10
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:TC TS36141_TC72
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:BSCLass LOCAL
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PLevel?
Response: "-98.10 dBm"
```

**Manual operation:** See ["Base Station Class"](#) on page 356

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:RXAntennas <NumOfRXAntennas>**

For performance requirement tests, determines the number of the Rx antennas.

**Parameters:**

<NumOfRXAntennas> ANT4 | ANT2 | ANT1  
 \*RST: ANT1

**Manual operation:** See ["Number of Rx Antennas"](#) on page 356

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:TXAntennas <NumOfTxAntennas>**

For performance requirement tests, determines the number of the Tx antennas.

**Parameters:**

<NumOfTxAntennas> ANT1 | ANT2  
 \*RST: ANT1

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:TXAntennas ANT1
```

**Manual operation:** See ["Number of Tx Antennas"](#) on page 356

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:SIGRout <SignalRouting>**

Selects the signal routing for baseband A signal which in most test cases represents the wanted signal.

**Parameters:**

<SignalRouting> PORTB | PORTA  
 \*RST: PORTA

**Manual operation:** See ["Signal Routing"](#) on page 358

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:TRIGgerconfig <TriggerConfig>**

Selects the trigger configuration. The trigger is used to synchronize the signal generator to the other equipment.

**Parameters:**

&lt;TriggerConfig&gt; UNCHanged | AAUTo

**UNCHanged**

The current trigger settings of the signal generator are retained unchanged.

**AAUTo**

The trigger settings are customized for the selected test case. The trigger setting "Armed Auto" with external trigger source "External Trigger 1" is used; the trigger delay is set equal to zero. Thus, the base station frame timing is able to synchronize the signal generator by a periodic trigger.

\*RST: AAUTo

**Manual operation:** See "[Trigger Configuration](#)" on page 357

[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:OPTion &lt;Option&gt;

Selects one of the two test case options.

**Parameters:**

&lt;Option&gt; OPT1 | OPT2

\*RST: OPT1

[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:STC &lt;SubtestCase&gt;

Selects the subtest case.

**Parameters:**

&lt;SubtestCase&gt; STC1 | STC2 | STC4 | STC3

\*RST: STC1

[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:CHBW?

[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:CHBW?

Queries the channel bandwidth of the interfering signal.

**Return values:**

&lt;ChanBandwidth&gt; BW20\_00 | BW10\_00 | BW5\_00 | BW3\_00 | BW1\_40 | BW15\_00

**Usage:** Query only**Manual operation:** See "[Channel Bandwidth](#)" on page 368

[:SOURce&lt;hw&gt;]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:CLID &lt;CellID&gt;

Sets the Cell ID for the interfering signal.

**Parameters:**

<CellID> integer  
 Range: 0 to 503  
 \*RST: 1

**Manual operation:** See "[Cell ID](#)" on page 377

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:DUPLex <Duplexing>**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:DUPLex <Duplex>**

Selects whether TDD or FDD duplexing mode is used.

**Parameters:**

<Duplex> TDD | FDD  
 \*RST: FDD

**Manual operation:** See "[Duplexing](#)" on page 368

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:FRSHift <FrequencyShift>**

Sets the value of the parameter Frequency Shift m.

**Parameters:**

<FrequencyShift> FS24 | FS19 | FS14 | FS13 | FS10 | FS9 | FS7 | FS5 | FS4 |  
 FS3 | FS2 | FS1 | FS0  
 \*RST: FS0

**Manual operation:** See "[Frequency Shift m](#)" on page 377

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:IFTYpe?**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:IFTYpe <InterfererType>**

Selects the type of the interfering signal:

- For **Blocking** tests, the interfering signal can be an in-band EUTRA/LTE signal (EUTra) or out-of-band CW signal (CW).
- For **Receiver Intermodulation** tests, the first interfering signal can be an EUTRA/LTE signal (EUTra) or narrow-band EUTRA signal (NEUTra). The second interfering signal is always a CW signal (CW).

**Parameters:**

<InterfererType> NEUTra | EUTra | CW  
 \*RST: EUTra

**Manual operation:** See "[Interferer Type](#)" on page 375

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:NRBLock?**

Queries the number of RBs used by the LTE interfering signal.



**Return values:**

<NumResBlock> integer  
 Range: 3 to 25  
 \*RST: 3

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Number of Resource Blocks"](#) on page 377

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:NTAOffset <SigAdvNTAoffset>**

Sets the parameter  $N_{TAOffset}$ .

**Parameters:**

<SigAdvNTAoffset> NTA624 | NTA0  
 \*RST: NTA624

**Manual operation:** See ["Signal Advance N\\_TA\\_offset"](#) on page 376

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:OCEDge <OffsChannelEdge>**

Defines the offset of the interfering signal center frequency relative to edge of the wanted channel bandwidth.

**Parameters:**

<OffsChannelEdge> OCE12\_5 | OCE7\_5 | OCE2\_5  
 \*RST: OCE2\_5

**Manual operation:** See ["Offset to Channel Edge"](#) on page 367

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:OVRB?**

Sets the offset VRB.

**Return values:**

<OffsetVRB> integer  
 Range: 0 to 75  
 \*RST: 0

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Offset VRB"](#) on page 377

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:PLEVel?**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS3:PLEVel?**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:PLEVel?**

Queries the power level of the interfering signal.

**Return values:**

<PowerLevel> string

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Power Level/Power Level P-CPICH"](#) on page 369

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:RBCFrequency <RBlockCentFreq>**

Queries the center frequency of the single resource block interfering signal.

**Parameters:**

<RBlockCentFreq> integer  
 Range: 100E3 to 6E9  
 \*RST: 1.95E9

**Manual operation:** See ["Interfering RB Center Frequency"](#) on page 378

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:RFFrequency <RfFrequency>**

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:RFFrequency <RfFrequency>**

Queries the center frequency of the interfering signal.

**Parameters:**

<RfFrequency> integer  
 Range: 100E3 to 6E9  
 \*RST: 1.95E9

**Manual operation:** See ["RF Frequency"](#) on page 367

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TDDConfig <TddConfig>**

For TDD mode, selects the UL/DL Configuration number.

**Parameters:**

<TddConfig> integer  
 Range: 0 to 6  
 \*RST: 0

**Manual operation:** See ["TDD UL/DL Configuration"](#) on page 376

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TMODeI?**

Queries the test model. The interfering signal is generated according to E-TM1.1 test model.

**Return values:**

<TestModel> TM1\_1

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Test Model"](#) on page 369

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TREQUIRE <TestRequire>**

Selects whether the standard out-of-band blocking requirements test is performed (BLPE) or the optional blocking scenario, when the BS is co-located with another BS in a different operating band (COBS).

**Parameters:**

<TestRequire> COBS | BLPE  
\*RST: BLPE

**Manual operation:** See ["Test Requirement"](#) on page 394

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:UEID <UE\_ID\_nRNTI>**

Sets the UE ID/n\_RNTI for the interfering signal.

**Parameters:**

<UE\_ID\_nRNTI> integer  
Range: 0 to 65535  
\*RST: 1

**Manual operation:** See ["UE ID/n\\_RNTI"](#) on page 377

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:PLEVEL?**

Queries the power level of the AWGN signal ( $I_{on}$ )

**Return values:**

<PowerLevel> string

**Usage:** Query only

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TMCodes <TestModel1Codes>**

Selects a predefined test model 1 signal.

**Parameters:**

<TestModel1Codes> COD4 | COD8 | COD16 | COD32 | COD64  
\*RST: COD4

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:MUE:TSRS <TransmitSRS>****[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:SUE:TSRS <TransmitSRS>**

Enables/disables the transmission of the SRS.

The SRS transmission is optional for this test case.

**Parameters:**

<TransmitSRS> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
\*RST: 0

**Manual operation:** See ["Transmit SRS"](#) on page 411

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:ACKDefinition <AckDefinition>**

Determines whether a high or a low binary level on the feedback line connector represents an ACK.

**Parameters:**

<AckDefinition>      LOW | HIGH  
\*RST:                  HIGH

**Manual operation:** See "[ACK Definition](#)" on page 403

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:AUSDelay <AddUserDelay>**

Determines the point in time when the feedback can be sent to the instrument.

**Parameters:**

<AddUserDelay>      float  
Range:                -1 to 2.99  
Increment:          0.01  
\*RST:                 0

**Manual operation:** See "[Additional User Delay](#)" on page 403

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:BBSMue <BBSelectMovUE>****[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:BBSSue <BBSelectStatUE>****[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:BBSelector <BBSelector>**

This parameter is required for multiplexing serial commands for different baseband units to one feedback line. If the selector n is configured in the GUI for a specific baseband unit, the baseband unit will listen only to serial commands containing the selector n.

**Parameters:**

<BBSelector>        integer  
Range:                0 to 3  
\*RST:                 0

**Manual operation:** See "[Baseband Selector](#)" on page 403

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:CONMue <ConnectorMovUE>****[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:CONSue <ConnectorStatUE>****[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:CONNECTor <Connector>**

Determines the feedback line connector.

**Parameters:**

<Connector>         NOFB | LOCAL | GLOBAL  
\*RST:                 LOCAL

**Manual operation:** See "[Connector](#)" on page 402

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:MODE <Mode>**

Determines the feedback mode.

**Parameters:**

<Mode> SER3X8 | SER | BIN

**BIN**

Binary ACK/NACK

The ACK/NACK feedback is implemented as low/high voltage level on the feedback line connector.

**SER**

Serial

ACK/NACK Feedback and Timing Adjustments Feedback are implemented by means of a serial protocol.

**SER3X8**

Serial 3x8

ACK/NACK Feedback and Timing Adjustments Feedback are implemented by means of a serial commands, consisting of three serial packets.

\*RST: SER

**Manual operation:** See "[Realtime Feedback Mode](#)" on page 402

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:SERRate <SerialRate>**

Sets the bit rate of the serial transmission. Possible rates are 115.2 kbps, 1.6 Mbps and 1.92 Mbps.

**Parameters:**

<SerialRate> SR1\_92M | SR1\_6M | SR115\_2K

\*RST: SR115\_2K

**Manual operation:** See "[Serial Rate](#)" on page 403

---

**[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:TC <TestCase>**

Selects the test case.

**Parameters:**

<TestCase> TS36141\_TC839 | TS36141\_TC834 | TS36141\_TC835 |  
 TS36141\_TC836 | TS36141\_TC67 | TS36141\_TC72 |  
 TS36141\_TC73 | TS36141\_TC74 | TS36141\_TC75A |  
 TS36141\_TC75B | TS36141\_TC76 | TS36141\_TC78 |  
 TS36141\_TC821 | TS36141\_TC822 | TS36141\_TC823 |  
 TS36141\_TC824 | TS36141\_TC831 | TS36141\_TC832 |  
 TS36141\_TC833 | TS36141\_TC841 | TS36141\_TC838 |  
 TS36141\_TC837

\*RST: TS36141\_TC72

**Manual operation:** See "[Test Case](#)" on page 356

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ACPucch <AddConfigPUCCH>**

Enables the optional transmission of PUCCH format 2.

**Parameters:**

<AddConfigPUCCH> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0

**Manual operation:** See ["Additionally Configure PUCCH"](#) on page 417

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ANBits <AckNackBits>**

In performance requirement test cases, sets the number of encoded ACK/NACK bits per subframe.

**Parameters:**

<AckNackBits> ANB4 | ANB16  
 \*RST: ANB4

**Example:**  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:TC TS36141\_TC836  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ANBits?  
 Response: ANB16

**Manual operation:** See ["Number of ACK/NACK bits"](#) on page 432

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ANPattern?**

In performance requirement test cases, queries the ACK/NACK + SR pattern bits.

**Return values:**

<AckNackPattern> 17 bits  
 \*RST: #H0

**Example:**  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:TC TS36141\_TC836  
 SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ANPattern?  
 Response: "000000000000000000"

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["ACK/NACK + SR Pattern"](#) on page 432

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:BFormat <BurstFormat>**

Sets the burst format.

**Parameters:**

<BurstFormat> BF4 | BF3 | BF2 | BF1 | BF0  
 \*RST: BF0

**Manual operation:** See ["Burst Format"](#) on page 443

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CHBW <ChanBandwidth>**

Selects the channel bandwidth.

**Parameters:**

<ChanBandwidth> BW20\_00 | BW10\_00 | BW5\_00 | BW3\_00 | BW1\_40 |  
 BW15\_00  
 \*RST: BW1\_40

**Manual operation:** See "[Channel Bandwidth](#)" on page 361

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CLID <CellId>**

Sets the Cell ID.

**Parameters:**

<CellId> integer  
 Range: 0 to 503  
 \*RST: 150

**Manual operation:** See "[Cell ID](#)" on page 361

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CYCPrefix <CyclicPrefix>**

Selects normal or extended cyclic prefix.

**Parameters:**

<CyclicPrefix> EXTended | NORMal  
 \*RST: NORMal

**Manual operation:** See "[Cyclic Prefix](#)" on page 361

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CQIPattern:PORT<ch0> <CqiPattern>**

In performance test cases, sets the CQI Pattern.

**Parameters:**

<CqiPattern> 4 bits

**Example:**

```
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:TC TS36141_TC839
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:TXAntennas ANT2
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CQIPattern:PORT0 #H5,4
SOURce1:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CQIPattern:PORT1 #H5,4
```

**Manual operation:** See "[CQI Pattern Port 0/1 \(bin\)](#)" on page 440

---

**[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:DUPLex <Duplex>**

Selects whether TDD or FDD duplexing mode is used.

**Parameters:**

<Duplex> TDD | FDD  
 \*RST: FDD

**Manual operation:** See ["Duplexing"](#) on page 360

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:FMTThroughput <FractMaxThrough>**

Selects the fraction of maximum throughput.

**Parameters:**

<FractMaxThrough> FMT70 | FMT30  
 \*RST: FMT30

**Manual operation:** See ["Fraction of Max. Throughput"](#) on page 407

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:FRC <FRC>**

Queries the fixed reference channel used.

**Parameters:**

<FRC> A11 | A12 | A13 | A14 | A15 | A21 | A22 | A23 | A31 | A32 | A33 |  
 A34 | A35 | A36 | A37 | A41 | A42 | A43 | A44 | A45 | A46 | A47 |  
 A48 | A51 | A52 | A53 | A54 | A55 | A56 | A57 | A71 | A72 | A73 |  
 A74 | A75 | A76 | A81 | A82 | A83 | A84 | A85 | A86 | UE11 |  
 UE12 | UE21 | UE22 | UE3  
 \*RST: A11

**Manual operation:** See ["FRC"](#) on page 361

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:FROffset <FreqOffset>**

Sets the frequency offset.

**Parameters:**

<FreqOffset> FO\_1340 | FO\_625 | FO\_270 | FO\_0  
 \*RST: FO\_0

**Manual operation:** See ["Frequency Offset"](#) on page 443

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:HSMMode <HighSpeedMode>**

Enables/disables high speed mode.

**Parameters:**

<HighSpeedMode> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
 \*RST: 0

**Manual operation:** See ["High Speed Mode"](#) on page 443



---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:NTAOffset <SigAdvNTAoffset>
```

Sets the parameter  $N_{TAoffset}$ .

**Parameters:**

```
<SigAdvNTAoffset> NTA624 | NTA0
 *RST: NTA624
```

**Manual operation:** See ["Signal Advance N\\_TA\\_offset"](#) on page 360

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:ORTCover?
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:ORTCover?
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS3:ORTCover?
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ORTCover[:PORT<ch0>]?
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ORTCover?
```

Queries the used resource index  $n_{PUCCH}$ .

**Return values:**

```
<OrthoCover> integer
 Range: 2 to 2
 Increment: 1
 *RST: 2
```

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Orthogonal Cover \(Res. Index  \$n\_{PUCCH}\$ \) / Orthogonal Cover \(Res. Index  \$n\_{PUCCH}\$ \) Port 0/1"](#) on page 426

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:OUPLevel <OutPowerLevel>
```

The settings of the selected test case becomes active only after selecting "Apply Settings".

**Parameters:**

```
<OutPowerLevel> float
 Range: -115 to 0
 Increment: 0.01
 *RST: -30
```

**Manual operation:** See ["Output Power Level"](#) on page 370

---

```
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:MUE:OVRB <OffsetVRB>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:SUE:OVRB <OffsetVRB>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:OVRB <OffsetVRB>
```

Sets the number of RB the allocated RB(s) are shifted with.

**Parameters:**

```
<OffsetVRB> integer
 Range: 0 to 75
 *RST: 0
```

**Manual operation:** See ["Offset VRB"](#) on page 361

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PLEVel?**

Queries the Power Level.

**Return values:**

<PowerLevel> string

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Power Level"](#) on page 361

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PLPC?**

Queries the resulting PUCCH power level by activated optional transmission of PUCCH format 2.

**Return values:**

<PowerLevelPUCCH>string

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["PUCCH Power Level"](#) on page 418

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PLPS?**

Queries the resulting PUSCH power level.

**Return values:**

<PowerLevelPUSCH>string

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See ["Power Level \(PUSCH\)"](#) on page 418

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:PRCondition?**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:PRCondition?**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS3:PRCondition?**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PROCondition <PropagationCond>**

Selects a predefined multipath fading propagation conditions. The settings of the fading simulator are adjusted according to the corresponding channel model as defined in 3GPP TS 36.141, Annex B.

**Parameters:**

<PropagationCond> AWGNonly | HST3 | HST1 | PDMov | ETU200Mov | ETU300 |  
EVA70 | EVA5 | EPA5 | ETU70

\*RST: EPA5

**Manual operation:** See ["Propagation Conditions"](#) on page 403

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:RFFrequency <RfFrequency>**

Sets the RF frequency of the wanted signal.

**Parameters:**

<RfFrequency> integer  
 Range: 100E3 to 6E9  
 \*RST: 1.95E9

**Manual operation:** See "[RF Frequency](#)" on page 360

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:SPSFrame <SpecSubframe>**

In TDD duplexing mode, sets the Special Subframe Configuration number.

**Parameters:**

<SpecSubframe> integer  
 Range: 0 to 8  
 \*RST: 0

**Manual operation:** See "[Configuration of Special Subframe](#)" on page 443

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:TDDConfig <TddConfig>**

For TDD mode, selects the UL/DL Configuration number.

**Parameters:**

<TddConfig> integer  
 Range: 0 to 6  
 \*RST: 0

**Manual operation:** See "[TDD UL/DL Configuration](#)" on page 360

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:TIOBase?**

Queries the timing offset base value.

**Return values:**

<TimingOffsBase> float  
 Range: 0 to 500  
 Increment: 0.01  
 \*RST: 0

**Usage:** Query only

**Manual operation:** See "[Timing Offset Base Value](#)" on page 443

---

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:MUE:UEID <UE\_ID\_nRNTI>**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:SUE:UEID <UE\_ID\_nRNTI>**

**[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:UEID <UE\_ID\_nRNTI>**

Sets the UE ID/n\_RNTI.

**Parameters:**

<UE\_ID\_nRNTI> integer  
Range: 0 to 65535  
\*RST: 1

**Manual operation:** See "[UE ID/n\\_RNTI](#)" on page 361

# Glossary: 3GPP Specifications, References, Documents with Further Information

## Symbols

**[17]:** Rohde&Schwarz

C. Gessner, "Long Term Evolution. A concise introduction to LTE and its measurement requirements", ISBN 978-3-939837-11-4, First edition 2011

**1MA166:** Rohde&Schwarz

Application Note [1MA166](#) "Testing LTE-Advanced"

**1MA169:** Rohde&Schwarz

White Paper [1MA169](#) "LTE-Advanced Technology Introduction"

**1MA232:** Rohde&Schwarz

White Paper [1MA232](#) "LTE-Advanced (3GPP Rel. 11) Technology Introduction"

**1MA252:** Rohde&Schwarz

White Paper [1MA252](#) "LTE-Advanced (3GPP Rel. 12) Technology Introduction"

## T

**TR 25.892:** "Feasibility study for Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) for UTRAN enhancement"

**TR 25.913:** "Requirements for Evolved UTRA (E-UTRA) and Evolved UTRAN (E-UTRAN)"

**TR 36.912 V 9.1.0:** "Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Feasibility study for further advancements for E-UTRA (LTE-Advanced), Release 9", December 2009

**TS 25.141:** "Base Station (BS) conformance testing (FDD)"

**TS 36.101:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception"

**TS 36.104:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception"

**TS 36.106:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); FDD repeater radio transmission and reception"

**TS 36.113:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) and repeater ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC)"

**TS 36.124:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) requirements for mobile terminals and ancillary equipment"

**TS 36.133:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Requirements for support of radio resource management"

**TS 36.141:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) conformance testing"

**TS 36.143:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); FDD repeater conformance testing"

**TS 36.211:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical Channels and Modulation"

**TS 36.212:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Multiplexing and channel coding"

**TS 36.213:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical layer procedures"

**TS 36.214:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical layer; Measurements"

**TS 36.306:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) radio access capabilities"

**TS 36.331:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification"

**TS 36.521:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Radio transmission and reception; Part 1, 2, 3"

**TS 36.523:** "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Part 1, 2, 3"

## List of Commands

[[:SOURce]:BB:EUTRa:VERSion?.....	449
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLIPping:LEVel.....	455
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLIPping:MODE.....	456
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLIPping:STATe.....	456
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:CUSTom.....	459
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:MODE.....	459
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:MULTiplier.....	460
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:CLOCK:SOURce.....	460
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:BUR.....	498
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:BW.....	476
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:BB.....	520
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:BW.....	520
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:CIF.....	520
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:DFReq.....	521
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:ID.....	521
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:INDEX.....	521
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:POFFset.....	522
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:PSTart.....	522
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:SCINDEX.....	522
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:STATe.....	522
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:CELL<ch0>:TDELay.....	523
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CA:STATe.....	520
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CONF:MODE.....	473
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CONSubframes.....	498
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CPC.....	480
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSETtings:RARNti.....	479
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:CONFig.....	524
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:NAP.....	524
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:POW.....	524
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFDelta?.....	525
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFI.....	525
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:SFT?.....	525
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:STATe.....	525
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZP.....	526
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPDelta?.....	526
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPI.....	526
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:CSIS:ZPT?.....	526
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:DATA.....	609
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:DSElect.....	609
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:MODulation.....	608
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:OPSubframes.....	610
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:PATTern.....	609
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:DUMD:POWer.....	608
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:FFT.....	477
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:LGS?.....	478
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:ID.....	508
[[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:AVAl?.....	508

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:DATA.....	508
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:DLIST.....	509
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MCS.....	509
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MODulation?.....	509
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:MPER.....	510
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NOFFset.....	510
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NPATtern.....	510
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NRC.....	510
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:NSI.....	511
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:OFFS.....	511
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:PATtern.....	511
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:RPER.....	511
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:STATe.....	512
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:MCCH:TBSize?.....	512
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:NIND.....	512
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:AI:NMRL.....	513
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MODE.....	513
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MTCH:CSAP.....	513
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:MTCH:NPMChs.....	513
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:DATA.....	514
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:DLIST.....	514
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:MCS.....	515
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:MCSTwo.....	515
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:MOD?.....	515
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:PATtern.....	514
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:SAENd.....	516
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:SASart.....	516
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:SPERiod.....	516
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:PMCH<ch0>:STATe.....	514
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:RHOA.....	516
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AMODE.....	517
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AOFFset.....	517
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:APER.....	517
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:SC:AVAL.....	517
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MBSFn:UEC.....	518
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:ANTenna.....	473
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:AP<dir0>:ROW<st0>:IMAGinary.....	474
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:AP<dir0>:ROW<st0>:REAL.....	474
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:CS:CELL:BB<st0>.....	474
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:APM:MAPCoordinates.....	474
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:MIMO:CONFiguration.....	473
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:NORB.....	476
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:OCCBandwidth?.....	477
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:OCCSubcarriers?.....	478
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:MIB.....	527
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:RATBa.....	480
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:SOFFset.....	527
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PBCH:SRPeriod.....	528
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PDCCh:RATBa.....	481
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PDSCh:PB.....	481



[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PDsch:RATBa.....	481
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PHICh:DURation.....	482
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PHICh:NGParameter.....	482
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:BW.....	482
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:Cl.....	483
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:DPRS?.....	483
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:MIPattern.....	485
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:NPRS.....	483
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:POW.....	484
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:STATe.....	484
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:PRSS:TPRS?.....	484
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:REFSig:EPRE?.....	475
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:REFSig:POWeR.....	475
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:RGS?.....	478
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:RSTFrame.....	499
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:SRATe?.....	477
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:SYNC:PPOWeR.....	476
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:SYNC:SPOWeR.....	476
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:SYNC:TXAntenna.....	475
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:ULCPc.....	480
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:AP<dir0>:BB<st0>:IMAGinary.....	604
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:AP<dir0>:BB<st0>:REAL.....	604
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:CBINdex[<dir>].....	603
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:CELL.....	603
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:MAPCoordinates.....	604
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:APM:MODE.....	604
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:APPLy.....	570
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:ARBLen?.....	568
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:ASLength.....	568
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:AFSeq.....	569
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:APPend.....	575
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:DELeTe.....	576
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:FMCS.....	571
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:INSert.....	576
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:MCSMode.....	570
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:RESet.....	576
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:RVCSequence.....	572
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SELeMent.....	575
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:HARQ.....	572
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:SUBFrame.....	572
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB1:MCS.....	572
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB1:NDI.....	573
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB1:RLCCounter.....	573
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB1:RV.....	573
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB2:MCS.....	572
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB2:NDI.....	573
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB2:RLCCounter.....	573
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:TB2:RV.....	573
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:TCR.....	571
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:TMOd.....	571

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:CELL<st0>:URLCounter.....	574
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:INDI.....	570
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:NHIDs.....	569
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:NHTRans.....	569
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:SKPRocess.....	569
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:DL:USUBframe<st0>.....	570
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:AFSeq.....	569
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:APPend.....	575
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:DELeTe.....	576
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:INSert.....	576
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:RESet.....	576
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SELeMent.....	575
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:NDI.....	573
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:PTPC.....	574
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:RBA.....	574
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:SUBFrame.....	572
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:SEQelem<dir0>:ULIndex.....	574
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:CELL<st0>:VULTxpow.....	575
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:INDI.....	570
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:AS:UL:NHTRans.....	569
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:ASRS:STATe.....	607
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CA:STATe.....	602
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CAW:STATe.....	607
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CCODing:STATe.....	605
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:CELL<st0>:TXM.....	602
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:DATA.....	606
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:DSElect.....	606
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:EIMTarnti.....	606
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:MCSTwo:STATe.....	608
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:PA.....	607
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:PATTern.....	606
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SCRambling:STATe.....	605
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:CRNTi.....	610
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:SACTivation.....	611
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:SINTerval.....	611
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:SRELease.....	611
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:SPS:STATe.....	610
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:STATe.....	601
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:TXM.....	602
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:UEC.....	602
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:UEID.....	605
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL:USER<ch>:ULCA<st0>:STATe.....	603
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:PLCI]:CID.....	478
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:PLCI]:CIDGroup.....	479
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:PLCI]:PLID.....	479
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALCount.....	499
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:CAW.....	528
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:CODWords.....	499
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:AOC.....	502
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CCODing:ISBSize.....	528

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CCODing:RVINdex.....	529
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CCODing:STATe.....	529
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CCODing:TBSize.....	529
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CONFLict.....	505
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:CONType.....	505
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:DATA.....	503
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:DSElect.....	504
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:GAP.....	500
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:MODulation.....	500
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PATtern.....	503
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PHYSbits?.....	503
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:POWer.....	504
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:AP.....	530
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:APM.....	530
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:CBINdex[<dir>].....	530
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:CDD.....	531
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:DAFormat.....	531
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:NOLayers.....	532
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:SCHeme.....	532
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:SCID.....	533
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:PRECoding:TRSCHEME.....	533
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:RBCount.....	501
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:RBOffset.....	502
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:SCRambling:STATe.....	533
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:SCRambling:UEID.....	534
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:STATe.....	505
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:SYMCount.....	501
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<user>]:SYMOffset.....	502
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:CYCPrefix.....	499
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PCFich:CREGion.....	538
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PCFich:POWer.....	538
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:ALRegs.....	542
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:AVCCes.....	541
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:AVRegs.....	541
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:BITS.....	540
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DATA.....	543
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DCRegs:DATA.....	544
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DCRegs:DSElect.....	545
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DCRegs:PATtern.....	545
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DCRegs:TRSource.....	544
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DREGs.....	543
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:DSElect.....	544
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:APPend.....	546
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:CONFLicts?.....	547
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:DELete.....	547
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:DOWN.....	547
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:INSert.....	546
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:CELL.....	550
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:CINdex.....	551
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:CONFLict?.....	551

[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:APLayer.....	552
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:BITData?.....	553
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:CIField.....	553
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:CSDMrs.....	555
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:CSIRequest.....	555
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:DLAindex.....	556
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:DPOffset.....	556
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:F1AMode.....	554
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:GAP.....	556
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:HPN.....	557
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:MCSR.....	557
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:NDI.....	558
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:PFHopping.....	558
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:PMI.....	558
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:PRACH: MINDEX.....	554
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:PRACH: PRINDEX.....	554
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:PREInfo.....	559
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:RAH.....	559
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:RAHR.....	559
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:RAType.....	560
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:RBA.....	560
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:RV.....	560
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:SID.....	563
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:SRSRequest.....	561
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:SWAPflag.....	561
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TB1:MCS.....	561
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TB1:NDI.....	562
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TB1:RV.....	562
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TB2:MCS.....	561
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TB2:NDI.....	562
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TB2:RV.....	562
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TPCC.....	563
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TPCInstr.....	564
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:TPMI.....	564
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:ULDLconfig.....	565
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:ULINDEX.....	564
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIConf:VRBA.....	565
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:DCIFmt.....	549
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:NCCes.....	550
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:NDCCes.....	551
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:PFMT.....	550
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:SESPace.....	552
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:UEID.....	549
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:ITEM<ch0>:USER.....	552
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:RESet.....	548
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:SITem.....	546
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:SOLVe?.....	548
[ :SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:UITems.....	548

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:EXTC:UP.....	547
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:FORMat.....	541
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:NOPDcchs.....	542
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:PATtern.....	543
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PDCCh:POWer.....	540
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHICh:ANPattern<ch0>.....	540
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHICh:GROup<ch0>:ITEM<dir0>:POW.....	539
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHICh:NOGRoups.....	539
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHICh:PMODE.....	538
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PHICh:POWer.....	539
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PRECoding:NOLayers?.....	537
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:PRECoding:SCHEME.....	537
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:SCRambling:STATe.....	537
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:ENCC:STATe.....	536
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DL[:SUBF<st0>]:USER<ch>:PHYSbits?.....	505
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:DUPLexing.....	446
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:MODE.....	450
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:APCO25.....	451
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:COsine.....	451
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:COsine:COFS.....	451
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:GAUSSs.....	451
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LPASSs.....	452
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LPASSEVM.....	452
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LTE:COFFactor.....	452
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LTE:COFS.....	453
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LTE:OPTimization.....	453
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:LTE:ROFactor.....	453
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:PGAuss.....	453
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:RCOSine.....	454
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:SPHase.....	454
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:PARAmeter:USER.....	454
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:FILTer:TYPE.....	450
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LINK.....	446
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:DALL.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:EALL.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:EDLogging.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:ENCC.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:LOGPoint<ch0>.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:PBCH.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:PDsch.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:DL:PMCH.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:GSLogfile.....	639
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:LFP.....	639
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:OUTPut.....	639
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:STATe.....	638
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:DALL.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:EALL.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:EULogging.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:LOGPoint<ch0>.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:PUCCh.....	641

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:PUCDrs.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:PUSCh.....	641
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:PUSDrs.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:LOGGen:UL:SRS.....	640
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:POWC:LEVReference.....	457
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:POWC:REFChannel.....	458
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:POWC:REFSubframe?.....	458
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:POWC:RUE?.....	458
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:PRESet.....	447
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:CATalog.....	447
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:DEL.....	447
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:LOAD.....	448
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:STORe.....	448
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:TMOD:DL.....	448
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SETTing:TMOD:TDD.....	448
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SLENgth.....	448
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:SRAtE:VARIation.....	455
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:STATe.....	446
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:APPLysettings.....	643
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:AWGN:PLEVel?.....	643
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:FA:FRALlocation.....	643
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:FA:RBALlocation.....	643
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:ANTSubset.....	644
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:BSCLass.....	645
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:GENSignals.....	644
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:INSTsetup.....	645
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:MARKerconfig.....	645
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:MODE.....	645
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:OPTion.....	647
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:RELease.....	644
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:RXAntennas.....	646
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:SIGRout.....	646
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:SPEC.....	643
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:STC.....	647
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:TRIGgerconfig.....	646
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:GS:TXAntennas.....	646
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:CHBW?.....	647
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:CLID.....	647
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:DUPLex.....	648
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:FRShift.....	648
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:IFTYpe.....	648
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:NRBLock?.....	648
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:NTAOffset.....	649
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:OCEDge.....	649
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:ORTCover?.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:OVRB?.....	649
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:PLEVel?.....	649
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:PLEVel?.....	651
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:PRCOndition?.....	658
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:RBCFrequency.....	650

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:RFFRequency.....	650
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TDDConfig.....	650
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TMCodes.....	651
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TMODeI?.....	650
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:TREQuire.....	651
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS:UEID.....	651
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:CHBW?.....	647
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:DUPLex.....	648
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:IFTYpe?.....	648
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:ORTCover?.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:PLEVel?.....	649
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:PRCOndition?.....	658
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS2:RFFRequency.....	650
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS3:ORTCover?.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS3:PLEVel?.....	649
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:IS3:PRCOndition?.....	658
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:MUE:OVRB.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:MUE:TSRS.....	651
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:MUE:UEID.....	659
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:ACKDefinition.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:AUSDelay.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:BBSelector.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:BBSMue.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:BBSSue.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:CONMue.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:CONNector.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:CONSue.....	652
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:MODE.....	653
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:RTF:SERRate.....	653
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:SUE:OVRB.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:SUE:TSRS.....	651
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:SUE:UEID.....	659
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:TC.....	653
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ACPucch.....	654
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ANBits.....	654
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ANPattern?.....	654
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:BFOFormat.....	654
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CHBW.....	655
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CLID.....	655
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CQIPattern:PORT<ch0>.....	655
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:CYCPrefix.....	655
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:DUPLex.....	655
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:FMTHroughput.....	656
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:FRC.....	656
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:FROFfset.....	656
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:HSMoDe.....	656
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:NTAOffset.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ORTCover?.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:ORTCover[:PORT<ch0>]?.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:OUPLeVel.....	657

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:OVRB.....	657
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PLEVel?.....	658
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PLPC?.....	658
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PLPS?.....	658
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:PROCondition.....	658
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:RFFRequency.....	659
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:SPSFrame.....	659
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:TDDConfig.....	659
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:TIOBase?.....	659
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TCW:WS:UEID.....	659
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TDD:SPSConf.....	471
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TDD:UDConf.....	471
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TDW:STATe.....	456
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TDW:TRTime.....	457
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TIMC:NTAoffset.....	460
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute.....	462
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:DELaY:UNIT.....	462
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXECute.....	463
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal:RDELaY?.....	467
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal:SYNChronize:OUTPut.....	463
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:EXTErnal:TDELaY.....	467
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:DELaY.....	463
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:INHibit.....	464
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:RDELaY?.....	464
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OBASeband:TDELaY.....	464
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut:DELaY:FIXed.....	468
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELaY.....	468
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELaY:MAXimum?.....	468
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELaY:MINimum?.....	468
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FOFFset.....	470
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE.....	469
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime.....	470
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime.....	470
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PERiod.....	470
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ROFFset.....	470
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:RMODE?.....	465
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SLENgth.....	465
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SLUNit.....	465
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger:SOURce.....	462
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger[:EXTErnal]:DELaY.....	466
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:TRIGger[:EXTErnal]:INHibit.....	466
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:BW.....	486
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:BW.....	584
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:CSRS.....	586
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:DFReq.....	584
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:DMRS.....	585
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:DUPLexing.....	584
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:ID.....	584
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:INDEX.....	583
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:SPSConf.....	585



[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:STATE.....	586
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:SUConfiguration.....	585
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:TDElay.....	586
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:CELL<ch0>:UDConf.....	585
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CA:STATE.....	583
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:CPC.....	489
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:DLCPc.....	490
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:FFT.....	487
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:LGS?.....	488
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:NORB.....	486
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:OCCBandwidth?.....	487
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:OCCSubcarriers?.....	487
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PRACH:CONFIguration.....	493
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PRACH:FOFFset.....	493
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PRACH:RSET.....	494
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:DESHift.....	495
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1CS.....	496
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1EMax?.....	497
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N1NMax?.....	496
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N2Max?.....	497
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N2RB.....	496
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:N3Max?.....	497
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUCCh:NORB.....	495
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUSCh:FHMode.....	494
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUSCh:FHOFFset.....	494
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:PUSCh:NOSM.....	495
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:DMRS.....	491
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:DSSHift.....	491
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:GRPHopping.....	490
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SEQHopping.....	491
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:ANSTx.....	491
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:CSRS.....	492
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:DSFC?.....	492
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:MUPTs.....	492
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:SUCOnfiguration.....	493
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:REFSig:SRS:TSFC?.....	493
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RGS?.....	488
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RSTFrame.....	578
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:AACK.....	633
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:ACKDefinition.....	633
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:ADUDelay.....	633
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:BBSelector.....	634
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:BEINsertion.....	634
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:BERate.....	635
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:CONNector.....	635
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:DMODE.....	636
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:GENReports.....	638
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:ITADvance.....	636
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:LOFFset.....	638
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:MAXTrans.....	636

[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:MODE.....	636
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:RVSequence.....	637
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:RTFB:SERate.....	637
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:SOFFset.....	490
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:SRATe?.....	487
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP10Map:ROW<bbid>.....	631
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP20Map:ROW<bbid>.....	631
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP21Map:ROW<bbid>.....	631
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP40Map:ROW<bbid>.....	631
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP41Map:ROW<bbid>.....	632
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP42Map:ROW<bbid>.....	632
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP43Map:ROW<bbid>.....	632
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP100Map:ROW<bbid>.....	632
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP200Map:ROW<bbid>.....	632
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:APMap:AP201Map:ROW<bbid>.....	632
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:CELL<dir0>:POFFset.....	632
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:CONSubframes:PUCCh.....	577
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:CONSubframes:PUSCh.....	577
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:DACRestart.....	613
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:ID.....	613
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:MODE.....	614
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:POWer.....	614
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:CFRames?.....	618
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:PRFormat?.....	618
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:PRState.....	617
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:PRTT.....	618
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:DT.....	620
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:FRINdex.....	619
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:NCSConf.....	619
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:POWer.....	619
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:RBOFFset.....	619
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:RSEquence.....	620
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:SINDeX.....	620
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PRACH:SUBF<ch0>:STATe.....	621
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PUCCh:F1Naport.....	625
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PUCCh:F2Naport.....	625
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:PUCCh:F3Naport.....	625
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:RELease.....	613
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>:STATe.....	613
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:ALRB.....	614
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:MODulation?.....	615
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:N2DMrs.....	615
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:PASize?.....	615
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:STATe.....	616
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:TNOBits?.....	616
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:TYPe.....	617
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:FRC:VRBOFFset.....	617
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:CCODing:ICQioffset.....	624
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:CCODing:IHARqoffset.....	624
[:SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccid>]:PUSCh:CCODing:IRloFFset.....	625

[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:CCODing:MODE.....	623
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:CCODing:OCQimin.....	625
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:CCODing:STATE.....	623
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:DATA.....	621
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:DSElect.....	622
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:NAPort.....	622
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:PATtern.....	621
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:SCRambling:STATE.....	623
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:PUSCh:TXMode.....	622
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:DRS:DWOCc.....	626
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:DRS:POWoffset.....	626
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS:BHOP.....	629
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS:POWoffset.....	627
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS:STATE.....	626
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS:TT0.....	627
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:BSRS.....	629
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:CYCShift.....	628
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:ISRS.....	629
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:NAPort.....	628
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:NRRC.....	631
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:NTRans.....	628
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:SUBF<subfidx>.....	628
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:TOFFset?.....	630
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:TRComb.....	631
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL:UE<st>[:CELL<ccidx>]:REFSig:SRS[<srsidx>]:TSRS?.....	630
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CODWords.....	578
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CODWords.....	588
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CONFLICT?.....	582
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CQI:BITS.....	594
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CQI:CBITS?.....	594
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CQI:CODWord?.....	595
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:CQI:PATtern.....	594
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:DRS:CYCShift.....	592
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:DRS:NDMRs<layer>?.....	590
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:DRS:NDMRs<layer>?.....	591
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:FHOP:IIHBits.....	591
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:FHOP:STATE.....	590
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:FHOP:TYPE?.....	590
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:HARQ:BITS.....	593
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:HARQ:MODE.....	592
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:HARQ:NBUNDled.....	592
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:HARQ:PATtern.....	593
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:POWer.....	581
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:PRECoding:CBINdex.....	589
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:PRECoding:NAPused.....	589
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:PRECoding: NOLayers.....	589
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:PRECoding:SCHeme.....	588
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:RI:BITS.....	596
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccidx>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:RI:PATtern.....	596

[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:SET<user>:RBCount	579
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:SET<user>:VRBoffset	580
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:STATe	582
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]:PUSCh: CCODing:RVINdex	598
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]:PUSCh: CCODing:TBSize	597
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]:PUSCh: HARQ:CBITs?	593
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]:PUSCh: PHYSbits?	581
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]:PUSCh:RI: CBITs?	595
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]:PUSCh: ULSch:BITs?	596
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>][:PUSCh]: MODulation	579
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:CELL<ccid>][:SUBF<st0>]:SLOT<user0>:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh: SET<gr>:RBOffset?	580
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:PLCI]:CID	488
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:PLCI]:CIDGroup	489
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:PLCI]:PLID	489
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:CONFlit?	582
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:CONType	578
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:POWer	581
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CONFlit?	582
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CQI:BITs	600
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CQI:CBITs?	600
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:CQI:PATtern	600
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:HARQ:BITs	599
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:HARQ:CBITs?	599
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:HARQ:PATtern	599
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:NAPused?	598
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:NPAR<ap>	598
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:PHYSbits?	581
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:POWer	581
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:RBCount?	579
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:STATe	582
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:PUSCh:ULSch:BITs<cw>?	597
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:RBCount	579
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:STATe	582
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>:VRBoffset	580
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:CW<cwid>]:PHYSbits?	581
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:ALLoc<ch0>[:PUCCh]:FORMat	579
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:CYCPrefix	578
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:SLOT<user0>:ALLoc<ch0>:PUCCh:RBOffset?	580
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:UL[:SUBF<st0>]:SLOT<user0>:ALLoc<ch0>:RBOffset?	580
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa:WAVeform:CREate	449
[ :SOURCE<hw>]:BB:EUTRa[:TRIGger]:SEQuence	461

# Index

## A

A/N + SRS Simultaneous Transmission .....	260
A/N Pattern .....	328
A/N+SR Pattern .....	328
A/N+SR+CSI bits .....	330
A/N+SR+CSI pattern .....	330
ACK definition .....	284
ACK Definition .....	403
ACK/NACK mode	
Bundling .....	320
Multiplexing .....	320
ACK/NACK Pattern .....	321, 328
PHICH Group .....	202
ACK/NACK+SR Pattern .....	328
ACK/NACK+SR+CSI Bits .....	330
Activate DRS with OCC for one antenna port .....	297
Activate-DMRS-with OCC .....	297
Additional user delay .....	285
Aggregation	
FDD and TDD spectrum .....	52
Allocated Resource Blocks .....	291
Allocation Data Source .....	197
Allocation number .....	191
Antenna port	
0, 1, 2 and 3 .....	28
4 .....	30
5, 7 and 8 .....	31
6 .....	32
15 .. 22 .....	33
Definition .....	27
Downlink .....	232
Mapping .....	232
Mapping data format .....	233
Antenna port mapping	
AP 4, AP 6 .....	242
AP 7, AP 8, AP 9 .....	242
Method .....	242
Antenna port to baseband mapping .....	307
Antenna ports	
Used by PUCCH .....	326
Antenna ports number	
CSI-RS .....	160
Aperiodic SRS .....	299
Configuration index .....	306
Enable per user .....	172
SRS set .....	300
Transmissions number .....	306
Append	
DCI .....	209
Application cards .....	15
Application notes .....	15
ARB sequence	
Adjust .....	307
ARB sequence length	
Adjust .....	178
Current .....	178
Suggested .....	178
Area ID (N_ID_MBSFN) .....	136
Arm trigger .....	90
Armed_Auto .....	89
Armed_Retrigger .....	89
Assume ACK until first received ACK command .....	284

Auto .....	89
Automatic Offset Calculation .....	196, 502

## B

Bandwidth	
channel .....	142
Component carrier .....	125
UL CA .....	250
Base Station Class .....	356
Baseband filter .....	333
Baseband selector .....	285
Beamforming .....	162
Settings .....	45
Behavior In Unscheduled Resource Elements .....	165
Binary Mode .....	72, 283
Bit Data .....	215
Block error insertion .....	286
Block Error Insertion .....	634
Block error rate .....	286
Block Error Rate .....	635
Brochures .....	15
Bundling ACK/NACK mode .....	320

## C

Calculating	
Number of the uplink subframe .....	285
Carrier aggregation	
Activate .....	169
Configuration, DL .....	117
Configuration, UL .....	244
How to .....	119, 124, 245
Settings .....	47
State .....	125, 249
Carrier indicator field (CIF) .....	215
Carrying out a test case .....	365
Catalog	
User Filter .....	334
CCE Index .....	214
Cell	
Antenna port mapping .....	243
Cell ID .....	361
Cell index .....	125
Show in time plan .....	188
UL CA .....	250
Cell Index .....	211
Cell-specific CSI-RS	
Delta_CSI-RS .....	161
I_CSI-RS .....	161
Power .....	161
T_CSI-RS .....	161
Cell-specific CSI-RS structure .....	160
Channel bandwidth .....	361
Channel Bandwidth .....	476, 486
Channel coding	
State .....	235
Type .....	236
Channel Coding State	
PUSCH .....	295
Channel Coding State PUSCH .....	623
Channel Coding State User .....	605
Channel-state information .....	33

CIF .....	126
Clipping Level .....	337
Clipping Mode .....	337, 456
Clock	
Mode .....	98
Multiplier .....	98
Clock source .....	97
Closed loop BS tests .....	280
Clustered PUSCH .....	275
Codebook .....	44
Codebook index .....	242
Downlink .....	232
Uplink .....	316
Coded A/N+SR+CSI Bits .....	330
Coded ACK/NACK+SR+CSI Bits .....	330
Codeword .....	191, 274
Definition .....	43
Codewords	
Downlink .....	231
Uplink .....	316
Common subframe allocation period .....	139
Common trigger settings .....	89
Component carrier .....	125
Show in time plan .....	188
UL CA .....	249
Configuration	
CSI-RS .....	161
Configuration Index I_SRS .....	301
Configuration Period T_SFC .....	260
Conflict .....	215, 278, 505
DL .....	198
resolve .....	210
Connector	
Realtime feedback .....	285
Content DCI Format .....	213
Content Type .....	274, 316, 326, 578
DL .....	198
Control Region for PDCCH .....	126, 200
Conventions	
SCPI commands .....	444
Coupled trigger settings .....	89
CQI Pattern .....	323, 330
Crest factor - Clipping .....	337
Crest factor – Clipping .....	456
CSI awareness	
UE settings .....	172
CSI Awareness	
PDSCH settings .....	233
CSI reference signals	
Settings .....	34
CSI-RS .....	33
Antenna ports number .....	160
Configuration .....	161
State .....	160
CSI-RS configuration	
Non-Zero transmission power .....	161
Zero transmission power .....	160
CSI-RS structure	
Cell-specific .....	160
Non-zero transmission power .....	160
ZeroTxPower .....	160
Current range without recalculation .....	96
Custom external clock .....	98
Custom External Clock .....	459
Cut Off Frequency Factor .....	336
Cut Off Frequency Shift .....	335
Cyclic Delay Diversity .....	531
Cyclic delay diversity (CDD) .....	232
Cyclic prefix .....	147, 273, 361
Cyclic Prefix .....	190, 255, 480, 489, 499, 578
Cyclic shift	
DRS .....	318
<b>D</b>	
Data format	
Antenna port mapping .....	233
Data sheets .....	15
Data source	
Dummy CCE .....	209
PDCCH .....	207
PUSCH .....	293
User configuration .....	171
Data Source	
PUSCH .....	621
DCI conflict	
Resolving .....	62
DCI format	
0 .....	216
1 .....	217
1A .....	219
1B .....	220
1C .....	222, 223
1D .....	223
2 .....	225
2A .....	225
2B .....	225
2C .....	225
3 .....	227
3A .....	227
eIMTA .....	223
DCI Format .....	212
Debug reports	
Generate .....	286
Start offset .....	287
Default settings	
LTE .....	84
Delay	
Marker .....	96
SCell .....	127, 251
Trigger .....	92
Delete	
DCI .....	209
User Filter .....	334
Delete User Settings .....	447
Delta Sequence Shift for PUSCH .....	259
Delta Shift .....	265
Delta t	
PRACH .....	313
Demodulation Reference Signal	
Power Offset .....	297
Distance mode .....	285
DL carrier aggregation	
UL carrier state .....	170
DL Cyclic Prefix .....	148, 256
DM-RS	
see UE-specific reference signal .....	31
DMRS index .....	318
Documentation overview .....	13
Down, up	
DCI .....	209
Downlink .....	86, 446
Downlink control channels	
Settings .....	26

Downlink reference signals	
Settings	27
DRMS Index	259
UL CA	251
DRS index	318
Dummy CCE REGs	209
Dummy data	
Modulation	166
Omit PRS subframes	166
Power	166
Source	166
Dummy Data Configuration	
Data List	609
Data Pattern	609
Data Source	609
Dummy Data Data Source	609
Duplexing	85, 360, 446
DUT	
Out of synchronization	284
Dynamic range	380
<b>E</b>	
E-RNTI	280
eIMTA	
DCI format 1C	223
RNTI	172
UL/DL configuration number	223
Enhanced Setting	
Precoding Scheme	537
Enhanced settings	192, 275
Cyclic delay diversity	232
Precoding scheme	199
Enhanced Settings	
Cyclic Delay Diversity	531
Redundancy Version Index	325
Enhanced uplink	
Settings	48
EUTRA Version	449
EUTRA/LTE operating bands	350
Extended Logfiles	107
External trigger delay	92
<b>F</b>	
Fall offset	95
FDD and TDD	
Combination	52
FDD frame structure	
Settings	22
FFT Size	143, 253
Filter Mode	336, 450
Filter Type	333
First Subframe	
OFDMA Time plan	188
SC-FDMA time plan	271
TDD time plan	331
Fix marker delay to current range	96
FRC	290, 361
FRC State	290
Freq. Domain Position n_DRC	306
Frequency Allocation	358
Frequency Hopping	317
Frequency Hopping Type	317
Frequency offset	126
UL CA	250
Frequency Resource Index	312
FTT Size	487
<b>G</b>	
Generate	
Waveform file	85
Generation of logfiles	99
Getting started	14
Global MIMO Configuration	162
Group Hopping	258, 490
<b>H</b>	
HARQ feedback	
Debug report	286
Transmission/reception report	286
High Speed Mode	262
Hopping Bandwidth b_hop	306
Hopping-mode	263
<b>I</b>	
I_CQI_offset	296
I_HARQ_offset	295
I_RI_offset	296
In-channel selectivity	382
Information in Hopping Bits	317
Initial timing advance	284
Insert	
DCI	209
Installation	18
Instrument security	15
IR soft buffer size	
PDSCH	238
<b>L</b>	
Level Reference	340
Link Direction	86, 446
Load	
User Filter	334
Load user settings	448
Logfile Generation	
Extended Logfiles	107
File Formats	103
File Names	103
Output Files	103
Logging offset	287
Logging Point	99
Logical Root Sequence Index	313
LTE-A	
MIMO, UL, and DL	48
<b>M</b>	
Mapping	
Antenna port to baseband	307
Mapping coordinates	243
Mapping Coordinates	242
Mapping table	233, 242
Antenna ports user defined	243
AP5 Tx	243
AP7 Tx	243
AP8 Tx	243
Marker Configuration	357
Marker delay	96
Marker mode	94

Marker Period .....	470
Max. number of transmissions .....	284
MBSFN	
Settings .....	46
MBSFN reference signals .....	30
Settings .....	31
MBSFN-ArealInfoList .....	135, 136
MBSFN-NotificationConfig .....	135, 138
MBSFN-SubframeConfig .....	134
MBSFNAreaConfiguration .....	139
MCCH data source .....	138
MCCH MCS .....	137
MCCH modification period .....	137
MCCH offset .....	137
MCCH repetition period .....	137
MCCH State .....	136
MCCH transport block size .....	138
MCCS modulation .....	137
MCH Scheduling Period .....	141
MCS	
Mode .....	179
Target code rate .....	179
Target modulation .....	179
Value .....	179
MCS PMCH .....	140
Measured external clock .....	98
MIB .....	236
MIMO	
Downlink, Rel. 10 .....	48
Uplink, Rel. 10 .....	48
MIMO modes .....	44
MIMO, downlink	
Settings .....	42
Mixed FDD/TDD carriers .....	52
Mode	
Channel Coding .....	295
User Equipment .....	280, 614
Modulation .....	192, 274, 291
Dummy data .....	166
Multiplexing ACK/NACK mode .....	320
Multiplier .....	98
Muted CSI-RS .....	160
<b>N</b>	
N_bundled .....	320
n_PUCCH .....	327
n_RNTI .....	211
N_TA_offset .....	93, 360
N(1)_cs .....	265
N(1)_RB .....	266
n(2)_DMRS .....	292
n(2)_DMRS per layer .....	318
Nap	
Number of antenna ports for SRS .....	300
Ncs Configuration .....	313
No of Configurable Subframes .....	165
PUCCH .....	268
PUSCH .....	268
No. Of Occupied Subcarriers .....	144, 253
No. of Subframes	
OFDMA Time plan .....	188
SC-FDMA time plan .....	271
TDD time plan .....	332
No. Of Used Allocations .....	190
No. RB .....	195, 275
No. Sym. .....	195
Non-MBSFN region length .....	136
Non-muted CSI-RS .....	160
Notification Indicator .....	136
Notification offset .....	138
Notification Pattern .....	139
Notification repetition coefficient .....	138
Notification subframe index .....	138
Number CCEs .....	214
Number of ACK/NACK bits .....	320
Number of antenna ports	
PUCCH format .....	288, 326
PUSCH .....	294
SRS .....	300
Number of AP	
Uplink, PUSCH .....	316
Number of available CCEs	
PDCCH .....	205
Number of available REGs	
PDCCH .....	205
Number of Bits	
PDCCH .....	204
Number of coded ACK/NACK bits .....	321
Number of Coded CQI Bits .....	323, 330
Number of coded RI bits .....	322
Number of codewords	
Downlink .....	231
Uplink .....	316
Number of Configurable Frames .....	312
Number of CQI Bits .....	322, 329
Number of Dummy CCEs .....	214
Number of Dummy REGs .....	206
Number of frames	
Adjust .....	307
Number of layers	
Downlink .....	231
Uplink .....	316
Number Of Left Guard Subcarriers .....	144, 254, 488
Number Of Occupied Subcarriers .....	487
Number of PDCCHs .....	206
Number of PHICH Groups .....	201
Number of physical bits	
DL .....	236
Number of Physical Bits for UL-SCH .....	324
Number of PMCHs .....	139
Number of RBs used for PUCCH .....	264
Number of REGs allocated to PDCCH .....	206
Number of Resource Block Per Slot .....	143, 253
Number of RI bits .....	321
Number Of Right Guard Subcarriers .....	144, 254, 488
Number of Sub-bands .....	264
<b>O</b>	
O_CQI_Min .....	296
O_CQI-Min .....	296
Offset	
Delta_CSI-RS .....	160, 161
Offset VRB .....	276, 292, 361
Omit dummy data in PRS subframes .....	166
Online help .....	14
Optimization .....	333
<b>P</b>	
P_A .....	172
P-SYNC Power .....	152
P-SYNC Tx Antenna .....	152



P-SYNC, S-SYNC		
Settings	30	
Payload Size	291	
PBCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A	148	
PBCH Settings	228	
PCCCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A	148	
PCFICH		
Power	200	
PDCCH		
Data Pattern	543	
Number of bits	204	
Number of CCEs	204	
Number of REGs	204	
Power	204	
PDCCH Data Source	543	
PDCCH Format	205, 214	
PDSCH P_B	148	
PDSCH Ratio rho_B/rho_A	148	
PDSCH scheduling	144	
PDSCH Settings	228	
Performance requirement		
Tests overview	346	
Periodicity		
T_CSI-RS	160, 161	
Periodicity T_SRS	301	
PHICH		
Power	202	
Power Info	202	
Power Mode	202	
Power Settings	202	
PHICH Duration	149	
PHICH N_g	149, 482	
Phys. bits	277, 324	
Phys. Bits	197	
Physical Bits per	291	
Physical cell ID	125	
UL CA	250	
PMCH		
Data source	141	
Modulation	141	
State	141	
Use table 2	140	
PMCH-InfoList	139	
positioning reference signals		
Settings	33	
Power	277	
CSI-RS	161	
PBCH	198	
PCFICH	200	
PDCCH	204	
PDSCH	198	
PHICH	202	
Power (PRACH)	314	
Power Info	202	
Power level	361	
E <sub>c</sub>	369	
IS	369	
P-CPICH	369	
Power mode	202	
Power Offset		
Demodulation Reference Signal	297	
Power Offset (Sounding Reference Signal)	300	
Power Settings	202	
PRACH		
Settings	40	
PRACH Configuration	261	
PRACH frequency offset	261	
Preamble Format	312	
Preamble Set	262, 494	
Precoding		
UL	316	
Precoding scheme		
Downlink	230	
PCFICH	199	
PDCCH	199	
PHICH	199	
Uplink	316	
Precoding Scheme	537	
PRS		
Bandwidth	157	
Configuration index	156	
Muting info	157	
Number of DL subframes (N_PRS)	157	
Occasions deactivate	157	
Periodicity T_PRS	156	
Power	157	
State	156	
Subframe offset Delta_PRS	156	
PUCCH format		
Number of antenna ports	288	
PUCCH Format	274, 326	
PUCCH Format 3	330	
PUCCH formats	37	
PUSCH		
Data List	293	
Data Pattern	293	
Data Source	293, 621	
Set 1	275	
PUSCH Channel Coding State	623	
PUSCH Hopping Offset	263	
<b>R</b>		
RA_RNTI	150	
Radio frame allocation offset	135	
Radio frame allocation period	135	
Range n(1)_PUCCH		
Extended CP	266	
Normal CP	266	
Range n(2)_PUCCH	266	
Range n(3)_PUCCH	266	
RB Offset	312	
Realtime feedback	280	
Troubleshooting	286	
Realtime Feedback Mode	283	
Recall user settings	448	
Receiver characteristics		
Tests overview	346	
Reception report		
Generate	286	
Redundancy version	179	
Redundancy version index		
PDSCH	238	
Redundancy Version Index	325	
Redundancy Version Sequence	283	
Reference Channel	341	
Reference sensitivity levels	378	
Reference signal		
Mapping to antenna port	27	
Reference Signal Power	151	
Reference Subframe	341	
Reference UE	340	
Release notes	15	

Report	
HARQ feedback	286
Reset frame	273
Reset Frame	165, 499
Reset Frame...	578
Reset table	210
Resource allocation configuration	
Codeword	274
Conflict	278
Content Type	274
Modulation/Format	274
No. of physical bits	277, 324
No. of symbols	275
Power	277
State	277
Resource Allocation Configuration	
Auto Offset Calculation	196, 502
Codeword	191
Conflict	198, 505
Content Type	578
Data Source	197
Modulation	192
No.Of Physical Bits	197
No.Of Resource Blocks	195
No.Of Symbols	195
Power	198
Resource Block Offset	196
State	198, 505
UE Type	274
VRB Gap	192
Resource Block Offset	196
Resource Block Offset Slot n	277
Restart PUSCH data, A/N and CQI every subframe	280
Restricted Set	262, 494
Retrigger	89
RF frequency	360
Rho A	198
RI Pattern	322
Rise offset	95
RLC counter	179
Roll Off Factor or BxT	334
Root Sequence (u)	313
RS Power per RE relative to Level Display	151
RSTD Performance Tests	166
<b>S</b>	
S-SYNC Power	152
S-SYNC Tx Antenna	152
Safety instructions	15
Sample Rate Variation	336
Sampling Rate	143, 253
Save user settings	448
Save-Recall	447
Save/Recall	
LTE	84
SCell index	125
UL CA	250
Scheduled cell index	126
Scheduling Request (SR)	37
Scrambling	295, 623
PCFICH/PHICH/PDCCH	200
User	170
Scrambling DL	234
Scrambling User	605
Search Space	213
Selective preset	362
Semi-persistent scheduling	
Description	182
Settings	41, 182
Sequence Hopping	258, 491
Sequence Index (v)	313
Sequence Length (ARB)	338
Serial 3x8 Mode	283
Serial Mode	72, 283
Serial rate	285
Service manual	14
Set to default	
LTE	84
SF Alloc	
end	139
start	139
SFN offset	237
Start value different than 0	256
SFN restart period	237
Signal advance	93, 360
Signal duration unit	90
Signal generation status	90
Signal routing	358
Simulated Antenna	163
Single	89
SISO + BF	162
Sounding Reference Signal	
Power Offset	300
State	299
Spatial layer	
Definition	43
Spatial multiplexing	
Downlink	230
Uplink	316
Special subframe configuration	
UL CA	251
Special Subframe Configuration	150, 257
SPS	
Activation subframe number	187
C-RNTI	187
DCI fields	187
Enable	187
Enable per user	172
How to configure	183
Interval	187
PDCCH settings	187
Release subframe number	187
Settings	41
SRS	
Set trigger type	299
SRS Bandwidth Configuration B_SRS	303
SRS Bandwidth Configuration C_SRC	260
UL CA	251
SRS cyclic shift	300
SRS MaxUpPTS	260
SRS set	
Per DCI	300
SRS State	299
SRS Subframe Configuration	259
UL CA	251
SRS, aperiodic	
Enable per user	172
SRS set	300
Standard settings	
LTE	84
State	277, 505
allocation	198
Channel coding	171, 235

Clipping .....	337
CSI-RS .....	160
LTE .....	83
PCFICH .....	199
PDCCH .....	199, 536
PHICH .....	199
PRACH Power Ramping .....	310
SCell .....	127
SCell, UL .....	251
User .....	168
User Equipment .....	279
State - Clipping .....	456
State (PRACH) .....	314
Subframe Allocation Mode .....	135
Subframe configuration	
I_CSI-RS .....	160, 161
Offset .....	160, 161
Period .....	160, 161
Subframe information .....	273
Subframe Number .....	312
Subframe Offset T_offset .....	302
Subframe selection .....	272
Subframe Selection .....	189
Supported test cases .....	345
Symbol Offset .....	196
SYNC Settings	
P-SYNC Power .....	152
S-SYNC Power .....	152
Sync. output to external trigger .....	91
Synchronization problems	
Avoiding .....	284
<b>T</b>	
TDD frame structure	
Settings .....	23
TDD UL/DL configuration .....	360
Test Case .....	356
Test Frequencies .....	350
Test Model .....	115, 448
Test requirements for PUSCH .....	405
Test Setups .....	115
Time Domain Windowing .....	339, 456
Time plan	
Enlarge .....	189, 271, 332
Timing adjustment .....	280
Timing configuration	
Settings .....	93
Total number of physical bits .....	277, 324
Transition Time .....	310, 339
Transmission Comb k TC .....	306
Transmission direction .....	86, 446
Transmission mode	
Settings .....	169
UL .....	294
Transmission modes .....	44
Transmission Offset Delta_SFC .....	260
Transmission report	
Generate .....	286
Start offset .....	287
Transmission scheme	
Downlink .....	230
Transmission using antenna port 5 .....	31
Required settings .....	231
Transmission using antenna port t and 8	
Required settings .....	231
Transmitter characteristics	
Tests overview .....	345
Transport block size	
DL .....	237
Transport Block Size .....	325
Trigger Configuration .....	357
Trigger delay .....	92
Actual .....	93
Expressed in time .....	92
Resulting .....	93
Unit .....	92
Trigger mode .....	89
Trigger signal duration .....	90
Trigger source .....	90
Trigger type 0	
Enable .....	299
Trigger type 1	
Enable .....	299
Troubleshooting	
Realtime feedback .....	286
Tutorials .....	14
Tx mode	
Settings .....	169
<b>U</b>	
UE category .....	170
UE ID	
DL .....	234
UE ID/n_RNTI .....	361
UE Power .....	280
UE State .....	613
UE Type .....	274
UL carrier	
DL carrier aggregation .....	170
UL Cyclic Prefix .....	148, 256
Uplink .....	86, 446
Uplink control channels	
Settings .....	38
Uplink data channels	
Settings .....	36
Uplink feedback .....	280
Uplink frame structure	
Settings .....	36
Uplink Frequency Hopping Mode .....	263, 494
Uplink reference signals	
Settings .....	39
Uplink-Downlink configuration	
Per component carrier .....	250
UL CA .....	250
Uplink-Downlink Configuration .....	150, 257
User .....	168, 211
User Configuration	
Data List .....	606
Data Pattern .....	606
Data Source .....	606
User Equipment	
Mode .....	280, 614
State .....	279, 613
User Filter .....	454
User manual .....	14
User Period .....	470
<b>V</b>	
Version .....	449
3GPP standard .....	98

View Mode .....	188
VRB Gap .....	192

## W

Waveform file	
Create .....	85
White papers .....	15

## Z

Zero transmission power .....	160
CSI-RS .....	160
Delta_CSI-RS .....	160
I_CSI-RS .....	160
T_CSI-RS .....	160
ZeroPowerCSI-RS .....	160
ZeroTxPower CSI-RS structure .....	160