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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	2
Foreword.....	2
Modal verbs terminology.....	2
Foreword.....	6
1 Scope	7
2 References	7
3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations	7
3.1 Definitions	7
3.2 Symbols.....	7
3.3 Abbreviations	8
4 Frame structure and physical resources.....	9
4.1 General	9
4.2 Numerologies	9
4.3 Frame structure.....	9
4.3.1 Frames and subframes	9
4.3.2 Slots	10
4.4 Physical resources	11
4.4.1 Antenna ports.....	11
4.4.2 Resource grid.....	11
4.4.3 Resource elements	11
4.4.4 Resource blocks	11
4.4.4.1 General	11
4.4.4.2 Point A	11
4.4.4.3 Common resource blocks	12
4.4.4.4 Physical resource blocks	12
4.4.4.5 Virtual resource blocks	12
4.4.5 Bandwidth part.....	12
4.5 Carrier aggregation.....	13
5 Generic functions	13
5.1 Modulation mapper	13
5.1.1 $\pi/2$ -BPSK.....	13
5.1.2 BPSK	13
5.1.3 QPSK.....	13
5.1.4 16QAM.....	13
5.1.5 64QAM.....	13
5.1.6 256QAM.....	13
5.2 Sequence generation.....	14
5.2.1 Pseudo-random sequence generation	14
5.2.2 Low-PAPR sequence generation	14
5.2.2.1 Base sequences of length 36 or larger	14
5.2.2.2 Base sequences of length less than 36.....	14
5.3 OFDM baseband signal generation	18
5.3.1 OFDM baseband signal generation for all channels except PRACH.....	18
5.3.2 OFDM baseband signal generation for PRACH.....	19
5.4 Modulation and upconversion	20
6 Uplink.....	21
6.1 Overview	21
6.1.1 Overview of physical channels	21
6.1.2 Overview of physical signals.....	21
6.2 Physical resources	21
6.3 Physical channels	22
6.3.1 Physical uplink shared channel.....	22
6.3.1.1 Scrambling	22

6.3.1.2	Modulation	22
6.3.1.3	Layer mapping	23
6.3.1.4	Transform precoding	23
6.3.1.5	Precoding	24
6.3.1.6	Mapping to virtual resource blocks	27
6.3.1.7	Mapping from virtual to physical resource blocks	27
6.3.2	Physical uplink control channel	27
6.3.2.1	General	27
6.3.2.2	Sequence and cyclic shift hopping	28
6.3.2.2.1	Group and sequence hopping	28
6.3.2.2.2	Cyclic shift hopping	28
6.3.2.3	PUCCH format 0	29
6.3.2.3.1	Sequence generation	29
6.3.2.3.2	Mapping to physical resources	29
6.3.2.4	PUCCH format 1	29
6.3.2.4.1	Sequence modulation	29
6.3.2.4.2	Mapping to physical resources	31
6.3.2.5	PUCCH format 2	31
6.3.2.5.1	Scrambling	31
6.3.2.5.2	Modulation	31
6.3.2.5.3	Mapping to physical resources	31
6.3.2.6	PUCCH formats 3 and 4	31
6.3.2.6.1	Scrambling	31
6.3.2.6.2	Modulation	32
6.3.2.6.3	Block-wise spreading	32
6.3.2.6.4	Transform precoding	33
6.3.2.6.5	Mapping to physical resources	33
6.3.3	Physical random-access channel	33
6.3.3.1	Sequence generation	33
6.3.3.2	Mapping to physical resources	39
6.4	Physical signals	58
6.4.1	Reference signals	58
6.4.1.1	Demodulation reference signal for PUSCH	58
6.4.1.1.1	Sequence generation	58
6.4.1.1.2	(void)	59
6.4.1.1.3	Precoding and mapping to physical resources	59
6.4.1.2	Phase-tracking reference signals for PUSCH	63
6.4.1.2.1	Sequence generation	63
6.4.1.2.1.1	Sequence generation if transform precoding is not enabled	63
6.4.1.2.1.2	Sequence generation if transform precoding is enabled	64
6.4.1.2.2	Mapping to physical resources	64
6.4.1.2.2.1	Precoding and mapping to physical resources if transform precoding is not enabled	64
6.4.1.2.2.2	Mapping to physical resources if transform precoding is enabled	66
6.4.1.3	Demodulation reference signal for PUCCH	67
6.4.1.3.1	Demodulation reference signal for PUCCH format 1	67
6.4.1.3.1.1	Sequence generation	67
6.4.1.3.1.2	Mapping to physical resources	68
6.4.1.3.2	Demodulation reference signal for PUCCH format 2	68
6.4.1.3.2.1	Sequence generation	68
6.4.1.3.2.2	Mapping to physical resources	68
6.4.1.3.3	Demodulation reference signal for PUCCH formats 3 and 4	69
6.4.1.3.3.1	Sequence generation	69
6.4.1.3.3.2	Mapping to physical resources	69
6.4.1.4	Sounding reference signal	70
6.4.1.4.1	SRS resource	70
6.4.1.4.2	Sequence generation	70
6.4.1.4.3	Mapping to physical resources	71
6.4.1.4.4	Sounding reference signal slot configuration	75
7	Downlink	75
7.1	Overview	75
7.1.1	Overview of physical channels	75

7.1.2	Overview of physical signals	75
7.2	Physical resources	75
7.3	Physical channels	76
7.3.1	Physical downlink shared channel	76
7.3.1.1	Scrambling	76
7.3.1.2	Modulation	76
7.3.1.3	Layer mapping	76
7.3.1.4	Antenna port mapping	77
7.3.1.5	Mapping to virtual resource blocks	78
7.3.1.6	Mapping from virtual to physical resource blocks	78
7.3.2	Physical downlink control channel (PDCCH)	80
7.3.2.1	Control-channel element (CCE)	80
7.3.2.2	Control-resource set (CORESET)	80
7.3.2.3	Scrambling	81
7.3.2.4	PDCCH modulation	81
7.3.2.5	Mapping to physical resources	82
7.3.3	Physical broadcast channel	82
7.3.3.1	Scrambling	82
7.3.3.2	Modulation	82
7.3.3.3	Mapping to physical resources	82
7.4	Physical signals	82
7.4.1	Reference signals	82
7.4.1.1	Demodulation reference signals for PDSCH	82
7.4.1.1.1	Sequence generation	82
7.4.1.1.2	Mapping to physical resources	83
7.4.1.2	Phase-tracking reference signals for PDSCH	86
7.4.1.2.1	Sequence generation	86
7.4.1.2.2	Mapping to physical resources	86
7.4.1.3	Demodulation reference signals for PDCCH	87
7.4.1.3.1	Sequence generation	87
7.4.1.3.2	Mapping to physical resources	88
7.4.1.4	Demodulation reference signals for PBCH	88
7.4.1.4.1	Sequence generation	88
7.4.1.4.2	Mapping to physical resources	89
7.4.1.5	CSI reference signals	89
7.4.1.5.1	General	89
7.4.1.5.2	Sequence generation	89
7.4.1.5.3	Mapping to physical resources	89
7.4.2	Synchronization signals	92
7.4.2.1	Physical-layer cell identities	92
7.4.2.2	Primary synchronization signal	92
7.4.2.2.1	Sequence generation	92
7.4.2.2.2	Mapping to physical resources	93
7.4.2.3	Secondary synchronization signal	93
7.4.2.3.1	Sequence generation	93
7.4.2.3.2	Mapping to physical resources	93
7.4.3	SS/PBCH block	93
7.4.3.1	Time-frequency structure of an SS/PBCH block	93
7.4.3.1.1	Mapping of PSS within an SS/PBCH block	94
7.4.3.1.2	Mapping of SSS within an SS/PBCH block	94
7.4.3.1.3	Mapping of PBCH and DM-RS within an SS/PBCH block	94
7.4.3.2	Time location of an SS/PBCH block	95
Annex A:	Change history	96
History		97

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1 Scope

The present document describes the physical channels and signals for 5G-NR.

2 References

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

- | | |
|-----|--|
| [1] | 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications". |
| [2] | 3GPP TS 38.201: "NR; Physical Layer – General Description" |
| [3] | 3GPP TS 38.202: "NR; Services provided by the physical layer" |
| [4] | 3GPP TS 38.212: "NR; Multiplexing and channel coding" |
| [5] | 3GPP TS 38.213: "NR; Physical layer procedures for control " |
| [6] | 3GPP TS 38.214: "NR; Physical layer procedures for data " |
| [7] | 3GPP TS 38.215: "NR; Physical layer measurements" |
| [8] | 3GPP TS 38.104: "NR; Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception" |
| [9] | void |

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

3.2 Symbols

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

$(k,l)_{p,\mu}$	Resource element with frequency-domain index k and time-domain index l for antenna port p and subcarrier spacing configuration μ ; see clause 4.4.3
$a_{k,l}^{(p,\mu)}$	Value of resource element (k,l) for antenna port p and subcarrier spacing configuration μ ; see clause 4.4.3
β	Amplitude scaling for a physical channel/signal
$c(n)$	PN sequence; see clause 5.2.1
Δf	Subcarrier spacing
Δf_{RA}	Subcarrier spacing for random-access preambles
κ	The ratio between T_s and T_c ; see clause 4.1
k	Subcarrier index relative to a reference
l	OFDM symbol index relative to a reference
μ	Subcarrier spacing configuration, $\Delta f = 2^\mu \cdot 15 \text{ [kHz]}$
$M_{\text{bit}}^{(q)}$	Number of coded bits to transmit on a physical channel [for codeword q]
$M_{\text{symb}}^{(q)}$	Number of modulation symbols to transmit on a physical channel [for codeword q]
$M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{layer}}$	Number of modulation symbols to transmit per layer for a physical channel
$M_{\text{sc}}^{\text{PUSCH}}$	Scheduled bandwidth for uplink transmission, expressed as a number of subcarriers
$M_{\text{RB}}^{\text{PUSCH}}$	Scheduled bandwidth for uplink transmission, expressed as a number of resource blocks

$M_{\text{symb}}^{\text{ap}}$	Number of modulation symbols to transmit per antenna port for a physical channel
ν	Number of transmission layers
$N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{size}}$	Size of bandwidth part i ; see clause 4.4.4.4
$N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{start}}$	Start of bandwidth part i ; see clause 4.4.4.4
$N_{\text{CP},l}^{\mu}$	Cyclic prefix length; see clause 5.3.1
$N_{\text{grid},x}^{\text{size},\mu}$	The size of the resource grid; see clauses 4.4.2 and 5.3
$N_{\text{grid},x}^{\text{start},\mu}$	The start of the resource grid; see clause 4.4.2
$N_{\text{group}}^{\text{PT-RS}}$	The number of PT-RS groups; see clause 6.3.1.4
$N_{\text{ID}}^{\text{cell}}$	Physical layer cell identity; see clause 7.4.2.1
$N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{CORESET}}$	Frequency-domain size of a control resource set; see clause 7.3.2.2
$N_{\text{REG}}^{\text{CORESET}}$	Number of resource-element groups in a CORESET; see clause 7.3.2.2
$N_{\text{samp}}^{\text{group}}$	Number of samples per PT-RS group; see clause 6.3.1.4
$N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$	Number of subcarriers per resource block, see clause 4.4.4.1
$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$	Number of slots per subframe for subcarrier spacing configuration μ , see clause 4.3.2
$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{frame},\mu}$	Number of slots per frame for subcarrier spacing configuration μ , see clause 4.3.2
$N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{CORESET}}$	Time duration of a control resource set; see clause 7.3.2.2
$N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{PUCCH}}$	Length of the PUCCH transmission in OFDM symbols; see clause 6.3.2.1
$N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$	Number of OFDM symbols per subframe for subcarrier spacing configuration μ ; see clause 4.3.1
$N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{slot}}$	Number of symbols per slot
N_{TA}	Timing advance between downlink and uplink; see clause 4.3.1
$N_{\text{TA},\text{offset}}$	A fixed offset used to calculate the timing advance; see clause 4.3.1
$N_{\text{Rx-Tx}}$	Minimum time from reception to transmission for a half-duplex UE; see clause 4.3.2
n_{f}	System frame number (SFN)
n_{CRB}^{μ}	Common resource block number for subcarrier spacing configuration μ , see clause 4.4.4.3
n_{PRB}	Physical resource block number; see clause 4.4.4.4
n_{RNTI}	Radio network temporary identifier
n_{s}^{μ}	Slot number within a subframe for subcarrier spacing configuration μ ; see clause 4.3.2
$n_{\text{s},f}^{\mu}$	Slot number within a frame for subcarrier spacing configuration μ ; see clause 4.3.2
p	Antenna port number
Q_{m}	Modulation order
ρ	Number of antenna ports
$\bar{r}_{u,v}(n)$	Low-PAPR base sequence; see clause 5.2.2
$r_{u,v}^{(\alpha,\delta)}(n)$	Low-PAPR sequence; see clause 5.2.2
$s_l^{(p,\mu)}(t)$	The time-continuous signal on antenna port p and subcarrier spacing configuration μ for OFDM symbol l in a subframe; see clause 5.3.1
T_{c}	Basic time unit for NR; see clause 4.1
T_{f}	Radio frame duration; see clause 4.3.1
T_{s}	Basic time unit for LTE
T_{sf}	Subframe duration; see clause 4.3.1
T_{slot}	Slot duration; see clause 4.3.2
T_{TA}	Timing advance between downlink and uplink; see clause 4.3.1
W	Precoding matrix for spatial multiplexing

3.3 Abbreviations

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

BWP	Bandwidth part
CCE	Control channel element
CORESET	Control resource set
CRB	Common resource block
CSI	Channel-state information
CSI-RS	CSI reference signal

DCI	Downlink Control Information
DM-RS	Demodulation reference signal
FR1	Frequency range 1 as defined in [8, TS 38.104]
FR2	Frequency range 2 as defined in [8, TS 38.104]
IE	Information element
PBCH	Physical broadcast channel
PDCCH	Physical downlink control channel
PDSCH	Physical downlink shared channel
PRACH	Physical random-access channel
PRB	Physical resource block
PSS	Primary synchronization signal
PT-RS	Phase-tracking reference signal
PUCCH	Physical uplink control channel
PUSCH	Physical uplink shared channel
REG	Resource-element group
SRS	Sounding reference signal
SSS	Secondary synchronization signal
VRB	Virtual resource block

4 Frame structure and physical resources

4.1 General

Throughout this specification, unless otherwise noted, the size of various fields in the time domain is expressed in time units $T_c = 1/(\Delta f_{\max} \cdot N_f)$ where $\Delta f_{\max} = 480 \cdot 10^3$ Hz and $N_f = 4096$. The constant $\kappa = T_s/T_c = 64$ where $T_s = 1/(\Delta f_{\text{ref}} \cdot N_{f,\text{ref}})$, $\Delta f_{\text{ref}} = 15 \cdot 10^3$ Hz and $N_{f,\text{ref}} = 2048$.

4.2 Numerologies

Multiple OFDM numerologies are supported as given by Table 4.2-1 where μ and the cyclic prefix for a bandwidth part are obtained from the higher-layer parameter *subcarrierSpacing* and *cyclicPrefix*, respectively.

Table 4.2-1: Supported transmission numerologies.

μ	$\Delta f = 2^\mu \cdot 15$ [kHz]	Cyclic prefix
0	15	Normal
1	30	Normal
2	60	Normal, Extended
3	120	Normal
4	240	Normal

4.3 Frame structure

4.3.1 Frames and subframes

Downlink and uplink transmissions are organized into frames with $T_f = (\Delta f_{\max} N_f / 100) \cdot T_c = 10$ ms duration, each consisting of ten subframes of $T_{sf} = (\Delta f_{\max} N_f / 1000) \cdot T_c = 1$ ms duration. The number of consecutive OFDM symbols per subframe is $N_{\text{subframe},\mu}^{\text{subframe},\mu} = N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{slot}} N_{\text{subframe},\mu}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$. Each frame is divided into two equally-sized half-frames of five subframes each with half-frame 0 consisting of subframes 0 – 4 and half-frame 1 consisting of subframes 5 – 9.

There is one set of frames in the uplink and one set of frames in the downlink on a carrier.

Uplink frame number i for transmission from the UE shall start $T_{TA} = (N_{TA} + N_{TA,\text{offset}})T_c$ before the start of the corresponding downlink frame at the UE where $N_{TA,\text{offset}}$ is given by [5, TS 38.213].

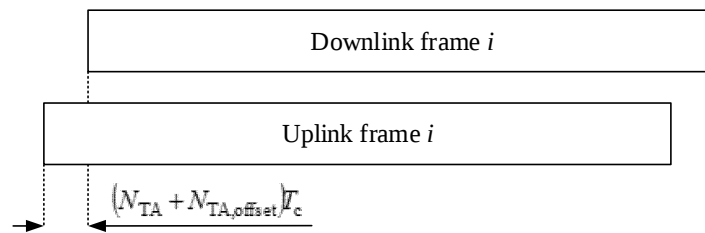


Figure 4.3.1-1: Uplink-downlink timing relation.

4.3.2 Slots

For subcarrier spacing configuration μ , slots are numbered $n_s^\mu \in \{0, \dots, N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe}, \mu} - 1\}$ in increasing order within a subframe and $n_{s,f}^\mu \in \{0, \dots, N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{frame}, \mu} - 1\}$ in increasing order within a frame. There are $N_{\text{ymb}}^{\text{slot}}$ consecutive OFDM symbols in a slot where $N_{\text{ymb}}^{\text{slot}}$ depends on the cyclic prefix as given by Tables 4.3.2-1 and 4.3.2-2. The start of slot n_s^μ in a subframe is aligned in time with the start of OFDM symbol $n_s^\mu N_{\text{ymb}}^{\text{slot}}$ in the same subframe.

OFDM symbols in a slot can be classified as 'downlink', 'flexible', or 'uplink'. Signaling of slot formats is described in subclause 11.1 of [5, TS 38.213].

In a slot in a downlink frame, the UE shall assume that downlink transmissions only occur in 'downlink' or 'flexible' symbols.

In a slot in an uplink frame, the UE shall only transmit in 'uplink' or 'flexible' symbols.

A UE not capable of full-duplex communication among a group of cells is not expected to transmit in the uplink in one cell within the group of cells earlier than $N_{\text{Rx-Tx}}T_c$ after the end of the last received downlink symbol in the same or different cell within the group of cells where $N_{\text{Rx-Tx}}$ is given by Table 4.3.2-3.

A UE not capable of full-duplex communication among a group of cells is not expected to receive in the downlink in one cell within the group of cells earlier than $N_{\text{Tx-Rx}}T_c$ after the end of the last transmitted uplink symbol in the same or different cell within the group of cells where $N_{\text{Tx-Rx}}$ is given by Table 4.3.2-3.

Table 4.3.2-1: Number of OFDM symbols per slot, slots per frame, and slots per subframe for normal cyclic prefix.

μ	$N_{\text{ymb}}^{\text{slot}}$	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{frame}, \mu}$	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe}, \mu}$
0	14	10	1
1	14	20	2
2	14	40	4
3	14	80	8
4	14	160	16

Table 4.3.2-2: Number of OFDM symbols per slot, slots per frame, and slots per subframe for extended cyclic prefix.

μ	$N_{\text{ymb}}^{\text{slot}}$	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{frame}, \mu}$	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe}, \mu}$
2	12	40	4

Table 4.3.2-3: Transition time $N_{\text{Rx-Tx}}$ and $N_{\text{Tx-Rx}}$

Transition time	FR1	FR2
$N_{\text{Tx-Rx}}$	25600	13792
$N_{\text{Rx-Tx}}$	25600	13792

4.4 Physical resources

4.4.1 Antenna ports

An antenna port is defined such that the channel over which a symbol on the antenna port is conveyed can be inferred from the channel over which another symbol on the same antenna port is conveyed.

For DM-RS associated with a PDSCH, the channel over which a PDSCH symbol on one antenna port is conveyed can be inferred from the channel over which a DM-RS symbol on the same antenna port is conveyed only if the two symbols are within the same resource as the scheduled PDSCH, in the same slot, and in the same PRG as described in clause 5.1.2.3 of [6, TS 38.214].

Two antenna ports are said to be quasi co-located if the large-scale properties of the channel over which a symbol on one antenna port is conveyed can be inferred from the channel over which a symbol on the other antenna port is conveyed. The large-scale properties include one or more of delay spread, Doppler spread, Doppler shift, average gain, average delay, and spatial Rx parameters.

4.4.2 Resource grid

For each numerology and carrier, a resource grid of $N_{\text{grid},x}^{\text{size},\mu} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$ subcarriers and $N_{\text{ymb}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$ OFDM symbols is defined, starting at common resource block $N_{\text{grid}}^{\text{start},\mu}$ indicated by higher-layer signalling. There is one set of resource grids per transmission direction (uplink or downlink) with the subscript x set to DL and UL for downlink and uplink, respectively. When there is no risk for confusion, the subscript x may be dropped. There is one resource grid for a given antenna port p , subcarrier spacing configuration μ , and transmission direction (downlink or uplink).

The carrier bandwidth $N_{\text{grid}}^{\text{size},\mu}$ for subcarrier spacing configuration μ is given by the higher-layer parameter *carrierBandwidth* in the *SCS-SpecificCarrier* IE. The starting position $N_{\text{grid}}^{\text{start},\mu}$ for subcarrier spacing configuration μ is given by the higher-layer parameter *offsetToCarrier* in the *SCS-SpecificCarrier* IE.

The frequency location of a subcarrier refers to the center frequency of that subcarrier.

For the downlink, the higher-layer parameter *txDirectCurrentLocation* in the *SCS-SpecificCarrier* IE indicates the location of the transmitter DC subcarrier in the downlink for each of the numerologies configured in the downlink. Values in the range 0 – 3299 represent the number of the DC subcarrier and the value 3300 indicates that the DC subcarrier is located outside the resource grid.

For the uplink, the higher-layer parameter *txDirectCurrentLocation* in the *UplinkTxDirectCurrentBWP* IE indicates the location of the transmitter DC subcarrier in the uplink for each of the configured bandwidth parts, including whether the DC subcarrier location is offset by 7.5 kHz relative to the center of the indicated subcarrier or not. Values in the range 0 – 3299 represent the number of the DC subcarrier, the value 3300 indicates that the DC subcarrier is located outside the resource grid, and the value 3301 indicates that the position of the DC subcarrier in the uplink is undetermined.

4.4.3 Resource elements

Each element in the resource grid for antenna port p and subcarrier spacing configuration μ is called a resource element and is uniquely identified by $(k, l)_{p,\mu}$ where k is the index in the frequency domain and l refers to the symbol position in the time domain relative to some reference point. Resource element $(k, l)_{p,\mu}$ corresponds to a physical resource and the complex value $a_{k,l}^{(p,\mu)}$. When there is no risk for confusion, or no particular antenna port or subcarrier spacing is specified, the indices p and μ may be dropped, resulting in $a_{k,l}^{(p)}$ or $a_{k,l}$.

4.4.4 Resource blocks

4.4.4.1 General

A resource block is defined as $N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}} = 12$ consecutive subcarriers in the frequency domain.

4.4.4.2 Point A

Point A serves as a common reference point for resource block grids and is obtained from:

- *offsetToPointA* for a PCell downlink where *offsetToPointA* represents the frequency offset between point A and the lowest subcarrier of the lowest resource block, which has the subcarrier spacing provided by the higher-layer parameter *subCarrierSpacingCommon* and overlaps with the SS/PBCH block used by the UE for initial cell selection, expressed in units of resource blocks assuming 15 kHz subcarrier spacing for FR1 and 60 kHz subcarrier spacing for FR2;
- *absoluteFrequencyPointA* for all other cases where *absoluteFrequencyPointA* represents the frequency-location of point A expressed as in ARFCN.

4.4.4.3 Common resource blocks

Common resource blocks are numbered from 0 and upwards in the frequency domain for subcarrier spacing configuration μ . The center of subcarrier 0 of common resource block 0 for subcarrier spacing configuration μ coincides with 'point A'.

The relation between the common resource block number n_{CRB}^{μ} in the frequency domain and resource elements (k, l) for subcarrier spacing configuration μ is given by

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

where k is defined relative to point A such that $k = 0$ corresponds to the subcarrier centered around point A.

4.4.4.4 Physical resource blocks

Physical resource blocks for subcarrier configuration μ are defined within a bandwidth part and numbered from 0 to $N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{size},\mu} - 1$ where i is the number of the bandwidth part. The relation between the physical resource block n_{PRB}^{μ} in bandwidth part i and the common resource block n_{CRB}^{μ} is given by

$$n_{\text{CRB}}^{\mu} = n_{\text{PRB}}^{\mu} + N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{start},\mu}$$

where $N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{start},\mu}$ is the common resource block where bandwidth part starts relative to common resource block 0. When there is no risk for confusion the index μ may be dropped.

4.4.4.5 Virtual resource blocks

Virtual resource blocks are defined within a bandwidth part and numbered from 0 to $N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{size},\mu} - 1$ where i is the number of the bandwidth part.

4.4.5 Bandwidth part

A bandwidth part is a subset of contiguous common resource blocks defined in subclause 4.4.4.3 for a given numerology μ_i in bandwidth part i on a given carrier. The starting position $N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{start},\mu}$ and the number of resource blocks $N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{size},\mu}$ in a bandwidth part shall fulfil $N_{\text{grid},x}^{\text{start},\mu} \leq N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{start},\mu} < N_{\text{grid},x}^{\text{start},\mu} + N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{size},\mu}$ and $N_{\text{grid},x}^{\text{start},\mu} < N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{start},\mu} + N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{size},\mu} \leq N_{\text{grid},x}^{\text{start},\mu} + N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{size},\mu}$, respectively. Configuration of a bandwidth part is described in clause 12 of [5, TS 38.213].

A UE can be configured with up to four bandwidth parts in the downlink with a single downlink bandwidth part being active at a given time. The UE is not expected to receive PDSCH, PDCCH, or CSI-RS (except for RRM) outside an active bandwidth part.

A UE can be configured with up to four bandwidth parts in the uplink with a single uplink bandwidth part being active at a given time. If a UE is configured with a supplementary uplink, the UE can in addition be configured with up to four bandwidth parts in the supplementary uplink with a single supplementary uplink bandwidth part being active at a given time. The UE shall not transmit PUSCH or PUCCH outside an active bandwidth part. For an active cell, the UE shall not transmit SRS outside an active bandwidth part.

Unless otherwise noted, the description in this specification applies to each of the bandwidth parts. When there is no risk of confusion, the index μ may be dropped from $N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{start},\mu}$, $N_{\text{BWP},i}^{\text{size},\mu}$, $N_{\text{grid},x}^{\text{start},\mu}$, and $N_{\text{grid},x}^{\text{size},\mu}$.