

5G PDSCH

讲师：捻叶成剑

PDSCH基本信息

PDSCH：物理下行共享信道

作用：下行数据传输，可以传输paging，随机接入，信令，用户数据等

调制方式：QPSK、16QAM、64QAM和256QAM

最大可以采用8层传输

PD SCH的时域资源分配

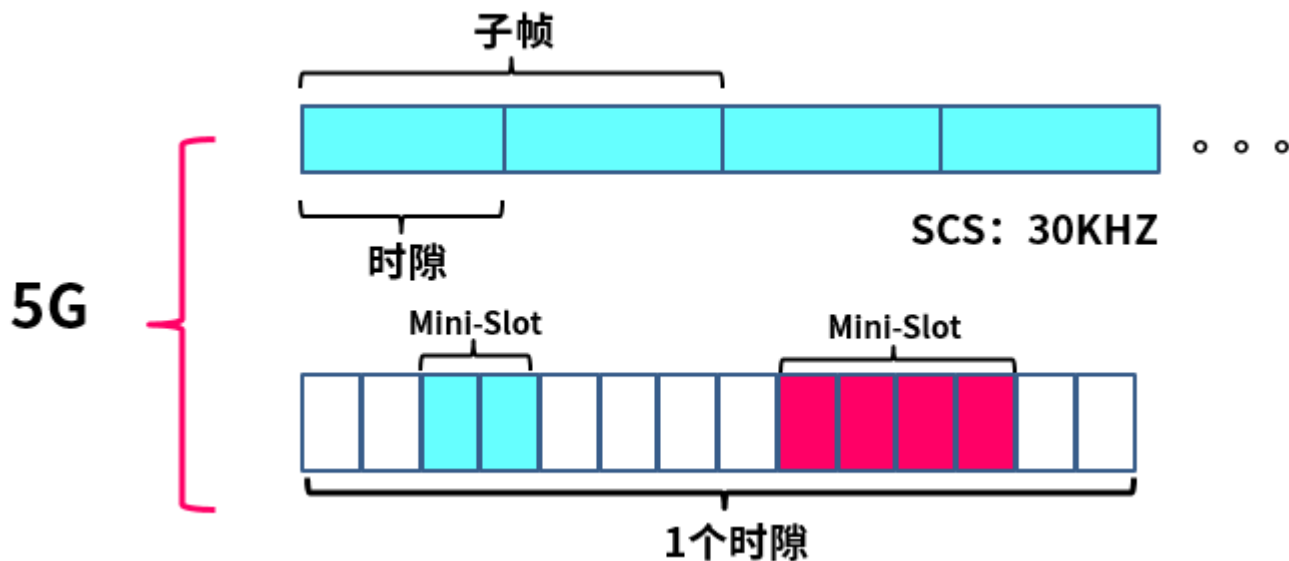
时域资源分配

下行PDSCH时域资源分配有两种类型：

- typeA:在一个时隙当中，PDSCH的符号从{0,1,2,3}符号位置开始，符号长度3-14个符号。
- typeB:在一个时隙内，PDSCH占用的符号，从0-12的符号位置开始，但是符号长度限定为2,4,7个符号。

typeA是基于时隙的调度方式，大带宽场景，现网使用。

typeB是mini slot方式，也就是超低时延场景。



时域资源分配

PDSCH的时域调度，主要取决于4个核心参数：

- 时隙偏移值 **K0**
- 时域起始符号 **S** 和时域符号数 **L**
- **mapping type**：时域分配类型，typeA或者typeB

由于现网mapping type都是**typeA**，因此，重点研究**K0**，**S**,和**L**。

时隙偏移值K0

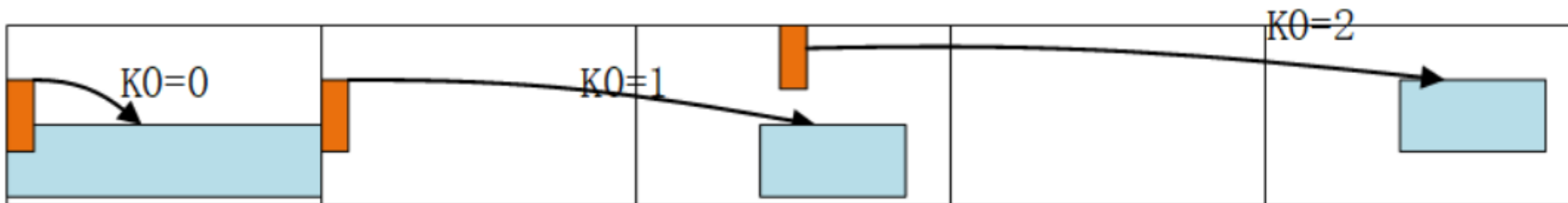
PDSCH的时隙偏移，是针对当前UE接收到DCI的slot所言的。由于在NR下行中，支持跨slot调度，因此PDSCH和PDCCH既有可能在同一slot传输，也可能不在同一slot传输。

PDSCH调度的slot索引计算如下

$$\left\lfloor n \cdot \frac{2^{\mu_{\text{PDSCH}}}}{2^{\mu_{\text{PDCCH}}}} \right\rfloor + K_0$$

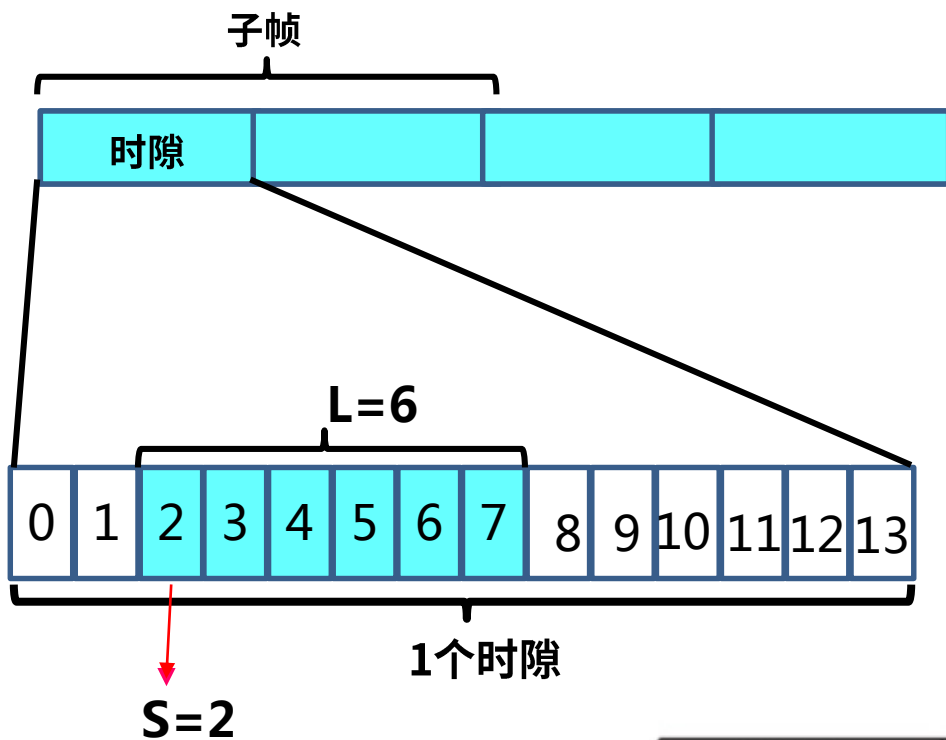
n表示DCI的调度slot； μ_{PDSCH} 表示PDSCH传输的SCS； μ_{PDCCH} 表示PDCCH传输的SCS，由于现网这两个SCS相等，因此，公式就变成N+K0，K0就代表相对DCI偏移几个时隙。

K0=0表示PDSCH与PDCCH在同一个slot上，
K0=1表示PDSCH在PDCCH后面一个slot上，依次类推。



© 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliate(s). All rights reserved.

举个例子



**SCS:
30KHZ**

S和L的取值范围

PDSCH mapping type	Normal cyclic prefix			Extended cyclic prefix		
	S	L	S+L	S	L	S+L
Type A	{0,1,2,3} (Note 1)	{3,...,14}	{3,...,14}	{0,1,2,3} (Note 1)	{3,...,12}	{3,...,12}
Type B	{0,...,12}	{2,4,7}	{2,...,14}	{0,...,10}	{2,4,6}	{2,...,12}

Note 1: S = 3 is applicable only if *dmrs-TypeA-Posiition* = 3

UE如何获取K0, S, L的配置

分为两种情况：

1. 待机状态，可通过DCI确定的查表索引查询默认表格直接获取到K0、mapping type、S和L；
2. RRC连接态时，高层参数pdsch-Config中的PDSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocation获取配置，然后结合DCI确定的查表索引获取K0、mapping type、SLIV，再进一步计算出S和L。

DCI1-0和DCI1-1是调度PDSCH的，在PDCCH里面讲过了。

待机状态查表获取K0, S, L

Table 5.1.2.1.1-2: Default PDSCH time domain resource allocation A for normal CP

Row index	dmrs-TypeA Position	PDSCH mapping type	K_0	S	L
1	2	Type A	0	2	12
	3	Type A	0	3	11
2	2	Type A	0	2	10
	3	Type A	0	3	9
3	2	Type A	0	2	9
	3	Type A	0	3	8
4	2	Type A	0	2	7
	3	Type A	0	3	6
5	2	Type A	0	2	5
	3	Type A	0	3	4
6	2	Type B	0	9	4
	3	Type B	0	10	4
7	2	Type B	0	4	4
	3	Type B	0	6	4
8	2,3	Type B	0	5	7
9	2,3	Type B	0	5	2
10	2,3	Type B	0	9	2
11	2,3	Type B	0	12	2
12	2,3	Type A	0	1	13
13	2,3	Type A	0	1	6
14	2,3	Type A	0	2	4
15	2,3	Type B	0	4	7
16	2,3	Type B	0	8	4

有4个表格
这里的是A

UE待机状态下，查询默认表格，根据DCI相应字段的数值+1，获得表的行数，再根据dmrs-typeA-position来确定具体的行数，查表获取到 K_0 , S, L, mapping type 4个参数

其中，dmrs-typeA-position是来源于MIB。

```
MIB ::= SEQUENCE {  
    systemFrameNumber 6bit  
    subCarrierSpacingCommon 1bit  
    ssb-SubcarrierOffset 4it  
    dmrs-TypeA-Position 1bit  
    pdcch-ConfigSIB1 8bit  
    cellBarred 1bit  
    intraFreqReselection 1bit  
    spare 1bit  
}
```

DCI中的Time domain resource assignment字段会指示PDSCH的时域位置。

该字段共4个bit，所以其值为0-15，假设其值为m，则m+1指示了一个时域资源分配表格的row index（行索引）

举个例子

假设使用的A表

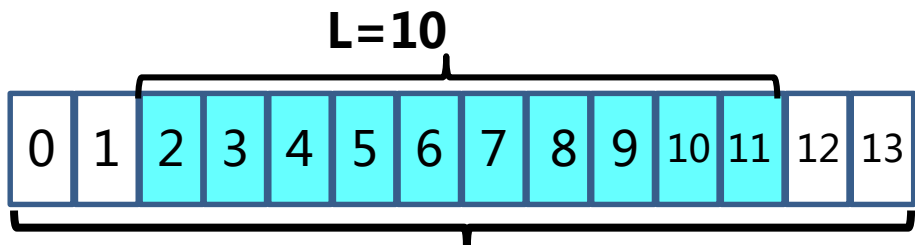
DCI: Time domain resource assignment=1

MIB: dmrs-typeA-position 2

Table 5.1.2.1.1-2: Default PDSCH time domain resource allocation A for normal CP

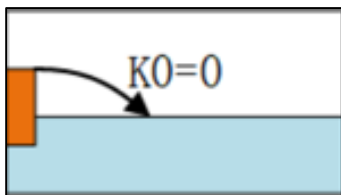
Row index	dmrs-TypeA-Position	PDSCH mapping type	K_0	S	L
1	2	Type A	0	2	12
	3	Type A	0	3	11
2	2	Type A	0	2	10
	3	Type A	0	3	9
3	2	Type A	0	2	9
	3	Type A	0	3	8
4	2	Type A	0	2	7
	3	Type A	0	3	6
5	2	Type A	0	2	5
	3	Type A	0	3	4
6	2	Type B	0	9	4
	3	Type B	0	10	4
7	2	Type B	0	4	4
	3	Type B	0	6	4
8	2,3	Type B	0	5	7
9	2,3	Type B	0	5	2
10	2,3	Type B	0	9	2
11	2,3	Type B	0	12	2
12	2,3	Type A	0	1	13
13	2,3	Type A	0	1	6
14	2,3	Type A	0	2	4
15	2,3	Type B	0	4	7
16	2,3	Type B	0	8	4

Row index=1+1=2



1个时隙

$S=2$



表A-扩展cp

Table 5.1.2.1.1-3: Default PDSCH time domain resource allocation A for extended CP

Row index	<i>dmrs-TypeA-Position</i>	PDSCH mapping type	K_0	S	L
1	2	Type A	0	2	6
	3	Type A	0	3	5
2	2	Type A	0	2	10
	3	Type A	0	3	9
3	2	Type A	0	2	9
	3	Type A	0	3	8
4	2	Type A	0	2	7
	3	Type A	0	3	6
5	2	Type A	0	2	5
	3	Type A	0	3	4
6	2	Type B	0	6	4
	3	Type B	0	8	2
7	2	Type B	0	4	4
	3	Type B	0	6	4
8	2,3	Type B	0	5	6
9	2,3	Type B	0	5	2
10	2,3	Type B	0	9	2
11	2,3	Type B	0	10	2
12	2,3	Type A	0	1	11
13	2,3	Type A	0	1	6
14	2,3	Type A	0	2	4
15	2,3	Type B	0	4	6
16	2,3	Type B	0	8	4

表B

Table 5.1.2.1.1-4: Default PDSCH time domain resource allocation B

Row index	<i>dmrs-TypeA-Position</i>	PDSCH mapping type	K_0	S	L
1	2,3	Type B	0	2	2
2	2,3	Type B	0	4	2
3	2,3	Type B	0	6	2
4	2,3	Type B	0	8	2
5	2,3	Type B	0	10	2
6	2,3	Type B	1	2	2
7	2,3	Type B	1	4	2
8	2,3	Type B	0	2	4
9	2,3	Type B	0	4	4
10	2,3	Type B	0	6	4
11	2,3	Type B	0	8	4
12 (Note 1)	2,3	Type B	0	10	4
13 (Note 1)	2,3	Type B	0	2	7
14 (Note 1)	2	Type A	0	2	12
	3	Type A	0	3	11
15	2,3	Type B	1	2	4
16	Reserved				

Note 1: If the PDSCH was scheduled with SI-RNTI in PDCCH Type0 common search space, the UE may assume that this PDSCH resource allocation is not applied

表C

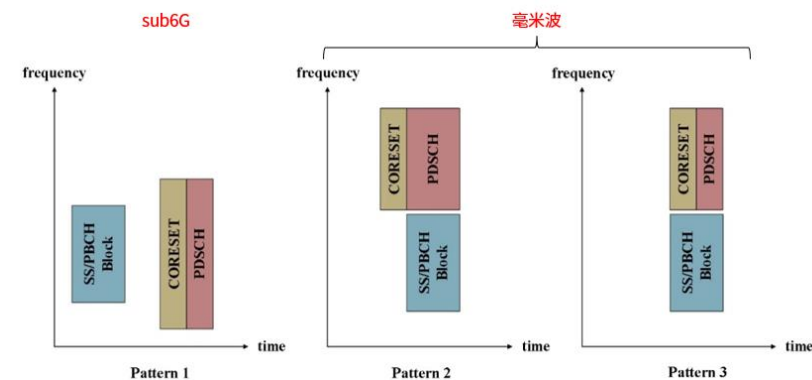
Table 5.1.2.1.1-5: Default PDSCH time domain resource allocation C

Row index	<i>dmrs-TypeA-Position</i>	PDSCH mapping type	K_0	S	L
1 (Note 1)	2,3	Type B	0	2	2
2	2,3	Type B	0	4	2
3	2,3	Type B	0	6	2
4	2,3	Type B	0	8	2
5	2,3	Type B	0	10	2
6	Reserved				
7	Reserved				
8	2,3	Type B	0	2	4
9	2,3	Type B	0	4	4
10	2,3	Type B	0	6	4
11	2,3	Type B	0	8	4
12	2,3	Type B	0	10	4
13 (Note 1)	2,3	Type B	0	2	7
14 (Note 1)	2	Type A	0	2	12
	3	Type A	0	3	11
15 (Note 1)	2,3	Type A	0	0	6
16 (Note 1)	2,3	Type A	0	2	6
Note 1: The UE may assume that this PDSCH resource allocation is not used, if the PDSCH was scheduled with SI-RNTI in PDCCH Type0 common search space					

UE如何知道查哪个表?

RNTI _i	PDCCH search space _i	SS/PBCH block and CORESET multiplexing pattern _i	<i>pdsch-ConfigCommon</i> includes <i>pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationList</i> _i	<i>pdsch-Config</i> includes <i>pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationList</i> _i	PDSCH time domain resource allocation to apply _i
SI-RNTI _i	Type0 common _i	1 _i	- _i	- _i	Default A for normal CP _i
		2 _i	- _i	- _i	Default B _i
		3 _i	- _i	- _i	Default C _i
SI-RNTI _i	Type0A common _i	1 _i	No _i	- _i	Default A _i
		2 _i	No _i	- _i	Default B _i
		3 _i	No _i	- _i	Default C _i
		1,2,3 _i	Yes _i	- _i	<i>pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationList</i> provided in <i>pdsch-ConfigCommon</i> _i
RA-RNTI _i , TC-RNTI _i	Type1 common _i	1, 2, 3 _i	No _i	- _i	Default A _i
		1, 2, 3 _i	Yes _i	- _i	<i>pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationList</i> provided in <i>pdsch-ConfigCommon</i> _i
P-RNTI _i	Type2 common _i	1 _i	No _i	- _i	Default A _i
		2 _i	No _i	- _i	Default B _i
		3 _i	No _i	- _i	Default C _i
		1,2,3 _i	Yes _i	- _i	<i>pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationList</i> provided in <i>pdsch-ConfigCommon</i> _i
C-RNTI _i , MCS-C-RNTI _i , CS-RNTI _i	Any common search space _i	1, 2, 3 _i	No _i	- _i	Default A _i
		1, 2, 3 _i	Yes _i	- _i	<i>pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationList</i> provided in <i>pdsch-ConfigCommon</i> _i

UE需要的哪种信息，就会使用相应的RNTI，如果是待机状态，则根据SSB与coreset的相对位置，查询不同类型表格



(38.214 Table 5.1.2.1.1-1)

RRC连接状态通过信令获取获取K0, S, L

```
PDSCH-Config ::=
  dataScramblingIdentityPDSCH
  dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeA
  dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeB
  tci-StatesToAddModList

  tci-StatesToReleaseList

  vrb-ToPRB-Interleaver
  resourceAllocation

SEQUENCE {
  INTEGER (0..1007) OPTIONAL,
  SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig } OPTIONAL,
  SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig } OPTIONAL,
  SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..maxNrofTCI-States))
    OF TCI-State OPTIONAL, -- Need N
  SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..maxNrofTCI-States))
    OF TCI-StateId OPTIONAL, -- Need N
  ENUMERATED {n2, n4},
  ENUMERATED { resourceAllocationType0,
    resourceAllocationType1,
    dynamicSwitch},
  SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..maxNrofDL-Allocations))
    OF PDSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocation OPTIONAL,
  ENUMERATED { n2, n4, n8 } OPTIONAL,
  SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxNrofRateMatchPatterns))
    OF RateMatchPattern OPTIONAL, -- Need N
  SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxNrofRateMatchPatterns))
    OF RateMatchPatternId OPTIONAL, -- Need N
}
```

pdsch-AllocationList

pdsch-AggregationFactor
rateMatchPatternToAddModList
rateMatchPatternToReleaseList

配置列表

```
pdsch-AllocationList {
  Row 0 {
    PDSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocation {
      k0 omit // the UE applies the value 0.
      mappingType typeA,
      startSymbolAndLength '00111010'B => 58(Dec)
    },
  },
  Row 1 {
    PDSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocation {
      k0 1
      mappingType typeA,
      startSymbolAndLength '00111000'B => 56(Dec)
    },
  }
}
```

详细配置

RRC信令中pdsch-Config中的
PDSCH-AllocationList获取配置参数列表

具体选择哪一种配置，取决于DCI字段
Time domain resource assignment
，这里字段的取值，不用+1

在这种情况下，不是直接获取到S和L
这两个参数，而是获取了SLIV,通过
反向计算来获取S和L

时域起始符号S和时域符号数L可通过公式计算出SLIV；反过来获得了SLIV，也可以反向计算出S和L。具体SLIV的计算方式如下

if $(L-1) \leq 7$ then

$$SLIV = 14 \cdot (L - 1) + S$$

else

$$SLIV = 14 \cdot (14 - L + 1) + (14 - 1 - S)$$

之所以可以反向计算，是因为S和L都有取值范围，不是随意取值，还得是整数。

PDSCH mapping type	Normal cyclic prefix			Extended cyclic prefix		
	<i>S</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>S+L</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>S+L</i>
Type A	{0,1,2,3} (Note 1)	{3,...,14}	{3,...,14}	{0,1,2,3} (Note 1)	{3,...,12}	{3,...,12}
Type B	{0,...,12}	{2,4,7}	{2,...,14}	{0,...,10}	{2,4,6}	{2,...,12}

Note 1: *S* = 3 is applicable only if *dmrs-TypeA-Position* = 3

SLIV与S和L计算对应表

S	L	L-1	Last Symbol	SLIV	Valid Mapping Type (Normal CP) PDSCH	Valid Mapping Type (Normal CP) PUSCH
0						
	3	2	2	28	Type A	Type B
	4	3	3	42	Type A, Type B	Type A,Type B
	5	4	4	56	Type A	Type A,Type B
	6	5	5	70	Type A	Type A,Type B
	7	6	6	84	Type A ,Type B	Type A,Type B
	8	7	7	98	Type A	Type A,Type B
	9	8	8	97	Type A	Type A,Type B
	10	9	9	83	Type A	Type A,Type B
	11	10	10	69	Type A	Type A,Type B
	12	11	11	55	Type A	Type A,Type B
	13	12	12	41	Type A	Type A,Type B
	14	13	13	27	Type A	Type A,Type B
1						
	3	2	3	29	Type A	Type B
	4	3	4	43	Type A, Type B	Type B
	5	4	5	57	Type A	Type B
	6	5	6	71	Type A	Type B
	7	6	7	85	Type A ,Type B	Type B
	8	7	8	99	Type A	Type B
	9	8	9	96	Type A	Type B
	10	9	10	82	Type A	Type B
	11	10	11	68	Type A	Type B
	12	11	12	54	Type A	Type B
	13	12	13	40	Type A	Type B

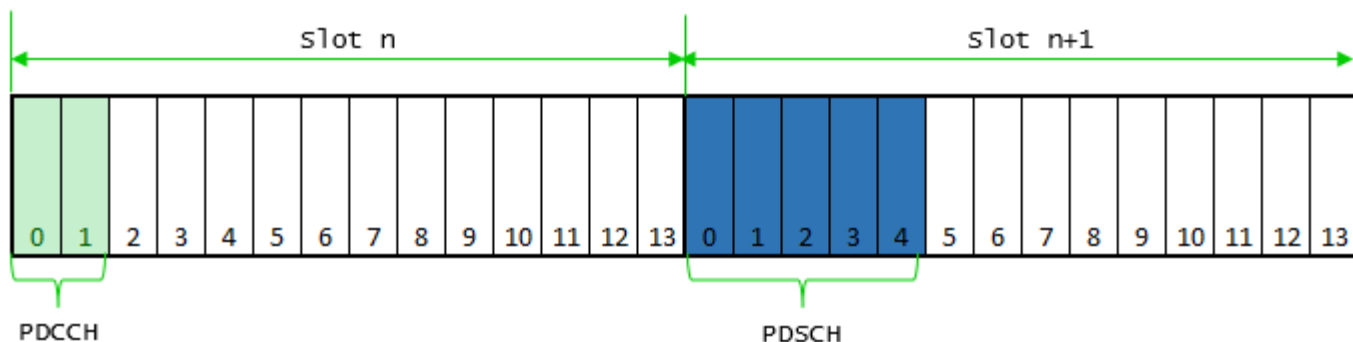
所有的SLIV值与S和L的对应关系

S	L	L-1	Last Symbol	SLIV	Valid Mapping Type (Normal CP) PDSCH	Valid Mapping Type (Normal CP) PUSCH
2						
	3	2	4	30	Type A	Type B
	4	3	5	44	Type A, Type B	Type B
	5	4	6	58	Type A	Type B
	6	5	7	72	Type A	Type B
	7	6	8	86	Type A ,Type B	Type B
	8	7	9	100	Type A	Type B
	9	8	10	95	Type A	Type B
	10	9	11	81	Type A	Type B
	11	10	12	67	Type A	Type B
	12	11	13	53	Type A	Type B
3						
	3	2	5	31	Type A	Type B
	4	3	6	45	Type A, Type B	Type B
	5	4	7	59	Type A	Type B
	6	5	8	73	Type A	Type B
	7	6	9	87	Type A ,Type B	Type B
	8	7	10	101	Type A	Type B
	9	8	11	94	Type A	Type B
	10	9	12	80	Type A	Type B
	11	10	13	66	Type A	Type B

举个例子

```
pdsch-AllocationList {  
  Row 0 {  
    PDSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocation {  
      k0 omit // the UE applies the value 0.  
      mappingType typeA,  
      startSymbolAndLength '00111010'B => 58(Dec)  
    },  
    PDSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocation {  
      k0 1  
      mappingType typeA,  
      startSymbolAndLength '00111000'B => 56(Dec)  
    }  
  }  
}
```

DCI :
Time domain resource assignment = 1



K0 = 1
SLIV = 56
=> S=0, L=5

PDCCH monitoring pattern:
first symbol of the slot{'10000000000000'B}
CORESET time duration : 2 symbols



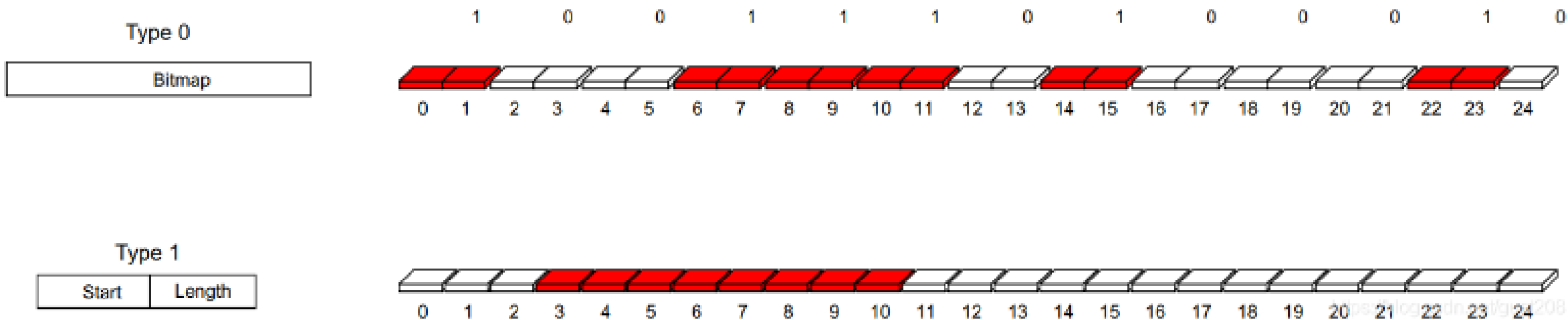
PDSCH的频域资源分配

PDSCH的频域资源分配

5G NR的频域资源分配，分为两种类型：type0和type1

Type0: bitmap（位图），指示的资源位置既可以是集中连续的，又可以根据信道需要灵活分散的

Type1: RIV（开始RB+连续RB长度），在频域RB上集中连续分配的



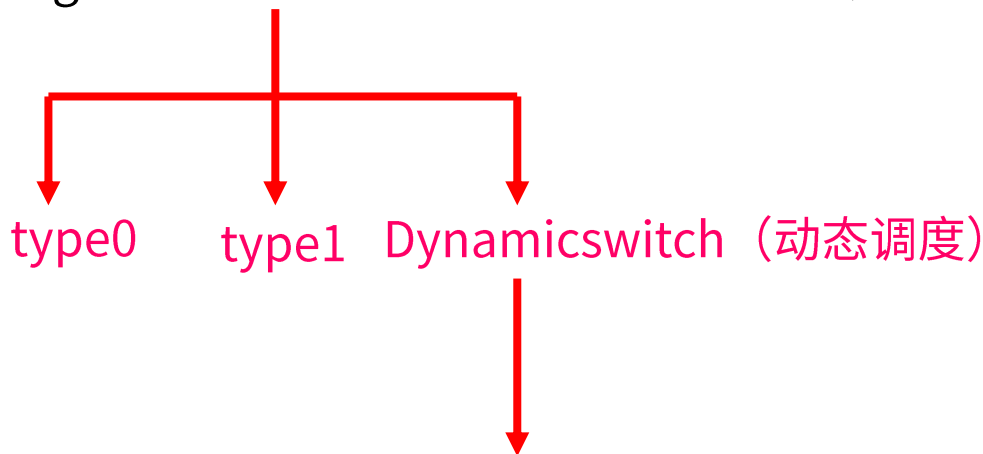
DCI与分配类型

DCI1-0调度的PDSCH，仅仅支持type1

DCI1-0主要用于待机状态
DCI1-1主要用于用户连接态

DCI1-1调度的PDSCH，类型由高层信令PDSCH-config中的resource Allocation字段来配置，

```
PDSCH-Config ::=
SEQUENCE {
  dataScramblingIdentityPDSCH
    INTEGER (0..1007) OPTIONAL,
  dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeA
    SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig } OPTIONAL,
  dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeB
    SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig } OPTIONAL,
  tci-StatesToAddModList
    SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..maxNrofTCI-States))
      OF TCI-State OPTIONAL, -- Need N
  tci-StatesToReleaseList
    SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..maxNrofTCI-States))
      OF TCI-StateId OPTIONAL, -- Need N
  vrb-ToPRB-Interleaver
    ENUMERATED {n2, n4},
  resourceAllocation
    ENUMERATED { resourceAllocationType0,
      resourceAllocationType1,
      dynamicswitch },
  pdsch-AllocationList
    SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..maxNrofDL-Allocations))
      OF PDSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocation OPTIONAL,
  pdsch-AggregationFactor
    ENUMERATED { n2, n4, n8 } OPTIONAL
}
```



DCI1-1中的
Frequency domain resource assignment字段来进行频域资源分配类型的指示（最高位bit为0代表type0，为1代表type1）

Format 1_1

This is used for the scheduling of PDSCH in one cell.

Field (Item)	Bits	Reference
Carrier indicator	0,3	
Identifier for DCI formats	1	Always set to 1, indicating a DL DCI format
Bandwidth part indicator	0,1,2	
Frequency domain resource assignment	Variable	Variable with Resource Allocation Type
		Carries the row index of the items

什么时候使用类型type0

首先必须使用DCI1-1格式来调度PDSCH

第一种情况 PDSCH-config中的resource Allocation字段为type0

第二种情况：当PDSCH-config中的resource Allocation字段为dynamic switch, DCI Frequency domain resource assignment字段最高位bit为0

```
PDSCH-Config ::=
dataScramblingIdentityPDSCH      INTEGER (0..1007) OPTIONAL,
dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeA SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig } OPTIONAL,
dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeB SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig } OPTIONAL,
tci-StatesToAddModList            SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..maxNrofTCI-States))
                                   OF TCI-State OPTIONAL, -- Need N
tci-StatesToReleaseList           SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..maxNrofTCI-States))
                                   OF TCI-StateId OPTIONAL, -- Need N
vrb-ToPRB-Interleaver            ENUMERATED {n2, n4},
resourceAllocation                ENUMERATED { resourceAllocationType0,
                                             resourceAllocationType1,
                                             dynamicSwitch},
pdsch-AllocationList             SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..maxNrofDL-Allocations))
                                   OF PDSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocation OPTIONAL,
pdsch-AggregationFactor          ENUMERATED { n2, n4, n8 } OPTIONAL
```


频域资源分配类型type0

Type 0使用**bitmap**指示PDSCH所使用的**RBG**。

bitmap存储在DCI1-1的**Frequency domain resource assignment**字段中

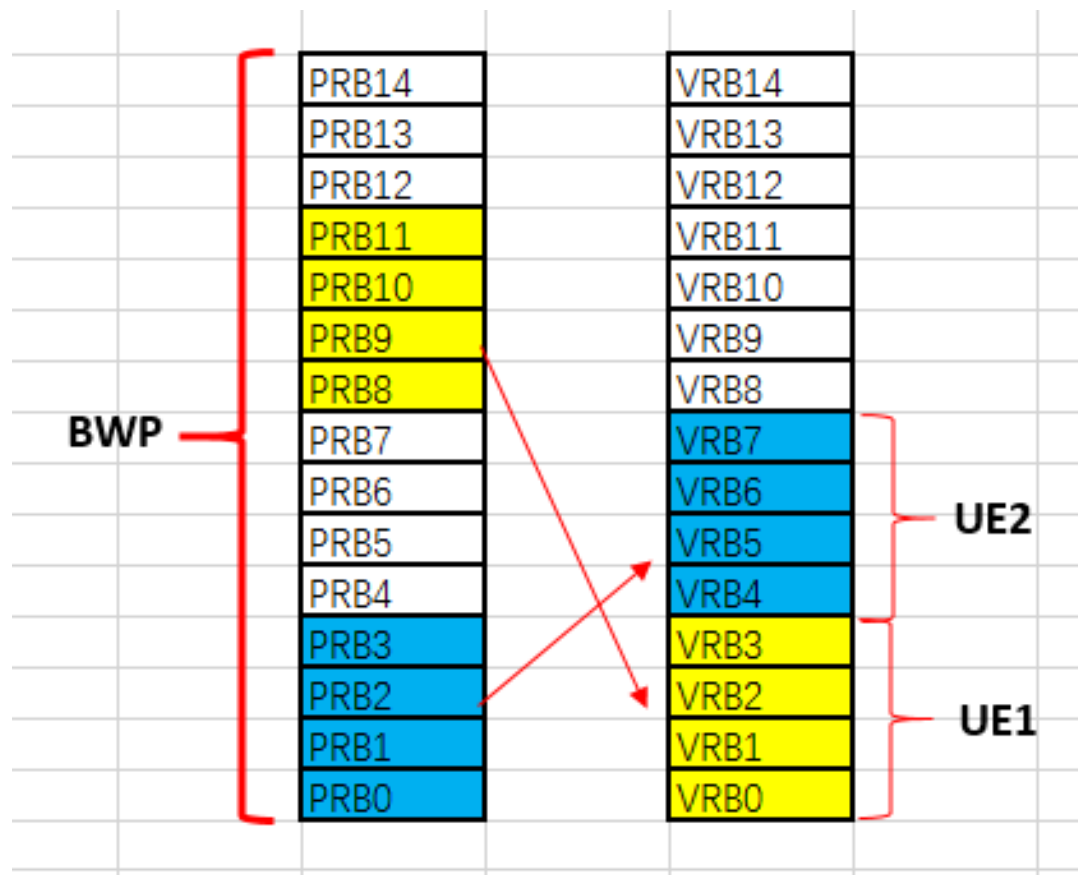
一个RBG是一个VRB group，由P个连续的**VRB**组成，具体个数由高层参数**rbg-Size**和**BWP**带宽决定：

< 38.214 - Table 5.1.2.2.1-1: Nominal RBG size P, Table 6.1.2.2.1-1: Nominal RBG size P >

Bandwidth Part Size	Configuration 1	Configuration 2
1 - 36	2	4
37 - 72	4	8
73 - 144	8	16
145 - 275	16	16

从表中可以看出：RBG最小是2个RB，最大是16个RB

VRB与PRB



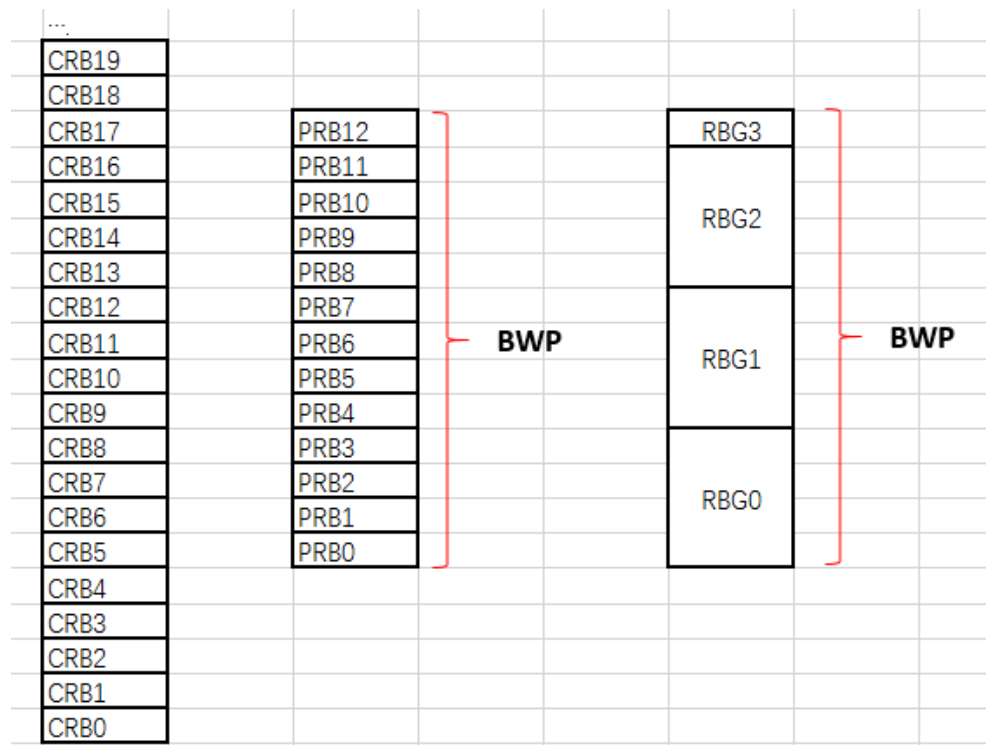
VRB（虚拟资源块）的设置便于用户资源的调度。

类似考试，考生不需要跟每一个椅子（PRB）一一绑定，给每一个考生一个座位号（VRB），考生通过座位号就可以找到自己的位置。

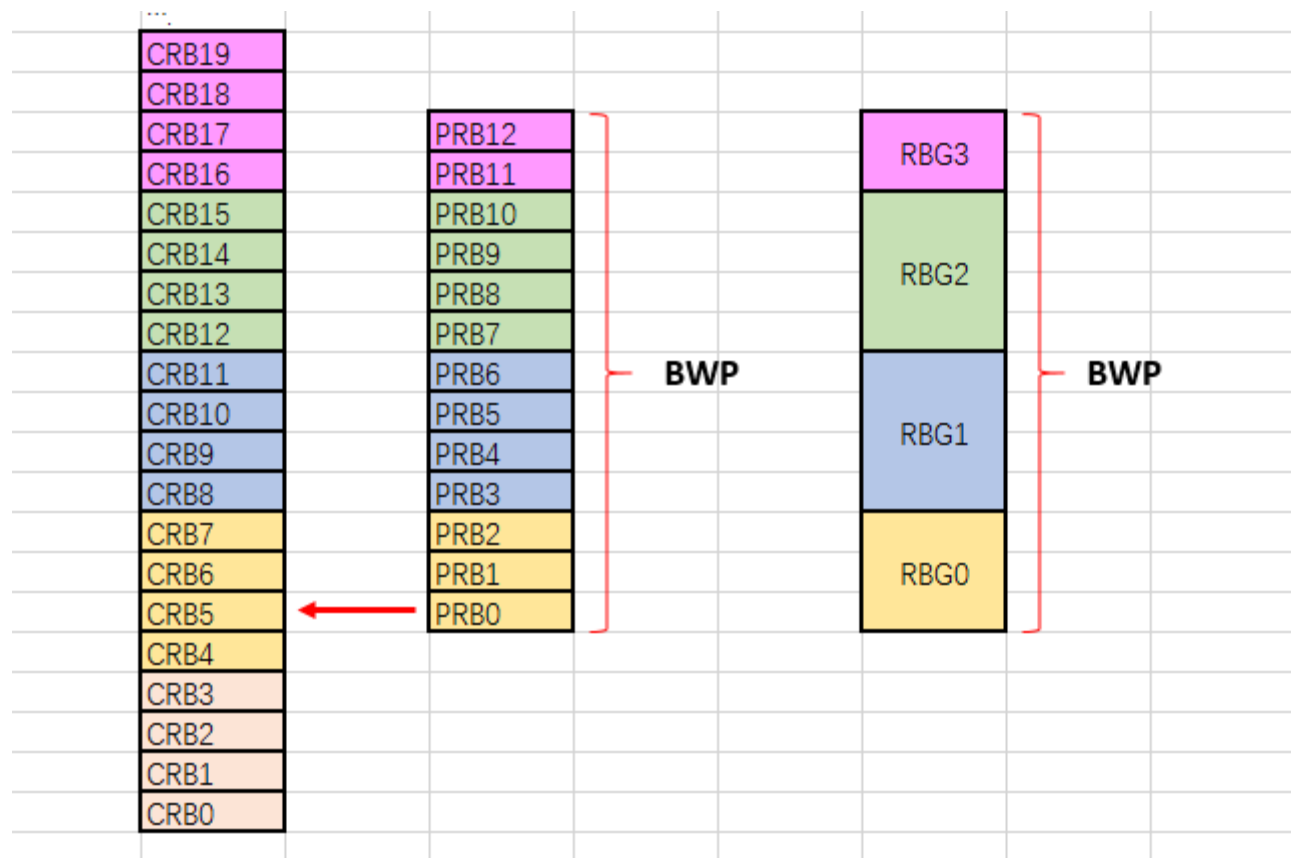
当我们想重新排列考生的位置时，只需要把贴在桌子上的座位号变更一下，而不需要重新挪动椅子。

RBG的编号问题

假设一个RBG占用4个VRB的情况下



错误的RBG编号

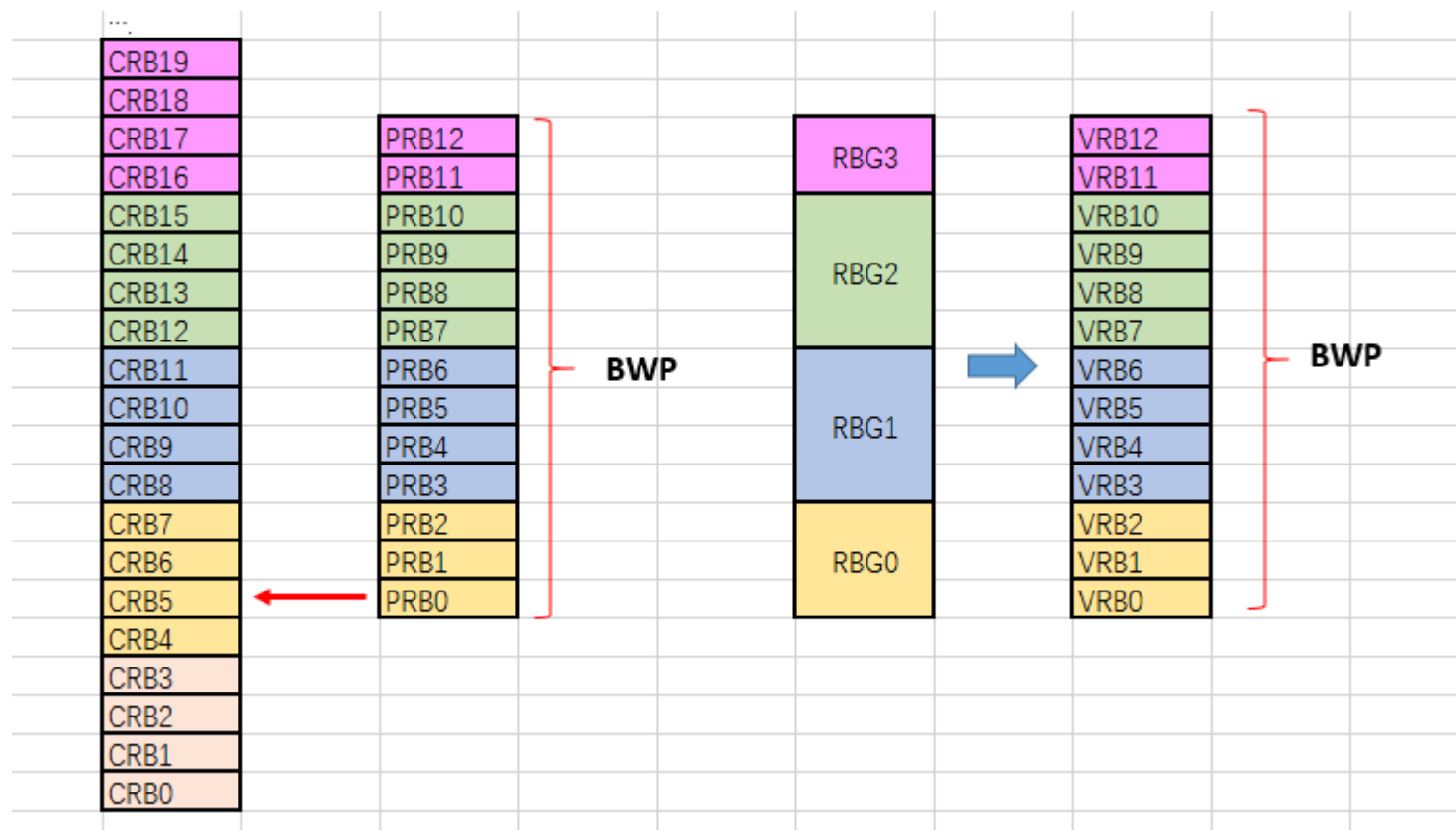


正确的RBG编号

VRB与PRB映射的问题

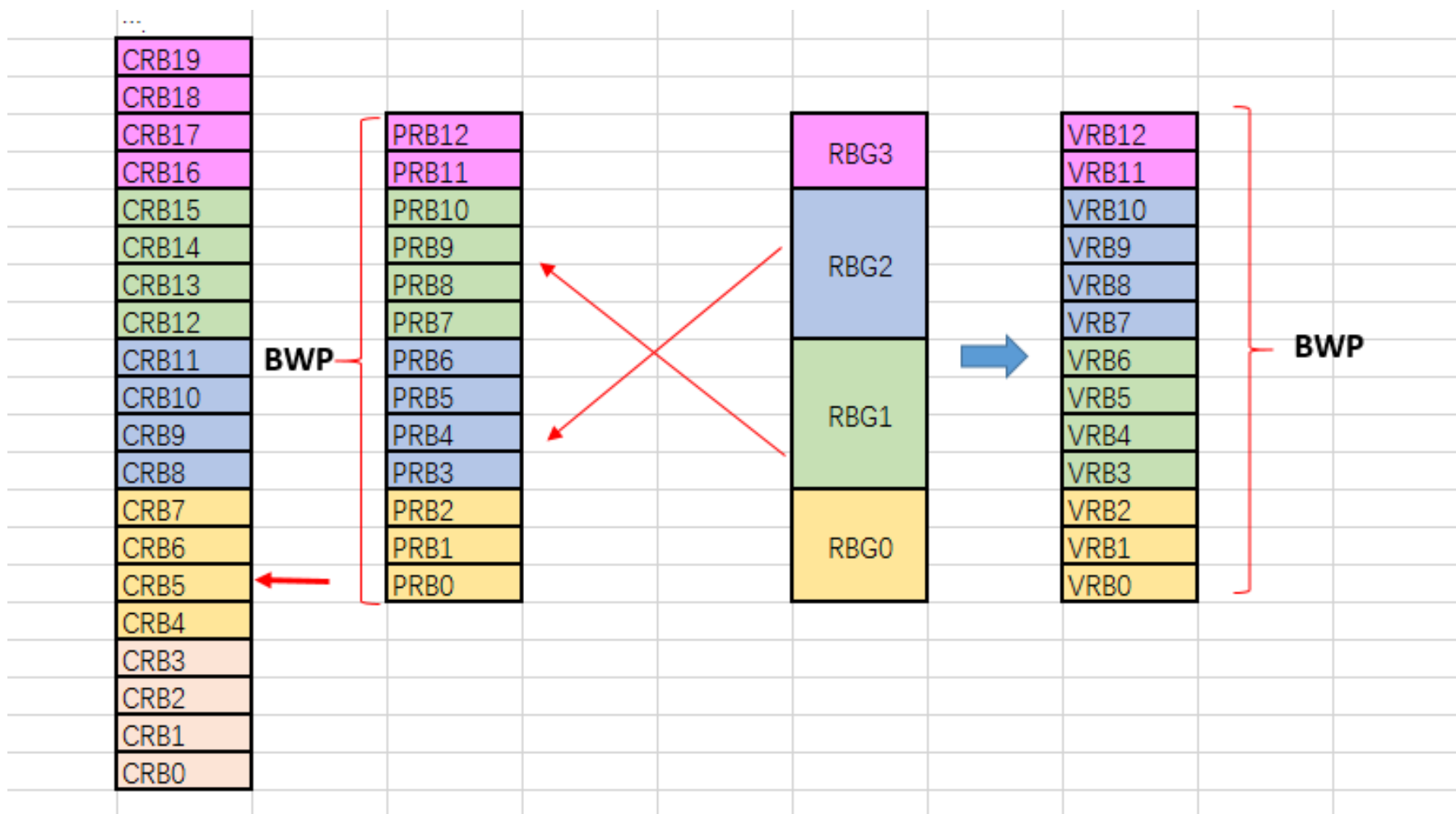
分为交织与非交织映射

下图为**非交织映射**，VRB与PRB是一一对应的



VRB与PRB映射的问题

下图为交织映射，VRB与PRB不是一一对应的，具体取决于交织算法。



RRC信令中的rbg

PDSCH-Config ::=

dataScramblingIdentityPDSCH
dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeA
dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeB
tci-StatesToAddModList

tci-StatesToReleaseList

vrB-ToPRB-Interleaver
resourceAllocation

pdsch-AllocationList

pdsch-AggregationFactor
rateMatchPatternToAddModList

rateMatchPatternToReleaseList

rateMatchPatternGroup1

rateMatchPatternGroup2

rbg-Size

mcs-Table
maxNrofCodewordsScheduledByDCI
prb-BundlingType
static
bundleSize
,

```
SEQUENCE {  
  INTEGER (0..1007) OPTIONAL,  
  SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig } OPTIONAL,  
  SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig } OPTIONAL,  
  SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..maxNrofTCI-States))  
    OF TCI-State OPTIONAL, -- Need N  
  SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..maxNrofTCI-States))  
    OF TCI-StateId OPTIONAL, -- Need N  
  ENUMERATED {n2, n4},  
  ENUMERATED { resourceAllocationType0,  
                resourceAllocationType1,  
                dynamicSwitch},  
  SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..maxNrofDL-Allocations))  
    OF PDSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocation OPTIONAL,  
  ENUMERATED { n2, n4, n8 } OPTIONAL,  
  SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxNrofRateMatchPatterns))  
    OF RateMatchPattern OPTIONAL, -- Need N  
  SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxNrofRateMatchPatterns))  
    OF RateMatchPatternId OPTIONAL, -- Need N  
  SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxNrofRateMatchPatterns))  
    OF RateMatchPatternId OPTIONAL, -- Need R  
  SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxNrofRateMatchPatterns))  
    OF RateMatchPatternId OPTIONAL, -- Need R  
  ENUMERATED {config1, config2},  
  ENUMERATED {qam64, qam256},  
  ENUMERATED {n1, n2} OPTIONAL, -- Need R  
  CHOICE {  
    SEQUENCE {  
      ENUMERATED { n4, wideband } OPTIONAL
```

Bitmap第一位为最高位，对应的RBG0，顺序映射

假设bitmap为 “010101。。。。”

	Bandwidth Size (1-35)		Bandwidth Size (37-72)		Bandwidth Size (73-144)		Bandwidth Size (145-275)	
PRB #	Config 1	Config 2	Config 1	Config 2	Config 1	Config 2	Config 1	Config 2
0	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
1								
2								
3	RBG 01	RBG 01	RBG 01	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
4								
5								
6	RBG 02	RBG 01	RBG 01	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
7								
8								
9	RBG 03	RBG 02	RBG 02	RBG 01	RBG 01	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
10								
11								
12	RBG 04	RBG 03	RBG 03	RBG 01	RBG 01	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
13								
14								
15	RBG 05	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
16								
17								
18	RBG 06	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
19								
20								
21	RBG 07	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
22								
23								
24	RBG 08	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
25								
26								
27	RBG 09	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
28								
29								
30	RBG 10	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
31								
32								
33	RBG 11	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
34								
35								
36	RBG 12	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
37								
38								
39	RBG 13	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
40								
41								
42	RBG 14	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
43								
44								
45	RBG 15	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
46								
47								
48	RBG 16	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
49								
50								
51	RBG 17	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
52								
53								
54	RBG 18	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
55								
56								
57	RBG 19	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
58								
59								
60	RBG 20	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
61								
62								
63	RBG 21	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
64								
65								
66	RBG 22	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
67								
68								
69	RBG 23	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
70								
71								
72	RBG 24	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
73								
74								
75	RBG 25	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
76								
77								
78	RBG 26	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
79								
80								
81	RBG 27	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
82								
83								
84	RBG 28	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
85								
86								
87	RBG 29	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
88								
89								
90	RBG 30	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
91								
92								
93	RBG 31	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
94								
95								
96	RBG 32	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
97								
98								
99	RBG 33	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
100								
101								
102	RBG 34	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
103								
104								
105	RBG 35	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
106								
107								
108	RBG 36	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
109								
110								
111	RBG 37	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
112								
113								
114	RBG 38	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
115								
116								
117	RBG 39	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
118								
119								
120	RBG 40	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
121								
122								
123	RBG 41	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
124								
125								
126	RBG 42	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
127								
128								
129	RBG 43	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
130								
131								
132	RBG 44	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
133								
134								
135	RBG 45	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
136								
137								
138	RBG 46	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
139								
140								
141	RBG 47	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
142								
143								
144	RBG 48	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
145								
146								
147	RBG 49	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
148								
149								
150	RBG 50	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
151								
152								
153	RBG 51	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
154								
155								
156	RBG 52	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
157								
158								
159	RBG 53	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
160								
161								
162	RBG 54	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
163								
164								
165	RBG 55	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
166								
167								
168	RBG 56	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
169								
170								
171	RBG 57	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
172								
173								
174	RBG 58	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
175								
176								
177	RBG 59	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
178								
179								
180	RBG 60	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
181								
182								
183	RBG 61	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
184								
185								
186	RBG 62	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
187								
188								
189	RBG 63	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
190								
191								
192	RBG 64	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
193								
194								
195	RBG 65	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
196								
197								
198	RBG 66	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
199								
200								
201	RBG 67	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
202								
203								
204	RBG 68	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
205								
206								
207	RBG 69	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
208								
209								
210	RBG 70	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
211								
212								
213	RBG 71	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
214								
215								
216	RBG 72	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
217								
218								
219	RBG 73	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
220								
221								
222	RBG 74	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
223								
224								
225	RBG 75	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
226								
227								
228	RBG 76	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
229								
230								
231	RBG 77	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
232								
233								
234	RBG 78	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
235								
236								
237	RBG 79	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
238								
239								
240	RBG 80	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
241								
242								
243	RBG 81	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
244								
245								
246	RBG 82	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
247								
248								
249	RBG 83	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
250								
251								
252	RBG 84	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
253								
254								
255	RBG 85	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
256								
257								
258	RBG 86	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
259								
260								
261	RBG 87	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00	RBG 00
262								
263								
264								

资源分配Type0举例1

假设：

PDSCH-config中

resource Allocation字段为type0

rbg-Size: configuration 1

RRC信令获取BWP带宽: 273RB

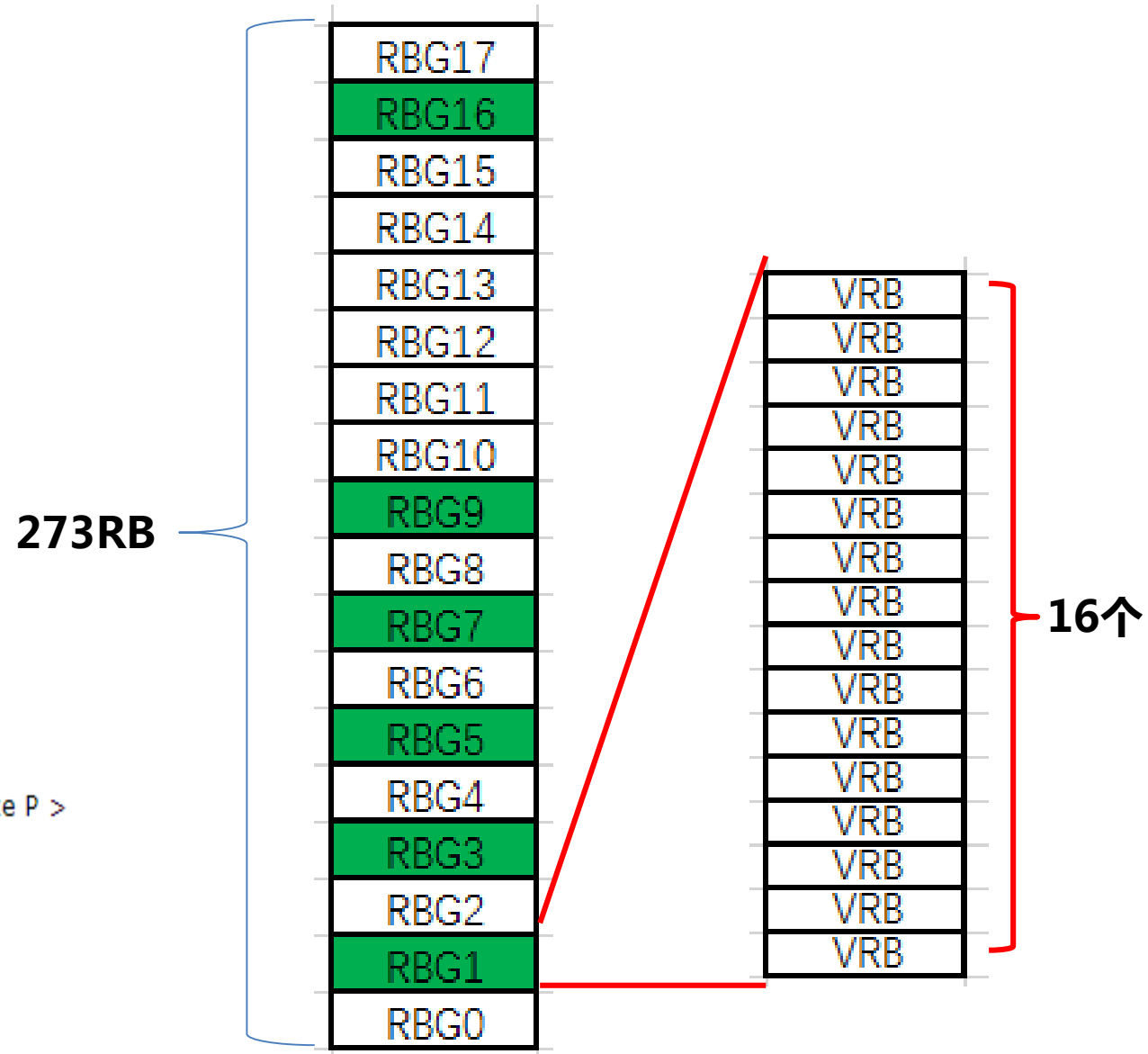
DCI1-1中:

bitmap为“0101010100000010”
非交织映射

可知RBG=16个VRB

< 38.214 - Table 5.1.2.2.1-1: Nominal RBG size P, Table 6.1.2.2.1-1: Nominal RBG size P >

Bandwidth Part Size	Configuration 1	Configuration 2
1 - 36	2	4
37 - 72	4	8
73 - 144	8	16
145 - 275	16	16



资源分配Type0举例2

假设：

PDSCH-config中

resource Allocation字段为dynamicswitch

rbg-Size: configuration 1

RRC信令获取BWP带宽：273RB

DCI1-1中：

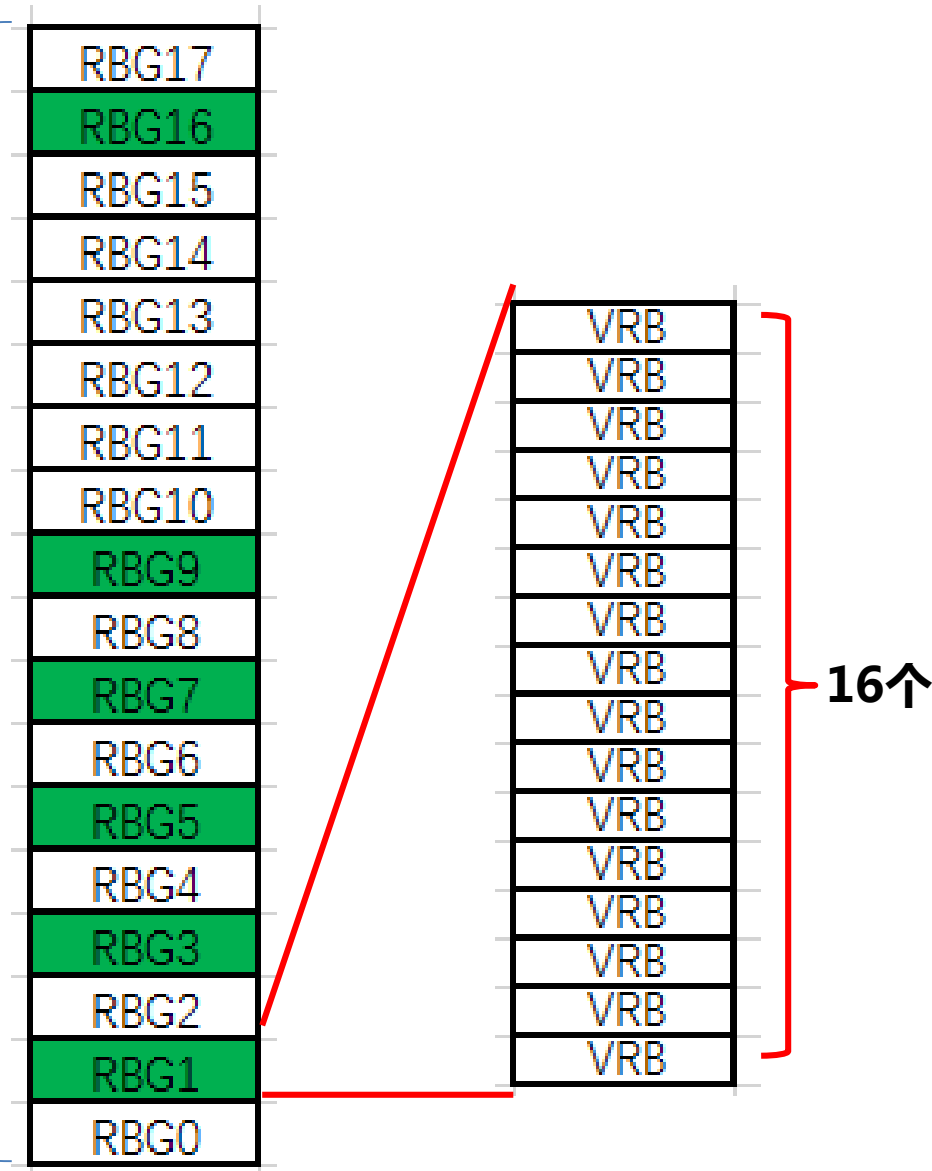
bitmap为“0010101010100000010”
非交织映射

可知RBG=16个VRB

< 38.214 - Table 5.1.2.2.1-1: Nominal RBG size P, Table 6.1.2.2.1-1: Nominal RBG size P >

Bandwidth Part Size	Configuration 1	Configuration 2
1 - 36	2	4
37 - 72	4	8
73 - 144	8	16
145 - 275	16	16

273RB



什么时候使用类型type1

DCI1-0调度的PDSCH

DCI1-0主要用于待机状态
DCI1-1主要用于用户连接态

DCI1-1调度的PDSCH

- PDSCH-config中的resource Allocation字段为type1
- 当PDSCH-config中的resource Allocation字段为dynamic switch, DCI1-1 Frequency domain resource assignment字段最高位bit为1

Type1的频域资源分配

Type1类型下，只要知道映射的RB起始位置S和映射的连续RB个数L，即可完成映射。而这两个值，与RIV（Resource Indication Value）有换算关系。UE首先得到了RIV，然后反推S和L

这里要注意，在type1中，是按照VRB为单位来分配资源的，type0使用的是RBG，type1分配资源更精细。

RIV 在DCI的 Frequency domain resource assignment字段中

if $(L_{RBs} - 1) \leq \lfloor N_{BWP}^{size} / 2 \rfloor$ then

$$RIV = N_{BWP}^{size} (L_{RBs} - 1) + RB_{start}$$

else

$$RIV = N_{BWP}^{size} (N_{BWP}^{size} - L_{RBs} + 1) + (N_{BWP}^{size} - 1 - RB_{start})$$

在type0中，这个字段表示bitmap，每一个bit都代表了一个RBG的占用位置

在type1中，这个字段主要是RIV的值虽然还是2进制bit，但是主要是在于换算出来的十进制数值RIV。

比如假设字段是：100101
换算成十进制是37，也就是RIV=37

RB_Start表示PDSCH调度的VRB起始RB索引，L_RB_s表示VRB的数目

RIV计算例子

$$N_{BWP}^{size} = 50 \quad (L_{RBs} - 1) \leq \lfloor N_{BWP}^{size} / 2 \rfloor$$

	$L_{RBs}=1$			$L_{RBs}=2$...	$L_{RBs}=26$		
RB_{Start}	0	1	49	0	1	48	...	0	1	24
RIV	0	1	49	50	51	98	...	1250	1251	1274

$$(L_{RBs} - 1) > \lfloor N_{BWP}^{size} / 2 \rfloor$$

	$L_{RBs}=27$...	$L_{RBs}=48$			$L_{RBs}=49$		$L_{RBs}=50$
RB_{Start}	0	1	23	...	0	1	2	0	1	0
RIV	1249	1248	1226	...	199	198	197	149	148	99

Type1的频域资源分配例子

假设

PDSCH-config中

resource Allocation字段为type1

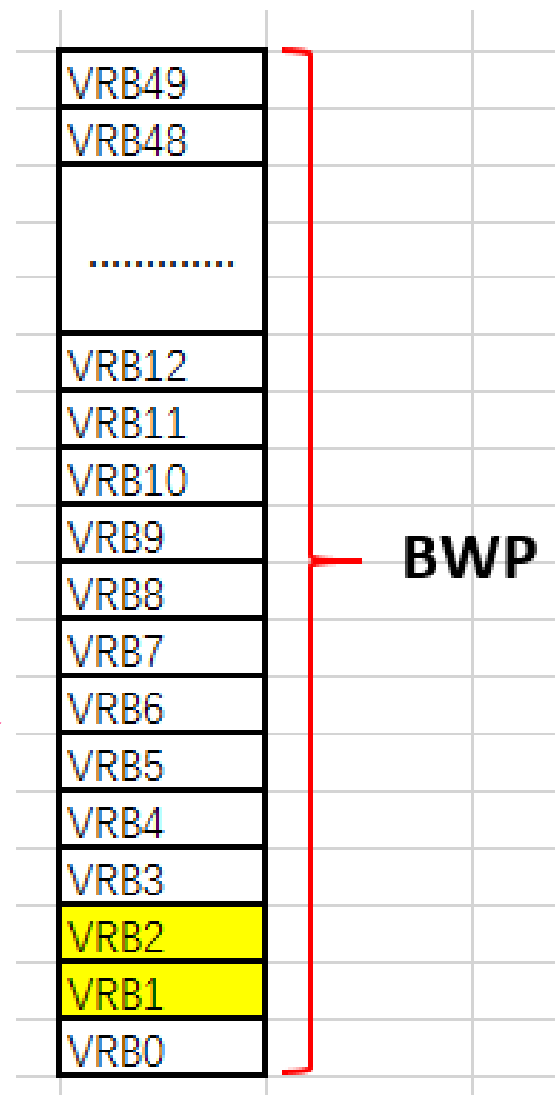
RRC信令获取BWP带宽: $N=50RB$

DCI1-1中:

Frequency domain resource assignment: 110011

110011转换成十进制RIV=51

反推得到S=1, L=2



PDSCH中的DMRS

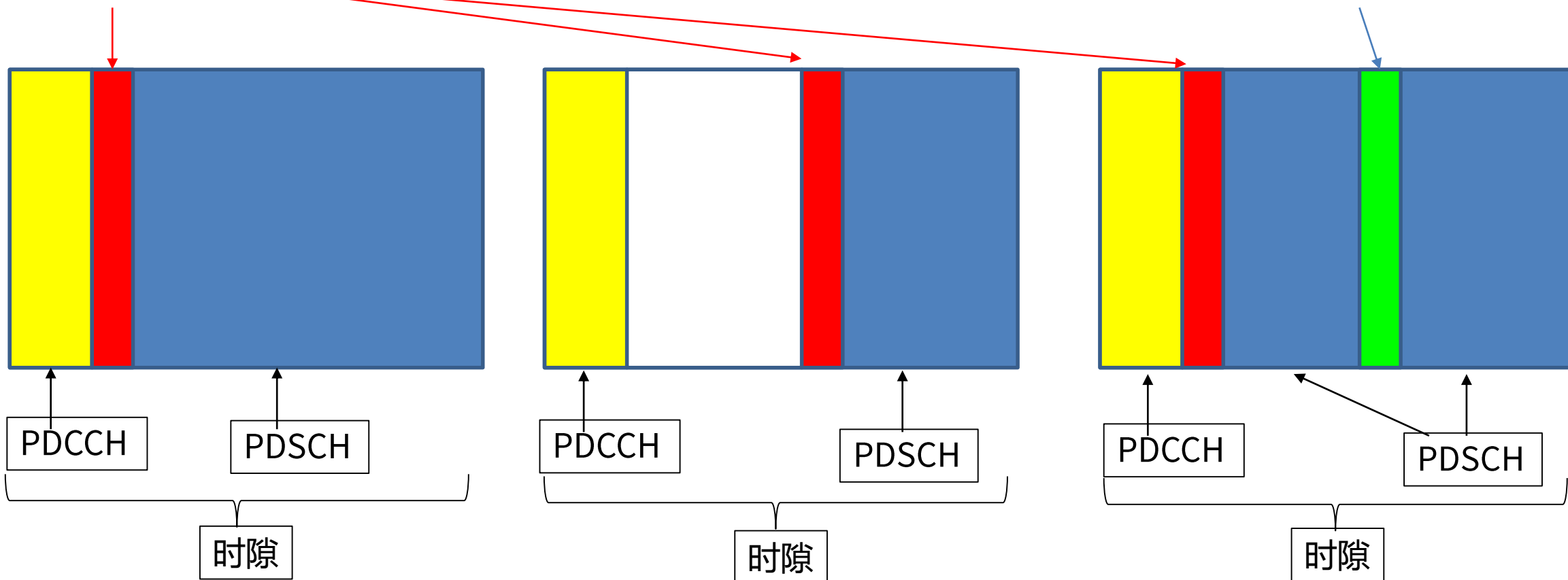
PDSCH的DMRS分类

Front Loaded DMRS, 前置DMRS, 1~2符号, 默认需要配置

Additional DMRS, 额外DMRS, 1~3符号, 由高层配置; UE高速移动场景下进行更精准的信道估计

Front Loaded DMRS

Additional DMRS



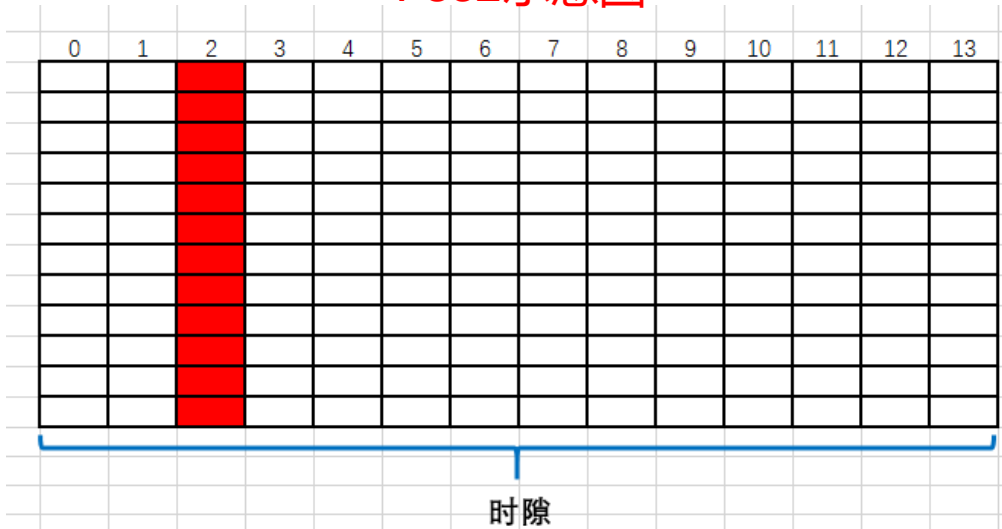
Front Loaded DMRS时域符号起始位

PDSCH 时域分布采用Type A的时候（现网）：

Front Loaded DMRS（前置DMRS）的时域符号起始位置，由MIB里面的dmrs-Type A-Position字段决定可以是符号2或者符号3（pos2，pos3）。

```
MIB ::= SEQUENCE {  
    systemFrameNumber      BIT STRING (SIZE (6)),  
    subCarrierSpacingCommon  ENUMERATED {scs15or60, scs30or120},  
    ssb-SubcarrierOffset    INTEGER (0..15),  
    dmrs-TypeA-Position     ENUMERATED {pos2, pos3},  
    pdcch-ConfigSIB1       INTEGER (0..255),  
    cellBarred              ENUMERATED {barred, notBarred},  
    intraFreqReselection    ENUMERATED {allowed, notAllowed},  
    spare                   BIT STRING (SIZE (1))  
}
```

Pos2示意图



Pos3示意图



Front Loaded DMRS时域占用符号数

Front Loaded DMRS（前置DMRS）的时域占用符号数，由高层信令PDSCH-Config => DMRS-DownlinkConfig => **maxLength**决定（len1、len2）

```
PDSCH-Config ::=
SEQUENCE {
    ...
    dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeA SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig }
    dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeB SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig }
    ...
}

DMRS-DownlinkConfig ::=
SEQUENCE {
    dmrs-Type ENUMERATED {type2} OPTIONAL, -- Need R
    dmrs-AdditionalPosition ENUMERATED {pos0, pos1, pos3} OPTIONAL, -- Need R
    dmrs-group1 BIT STRING (SIZE (12)) OPTIONAL, -- Need R
    dmrs-group2 BIT STRING (SIZE (12)) OPTIONAL, -- Need R
    maxLength ENUMERATED {len1, len2} OPTIONAL, -- Need R
    scramblingID0 INTEGER (0..65535) OPTIONAL, -- Need S
    scramblingID1 INTEGER (0..65535) OPTIONAL, -- Need S
    phaseTrackingRS SetupRelease { PTRS-DownlinkConfig } OPTIONAL, -- Need M
    ...
}
```

占1个符号 (len1)



占2个符号 (len2)



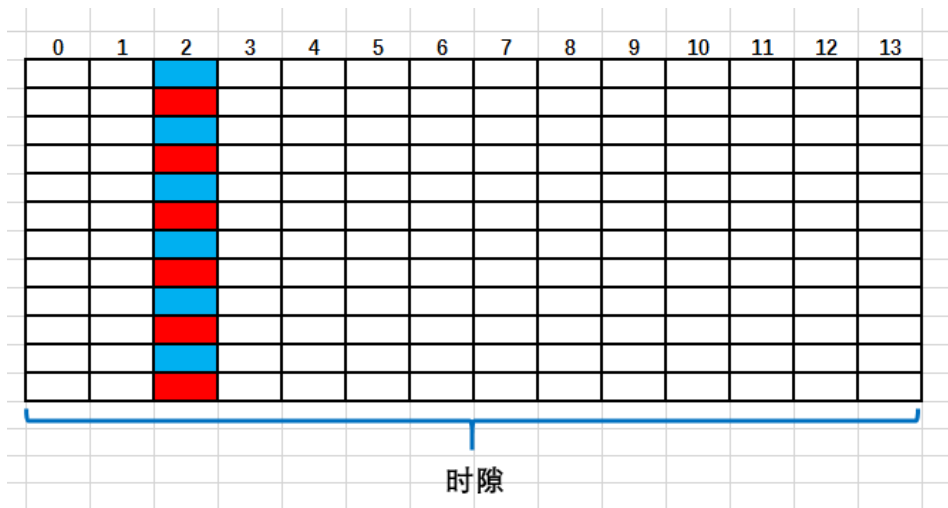
Front Loaded DMRS频域分布

DMRS频域映射方式分为 type 1和 type 2两种，由高层信令PDSCH-Config => DMRS-DownlinkConfig => **dmrs-Type**指示.如果该field未配置，则默认为 type 1。

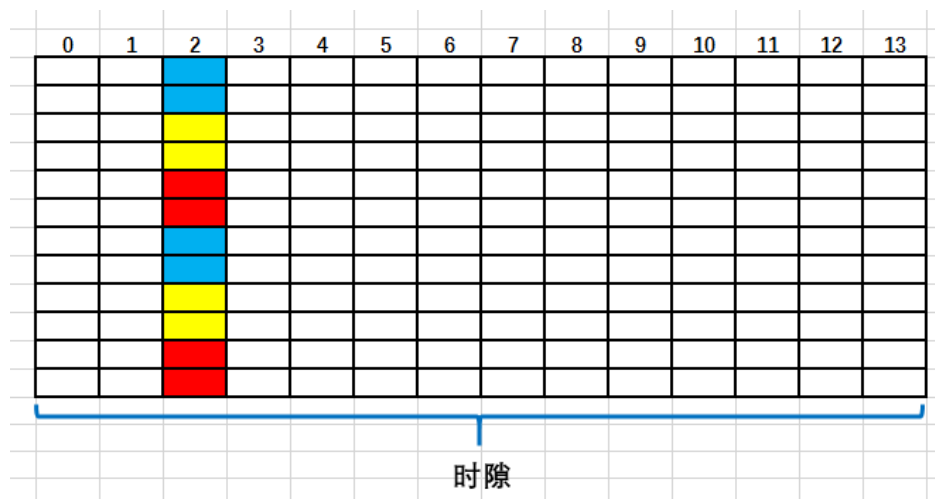
```
PDSCH-Config ::=
SEQUENCE {
...
dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeA SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig }
dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeB SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig }
...
}

DMRS-DownlinkConfig ::=
SEQUENCE {
dmrs-Type ENUMERATED {type2} OPTIONAL, -- Need R
dmrs-AdditionalPosition ENUMERATED {pos0, pos1, pos3} OPTIONAL, -- Need R
dmrs-group1 BIT STRING (SIZE (12)) OPTIONAL, -- Need R
dmrs-group2 BIT STRING (SIZE (12)) OPTIONAL, -- Need R
maxLength ENUMERATED {len2} OPTIONAL, -- Need R
scramblingID0 INTEGER (0..65535) OPTIONAL, -- Need S
scramblingID1 INTEGER (0..65535) OPTIONAL, -- Need S
phaseTrackingRS SetupRelease { PTRS-DownlinkConfig } OPTIONAL, -- Need M
...
}
```

一个问题：这里面的画不同颜色的DMRS是怎么回事？



Type1 , 频域上间隔一个符号

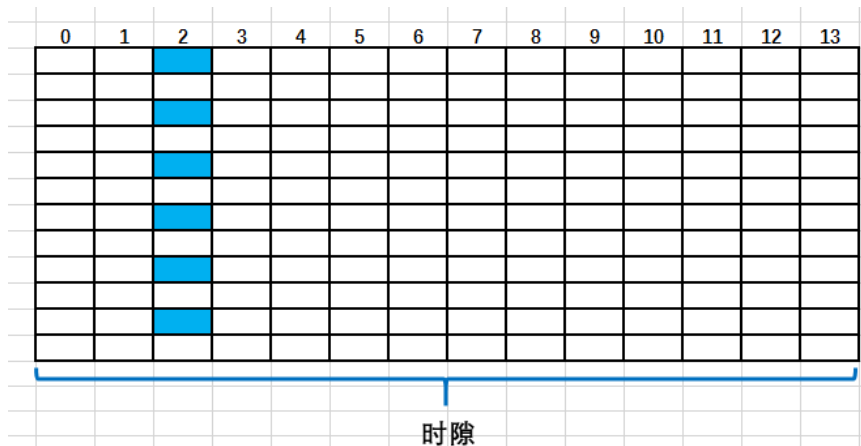
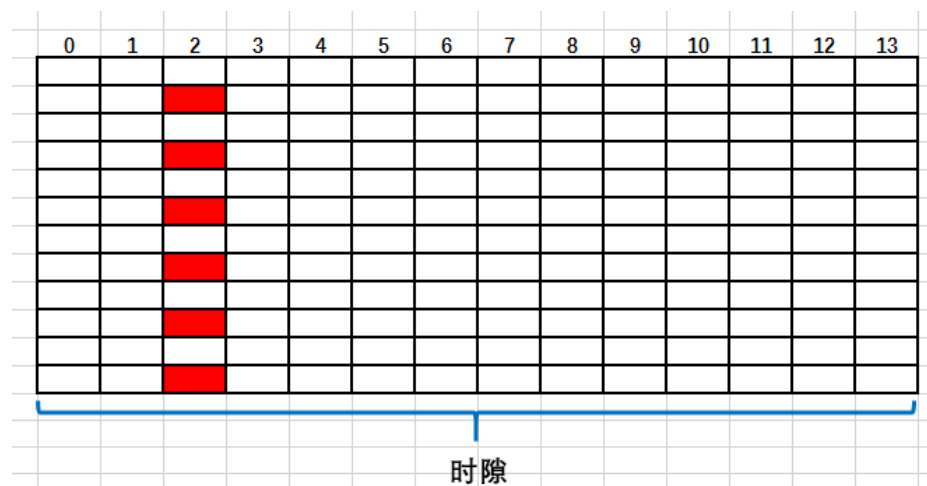
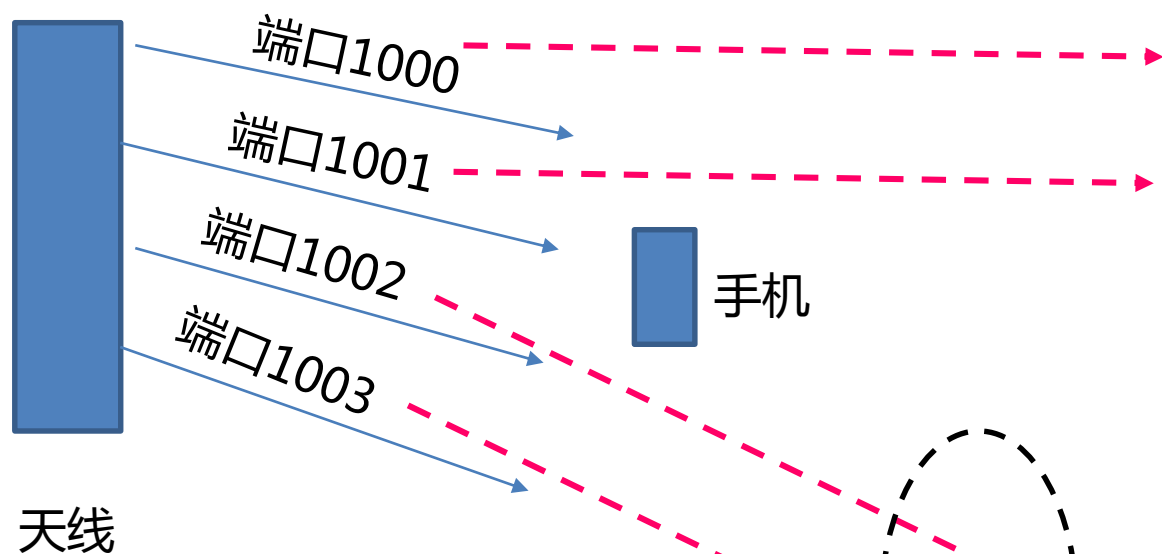


Type2频域上连续2个符号做间隔

PDSCH天线端口

由于5G支持多天线模式（MIMO），对于UE来说，不同的数据流通过不同的天线端口发射，为了更好的区分不同天线端口的数据流，不同天线端口所发送数据的DMRS位置做了一定的区分。

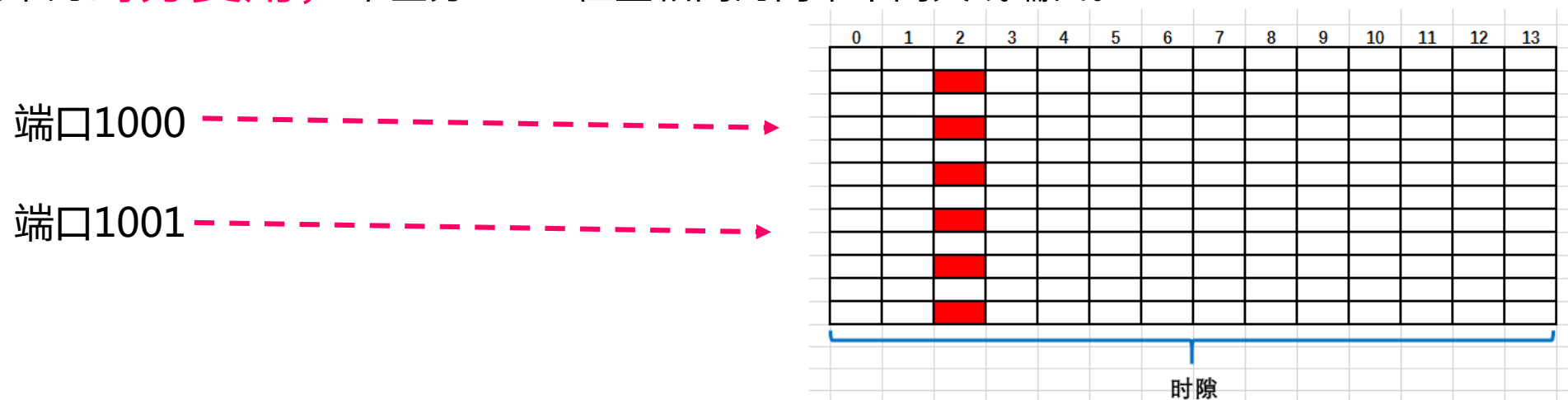
举例说明：假设DMRS以Type1类型分布，下行4流发射信息



这里有一个新的问题：
两个端口一样位置，UE如何做区分？

如何区分DMRS位置相同的两个天线端口

NR使用了最基本的**码分复用**，来区分DMRS位置相同的两个不同天线端口。



占用相同的位置的天线端口，他们的DMRS使用相同码组（CDM）里面的不同码，来给DMRS做区分。

简单逻辑如下：

端口0---DMRS0---R0
端口1---DMRS1---R1

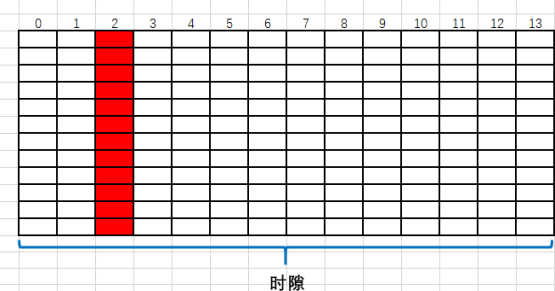
CDM码

DMRS0*R0 发射 → DMRS0*R0*R0=DMRS0 → 解码端口0的信息

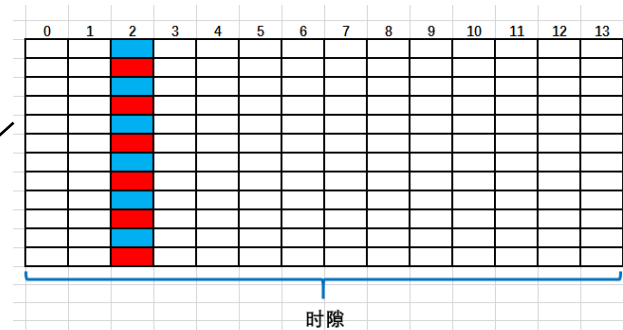
DMRS0*R0 发射 → DMRS0*R0*R1=0 → 用端口1的码无法解码端口0的信息

PDSCH有几个天线端口？

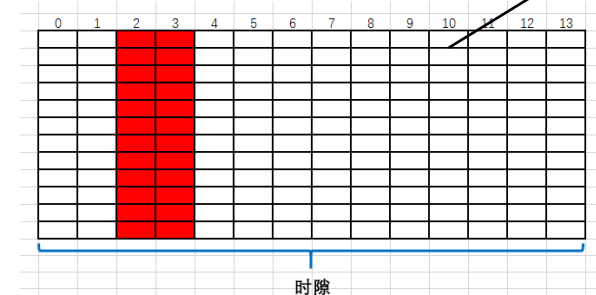
天线端口数量，与DMRS时域上占用几个符号，以及频域上是使用type0还是type1有关



对于DMRS type1, 天线端口有4或者8端口
对于DMRS type2, 天线端口有6或者12端口



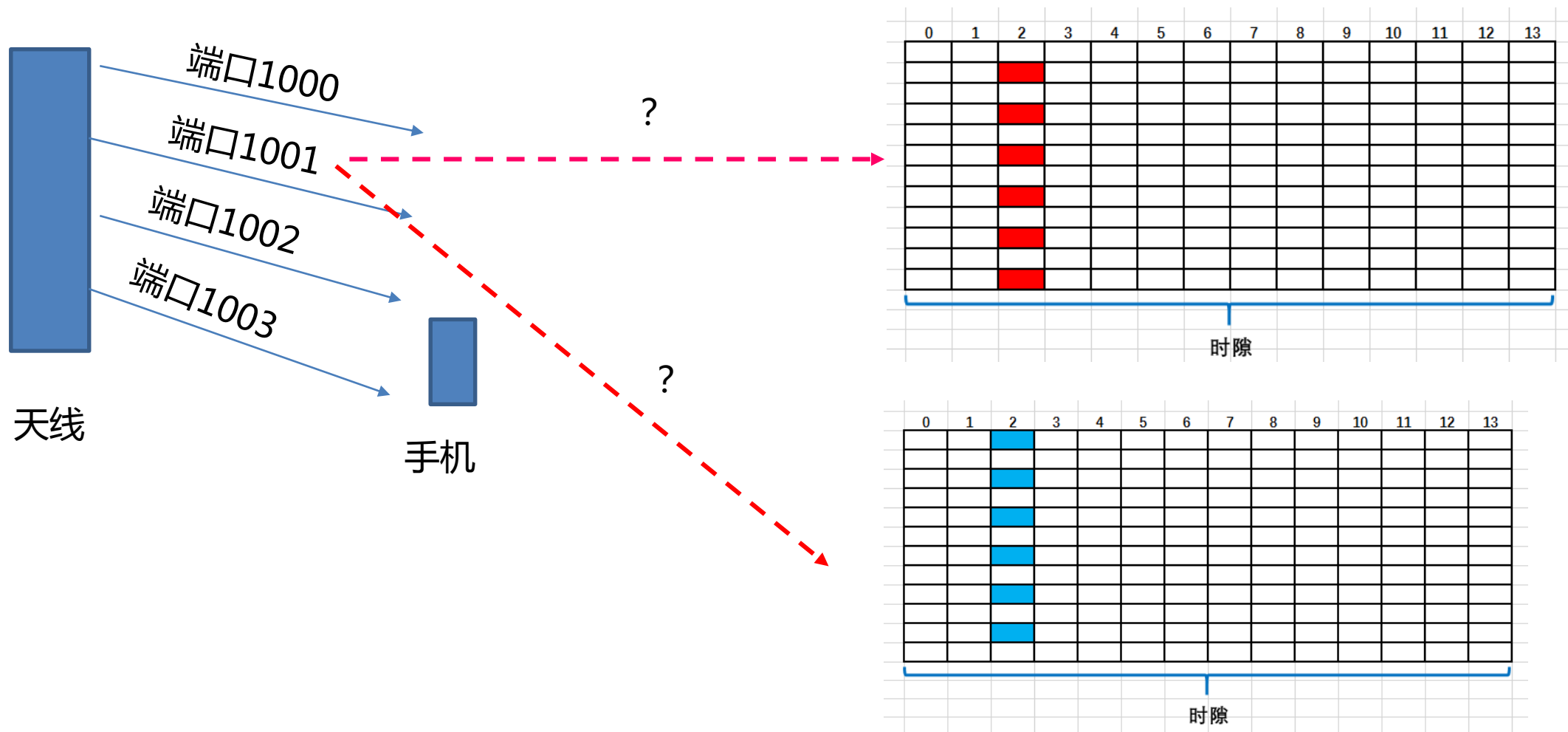
Single or double symbol DM-RS	l'	Supported antenna ports p	
		Configuration type 1	Configuration type 2
single	0	1000 – 1003	1000 – 1005
double	0, 1	1000 – 1007	1000 – 1011



换句话说，5G支持12端口，就意味着理论上支持下行12流！目前的限制在4流是因为目前5G手机设计上都只有4根天线。



对于某一个天线端口，频域上到底映射到哪个位置?----答案是：取决于映射公式，以及配置表格



DMRS频域映射公式

DMRS频域分布通过如下公式映射到RE

$$k = \begin{cases} 4n + 2k' + \Delta & \text{Configuration type 1} \\ 6n + k' + \Delta & \text{Configuration type 2} \end{cases}$$

$$k' = 0, 1$$

$n = 0, 1, \dots$ K值就是频域位置

举例子

假设使用Type1，天线端口1000，

查表得知 $\Delta = 0$

当 $k' = 0$ $K = 4n$ ，因为 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 得到 $K = 0, 4, 8, 12, 16, \dots$

当 $k' = 1$ $K = 4n + 2$ ，因为 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 得到 $K = 2, 6, 10, 14, \dots$

所以，天线端口1000,的DMRS频域位置就是：0.2.4.6...

< 38.211 - Table 7.4.1.1.2-1: Parameters for PDSCH DM-RS configuration type 1 >

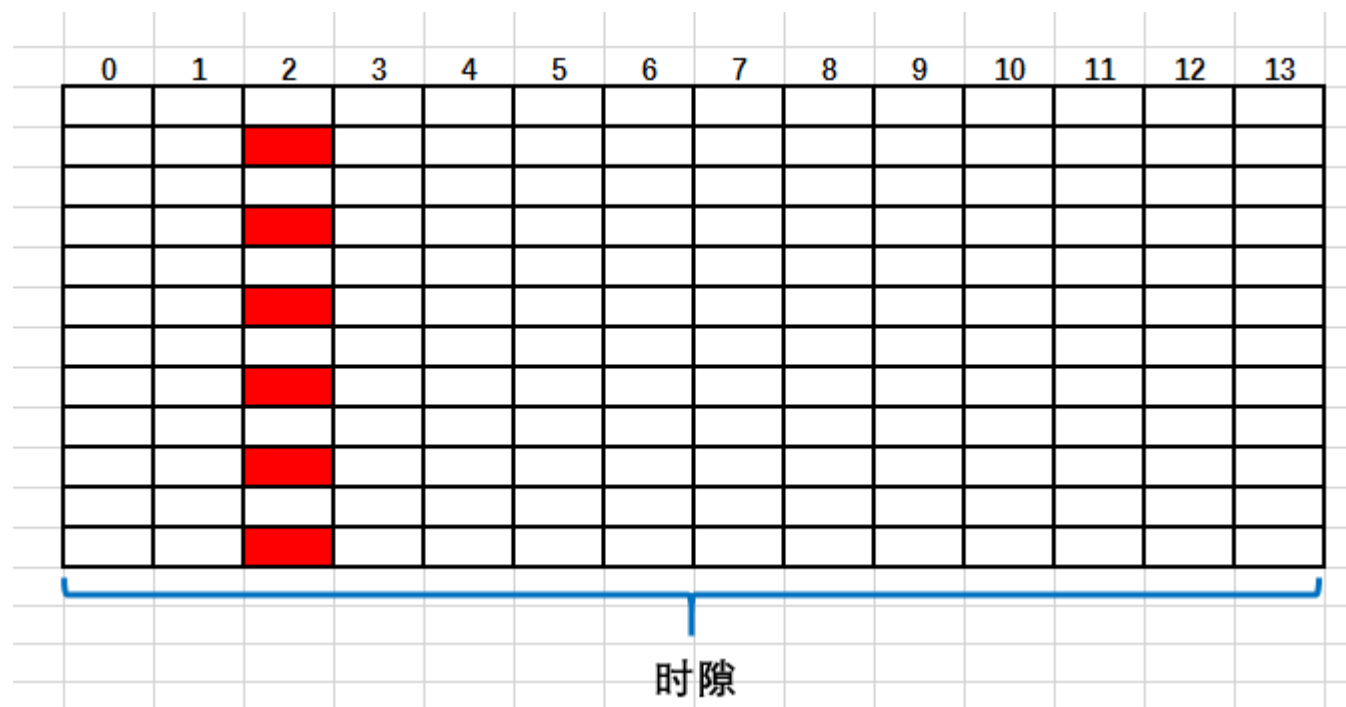
p	CDM group	Δ	$w_f(k')$		$w_t(l')$	
			$k' = 0$	$k' = 1$	$l' = 0$	$l' = 1$
1000	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
1001	0	0	+1	-1	+1	+1
1002	1	1	+1	+1	+1	+1
1003	1	1	+1	-1	+1	+1
1004	0	0	+1	+1	+1	-1
1005	0	0	+1	-1	+1	-1
1006	1	1	+1	+1	+1	-1
1007	1	1	+1	-1	+1	-1

< 38.211 - Table 7.4.1.1.2-2: Parameters for PDSCH DM-RS configuration type 2 >

p	CDM group	Δ	$w_f(k')$		$w_t(l')$	
			$k' = 0$	$k' = 1$	$l' = 0$	$l' = 1$
1000	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1
1001	0	0	+1	-1	+1	+1
1002	1	2	+1	+1	+1	+1
1003	1	2	+1	-1	+1	+1
1004	2	4	+1	+1	+1	+1
1005	2	4	+1	-1	+1	+1
1006	0	0	+1	+1	+1	-1
1007	0	0	+1	-1	+1	-1
1008	1	2	+1	+1	+1	-1
1009	1	2	+1	-1	+1	-1
1010	2	4	+1	+1	+1	-1
1011	2	4	+1	-1	+1	-1

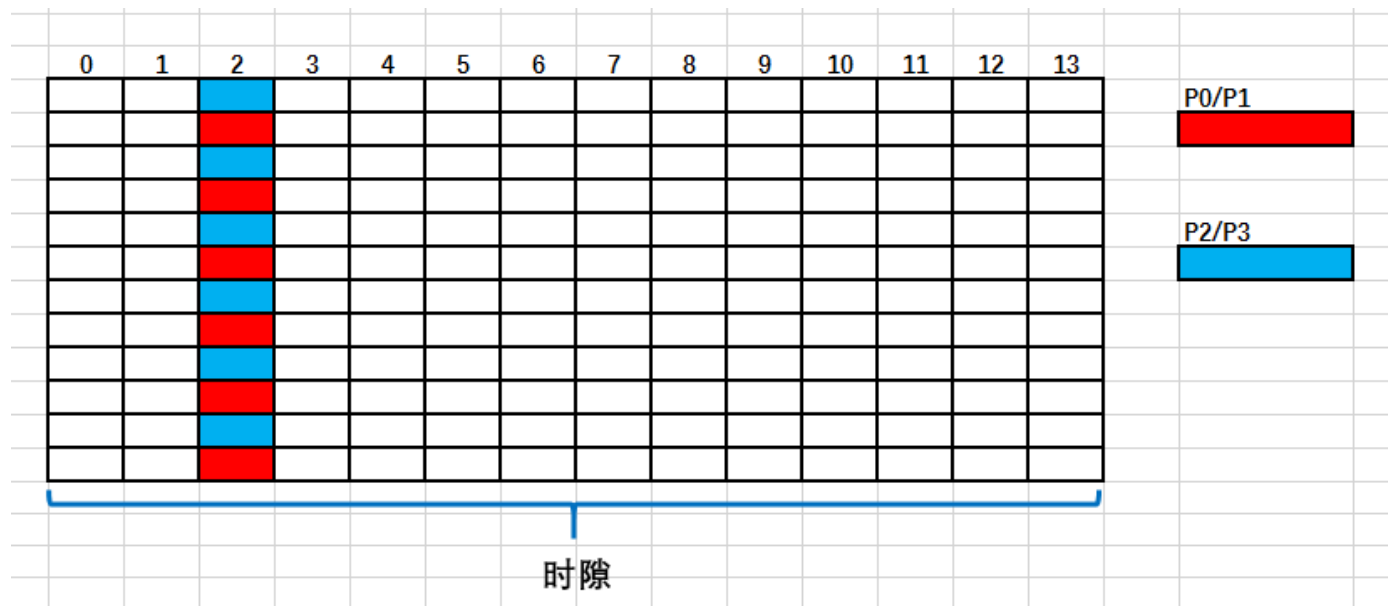
天线端口1000的频域分布图

频域分布Type1,天线端口1000,的DMRS频域位置就是：0.2.4.6.8.10...

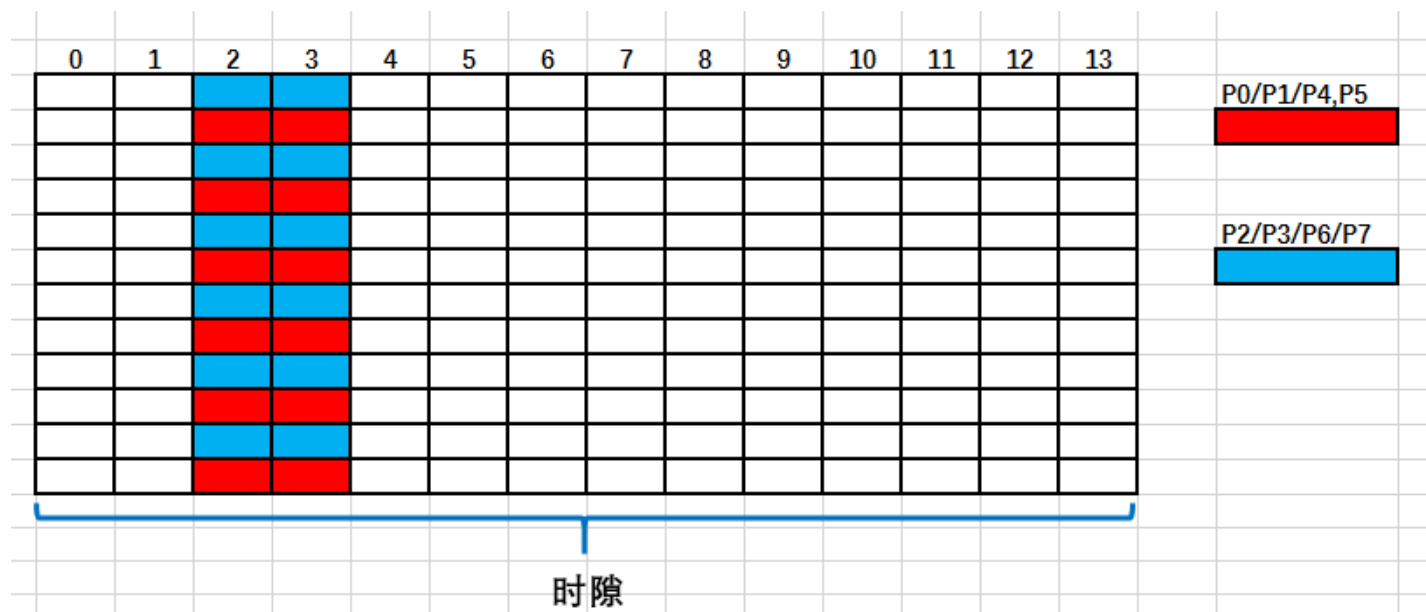


接下来我们把所有的天线端口对应的DMRS图全部画出来

DMRS type1

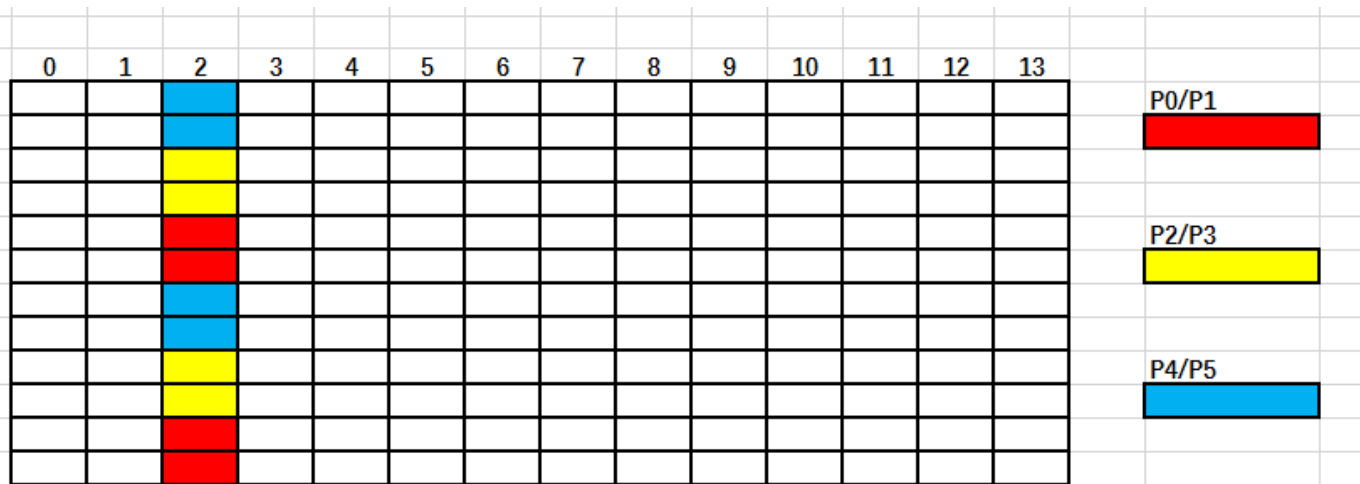


- 端口0,1码分复用, 属于CDM组0
- 端口2,3码分复用, 属于CDM组1

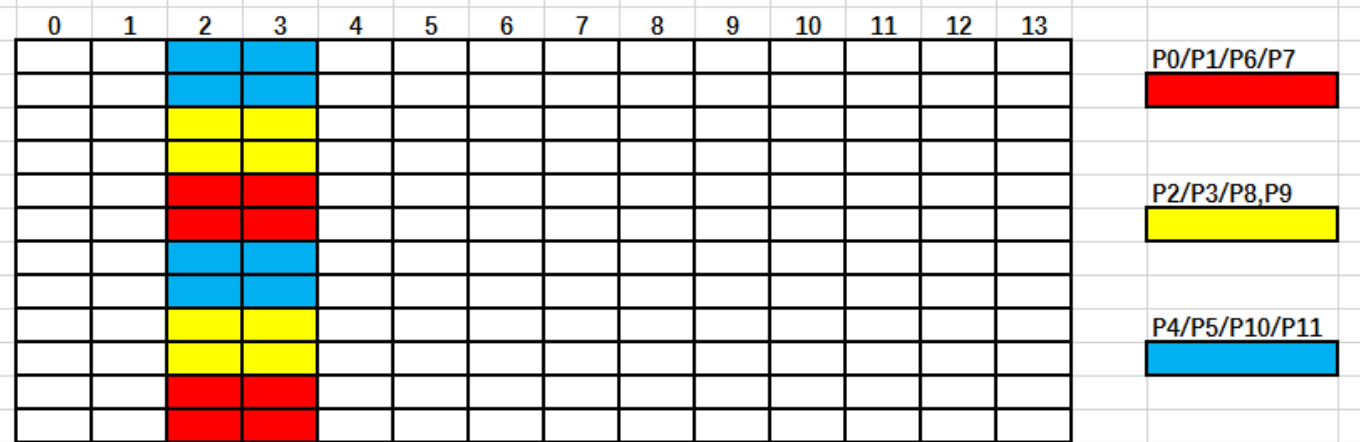


- 端口0,1,4,5码分复用, 属于CDM组0
- 端口2,3,6,7码分复用, 属于CDM组1

DMRS type2



时隙



时隙

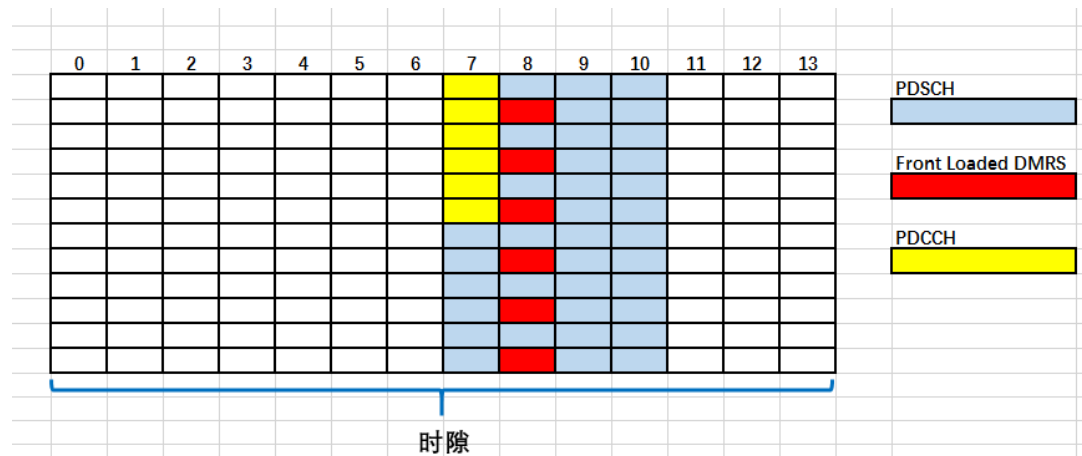
- 端口0,1码分复用, 属于CDM组0
- 端口2,3码分复用, 属于CDM组1
- 端口4,5码分复用, 属于CDM组2

- 端口0,1,6,7码分复用, 属于CDM组0
- 端口2,3,8,9码分复用, 属于CDM组1
- 端口4,5,10,11码分复用, 属于CDM组2

Front Loaded DMRS时域符号起始位

PDSCH 时域分布采用Type B的时候（mini slot）：

时域位置一般在PDSCH的第一个符号，由于mini-slot时域上最长也只能占用7个符号，因此，在这种情况下，front loaded DMRS 主要占用1个符号。



如果刚好在PDSCH区域有PDCCH，则DMRS位置向后挪

Additional DMRS

Additional DMRS（额外DMRS）为UE高速移动场景下进行更精准的信道估计。

由高层参数PDSCH-Config=>DMRS-DownlinkConfig=>dmrs-Additional Position配置。

dmrs-Additional Position取值：pos0, pos1, pos2, pos3（代表数值0,1,2,3）

```
PDSCH-Config ::=
SEQUENCE {
    ...
    dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeA SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig }
    dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeB SetupRelease { DMRS-DownlinkConfig }
    ...
}

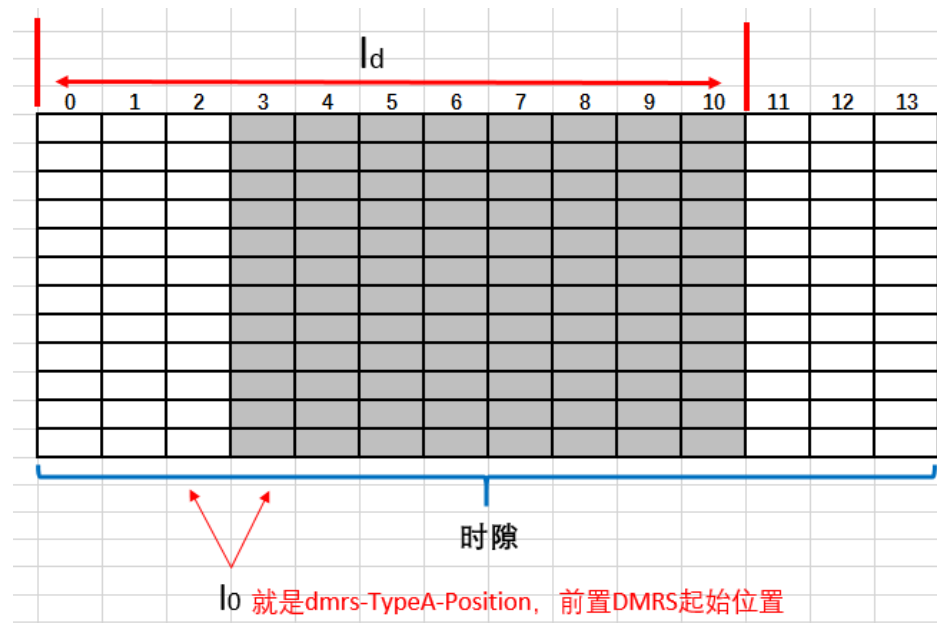
DMRS-DownlinkConfig ::=
SEQUENCE {
    dmrs-Type ENUMERATED {type2} OPTIONAL, -- Need R
    dmrs-AdditionalPosition ENUMERATED {pos0, pos1, pos3} OPTIONAL, -- Need R
    dmrs-group1 BIT STRING (SIZE (12)) OPTIONAL, -- Need R
    dmrs-group2 BIT STRING (SIZE (12)) OPTIONAL, -- Need R
    maxLength ENUMERATED {len2} OPTIONAL, -- Need R
    scramblingID0 INTEGER (0..65535) OPTIONAL, -- Need S
    scramblingID1 INTEGER (0..65535) OPTIONAL, -- Need S
    phaseTrackingRS SetupRelease { PTRS-DownlinkConfig } OPTIONAL, -- Need M
    ...
}
```

参数代表additional DMRS的位置，需要查表来查询。

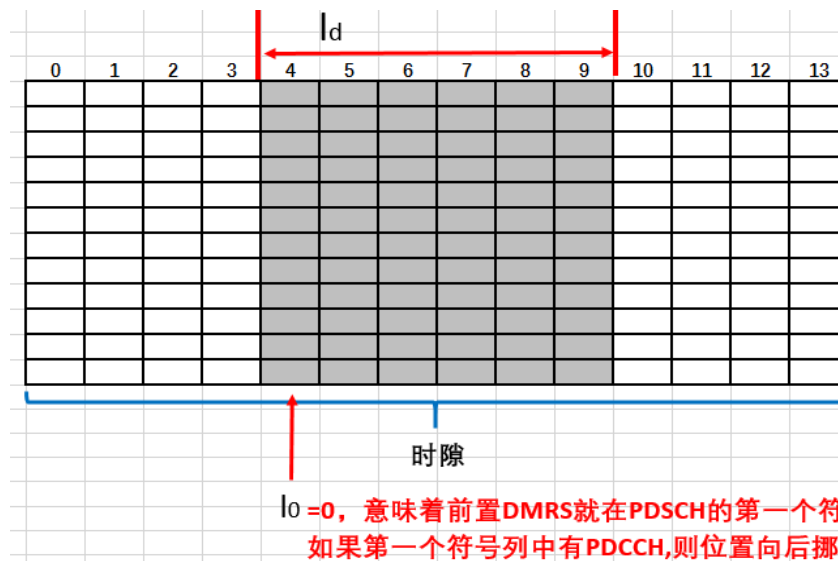
DMRS单符号表

Table 7.4.1.1.2-3: PDSCH DM-RS positions \bar{l} for single-symbol DM-RS.

l_d in symbols	DM-RS positions \bar{l}							
	PDSCH mapping type A				PDSCH mapping type B			
	dmrs-AdditionalPosition				dmrs-AdditionalPosition			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
2	-	-	-	-	l_0	l_0		
3	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	-	-		
4	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0		
5	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	-	-		
6	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	$l_0, 4$		
7	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	$l_0, 4$		
8	l_0	$l_0, 7$	$l_0, 7$	$l_0, 7$	-	-		
9	l_0	$l_0, 7$	$l_0, 7$	$l_0, 7$	-	-		
10	l_0	$l_0, 9$	$l_0, 6, 9$	$l_0, 6, 9$	-	-		
11	l_0	$l_0, 9$	$l_0, 6, 9$	$l_0, 6, 9$	-	-		
12	l_0	$l_0, 9$	$l_0, 6, 9$	$l_0, 5, 8, 11$	-	-		
13	l_0	l_0, l_1	$l_0, 7, 11$	$l_0, 5, 8, 11$	-	-		
14	l_0	l_0, l_1	$l_0, 7, 11$	$l_0, 5, 8, 11$	-	-		



PDSCH
typeA
Slot



PDSCH
typeB
minislot

举个例子

Table 7.4.1.1.2-3: PDSCH DM-RS positions \bar{l} for single-symbol DM-RS.

l_d in symbols	DM-RS positions \bar{l}							
	PDSCH mapping type A				PDSCH mapping type B			
	dmrs-AdditionalPosition				dmrs-AdditionalPosition			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
2	-	-	-	-	l_0	l_0		
3	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	-	-		
4	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0		
5	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	-	-		
6	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	$l_0, 4$		
7	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	l_0	$l_0, 4$		
8	l_0	$l_0, 7$	$l_0, 7$	$l_0, 7$	-	-		
9	l_0	$l_0, 7$	$l_0, 7$	$l_0, 7$	-	-		
10	l_0	$l_0, 9$	$l_0, 6, 9$	$l_0, 6, 9$	-	-		
11	l_0	$l_0, 9$	$l_0, 6, 9$	$l_0, 6, 9$	-	-		
12	l_0	$l_0, 9$	$l_0, 6, 9$	$l_0, 5, 8, 11$	-	-		
13	l_0	l_0, l_1	$l_0, 7, 11$	$l_0, 5, 8, 11$	-	-		
14	l_0	l_0, l_1	$l_0, 7, 11$	$l_0, 5, 8, 11$	-	-		

假设：

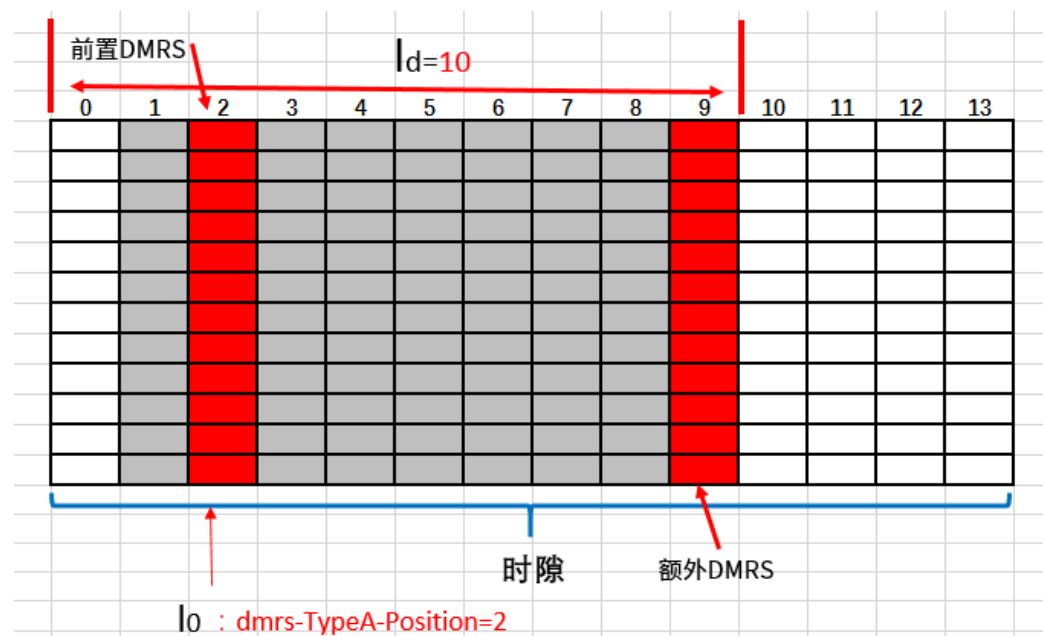
PDSCH使用typeA模式（时隙调度模式）

Dmrs时域使用的是单符号

dmrs-TypeA-Position = 2

PDSCH占用symbol = 1~9

dmrs-Additional Position: 1，结果如图所示



DMRS双符号表

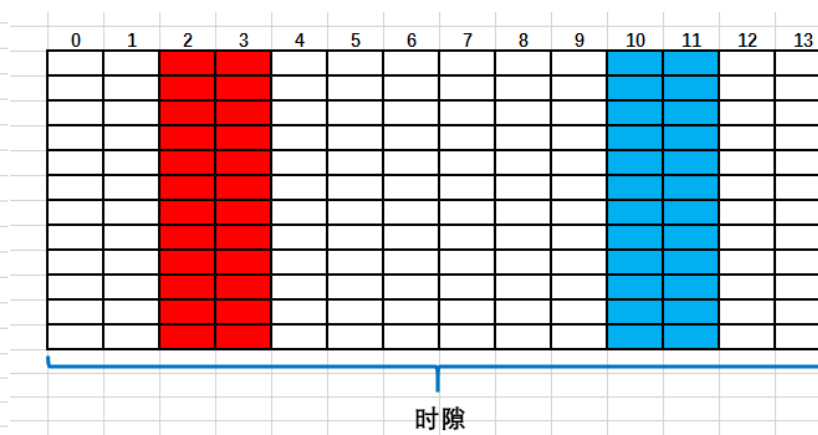
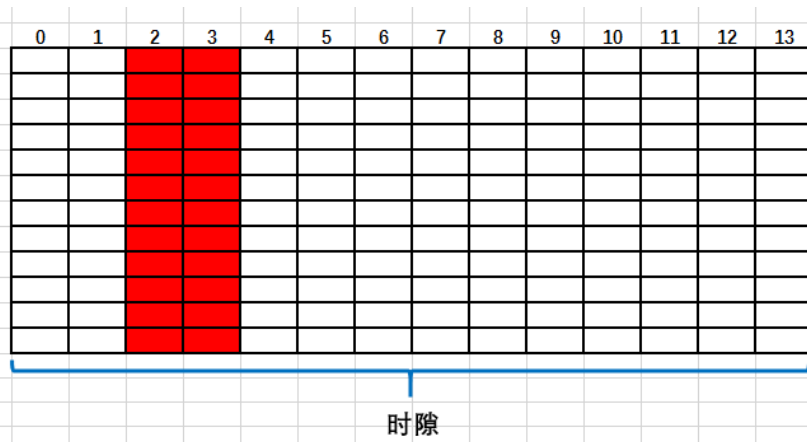
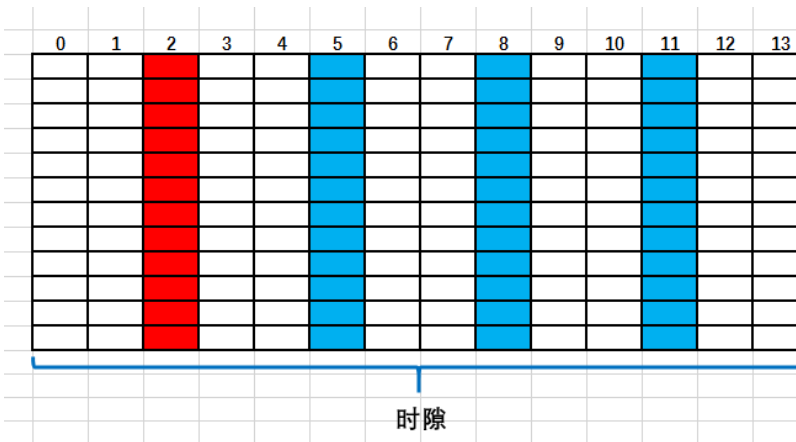
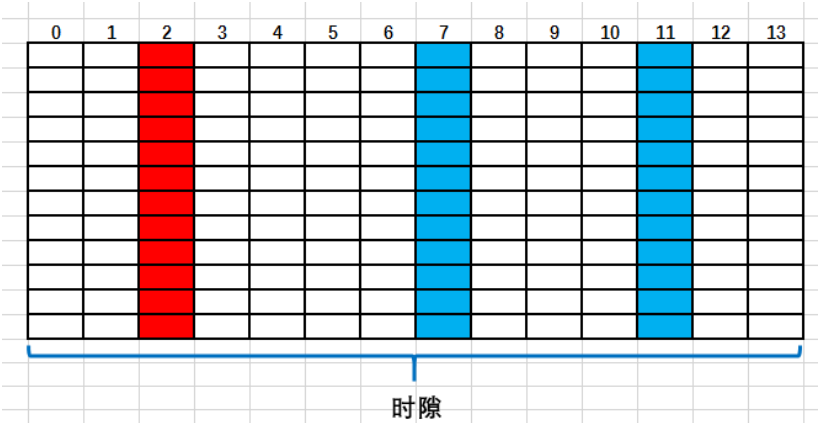
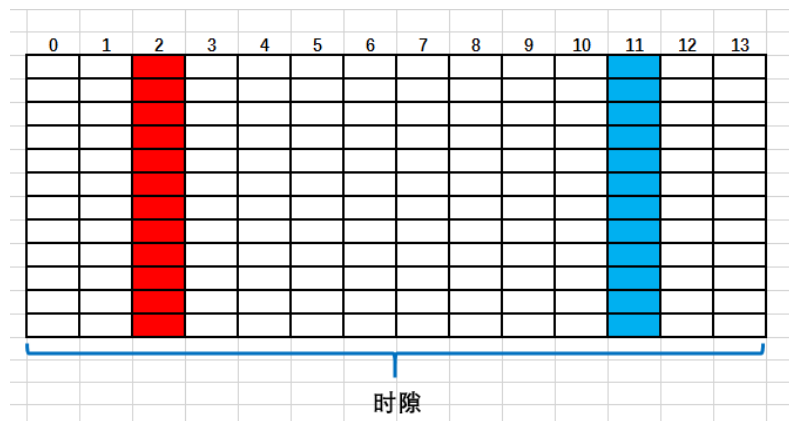
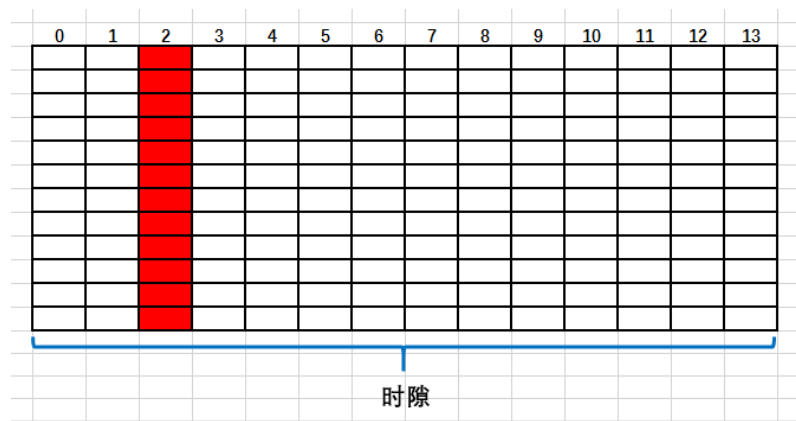
l_d in symbols	DM-RS positions \bar{l}					
	PDSCH mapping type A			PDSCH mapping type B		
	dmrs-AdditionalPosition 0	1	2	dmrs-AdditionalPosition 0	1	2
<4				-	-	
4	l_0	l_0		-	-	
5	l_0	l_0		-	-	
6	l_0	l_0		l_0	l_0	
7	l_0	l_0		l_0	l_0	
8	l_0	l_0		-	-	
9	l_0	l_0		-	-	
10	l_0	$l_0, 8$		-	-	
11	l_0	$l_0, 8$		-	-	
12	l_0	$l_0, 8$		-	-	
13	l_0	$l_0, 10$		-	-	
14	l_0	$l_0, 10$		-	-	

PDSCH typeA DMRS全景图

Front Loaded DMRS



Additional DMRS

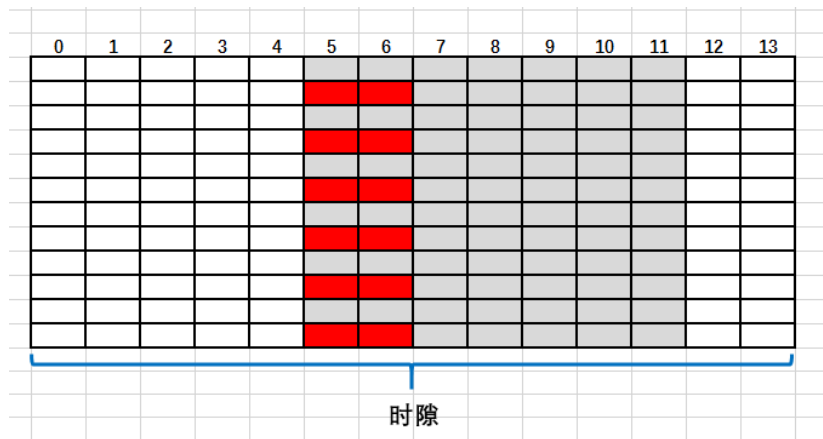
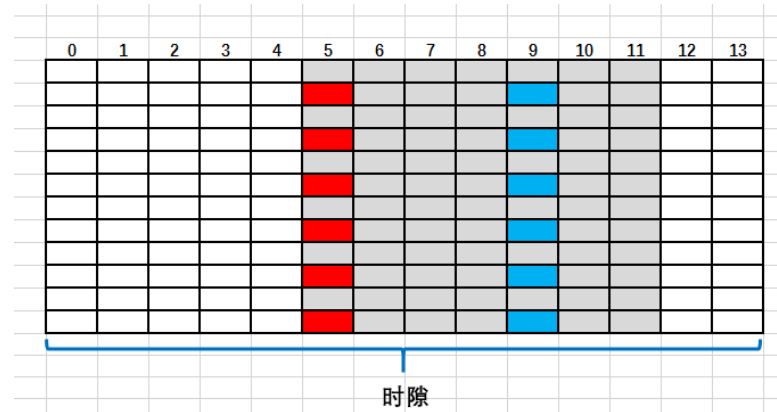
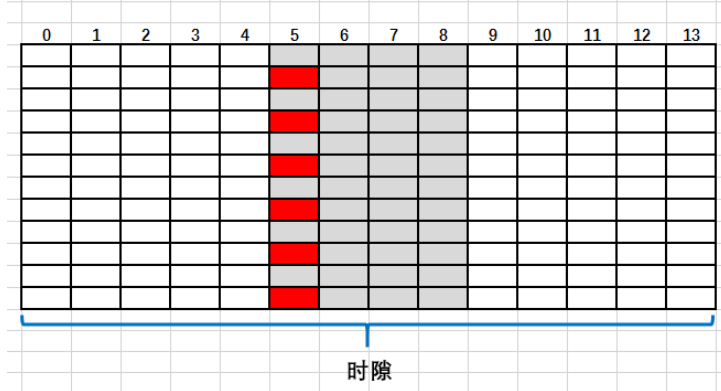
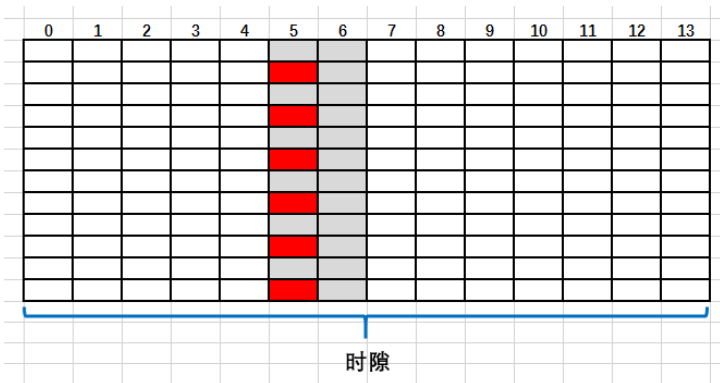


PDSCH typeB DMRS全景图

Front Loaded DMRS



Additional DMRS



PDSCH占用7个符号
(*扩展CP占用6个符号)

感谢观看