3GPP TS 45.004 V16.0.0 (2019-03)

Technical Specification

3rd Generation Partnership Project;

Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network;

GSM/EDGE Modulation

(Release 16)

 

The present document has been developed within the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP TM) and may be further elaborated for the purposes of 3GPP.   
The present document has not been subject to any approval process by the 3GPPOrganizational Partners and shall not be implemented.   
This Specification is provided for future development work within 3GPPonly. The Organizational Partners accept no liability for any use of this Specification.  
Specifications and reports for implementation of the 3GPP TM system should be obtained via the 3GPP Organizational Partners' Publications Offices.

Keywords

GSM, radio, Modulation

***3GPP***

Postal address

3GPP support office address

650 Route des Lucioles - Sophia Antipolis

Valbonne - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Internet

http://www.3gpp.org

***Copyright Notification***

No part may be reproduced except as authorized by written permission.  
The copyright and the foregoing restriction extend to reproduction in all media.

© 2019, 3GPP Organizational Partners (ARIB, ATIS, CCSA, ETSI, TSDSI, TTA, TTC).

All rights reserved.

UMTS™ is a Trade Mark of ETSI registered for the benefit of its members

3GPP™ is a Trade Mark of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members and of the 3GPP Organizational Partners  
LTE™ is a Trade Mark of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members and of the 3GPP Organizational Partners

GSM® and the GSM logo are registered and owned by the GSM Association

Contents

Foreword [4](#__RefHeading___Toc2789779)

1 Scope [5](#__RefHeading___Toc2789780)

1.1 References [5](#__RefHeading___Toc2789781)

1.2 Abbreviations [5](#__RefHeading___Toc2789782)

2 Modulation format for GMSK [5](#__RefHeading___Toc2789783)

2.1 Modulating symbol rate [5](#__RefHeading___Toc2789784)

2.2 Start and stop of the burst [6](#__RefHeading___Toc2789785)

2.3 Differential encoding [6](#__RefHeading___Toc2789786)

2.4 Filtering [6](#__RefHeading___Toc2789787)

2.5 Output phase [7](#__RefHeading___Toc2789788)

2.6 Modulation [7](#__RefHeading___Toc2789789)

2.7 Overlaid CDMA [8](#__RefHeading___Toc2789790)

3 Modulation format for 8PSK [8](#__RefHeading___Toc2789791)

3.1 Modulating symbol rate [8](#__RefHeading___Toc2789792)

3.2 Symbol mapping [8](#__RefHeading___Toc2789793)

3.3 Start and stop of the burst [9](#__RefHeading___Toc2789794)

3.4 Symbol rotation [10](#__RefHeading___Toc2789795)

3.5 Pulse shaping [10](#__RefHeading___Toc2789796)

3.6 Modulation [10](#__RefHeading___Toc2789797)

4 Modulation format for 16QAM and 32QAM at the normal symbol rate [11](#__RefHeading___Toc2789798)

4.1 Modulating symbol rate [11](#__RefHeading___Toc2789799)

4.2 Symbol mapping [11](#__RefHeading___Toc2789800)

4.3 Start and stop of the burst [12](#__RefHeading___Toc2789801)

4.4 Symbol rotation [13](#__RefHeading___Toc2789802)

4.5 Pulse shaping [13](#__RefHeading___Toc2789803)

4.6 Modulation [13](#__RefHeading___Toc2789804)

5 Modulation format for QPSK, 16QAM and 32QAM at the higher symbol rate [13](#__RefHeading___Toc2789805)

5.1 Modulating symbol rate [13](#__RefHeading___Toc2789806)

5.2 Symbol mapping [14](#__RefHeading___Toc2789807)

5.3 Start and stop of the burst [14](#__RefHeading___Toc2789808)

5.4 Symbol rotation [14](#__RefHeading___Toc2789809)

5.5 Pulse shaping [14](#__RefHeading___Toc2789810)

5.6 Modulation [15](#__RefHeading___Toc2789811)

6 Modulation format for AQPSK [15](#__RefHeading___Toc2789812)

6.1 Modulating symbol rate [15](#__RefHeading___Toc2789813)

6.2 Symbol mapping [15](#__RefHeading___Toc2789814)

6.3 Start and stop of the burst [16](#__RefHeading___Toc2789815)

6.4 Symbol rotation [17](#__RefHeading___Toc2789816)

6.5 Pulse shaping [17](#__RefHeading___Toc2789817)

6.6 Modulation [17](#__RefHeading___Toc2789818)

Annex A (normative): Tx filter coefficients for the spectrally wide pulse shape [18](#__RefHeading___Toc2789819)

Annex B (informative): Change history [19](#__RefHeading___Toc2789820)

# Foreword

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

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

Version x.y.z

where:

x the first digit:

1 presented to TSG for information;

2 presented to TSG for approval;

3 or greater indicates TSG approved document under change control.

y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.

z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

# 1 Scope

The modulator receives the bits from the encryption unit, see 3GPP TS 45.001, and produces an RF signal. The filtering of the Radio Frequency (RF) signal necessary to obtain the spectral purity is not defined, neither are the tolerances associated with the theoretical filter requirements specified. These are contained in 3GPP TS 45.005.

# 1.1 References

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

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non‑specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 45.001: "Physical Layer on the Radio Path (General Description)".

[3] 3GPP TS 45.002: "Multiplexing and multiple access on the radio path".

[4] 3GPP TS 45.005: "Radio transmission and reception".

[5] 3GPP TS 45.010: "Radio subsystem synchronization".

[6] 3GPP TS 44.060: "Radio Link Control/ Medium Access Control (RLC/MAC) protocol".

[7] 3GPP TS 43.064: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS)".

[8] 3GPP TS 45.003: "Channel Coding".

# 1.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in this specification are listed in 3GPP TR 21.905. In addition to abbreviations in 3GPP TR 21.905 the following abbreviation apply:

AQPSK Adaptive Quadrature Phase Shift Keying

EC Extended Coverage

ESAB Extended Synchronization Access Burst

# 2 Modulation format for GMSK

## 2.1 Modulating symbol rate

The modulating symbol rate is the normal symbol rate which is defined as 1/T = 1 625/6 ksymb/s (i.e. approximately 270.833 ksymb/s), which corresponds to 1 625/6 kbit/s (i.e. 270.833 kbit/s). T is the normal symbol period (see 3GPP TS 45.010).

## 2.2 Start and stop of the burst

Before the first bit of the bursts as defined in 3GPP TS 45.002 enters the modulator, the modulator has an internal state as if a modulating bit stream consisting of consecutive ones (*di = 1*) had entered the differential encoder. Also after the last bit of the time slot, the modulator has an internal state as if a modulating bit stream consisting of consecutive ones (*di* *= 1*) had continued to enter the differential encoder. These bits are called dummy bits and define the start and the stop of the active and the useful part of the burst as illustrated in figure 1. Nothing is specified about the actual phase of the modulator output signal outside the useful part of the burst. In case of EC operation, the phase during the useful part of contiguous bursts, belonging to the same blind physical layer transmissions within a TDMA frame, has a fixed relation, see subclauses 2.6 and 2.7.



Figure 1: Relation between active part of burst, tail bits and dummy bits. For the normal burst the useful part lasts for 147 modulating bits.

## 2.3 Differential encoding

Each data value *di* *= [0,1]* is differentially encoded. The output of the differential encoder is:

where  denotes modulo 2 addition.

The modulating data value *i* input to the modulator is:

## 2.4 Filtering

The modulating data values *i* as represented by Dirac pulses excite a linear filter with impulse response defined by:

where the function *rect(x)* is defined by:

and \* means convolution. *h(t)* is defined by:

where

where B is the 3 dB bandwidth of the filter with impulse response *h(t)*. This theoretical filter is associated with tolerances defined in 3GPP TS 45.005.

## 2.5 Output phase

The phase of the modulated signal is:

where the modulating index *h* is 1/2 (maximum phase change in radians is /2 per data interval).

The time reference *t'* *= 0* is the start of the active part of the burst as shown in figure 1. This is also the start of the bit period of bit number 0 (the first tail bit) as defined in 3GPP TS 45.002.

## 2.6 Modulation

The modulated RF carrier, except for start and stop of the TDMA burst, or ESAB (see 3GPP TS 45.002 [3]) may therefore be expressed as:

where *Ec* is the energy per modulating bit, *f0* is the centre frequency and *0* is a random phase and is constant during one burst or ESAB (see 3GPP TS 45.002 [3]).

In case of EC operation when using blind physical layer transmissions (see 3GPP TS 43.064 [7]), the modulated RF carrier, except for start and stop of the burst, may, for each blind physical layer transmission of a burst for which phase and amplitude coherency is required (see 3GPP TS 45.005 [4]), be expressed as:

where

- *t0* is a burst-specific time offset, constant during one burst, and is defined as the time difference between the start of the active part (time instant *t'* *= 0*) of the current burst and the start of the active part (*t'* *= 0*) of the first transmission of the same burst in the current TDMA frame.

- *157* is a phase shift of either 0 or πh, and is constant during one burst.

- *0* is a random phase and is constant during all blind physical layer transmissions of the same burst within the same TDMA frame.

For EC-GSM-IoT, only integer timeslot lengths are allowed (see 3GPP TS 45.010 [5]). If any blind physical layer transmission is transmitted in the uplink on timeslot 0 or timeslot 4, which are 157 symbols long, all following blind physical layer transmissions of the same burst in that TDMA frame shall be shifted in phase by πh, i.e. *157* = πh, otherwise *157* = 0. For the downlink this phase shift shall not be applied, i.e. *157* = 0.

## 2.7 Overlaid CDMA

In the case of Overlaid CDMA, the modulated RF carrier may be expressed with an additional term compared to subclause 2.6 representing the Overlaid CDMA code:

where *OC* equals 0 or 1 in accordance with the applied Overlaid CDMA code (see 3GPP TS 45.002 [3]) and is constant during one burst. For each blind physical layer transmission within a TDMA frame, *OC* equals its respective Overlaid CDMA code element. For example for Overlaid CDMA code sequence '0011', *OC* equals 0 for the first two blind physical layer transmissions and 1 for the last two blind physical layer transmissions within a TDMA frame.

NOTE: If the blind physical layer transmissions within a TDMA frame are continuously modulated, a phase shift of  for bursts with *OC*=1 can be well approximated by inverting all the data values *di* (cf. subclause 2.3), i.e. replacing their data values by 1-*di*, including three to five guard bits preceding and following the tail bits, respectively.

# 3 Modulation format for 8PSK

## 3.1 Modulating symbol rate

The modulating symbol rate is the normal symbol rate which is defined as 1/T = 1 625/6 ksymb/s (i.e. approximately 270.833 ksymb/s), which corresponds to 3\*1 625/6 kbit/s (i.e. 812.5 kbit/s). T is the normal symbol period (see 3GPP TS 45.010).

## 3.2 Symbol mapping

The modulating bits are Gray mapped in groups of three to 8PSK symbols by the rule



where *l* is given by table 1.

Table 1: Mapping between modulating bits and the 8PSK symbol parameter *l.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Modulating bits  *d3i,, d3i+1, d3i+2* | Symbol parameter *l* |
| (1,1,1) | 0 |
| (0,1,1) | 1 |
| (0,1,0) | 2 |
| (0,0,0) | 3 |
| (0,0,1) | 4 |
| (1,0,1) | 5 |
| (1,0,0) | 6 |
| (1,1,0) | 7 |

This is illustrated in figure 2.



Figure 2: Symbol mapping of modulating bits into 8PSK symbols.

## 3.3 Start and stop of the burst

Before the first bit of the bursts as defined in 3GPP TS 45.002 enters the modulator, the state of the modulator is undefined. Also after the last bit of the burst, the state of the modulator is undefined. The tail bits (see 3GPP TS 45.002) define the start and the stop of the active and the useful part of the burst as illustrated in figure 3. Nothing is specified about the actual phase of the modulator output signal outside the useful part of the burst.



Figure 3: Relation between active part of burst and tail bits. For the normal burst the useful part lasts for 147 modulating symbols

## 3.4 Symbol rotation

The 8PSK symbols are continuously rotated with 3/8 radians per symbol before pulse shaping. The rotated symbols are defined as

## 3.5 Pulse shaping

The modulating 8PSK symbols as represented by Dirac pulses excite a linear pulse shaping filter. This filter is a linearised GMSK pulse, i.e. the main component in a Laurant decomposition of the GMSK modulation. The impulse response is defined by:

where

and

.

The base band signal is

The time reference *t'* *= 0* is the start of the active part of the burst as shown in figure 3. This is also the start of the symbol period of symbol number 0 (containing the first tail bit) as defined in 3GPP TS 45.002.

## 3.6 Modulation

The modulated RF carrier during the useful part of the burst is therefore:

where *Es* is the energy per modulating symbol, *f0* is the centre frequency and *0* is a random phase and is constant during one burst.

# 4 Modulation format for 16QAM and 32QAM at the normal symbol rate

## 4.1 Modulating symbol rate

The modulating symbol rate is the normal symbol rate which is defined as 1/T = 1625/6 ksymb/s (i.e. approximately 270.833 ksymb/s), which corresponds to 4\*1625/6 kbit/s (i.e. approximately 1083.3 kbit/s) for 16QAM and to 5\*1625/6 kbit/s (i.e. approximately 1354.2 kbit/s) for 32QAM. T is the normal symbol period (see 3GPP TS 45.010).

## 4.2 Symbol mapping

The modulating bits are mapped to symbols according to Table 2 for 16QAM and Table 3 for 32QAM.

*Table 2: Mapping between modulating bits and 16QAM symbols*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Modulating bits  *d4i, d4i+1, d4i+2, d4i+3* | 16QAM symbol  *si* | |
| I | Q |
| (0,0,0,0) |  |  |
| (0,0,0,1) |  |  |
| (0,0,1,0) |  |  |
| (0,0,1,1) |  |  |
| (0,1,0,0) |  |  |
| (0,1,0,1) |  |  |
| (0,1,1,0) |  |  |
| (0,1,1,1) |  |  |
| (1,0,0,0) |  |  |
| (1,0,0,1) |  |  |
| (1,0,1,0) |  |  |
| (1,0,1,1) |  |  |
| (1,1,0,0) |  |  |
| (1,1,0,1) |  |  |
| (1,1,1,0) |  |  |
| (1,1,1,1) |  |  |

*Table 3: Mapping between modulating bits and 32QAM symbols*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Modulating bits  *d5i, d5i+1, d5i+2, d5i+3, d5i+4* | 32QAM symbol  *si* | |
| I | Q |
| (0,0,0,0,0) |  |  |
| (0,0,0,0,1) |  |  |
| (0,0,0,1,0) |  |  |
| (0,0,0,1,1) |  |  |
| (0,0,1,0,0) |  |  |
| (0,0,1,0,1) |  |  |
| (0,0,1,1,0) |  |  |
| (0,0,1,1,1) |  |  |
| (0,1,0,0,0) |  |  |
| (0,1,0,0,1) |  |  |
| (0,1,0,1,0) |  |  |
| (0,1,0,1,1) |  |  |
| (0,1,1,0,0) |  |  |
| (0,1,1,0,1) |  |  |
| (0,1,1,1,0) |  |  |
| (0,1,1,1,1) |  |  |
| (1,0,0,0,0) |  |  |
| (1,0,0,0,1) |  |  |
| (1,0,0,1,0) |  |  |
| (1,0,0,1,1) |  |  |
| (1,0,1,0,0) |  |  |
| (1,0,1,0,1) |  |  |
| (1,0,1,1,0) |  |  |
| (1,0,1,1,1) |  |  |
| (1,1,0,0,0) |  |  |
| (1,1,0,0,1) |  |  |
| (1,1,0,1,0) |  |  |
| (1,1,0,1,1) |  |  |
| (1,1,1,0,0) |  |  |
| (1,1,1,0,1) |  |  |
| (1,1,1,1,0) |  |  |
| (1,1,1,1,1) |  |  |

## 4.3 Start and stop of the burst

Before the first bit of the bursts as defined in 3GPP TS 45.002 enters the modulator, the state of the modulator is undefined. Also after the last bit of the burst, the state of the modulator is undefined. The tail symbols (see 3GPP TS 45.002) define the start and the stop of the active and the useful part of the burst as illustrated in figure 4. Nothing is specified about the actual phase of the modulator output signal outside the useful part of the burst.



Figure 4: Relation between active part of burst and tail symbols. For the normal burst the useful part lasts for 147 modulating symbols.

## 4.4 Symbol rotation

The symbols are continuously rotated with φ radians per symbol before pulse shaping, where φ = π/4 and -π/4 for 16QAM and 32QAM respectively. The rotated symbols are defined as

## 4.5 Pulse shaping

The modulating symbols as represented by Dirac pulses excite a linear pulse shaping filter. This filter is the linearised GMSK pulse as defined in 3.5.

## 4.6 Modulation

The modulated RF carrier during the useful part of the burst is:

where *y(t')* is the base band signal (see 3.5),, *Es* is the energy per modulating symbol, *f0* is the centre frequency and *0* is a random phase and is constant during one burst.

# 5 Modulation format for QPSK, 16QAM and 32QAM at the higher symbol rate

## 5.1 Modulating symbol rate

The modulating symbol rate is the higher symbol rate which is defined as 1/T = 325 ksymb/s, which corresponds to 650 kbit/s for QPSK, to 1300 kbit/s for 16QAM and to 1625 kbit/s for 32QAM. T is the reduced symbol period (see 3GPP TS 45.010).

## 5.2 Symbol mapping

The modulating bits are mapped to symbols according to Table 4 for QPSK, Table 2 for 16QAM and Table 3 for 32QAM..

Table 4: Mapping between modulating bits and QPSK symbols*.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Modulating bits  *d2i, d2i+1* | QPSK symbol  *si* | |
| I | Q |
| (0,0) |  |  |
| (0,1) |  |  |
| (1,0) |  |  |
| (1,1) |  |  |

## 5.3 Start and stop of the burst

Before the first bit of the bursts as defined in 3GPP TS 45.002 enters the modulator, the state of the modulator is undefined. Also after the last bit of the burst, the state of the modulator is undefined. The tail symbols (see 3GPP TS 45.002) define the start and the stop of the active and the useful part of the burst as illustrated in figure 5. Nothing is specified about the actual phase of the modulator output signal outside the useful part of the burst.



Figure 5: Relation between active part of burst and tail symbols. For the higher symbol rate burst (see 3GPP TS 45.001) the useful part lasts for 176 modulating symbols.

## 5.4 Symbol rotation

The symbols are continuously rotated with φ radians per symbol before pulse shaping, where φ = 3π/4, π/4 and -π/4 for QPSK, 16QAM and 32QAM respectively. The rotated symbols are defined as

## 5.5 Pulse shaping

The modulating symbols as represented by Dirac pulses excite one of the following linear pulse shaping filters:

- A spectrally wide pulse shape *c*'(*t*), where *c*'(*t*) is the continuous time representation of a discrete time pulse shape *cn* = *c*'(*(n-1)T*s), which is defined in Annex A, where *T*s is the sampling period which for the purpose of the pulse shape definition, is *T*/16, and *n* = 1, 2, ..., 97.

The base band signal is

NOTE: A closed-form expression of *c*'(*t*) is not available because the spectrally wide pulse shape was numerically optimised based on a set of discrete filter coefficients. The continuous time function can be obtained by:

- low-pass filtering the discrete time function with a pass-band of 400 kHz and a stop-band beginning at 2600 kHz and;

- truncating the duration to the time interval [0, 6T].

An example for such a low-pass filter is a raised cosine filter with the impulse response

r(t) = si(2πt•2600 kHz)•cos(2πt•2200 kHz)/(1–(4 t•2200 kHz)²)

with si(x)=sin(x)/x,

resulting in *c*'(*t*) = for 0  *t*  6*T* and *c*'(*t*) = 0 for *t* < 0 or *t* > 6*T*.

- A spectrally narrow pulse shape, c0(t), which is the linearised GMSK pulse as defined in subclause 3.5 for the normal symbol period.

NOTE: The linearised GMSK pulse is not scaled to the reduced symbol period. Hence its duration in terms of the reduced symbol period is 6T.

The base band signal is

The time reference t' = 0 is the start of the active part of the burst as shown in figure 3. This is also the start of the symbol period of symbol number 0 (containing the first tail bit) as defined in 3GPP TS 45.002.

For the uplink, the pulse shape that shall be used when transmitting a burst is dependent on the parameter 'Pulse format' that is sent during assignment (see 3GPP TS 44.060). For the downlink the spectrally narrow pulse shape shall be used.

## 5.6 Modulation

The modulated RF carrier during the useful part of the burst is:

where *Es* is the energy per modulating symbol, *f0* is the centre frequency and *0* is a random phase and is constant during one burst.

# 6 Modulation format for AQPSK

## 6.1 Modulating symbol rate

The modulating symbol rate is the normal symbol rate which is defined as 1/T = 1 625/6 ksymb/s (i.e. approximately 270,833 ksymb/s), which corresponds to 2\*1 625/6 kbit/s (i.e. 541,666 kbit/s). T is the normal symbol period (see 3GPP TS 45.010).

## 6.2 Symbol mapping

The modulating bits are mapped to the quaternary symbols according to Table 5.

Table 5: Mapping between modulating bits and quaternary symbols*.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Modulating bits for  *ai, bi* | AQPSK symbol in polar notation  *si* |
|
| (0,0) |  |
| (0,1) |  |
| (1,0) |  |
| (1,1) |  |

This is illustrated in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Mapping of modulating bits to AQPSK symbols

The ratio of power between the Q and I channels is defined as the Subchannel Power Imbalance Ratio (SCPIR).

The value of the SCPIR is given by

.

The value of shall be chosen such that .

## 6.3 Start and stop of the burst

Before the first bit of the burst as defined in 3GPP TS 45.002 enters the modulator, the state of the modulator is undefined. Also after the last bit of the burst, the state of the modulator is undefined. The tail symbols (see 3GPP TS 45.002) define the start and the stop of the active and the useful part of the burst as illustrated in Figure 6. Nothing is specified about the actual phase of the modulator output signal outside the useful part of the burst.



Figure 6: Relation between active part of burst and tail symbols. For the normal burst (see 3GPP TS 45.001) the useful part lasts for 147 modulating symbols.

## 6.4 Symbol rotation

The symbols are continuously rotated with φ radians per symbol before pulse shaping, where φ = π/2. The rotated symbols are defined as

## 6.5 Pulse shaping

The modulating symbols as represented by Dirac pulses excite the following linear pulse shaping filter:

• c0(t), which is the linearised GMSK pulse as defined in subclause 3.5 for the normal symbol period.

The base band signal is

The time reference *t'* *= 0* is the start of the active part of the burst as shown in figure 6. This is also the start of the symbol period of symbol number 0 (containing the first tail bit) as defined in 3GPP TS 45.002.

## 6.6 Modulation

The modulated RF carrier during the useful part of the burst is:

where *Es* is the energy per modulating symbol, *f0* is the centre frequency and *0* is a random phase and is constant during one burst.

Annex A (normative):  
Tx filter coefficients for the spectrally wide pulse shape

For an oversampling factor of 16, i.e. 5200 ksamples/s, there are 97 Tx filter coefficients *c*1 to *c*97 for the spectrally wide pulse shape. The coefficients are symmetric to *c*49, i.e. *c*49–*k* = *c*49+*k*. The coefficients of *c*1 to *c*49 are listed:

0.00225918460000

0.00419757900000

0.00648420700000

0.00931957020000

0.01259397500000

0.01605878900000

0.01959156100000

0.02292214900000

0.02570190500000

0.02767928100000

0.02852115300000

0.02791904300000

0.02568913000000

0.02166792700000

0.01579963100000

0.00821077000000

-0.00089211394000

-0.01114601700000

-0.02201830600000

-0.03289439200000

-0.04302811700000

-0.05156392200000

-0.05764086800000

-0.06034025400000

-0.05876224400000

-0.05209962100000

-0.03961692000000

-0.02072323500000

0.00496039200000

0.03765364500000

0.07732192300000

0.12369249000000

0.17639444000000

0.23478700000000

0.29768326000000

0.36418213000000

0.43311409000000

0.50316152000000

0.57298225000000

0.64120681000000

0.70645485000000

0.76744762000000

0.82295721000000

0.87187027000000

0.91325439000000

0.94628290000000

0.97030623000000

0.98493838000000

0.99006899000000

Annex B (informative):  
Change history

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SMG#** | **SPEC** | **VERS** | **NEW\_VERS** | **PHASE** | **SUBJECT** |
| S27 | 05.04 | 5.0.1 | 6.0.0 (Ph.2) | R97 | Conversion to Release 97 EN |
| S28 | 05.04 | 6.0.0 | 8.0.0 | R99 | Introduction of 8PSK for EDGE |
| S30b | 05.04 | 8.0.0 | 8.1.0 | R99 | Correction of mistake for range alpha-sub-i in Clause 2.3 |
|  |  | 8.1.0 | 8.1.1 |  | Figure 3 replaced (as it was corrupted) |
| G03 | 05.04 | 8.1.1 | 8.2.0 | R99 | Correction of symbol period notation |
| G04 | 45.004 | 8.2.0 | 4.0.0 | Rel-4 | New version for Release 4 |
| G05 | 45.004 | 4.0.0 | 4.1.0 | Rel-4 | Correction of Timing Alignment for GMSK and 8-PSK Signals |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Change history** | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | **TSG #** | **TSG Doc.** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Subject/Comment** | **Old** | **New** |
| 2001-11 | 07 | GP-012359 | 002 |  | Correction of tail bits for 8PSK normal burst | 4.1.0 | 4.2.0 |
| 2001-11 | 07 | GP-012372 | 004 |  | Correction of references to relevant 3GPP TSs | 4.1.0 | 4.2.0 |
| 2001-11 | 07 | GP-012360 | 003 |  | Correction of tail bits for 8PSK normal burst | 4.2.0 | 5.0.0 |
| 2002-06 | 10 | GP-021436 | 005 |  | Corrections and clean up | 5.0.0 | 5.1.0 |
| 2003-09 |  |  |  |  | Correction of wrong Release number in the front page | 5.1.0 | 5.1.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005-01 | 23 |  |  |  | Version for Release 6 | 5.1.1 | 6.0.0 |
| 2007-08 | 35 | GP-071544 | 0006 | 2 | Introduction of QPSK, 16QAM and 32QAM for RED HOT and HUGE | 6.0.0 | 7.0.0 |
| 2007-11 | 36 | GP-072015 | 0008 |  | Spectrally wide pulse shape for HUGE B | 7.0.0 | 7.1.0 |
| 2008-02 | 37 | GP-080105 | 0009 |  | Spectrally wide pulse shape for HUGE B | 7.1.0 | 7.2.0 |
| 2008-08 | 39 | GP-081068 | 0010 |  | Correction of modulating bit rate for 32QAM at the higher symbol rate | 7.2.0 | 7.3.0 |
| 2008-12 | 40 |  |  |  | Version for Release 8 | 7.3.0 | 8.0.0 |
| 2009-12 | 44 |  |  |  | Version for Release 9 | 8.0.0 | 9.0.0 |
| 2010-05 | 46 | GP-101048 | 0017 | 1 | Introduction of VAMOS modulation | 9.0.0 | 9.1.0 |
| 2011-03 | 49 |  |  |  | Version for Release 10 | 9.1.0 | 10.0.0 |
| 2012-09 | 55 |  |  |  | Version for Release 11 | 10.0.0 | 11.0.0 |
| 2014-09 | 63 |  |  |  | Version for Release 12 (frozen at SP-65) | 11.0.0 | 12.0.0 |
| 2015-12 | 68 |  |  |  | Version for Release 13 (frozen at SP-70) | 12.0.0 | 13.0.0 |
| 2016-02 | 69 | GP-160178 | 0020 | 5 | Introduction of EC-EGPRS | 13.0.0 | 13.1.0 |
| 2016-02 | 69 | GP-160195 | 0023 |  | Corrections to Overlaid CDMA | 13.0.0 | 13.1.0 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Change history** | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | **Meeting** | **TDoc** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Cat** | **Subject/Comment** | **New version** |
| 2016-05 | 70 | GP-160286 | 0024 | - | F | Clarifications and miscellaneous corrections to EC-GSM-IoT (including name change) | 13.2.0 |
| 2016-09 | 73 | RP-161392 | 0025 | 2 | F | Corrections to EC-GSM-IoT | 13.3.0 |
| 2016-12 | 74 | RP-162070 | 0026 | 1 | F | Correction to Overlaid CDMA realisation | 13.4.0 |
| 2017-03 | 75 |  |  |  |  | Release 14 version (frozen at TSG-75) | 14.0.0 |
| 2017-06 | 76 | RP-170924 | 0027 | 2 | B | Introduction of ESAB | 14.1.0 |
| 2018-06 | 80 |  |  |  |  | Release 15 version (frozen at TSG-80) | 15.0.0 |
| 2019-03 | 83 | RP-190061 | 0028 | - | F | Correction to Overlaid CDMA requirements for EC-GSM-IoT | 16.0.0 |