

DESCRIPTION

BASE STATION APPARATUS, MOBILE STATION
APPARATUS, AND SYNCHRONIZATION CHANNEL TRANSMISSION
METHOD

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention generally relates to a
radio communication system employing orthogonal
frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) for downlink.
10 More particularly, the present invention relates to a
base station, a mobile station, and a synchronization
channel transmission method.

BACKGROUND ART

15 A successor communication system to W-CDMA and
HSDPA, i.e., Long Term Evolution (LTE), is currently
being discussed by 3GPP, a standardization group for W-
CDMA. In LTE, orthogonal frequency division multiplexing
(OFDM) is to be used as a downlink radio access method
20 and single-carrier frequency division multiple access
(SC-FDMA) is to be used as an uplink radio access method
(see, for example, 3GPP TR 25.814 (V7.0.0), "Physical
Layer Aspects for Evolved UTRA," June 2006).

In OFDM, a frequency band is divided into
25 multiple narrow frequency bands (subcarriers) and data
are transmitted on the subcarriers. The subcarriers are
densely arranged along the frequency axis such that they
partly overlap each other but do not interfere with each
other. This approach enables high-speed transmission and
30 improves frequency efficiency.

In SC-FDMA, a frequency band is divided into
multiple frequency bands and the frequency bands are
allocated to different terminals for transmission in

order to reduce interference between the terminals. Also, SC-FDMA reduces variation of the transmission power and therefore makes it possible to reduce power consumption of terminals and to achieve wide coverage.

5 In OFDM employed in LTE, two types of cyclic prefixes (CP), a long CP and a short CP having different lengths, are provided to reduce the influence of inter-symbol interference caused by a delayed signal. For example, the long CP is used in a cell with a large cell
10 radius or to transmit a multimedia broadcast multicast service (MBMS) signal, and the short CP is used in a cell with a small cell radius. When the long CP is used, the number of OFDM symbols in a slot becomes six; and when the short CP is used, the number of OFDM symbols in
15 a slot becomes seven.

 Generally, when a mobile station is powered on, in the standby mode, in communications, or in the intermittent reception mode in a radio communication system employing W-CDMA or LTE, the mobile station has
20 to find a cell proving good radio communication quality for the mobile station based on, for example, a synchronization channel. In other words, the mobile station searches for a cell to be connected via a radio link. Therefore, this process is called "cell search". A
25 cell search method is generally determined based on time necessary for a cell search and the processing load of the mobile station in the cell search. In other words, it is necessary to determine a cell search method so as to reduce the time necessary for a cell search and to
30 reduce the processing load of the mobile station in the cell search.

 In W-CDMA, two types of synchronization channels, a primary SCH (P-SCH) and a secondary SCH (S-

SCH), are used for the cell search. Also in LTE, it is being discussed to employ the two types of synchronization channels P-SCH and S-SCH.

5 In a cell search method being discussed, a P-SCH including one sequence and an S-SCH including plural sequences are transmitted once in 5 ms (R1-062990, Outcome of cell search drafting session). In this method, the P-SCH is used to identify a downlink reception timing from each cell, and the S-SCH transmitted in the
10 same subframe is used to determine a reception frame timing and to obtain cell-specific information such as a cell ID or a cell group (group ID). For demodulation and decoding of the S-SCH, a channel estimate obtained based on the P-SCH may generally be used. When cell IDs are
15 grouped, a cell ID of the corresponding cell is found from cell IDs belonging to the obtained group ID. For example, a cell ID may be obtained based on the signal pattern of a pilot signal. As another example, a cell ID may be obtained based on demodulation and decoding
20 results of the P-SCH and the S-SCH. Meanwhile, when cell IDs are not grouped, the cell ID of the corresponding cell may be included in the S-SCH as an information item. In this case, the mobile station may obtain the cell ID by just demodulating and decoding the S-SCH.

25 However, if the above cell search method is applied to an inter-base-station synchronous system where signals from multiple cells are synchronized, S-SCHs transmitted from the cells using different sequences are demodulated and decoded based on channel
30 estimates obtained based on P-SCHs transmitted from the cells using the same sequence. This in turn may degrade the transmission characteristics of the S-SCHs. Here, the transmission characteristics may include the time

necessary for a cell search. Meanwhile, in an inter-base-station asynchronous system where signals from multiple cells are not synchronized, the above problem may not occur because the reception timings of P-SCH sequences transmitted from the cells are different from each other.

To prevent the above described characteristic degradation of S-SCHs in an inter-base-station synchronous system, a cell search method where plural sequences, for example, three or seven sequences, are used for P-SCHs is being studied (R1-062636, Cell Search Performance in Tightly Synchronized Network for E-UTRA). Also to prevent the above described characteristic degradation of S-SCHs in an inter-base-station synchronous system, a cell search method where P-SCHs are transmitted from plural cells at different transmission intervals has been proposed (R1-070428, Further analysis of initial cell search for Approach 1 and 2 - single cell scenario). This method makes it possible to use P-SCHs received from plural cells at different reception timings for the demodulation and decoding of S-SCHs and thereby to prevent the characteristic degradation of the S-SCHs.

From the view point of cell design, it is preferable to use as many sequences as possible for P-SCHs in the method described in R1-062636 and as many different transmission intervals as possible for transmitting P-SCHs in the method described in R1-070428. If the number of sequences used for P-SCHs is small, the probability that the same sequence is used for P-SCHs of adjacent cells increases. Also, if the number of different transmission intervals for transmitting P-SCHs is small, the probability that P-SCHs of adjacent cells

are transmitted at the same transmission interval increases. This in turn increases the probability of occurrence of characteristic degradation of S-SCHs in an inter-base-station synchronous system.

5 Meanwhile, the time necessary for a cell search, i.e., the transmission characteristics in a cell search, and the processing load of the mobile station in a cell search are incompatible with each other. Therefore, it is preferable to configure a system to
10 enable the user to select whether to attach importance to the transmission characteristics in a cell search or to the processing load of the mobile station in a cell search by setting parameters or by changing operational methods.

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DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

 However, the above background art technologies have problems as described below.

20 As described above, synchronization channels (SCH) are downlink signals used for cell searches. A hierarchical SCH structure is to be employed for the synchronization channels (see, for example, 3GPP TS 36.211 V1.0.0 (2007-03)). In the hierarchical SCH
25 structure, the synchronization channels are composed of two subchannels: a primary synchronization channel (primary SCH) and a secondary synchronization channel (secondary SCH).

 The secondary synchronization channel is used
30 to report cell-specific information such as a cell ID group, a radio frame timing, and the number of transmitting antennas. The user equipment detects the cell-specific information by detecting secondary

synchronization channel sequences.

As described above, in wideband code division multiple access (W-CDMA), a neighboring cell search is performed for handover and cell-specific information (neighboring cell information) of neighboring cells is reported to the user equipment before the neighboring cell search is performed. Meanwhile, in the LTE system, whether to report neighboring cell information has not been decided yet. In the neighboring cell search performed during communications or during the standby mode to find a handover destination cell, it is possible to reduce the number of candidates of cell-specific information that have to be detected if neighboring cell information is reported in advance.

A mapping method for secondary synchronization channel sequences has been proposed. In the proposed mapping method, different sequences are mapped along the frequency direction (see, for example, 3GPP R1-060042 "SCH Structure and Cell Search Method in E-UTRA Downlink" and 3GPP R1-071584 "Secondary Synchronization Signal Design"). FIG. 1 shows an example of this method where an orthogonal sequence 1 ($P_1(0), P_1(1), \dots, P_1(31)$) and an orthogonal sequence 2 ($P_2(0), P_2(1), \dots, P_2(31)$) are mapped to alternate subcarriers. FIG. 2 shows another example where an orthogonal sequence 1 ($P_1(0), P_1(1), \dots, P_1(31)$) and an orthogonal sequence 2 ($P_2(0), P_2(1), \dots, P_2(31)$) are mapped, respectively, to consecutive subcarriers. Dividing a sequence into multiple sequences as shown in these examples makes it possible to increase the number of patterns that can be transmitted. For example, while only 64 patterns are available when one sequence with a sequence length of 64 is used, 1024 patterns are available when two sequences

having a sequence length of 32 are used as shown in FIG.
2.

One object of the present invention is to
solve or reduce one or more of the above problems and to
5 provide a base station, a mobile station, and a
synchronization channel transmission method that make it
possible to reduce the number of candidates of cell-
specific information that have to be detected in a
neighboring cell search.

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MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

An aspect of the present invention provides a
base station apparatus, which is a base station used in
a mobile communication system, including:

15 a channel generating unit configured to
generate synchronization channels to be used in a cell
search performed by a user equipment; and

a transmitting unit configured to wirelessly
transmit a signal including the synchronization channels,
20 wherein

the synchronization channels include a primary
synchronization channel for detecting a reception timing
and a secondary synchronization channel including cell-
25 specific information;

the secondary synchronization channel is
composed of a combination of different short codes
selected from multiple combinations of short codes;

30 correspondence among the combinations of short
codes, cell identification information, and frame
synchronization timings is stored in a memory;

the combinations of short codes are determined
such that secondary synchronization channels including a

same short code are not transmitted from adjacent cells at two or more of the frame synchronization timings in succession;

the secondary synchronization channel is
5 composed of a first short code identified by a first index number and a second short code identified by a second index number; and

the second index number - the second index number $\leq \Delta$ (Δ is a positive integer) is satisfied.

10 Another aspect of the present invention provides a synchronization channel transmission method, which is a method used in a mobile communication system, including the steps of:

wirelessly transmitting a signal including
15 synchronization channels from a base station to a user equipment;

detecting candidates of a frame
synchronization timing based on a primary
synchronization channel included in the synchronization
20 channels;

extracting a secondary synchronization channel
from the synchronization channels and identifying
multiple combinations of different short codes, cell
identification information, and the frame
25 synchronization timing, wherein

the secondary synchronization channel is
composed of a combination of different short codes
selected from multiple combinations of short codes;

the combinations of short codes are determined
30 such that secondary synchronization channels including a same short code are not transmitted from adjacent cells at two or more of the frame synchronization timings in succession;

the secondary synchronization channel is composed of a first short code identified by a first index number and a second short code identified by a second index number; and

5 the second index number - the second index number $\leq \Delta$ (Δ is a positive integer) is satisfied.

ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

10 An aspect of the present invention provides a base station, a mobile station, and a synchronization channel transmission method that make it possible to reduce the number of candidates of cell-specific information that have to be detected in a neighboring cell search.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a drawing illustrating a method of mapping S-SCH sequences;

20 FIG. 2 is a drawing illustrating a method of mapping S-SCH sequences;

FIG. 3 is a drawing illustrating a configuration of a radio communication system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

25 FIG. 4 is a drawing illustrating a radio frame structure;

FIG. 5 is a drawing illustrating subframe structures;

30 FIG. 6 is a partial block diagram of a base station according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a baseband signal processing unit of a base station according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a drawing illustrating an exemplary synchronization signal transmission pattern;

FIG. 9 is a drawing illustrating exemplary synchronization signal transmission patterns;

5 FIG. 10 is a table showing exemplary combinations of P-SCH sequences and synchronization signal transmission patterns;

10 FIG. 11 is a table showing exemplary combinations of P-SCH sequences and synchronization signal transmission patterns;

FIG. 12 is a table showing exemplary combinations of P-SCH sequences and synchronization signal transmission patterns;

15 FIG. 13 is a table showing exemplary combinations of P-SCH sequences and synchronization signal transmission patterns;

FIG. 14 is a drawing illustrating exemplary synchronization signal transmission patterns;

20 FIG. 15 is a table showing exemplary combinations of P-SCH sequences and synchronization signal transmission patterns;

FIG. 16 is a drawing illustrating exemplary synchronization signal transmission patterns;

25 FIG. 17 is a table showing exemplary combinations of P-SCH sequences and synchronization signal transmission patterns;

FIG. 18 is a drawing illustrating exemplary synchronization signal transmission patterns;

30 FIG. 19 is a table showing exemplary combinations of P-SCH sequences and synchronization signal transmission patterns;

FIG. 20 is a drawing illustrating a method of mapping S-SCH sequences according to an embodiment of

the present invention;

FIG. 21 is a partial block diagram illustrating a mobile station according to an embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG. 22 is a flowchart showing a cell search method according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 23 is a table used to describe an exemplary method of mapping short codes;

10 FIG. 24 is a drawing illustrating an exemplary method of mapping short codes according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 25 is a drawing illustrating a method of mapping S-SCH sequences according to an embodiment of
15 the present invention;

FIG. 26 is a drawing illustrating a method of determining S-SCH sequences;

FIG. 27 is a drawing illustrating another method of determining S-SCH sequences;

20 FIG. 28 is a drawing illustrating still another method of determining S-SCH sequences;

FIG. 29 is a table used to describe an exemplary method of mapping short codes; and

FIG. 30 is a table showing the correspondence
25 between short codes and scrambling codes.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES

	$50_1, 50_2, 50_3, \dots, 50_k$	Cell
	$100_1, 100_2, 100_3, 100_n$	Mobile station
30	102	Basic waveform correlation unit
	104	Synchronization signal replica generating unit
	106	Code sequence multiplying unit
	108	Upper layer code correlation unit

	110	Timing detection unit
	112	S-SCH detection unit
	200	Base station
	202	Transceiver antenna
5	204	Amplifier
	206	Transceiver unit
	208	Baseband signal processing unit
	208 ₁	RLC processing unit
	208 ₂	MAC processing unit
10	208 ₃	Encoding unit
	208 ₄	Data modulation unit
	208 ₅	Multiplexing unit
	208 ₆	Serial-parallel converting unit
	208 ₇	Multiplier
15	208 ₈	Multiplier
	208 ₉	Scrambling code generating unit
	208 ₁₀	Amplitude adjusting unit
	208 ₁₁	Combining unit
	208 ₁₂	Inverse Fourier transform unit
20	208 ₁₃	CP adding unit
	209 ₁	Synchronization signal control unit
	209 ₂	Synchronization signal generator
	209 ₃	Data modulation unit
	209 ₄	Serial-parallel converting unit
25	209 ₅	Multiplier
	209 ₆	Amplitude adjusting unit
	210	Call processing unit
	212	Transmission path interface
	300	Access gateway
30	400	Core network
	1000	Radio communication system

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention are described below with reference to the accompanying drawings. Throughout the accompanying drawings, the same reference numbers are used for parts having the same
5 functions, and overlapping descriptions of those parts are omitted.

A radio communication system 1000 including mobile stations and base stations according to an embodiment of the present invention is described below
10 with reference to FIG. 3.

The radio communication system 1000 is based on, for example, Evolved UTRA and UTRAN (also called Long Term Evolution or Super 3G). The radio communication system 1000 includes base stations (eNode
15 B: eNB) 200_m ($200_1, 200_2, 200_3, \dots, 200_m$; m is an integer greater than 0) and mobile stations 100_n ($100_1, 100_2, 100_3, \dots, 100_n$; n is an integer greater than 0) that communicate with the base stations 200_m . The base stations 200_m are connected to an upper node such as an
20 access gateway 300 and the access gateway 300 is connected to a core network 400. Each of the mobile stations 100_n is in one of cells 50_k ($50_1, 50_2, \dots, 50_k$; k is an integer greater than 0) and communicates with the corresponding one of the base stations 200_m according to
25 Evolved UTRA and UTRAN.

Some of the mobile stations 100_n have established communication channels with the base stations 200_m and are in communications; and the other mobile stations 100_n have not established communication
30 channels with the base stations 200_m and are not in communications.

Each of the base stations 200_m transmits synchronization signals. Each of the mobile stations

100_n is located in one of the cells 50_k (50₁, 50₂, ..., 50_k; k is an integer greater than 0). When the mobile station 100_n is, for example, turned on or in the intermittent reception mode during communications, the mobile station
5 100_n performs a cell search based on the synchronization signals to find a cell that provides good radio communication quality for the mobile station 100_n. More specifically, the mobile station 100_n detects a symbol timing and a frame timing and detects cell-specific
10 control information such as a cell ID (a scrambling code unique to a cell generated from the cell ID) or a group of cell IDs (hereafter called a cell ID group) based on the synchronization signals.

A cell search is performed when the mobile
15 station 100_n is in communications as well as when the mobile station 100_n is not in communications. For example, the mobile station 100_n performs a cell search during communications to find a cell using the same frequency or to find a cell using a different frequency.
20 The mobile station 100_n also performs a cell search when it is not in communications, for example, when the mobile station 100_n is turned on or in the standby mode.

The base stations 200_m (200₁, 200₂, 200₃, ..., 200_m) have the same configuration and functions and are
25 therefore called the base station 200_m or the base stations 200_m in the descriptions below unless otherwise mentioned. The mobile stations 100_n (100₁, 100₂, 100₃, ..., 100_n) have the same configuration and functions and are therefore called the mobile station 100_n or the mobile
30 stations 100_n in the descriptions below unless otherwise mentioned. The cells 50_k (50₁, 50₂, 50₃, ..., 50_k) have the same configuration and functions and are therefore called the cell 50_k or the cells 50_k in the descriptions

below unless otherwise mentioned.

In the radio communication system 1000, orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) is used as the downlink radio access method and single-carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA) is used as the uplink radio access method. In OFDM, as described above, a frequency band is divided into narrow frequency bands (subcarriers) and data are transmitted on the subcarriers. In SC-FDMA, a frequency band is divided into multiple frequency bands and the frequency bands are allocated to different terminals for transmission in order to reduce interference between the terminals.

Communication channels used in Evolved UTRA and UTRAN are described below.

For downlink, a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH) shared by the mobile stations 100_n and an LTE downlink control channel are used. In downlink, the LTE downlink control channel is used to report information on mobile stations to be mapped to the physical downlink shared channel, transport format information for the physical downlink shared channel, information on mobile stations to be mapped to a physical uplink shared channel, transport format information for the physical uplink shared channel, and acknowledgement information for the physical uplink shared channel; and the physical downlink shared channel is used to transmit user data.

Also in downlink, the base stations 200_m transmit synchronization signals used by the mobile stations 100_n to perform cell searches.

For uplink, the physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) shared by the mobile stations 100_n and an LTE

uplink control channel are used. There are two types of uplink control channel: an uplink control channel to be time-division-multiplexed with the physical uplink shared channel and an uplink control channel to be
5 frequency-division-multiplexed with the physical uplink shared channel.

In uplink, the LTE uplink control channel is used to report downlink channel quality indicators (CQI) used for scheduling and adaptive modulation and coding
10 (AMC) of the physical downlink shared channel and to transmit acknowledgement information (HARQ ACK information) for the physical downlink shared channel; and the physical uplink shared channel is used to transmit user data.

15 In downlink transmission, as shown in FIG. 4, one radio frame is 10 ms and includes 10 subframes. Also, as shown in FIG. 5, one subframe includes two slots, and one slot includes seven OFDM symbols when short CPs are used or six OFDM symbols when long CPs are used.

20 Next, the base station 200_m according to an embodiment of the present invention is described with reference to FIG. 6.

The base station 200_m of this embodiment includes a transceiver antenna 202, an amplifier 204, a
25 transceiver unit 206, a baseband signal processing unit 208, a call processing unit 210, and a transmission path interface 212.

Downlink packet data to be transmitted from the base station 200_m to the mobile station 100_n are sent
30 from an upper node such as the access gateway 300 to the base station 200_m and input to the baseband signal processing unit 208 via the transmission path interface 212.

The baseband signal processing unit 208 performs, for the packet data, RLC layer transmission processing such as segmentation/concatenation and a transmission process in radio link control (RLC) retransmission control; a transmission process in MAC retransmission control (e.g., hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ)); scheduling; selection of transport formats; channel coding; and inverse fast Fourier transform (IFFT) processing. Then, the baseband signal processing unit 208 sends the packet data to the transceiver unit 206. Also, as described later, the baseband signal processing unit 208 generates synchronization signals. The generated synchronization signals are multiplexed with the packet data and sent to the transceiver unit 206.

The transceiver unit 206 performs frequency conversion to convert a baseband signal output from the baseband signal processing unit 208 into a radio frequency signal. The radio frequency signal is amplified by the amplifier 204 and transmitted from the transceiver antenna 202. Here, the baseband signal indicates the packet data and the synchronization signals described above.

Meanwhile, when a radio frequency signal including uplink data is transmitted from the mobile station 100_n to the base station 200_m, the radio frequency signal is received by the transceiver antenna 202, is amplified by the amplifier 204, and is frequency-converted by the transceiver unit 206 into a baseband signal. Then, the transceiver unit 206 inputs the baseband signal to the baseband signal processing unit 208.

The baseband signal processing unit 208

performs FFT processing, error correction decoding, a reception process in MAC retransmission control, and RLC layer reception processing on the input baseband signal and transmits the baseband signal via the transmission path interface 212 to the access gateway 300.

The call processing unit 210 performs status management and resource allocation for the base station 200_m.

Next, a configuration of the baseband signal processing unit 208 is described with reference to FIG. 7. Embodiments of the present invention mainly relate to downlink. Therefore, only components related to downlink processing are shown in FIG. 7 and components related to uplink processing are omitted.

The baseband signal processing unit 208 includes an RLC processing unit 208₁, a medium access control (MAC) processing unit 208₂, an encoding unit 208₃, a data modulation unit 208₄, a multiplexing unit 208₅, a serial-parallel converting unit 208₆, multipliers 208₇, multipliers 208₈, a scrambling code generating unit 208₉, an amplitude adjusting unit 208₁₀, a combining unit 208₁₁, an IFFT (IDFT) 208₁₂, a CP adding unit 208₁₃, and a synchronization signal generating unit 209.

The RLC processing unit 208₁ performs RLC layer transmission processing such as segmentation/concatenation and a transmission process in RLC retransmission control on a transmission data sequence of downlink packet data received from the transmission path interface 212. The MAC processing unit 208₂ performs MAC-layer transmission processing such as a transmission process in hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ), scheduling, selection of transport formats, and allocation of frequency resources on the

transmission data sequence of the downlink packet data. Then, the encoding unit 208₃ encodes the transmission data sequence and the data modulation unit 208₄ data-modulates the encoded transmission data sequence. The
5 multiplexing unit 208₅ multiplexes the data-modulated transmission data sequence with a pilot symbol, and the serial-parallel converting unit 208₆ converts the transmission data sequence multiplexed with the pilot symbol into a symbol sequence with N information symbols
10 by serial-parallel conversion such that the N information symbols are arranged along the frequency axis. Here, the pilot symbol is, for example, a downlink reference signal. The respective multipliers 208₇ (the number of which is N) multiply the N information symbols
15 arranged along the frequency axis in the frequency direction by a scrambling code output from the scrambling code generating unit 208₉. Also, the respective multipliers 208₈ (the number of which is N) multiply the N information symbols multiplied by the
20 scrambling code by an amplitude adjusting sequence value output from the amplitude adjusting unit 208₁₀ and output the multiplied symbols (symbol sequence) to the combining unit 208₁₁. The combining unit 208₁₁ multiplexes the symbol sequence having a sequence length
25 N and multiplied by the scrambling code and the amplitude adjusting sequence value with synchronization signals generated by the synchronization signal generating unit 209 in one or more of N subcarriers.

As described later, subframes and slots used
30 to transmit the synchronization signals are determined by a synchronization signal control unit 209₁. In the slots of the subframes used to transmit the synchronization signals, the synchronization signals

generated by the synchronization signal generating unit 209 are multiplexed with a symbol sequence of downlink packet data that has a sequence length N and is multiplied by a scrambling code and an amplitude adjusting sequence value. Meanwhile, in slots of subframes that are not used to transmit the synchronization signals, the synchronization signals generated by the synchronization signal generating unit 209 are not multiplexed and only a symbol sequence of downlink packet data having a sequence length N and multiplied by a scrambling code and an amplitude adjusting sequence value is sent to the inverse Fourier transform unit 208₁₂. The subcarrier where the synchronization signals are multiplexed is located, for example, in the center of the entire frequency band. Also, the bandwidth of the subcarrier where the synchronization signals are multiplexed is, for example, 1.25 MHz.

The inverse Fourier transform unit (IFFT) 208₁₂ converts the N symbols into an orthogonal multi-carrier signal. The CP adding unit 208₁₃ inserts a CP into the multi-carrier signal at every Fourier transform time. There are two types of CPs with different lengths (CP lengths): a long CP and a short CP. Either one of the long CP and the short CP is selected for each cell.

A synchronization signal generation process of the synchronization signal generating unit 209 is described below. The synchronization signals include a first synchronization signal (hereafter called P-SCH) and a second synchronization signal (hereafter called S-SCH). The synchronization signal generating unit 209 includes a synchronization signal control unit 209₁, a synchronization signal generator 209₂, a data modulation

unit 209₃, a serial-parallel converting unit 209₄, multipliers 209₅, and an amplitude adjusting unit 209₆. The synchronization signal control unit 209₁ is connected to the synchronization signal generator 209₂.

5 The synchronization signal control unit 209₁ determines a sequence used for the P-SCH (P-SCH sequence) and subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH based on the cell ID or the cell ID group of a cell where the base station 200_m provides
10 communications based on Evolved UTRA and UTRAN. The mobile station may be configured to identify a cell based on a signal pattern of a pilot signal, i.e., a reference signal, after identifying a cell ID group. In this case, for example, the correspondence between
15 signal patterns of the reference signal and cell IDs is predefined. Alternatively, the mobile station may be configured to identify a cell based on demodulation and decoding results of the P-SCH and the S-SCH. In this case, for example, the correspondence between P-SCH
20 sequences and cell ID information is predefined.

 The synchronization signal control unit 209₁ reports a number indicating the P-SCH sequence (P-SCH sequence number) as synchronization signal sequence information to the synchronization signal generator 209₂.
25 The synchronization signal control unit 209₁ also reports numbers indicating the subframes and the slots (subframe numbers and slot numbers) used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH as synchronization signal transmission timing information to the synchronization
30 signal generator 209₂.

 For example, in the radio communication system 1000, subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH are defined as described in 3GPP TS 36.211

V1.0.0 (2007-03) and shown in FIG. 8. In this example, multiple types of P-SCH sequences are used and the synchronization signals are transmitted in subframe #1 and subframe #6. Also in this example, the P-SCH is mapped to the last OFDM symbol of each selected slot. This configuration enables the mobile station to demodulate the P-SCH regardless of whether the long CP or the short CP is used. This is because the timing of the sixth OFDM symbol that is the last OFDM symbol in a slot where the long CP is used matches the timing of the seventh OFDM symbol that is the last OFDM symbol in a slot where the short CP is used. In other words, the timings of the first and last symbols in a subframe where the long CP is used and those in a subframe where the short CP is used are the same. In this case, the correspondence between P-SCH sequence numbers and cell ID information may be predefined in the radio communication system 1000. With the correspondence between P-SCH sequence numbers and cell ID information predefined in the radio communication system 1000, the synchronization signal control unit 209₁ of the base station 200_m can determine a P-SCH sequence based on the cell ID of a cell where the base station 200_m provides communications based on Evolved UTRA and UTRAN.

Alternatively, combinations of subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH may be predefined as synchronization signal transmission patterns in the radio communication system 1000. In FIG. 9, four synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, #3, and #4 are defined. In this example, the synchronization signals are transmitted at regular intervals in subframe #1 and subframe #6. This configuration makes it easier for the mobile terminal to

obtain an average of multiple frames. Also in this example, the P-SCH is mapped to the last OFDM symbols of subframes. This configuration enables the mobile station to demodulate the P-SCH regardless of whether the long
5 CP or the short CP is used.

In the radio communication system 1000 configured as described above, eight combinations of four P-SCH sequences and two synchronization signal transmission patterns may be defined as shown in FIG. 10.
10 The combinations of the P-SCH sequences and the synchronization signal transmission patterns may be associated with cell IDs or cell ID groups such that use of the same combination of a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern in adjacent
15 cells is prevented. With the association information, the synchronization signal control unit 209₁ of the base station 200_m can determine a P-SCH sequence and subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH based on the cell ID or the cell ID group of a
20 cell where the base station 200_m provides communications based on Evolved UTRA and UTRAN. In this case, the S-SCH may include an information item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1 and #4 is used to transmit the synchronization signals, i.e.,
25 the P-SCH and the S-SCH. This configuration enables the mobile station to determine which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1 and #4 is used to transmit the synchronization signals based on the information item included in the S-SCH.

30 With the combinations defined in FIG. 10, P-SCHs based on different combinations are transmitted at different timings (do not collide with each other) or use different P-SCH sequences. Thus, using the

combinations as defined in FIG. 10 makes it possible to prevent characteristic degradation of S-SCHs.

As another example, in the radio communication system 1000, eight combinations of four P-SCH sequences and two synchronization signal transmission patterns may be defined as shown in FIG. 11. The combinations of the P-SCH sequences and the synchronization signal transmission patterns may be associated with cell IDs or cell ID groups such that use of the same combination of a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern in adjacent cells is prevented. With the association information, the synchronization signal control unit 209₁ of the base station 200_m can determine a P-SCH sequence and subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH based on the cell ID or the cell ID group of a cell where the base station 200_m provides communications based on Evolved UTRA and UTRAN. In this case, the S-SCH does not have to include an information item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #2 and #3 is used to transmit the synchronization signals, i.e., the P-SCH and the S-SCH. This is because the mobile station can determine which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #2 and #3 is used to transmit the synchronization signals based on the time interval between received P-SCHs. With the combinations defined in FIG. 11, P-SCHs based on different combinations are transmitted at different timings or use different P-SCH sequences. Thus, using the combinations as defined in FIG. 11 makes it possible to prevent characteristic degradation of S-SCHs.

As another example, in the radio communication system 1000, nine combinations of three P-SCH sequences

and three synchronization signal transmission patterns may be defined as shown in FIG. 12. The combinations of the P-SCH sequences and the synchronization signal transmission patterns may be associated with cell IDs or
5 cell ID groups such that use of the same combination of a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern in adjacent cells is prevented. With the association information, the synchronization signal control unit 209₁ of the base station 200_m can
10 determine a P-SCH sequence and subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH based on the cell ID or the cell ID group of a cell where the base station 200_m provides communications based on Evolved UTRA and UTRAN. In this case, the S-SCH does not have to include
15 an information item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, and #3 is used to transmit the synchronization signals, i.e., the P-SCH and the S-SCH. This is because the mobile station can determine which one of synchronization
20 signal transmission patterns #1, #2, and #3 is used to transmit the synchronization signals based on the time interval between received P-SCHs. With the combinations defined in FIG. 12, even when different combinations are used, P-SCHs may be transmitted at the same timing in
25 some cases. Still, in other cases, P-SCHs based on different combinations are transmitted at different timings. Therefore, using the combinations as defined in FIG. 12 makes it possible to prevent characteristic degradation of S-SCHs to a certain extent. Meanwhile, in
30 FIG. 12, only three P-SCH sequences are used to define nine combinations of P-SCH sequences and synchronization signal transmission patterns. Accordingly, using the combinations as defined in FIG. 12 makes it possible to

reduce the processing load of the mobile terminal. Also, defining the combinations as shown in FIG. 12 makes it possible to more flexibly associate cell IDs or cell ID groups with the combinations of P-SCH sequences and synchronization signal transmission patterns. For example, only combinations #2, #3, #5, #6, #8, and #9 may be associated with cells where prevention of characteristic degradation of S-SCHs is highly desired. Combinations #2, #3, #5, #6, #8, and #9 used in this case correspond to the combinations defined in FIG. 11 and therefore P-SCHs are transmitted at different timings. Thus, using combinations #2, #3, #5, #6, #8, and #9 makes it possible to effectively prevent characteristic degradation of S-SCHs. Meanwhile, all combinations #1-#9 may be used for cells where characteristic degradation of S-SCHs is acceptable to some extent. This in turn makes it easier to associate cell IDs or cell ID groups with the combinations.

In FIG. 12, synchronization signal transmission patterns #2, #3, and #4 may be used instead of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, and #3.

As still another example, in the radio communication system 1000, eight combinations of two P-SCH sequences and four synchronization signal transmission patterns may be defined as shown in FIG. 13. The combinations of the P-SCH sequences and the synchronization signal transmission patterns may be associated with cell IDs or cell ID groups such that use of the same combination of a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern in adjacent cells is prevented. With the association information, the synchronization signal control unit 209₁ of the base

station 200_m can determine a P-SCH sequence and subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH based on the cell ID or the cell ID group of a cell where the base station 200_m provides communications
5 based on Evolved UTRA and UTRAN. In this case, the S-SCH may include an information item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, #3, and #4 is used to transmit the synchronization signals, i.e., the P-SCH and the S-SCH. This configuration
10 enables the mobile station to determine which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, #3, and #4 is used to transmit the synchronization signals based on the information item included in the S-SCH. With the combinations defined in FIG. 13, even when
15 different combinations are used, P-SCHs may be transmitted at the same timing in some cases. Still, in other cases, P-SCHs based on different combinations are transmitted at different timings. Therefore, using the combinations as defined in FIG. 13 makes it possible to
20 prevent characteristic degradation of S-SCHs to a certain extent. Meanwhile, in FIG. 13, only two P-SCH sequences are used to define eight combinations of P-SCH sequences and synchronization signal transmission patterns. Accordingly, using the combinations as defined
25 in FIG. 13 makes it possible to reduce the processing load of the mobile terminal.

Also, defining the combinations as shown in FIG. 13 makes it possible to more flexibly associate cell IDs or cell ID groups with the combinations of P-
30 SCH sequences and synchronization signal transmission patterns. For example, only combinations #1, #4, #5, and #8 may be associated with cells where prevention of characteristic degradation of S-SCHs is highly desired.

Combinations #1, #4, #5, and #8 used in this case correspond to the combinations defined in FIG. 10 and therefore P-SCHs are transmitted at different timings. Thus, using combinations #1, #4, #5, and #8 makes it possible to effectively prevent characteristic degradation of S-SCHs. Meanwhile, all combinations #1-#8 may be used for cells where characteristic degradation of S-SCHs is accepted to some extent. This in turn makes it easier to associate cell IDs or cell ID groups with the combinations.

In FIG. 9 described above, the P-SCH and the S-SCH are transmitted in subframes #1 and #6. Alternatively, the P-SCH and the S-SCH may be transmitted in subframes #1 and #5. In this case, the synchronization signals are transmitted at different intervals. This method enables the mobile station to easily detect the boundary between radio frames based on transmission intervals of the P-SCH. Also in the case where the P-SCH and the S-SCH are transmitted in subframes #1 and #5 instead of subframes #1 and #6, synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, #3, and #4 are defined, combinations of P-SCH sequences and synchronization signal transmission patterns are defined as shown in any one of FIGs. 10, 11, 12, and 13, and the combinations are associated with cell IDs or cell ID groups.

As another exemplary configuration of the radio communication system 1000, two combinations of subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH may be predefined as synchronization signal transmission patterns #1 and #2 as shown in FIG. 14. With this configuration, the synchronization signals are transmitted in subframe #1 and subframe #5, i.e., at

different intervals. Therefore, this configuration enables the mobile station to easily detect the boundary between radio frames. Also with this configuration, the P-SCH is mapped to the last OFDM symbol of each defined slot. This in turn enables the mobile station to demodulate the P-SCH regardless of whether the long CP or the short CP is used. This is because the timing of the sixth OFDM symbol that is the last OFDM symbol in a slot where the long CP is used matches the timing of the seventh OFDM symbol that is the last OFDM symbol in a slot where the short CP is used. With synchronization signal transmission patterns #1 and #2 shown in FIG. 14, the S-SCH is transmitted only in subframe #1 in each radio frame and is not transmitted in subframe #5. Since the P-SCH is transmitted at different intervals, the mobile station can easily detect the boundary between radio frames and thereby demodulate the S-SCH only in subframe #1. Also, in subframe #1, different OFDM symbols are used in synchronization signal transmission patterns #1 and #2 to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH. Therefore, this configuration allows P-SCHs to be transmitted at different timings (so as not to collide with each other) in subframe #1 and thereby makes it possible to prevent characteristic degradation of S-SCHs.

In the radio communication system 1000 configured as described above, eight combinations of four P-SCH sequences and two synchronization signal transmission patterns may be defined as shown in FIG. 15. The combinations of the P-SCH sequences and the synchronization signal transmission patterns may be associated with cell IDs or cell ID groups such that use of the same combination of a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern in adjacent

cells is prevented. With the association information, the synchronization signal control unit 209₁ of the base station 200_m can determine a P-SCH sequence and subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH based on the cell ID or the cell ID group of a cell where the base station 200_m provides communications based on Evolved UTRA and UTRAN. In this case, the S-SCH does not have to include an information item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1 and #2 is used to transmit the synchronization signals, i.e., the P-SCH and the S-SCH. This is because the mobile station can determine which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1 and #2 is used to transmit the synchronization signals based on the time interval between received P-SCHs.

As another exemplary configuration of the radio communication system 1000, three combinations of subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH may be predefined as synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, and #3 as shown in FIG. 16. In this example, the synchronization signals are transmitted at regular intervals in subframe #1 and subframe #6. This configuration makes it easier for the mobile terminal to obtain an average of multiple frames. Also, transmission timings of P-SCHs based on different ones of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, and #3 become different.

In the radio communication system 1000 as described above, nine combinations of three P-SCH sequences and three synchronization signal transmission patterns may be defined as shown in FIG. 17. The combinations of the P-SCH sequences and the synchronization signal transmission patterns may be

associated with cell IDs or cell ID groups such that use of the same combination of a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern in adjacent cells is prevented. With the association information, 5 the synchronization signal control unit 209₁ of the base station 200_m can determine a P-SCH sequence and subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH based on the cell ID or the cell ID group of a cell where the base station 200_m provides communications 10 based on Evolved UTRA and UTRAN. In this case, the S-SCH may include an information item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, and #3 is used to transmit the synchronization signals, i.e., the P-SCH and the S-SCH. This configuration enables the 15 mobile station to determine which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, and #3 is used to transmit the synchronization signals based on the information item included in the S-SCH.

With the combinations defined in FIG. 17, P- 20 SCHs based on different combinations are transmitted at different timings or use different P-SCH sequences. Thus, using the combinations as defined in FIG. 17 makes it possible to prevent characteristic degradation of S-SCHs.

As still another exemplary configuration of 25 the radio communication system 1000, four combinations of subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH may be predefined as synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, #3, and #4 as shown in FIG. 18. With this configuration, the synchronization signals 30 are transmitted at regular intervals in subframe #1 and subframe #6. Therefore, this configuration makes it easier for the mobile terminal to obtain an average of multiple frames. Also, transmission timings of P-SCHs

based on different ones of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, #3, and #4 become different. In the synchronization signal transmission patterns shown in FIG. 16, OFDM symbols to which the P-SCH and the S-SCH are to be mapped are arranged within one slot. On the other hand, in the synchronization signal transmission patterns shown in FIG. 18, OFDM symbols to which the P-SCH and the S-SCH are to be mapped are arranged across two slots, i.e., within one subframe.

In the radio communication system 1000 configured as described above, eight combinations of two P-SCH sequences and four synchronization signal transmission patterns may be defined as shown in FIG. 19. The combinations of the P-SCH sequences and the synchronization signal transmission patterns may be associated with cell IDs or cell ID groups such that use of the same combination of a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern in adjacent cells is prevented. With the association information, the synchronization signal control unit 209₁ of the base station 200_m can determine a P-SCH sequence and subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH based on the cell ID or the cell ID group of a cell where the base station 200_m provides communications based on Evolved UTRA and UTRAN. In this case, the S-SCH does not have to include an information item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, #3, and #4 is used to transmit the synchronization signals, i.e., the P-SCH and the S-SCH. This is because the mobile station can determine which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, #3, and #4 is used to transmit the synchronization

signals based on the time interval between received P-SCHs.

With the combinations defined in FIG. 19, P-SCHs based on different combinations are transmitted at
5 different timings or use different P-SCH sequences. Thus, using the combinations as defined in FIG. 19 makes it possible to prevent characteristic degradation of S-SCHs.

Generally, a communication area provided by the base station 200_m is divided into two or more sub-
10 areas called sectors. When the base station 200_m covers multiple sectors, the cell ID or the cell ID group may be used to identify an area including all of the sectors or to identify each of the sectors. When the cell ID or the cell ID group is used to identify an area including
15 all sectors of the base station 200_m, combinations of synchronization signal sequences and subframes and slots used to transmit synchronization signals are defined for each base station 200_m. When the cell ID or the cell ID group is used to identify each sector of the base
20 station 200_m, combinations of synchronization signal sequences and subframes and slots used to transmit synchronization signals are defined for each sector of the base station 200_m.

As the P-SCH sequence, any one of the
25 following sequences may be used: a constant amplitude zero autocorrelation (CAZAC) sequence such as a Zadoff-Chu sequence (C. Chu, "Polyphase codes with good periodic correlation properties," IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory, vol. IT-18, pp. 531-532, July 1972); a Frank
30 sequence (R. L. Frank and S. A. Zadoff, "Phase shift pulse codes with good periodic correlation properties," IRE Trans. Inform. Theory, vol. IT-8, pp. 381-382, 1962); a Golay sequence (M. J. E. Golay, "Complementary

Series," IRE Trans. Inform. Theory, vol. 7, pp. 82-87, April 1961); a double repetitive Golay complementary sequence (R1-062487, Hierarchical SCH signals suitable for both (FDD and TDD) modes of E-UTRA); and a pseudo
5 noise (PN) sequence.

As the S-SCH sequence, any one of the following sequences may be used: a two-layered S-SCH sequence obtained by multiplying an orthogonal or non-orthogonal sequence by an orthogonal or non-orthogonal
10 scrambling sequence (3GPP, R1-070146, S-SCH Sequence Design); an S-SCH sequence composed of multiple orthogonal or non-orthogonal sequences arranged alternately in the frequency domain; an S-SCH sequence obtained by multiplying multiple orthogonal or non-
15 orthogonal sequences by a non-orthogonal or orthogonal scrambling sequence (3GPP R1-060042, SCH Structure and Cell Search Method in E-UTRA Downlink); an S-SCH sequence composed of multiple orthogonal or non-orthogonal sequences arranged in consecutive subcarriers
20 (3GPP R1-071584, Secondary Synchronization Signal Design); and an S-SCH sequence composed of multiple orthogonal or non-orthogonal sequences arranged in consecutive subcarriers and multiplied by a non-orthogonal or orthogonal scrambling sequence. Examples
25 of orthogonal sequences include a Walsh-Hadamard sequence, a phase-rotated orthogonal sequence, and an orthogonal M-sequence. Examples of non-orthogonal sequences include a CAZAC sequence such as a GCL sequence; a Golay sequence; a Golay complementary
30 sequence (M. J. E. Golay, "Complementary Series," IRE Trans. Inform. Theory, vol. 7, pp. 82-87, April 1961); an M-sequence (3GPP, R1-072093, Details on SSC Sequence Design); and a PN sequence.

The synchronization signal generator 209₂ generates a synchronization signal sequence based on the synchronization signal sequence information and the synchronization signal transmission timing information reported from the synchronization signal control unit 209₁. The synchronization signal sequence is either the P-SCH or the S-SCH.

For example, when generating the S-SCH, the synchronization signal generator 209₂ may include cell-specific information in the S-SCH in a layered manner. The cell-specific information includes at least one of a cell ID group, a radio frame timing, and the number of transmitting antennas. Here, the radio communication system 1000 may be configured to report to the mobile station a part of layered information as prior information (e.g., neighboring cell information) for a cell search. For example, the prior information may include a cell ID group, a part of the cell ID group, a radio frame timing, the number of transmitting antennas, or any combination of them. The prior information makes it possible to reduce the number of sequences that the mobile station has to detect in a cell search. For example, a cell ID group may be represented by a combination of sequence indexes of different sequences. In the example shown in FIG. 20, two sequences with a length of 32 chips (short codes) are used. In FIG. 20, cell ID groups are uniquely identified by combinations of 29 first layer cell ID groups and 6 second layer cell ID groups (29x6=174 cell ID groups can be identified). Also, a radio frame timing and/or the number of transmitting antennas may be transmitted for the second sequence. For example, if a cell ID group is reported as the prior information, the mobile station has to detect

only the radio frame timing and the number of transmitting antennas during handover.

In LTE, it is proposed to use 29 hopping patterns and 6 shifting patterns to transmit downlink reference signals (see, for example, 3GPP, R1-071641, Frequency Hopping/Shifting of Downlink Reference Signal in E-UTRA). For example, information to be transmitted using combinations of 29 sequences and 6 sequences may be associated with frequency hopping/shifting patterns of downlink reference signals. With this method, if a frequency hopping pattern is reported as the prior information, a first layer cell ID group is also reported. Thus, this method makes it possible to eliminate the step of identifying the first layer cell ID group.

Also, reporting the number of transmitting antennas and/or a radio frame timing as neighboring cell information makes it possible to reduce the number of sequences that have to be detected.

The data modulation unit 209₃ data-modulates the synchronization signal sequence generated by the synchronization signal generator 209₂, and the serial-parallel converting unit 209₄ converts the modulated synchronization signal sequence into N_{SCH} symbols arranged along the frequency axis by serial-parallel conversion. Then, the multipliers 209₅ multiply the N_{SCH} symbols by an amplitude adjusting sequence value input from the amplitude adjusting unit 209₆ and output the multiplied symbols to the combining unit 208₁₁.

Next, the mobile station 100 of this embodiment is described with reference to FIG. 21.

The mobile station 100 includes a basic waveform correlation unit 102, a synchronization signal

replica generating unit 104, a code sequence multiplying unit 106, an upper layer code correlation unit 108, a timing detection unit 110, and an S-SCH detection unit 112.

5 In the mobile station 100, a multi-carrier signal received via an antenna is input to the basic waveform correlation unit 102. The synchronization signal replica generating unit 104 generates a synchronization signal replica with a predetermined
10 basic waveform and inputs the generated synchronization signal replica to the basic waveform correlation unit 102. The basic waveform correlation unit 102 detects the correlation between the received multi-carrier signal and the synchronization signal replica with the basic
15 waveform. The code sequence multiplying unit 106 multiplies an output from the basic waveform correlation unit 102 by a code sequence (or performs sign inversion on the output). The upper layer code correlation unit 108 detects the correlation between an output from the
20 code sequence multiplying unit 106 and an upper layer code. Thus, the mobile station 100 detects the correlation between a P-SCH and a replica.

 The timing detection unit 110 detects a P-SCH timing and a P-SCH sequence number based on the
25 correlation value. When the P-SCH timing is detected, the S-SCH detection unit 112 detects an S-SCH using the P-SCH as a reference signal. If, for example, a cell ID group is reported as prior information, the S-SCH detection unit 112 detects a radio frame timing and the
30 number of transmitting antennas. Here, if the synchronization signals are scrambled at the base station, it is necessary to descramble the synchronization signals.

An exemplary cell search process is described below.

A cell search is performed based on the P-SCH and the S-SCH included in a downlink signal. More specifically, a cell search is performed based on a P-SCH sequence and S-SCH sequences defined in the radio communication system 1000 described above. The mobile station 100 detects the P-SCH sequence and the S-SCH sequences and thereby detects a cell ID or a cell ID group. After detecting the cell ID, the mobile station receives broadcast information using a scrambling code associated with the cell ID and terminates the cell search process. P-SCH sequences and synchronization signal transmission patterns defined in the radio communication system 1000 are described above in relation to the base station 200_m and therefore their descriptions are omitted here.

If, for example, a synchronization signal transmission pattern is defined in the radio communication system 1000 as shown in FIG. 8 and P-SCH sequences are associated with cell ID information, the timing detection unit 110 determines synchronization channel timings and a P-SCH sequence. Also, the S-SCH detection unit 112 can detect cell-specific information by, for example, detecting an information item in the S-SCH.

Alternatively, synchronization signal transmission patterns as shown in FIG. 9 and eight combinations of P-SCH sequences and the synchronization signal transmission patterns as shown in FIG. 10 may be defined in the radio communication system 1000, and the S-SCH may include an information item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1

and #4 is used to transmit the synchronization signals, i.e., the P-SCH and the S-SCH. In this case, the S-SCH detection unit 112 can determine which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1 and #4 is used to transmit the synchronization signals based on the information item included in the S-SCH. With this configuration, the timing detection unit 110 can determine a cell ID or a cell ID group by determining a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern.

As another example, synchronization signal transmission patterns as shown in FIG. 9 and eight combinations of P-SCH sequences and the synchronization signal transmission patterns as shown in FIG. 11 may be defined in the radio communication system 1000. In this case, even if the S-SCH does not include an information item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #2 and #3 is used to transmit the synchronization signals, i.e., the P-SCH and the S-SCH, the basic waveform correlation unit 102 can determine which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #2 and #3 is used to transmit the synchronization signals based on the time interval between received P-SCHs. With this configuration, the timing detection unit 110 can determine a cell ID or a cell ID group by determining a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern.

As another example, synchronization signal transmission patterns as shown in FIG. 9 and nine combinations of P-SCH sequences and the synchronization signal transmission patterns as shown in FIG. 12 may be defined in the radio communication system 1000. In this case, even if the S-SCH does not include an information

item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, and #3 is used to transmit the synchronization signals, i.e., the P-SCH and the S-SCH, the basic waveform correlation unit 102 can
5 determine which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, and #3 is used to transmit the synchronization signals based on the time interval between received P-SCHs. With this configuration, the timing detection unit 110 can determine a cell ID or a
10 cell ID group by determining a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern.

As another example, synchronization signal transmission patterns as shown in FIG. 9 and eight combinations of P-SCH sequences and the synchronization
15 signal transmission patterns as shown in FIG. 13 may be defined in the radio communication system 1000, and the S-SCH may include an information item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, #3, and #4 is used to transmit the synchronization
20 signals, i.e., the P-SCH and the S-SCH. In this case, the S-SCH detection unit 112 can determine which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, #3, and #4 is used to transmit the synchronization signals based on the information item included in the S-SCH.
25 With this configuration, the timing detection unit 110 can determine a cell ID or a cell ID group by determining a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern.

As another example, synchronization signal transmission patterns as shown in FIG. 14 and eight combinations of P-SCH sequences and the synchronization
30 signal transmission patterns as shown in FIG. 15 may be defined in the radio communication system 1000. In this

case, even if the S-SCH does not include an information item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1 and #2 is used to transmit the synchronization signals, i.e., the P-SCH and the S-SCH, the timing detection unit 110 can determine which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1 and #2 is used to transmit the synchronization signals based on the time interval between received P-SCHs. With this configuration, the timing detection unit 110 can determine a cell ID or a cell ID group by determining a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern.

As another example, synchronization signal transmission patterns as shown in FIG. 16 and nine combinations of P-SCH sequences and the synchronization signal transmission patterns as shown in FIG. 17 may be defined in the radio communication system 1000, and the S-SCH may include an information item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, and #3 is used to transmit the synchronization signals, i.e., the P-SCH and the S-SCH. In this case, the timing detection unit 110 can determine which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, and #3 is used to transmit the synchronization signals based on the information item included in the S-SCH. With this configuration, the timing detection unit 110 can determine a cell ID or a cell ID group by determining a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern.

As still another example, synchronization signal transmission patterns as shown in FIG. 18 and eight combinations of P-SCH sequences and the synchronization signal transmission patterns as shown in

FIG. 19 may be defined in the radio communication system 1000. In this case, even if the S-SCH does not include an information item indicating which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, #3, and #4 is used to transmit the synchronization signals, i.e., the P-SCH and the S-SCH, the timing detection unit 110 can determine which one of synchronization signal transmission patterns #1, #2, #3, and #4 is used to transmit the synchronization signals based on the time interval between received P-SCHs. With this configuration, the timing detection unit 110 can determine a cell ID or a cell ID group by determining a P-SCH sequence and a synchronization signal transmission pattern.

Next, a synchronization channel transmission method of this embodiment is described.

The synchronization signal generator 209₂ selects plural synchronization signal sequences. For example, the synchronization signal generator 209₂ selects two types of sequences, i.e., one from 29 short codes and one from 6 short codes. Then, the synchronization signal generator 209₂ generates prior information to be reported to the mobile station in advance using a part of the selected synchronization signal sequences. For example, the synchronization signal generator 209₂ generates prior information indicating a first layer cell ID group constituting a part of cell ID group identification information, and the prior information is transmitted.

The synchronization signal generator 209₂ also generates a secondary synchronization channel using another part of the selected synchronization signal sequences. For example, the synchronization signal

generator 209₂ generates a secondary synchronization channel indicating a second layer cell ID group that constitutes the cell ID group identification information together with the first layer cell ID group, and the
5 secondary synchronization channel is transmitted. Then, the mobile station detects cell-specific information based on the prior information and the secondary synchronization channel.

Next, a cell search method in the radio
10 communication system 1000 of this embodiment is described with reference to FIG. 22.

In a first step, the mobile station detects the correlation between a primary synchronization channel sequence and a received signal and thereby
15 determines the carrier frequency and the timing of the primary synchronization channel (S2102, S2104). As a result, a primary synchronization channel sequence number is determined (S2106). The mobile station may be configured to also obtain the phase difference of the
20 signal and perform frequency offset compensation in the first step.

With the determined transmission timing and carrier frequency of the primary synchronization channel and the determined primary synchronization channel
25 sequence number, the mobile station can determine the transmission timing and the carrier frequency of a secondary synchronization channel. The mobile station determines a frame timing based on a cell-specific secondary synchronization channel sequence used for the
30 secondary synchronization channel (S2108). Typically, plural (e.g., two) synchronization channels are arranged in each frame. Therefore, the frame timing is determined after the transmission timing is determined. The mobile

station also determines a cell ID group based on the cell-specific secondary synchronization channel sequence (S2110).

Here, it is possible to reduce the number of candidates of cell-specific information that have to be detected and improve the detection accuracy by reporting a part or entirety of the cell ID group in advance as prior information to the mobile station. This in turn makes it possible to improve the communication quality. The prior information may instead include a radio frame timing or the number of transmitting antennas.

When the base station has multiple transmitting antennas, the base station may be configured to report the number of transmitting antennas via the secondary synchronization channel to the mobile station, and the mobile station may be configured to determine the number of transmitting antennas (the number of antennas in multiple input multiple output (MIMO)) in a second step (S2112). For example, the mobile station determines the number of transmitting antennas used by the base station to transmit a broadcast channel.

Then, the mobile station determines a cell ID based on the cell ID group determined in the second step and the primary synchronization channel sequence number determined in the first step (S2114).

Next, a radio communication system including a base station and a mobile station according to another embodiment of the present invention is described.

The radio communication system of this embodiment has substantially the same configuration as that described with reference to FIG. 3. Also, configurations of the base station and the mobile

station of this embodiment are substantially the same as those described with reference to FIGs. 6, 7, and 21.

As proposed by 3GPP (see, for example, 3GPP TS 36.211 V1.0.0 (2007-03) and 3GPP, R1-071794, Way forward
5 for stage 2.5 details of SCH), multiple, for example, three types of Zadoff-Chu sequences are to be used for the P-SCH and a binary sequence obtained by combining two types of short codes are to be used for the S-SCH.

The P-SCH and the S-SCH are transmitted every
10 5 ms. In an inter-base-station synchronous system where signals from plural cells are synchronized, the mobile station receives the signals from the cells at the same time. If the cells transmit the same S-SCHs every 5 ms, interference of the S-SCHs occurs every 5 ms in a given
15 cell.

In the radio communication system described with reference to FIG. 3, each of the base stations 200₁, 200₂, and 200₃, for example, transmits the P-SCH and the S-SCH using subframes and slots defined in the
20 synchronization signal transmission pattern shown in FIG. 8. For example, multiple sequences are provided for the P-SCH, the S-SCH is represented by a combination of two short codes, and the synchronization signals are transmitted every 5 ms in subframe #1 and subframe #6.
25 In this case, as described with reference to FIG. 20, the same sequence (short code) is used as the first layer cell ID group for the S-SCH in subframe #1 and subframe #6.

This is described in more detail with
30 reference to FIG. 23. In the cell 50₁ (cell #1), a short code with sequence index (sequence number) 1 is used as one of two short codes, i.e., the first layer cell ID group and a short code with sequence index 2 is used as

the other one of the two short codes, i.e., the second layer cell ID group, for the S-SCH to be transmitted in subframe #1 (frame timing #1); and a short code with sequence index 1 is used as the first layer cell ID group and a short code with sequence index 7 is used as the second layer cell ID group for the S-SCH to be transmitted in subframe #6 (frame timing #2).

Meanwhile, in the cell 50₂ (cell #2), a short code with sequence index 1 is used as the first layer cell ID group and a short code with sequence index 3 is used as the second layer cell ID group for the S-SCH to be transmitted at frame timing #1; and a short code with sequence index 1 is used as the first layer cell ID group and a short code with sequence index 8 is used as the second layer cell ID group for the S-SCH to be transmitted at frame timing #2.

If the same short code is used as the first layer cell ID group in adjacent cells as described above, it means that the same sequence is used both in radio frame timing #1 and radio frame timing #2 in the adjacent cells. Therefore, the maximum probability of collision of S-SCH sequences in the 10-ms radio frame becomes 1/2. In this case, due to the interference caused by the S-SCH from an adjacent cell, it becomes difficult for the mobile station 100 in a given cell to detect the S-SCH with the short code used for the first layer cell ID group and to detect the S-SCH with the short code used for the second layer cell ID group. As a result, the detection probability of the S-SCH is reduced.

As described above, S-SCH sequences of adjacent cells collide with each other if short codes with the same sequence number are used for the S-SCH

sequences. To prevent collision of S-SCH sequences of adjacent cells, i.e., collision of two symbols of S-SCH in the 10-ms radio frame, a short code sequence number mapping (permutation) method is proposed (see, for
5 example, 3GPP, R1-072368, Mapping of Short Sequences for S-SCH). In this method, the interference between adjacent cells is taken into account in mapping two short codes of S-SCHs to frame timing #1 and frame timing #2. More specifically, in this method, sequence
10 numbers of short codes are selected based on cell-specific information including at least one of the cell ID group, the frame timing, and the number of transmitting antennas to reduce the probability of collision of short codes between adjacent cells and
15 thereby to reduce the interference in a given cell. For example, short code sequence numbers are assigned in advance to each cell ID group such that the maximum probability of collision of S-SCH sequences in the 10-ms radio frame becomes $1/4$. In this case, the number of
20 transmitting antennas may also be assigned. As exemplified in FIG. 24, in the cell 50₂ (cell #2), a short code with sequence index (sequence number) 4 is used as one of two short codes, i.e., the first layer cell ID group, for the S-SCH to be transmitted at frame
25 timing #2. With this method, even if the same short code is used as the first layer cell ID group in adjacent cells, different sequences are used in radio frame timing #2. Thus, this method makes it possible to reduce the probability of collision.

30 With this method, however, it is necessary to select S-SCH sequences (short codes) from all possible combinations even if any one of the cell ID group, the frame timing, and the number of transmitting antennas is

reported in advance as neighboring cell information in a neighboring cell search. Thus, this method increases the workload of the base station. In other words, this method increases the number of candidates of S-SCH sequences that have to be detected.

For this reason, in the base station 200 of this embodiment, the short code with sequence indexes 0-29 used for the first layer cell ID groups shown in FIG. 20 is divided into two short codes and sequence indexes 0-15 are newly assigned to each of the two short codes as shown in FIG. 25. The newly assigned sequence indexes are called first layer cell ID group indicators. For example, a Walsh-Hadamard sequence may be used as the S-SCH sequence. In FIG. 25, it is assumed that a Walsh-Hadamard sequence with sequence indexes 0-31 are divided into two sequences with sequence indexes 0-15 and 16-31, and first layer cell ID indicators #1: 0-15 are assigned to each of the two sequences. In this case, the first layer cell ID group indicators #1: 0-15 corresponding to sequence indexes 0-15 are used as the first layer cell ID groups for the S-SCH to be transmitted in radio frame timing #1, and the first layer cell ID group indicators #1: 0-15 corresponding to sequence indexes 16-31 are used as the first layer cell ID groups for the S-SCH to be transmitted in radio frame timing #2.

Similarly, a short code with sequence indexes 0-31 used for the second layer cell ID groups is divided into two short codes and sequence indexes 0-15 are newly assigned to each of the two short codes. The newly assigned sequence indexes are called second layer cell ID group indicators. For example, a Walsh-Hadamard sequence may be used as the S-SCH sequence. In FIG. 25, it is assumed that a Walsh-Hadamard sequence with

sequence indexes 0-31 are divided into two sequences with sequence indexes 0-15 and 16-31, and second layer cell ID indicators #2: 0-15 are assigned to each of the two sequences. In this case, the second layer cell ID group indicators #2: 0-15 corresponding to sequence indexes 0-15 are used as the second layer cell ID groups for the S-SCH to be transmitted in radio frame timing #1, and the second layer cell ID group indicators #2: 0-15 corresponding to sequence indexes 16-31 are used as the second layer cell ID groups for the S-SCH to be transmitted in radio frame timing #2. Although sequence indexes 0-31 are used to indicate short codes representing the first layer cell ID groups and the second layer cell ID groups in the above example, the number of sequence indexes is not limited to 32. For example, to represent about 170 cell ID groups, 16 sequence indexes for the first layer cell ID groups and 11 sequence indexes for the second layer cell ID groups are necessary ($16 \times 11 = 176$).

In FIG. 25, cell ID groups are identified by combinations of the first layer cell ID group indicators #1 and the second layer cell ID group indicators #2. For example, a cell ID group at frame timing #1 is identified by a combination of a short code S_{1a} indicated by one of the first layer cell ID group indicators #1 and a short code S_2 indicated by one of the second layer cell ID group indicators #2; and a cell ID group at frame timing #2 is identified by a combination of a short code S_{1b} indicated by one of the first layer cell ID group indicators #1 and a short code S_2 indicated by one of the second layer cell ID group indicators #2. The combinations are determined such that the cell ID groups identified by $\{S_{1a}, S_2\}$ and $\{S_{1b}, S_2\}$ do not collide with

each other. A cell search process can be simplified by reporting prior information including the radio frame timing or the number of transmitting antennas of a target cell. For example, if timing #1 is reported in advance as the prior information, the S-SCH is detected based on the combination of timing #2 and the number of transmitting antennas. In this case, the S-SCH is identified from 16 x 32 combinations.

Also, to reduce the interference between adjacent cells, cell ID group indicators used in radio frame timings #1 and #2 in a first cell are determined such that at most only one of the first layer cell ID group indicators #1 and the second layer cell ID group indicators #2 matches the corresponding indicator used in a second cell. Also, to reduce the probability of collision between the first layer cell ID group indicators #1 and the second layer cell ID group indicators #2 used in adjacent cells, it is preferable to select sequences (short codes) such that the first layer cell ID group indicators #1 and the second layer cell ID group indicators #2 for the adjacent cells become different. For example, in the cell #1 and the cell #2, it is preferable to select short codes such that all of the first layer cell ID group indicators #1 and the second layer cell ID group indicators #2 at timing #1 and the first layer cell ID group indicators #1 and the second layer cell ID group indicators #2 at timing #2 become different from each other. Alternatively, the indicators may be determined such that at most only one of the indicators in a first cell becomes the same as the corresponding indicator in a second cell.

The synchronization signal control unit 209₁

determines a P-SCH sequence number, subframes and slots used to transmit the P-SCH and the S-SCH, and synchronization signal transmission timings based on the cell ID or the cell ID group of a cell where the base station 200_m provides communications based on Evolved UTRA and UTRAN, and inputs the synchronization signal sequence information and the synchronization signal transmission timing information to the synchronization signal generator 209₂.

10 The synchronization signal generator 209₂ generates a synchronization signal sequence based on the synchronization signal sequence information and the synchronization signal transmission timing information reported from the synchronization signal control unit 15 209₁. The synchronization signal sequence is either the P-SCH or the S-SCH.

For example, when generating the S-SCH, the synchronization signal generator 209₂ includes predetermined layered sequences in the S-SCH. Here, the 20 radio communication system 1000 may be configured to report to the mobile station a part of the layered sequences as prior information (e.g., neighboring cell information) used in a cell search. For example, the prior information may include a cell ID group, a part of 25 the cell ID group, a radio frame timing, the number of transmitting antennas, or any combination of them. The prior information makes it possible to reduce the number of sequences that the mobile station has to detect in a cell search. For example, as shown in FIG. 25, a cell ID 30 group is represented using two sequences with a sequence length of 32. In FIG. 25, a sequence 1 having a sequence length of 32 and used to indicate first layer cell ID groups is divided into two sequences and indicators 0-15

are assigned to each of the two sequences; and a sequence 2 having a sequence length of 32 and used to represent second layer cell ID groups is divided into two sequences and indicators 0-15 are assigned to each
5 of the two sequences. In this case, the synchronization signal control unit 209₁ determines synchronization signal sequences such that at most only one of the first layer cell ID group indicator #1 and the second layer cell ID group indicator #2 at timing #1 and the first
10 layer cell ID group indicator #1 and the second layer cell ID group indicator #2 at timing #2 matches the corresponding indicator used in an adjacent cell.

A radio frame timing may be transmitted for the first layer cell ID group indicator #1 (sequence 1)
15 and the number of transmitting antennas may be transmitted for the second layer cell ID group indicator #2 (sequence 2). Alternatively, the radio frame timing may be transmitted for the sequence 2 and the number of transmitting antennas may be transmitted for the
20 sequence 1. For example, if timing #1 is reported as prior information to the mobile station, the mobile station has to detect only a second layer cell ID group indicator #2 at timing #1 and a first layer cell ID group indicator #1 and a second layer cell ID group
25 indicator #2 at timing #2.

According to the above embodiment, if neighboring cell information including any one of a cell ID group, a frame timing, and the number of transmitting antennas is reported, it is possible to identify an S-SCH
30 sequence from a lesser number of S-SCH sequences based on the reported neighboring cell information and thereby to reduce the processing load of the mobile station.

Also, the above embodiment makes it possible to map system information taking into account permutations and thereby to randomize the interference from an adjacent cell when the adjacent cell and a cell of the base station use the same S-SCH sequence. This in turn makes it possible to improve the detection probability of the S-SCH and to improve the cell search time characteristic. In other words, the above embodiment makes it possible to reduce cell search time.

10 For example, with the above embodiment, it is possible to reduce the number of candidates of S-SCH sequences that have to be detected in a neighboring cell search by reporting neighboring cell information in advance to the user equipment. This in turn makes it possible to

15 improve the accuracy of detecting the S-SCH and to improve the cell search time characteristic.

Also, the above embodiment makes it possible to reduce the number of candidates of S-SCH sequences that have to be detected by providing the user equipment

20 with prior information. This in turn makes it possible to simplify a cell search method.

In this embodiment, as shown in FIG. 25, first layer cell ID groups are associated with radio frame timings, and second layer cell ID groups are associated

25 with numbers of transmitting antennas. However, the mapping method (the method of determining S-SCH sequences) taking into account the permutations may also be employed in a case where second layer cell ID groups are associated with radio frame timings and numbers of

30 transmitting antennas as shown in FIG. 20. As described above, it is possible to improve the accuracy of detecting the S-SCH by combining the permutations and the layered mapping method.

FIG. 26 is a drawing illustrating another method of determining S-SCH sequences. In FIG. 26, a first short code arranged along the vertical axis indicates sequence indexes of a first one of two short codes with a sequence length of 31 used for S-SCH sequences; and a second short code arranged along the horizontal axis indicates sequence indexes of a second one of the two short codes. In this example, each of the first short code and the second short code has 31 sequence indexes. However, as described above, the number of sequence indexes assigned to each of the first short code and the second short code may be limited as needed.

As shown in FIG. 26, a sequence index of the first short code used at (frame) timing #1 is selected from a first numerical range (0-13); and a sequence index of the second short code used at timing #1 is selected from a second numerical range (23-30). Meanwhile, a sequence index of the first short code used at timing #2 that is 5 ms after timing #1 is selected from the second numerical range (23-30); and a sequence index of the second short code used at timing #2 is selected from the first numerical range (0-13).

Selecting sequence indexes to be used at timings #1 and #2 from different numerical ranges makes it possible to reduce the number of candidates of the first and second short codes to be searched and thereby makes it possible to reduce the time necessary for the search. Also with this method, as soon as a sequence index of the first short code is detected, it is possible to determine that the sequence index is used at timing #1.

FIG. 27 is a drawing illustrating another

method of determining S-SCH sequences. In the example shown in FIG. 27, sequence indexes of the first and second short codes are selected from the same numerical range (0-30). For descriptive purposes, a sequence index
5 of the first short code is indicated by "m" and a sequence index of the second short code is indicated by "n". In FIG. 27, a combination of sequence indexes m and n is selected to satisfy $m-n \leq \Delta$ or $n-m \leq \Delta$. Here, m and n are integers between 0 and 30, and Δ is an integer
10 less than or equal to 29. With this method, sequence indexes are selected from a numerical range wider than that in the method shown in FIG. 26. In other words, this method increases the flexibility in selecting a combination of codes used for the secondary
15 synchronization channel. Accordingly, this method is preferable to prevent collision of codes as shown in FIG. 23.

FIG. 28 is a drawing illustrating another method of determining S-SCH sequences. Also in this
20 method, sequence indexes of the first and second short codes are selected from the same numerical range (0-30). However, no simple rule as shown in FIG. 27 is provided in this method. In this method, sequence indexes of the first and second short codes are selected in various
25 manners such that the same combination is not generated.

Next, a method that can more reliably prevent collision of short codes is described.

FIG. 29 is similar to FIG. 23 and shows configurations of secondary synchronization channels (S-SCHs) to be transmitted to the user device at frame
30 timings #1 and #2 from adjacent cells #1 and #2. In FIG. 23, short codes are indicated by numbers such as 1 and 2. Meanwhile, in FIG. 29, short codes are indicated by

symbols such as M_1 and M_2 . The secondary synchronization channel (S-SCH) to be transmitted at frame timing #1 from the cell #1 is composed of M_1 and $M_2 \times SC_1$, and the secondary synchronization channel (S-SCH) to be transmitted at frame timing #1 from the cell #2 is composed of M_1 and $M_3 \times SC_1$. This method is the same as that shown in FIG. 23 in that M_1 and M_2 are used by the cell #1 and M_1 and M_3 are used by the cell #2. However, this method is different from that shown in FIG. 23 in that a scrambling code SC_1 is used for the short codes #2.

FIG. 30 shows the correspondence between short codes M_i and scrambling codes SC_i . The short codes M_i correspond to the sequences P_i shown in FIG. 1 and are made of, for example, M sequences with a code length of 31. The secondary synchronization channel is, for example, a code with a code length of 62 and composed of a pair of short codes. The scrambling codes SC_i associated with the short codes M_i may be any types of codes as long as the short codes M_i can be converted into different codes when multiplied by the scrambling codes SC_i . For example, M sequences with a code length of 31 may be used as the scrambling codes SC_i .

At frame (synchronization) timing #1 shown in FIG. 29, the secondary synchronization channel (S-SCH) to be transmitted from the cell #1 is composed of M_1 and $M_2 \times SC_1$. Meanwhile, the secondary synchronization channel (S-SCH) to be transmitted from the cell #2 is composed of M_1 and $M_3 \times SC_1$. In this case, codes M_1 used in the cells #1 and #2 collide with each other.

At frame (synchronization) timing #2 that is 5 ms after frame timing #1, the secondary synchronization channel (S-SCH) to be transmitted from the cell #1 is

composed of M_2 and $M_1 \times SC_2$. Thus, a code used as the short code #1 at timing #1 is used as the short code #2 at timing #2. Similarly, a code used as the short code #2 at timing #1 is used as the short code #1 at timing #2.

5 Meanwhile, at each of timings #1 and #2, the short code #2 is multiplied by a scrambling code corresponding to the short code #1. At timing #2, both of the cells #1 and #2 use M_1 as the short code #2 and therefore a collision occurs if the short code #2 is used as is.

10 However, since M_1 is multiplied by the scrambling code SC_2 in the cell #1 and M_1 is multiplied by the scrambling code SC_3 in the cell #2, the short codes #2 used in the cells #1 and #2 become different. Thus, this method makes it possible to reliably prevent a collision at

15 timing #2. The mobile station identifies the first short code M_i in the secondary synchronization channel, identifies the scrambling code SC_i based on the correspondence as shown in FIG. 30, descrambles the second short code, and thereby identifies the second

20 layer cell ID group indicator. This method makes it possible to reduce the occurrence of collisions and thereby enables the mobile station to reliably identify a combination of short codes used for the secondary synchronization channel. In the example shown in FIG. 29,

25 two short codes used for timing #1 are also used for timing #2 to effectively reduce the occurrence of collisions. However, this is not essential for the present invention. A secondary synchronization channel may be composed of a short code #1 and a short code #2

30 scrambled by a scrambling code corresponding to the short code #1.

In the above embodiments, it is assumed that a system based on Evolved UTRA and UTRAN (also called Long

Term Evolution or Super 3G) is used. However, a base station, a mobile station, and a synchronization channel transmission method according to the present invention may also be applied to any system employing orthogonal
5 frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) for downlink.

Although the present invention is described above in different embodiments, the distinctions between the embodiments are not essential for the present invention, and the embodiments may be implemented
10 individually or in combination. Although specific values are used in the above descriptions to facilitate the understanding of the present invention, the values are just examples and different values may also be used unless otherwise mentioned.

15 The present invention is not limited to the specifically disclosed embodiments, and variations and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. Although functional block diagrams are used to describe apparatuses in the
20 above embodiments, the apparatuses may be implemented by hardware, software, or a combination of them.

The present international application claims priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2007-121306 filed on May 1, 2007, Japanese Patent Application No.
25 2007-161946 filed on June 19, 2007, and Japanese Patent Application No. 2007-211592 filed on August 14, 2007, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

CLAIMS

1. A base station used in a mobile communication system, comprising:

5 a channel generating unit configured to generate synchronization channels to be used in a cell search performed by a user equipment; and

 a transmitting unit configured to wirelessly transmit a signal including the synchronization channels,
10 wherein

 the synchronization channels include a primary synchronization channel for detecting a reception timing and a secondary synchronization channel including cell-specific information;

15 the secondary synchronization channel is composed of a combination of different short codes selected from multiple combinations of short codes;

 correspondence among the combinations of short codes, cell identification information, and frame
20 synchronization timings is stored in a memory;

 the combinations of short codes are determined such that secondary synchronization channels including a same short code are not transmitted from adjacent cells at two or more of the frame synchronization timings in
25 succession;

 the secondary synchronization channel is composed of a first short code identified by a first index number and a second short code identified by a second index number; and

30 the second index number - the second index number $\leq \Delta$ (Δ is a positive integer) is satisfied.

2. The base station as claimed in claim 1,

wherein the first index number and the second index number are selected from a numerical range both for a first one of the frame synchronization timings and a second one of the frame synchronization timings.

5

3. The base station as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the second short code is generated by multiplying a given code by a scrambling code associated the first code.

10

4. The base station as claimed in any one of claims 1 through 3, wherein

the secondary synchronization channel is to be transmitted at a first one of the frame synchronization timings is composed of a first short code identified by a first index number and a second short code identified by a second index number; and

the secondary synchronization channel to be transmitted at a second one of the frame synchronization timings is composed of a first short code identified by the second index number and a second short code identified by the first index number.

5. The base station as claimed in claim 4, wherein the first frame synchronization timing is contained in a predetermined one of plurality of subframes forming a frame, and the second frame synchronization timing is contained in another one of the subframes forming the frame, said another one of the subframes being subsequent to the subframe in which the first frame synchronization timing is contained.

6. The base station as claimed in any one of

claims 1 through 5, wherein the short codes are made of M sequences.

7. A method used in a mobile communication system, comprising the steps of:

wirelessly transmitting a signal including synchronization channels from a base station to a user equipment;

detecting candidates of a frame synchronization timing based on a primary synchronization channel included in the synchronization channels;

extracting a secondary synchronization channel from the synchronization channels and identifying multiple combinations of different short codes, cell identification information, and the frame synchronization timing, wherein

the secondary synchronization channel is composed of a combination of different short codes selected from multiple combinations of short codes;

the combinations of short codes are determined such that secondary synchronization channels including a same short code are not transmitted from adjacent cells at two or more of the frame synchronization timings in succession;

the secondary synchronization channel is composed of a first short code identified by a first index number and a second short code identified by a second index number; and

the second index number - the second index number $\leq \Delta$ (Δ is a positive integer) is satisfied.

8. The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein

the first index number and the second index number are selected from a numerical range both for a first one of the frame synchronization timings and a second one of the frame synchronization timings.

5

9. The method as claimed in claim 7 or 8, wherein the second short code is generated by multiplying a given code by a scrambling code associated the first code.

10

10. The method as claimed in any one of claims 7 through 9, wherein

the secondary synchronization channel is to be transmitted at a first one of the frame synchronization timings is composed of a first short code identified by a first index number and a second short code identified by a second index number; and

the secondary synchronization channel to be transmitted at a second one of the frame synchronization timings is composed of a first short code identified by the second index number and a second short code identified by the first index number.

11. The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein first frame synchronization timing is contained in a predetermined one of plurality of subframes forming a frame, and the second frame synchronization timing is contained in another one of the subframes forming the frame, said another one of the subframes being subsequent to the subframe in which the first frame synchronization timing is contained.

12. The method as claimed in any one of claims

7 through 11, wherein the short codes are made of M sequences.

ABSTRACT

BASE STATION APPARATUS, MOBILE STATION
APPARATUS, AND SYNCHRONIZATION CHANNEL TRANSMISSION
5 METHOD

A base station communicating with a mobile
station in a radio communication system by using OFDM
for downlink is disclosed. The base station includes a
10 sequence selecting unit configured to select multiple
synchronization signal sequences; a synchronization
signal generating unit configured to generate a
secondary synchronization channel based on a part of the
selected synchronization signal sequences and another
15 part of the selected synchronization signal sequences;
and a transmitting unit configured to transmit the
secondary synchronization channel. The secondary
synchronization channel is used to detect cell-specific
information.

20

FIG. 20