

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
13 October 2005 (13.10.2005)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2005/094189 A2

(51) International Patent Classification: Not classified

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/KR2005/000916

(22) International Filing Date: 30 March 2005 (30.03.2005)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
10-2004-0022960 2 April 2004 (02.04.2004) KR

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): LG ELECTRONICS INC. [KR/KR]; 20, Yoido-dong, Youngdungpo-gu, Seoul 150-721 (KR).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): AHN, Joon Kui [KR/KR]; 108-1505, Gwanak Hyundai Apt., Sangdo 5-dong, Dongjak-gu, Seoul 156-781 (KR). KIM, Hak Seong [KR/KR]; 201, Sangdo-green Village, 126-72, Sangdo 5-dong, Dongjak-gu, Seoul 156-833 (KR). WON, Seung Hwan [KR/KR]; 622-201, Jugong Apt., Byeoryang-dong, Gwacheon-si, Gyeonggi-do 427-732 (KR).

(74) Agents: KIM, Yong In et al.; KBK & Associates, 15th Floor Yo Sam Building, 648-23, Yeoksam-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul 135-080 (KR).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

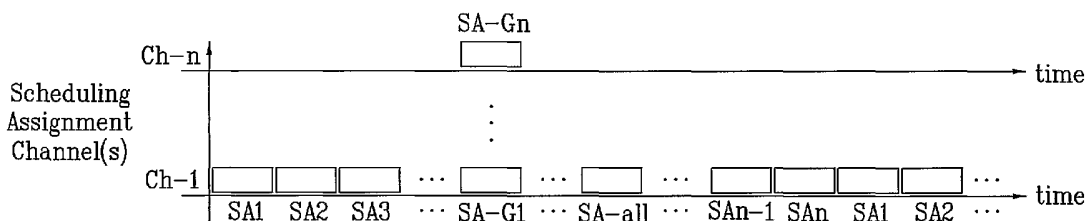
(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: METHOD OF SCHEDULING AN UPLINK PACKET TRANSMISSION CHANNEL IN A MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM



(57) Abstract: A method of scheduling an uplink packet transmission channel in a mobile communication system is disclosed. The method of scheduling includes determining a scope of user equipments (UEs) to be applied to a scheduling assignment for scheduling the uplink packet transmission channel, and transmitting the scheduling assignment to the user equipments included in the determined scope, wherein the scheduling assignment includes an identifier for identifying the scope of the user equipments and scheduling contents for carrying information applicable to the scheduling assignment.

WO 2005/094189 A2

**METHOD OF SCHEDULING AN UPLINK PACKET TRANSMISSION
CHANNEL IN A MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM**

Technical Field

5 The present invention relates to a method of scheduling in wireless packet communication system, and more particularly, to a method of scheduling uplink packets in wireless communication system. Although the present invention is suitable for a wide scope of applications, it is particularly suitable for transmitting scheduling information to specified groups of subscribers or to all subscribers.

10

Background Art

 With increasing demand in speed and size of uplink transmission, methods of high-speed packet communication during the uplink from a mobile device to a base station are widely being discussed. E-DCH (Enhanced uplink Dedicated CHannel) of 15 3GPP WCDMA (3rd Generation Partnership Project, Wideband Code Division Multiple Access) is an example of one of the methods being discussed.

 The E-DCH incorporates existing methods such as uplink packet scheduling from Node B (base station) in the 3GPP WCDMA uplink DCH (Dedicated CHannel) and HARQ (Hybrid Automatic Retransmission reQuest) in the Physical Layer (PHY) to 20 increase the efficiency of uplink transmission. Through efficient construction of scheduling assignment from Node B, the system processing rate is increased.

Node B controlled scheduling is one of the methods that is applicable to the existing 3GPP WCDMA E-DCH. According to current discussions on standards, techniques such as Time Division Multiplex (TDM), Code Division Multiplex (CDM), or time and code division multiplex can be used to transmit Node B scheduling assignment (Similar to High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA)). If any of the three techniques are used, scheduling assignment transmitted to each user equipment (UE) contains at least UE classification identification (UE ID) and the contents of scheduling assignment.

Each UE inspects the downlink channel which is used to transmit scheduling assignment via UE ID. If the UE ascertains that the scheduling assignment transmitted as a part of UE ID is correctly addressed, the UE acquires the contents of the scheduling assignment. According to the scheduling assignment, the UE starts, terminates, or holds transmission. Since the scheduling assignment is transmitted from Node B to each UE, a substantial amount of time is required to transmit the same scheduling assignment to a specified group of UEs or to all the UEs.

As discussed above, scheduling assignments are independently transmitted using time division, code division, or time-code division techniques to each UE. Consequently, a problem arises in transmitting scheduling assignments to a specified group(s) of UEs or to all the UEs in the PHY. In addition, transmitting using such techniques to individual UE causes traffic congestion due to sudden increase in uplink traffic in the PHY and cannot be dealt with quickly.

Disclosure of Invention

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a method of scheduling an uplink packet transmission channel in a mobile communication system that substantially obviates one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

5 An object of the present invention is to provide a method of scheduling an uplink packet transmission channel in a base station of a mobile communication system.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a method scheduling an uplink packet transmission channel to efficiently deal with communication traffic congestion problems.

10 A further object of the present invention is to provide a method of scheduling an uplink packet transmission channel to transmit scheduling assignment, not only to individual user equipments, but also to a group of user equipments and/or to all user equipments.

Additional advantages, objects, and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

20 To achieve these objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, a method of scheduling an uplink packet transmission channel in a base station is provided. In the method of

scheduling an uplink packet transmission channel, a scope of user equipments (UEs) of a scheduling assignment for scheduling the uplink packet transmission channel is determined. Furthermore, the scheduling assignment to user equipments included in the determined scope is transmitted. Also, the scheduling assignment includes an user
5 equipment identifier which identifies the scope of the user equipments, and scheduling contents for carrying information applicable to the scheduling assignment.

In another aspect of the present invention, a method of scheduling an uplink packet transmission channel in an user equipment (UE) is provided. In the method of scheduling an uplink packet transmission, The UE receives a scheduling assignment
10 transmitted from a base station. Also, the scheduling assignment includes an user equipment identifier which identifies a scope of user equipments for the scheduling assignment. In addition, the scheduling assignment includes scheduling contents for carrying information applicable to the scheduling assignment and for transmitting packets through the uplink packet transmission channel according to the scheduling
15 assignment.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

20 **Brief Description of Drawings**

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this

application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings;

FIG. 1 shows scheduling assignment channels allocated along a timeline;

FIG. 2 illustrates grouped scheduling assignment channels; and

5 FIG. 3 is a flowchart for determining a method of transmitting a scheduling assignment.

Best Mode for Carrying Our the Invention

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present
10 invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

Although the preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to an E-DCH,
the present invention can be applied to voluntary wireless packet communication
15 system.

An Enhanced Absolute Grant Channel (E-AGCH) is a downlink channel used by a base station (Node B) to send a scheduling command to an user equipment (UE). In other words, Node B transmits a command as to how much transmission power or a level of data rate transmission an UE is permitted to transmit. This is also known as
20 uplink scheduling assignment or scheduling assignment.

Under E-AGCH, each frame of the downlink transmission from Node B of scheduling assignment includes UE identifier (UE ID) and scheduling content. The UE

ID is used to identify the receiving UE of the scheduling assignment for an uplink packet transmission.

The scheduling content includes various information such as scheduled power, duration, and priority. The scheduled power, also referred to as rate, defines a maximum amount of power that can be allotted for transmission of the uplink packet transmission. Furthermore, duration refers to how long the scheduling assignment remains effective in each UE while priority refers to a certain limitation assigned to the uplink packet transmission. For example, if Node B transmits a scheduling assignment to UE 1 with priority of C, where the order of alphabet starting with A indicating the highest priority of transmission, UE1 transmits when it is its time to transmit. In other words, UE1 transmits when it is time for UEs having priority C to transmit. Each scheduling assignment can also include any combination of information such as UE ID, scheduled power, and priority or UE ID, scheduled power, and duration.

In E-AGCH, scheduling assignment(s) can be transmitted from Node B via shared channel(s) to an UE, group(s) of UEs, or all the UEs. The transmitted scheduling assignment is then shared by all the UEs. In E-AGCH, the UEs of the shared channel receive and decode the transmitted scheduling assignment. After receipt and decoding of the scheduling assignment by the UEs of the shared channel, based on the UE ID included in a transmission packet of the scheduled assignment, the scheduled assignment is followed by the UE(s) whose ID corresponds to the ID(s) of the transmission. For example, assuming there are four UEs (UE1 – UE4), Node B transmits via a shared channel a scheduling assignment, which applies only to UE1, to

all four UEs. All four UEs receive, decode, and identify to which UE(s) the transmission is directed. In the transmission, in the packet of the scheduling assignment would contain an UE ID that corresponds only to the ID of UE1. Therefore, the scheduling assignment would be followed only by UE1 and not by any other UEs.

5 This example could also apply to groups of UEs.

In addition, under E-AGCH, each UE can have more than one UE identifier. Here, each UE can have an identifier for a scheduling assignment directed to the corresponding UE, and another identifier for a scheduling assignment forwarded by another UE which received the initial scheduling assignment from Node B. In other
10 words, an UE identifier for following a scheduling assignment transmitted from Node B as well as another UE identifier for following a scheduling assignment forwarded by another UE in the shared channel. Such forwarding of scheduling assignment can reduce and minimize transmission in the channel between Node B and UE(s). A number of identifiers an UE can possess is not limited to two identifiers as explained
15 above but can have many more for various purposes.

For example, continuing from the previous example, after the UEs receive and decodes the scheduling assignment transmitted from Node B which is directed to UE4, the UE4 is further instructed to transmit the scheduling assignment to all UEs in the shared channel, i.e., UE1, UE2, UE3, and UE4. This time, the scheduling assignment is
20 not from Node B but from another UE which received the initial assignment. Upon receipt of the scheduling assignment from UE4, all the UEs in the shared channel would receive and decode the assignment, as did with the assignment from Node B.

Here, the scheduling assignment has identified UE1, UE2, and UE4 to follow. By having another UE identifier in each UE, Node B can direct the scheduling assignment intended for multiple UEs to a single UE and have that UE further transmit to other intended UEs so as to minimize transmission of the same scheduling assignment.

5 Under Enhance Relative Grant Access Channel (E-RGCH), unlike E-AGCH, Node B has a pre-allocated channel of transmission, and the scheduling assignment is transmitted accordingly. In E-RGCH, the scheduling assignment is comprised of at least 1 bit, and ID is not transmitted as part of the transmission packet information. Subsequently, the UE receiving the scheduling assignment via the pre-allocated
10 channel reads and follows the assignment. For example, assuming there are four UEs (UE1 – UE4), Node B transmits a scheduling assignment, which applies only to UE1, to only UE1. Because the transmission channels are pre-allocated, transmissions to the remaining UEs are not made.

In addition, E-RGCH is not limited to transmitting scheduling assignment to a
15 single UE at a time. Under E-RGCH, it is possible to pre-allocate a plurality of channels to transmit a same scheduling assignment to a plurality of UEs. For example, continuing from the previous example, if Node B has pre-allocated channels 1 and 2 which apply to UE1 and UE2, respectively, to transmit the same scheduling assignment, the same scheduling assignment would then be transmitted only to UE 1
20 and UE2 and not to other UEs (UE3 and UE4). Only UE1 and UE2 would receive and follow the scheduling assignment.

As discussed above, the differences between E-AGCH and E-RGCH is clear. Under E-AGCH, a scheduling assignment is received by all UEs in a shared channel regardless to which UE the scheduling assignment is directed. However, the scheduling assignment would apply only to the UEs having the IDs corresponding to the IDs designated in the scheduling assignment. Under E-RGCH, the transmission channel(s) are pre-allocated by Node B, and only the UE(s) of the pre-allocated channel(s) would receive the scheduling assignment(s). The UE(s) not having been pre-allocated by Node B would not receive the scheduling assignment(s).

An embodiment of the present invention will be further explained with respect to E-AGCH. Node B utilizes various transmission techniques such as code division, time division, and code-time division methods to transmit scheduling assignment to UEs via scheduling assignment channels (Ch-1 – Ch-n). The scheduling assignment includes contents and UE IDs' of each UE, UE IDs' of specified group(s), or an UE ID that applies to all the UEs uniformly. More specifically, scheduling content refers to the command transmitted from Node B to UEs which include information such as packet transmission power (Tx_Power), Transmit Format Combination (TFC), packet transmission time. As explained above, UE ID is an identifier used to identify an UE or a group of UEs for transmitting scheduling assignment.

The operation of Node B in determining the scheduling assignment for UE(s) is as follows. At each transmit time interval (TTI), Node B determines the status of the uplink packet transmission channel. To accomplish this, various techniques can be employed such as Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR), Signal-to-Interference-plus-Noise

Ratio (SINR) and Rise over Thermal noise (RoT). For example, RoT can be used to determine the uplink channel status. Here, Node B determines the RoT value based on the status of the uplink channel. The determined RoT value is then compared to at least one critical value. A critical value is set in a manner not to exceed a maximum RoT value permitted in the communication system. Based on whether the determined RoT value exceeds the critical value, Node B determines whether to transmit scheduling assignment to each UE, group(s) of UEs, or all the UEs. Although one critical value was used in the above example, a plurality of critical values can be used to determine the method of transmitting scheduling assignment(s). Moreover, as discussed above, a method of determining the uplink channel status is not limited to using RoT, and other methods can be used.

In Figure 3, an example having two critical values (RoT_{th1} , RoT_{th2} , except $RoT_{th1} > RoT_{th2}$) are used to further explain scheduling assignment. The first step (S31) begins by first determining RoT value at every TTI of scheduling assignment. The RoT value can be defined by calculating the power of receiving signals over thermal noise in the base station. After the RoT value is determined, the determined RoT value is compared with the RoT_{th1} value (S32). Usually, the RoT value corresponds to noise/interference, hence when the noise/interference is low, the RoT value becomes large since the thermal noise compared to the power of receiving signal is small. On the contrary, if the noise/interference is high, the RoT value becomes small since the thermal noise compared to the power of receiving signal is large.

If the determined RoT value is larger or equal than the RoT_{th1} value ($\text{RoT} \geq \text{RoT}_{\text{th1}}$), which denotes low noise/interference, a scheduling assignment is transmitted to each UE (S33). When the transmission of scheduling assignment is made, the UE ID is used to define the receiving UE, and the scheduling contents are used to transmit
5 command for the UE to follow.

If the determined RoT value is larger than RoT_{th1} value, the determined RoT value is then compared to the RoT_{th2} value. Since it was determined in the previous step that the determined RoT value is larger than RoT_{th1} , Node B determines if the determined RoT value is smaller than or equal to the value of RoT_{th2} ($\text{RoT}_{\text{th2}} \leq \text{RoT} < \text{RoT}_{\text{th1}}$) (S34). If so, the determined RoT value is smaller than RoT_{th1} value but larger
10 or equal to than RoT_{th2} value. In such a case, the scheduling assignment(s) is/are transmitted to a group or groups of UEs, containing the UE ID and the scheduling contents (S35). The UE group IDs allow the UEs of the group to identify a scheduling assignment directed to them as a group. The UE group IDs can be pre-established
15 using various techniques between Node B and the UEs.

If the determined RoT value is smaller than RoT_{th2} ($\text{RoT} < \text{RoT}_{\text{th2}}$), which denotes high interference, therefore the low RoT value, the same scheduling assignment, including scheduling contents and an UE ID, is transmitted to all the UEs (S36). Using
20 RoT value is one of many methods of determining the status of the uplink packet transmission channel. As mentioned above, other techniques such as SNR and SINR can also be used.

Figure 1 shows a numerous scheduling assignment channels during different time frames per each channel. Here, each channel can transmit individual scheduling assignment as well as different sets of groups of scheduling assignments and the all the scheduling assignments grouped as one. In other words, different types of scheduling assignments are transmitted at different times.

As presented in Figure 1, Ch-1 – Ch-n are, for example, orthogonal variable spreading factor (OVSF) code channels. In particular, n represents number of UEs capable of performing simultaneous decoding operation. Furthermore, SA_i (i=1-n) represents scheduling assignment transmitted to ith UE, SA-G_i (i=1-k) represents scheduling assignment transmitted to ith group of UEs, and SA-all represents scheduling assignment transmitted to all the UEs.

Figure 2 shows transmitting scheduling assignments to UEs as multiple groups or as a group consisting all the UEs. As discussed above, based on the noise/interference of the uplink packet transmission channel as determined by Node B, the scheduling assignment commands the uplink packet transmission.

As shown in Figure 2, Node B can transmit scheduling assignments to n number of UEs in groups as indicated by SA-G1 and SA-G2. At the same time, scheduling assignments can be transmitted to all UEs simultaneously as indicated by SA-all. In transmitting scheduling assignments, specific UE ID(s) directed for specific group(s) of UEs or for all UEs are transmitted along with scheduling contents.

It is possible to transmit scheduling assignment to all the UEs using a separate or different channel than the channels used to transmit scheduling assignments to each UEs separately or to specific groups of UEs.

It is also possible to include in the scheduling assignment a command which
5 grants or denies packet transmission. In other words, Node B determines either to grant or deny packet transmission depending on the status of channels. Subsequently, traffic congestion in the channels and shortage of resources can be alleviated, promoting efficiency of the entire system.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and
10 variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventions. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

Claims

1. A method of scheduling an uplink packet transmission channel in a base station, comprising:
determining a scope of user equipments (UEs) to be applied to a scheduling
5 assignment for scheduling the uplink packet transmission channel; and
transmitting the scheduling assignment to the user equipments included in the
determined scope,
wherein the scheduling assignment comprises an identifier for identifying the
scope of the user equipments and scheduling contents for carrying information
10 applicable to the scheduling assignment.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the scope of the user equipments
includes the UE, a group of UEs, or all UEs.
- 15 3. The method of claim 1, further comprising determining a status of the
uplink packet transmission channel, wherein the scope of UE is determined by the
status of the uplink packet transmission channel.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the status of the uplink packet transmission channel is determined by using Rise over Thermal (RoT) value which is power of receiving signals over thermal noise in the base station.

5 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the RoT value is compared to at least one pre-selected critical value.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the scheduling assignment is transmitted to each UE if the RoT value is larger or equal to than a first critical value.

10

7. The method of claim 5, wherein the scheduling assignment is transmitted to a group of UEs if the RoT value is smaller than the first critical value but larger than or equal to a second critical value.

15 8. The method of claim 5, wherein a same scheduling assignment is transmitted to all UEs if the RoT value is smaller than the second critical value.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the scheduling contents include a scheduled power command for assigning a specified amount of power for the uplink packet transmission channel.

20

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the scheduling contents include a duration command for determining a length of period the scheduling assignment remains effective.

5

11. The method of claim 8, wherein the scheduling contents include a priority command for defining a certain limitation of transmission in the uplink packet transmission channel in the scheduling assignment.

10

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the uplink packet transmission channel is an Enhanced Dedicated Channel (E-DCH).

15

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the scheduling assignment includes a command granting or denying transmission in the uplink packet transmission channel.

14. The method of claim 1, further comprising transmitting the scheduling assignment to a group of UEs or all UEs via a shared channel in Enhanced Absolute Grant Channel, wherein the scheduling assignment is received and decoded by each UE of the group of UEs or all the UEs of the shared channel.

20

15. The method of claim 1, further comprising transmitting the scheduling assignment to a specific UE according to a pre-allocated transmission channel in Enhanced Relative Grant Channel, wherein the specific UE corresponds with the pre-allocated transmission channel.

5

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the scheduling assignment can be transmitted to a plurality of UEs according to corresponding plurality of pre-allocated transmission channels.

10 17. A method of scheduling an uplink packet transmission channel in an user equipment (UE), comprising:

receiving a scheduling assignment transmitted from a base station, wherein the scheduling assignment comprises an identifier identifying a scope of user equipments for the scheduling assignment and scheduling contents for carrying information

15 applicable to the scheduling assignment; and

transmitting packets through the uplink packet transmission channel according to the scheduling assignment.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the scope of user equipments includes
20 the UE, a group of UEs, or all UEs.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the scheduling contents include a scheduled power command for assigning a specified amount of power for the uplink packet transmission.

5

20. The method of claim 17, wherein the scheduling contents include a duration command for determining a length of period the scheduling assignment remains effective.

10

21. The method of claim 17, wherein the scheduling contents include a priority command for defining a certain limitation of transmission in the uplink packet transmission channel in the scheduling assignment.

15

22. The method of claim 17, wherein the uplink packet transmission channel is an Enhanced Dedicated Channel (E-DCH).

23. The method of claim 17, wherein the scheduling assignment includes a command granting or denying transmission in the uplink packet transmission channel.

24. The method of claim 17, wherein each UE of a shared channel in Enhanced Absolute Grant Channel has at least one UE identifier.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein at least one UE identifier applies to an
5 individual UE, a group of UEs, or all UEs.

26. A method of scheduling an uplink packet transmission channel in a mobile communication system, comprising:

determining a scope of user equipments (UEs) to be applied to a scheduling
10 assignment for scheduling the uplink packet transmission channel;

transmitting the scheduling assignment to the user equipments included in the determined scope;

receiving the scheduling assignment transmitted from a base station; and

transmitting packets through the uplink packet transmission channel according
15 to the scheduling assignment,

wherein the scheduling assignment comprises an identifier for identifying the scope of the user equipments and scheduling contents for carrying information applicable to the scheduling assignment.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the scope of the user equipments includes the UE, a group of UEs, or all UEs

28. The method of claim 26, further comprising determining a status of the uplink packet transmission channel, wherein the scope of UE is determined by the status of the uplink packet transmission channel.

29. The method of claim 26, wherein the status of the uplink packet transmission channel is determined by using Rise over Thermal (RoT) value which is power of receiving signals over thermal noise in the base station.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the RoT value is compared to at least one pre-selected critical value.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein the scheduling assignment is transmitted to each UE if the RoT value is larger or equal to than a first critical value.

32. The method of claim 30, wherein the scheduling assignment is transmitted to a group of UEs if the RoT value is smaller than the first critical value but larger than or equal to a second critical value.

33. The method of claim 30, wherein a same scheduling assignment is transmitted to all UEs if the RoT value is smaller than the second critical value.

5 34. The method of claim 26, wherein the scheduling contents include a scheduled power command for assigning a specified amount of power for the uplink packet transmission channel.

35. The method of claim 26, wherein the scheduling contents include a
10 duration command for determining a length of period the scheduling assignment remains effective.

36. The method of claim 26, wherein the scheduling contents include a
priority command for defining a certain limitation of transmission in the uplink packet
15 transmission channel in the scheduling assignment.

37. The method of claim 26, wherein the uplink packet transmission channel is an Enhanced Dedicated Channel (E-DCH).

38. The method of claim 26, wherein the scheduling assignment includes a command granting or denying transmission in the uplink packet transmission channel.

39. The method of claim 26, further comprising transmitting the scheduling
5 assignment to a group of UEs or all UEs via a shared channel in Enhanced Absolute Grant Channel, wherein the scheduling assignment is received and decoded by each UE of the group of UEs or all the UEs of the shared channel.

40. The method of claim 26, further comprising transmitting the scheduling
10 assignment to a specific UE according to a pre-allocated transmission channel in Enhanced Relative Grant Channel, wherein the specific UE corresponds with the pre-allocated transmission channel.

41. The method of claim 40, wherein the scheduling assignment can be
15 transmitted to a plurality of UEs according to corresponding plurality of pre-allocated transmission channels.

42. The method of claim 26, wherein each UE of a shared channel in Enhanced Absolute Grant Channel has at least one UE identifier.

20

43. The method of claim 42, wherein at least one UE identifier applies to an individual UE, a group of UEs, or all UEs.

FIG. 1



FIG. 2

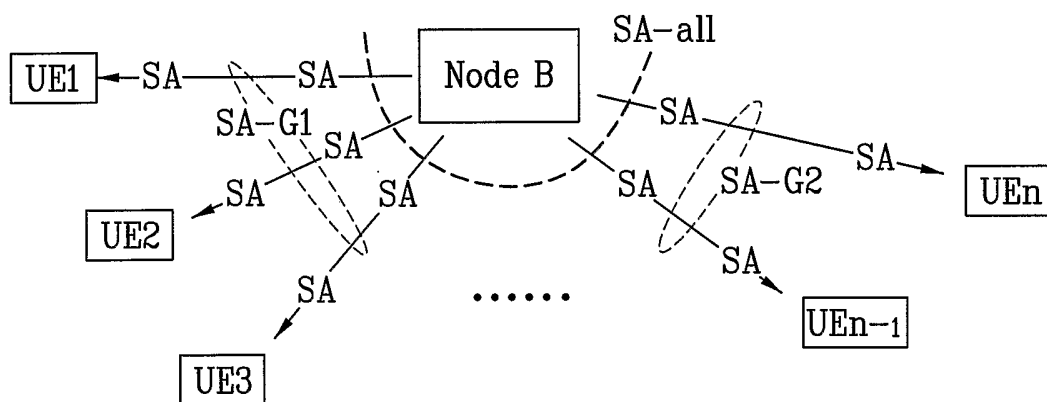


FIG. 3

