

(43) International Publication Date
18 September 2014 (18.09.2014)(51) International Patent Classification:
H04L 1/00 (2006.01)(21) International Application Number:
PCT/CN2014/073295(22) International Filing Date:
12 March 2014 (12.03.2014)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
13/795,793 12 March 2013 (12.03.2013) US(71) Applicant: **HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.**
[CN/CN]; Huawei Administration Building, Bantian,
Longgang, Shenzhen, Guangdong 518129 (CN).(72) Inventors: **DJUKIC, Petar**; 1071 Ambleside
Drive, Apt.906, Ottawa, ontario K2B 6V4 (CA). **MA, Ji-
anglei**; 3 Bon Echo Cres., Ottawa, Ontario K2M 2W5
(CA).(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY,BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM,
DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT,
HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR,
KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME,
MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ,
OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA,
SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM,
ZW.(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ,
UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ,
TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV,
MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM,
TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW,
KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).**Declarations under Rule 4.17:**— as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the
earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MULTI-LAYER PROTOCOL SELECTION

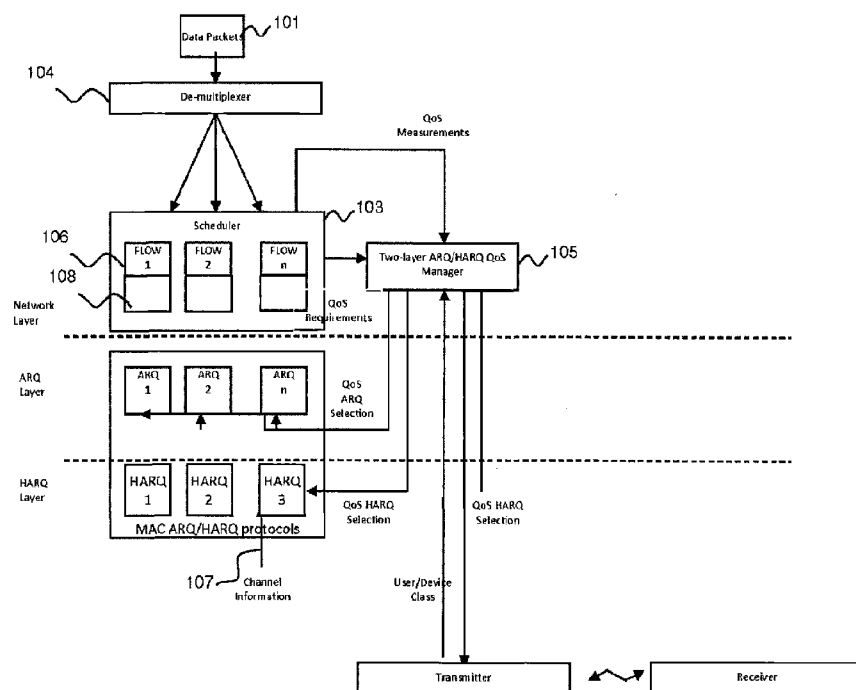


Figure 1

(57) Abstract: A system and method for
transmitting data is provided. An em-
bodiment comprises a dynamic determi-
nation of ARQ and HARQ protocols in
order to achieve a wider range of Qual-
ity of Service guarantees. The ARQ and
HARQ protocols can be selected base
on Quality of Service requirements of
packets and the capabilities of the piece
of user equipment.



Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

System and Method for Multi-Layer Protocol Selection

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application claims priority to U.S. Patent Application No. 13/ 795,793 filed March 12, 2013, and entitled “ System and Method for Multi-Layer Protocol Selection,” which is incorporated herein by reference as if reproduced in its entirety.

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to a system and method of wireless communication, and, in particular embodiments, to a system and method for wirelessly transmitting data packets.

BACKGROUND

[0003] As the use of wireless technology has grown, there has been an increase in the amount of data that is being used by wireless devices, which must be transferred over the wireless networks. Also the traffic comprises many different types, each with a unique Quality-of-Service (QoS) requirements that should be met by the network. To accommodate this increase in traffic and the variation in QoS requirements, data streams are generally split up into discreet data packets, which are then transmitted from the transmitter to the receiver. The receiver may treat data packets of one stream differently from other streams to achieve the required QoS requirements for that stream. Once received, the receiver can then take these individual data packets and use them as desired.

[0004] However, due to impairments that may arise in the channel during transmission, wireless links may utilize a protocol in order to ensure that individual data packets are not simply lost during transmission. One type of protocol is an Automatic Repeat ReQuest (ARQ) protocol to ensures that data is transmitted reliably between a transmitter and a receiver, such as between

a base station and a mobile station. In ARQ protocols the transmitter transmits a coded or uncoded data bits in a frame, or parts of the frame, as many times as required for the receiver to correctly receive the uncoded data bits. A frame refers to bits, which is delimited with a clear start and an end. In upper layers, the frame is also referred to as a packet. In lower layers, the frame is also referred to as a transport block (TB).

[0005] ARQ protocols can be classified into pure ARQ protocols and hybrid ARQ (HARQ) protocols. Pure ARQ protocols rely on lower level protocols to provide protection against bit errors, while HARQ protocols use forward error correction (FEC) to provide bit-level error protection. ARQ protocols include Stop-and-Wait, Go-back-N and Selective-Repeat protocols. ARQ protocols use sequence numbers, parity checks on sequence numbers, acknowledgment timers, and state machines to detect packet and acknowledgement losses. The general idea of ARQ protocols is that the packet sender keeps retransmitting a packet or packets until it receives the correct acknowledgment(s). The receiver acknowledges packets with an acknowledgment signal. The approach of retransmitting a packet until it is acknowledged may potentially result in a very high number of retransmissions and thus high latency in ARQ protocols.

[0006] Unlike ARQ protocols, where each frame's retransmission is treated independently of other frame transmissions of the same frame, in HARQ protocols, the receiver decodes received copies of the frame, or partial copies of the frame, jointly using soft combining. The receiver uses all received coded bits to recover the original data.

[0007] However, previous uses of ARQ/HARQ protocols have serious limitations, and may not be able to handle the more stringent requirements that are utilized for greater transmission speeds, higher data loads, and wider range of QoS differentiation than was experienced in previous wireless traffic.

SUMMARY

[0008] An embodiment method for wirelessly transmitting data comprising receiving a first data packet to be transmitted and choosing with a processor a combination of a pure Automatic Repeat ReQuest (ARQ) protocol and a hybrid ARQ protocol for the first data packet is provided. The first data packet is packed with the processor with the combination of the pure ARQ protocol and the hybrid ARQ protocol, and the first data packet is transmitted with a transmitter after packing and encoding with the processor.

[0009] An embodiment transmitter for transmitting data comprising an antenna and a processor coupled to the antenna is provided. The processor is configured to receive a first data packet to be transmitted and choose a combination of a pure Automatic Repeat ReQuest (ARQ) protocol and a hybrid ARQ protocol for the first data packet. The processor is also configured to pack and encode the first data packet with the combination of the pure ARQ protocol and the hybrid ARQ protocol to form an first encoded data packet and transmit the first encoded data packet to the antenna.

[0010] An embodiment method of receiving data comprising receiver with an antenna and a first Automatic Repeat ReQuest (ARQ) combination identifier and determining with a processor coupled to the antenna a combination of a pure ARQ protocol and a hybrid ARQ protocol from the first ARQ combination identifier provided. A first data packet associated with the first ARQ combination identifier is received with the antenna, and the first data packet is unpacked and decoded with the processor with the pure ARQ protocol and the hybrid ARQ protocol.

[0011] An embodiment receiver for receiving data comprising an antenna for receiving a wireless transmission of a first data packet and for receiving a first Automatic Repeat ReQuest (ARQ) combination identifier is provided. A processor is coupled to the antenna, the processor

configured to determine a combination of a pure ARQ protocol and a hybrid ARQ protocol from the first ARQ combination identifier and unpack and decode the first data packet with the pure ARQ protocol and the hybrid ARQ protocol.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] For a more complete understanding of the present embodiments, and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following descriptions taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0013] Figure 1 illustrates a system for transmitting data packets in accordance with an embodiment;

[0014] Figure 2 illustrates a flowchart for choosing protocols in accordance with an embodiment;

[0015] Figures 3A-3B illustrate a look up tables that may be used to determine QoS requirements in accordance with an embodiment;

[0016] Figure 4 illustrates a method for transmitting data in accordance with an embodiment;

[0017] Figure 5 illustrates a method for receiving data in accordance with an embodiment.

[0018] Figure 6 illustrates a block diagram of an embodiment base station; and

[0019] Figure 7 illustrates a block diagram of an embodiment user device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0020] The making and using of the present embodiments are discussed in detail below. It should be appreciated, however, that the present disclosure provides many applicable inventive concepts that can be embodied in a wide variety of specific contexts. The specific embodiments

discussed are merely illustrative of specific ways to make and use the disclosed subject matter, and do not limit the scope of the different embodiments.

[0021] Embodiments will be described with respect to a specific context, namely a protocol selection system and method for wirelessly transmitting with a two-layer ARQ/HARQ architecture. Other embodiments may also be applied, however, to other protocol selection systems and methods.

[0022] With reference now to Figure 1, there is shown a system 100 for scheduling data packets 101 to be sent and for choosing a protocol to be used to transmit the data packets 101. The system 100 illustrated in Figure 1 may be implemented as any device or combination of devices to transmit or receive data packets 101, such as a base station or a mobile station in a wireless network. In a particular embodiment, the transmission portion of the system 100 may be implemented as the base station described below with respect to Figure 6 while the receiving portion of the system 100 may be implemented as the mobile station described below with respect to Figure 7.

[0023] The data packets 101 may comprise bits of data that are desired to be transmitted, and may comprise data that will be used in many different formats. For example, the data packets 101 may comprise data that will be used in sensor reporting, buffered video streaming, TCP-based e-mail, chat, ftp, p2p, conversation voice, conversational video, live video streaming, interactive gaming, real-time gaming, M2M traffic, combinations of these, or the like, although any other type of data usage may alternatively be utilized.

[0024] In an embodiment the data packets 101 are sent to a de-multiplexer 104. The de-multiplexer 104 is used to receive the stream of individual data packets 101 from different data flows and place them into separate queues 106 within a scheduler 103 (described further below)

based upon the requirements of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters of each of the individual data packets 101. In particular, the de-multiplexer 104 may inspect each of the data packets 101 using a method such as deep packet inspection (DPI) and then, based upon this inspection, place the individual data packets 101 into separate queues 106 based upon a predefined flow-to-QoS level mapping, wherein the incoming flows may be identified by a 6-tuple including IP source address, IP destination address, protocol, source port number, destination port number, and differentiated services code point (DSCP). This separates the traffic from one flow into multiple IP QoS flows on a per-packet basis and places these data packets 101 into separate queues 106.

[0025] However, as one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize, the above description of using a DPI method is only intended to be illustrative and is not intended to be limiting. Rather, any suitable methods may be utilized to place the individual data packets 101 into separate queues 106. For example, the classification could be performed based on 5-tuple and without the DSCP field. As another example, an application layer DPI may be used to examine the HTML header, which may include the type of video frame in the HTML message, which may also be used as an input. These and any other suitable methods of classifying the individual data packets 101 are fully intended to be included within the scope of the embodiments.

[0026] For example, in an embodiment one of the QoS parameter classes may be a first QoS parameter class such as an error class or data packet loss class and comprises four different sub-classes based upon how tolerant each data packet 101 is to error.

[0027] A first error class may be a very error tolerant class. In this class the transmission of the data packet 101 may experience errors in transmission without degradation of the experience, such as less than about 10^{-1} . Examples of such data packets 101 that may be classified in the

very error tolerant class include some M2M reporting from sensor networks, traffic from bundle protocols used for delay tolerant networking, or the like.

[0028] A second error class may be an error tolerant class, in which data packets 101 can tolerate some error but not as much as the data packets 101 in the very error tolerant class. For example, data packets 101 that can tolerate an error of less than about 10^{-2} may be placed in the error tolerant class. Examples of data packets 101 that may have this type of tolerance to error include conversational voice using voice-over-IP, real-time gaming, or the like.

[0029] A third error class may be an error sensitive class, in which data packets 101 that cannot tolerate the error of the second error class but can still accept some errors. For example, data packets 101 that can tolerate an error of less than about 10^{-3} may be classified in the error sensitive class. Examples of data packets 101 that may have this type of tolerance to error include conversational video, live video streaming, interactive gaming, or the like.

[0030] A fourth error class may be an error intolerant class, in which data packets 101 that cannot tolerate the error of the third error class. For example, data packets 101 that can tolerate errors of no greater than about 10^{-6} may be classified in the fourth error class. Examples of data packets 101 that may have this type of tolerance to error may include buffered video streaming, TCP-based e-mail, chat, ftp, p2p, M2M traffic from medical equipment, or the like.

[0031] Furthermore, the error class system with four sub-classes described above is intended to illustrative and are not intended to be limiting upon the present embodiments. Rather, any suitable parameter class and any number of sub-classes (other than four) may alternatively be utilized. All such classes and sub-classed are fully intended to be included within the scope of the embodiments.

[0032] Additionally, the de-multiplexer 104 also utilizes a second QoS parameter class, such as a latency class, to classify the individual data packets 101 and place them into their respective queues 106. In an embodiment the second QoS parameter class system is a latency class system and comprises four different sub-classes based upon the latency requirements for each of the data packets 101. A first latency class may be a very latency tolerant class. In this class the transmission of the data packet 101 may experience any type of delays in transmission without affecting the overall quality of the delivery of the data packet 101. Examples of such data packets 101 that may be classified in the very latency tolerant class include certain types of M2M reporting, delay tolerant networking, data-based text chatting applications, social networking updates, or pre-fetching and caching of stored videos.

[0033] A second latency class may be a latency tolerant class, in which data packets 101 can tolerate some latency but not as much as the data packets 101 in the very latency tolerant class. For example, data packets 101 that can tolerate a delay of less than about 300 ms may be placed in the latency tolerant class. Examples of data packets 101 that may have this type of tolerance to latency include stored video streaming, TCP-based e-mail, chat, ftp, p2p, or the like.

[0034] A third latency class may be a latency sensitive class, in which data packets 101 that cannot tolerate the delays of the second latency class but can still accept some delay. For example, data packets 101 that can tolerate a delay of less than about 100 ms may be classified in the latency sensitive class. Examples of data packets 101 that may have this type of tolerance to latency include conversational voice, conversational video, live video streaming, interactive gaming, or the like.

[0035] A fourth latency class may be a latency intolerant class, in which data packets 101 that cannot tolerate the delays of the third latency class. For example, data packets 101 that can

tolerate delays of no greater than about 50 ms may be classified in the fourth latency class.

Examples of data packets 101 that may have this type of tolerance to latency may include real-time gaming, urgent medical condition reports, or the like.

[0036] During classification the de-multiplexer 104 will separate the incoming data packets 101. In a particular example, for a first data packet 101 used to transmit data for real-time gaming, the data will have a QoS parameter such as packet loss with a QoS requirement such as a maximum packet loss no greater than about 10^{-2} . A second data packet 101 may be used to transmit data for a live video stream, which may have different QoS requirements for the QoS parameter, such as a maximum packet loss requirement no greater than about 10^{-3} . As such, the de-multiplexer 104 will place the first data packet 101 into a first one of the queues 106 with other data packets 101 having similar QoS requirements as the first data packet 101 (*e.g.*, a packet loss no greater than about 10^{-2}) and will place the second data packet 101 in a second one of the queues 106 with other data packets having similar QoS requirements as the second data packet 101 (*e.g.*, a packet loss no greater than about 10^{-3}).

[0037] By utilizing the packet loss parameter (with four sub-classes) and the latency parameter (with another four subclasses), the de-multiplexer 104 can place the individual data packets 101 into one of, *e.g.*, sixteen different queues, with each queue being one combination of one error sub-class and one latency sub-class. However, any suitable number of queues 106, including a single queue, may alternatively be utilized.

[0038] Additionally, as one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize, the above description of an error requirement and a latency requirement as the first QoS parameter and the second QoS parameter for the data packets 101 is intended to merely be illustrative and is not intended to be limiting to the embodiments. Rather, any suitable QoS requirement or combination of QoS

requirements, such as minimum required data rate, delay jitter, or the like, may alternatively be utilized to arrange the plurality of data packets 101 into the separate queues 106 where the individual data packets 101 share similar QoS requirements with other data packets 101 within the same queue. These alternative requirements are fully intended to be included within the scope of the embodiments.

[0039] Optionally, individual ones of the queues 106 may have a plurality of similar QoS parameters. For example, a queue 106 that is transmitting a video stream may contain multiple sub-streams with a plurality of QoS requirements. As another example, the queue 106 may transmit data packets for a video chat with data packets for text messaging and voice chat. As yet another example, interactive gaming (which has a low tolerance for latency) may also contain in-game advertisements (that have a high tolerance for latency). As such, even within a queue 106, the individual data packets 101 may have a plurality of QoS requirements and utilizing the same mode of transmission for each of the individual data packets 101 in a one-size fits all type of mode is not efficient.

[0040] The scheduler 103 receives the data packets 101 into the separate queues 106 and inserts a timestamp into each one of the individual data packets 101 in order to keep track of how long each one of the individual data packets 101 has been waiting in its respective queue 106. Additionally, associated with each of the queues 106, a packet scheduler 108 will also prioritize the data packets 101 and determine when to forward each of the individual data packets 101 from the queues 106 to be transmitted (as described further below) and how many of the individual data packets 101 within the queue 106 should be sent at the same time. In an embodiment the packet scheduler 108 may forward individual data packets 101 as a group based upon an algorithm that takes into account such factors as the timestamp of the individual data packets 101,

the quality of a transmission channel combinations of these, or the like. Any suitable method of determining which of the individual data packets 101 within the queues will be forwarded for transmission may be utilized, and all such methods are fully intended to be included within the scope of the embodiments.

[0041] Additionally, the scheduler 103, based upon its determination, may forward data packets 101 from any combination of the queues 106. For example, the scheduler 103 may forward a data packet 101 from a first one of the queues 106 (*e.g.*, a queue 106 with a QoS requirement of packet loss less than about 10^{-2}) and also, in the same group of data packets 101, forward a data packet 101 from a second one of the queues 106 (*e.g.*, a queue 106 with a QoS requirement of packet loss less than about 10^{-3}). Both of these data packets 101 may be forwarded by the scheduler 103 in the same group of data packets 101. Alternatively, the scheduler 103 may schedule data packets 101 from a single queue 106 to be forwarded. Any combination of data packets 101 from the queues 106 may be forwarded for transmission by the scheduler 103.

[0042] When data packets 101 are ready to be forwarded the scheduler 103 will forward the QoS parameter requirements to a QoS Manager 105. The QoS Manager 105 is utilized to dynamically determine an appropriate Automatic Repeat ReQuest (ARQ) protocol to be used on the individual data packets 101. In an embodiment the QoS Manager 105 may initially determine which one of a plurality of pure ARQ (ARQ) protocols (including no ARQ protocol) and which one of a plurality of Hybrid ARQ (HARQ) protocols (including no HARQ protocol) to apply to the group of data packets 101.

[0043] The scheduler 103, in addition to forwarding the QoS parameter requirements, will also forward to the QoS Manager 105 any QoS measurements for each of the individual data

packets 101. For example, for each of the individual data packets 101, the scheduler 103 will also forward the QoS measurements, such as the timestamp for each of the individual data packets 101, that the QoS Manager 105 may need to ensure that the QoS requirements are met (such as forwarding the data packet 101 within a certain amount of time to ensure that the latency requirements are met).

[0044] However, forwarding the QoS parameter requirements and the QoS measurements without forwarding the data packets 101 as discussed above is merely one alternative, and is not intended to be limiting to the embodiments. Alternatively, instead of forwarding the QoS parameter requirements and the QoS measurements to the QoS Manager 105 by themselves, the scheduler 103 can also forward the individual data packets 101 themselves to the QoS Manager 105. This and any other suitable combination of sending information to the QoS manager 105 may be used for the QoS manager 105 to make its decisions, and all are fully intended to be included within the scope of the embodiments.

[0045] Figure 2 illustrates an algorithm that may be utilized by the QoS Manager 105 to help it determine which ARQ protocol and which HARQ protocol to use for the group of data packets 101. In an embodiment the QoS Manager 105 is initialized in a first step 201 by initially mapping a combination of ARQ protocols and HARQ protocols to each combination of QoS requirements for the QoS parameters (*e.g.*, the latency requirements and the error requirements).

[0046] Figure 3A provides an example of one such mapping. In an embodiment the mapping is based on a look-up table which is pre-defined by the network. Alternatively, the look-up table may be generated and updated dynamically during operation. As can be seen, the first QoS parameter class (*e.g.*, error/packet loss) and its sub-classes are put along a first axis while the second QoS parameter class (*e.g.*, latency) and its sub-classes are put along a second

axis. The individual combinations of the first QoS parameter classes and the second QoS parameter classes each have a particular combination of a ARQ protocol and a HARQ protocol that is suited for its transmission. For example, a data packet 101 within the very latency tolerant class and within the very error tolerant class may be best suited to be transmitted with no ARQ protocol and no HARQ protocol. Additionally, a data packet 101 within the latency sensitive class and within the error intolerant class may utilize a combination of ARQ and classic HARQ protocols (as described further below).

[0047] In another embodiment the mapping may be performed using formulas instead of a table. For example, formulas such as Equation 1 and Equation 2 may be utilized:

$$ARQ_{selection} = \begin{cases} NoARQ, K_1(T_{max} - D_{HOL}) - K_2 \log_{10}(PL) > Th_{ARQ} \\ ARQ, K_1(T_{max} - D_{HOL}) - K_2 \log_{10}(PL) \leq Th_{ARQ} \end{cases} \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

$$HARQ_{selection} = \begin{cases} NoHARQ, K_3(T_{max} - D_{HOL}) + K_4 \log_{10}(PL) > Th_{HARQ} \\ HARQ, K_3(T_{max} - D_{HOL}) + K_4 \log_{10}(PL) \leq Th_{HARQ} \end{cases} \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

where $T_{max} - D_{HOL}$ is the difference between the allowed delay and the current head-of-line delay. The formulas for $HARQ_{selection}$ and $ARQ_{selection}$ indicate if HARQ and ARQ should be used, and the effect of the formulas is to chose ARQ and HARQ when the bound on delay is large, and choose ARQ for small values of packet loss (PL) and HARQ for larger values of PL. However, more or less elaborate formulas may also be utilized to select the type of ARQ and HARQ.

[0048] Additionally, the mapping of a ARQ protocol and a HARQ protocol in the table illustrated in Figure 3 optionally includes a mapping of internal settings for each of the chosen protocols. For example, when a ARQ protocol utilizing a timer is chosen, a further

determination may be made as to the settings of the ARQ timer. As a particular example, for the very latency tolerant class or latency tolerant class, when a ARQ protocol is used, the ARQ timer may be set as either a very long ARQ timer (*e.g.*, longer than about 100 ms), or may be set as a long ARQ timer (*e.g.*, between about 50 ms and about 10 ms). Additionally, for the latency sensitive class, the ARQ timer may be set as a short ARQ timer, such as between about 10 ms and about 50 ms. Any suitable number of settings may be utilized.

[0049] Internal settings for the HARQ protocol may also be mapped. In a particular example using a Block Error Rate (BLER) target, when a HARQ protocol is chosen, the settings for the BLER target may also be adjusted for the particular first QoS parameter class and the second QoS parameter class. For example, the HARQ protocol may have no BLER target, may have a very low BLER target (*e.g.*, between about 0.001 and about 0.01), may have a low BLER target (*e.g.*, between about 0.01 and about 0.1), or may have a medium BLER target (*e.g.*, between about 0.1 and about 0.3). Any other suitable settings may alternatively be utilized.

[0050] The settings for the BLER target for the HARQ protocol may be set, at least in part, based upon feedback from the transmission. In particular, channel information 107 (see Figure 1) such as a signal to noise (SNR) ratio may be fed back to the system 100 and utilized in the selection or evaluation of the HARQ protocol chosen (as described further below). The channel information 107 may then be utilized to help set the internal settings for the HARQ protocol that has been chosen, and these internal settings may be mapped in the initial mapping of the first step 201 of Figure 2.

[0051] Returning now to Figure 2, once initialized, the QoS Manager 105 will wait for the scheduler 103 to transmit the information and/or the selected group of data packets 101 in a second step 203. Once the QoS Manager 105 receives the group of data packets 101 from the

scheduler 103, the QoS Manager 105 makes a determination as to whether the transmit queue is part of a group in a third step 205. If the answer is no, each of the QoS parameter classes are set at the most tolerant level in a fourth step 207. For example, in an embodiment in which the first QoS parameter is error and the second QoS parameter is latency, the first QoS parameter class is set to the very latency tolerant class and the second QoS parameter class is set to the very error tolerant class.

[0052] After actually receiving the information and/or the group of data packets 101 from the scheduler 103, the QoS Manager 105 will, for each individual data packet 101, determine if the class for the group of data packets 101 is stringent enough to satisfy the requirements of that data packet 101 in a fifth step 209. If it is, then the scheduler 103 will move on to the next one of the group of data packets 101. If the current data packet 101 being examined is less tolerant to latency than the very latency tolerant class that was initially set, and needs a more stringent class, then the current class for the whole group of data packets 101 is upgraded to the more stringent class for the current data packet 101 being examined. Optionally, this may be limited to changing to a more stringent class if the devices (*e.g.*, the first transmitter 603 or the second receiver 705 that will be sending or receiving the data packets 101) can support the more stringent class (*e.g.*, if the overhead is less than 10 % of the total packet size).

[0053] This process is repeated for each of the data packets 101 until the QoS Manager 105 has determined the most lenient class of each of the QoS parameter classes that will satisfy the QoS requirements for all of the data packets 101 within the group of data packets 101. These represent the QoS parameter classes that will be used in the transmission of the group of data packets 101.

[0054] Alternatively, the scheduler 103 can determine in the third step 205 that the group of data packets 101 is intended to be transmitted to a group of receivers instead of to a single receiver, such as by being transmitted as an multicast or broadcast type of transmission. In this embodiment a similar process is began, with each of the QoS parameter classes being set at the most tolerant level in a seventh step 208. However, instead of simply determining whether each of the QoS parameter classes for the group of data packets 101 meets the QoS parameter classes for each individual data packet 101 within the group, the QoS Manager 105 determines if the current QoS requirements for the group of data packets 101 is stringent enough to meet the QoS requirements for each data packet 101 and also for each device in the group of receivers that will receive the group of data packets 101 in an eighth step 210.

[0055] For example, Figure 3B illustrates another table that may be used to determine the QoS requirements for each device in a group of receivers. In an embodiment each of the devices within the group of receivers may be classified based upon the class of the device, the class of user that is using the device, the channel quality between the first transmitter 603 and the device, and the type of traffic that is being sent to and from the device. In an embodiment the devices may be classified as a low class, a high class, or either based upon the power usage of the devices (*e.g.*, a low powered device may be classified as a low class device). Similarly, the user of the device may be classified as being in a high user class, a low user class, or either based upon such parameters as whether a cooperative reception capability is supported, the device's signal processing power, the device's buffer sizes, combinations of these, or the like. Finally, the channel may be classified on the basis of a signal-to-noise ratio as good, bad, or either, and the traffic type may be classified as described above with respect to the first parameter class or the second parameter class.

[0056] Once each of the devices is classified, the QoS requirements and their respective ARQ and HARQ protocols may be looked up by referring to the table in Figure 3B. Then, returning to Figure 2, the system 100 can determine if the requirements for each data packet 101 and for each device within the group is met. If not, then the level of the class for the group of data packets 101 is increased to be meet the requirements for the most stringent device within the group of devices. In this fashion the system 100 can ensure that the data packets 101 within the group of data packets 101 have suitable requirements to reach each of the devices within the group of devices.

[0057] Finally, once the QoS Manager 105 has determined the first QoS parameter class and the second QoS parameter class for the group of data packets 101, the QoS Manager 105 chooses an appropriate combination of protocols to be applied in the transmission of the group of data packets 101 in a sixth step 211. In an embodiment the QoS Manager 105 may choose an appropriate combination by looking up the appropriate combination from the mapping performed during initialization of the QoS Manager 105.

[0058] In an embodiment the QoS Manager 105 may choose one of a plurality of ARQ protocols and one of a plurality of HARQ protocols to be applied to the group of data packets 101 for a transmission between a first transmitter 600 (part of an embodiment base station 600 that is sending data packets 101) and a second receiver 705 (part of an embodiment mobile station 700 that is receiving data packets 101). In an embodiment the ARQ protocols start by transmitting the data packets 101 to the second receiver 705. If an acknowledgment for each data packet 101 is not received from the second receiver 705 in a pre-determined amount of time (determined for example by the first transmitter 603 starting an acknowledgement timer when it sends the data packet 101), the entire data packet 101 is retransmitted to the second receiver 705.

This process is repeated until a successful acknowledgment of the transmission is received. The plurality of ARQ protocols may include acknowledged ARQ protocols, unacknowledged ARQ protocols, transparent ARQ protocols, or the like.

[0059] Within the plurality of ARQ protocols, one of the acknowledged ARQ protocols may be a Stop-and-Wait ARQ. In such a ARQ protocol, the first transmitter 603 sends a single frame or data packet 101 and stops further transmissions to the second receiver 705 and waits until it receives an acknowledgment from the second receiver 705. If no acknowledgment is received after a timeout period (kept, *e.g.*, by the acknowledgement timer), the first transmitter 603 will retransmit the data packet 101 and again wait for a successful acknowledgment. To aid in errors, a sequence number may be added to the data packet 101 in a header of the data packet 101.

[0060] Another one of the acknowledged ARQ protocols within the plurality of ARQ protocols may be a Go-back-N protocol. In this protocol a number of data packets 101 are transmitted based on a window size without receiving an acknowledgment from the second receiver 705. The first transmitter 603 will include a sequence number with each data packet 101 it sends, and the second receiver 705 will keep track of the sequence numbers, sending an acknowledgment with the sequence number for each data packet 101 that it successfully receives. If a sequence number is out of order or otherwise unexpected by the second receiver 705, the second receiver 705 will ignore the data packet 101.

[0061] Once the first transmitter 603 has transmitted each of the data packets 101 within the window, the first transmitter 603 will go back and see for which data packets 101 it has received acknowledgements. Then, taking the sequence number of the last received acknowledgment, the first transmitter 603 will proceed to transmit the next window of data packets 101, starting with the sequence number received in the last acknowledgement receipt.

[0062] Yet another one of the plurality of acknowledged ARQ protocols that may be used is a Selective Repeat ARQ. Similar to the Go-back-n protocol, the first transmitter 603 will send a number of the data packets 101 in a window regardless of receiving an acknowledgement notification. However, the second receiver 705 will continue to receive all of the data packets 101 within the window, even if the sequence numbers are out of an expected order. The second receiver 705 will send an acknowledgement containing the sequence number of the earliest data packet 101 that it did not receive. Once the first transmitter 603 has transmitted all of the data packets 101 within the window, the first transmitter 603 will go back and send the data packet 101 received in the acknowledgement that was not received, and then continue where it left off.

[0063] Yet another one of the plurality of ARQ protocols may be an unacknowledged ARQ. In this embodiment the unacknowledged ARQ may be utilized in instances where the data packets 101 may be tolerant of error and also request a constant throughput. Such embodiments include the transmission of data packets 101 involved in video or audio streaming applications. In such embodiments the first transmitter 603 may send the data packets 101 to the second receiver 705 with sequence numbers in order to ensure that the data packets 101 are received in sequence. However, the first transmitter 603 will not retransmit the data packets 101 if the data packets 101 have not been successfully decoded by the second receiver 705.

[0064] Yet another one of the plurality of ARQ protocols that may be used is a transparent ARQ, which is similar to the unacknowledged ARQ. However, in this protocol there is no signaling being performed in the radio link control layer and the receiver does not maintain a timer or send a sequence number. As such, this protocol is the absence of an ARQ protocol, and none of the other protocols is utilized to package the data packets 101 for transmission.

[0065] However, as one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize, while the ARQ protocols listed above are intended to be included within the scope of the embodiments, these are also intended to be only illustrative examples and are not intended to be limiting upon the embodiments. Rather, any suitable ARQ protocol, may additionally or alternatively be utilized, and all such protocols are fully intended to be included within the scope of the embodiments.

[0066] In an embodiment, once the QoS Manager 105 has chosen a ARQ protocol to utilize for the group of data packets 101, the QoS Manager 105 will also choose one of a plurality of hybrid ARQ (HARQ) protocols to use for the transmission of the group of data packets 101 from the first transmitter 603 to the second receiver 705. In an embodiment one of the plurality of HARQ protocols is a classic HARQ protocol, wherein the first transmitter 603 adds a forward error correction (FEC) code and an error-detecting code (*e.g.*, a cyclic redundancy check) to each data packet 101 that is sent. If a data packet 101 is received by the second receiver 705 but the second receiver 705 (or, alternately, the mobile processor 701 coupled to the second receiver 705) is unable to decode the data packet 101, the second receiver 705 stores the data packet 101 and sends an acknowledgement message, which may indicate either a successful reception, or a unsuccessful reception, back to the first transmitter 603. The first transmitter 603 may then re-send the data packet 101 to the second receiver 705. When the second receiver 705 receives the retransmission, the second receiver 705 may then use the stored first transmission along with the retransmission to successfully decode the entire data packet 101.

[0067] One of the classic HARQ protocols may use chase combining (CC) in order to receive and decode the data packets 101. In such an embodiment the first transmitter 603 transmits the same data packet 101 with the same information (*e.g.*, data and parity bits) to the second receiver 705 each time. The second receiver 705 may then use a combinatorial method

such as maximum-ratio combining in order to combine bits of the retransmitted data packet 101 with bits from the originally transmitted data packet 101, in effect enhancing the decoding of the originally transmitted data packet 101.

[0068] Another one of the classic HARQ protocols may use incremental-redundancy (IC), wherein each transmission of the data packet 101 contains a different portion of coded bits. For example, multiple sets of coded bits may be generated with each set representing the same bits of data. When a data packet 101 is retransmitted, the first transmitter 603 sends a different set of coded bits than the original transmission. The second receiver 705 uses all of the received coded bits to recover the original data in the data packet 101.

[0069] Yet another one of the classic HARQ protocols may include a combination of the chase combining HARQ protocol and the increment-redundancy HARQ protocol. For example, if the maximum coded rate for the data packet 101 is not sufficient, the first transmitter 603 can transmit the coded bits from their beginning and the second receiver 705 may then use chase combining to decode the coded bits.

[0070] Yet another one of the plurality of HARQ protocols (besides the classic HARQ protocols described above) may be a stateful HARQ protocol. In this protocol a controlled level of packet error losses is allowed with a re-ordering timer at the second receiver 705. Since it has a reliable frame delivery, the stateful HARQ protocol can ensure that all frames are delivered at the second receiver 705 in order. The second receiver 705 also uses a re-ordering timer to ensure that frames do not take too long to be delivered. If the reordering timer expires, the second receiver 705 sends an acknowledgment for some or all of the yet unacknowledged packets to indicate to the first transmitter 603 to move on to the next data packet 101. The reordering timer therefore ensures that packet latency never goes over a preset limit.

[0071] Yet another one of the plurality of HARQ protocols is a rateless HARQ protocol. In this protocol the first transmitter 603 transmits combinations of Incremental Redundancy (IR) parts of the frame, until the second receiver 705 can finally decode the frame. The advantage of rateless HARQ is that the number of frame fragments can be infinite meaning that the first transmitter 603 can start with just one fragment, disregarding Signal-to-Interference Noise (SINR) measurements, and just keep transmitting new fragments until the second receiver 705 finally acknowledges a successful reception.

[0072] However, as one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize, the HARQ protocols described above are intended to be illustrative and are not intended to be limiting upon the present embodiments. Any suitable HARQ protocol, or even the choice of using no HARQ protocol, may additionally or alternatively be utilized, and all such alternatives are fully intended to be included within the scope of the embodiments.

[0073] Finally, once a HARQ protocol has been chosen by the QoS Manager 105, the protocol parameters of the specific HARQ protocol chosen is set in an eighth step 213. In an embodiment in which the HARQ protocol uses a BLER target to measure the transmission of the data packets 101, the BLER target may be set to be a low BLER target, a medium BLER target, a very low BLER target, or even to set it so that there is no BLER target.

[0074] Once an appropriate combination of ARQ protocols and HARQ protocols have been determined for the group of data packets 101 and the appropriate protocol parameters have been set, the QoS Manager 105 will additionally generate a selection signal (not individually illustrated) in order to notify the second receiver 705 which combination of ARQ protocols and HARQ protocols is being used during the transmission of the group of data packets 101. In an embodiment a number may be used to represent the combination of ARQ protocols and HARQ

protocols. For example, in an embodiment the following table may be utilized to generate the selection signal:

Signal value	ARQ protocol	HARQ protocol
0	No ARQ	No HARQ
1	No ARQ,	Classic HARQ
2	No ARQ,	Stateful HARQ
3	No ARQ,	Rateless HARQ
4	Unacknowledged ARQ	Classic HARQ
5	Unacknowledged ARQ	Stateful HARQ
6	Unacknowledged ARQ	Rateless HARQ
7	Acknowledged ARQ	Classic HARQ
8	Acknowledged ARQ	Stateful HARQ
9	Acknowledged ARQ	Rateless HARQ

[0075] However, while a table such as the one described above is one such method of generating the selection signal, the generation of the selection signal is not intended to be so limited. Rather, any suitable method of generating an indication to the second receiver 705 as to which combination of protocols is being utilized may alternatively be utilized, and all such methods are fully intended to be included within the scope of the embodiments.

[0076] Figure 4 illustrates a method for transmitting each data packet 101 once the appropriate protocols have been chosen and the selection signal has been generated. In an embodiment the system 100, by way of the QoS Manager 105, selects the ARQ protocol and the HARQ protocol to be used for the group of data packets 101. Once the ARQ protocol and the HARQ protocol have been chosen, the first transmitter 603 prepares each of the data packets 101 for transmission. For example, headers may be generated and attached to each of the individual ones of the data packets 101. Additionally, sequence numbers or other header information related to the ARQ protocol and HARQ protocol may also be included within the header.

[0077] Once the individual data packets 101 are individually ready for transmission, the group of data packets 101 are bundled into a frame (not individually illustrated). In an embodiment all of the data packets 101 in the group of data packets are bundled into a single

ARQ/HARQ transport block (TB). Alternatively, each of the data packets 101 within the group of data packets 101 that have the same QoS requirements may be placed into one ARQ frame and then all of the selected data packets 101 are placed into one HARQ TB.

[0078] The first transmitter 603 may also generate a header for the frame, and the header will also contain the selection signal indicating to the second receiver 705 which combination of ARQ protocols and HARQ protocols is being utilized during the transmission of the frame. In an embodiment the selection signal may be included as a control bit in a pre-determined location within the header of the frame.

[0079] In an alternative embodiment, the selection signal may be split into a first selection signal and a second selection signal. In an embodiment the first selection signal is an indication of which HARQ protocol is being utilized and the second selection signal is an indication of which ARQ protocol is being utilized. The first selection signal is then placed and transmitted within the header of the frame while the second selection signal is placed and transmitted within the header of the individual data packets 101.

[0080] In yet another alternative embodiment, the selection signal may be sent to the second receiver 705 independently from the frame containing the individual data packets 101. For example, the selection signal may be transmitted to the second receiver 705 prior to the transmission of the frame. In this fashion, the second receiver 705 will be ready for the frame without needing to decode the header of the frame prior to decoding.

[0081] Figure 4 illustrates a flow chart that may be utilized by the system 100 in order to transmit the data packets 101 using the dynamic choosing of ARQ/HARQ protocols. In a first transmission step 401, the scheduler 103 waits for a notification that data packets 101 are available to be transmitted. In a second transmission step 403, the data packets 101 are sorted

into queues based on the QoS parameters and classes. In a third transmission step 405, a group of the data packets 101 is selected from the queues by the scheduler 103 and the packet scheduler 108 for transmission and a decision is made by the QoS manager 105 regarding which combination of ARQ protocols will be used for the group of the data packets 101. In a fourth transmission step 407, the group of data packets 101 is packed into a frame for transmission and, in a fifth transmission step 409, the frame is transmitted from the system 100 to the first transmitter 603 and the first antenna 609 along with an indication of which combination of ARQ protocols is to be used with the frame. If the data packets 101 are not successfully received, the system 100 may then re-send the data packets 101 based upon the appropriate protocols chosen by the QoS Manager 105.

[0082] Figure 5 illustrates a flow chart that may be utilized by the user equipment 700 with the second receiver 705 to receive the frame containing the group of data packets 101. In a first receiving step 501 the second receiver 705 receives and decodes the selection signal from the first transmitter 603. The selection signal may be either transmitted separately from the frame or else as part of the frame itself (*e.g.*, as control bits in the header of the frame). In a second receiving step 503 the second receiver 705 receives the frame containing the group of data packets 101 and, in a third receiving step 505, the second receiver 705 unpacks and decodes the group of data packets 101 from the frame and, the second receiver 705 signals back to the system 100 the acknowledgements and sequence numbers as stated by the combination of ARQ protocols used to transmit the frame. Once the second receiver 705 has successfully received the group of data packets 101, the second receiver 705 will transmit the data packets to an upper layer of the second receiver 705 in a fourth receiving step 507.

[0083] Optionally, in one of the transmissions back to the system, the second receiver 705 may send QoS measurements, such as the time that the second receiver 705 successfully received individual ones of the data packets 101, back to the system 100. Such QoS measurements may be utilized by the system 100 to make the process more efficient over time.

[0084] A block diagram of an embodiment base station 600 is illustrated in Figure 6. Base station 600 has a base station processor 601 coupled to a first transmitter 603, a first receiver 605, and a first network interface 607. The first transmitter 603 and the first receiver 605 are coupled to a first antenna 609 via a first coupler 611. The base station processor 601 executes embodiment algorithms as described above in order to process the data packets 101 and to choose the combination of ARQ and HARQ protocols, apply these protocols to the data packets 101 prior to transmission, and forward the packaged data packets 101 to the first transmitter 603 for transmission. In embodiments of the present invention, base station 600 is configured to operate in a LTE network using an OFDMA downlink channel divided into multiple sub-bands. In alternative embodiments, other systems, network types and transmission schemes can be used.

[0085] A block diagram of an embodiment user device 700 is illustrated in Figure 7. The user device 700 can be implemented, for example, as a cellular telephone, or other mobile communication device, such as a computer or network enabled peripheral. Alternatively, the user device 700 can be a non-mobile device, such as a desktop computer with wireless network connectivity. The user device 700 has a mobile processor 701, a second transmitter 703 and a second receiver 705, which are coupled to a second antenna 707 via a second coupler 709. The user interface 711 is coupled to the mobile processor 701 and provides interfaces to a loudspeaker 713, a microphone 715, and a display 717, for example. Alternatively, the user

device 700 may have a different configuration with respect to the user interface 711, or the user interface 711 may be omitted entirely.

[0086] Although the present embodiments and their advantages have been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions and alterations can be made herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure as defined by the appended claims. For example, many of the features and functions discussed above can be implemented in software, hardware, or firmware, or a combination thereof. As another example, it will be readily understood by those skilled in the art that the precise order of process steps may be varied while remaining within the scope of the present disclosure.

[0087] In particular, it will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that the above embodiments are not limited to only a transmission of data utilizing solely data packets. Rather, the above described embodiments may be utilized with any approach of data transmission that may utilize data packets. For example, the embodiments may be utilized in a semi-static method of data transmission that uses a combination of packets and flows in order to transmit data. This and any other methods that utilize data packets may alternatively be used, and all such methods are fully intended to be included within the scope of the embodiments. Additionally, the embodiments are not limited to a wireless method of transmission and may alternatively be utilized in any other suitable method, such as transmission through a wired network.

[0088] Moreover, the scope of the present application is not intended to be limited to the particular embodiments of the process, machine, manufacture, composition of matter, means, methods and steps described in the specification. As one of ordinary skill in the art will readily appreciate from the disclosure, processes, machines, manufacture, compositions of matter, means, methods, or steps, presently existing or later to be developed, that perform substantially the same

function or achieve substantially the same result as the corresponding embodiments described herein may be utilized according to the present disclosure. Accordingly, the appended claims are intended to include within their scope such processes, machines, manufacture, compositions of matter, means, methods, or steps.

CLAIMS

1. A method for wirelessly transmitting data, the method comprising:
receiving a first data packet to be transmitted;
choosing with a processor a first type of retransmission protocol from a plurality of first type of retransmission protocols for the first data packet;
choosing with a processor a second type of retransmission protocol from a plurality of second type of retransmission protocols for the first data packet, the second type of retransmission protocol being different from the first type of retransmission protocol;
packing with the processor the first data packet with the chosen first type of retransmission protocol and the chosen second type of retransmission protocol; and
transmitting the first data packet with a transmitter after the packing with the processor.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of first type of retransmission protocols are Automatic Repeat Request (ARQ) protocols.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein one of the plurality of first type of retransmission protocols is an absence of a ARQ protocol.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of second type of retransmission protocols is hybrid ARQ (HARQ) protocols.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein one of the plurality of second type of retransmission protocols is an absence of a HARQ protocol.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the choosing with the processor the first type of retransmission protocol further comprises classifying the first data packet into a first parameter class.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein the classifying the first data packet further comprises classifying the first data packet into one of a very latency tolerant class, a latency tolerant class, a latency sensitive class, and a latency intolerant class.
8. The method of claim 6, wherein the choosing with the processor the first type of retransmission protocol further comprises classifying the first data packet into a second parameter class.
9. The method of claim 8, wherein the choosing with the processor the first type of retransmission protocol further comprises using the first parameter class and the second parameter class to choose the first type of retransmission protocol.
10. The method of claim 8, wherein the choosing with the processor the first type of retransmission protocol is performed by referencing a table with the first parameter class and the second parameter class.
11. The method of claim 8, wherein the first parameter class is an error class and the second parameter class is a latency class.
12. The method of claim 8, wherein the classifying the first data packet further comprises classifying the first data packet into one of a very error tolerant class, an error tolerant class, an error sensitive class, and an error intolerant class.

13. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
generating an indication of the first type of retransmission protocol and the second type of retransmission protocol; and
transmitting the indication of the first type of retransmission protocol and the second type of retransmission protocol.
14. A transmitter for transmitting data, the transmitting comprising:
an antenna; and
a processor coupled to the antenna, the processor configured to:
receive a first data packet to be transmitted;
choose a combination of a pure Automatic Repeat ReQuest (ARQ) protocol and a hybrid ARQ protocol for the first data packet;
package the first data packet with the combination of the pure ARQ protocol and the hybrid ARQ protocol to form a first packaged data packet; and
transmit the first packaged data packet to the antenna.
15. The transmitter of claim 14, wherein the processor is further configured to classify the first data packet into a first parameter class.
16. The transmitter of claim 15, wherein the processor is further configured to classify the first data packet into a second parameter class.
17. The transmitter of claim 16, wherein the processor is further configured to choose the combination using at least the first parameter class and the second parameter class.

18. The transmitter of claim 16, wherein the processor is further configured to look up the combination from a table.
19. The transmitter of claim 16, wherein the classifying the first data packet further comprises classifying the first data packet into one of a very latency tolerant class, a latency tolerant class, a latency sensitive class, and a latency intolerant class.
20. The transmitter of claim 19, wherein the classifying the first data packet further comprises classifying the first data packet into one of a very error tolerant class, an error tolerant class, an error sensitive class, and an error intolerant class.
21. A method of receiving data, the method comprising:
- receiving with an antenna a first Automatic Repeat ReQuest (ARQ) combination identifier;
 - determining with a processor coupled to the antenna a combination of a pure ARQ protocol and a hybrid ARQ protocol from the first ARQ combination identifier;
 - receiving with the antenna a first data packet associated with the first ARQ combination identifier; and
 - decoding with the processor the first data packet with the pure ARQ protocol and the hybrid ARQ protocol.
22. The method of claim 21, wherein the first ARQ combination identifier is transmitted separately from the first data packet.

23. The method of claim 21, wherein the first ARQ combination identifier is transmitted with the first data packet.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the first ARQ combination identifier is located in a control bit of a header for the first data packet.

25. A receiver for receiving data, the receiver comprising:

an antenna for receiving a wireless transmission of a first data packet and for receiving a first Automatic Repeat ReQuest (ARQ) combination identifier;

a processor coupled to the antenna, the processor configured to:

determine a combination of a pure ARQ protocol and a hybrid ARQ protocol from the first ARQ combination identifier; and

decode the first data packet with the pure ARQ protocol and the hybrid ARQ protocol.

26. The receiver of claim 25, wherein the first ARQ combination identifier is located in a control bit of a header for the first data packet.

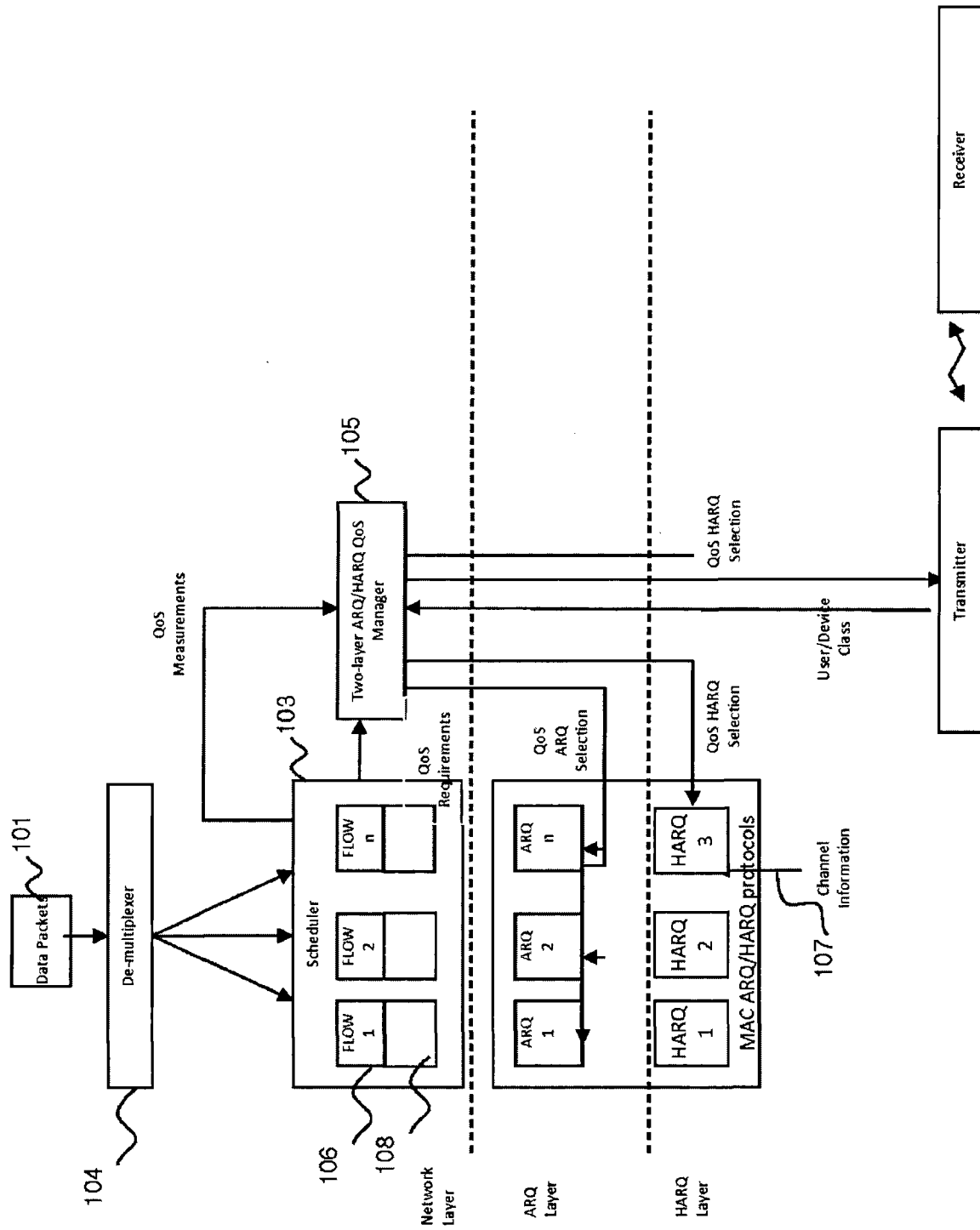


Figure 1

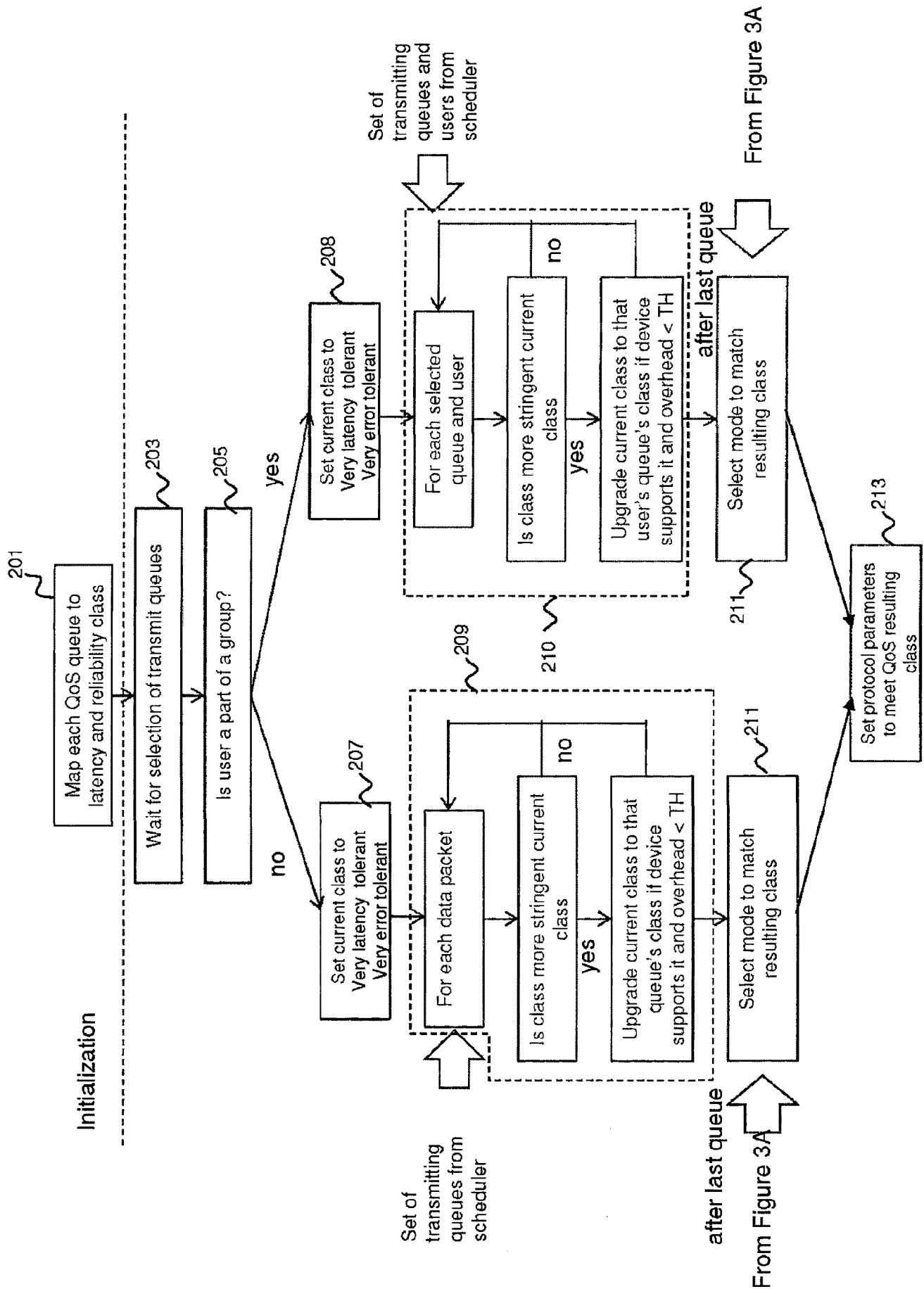


Figure 2

Present Traffic	Very Latency Tolerant	Latency Tolerant	Latency Sensitive	Latency Intolerant
Very error tolerant	No PARQ, No HARQ • No HARQ timer	No PARQ, Classic HARQ • Long ARQ Timer • Low BLER target	No PARQ, Classic HARQ • No BLER Target	No PARQ, Stateful HARQ • No BLER target
Error tolerant	PARQ, No HARQ • Very long ARQ timer	PARQ, Classic HARQ • Long ARQ Timer • Low BLER target	PARQ, Classic HARQ • Short ARQ timer • Low BLER target	No PARQ, Stateful HARQ • Low BLER target
Error sensitive	No PARQ, Rateless HARQ • Long ARQ timer	PARQ, Classic HARQ • Long ARQ Timer • Medium BLER-HARQ	PARQ, Classic HARQ • Short ARQ timer • Medium BLER target	No PARQ, Stateful HARQ • Medium BLER target
Error intolerant	No PARQ, Rateless HARQ • Long ARQ Timer	PARQ, Classic HARQ • Long ARQ Timer • Very low BLER target	PARQ, Classic HARQ • Short ARQ Timer • Very low BLER target	No PARQ, Stateful HARQ • Very low BLER HARQ

Figure 3A

Device class	User class	Channel	Traffic type	PARQ	HARQ	QoS
Very low	Low	Any	Latency tolerant	AM	None	None
Any	Low	Any	Latency tolerant	TM	Rateless	None
Any	High	Good	Latency intolerant (gaming)	TM	Reliable	Minimize delay
Any	Any	Good	Error intolerant (TCP)	AM	Any	Any
Any	Any	Good	Error tolerant (VoIP, Live video)	UM	Reliable	Maximize S.E. s.t. error rate
High	High	Good	High rate (video)	UM	Any	Maximize S.E. s.t. delay

Figure 3B

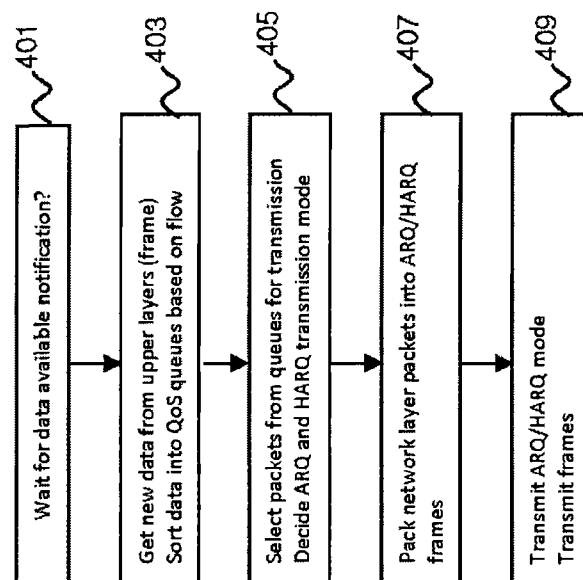


Figure 4

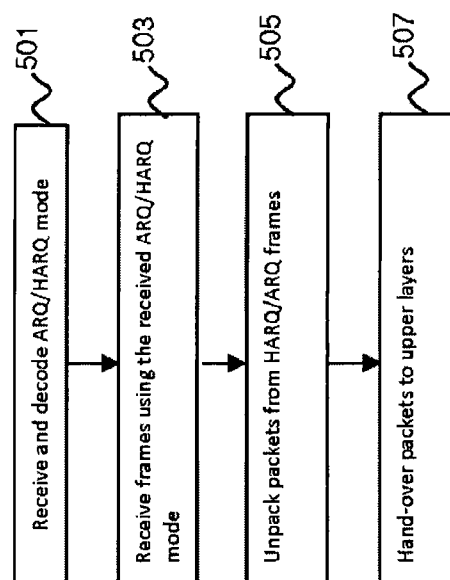


Figure 5

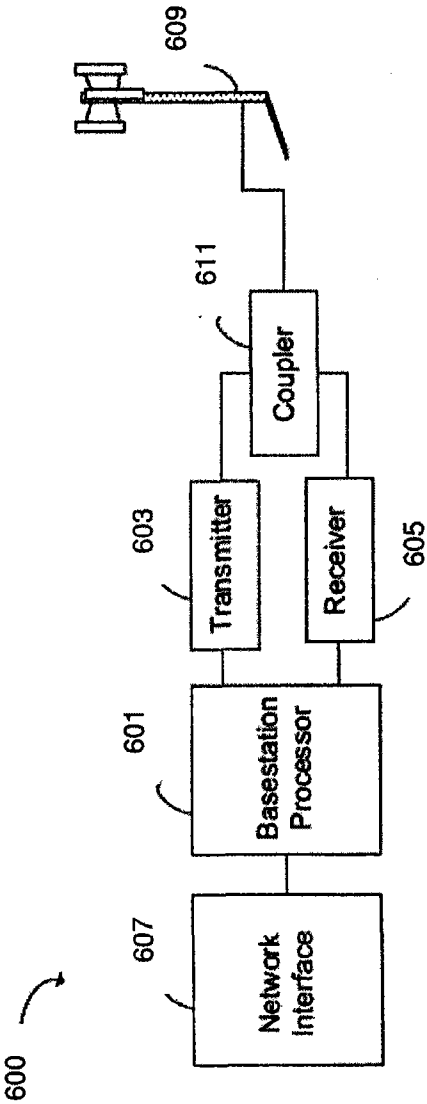


Figure 6

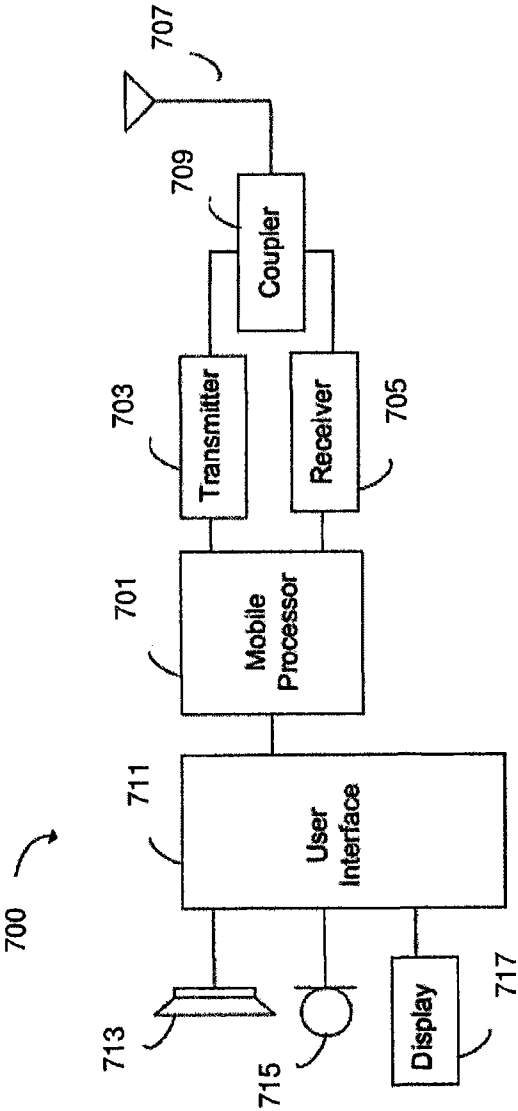


Figure 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2014/073295

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

H04L 1/00(2006.01)i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

H04L:H04W

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CNKI;CNPAT;WPI;EPODOC:choos+, select+, cross, two, multiple, multi, layer?, retransmission protocol, HARQ, H-ARQ, ARQ, FEC, QOS, automatic repeat request, hybrid, quality of service, forward error correction,pack+

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WANG, Ling et al. "Research on the Cross-layer HARQ Retransmission Technology in LTE System" <i>Journal of Chinese Computer Systems</i> , Vol. No.11, No. Vol.31, 30 November 2010 (2010-11-30), Pages 2222-2226	1-26
A	CN 101938341A (UNIV. DONGHUA) 05 January 2011 (2011-01-05) the whole document	1-26
A	CN 1996823A (VIA TELECOM, INC.) 11 July 2007 (2007-07-11) the whole document	1-26
A	WO 2011087905A1 (QUANTENNA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.ET AL.) 21 July 2011 (2011-07-21) the whole document	1-26

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 May 2014

Date of mailing of the international search report

30 June 2014

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF THE
P.R.CHINA(ISA/CN)
6,Xitucheng Rd., Jimen Bridge, Haidian District, Beijing
100088 China

Authorized officer

CHI,Fang

Facsimile No. (86-10)62019451

Telephone No. (86-10)82245556

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/CN2014/073295

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date (day/month/year)	Patent family member(s)	Publication date (day/month/year)
CN 101938341A	05 January 2011	None	
CN 1996823A	11 July 2007	US 2007115823A1	24 May 2007
		IN MUM200601778	15 December 2006
WO 2011087905A1	21 July 2011	US 2012307934A1	06 December 2012