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# DESCRIPTION

## Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention is directed, in general, to wireless communication systems and, more specifically, although not exclusively, to a Single-Carrier Frequency Division Multiple Access (SC-FDMA) communication system and is further considered in the development of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) long term evolution (LTE).

## Background to the Invention

[0002] In particular, the present invention considers partitioning resources allocated to the transmissions of control signals and data signals in a SC-FDMA communication system. The invention assumes the UpLink (UL) communication corresponding to signal transmissions from mobile User Equipments (UEs) to a serving base station (or Node B). A UE, also commonly referred to as terminal or mobile station, may be fixed or mobile and may be a wireless device, a cellular phone, a personal computer device, a wireless modem card, etc. A Node B is generally a fixed station and may also be called a Base Transceiver System (BTS), an access point, or some other terminology.

[0003] Several types of signals need to be supported for the proper functionality of the communication system. In addition to data signals, which convey the information content of the communication, control signals also need to be transmitted from the UEs to their serving Node B in the UL and from the serving Node B to the UEs in the DownLink (DL) in order to enable the proper transmission of data signals. The DL refers to the communication from the Node B to UEs. These control signals are subsequently described in detail with the focus being on the UL.

[0004] The UEs are assumed to transmit data signals (or data packets) through the Physical Uplink Shared CHannel (PUSCH). The PUSCH can be shared during the same time period by multiple UEs with each UE using a different part of the operating BandWidth (BW), as illustrated in **FIG. 1**, in order to avoid mutual interference (Frequency Domain Multiplexing (FDM)). UE1 110 transmits over BW 120 while UE2 130, UE3 150, and UE4 170, transmit over BW 140, BW 160, and BW 180, respectively. An exception is the use of Spatial Division Multiple Access (SDMA) methods, where multiple UEs may share the same RBs over the same sub-frame for their PUSCH data packet transmissions.

[0005] The Node B is assumed to transmit data signals (or data packets) to UEs through the Physical Downlink Shared CHannel (PDSCH). Similarly to the PUSCH, the PDSCH can be shared during the same time period by multiple UEs through FDM.

[0006] PUSCH and PDSCH transmissions can be scheduled by the Node B through a UL or a DL scheduling assignment, respectively, using the Physical Downlink Control CHannel (PDCCH) or they can be preconfigured to occur periodically (persistent scheduling of PUSCH or PDSCH transmissions). Using the PDCCH, a data signal transmission in the PUSCH or the PDSCH may generally occur at any sub-frame decided by the Node B scheduler. Accordingly, the scheduling of such transmissions is referred to as dynamic.

[0007] To avoid excessive PDCCH overhead, some PUSCH and PDSCH transmissions may be configured to occur periodically at predetermined parts of the operating bandwidth. Such scheduling is referred to as persistent **FIG. 2** illustrates the concept of persistent scheduling where an initial packet transmission 210 occurs periodically every assignment interval 220. Persistent scheduling is typically used for communication services having relatively small bandwidth requirements per transmission period but need to be provided for many UEs making dynamic scheduling through the PDCCH inefficient due to the associated overhead introduced in the DL of the communication system. One typical example of such services is Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP).

[0008] In response to the PUSCH and PDSCH transmissions, positive or negative acknowledgement signals, ACK or NAK respectively, are assumed to be transmitted to or from the UEs, respectively. As the invention considers the UL of the communication system, the focus will be on the ACK/NAK signals transmitted by UEs in response to a PDSCH transmission. ACK/NAK signaling is required for use of Hybrid-Automatic Repeat reQuest (HARQ), where a data packet is retransmitted upon the reception of a NAK and a new data packet is transmitted upon the reception of an ACK.

[0009] Because the PDSCH scheduling of a UE in the DL can be dynamic or persistent, the transmission of ACK/NAK signals

from the UE is correspondingly dynamic or persistent. In the latter case, similarly to the PDSCH transmission, the ACK/NAK transmission from the UE is periodic.

**[0010]** In addition to periodic and dynamic transmission of ACK/NAK signals, other control signals may be periodically transmitted by UEs. One example of such a control signal is the Channel Quality Indication (CQI). The CQI is assumed to be sent periodically to inform the serving Node B of the channel conditions, which can be represented by the Signal-to-Noise and Interference Ratio (SINR) the UE experiences in the DL. Additional periodic transmissions of control signals other than CQI or ACK/NAK may also exist.

**[0011]** Therefore, the UL of the communication system is assumed to support dynamic and persistent PUSCH transmissions, ACK/NAK transmissions due to dynamic and persistent PDSCH transmissions, CQI transmissions, and possibly other control signaling. The transmissions of CQI, persistent PUSCH, and ACK/NAK due to persistent PDSCH are assumed to be periodic until deactivated by the serving Node B or until the corresponding configured transmission period expires. The ACK/NAK and CQI signals will be jointly referred to as the Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH). Other control signals may also be periodically transmitted in the PUCCH.

**[0012]** The PUSCH transmissions are assumed to occur over a Transmission Time Interval (TTI) corresponding to a sub-frame. **FIG. 3** illustrates a block diagram of the sub-frame structure 310 assumed in the exemplary embodiment of the disclosed invention. The sub-frame includes of two slots. Each slot 320 further includes seven symbols and each symbol 330 further includes a Cyclic Prefix (CP) for mitigating interference due to channel propagation effects. The signal transmission in the two slots may or may not be in the same part of the operating bandwidth.

**[0013]** In an exemplary sub-frame structure of **FIG. 3**, the middle symbol in each slot carries the transmission of Reference Signals (RS) 340, also known as pilot signals, which are used for several purposes including for providing channel estimation to allow coherent demodulation of the received signal. The number of symbols with RS transmission in the UL sub-frame may be different among the PUSCH, the PUCCH with ACK/NAK transmission, and the PUCCH with CQI transmission. For example, the middle three symbols in each slot may be used for RS transmission in case of ACK/NAK PUCCH transmissions (the remaining symbols are used for ACK/NAK transmission) while the second and sixth symbols in each slot may be used for RS transmission in case of CQI PUCCH transmissions (the remaining symbols are used for CQI transmission). This is also illustrated in **FIG. 9**, **FIG. 10**, and **FIG. 11**, which will be described later herein.

**[0014]** The transmission bandwidth is assumed to comprise of frequency resource units, which will be referred to as Resource Blocks (RBs). The exemplary embodiment assumes that each RB includes 12 SC-FDMA sub-carriers and UEs are assumed to be allocated a multiple N of consecutive RBs 350 for PUSCH transmission and 1 RB for PUCCH transmission. Nevertheless, the above values are only illustrative and not restrictive to the invention.

**[0015]** Although not material to the disclosed invention, an exemplary block diagram of the transmitter structure for the PUSCH is illustrated in Figure 4. If a UE has both data and control (ACK/NAK, CQI, etc.) bits to transmit in the same PUSCH sub-frame, then, in order to transmit the ACK/NAK, certain data bits (such as, for example, the parity bits in the case of turbo coding) may be punctured and replaced by the ACK/NAK bits. Simultaneous PUSCH and PUCCH transmission by a UE is thus avoided and the single-carrier property is preserved. Coded CQI bits **405** (if they exist) and coded data bits **410** are multiplexed **420**. If ACK/NAK bits also need to be transmitted in the PUSCH, data bits (or possibly CQI bits) are punctured to accommodate ACK/NAK bits **430**. The Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) of the combined data bits and control bits is then obtained **440**, the sub-carriers **450** corresponding to the assigned transmission bandwidth are selected **455**, the Inverse Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT) is performed **460** and finally the Cyclic Prefix (CP) **470** and filtering **480** are applied to the transmitted signal **490**.

**[0016]** Zero padding is assumed to be inserted by a reference UE in sub-carriers used by another UE and in guard sub-carriers (not shown). Moreover, for brevity, additional transmitter circuitry such as digital-to-analog converter, analog filters, amplifiers, and transmitter antennas as they are known in the art, are not illustrated in **FIG. 4**. Similarly, the encoding process for the data bits and the CQI bits as well as the modulation process for all transmitted bits are well known in the art and are omitted for brevity.

**[0017]** At the receiver, the inverse (complementary) transmitter functions are performed. This is conceptually illustrated in **FIG. 5** where the reverse operations of those in **FIG. 4** apply. As it is known in the art (not shown for brevity), an antenna receives the Radio-Frequency (RF) analog signal and after further processing units (such as filters, amplifiers, frequency down-converters, and analog-to-digital converters) the digital received signal **510** passes through a time windowing unit **520** and the CP is removed **530**. Subsequently, the receiver unit applies an FFT **540**, selects **545** the sub-carriers **550** used by the transmitter, applies an Inverse DFT (IDFT) **560**, extracts the ACK/NAK bits and places respective erasures for the data bits **570**, and de-multiplexes **580** the CQI bits **590** and data bits **595**. As for the transmitter, well known in the art receiver functionalities such as channel

estimation, demodulation, and decoding are not shown for brevity and they are not material to the invention.

[0018] Also without being material to the disclosed invention, a block diagram of the PUCCH (ACK/NAK, CQI) transmission structure is illustrated in FIG. 6. The transmission is assumed to be through the modulation of Constant Amplitude Zero Autocorrelation (CAZAC)-based sequences 610. Similarly, the RS transmission is assumed to be through non-modulated CAZAC-based sequences 610. The sub-carriers corresponding to the assigned transmission bandwidth are selected 620 and the sequence elements are mapped on the selected PUCCH sub-carriers 630. The Inverse Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT) is performed 640, the output is then cyclically shifted in the time domain 650, and finally the Cyclic Prefix (CP) 660 and filtering 670 are applied to the transmitted signal 680. With respect to the PUSCH transmitter structure in FIG. 4, the main difference is the absence of a DFT block (because, although not required, the CAZAC-based sequence is assumed to be directly mapped in the frequency domain to avoid the DFT operation) and the application of the cyclic shift 650. In addition, Walsh covering may apply to the ACK/NAK, RS, and possibly the CQI signals across the corresponding symbols in the sub-frame (FIG. 3).

[0019] The reverse functions are performed for the reception of the CAZAC-based sequence as illustrated in FIG. 7. The received signal 710 passes through a time windowing unit 720 and the CP is removed 730. Subsequently, the cyclic shift is restored 740, an FFT 750 is applied, the sub-carriers 760 used by the transmitter are selected 765, correlation with the replica 770 of the CAZAC-based sequence is applied 780 and the output 790 is obtained. The output can be passed to a channel estimation unit, such as a time-frequency interpolator, in case of an RS, or can be used for detecting the transmitted information, in case the CAZAC-based sequence is modulated by ACK/NAK or CQI information bits.

[0020] An example of CAZAC-based sequences is given by the following Equation (1):

$$c_k(n) = \exp\left[\frac{j2\pi k}{L}\left(n + n\frac{n+1}{2}\right)\right]. \quad \dots\dots (1)$$

[0021] In Equation (1), L is the length of the CAZAC sequence, n is the index of a particular element of the sequence  $n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, L - 1\}$ , and finally, k is the index of the sequence itself. For a given length L, there are L - 1 distinct sequences, provided that L is prime. Therefore, the entire family of sequences is defined as k ranges in  $\{1, 2, \dots, L - 1\}$ . However, the CAZAC sequences used for PUCCH signaling need not be generated using the exact above expression as it is further discussed below.

[0022] For CAZAC sequences of prime length L, the number of sequences is L-1. As the RBs are assumed to include an even number of sub-carriers, with 1 RB includes 12 sub-carriers, the sequences used to transmit the ACK/NAK and RS can be generated, in the frequency or time domain, by either truncating a longer prime length (such as length 13) CAZAC sequence or by extending a shorter prime length (such as length 11) CAZAC sequence by repeating its first element(s) at the end (cyclic extension), although the resulting sequences do not fulfill the definition of a CAZAC sequence. Alternatively, CAZAC sequences can be generated through a computer search for sequences satisfying the CAZAC properties.

[0023] Different cyclic shifts of the same CAZAC sequence provide orthogonal CAZAC sequences. Therefore, different cyclic shifts of the same CAZAC sequence can be allocated to different UEs in the same RB for their RS, ACK/NAK, or CQI transmission and achieve orthogonal UE multiplexing. This principle is illustrated in FIG. 8.

[0024] In order for the multiple CAZAC sequences 810, 830, 850, 870 generated correspondingly from multiple cyclic shifts 820, 840, 860, 880 of the same root CAZAC sequence to be orthogonal, the cyclic shift value  $\alpha$  890 should exceed the channel propagation delay spread D (including a time uncertainty error and filter spillover effects). If  $T_s$  is the duration of one symbol, the number of cyclic shifts is equal to the mathematical floor of the ratio  $T_s/D$ . The cyclic shift granularity equals an element of the CAZAC sequence. For a CAZAC sequence of length 12, the number of possible cyclic shifts is 12 and for symbol duration of about 66 microseconds (14 symbols in a 1 millisecond sub-frame), the time separation of consecutive cyclic shifts is about 5.5 microseconds.

[0025] The CQI transmission parameters, such as the transmission RB and the transmission sub-frame, are configured for each UE through higher layer signaling and remain valid over time periods much longer than a sub-frame. Similarly, the ACK/NAK transmission parameters due to persistent PDSCH scheduling and the persistent PUSCH transmission parameters (such as the RB and sub-frame) also remain the same over comparable time periods.

[0026] A consequence of SC-FDMA signaling is that the transmission bandwidth of a signal needs to be contiguous. In order to avoid bandwidth fragmentation for PUSCH transmissions, the PUCCH transmissions need to be placed towards the two ends of

the operating bandwidth. Otherwise, if there are RBs available on each side of the PUCCH transmission bandwidth, they cannot be used for PUSCH transmission by the same UE while preserving the single carrier property of the transmission.

**[0027]** Moreover, as PUCCH transmission includes periodic CQI transmissions, periodic ACK/NAK transmissions, and dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions, an appropriate ordering for the corresponding RBs at the two ends of the operating bandwidth needs to be determined.

**[0028]** In addition to PUCCH transmission, persistent scheduling of PUSCH transmissions also results in similar bandwidth occupancy characteristics as the PUSCH.

**[0029]** WO 2008/048055 (A1) relates to a method for transmitting a control signal. A radio frame is comprised of subframes, a subframe may include two slots. A subframe can be divided into two parts of a control region and a data region. The control region is a region in which only a control signal is transmitted and is allocated to a control channel. The data region is a region in which data is transmitted and is allocated to a data channel. A plurality of user equipments uses control channels allocated to different frequency bands on the control region. The control region is divided into a plurality of frequency bands and a frequency band is allocated to the control channel for each user equipment.  $2N$  control channels are allocated to  $2N$  user equipments.

**[0030]** It is the object to provide a more efficient frequency allocation.

**[0031]** This object is solved by the subject matter of the independent claims.

**[0032]** Preferred embodiments are defined by the dependent claims.

#### **SUMMARY**

**[0033]** Accordingly, the present invention has been designed to solve the above-mentioned problems occurring in the prior art, and the present invention provides an apparatus and method for allocating frequency resources for the transmission of control signals and data signals from user equipments to their serving Node B, as defined in the claims.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

**[0034]** The above and other aspects, features, and advantages of the present invention will be more apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

**FIG. 1** is a diagram illustrating a partitioning of an operating bandwidth for an orthogonal transmission of signals from multiple UEs through frequency division multiplexing;

**FIG. 2** is a diagram illustrating the concept of persistent (periodic) data signal transmission from a UE;

**FIG. 3** is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary sub-frame structure for the SC-FDMA communication system;

**FIG. 4** is a block diagram illustrative of a first exemplary SC-FDMA transmitter for multiplexing data bits, CQI bits, and ACK/NAK bits in a transmission sub-frame;

**FIG. 5** is a block diagram illustrative of an exemplary SC-FDMA receiver for demultiplexing data bits, CQI bits, and ACK/NAK bits in a reception sub-frame;

**FIG. 6** is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary transmitter for a CAZAC-based sequence in a frequency domain;

**FIG. 7** is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary receiver for a CAZAC-based sequence in a frequency domain;

**FIG. 8** is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary construction of orthogonal CAZAC-based sequences through the application of different cyclic shifts on a root CAZAC-based sequence;

**FIG. 9** is a diagram illustrating an exemplary partitioning of resource blocks for CQI, ACK/NAK, and data signal transmissions;

**FIG. 10** is a diagram illustrating a first exemplary partitioning of resource blocks for CQI, persistent and dynamic ACK/NAK, and persistent and dynamic data signal transmissions; and

**FIG. 11** is a diagram illustrating a second exemplary partitioning of resource blocks for CQI, persistent and dynamic ACK/NAK, and persistent and dynamic data signal transmissions.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

**[0035]** The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art.

**[0036]** Additionally, although the present invention assumes a Single-Carrier Frequency Division Multiple Access (SC-FDMA) communication system, it also applies to all FDM systems in general and to OFDMA, OFDM, FDMA, DFT-spread OFDM, DFT-spread OFDMA, Single-Carrier OFDMA (SC-OFDMA), and single-carrier OFDM in particular.

**[0037]** System and methods of the embodiments of the invention solve problems related to the need for maximizing the utilization of the available bandwidth for the transmission of signals from user equipments to a serving Node B, for facilitating the achievement of desired transmission reliability targets, and for informing the UEs with transmission of acknowledgement signals of the first frequency unit (or resource block (RB)) available for the transmission of these signals.

**[0038]** As discussed in the foregoing background, several signals in the UL have a periodic nature and the corresponding allocation of resource blocks (RBs), or frequency units, per sub-frame can be predetermined over relatively long time periods compared to the sub-frame duration. These signals include the CQI, the ACK/NAK associated with persistent PDSCH transmissions, and the persistent PUSCH. As it will be subsequently explained in detail, for several reasons, including avoiding bandwidth fragmentation while supporting single carrier transmission, it is desirable to place these signals towards the two edges (ends) of the operating bandwidth.

**[0039]** In addition to dynamically scheduled PUSCH transmissions, other signals that may require a variable number of RBs per sub-frame include the ACK/NAK for dynamic PDSCH transmissions (dynamic ACK/NAK). The RBs for dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions should therefore be placed next to the ones for dynamic PUSCH transmissions, start after the last RB allocated to periodic PUCCH and PUSCH transmissions, and be placed towards the interior of the operating BandWidth (BW).

**[0040]** The partitioning of periodic PUCCH transmissions, such as the CQI signaling, and dynamic PUCCH ACK/NAK transmissions is first considered in the exemplary setup illustrated in **FIG. 9**. The CQI transmission from a UE is assumed to take place at the opposite ends of the operating BW in the first slot **910A** and the second slot **910B**. According to the invention, the RBs used for dynamic ACK/NAK transmission from another, different, UE in the first slot **920A** and the second slot **920B** are placed to the interior of the ones used for the CQI transmission and are adjacent to and to the exterior of the RBs used for dynamic PUSCH transmission in the first slot **930A** and second slot **930B** of the sub-frame.

**[0041]** As the number of UEs having dynamic PDSCH transmissions in a sub-frame may vary, the number of RBs used by the corresponding dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions in the PUCCH may also vary per sub-frame (although only one RB is illustrated in **FIG. 9** for dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions). Such variations cannot be expected in advance as the Node B scheduler is assumed to operate without constraints on the number of assigned dynamic PDSCH transmissions per sub-frame.

**[0042]** As each UE with dynamic ACK/NAK transmission is assumed to know the multiplexing capacity in one RB (this parameter can be broadcasted by the serving Node B) and its relative position with respect to ACK/NAK transmissions from other UEs (either through explicit signaling by the serving Node B or implicitly, such as for example through the index of the PDCCH used for the scheduling assignment), it can know which RB and which resource within the RB (such as which cyclic shift of a CAZAC-based sequence) to use. For example, if the ACK/NAK multiplexing capacity is 18 and the relative order of a UE for ACK/NAK transmission is 20, that UE uses for its ACK/NAK transmission the second resource in the second RB used for dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions. In general, if the ACK/NAK multiplexing capacity in an RB is  $M$  and the relative order of a UE with dynamic ACK/NAK transmission is  $P$ , the UE may use the resource:

$\text{mod}(P, M)$ , within the RB number of

$$Q = \text{ceil}(P/M),$$

where  $\text{mod}(x, y)$  is  $x$  minus ( $\underline{n}$  times  $y$ ) where  $\underline{n}$  equals to  $\text{floor}(x \text{ divided by } y)$ . The "floor" operation rounds a number to its

immediately smaller integer while the "ceil" operation rounds a number to its immediately larger integer.

**[0043]** Placing the RBs for dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions towards the interior of the operating bandwidth after the ones used for periodic PUCCH transmissions (such as the CQI ones) for which the number of RBs per sub-frame are fixed over long time periods, and adjacent and to the exterior of the RBs used for dynamic PUSCH transmissions, avoids bandwidth fragmentation .or bandwidth waste due to unused RBs. Otherwise, if the RBs for dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions were placed before the ones for periodic PUCCH transmissions and towards the exterior of the operating bandwidth, bandwidth fragmentation would occur when the number of RBs for dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions varied between sub-frames.

**[0044]** Instead, with the RB partitioning between periodic and dynamic PUCCH transmissions as illustrated in **FIG. 9**, any variation in the number of RBs used for dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions can be seamlessly absorbed in the scheduling of dynamic PUSCH transmissions in the remaining RBs without resulting to any wasted RBs or causing bandwidth fragmentation as the former RBs can simply be viewed as an extension of the latter and the reverse. The serving Node B knows how many RBs will be required in every sub-frame for dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions and can therefore accordingly allocate the RBs for PUSCH transmissions without incurring bandwidth fragmentation.

**[0045]** Another reason for having the RBs for the dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions in the interior of the ones allocated to periodic PUCCH transmissions is that the former RBs can become available for PUSCH transmission after a certain number of UL sub-frames. This happens when the DL sub-frames carry multicast-broadcast traffic because there is no ACK/NAK transmission in corresponding subsequent UL sub-frames (no unicast PDSCH transmissions requiring ACK/NAK feedback are assumed to occur during multicast-broadcast DL sub-frames). This may not be possible, due to the single carrier property, if the RBs for ACK/NAK transmission are not adjacent to the ones for PUSCH transmission.

**[0046]** Yet another reason for having the dynamic ACK/NAK RBs in the interior part of the operating bandwidth used for dynamic ACK/NAK and periodic PUCCH transmissions is that the former typically need to be more reliable than the latter. Transmissions in interior RBs largely avoid out-of-band interference created by transmissions in adjacent bandwidths, which may be at a substantially larger power, and therefore ACK/NAK signals are better protected against such interference if they are placed in interior RBs.

**[0047]** A generalization of the RB allocation of **FIG. 9** is presented in **FIG. 10** where in addition to the RBs for CQI, dynamic ACK/NAK, and dynamic PUSCH transmissions, the RBs for persistent ACK/NAK and persistent PUSCH transmissions are also included. The order of the periodic transmissions can be interchanged or mixed. Such an alternative order for the periodic transmissions is illustrated in **FIG. 11**.

**[0048]** The RBs for persistent ACK/NAK transmissions **1010A** and **1010B** or the RBs for persistent PUSCH transmissions **1020A** and **1020B** are located to the exterior of RBs for dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions **1030A** and **1030B** which are again placed adjacent and to the exterior of the RBs for dynamic PUSCH transmissions **1040A** and **1040B** because they are the only ones that may vary between sub-frames in a way that cannot be predetermined. While the RBs for the periodic PUCCH and persistent PUSCH transmissions may also vary between sub-frames, this happens in a predetermined manner.

**[0049]** Moreover, although in **FIG. 10** the RBs for ACK/NAK transmission due to persistent PDSCH scheduling are located in both slots to the interior of the RBs for CQI transmission, this is not necessary and the latter can be located to the interior of the former in one of the two slots. Additionally, the transmission for any of these signals may be confined in only one slot or extend past one sub-frame.

**[0050]** **FIG. 11** illustrates the same principle as **FIG. 10** with the only difference being the relative placement of persistent PUSCH **1110A** and **1110B** and CQI transmissions **1120A** and **1120B**. As CQI transmissions typically require better reception reliability than persistent PUSCH transmissions as the latter benefit from the use of HARQ, avoiding the CQI placement in RBs at the edge of the operating bandwidth protects the CQI signal from potential out-of-band interference and can therefore improve its reception reliability.

**[0051]** In both **FIG. 10** and **FIG. 11**, the RBs for persistent ACK/NAK transmissions are located to the exterior of the RBs for dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions and to the interior of the RBs for CQI transmissions or persistent PUSCH transmissions. In this manner, if there is no PDSCH scheduling in a previous DL sub-frame, such as when that sub-frame conveys multicast-broadcast communication traffic, no ACK/NAK transmission occurs in a corresponding subsequent UL sub-frame and the RBs that would otherwise be used for ACK/NAK transmissions by UEs can be used for PUSCH transmissions.



[0052] Having a fixed number of RBs per sub-frame for all periodic transmissions (CQI, ACK/NAK due to persistent PDSCH scheduling, persistent PUSCH scheduling), and placing the ACK/NAK RBs due to dynamic PDSCH scheduling between the ones for periodic transmissions and the ones for dynamic PUSCH transmissions, the RBs available for dynamic PUSCH transmissions are contiguous and well defined. This fixed number of RBs per sub-frame for the periodic transmissions can be communicated to the UEs through a broadcast channel. This information is used as an index by the UEs to determine the RBs for dynamic ACK/NAK transmissions (first RB) if these RBs do not start from the edges of the operating bandwidth. Knowing the fixed number of RBs per sub-frame used for periodic transmissions, a UE can apply an offset equal to the number of these RBs (equal to the index) in order to determine the first available RB for ACK/NAK transmission due to dynamic PDSCH scheduling.

[0053] Using **FIG. 10** as an example, the serving Node B broadcasts the total number of RBs used for all periodic transmissions (such as CQI, persistent PUSCH scheduling, ACK/NAK due to persistent PDSCH scheduling) and this value serves as an index for a UE to determine the first RB available for ACK/NAK transmission due to dynamic PDSCH scheduling by applying a respective offset, equal to that index, relative to the first RB at either end of the operating bandwidth.

[0054] While the present invention has been shown and described with reference to certain exemplary embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

## **REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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### **Patent documents cited in the description**

- [WC2006048055A1 \[0029\]](#)

## P A T E N T K R A V

1. Fremgangsmåde til tildeling, for en knudepunktlokation B, af en frekvenskilde til uplink-transmission af et styresignal i et kommunikationssystem, hvor fremgangs-  
5 måden omfatter:

tildeling af en første frekvenskilde til transmission af et kanal-kvalitet-indikations-  
signal, CQI-signal (Channel Quality Indication signal), ved hver rand af en arbej-  
dende båndbredde;

10 tildeling af en anden frekvenskilde til transmission af et acceptsignal mellem  
den første frekvenskilde og en tredje frekvenskilde i den arbejdende båndbred-  
de; og

tildeling af den tredje frekvenskilde til transmission af et uplink-datasignal  
i midten af den arbejdende båndbredde,

15

hvor CQI-signalet transmitteres periodisk, og acceptsignalet transmitteres som svar på  
transmission af et downlink-datasignal.

2. En knudepunktlokation B for tildeling af en frekvenskilde til uplink-transmittering  
20 af et styresignal i et kommunikationssystem, hvor knudepunktlokationen B omfatter:

en modtager konfigureret til modtagelse af styresignalet og et datasignal; og  
et styreorgan konfigureret til:

25 tildeling af en første frekvenskilde til transmission af et kanal-kvalitet-  
indikations-signal, CQI-signal (Channel Quality Indication signal) ved  
hver kant af en arbejdende båndbredde,

tildeling af en anden frekvenskilde til transmission af et accept-signal mel-  
lem den første frekvenskilde og en tredje frekvenskilde i den arbejdende bånd-  
30 bredde, og

tildeling af den tredje frekvenskilde til transmission af et uplink-datasignal  
i midten af den arbejdende båndbredde,

35 hvor CQI-signalet transmitteres periodisk, og acceptsignalet transmitteres som svar på  
transmission af et downlink-datasignal.

3. Fremgangsmåde til transmittering, ved et bruger-udstyr, UE (User Equipment), af et styresignal i et kommunikationssystem, hvor fremgangsmåden omfatter:

5 hvis bruger-udstyret, UE'en, transmitterer et kanal-kvalitet-indikations-signal, CQI-signal (Channel Quality Indication signal), hvor CQI-signalet transmitteres ved anvendelse af en første frekvenskilde ved hver kant af en arbejdende båndbredde; og

hvis UE'en transmitterer et acceptsignal, transmitteres acceptsignalet ved brug af en anden frekvenskilde,

10

hvor den anden frekvenskilde er tildelt placeret mellem den første frekvenskilde og en tredje frekvenskilde i den arbejdende båndbredde, og den tredje frekvenskilde til transmission af et uplink-datasignal er tildelt placeret i midten af den arbejdende båndbredde,

15 hvor CQI-signalet transmitteres periodisk, og accept-signalet transmitteres respondende på transmission af et downlink-datasignal.

4. Et bruger-udstyr, UE (User Equipment), til transmittering af et styresignal i et kommunikationssystem, hvor UE'et omfatter:

20

en transmitter konfigureret til transmittering af styresignalet ved anvendelse af en frekvenskilde; og  
et styreorgan konfigureret til:

25 transmittering af et kanal-kvalitets-indikations-signal, CQI-signal (Channel Quality Indication signal), ved anvendelse af en første frekvenskilde ved hver kant af en arbejdende båndbredde, hvis UE'en transmitterer CQI-signalet, og

30 transmittering af et accept-signal ved anvendelse af en anden frekvenskilde, hvis UE'en transmitterer accept-signalet,

hvor den anden frekvenskilde er allokeret mellem den første frekvenskilde og en tredje frekvenskilde i den arbejdsoperative båndbredde,

35 hvor CQI-signalet transmitteres periodisk, og acceptsignalet transmitteres som respons på transmission af et downlink-data-signal.

5. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1 eller 3, hvor CQI-signalet (Channel Quality Indication signal) og accept-signalet respectivt transmitteres sammen med et reference-signal, der står i sammenknytning (fra engelsk: mapped) med forskellige symbol-positioner.
- 5
6. Knudepunktlokationen B ifølge krav 2 eller bruger-udstyr UE (User Equipment) ifølge krav 4, hvor CQI-signalet (Channel Quality Indication signal) og acceptsignalet respektivt transmitteres sammen med et reference-signal, der står i sammenknytning (fra engelsk: mapped) med forskellige symbol-positioner.
- 10
7. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1 eller 3, hvor et referencesignal transmitteret sammen med CQI-signalet (Channel Quality Indication signal) står i sammenknytning (engelsk: mapped) med den anden og den sjette symbol-position i et "vindue" (engelsk: slot),
- 15 et reference-signal transmitteret sammen med accept-signalet står i sammenknytning (fra engelsk: mapped) med fra den tredje til den femte symbol-position i "vinduet", og et reference-signal transmitteret sammen med uplink-datasignalet står i sammenknytning (fra engelsk: mapped) med en midter-symbol-position i "vinduet".
- 20
8. Knudepunktlokationen B ifølge krav 2 eller bruger-udstyr UE (User Equipment) ifølge krav 4, hvor et reference-signal transmitteret sammen med CQI-signalet (Channel Quality Indication signal) står i sammenknytning (fra engelsk: mapped) med den anden og den sjette symbol-position i et "vindue" (engelsk: slot),
- 25 et reference-signal transmitteret sammen med accept-signalet står i sammenknytning (fra engelsk: mapped) med den tredje op til den femte symbol-positioner i "vinduet" (engelsk: slot), og et reference-signal transmitteret sammen med uplink-datasignalet står i sammenknytning (fra engelsk: mapped) med en midter-symbol-position i "vinduet".
- 30
9. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvor transmissionen af uplink-datasignalet er associeret med en "scheduling" "assignment" transmitteret fra knudepunktlokationen B.
10. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1 eller 3, hvor accept-signalet dynamisk transmitteres ved anvendelse af den anden frekvenskilde i den arbejdende båndbredde.

11. Knudepunktlokationen B ifølge krav 2 eller bruger-udstyr UE (User Equipment) ifølge krav 4, hvor accept-signalet dynamisk transmitteres ved anvendelse af den anden frekvenskilde i den arbejdende båndbredde.

**DRAWINGS**

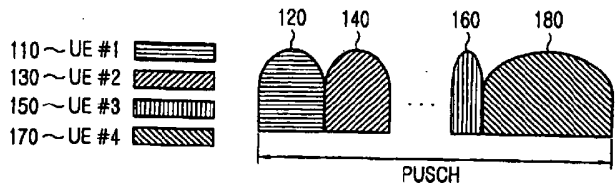


FIG. 1

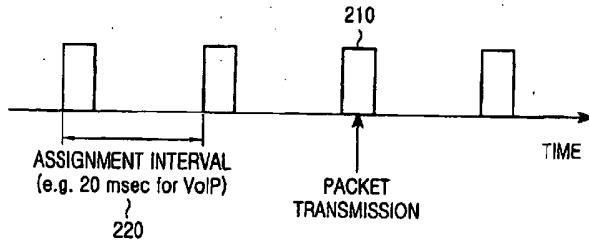


FIG. 2

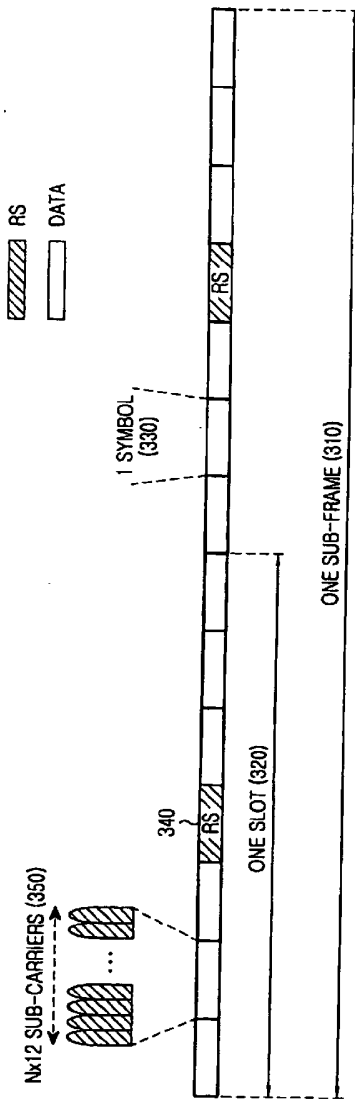


FIG.3

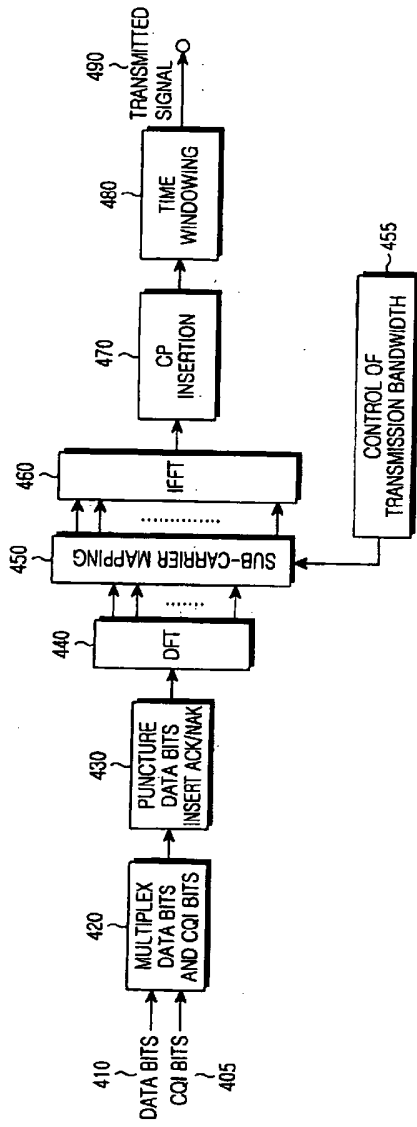


FIG. 4



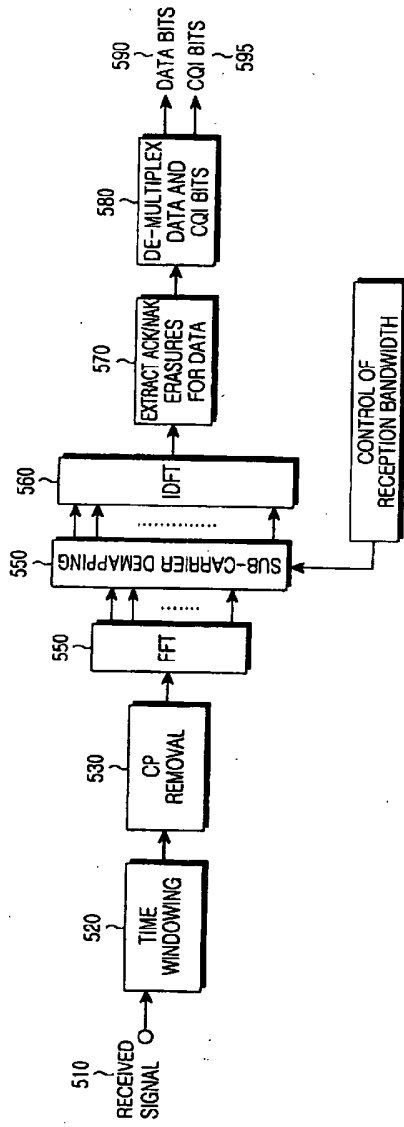


FIG.5

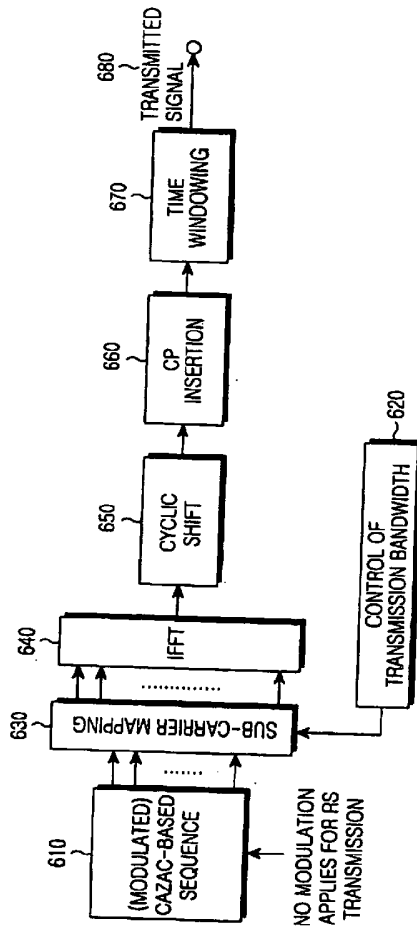


FIG.6

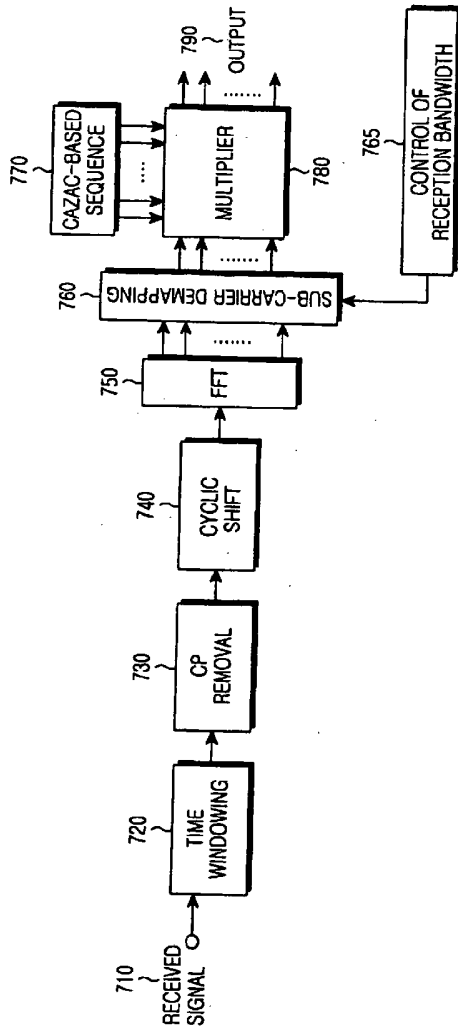


FIG. 7

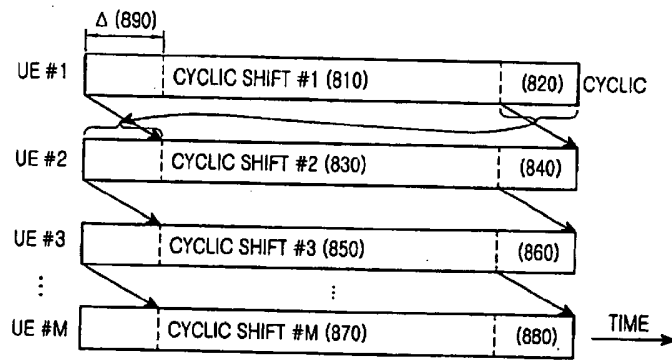


FIG.8

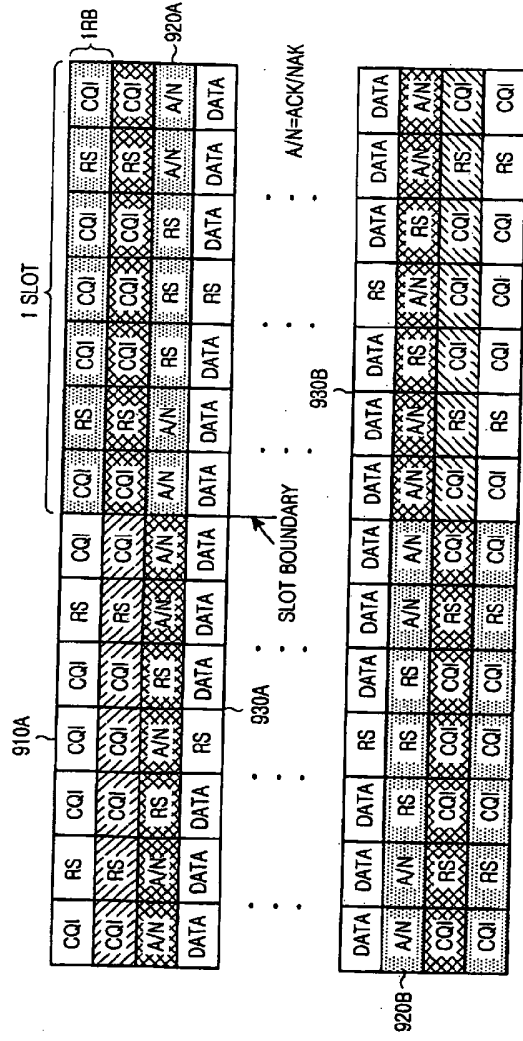


FIG.9

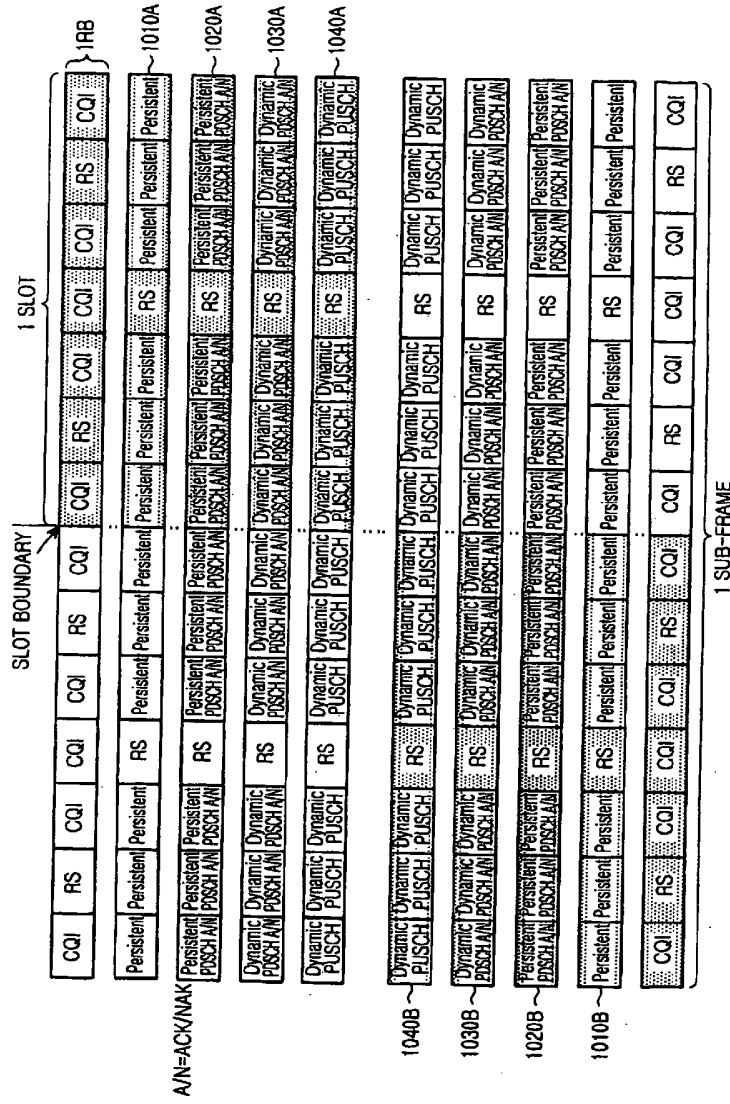


FIG.10

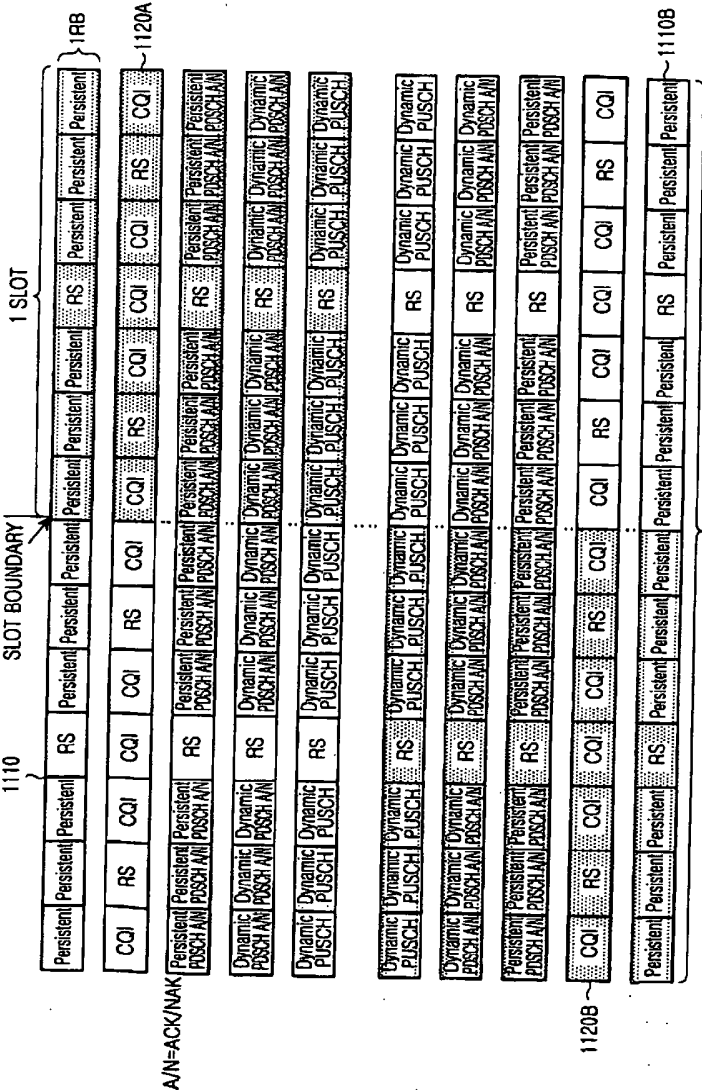


FIG.11