

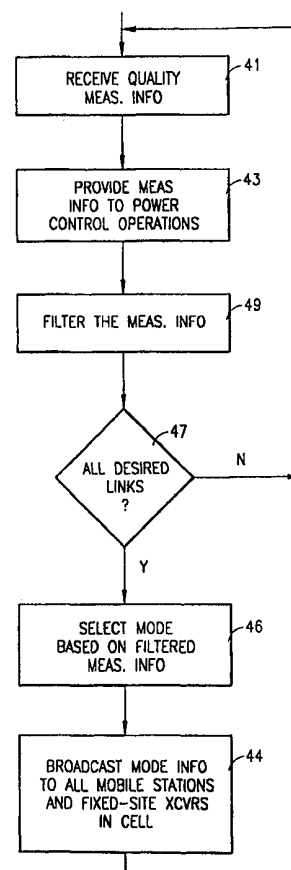


## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> :</b> <b>H04L 1/12, 1/00</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 00/21235</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 13 April 2000 (13.04.00)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/SE99/01634 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 17 September 1999 (17.09.99) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 09/167,707 6 October 1998 (06.10.98) US <b>(71) Applicant:</b> TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (publ) [SE/SE]; S-126 25 Stockholm (SE). <b>(72) Inventors:</b> KRONESTEDT, Fredric; St. Eriksgatan 54, S-112 34 Stockholm (SE). MALMGREN, Göran; Gösta Ekmans väg 5, S-129 35 Hägersten (SE). <b>(74) Agent:</b> ERICSSON RADIO SYSTEMS AB; Patent Sup- port/Ericsson Research, S-164 80 Stockholm (SE).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>

**(54) Title:** ADAPTIVE CELL-LEVEL MODULATION AND CHANNEL CODING**(57) Abstract**

In a digital cellular radio communication network (15), modulation and channel coding (35, 37) for a plurality of radio links (18) of a given cell is determined in response to quality information (21) received during network operation and indicative of communication quality associated with the plurality of radio links. A single modulation and channel coding scheme (28) is determined in response to the quality information, and the single modulation and channel coding scheme is used in all of the links of said cell.



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**ADAPTIVE CELL-LEVEL MODULATION AND CHANNEL CODING****FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

5           The invention relates generally to digital cellular systems and, more particularly, to adjustment of throughput in digital cellular systems.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

          In conventional digital cellular systems such as GSM (Global System for Mobile communications) and PDC (Personal Digital Cellular), channel coding is used  
10       in the air interface to reduce the bit error rate (BER). Channel coding is also commonly referred to as error control coding, examples of which include block coding and convolutional coding. These and other error control coding techniques are well known in the art.

          In some conventional systems, constant channel coding rates are respectively  
15       assigned to speech and data communications. The channel coding rate of a given channel coding scheme refers to the amount of redundant bits added to the actual message bits by the coding scheme in order to implement the desired level of error control. Higher channel coding rates can provide a lower BER for a certain quality at the cost of lower throughput, and lower channel coding rates permit higher throughput  
20       at the possible cost of higher BER for a certain quality.

          One disadvantage with assigning a constant channel coding rate to, for example, all data communications, is that channel capacity might be wasted on a given link between a mobile station (also referred to as a mobile unit) and a base transceiver station if that link has good quality. In such a situation, the link may not require as  
25       high a channel coding rate as is provided by the constant channel coding rate, so that at least some of the channel coding bits are unnecessary overhead because a good quality link needs little or no channel coding to achieve an acceptable BER. For poor connections between mobile units and base transceiver stations, the opposite can

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occur. That is, in order to achieve an acceptable BER, a poor connection may need a higher channel coding rate than the assigned channel coding rate.

One conventional technique directed to solving this problem is to provide multiple modulation and channel coding schemes, and utilize a link adaptation algorithm which attempts to maximize the throughput on the individual radio links between the respective mobile stations and the base transceiver station. This is done by adaptively choosing, from the multiple modulation and coding schemes, the one scheme that achieves the highest throughput on a given link based on the time varying quality of that link. The throughput for each mobile unit is thereby adapted to the "radio" situation of its link, namely the propagation and interference conditions. If the link quality is good (good propagation and interference conditions), then the link adaptation algorithm will assign a channel coding scheme having a lower coding rate, while a channel coding scheme having a higher coding rate will be assigned to the link if poor propagation and interference conditions are present.

Conventional link adaptation approaches such as described above typically receive as inputs a number of quality characteristics for each link, for example, (1) downlink and uplink measures of received signal power, (2) downlink and uplink measures of received interference, and (3) downlink and uplink measures of BER.

The aforementioned use of multiple modulation and channel coding schemes with a link adaptation algorithm permits a given digital cellular system to adapt to its operating environment. Because it is difficult to find an "optimal" modulation and coding scheme that will fit every operating environment, it is likely that a modulation and coding scheme optimized for a first environment with relatively favorable propagation and interference conditions will provide insufficient error control in a second environment with relatively poor propagation and interference conditions. Conversely, a modulation and channel coding scheme that is optimized for the second, relatively poorer, environment will likely provide error control that is unnecessary overhead in the first environment. The above-described use of multiple modulation and channel coding schemes which are applied on a per link basis by a link adaptation algorithm is better suited for use with different environments than is the technique of

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assigning a constant modulation and channel coding scheme without regard to the operating environment.

However, the link adaptation approach typically requires that the aforementioned measures of link quality be measured and reported at regular intervals typically ranging from one to fifty times per second. These reports, which are needed as inputs to the link adaptation algorithm, must of course be transmitted over the air interface, thus requiring a large and expensive amount of overhead in the air interface for transmission of the downlink measurements from the mobile units to the base transceiver stations. Moreover, a more complex communication protocol is required between the mobile units and the base transceiver stations in order to handle the frequent measurements, the corresponding measurement reports, and the potentially frequent changes of the modulation and channel coding scheme in response to the frequently reported measurements. Frequent changes in the modulation and channel coding schemes requires additional complexity in the protocol between the mobile units and the base stations, as well corresponding complexities in the computational capabilities of the mobile units and base stations.

Another disadvantage of the aforementioned link adaptation approach is that it tends to prevent full utilization of conventional power control techniques which are designed to reduce interference and increase the battery life of the mobile units. Whereas the link adaptation approach tries to maximize the throughput of each individual link regardless of the throughput of any other neighboring links, conventional power control techniques attempt to achieve more or less the same quality and thereby the same throughput for all links in the system. Such power control techniques attempt to improve the quality of relatively poor quality links by degrading the quality of relatively high quality links. For example, transmission power in a good quality link will typically be reduced, while transmission power in a poor quality link will typically be increased. In contrast, the link adaptation approach will typically fix the power level of a given link to the maximum allowed power level.

It is therefore desirable to provide, in a digital cellular system, capability of adjusting throughput by adaptively selecting from multiple modulation and channel coding schemes, without the disadvantageous overhead of the conventional link

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adaptation approaches, and without disadvantageously interfering with conventional power control techniques. This is achieved according to the present invention by providing a relatively slowly adaptive technique which selects a modulation and channel coding scheme from a plurality of possible choices, and applies the selected modulation and channel coding scheme on a cell-level basis.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is a block diagram which illustrates an example of a communication system including a digital cellular radio network according to the invention.

FIGURE 2 diagrammatically illustrates a mode determiner according to the invention for determining a modulation and channel coding mode for the radio links of a given cell.

FIGURE 3 diagrammatically illustrates example portions of a radio transceiver according to the invention for implementing a modulation and channel coding scheme according to the mode determined by the determiner of FIGURE 2.

FIGURE 4 illustrates in flow diagram format exemplary operations which can be performed by the example mode determiner of FIGURE 2.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 1 is a block diagram of an exemplary communications system including a digital cellular communication network according to the present invention. In the example of FIGURE 1, a conventional public switched telephone network (PSTN) 11 is coupled to a mobile telephone switching office 13 of a digital cellular communication network 15. The mobile telephone switching office 13 is coupled to a plurality of transceiver controllers illustrated diagrammatically at 17, which controllers in turn control a plurality of fixed-site radio transceivers indicated diagrammatically at 19. The transceivers 19 communicate via an air interface 18 with a plurality of mobile radio transceiver stations (MSs) illustrated diagrammatically at 16. One or more of the fixed-site transceivers serve all mobile stations located in a predetermined geographic area called a cell, as is well-known in the art.

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The digital cellular communication network 15 of FIGURE 1 can be, for example, a GSM network appropriately modified to include the herein-described features of the present invention. FIGURE 1 illustrates that, in a GSM network, the switching office 13 would correspond to a GSM mobile switching center (MSC), the controllers 17 would correspond to GSM base station controllers (BSCs) and the fixed-site transceivers 19 would correspond to GSM base transceiver stations (BTSs). It will be evident to workers in the art that the features of the present invention described hereinafter are also readily applicable to other well known digital cellular communication networks, for example, D-AMPS, PDC, etc.

FIGURE 2 diagrammatically illustrates an exemplary mode determiner which may be included in, for example, one or more of the transceiver controllers 17 or one or more of the fixed-site transceivers 19 of FIGURE 1. Each mode determiner determines a modulation and channel coding mode for a cell associated with that mode determiner. Every radio link in the associated cell will then operate in the selected modulation and channel coding mode. If the mode determiner is provided in a transceiver controller 17, it can be used to determine respective modulation and channel coding modes for all cells served by the fixed-site transceivers 19 that are controlled by the transceiver controller 17.

The exemplary mode determiner of FIGURE 2 includes an input 21 for receiving quality measurement information obtained by the mobile stations 16 and fixed-site transceiver(s) 19 of a given cell during conventional operation. For example, the mode determiner can receive at input 21 information indicative of measurements made by the fixed-site transceivers 19 and by the mobile stations 16, of received signal power, received interference, BER, and other conventional measurements. Measurements of these quality factors are already conventionally made by the mobile stations and fixed-site transceivers of the respective cells during conventional operation of digital cellular systems such as GSM.

Indications of downlink quality can also be achieved by monitoring the ARQ in the base stations. For example, the number of performed retransmissions tells whether the downlink has a good quality. ARQ (automatic repeat request) is commonly used in conventional packet data systems.

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The cell quality measurement information received at 21 can be stored in data storage 23, for example a memory circuit. The conventional cell quality measurement information can be passed directly to a conventional power controller (not shown) coupled to the storage unit 23. The power controller can use the quality measurement  
5 information to implement conventional power control techniques in the radio links of the cell. Such operation of a power controller is well known in the art.

The storage unit 23 has an output connected to a filter 27 which operates on the quality measurement information received for each active link (between a mobile station and a fixed-site transceiver) of a given cell, and provides at 25 corresponding  
10 composite quality measurement information for the cell. For example, the filter can provide an average value of the uplink received signal power measurements of every active link of the cell, and an average value of the downlink received signal power measurements for every active link of the cell. Similar average values can be  
15 calculated for uplink and downlink interference measurements and uplink and downlink BER. Filtering operations other than averaging may also be implemented as desired. For example, empirical observations may suggest other types of filtering operations.

The filtered (i.e., composite) cell quality measurement information is then applied to a mode selector 24. The mode selector 24 receives the filtered quality  
20 measurement values and, based on the filtered measurement values, selects a modulation and channel coding mode from a plurality of possible modes.

Information indicative of the selected modulation and channel coding mode is output at 28 to the mobile stations, for example, either via a broadcast control channel in the air interface (if the mode determiner of FIGURE 2 is provided in a fixed-site  
25 transceiver 19), or via a fixed-site transceiver 19 (if the mode determiner of FIGURE 2 is provided in a transceiver controller 17) which relays the information to the mobile stations via a broadcast control channel in the air interface.

FIGURE 3 diagrammatically illustrates example portions of a radio transceiver for implementing a modulation and channel coding scheme corresponding to the mode  
30 information provided by the selector 24 of FIGURE 2. The example radio transceiver portions illustrated in FIGURE 3 can be provided in the fixed-site transceivers 19 and



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the mobile stations 16. The transceiver portion of FIGURE 3 receives at an input 31 the modulation and channel coding mode information from the mode selector 24 of FIGURE 2. This information is provided to a modulation/demodulation section 35, and to a channel code/decode section 37. The broken line portion of FIGURE 3 designates unillustrated transceiver portions conventionally coupled between sections 35 and 37, but omitted here as unnecessary to understanding the invention.

The modulation/demodulation section 35 and the channel code/decode section 37 respond to the mode information by implementing the corresponding modulation and channel coding scheme in conventional fashion, for example, the same as in conventional link adaptation operations. Communications pass from the air interface 18 through sections 37 and 35 to an internal communication path 33, and from the internal communication path 33 through sections 35 and 37 to the air interface 18 in conventional fashion, for example, the same as would occur using conventional link adaptation operations.

FIGURE 4 illustrates exemplary operations which can be performed by the mode determiner of FIGURE 2. Initially at 41, the quality measurement information for the links of the cell is received. As this quality measurement information is received, it can be forwarded to a power controller for execution of conventional power control techniques at 43. The received measurement information is also applied at 49 to the filter 27. When at 47 the desired measurement reports for all (or a suitable representative sampling of all) active links in the cell have been received and filtered, the filtered (i.e., composite) quality information is then applied at 46 to the mode selector 24 which selects the modulation and channel coding mode indicated by the filtered quality measurement information. The selected mode information is thereafter at 44 communicated to all fixed-site transceivers and mobile stations of the cell.

The fixed-site transceivers and mobile stations of the cell respond to this mode information by implementing a modulation and channel coding scheme corresponding to the selected mode. This modulation and channel coding scheme will be implemented by all mobile stations and fixed-site transceivers of the cell, so that all radio links of the cell will operate in the same modulation and channel coding mode.

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The desired relationship between composite quality measurement information (output from filter 27) and the modulation and channel coding mode (selected by selector 24), can be readily determined from, for example, empirical observations of which modes provide desired results (e.g., BER and throughput) under given composite quality conditions.

In another embodiment, the mode determiner of FIGURE 2 determines an uplink modulation and channel coding mode in response to composite uplink quality measurement information produced by the filter 27, and also determines a downlink modulation and channel coding mode in response to composite downlink quality measurement information produced by the filter 27. The fixed-site transceivers and mobile stations of the cell then implement a corresponding uplink modulation and channel coding scheme for all uplink communications in the cell, and also implement a corresponding downlink modulation and channel coding scheme for all downlink communications in the cell.

It should be clear from the foregoing that the present invention provides a cell-level adaptation technique which specifies a single modulation and channel coding scheme for all radio links of a given cell, such that all radio links in a given cell operate in the same modulation and channel coding mode. Because conventionally available quality measurement reports are used as input to the cell-level adaptation approach, the undesirable overhead associated with the frequent measurement reports used in link adaption approaches can be advantageously avoided. Moreover, because all links in the cell use the same modulation and channel coding scheme, the quality of the various links can also be regulated to a desired target value, for example using conventional power control techniques. There is no need to increase the quality for some links, because the individual links cannot adapt to their specific situation anyway. Thus, the cell-level adaptation approach of the invention advantageously cooperates with conventional power control techniques, rather than tending to operate against them as do prior art link adaptation approaches. Moreover, because the overhead of frequent measurements is not used in the cell-level adaptation approach, and because conventional measurement reports which are already performed in conventional digital cellular networks are advantageously utilized, the cell-level

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adaptation approach is easily implemented in conventional fixed-site transceivers and mobile stations with little increase in the complexity of their design.

It will be apparent to workers in the art that the invention described with respect to FIGURES 1-4 above can be readily implemented, for example, by suitable improvements in hardware, software or both, in the data processing portions of conventional transceiver controllers, fixed-site transceivers and mobile stations used in conventional digital cellular communication systems.

Although exemplary embodiments of the present invention have been described above in detail, this does not limit the scope of the invention, which can be practiced in a variety of embodiments.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of administering modulation and channel coding in a plurality of radio links of a given cell in a digital cellular radio communication network, comprising:
  - 5 during operation of the network, receiving quality information indicative of communication quality associated with the plurality of radio links;
  - determining, in response to the quality information, a single modulation and channel coding scheme to be used in all of said radio links; and
  - 10 in all of the radio links, performing radio transmissions using the single modulation and channel coding scheme.

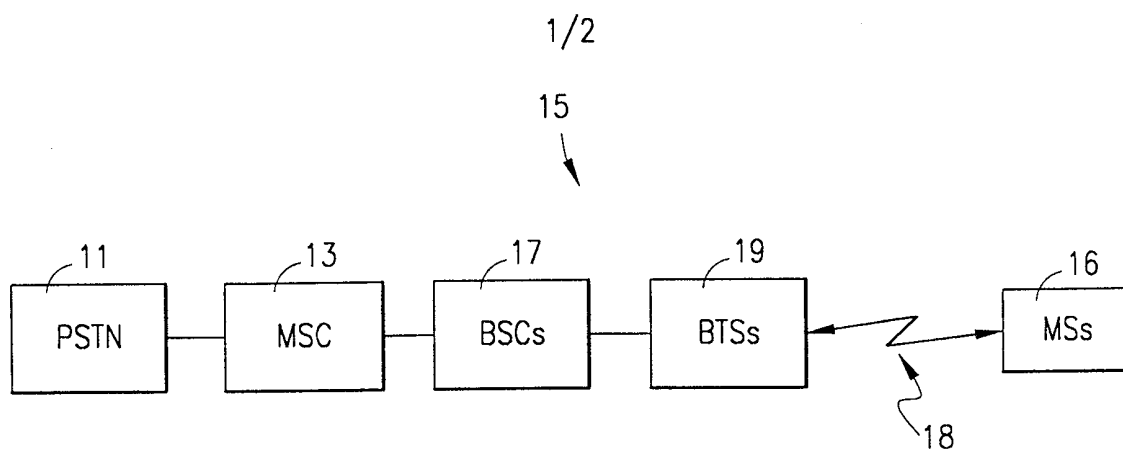


FIG. 1

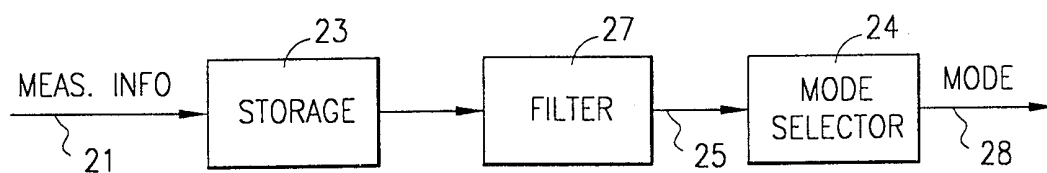


FIG. 2

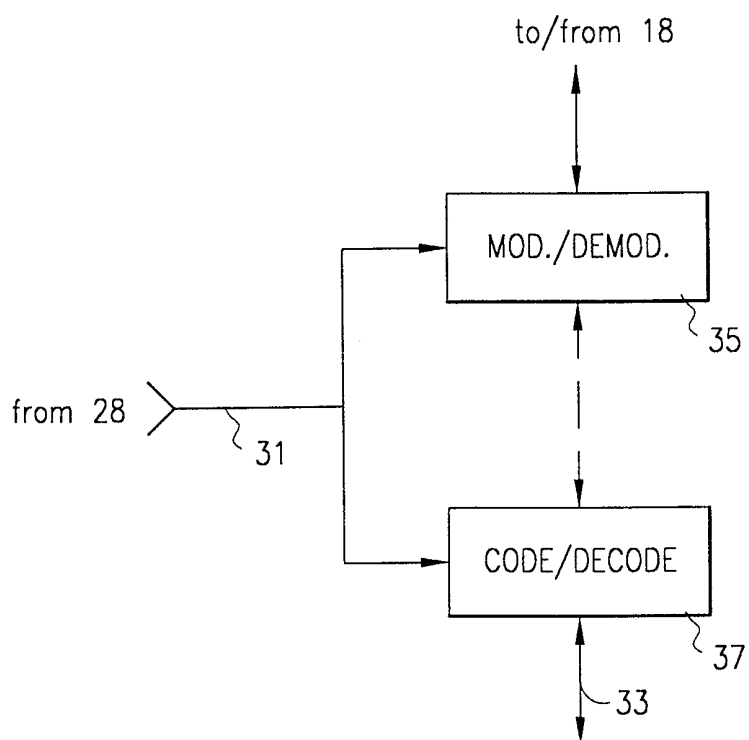


FIG. 3

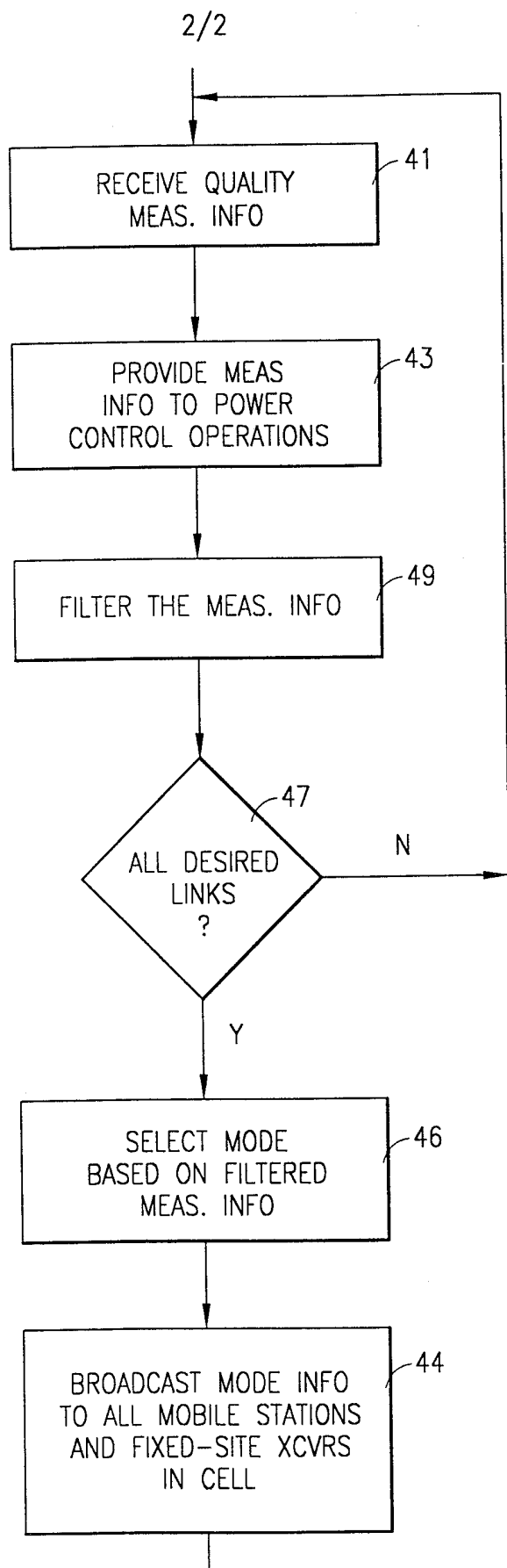


FIG. 4

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/SE 99/01634

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H04L1/12 H04L1/00

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)

IPC 7 H04L

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

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## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 848 515 A (ROHDE & SCHWARZ) 17 June 1998 (1998-06-17) column 1 -column 2 figure	1
A	US 5 701 294 A (WARD TORBJORN ET AL) 23 December 1997 (1997-12-23) column 3, line 39 -column 4, line 15	1
A	US 5 592 469 A (SZABO LASZLO) 7 January 1997 (1997-01-07) column 1, line 33 -column 3, line 49; figure 1	1
	— -/-	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 February 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

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## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>LU Y ET AL: "UNIFIED POWER CONTROL, ERROR CORRECTION CODING AND SCHEDULING FOR A CDMA DOWNLINK SYSTEM"  WIRELESS NETWORKS,  vol. 3, no. 1, 1 March 1997 (1997-03-01),  pages 83-90, XP000688203  * section 2.3 *  * section 3.4 *  figure 7</p>	1
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Information on patent family members

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