



(51) International Patent Classification:

H04W 92/20 (2009.01) *H04J 11/00* (2006.01)
H04W 88/08 (2009.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2011/067671

(22) International Filing Date:

28 December 2011 (28.12.2011)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

61/471,042 1 April 2011 (01.04.2011) US

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(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, 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, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, 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, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, 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,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: FLEXIBLE CONFIGURATION OF UPLINK AND DOWNLINK RATIO BY EXCHANGING INFORMATION USING AN X2 INTERFACE

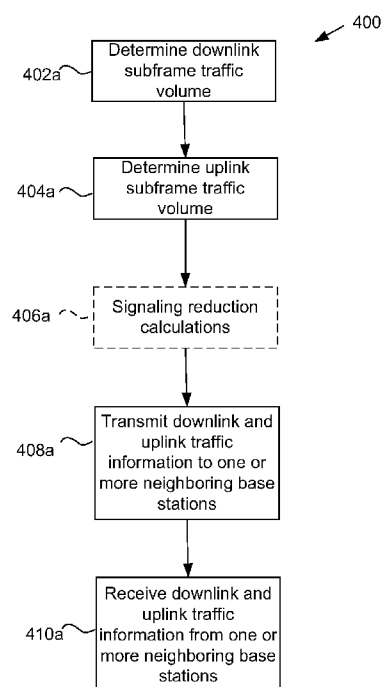


FIG. 4A

(57) **Abstract:** An apparatus and method for the flexible configuration of uplink and downlink ratio by exchanging information relating to user traffic pattern among eNodeBs in a wireless communications network using the X2 interface is disclosed herein. In one embodiment, the information exchanged among the eNodeBs comprises downlink subframe transmission power information and uplink subframe reception power information. In another embodiment, the information exchanged among the eNodeBs comprises downlink subframe loading information and uplink subframe loading information. The exchange of such information facilitates implementation of a flexible or dynamic configuration of the uplink and downlink ratio.



GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, 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, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*
- *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))*

**FLEXIBLE CONFIGURATION OF UPLINK AND DOWNLINK RATIO
BY EXCHANGING INFORMATION USING AN X2 INTERFACE**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent
5 Application No. 61/471,042 entitled “Advanced Wireless Communication
Systems and Techniques” filed on April 1, 2011, the content of which is
incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0002] This application is related to PCT Patent Application entitled
“Flexible Adjustment of Uplink and Downlink Ratio Configuration” (Attorney
10 Docket No. 884.J58W01) filed concurrently herewith.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0003] The present disclosure relates generally to wireless communications.
More particularly, the present disclosure relates to communicating operating
conditions within wireless communication systems.

15 **BACKGROUND**

[0004] In the current 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) long term
evolution (LTE) time division duplex (TDD)-Advanced systems, the same
frequency bands are used for the uplink and downlink transmissions between
enhanced node Bs (eNodeBs) and user equipment (UE). Uplink and downlink
20 transmissions are separated by transmitting either uplink data or downlink data at
each pre-determined block of time, known as subframes, on the same frequency
bands. In time division duplex (TDD) deployment, the uplink and downlink
transmissions are structured into radio frames, each 10 ms in time length. Each
radio frame can comprise two half-frames of each 5 ms in time length. Each
25 half-frame, in turn, comprises five subframes of each 1 ms in time length.
Particular designations of subframes within a radio frame for uplink or downlink
transmission – referred to as uplink and downlink configurations – can be
defined. The seven supported uplink and downlink configurations (also referred

to UL/DL configurations, uplink-downlink configurations, or uplink-downlink ratio configurations) are shown in a table 100 of FIG. 1, in which “D” denotes a subframe reserved for downlink transmission, “U” denotes a subframe reserved for uplink transmission, and “S” denotes a special subframe which includes the downlink pilot time slot (DwPTS), guard period (GP) and uplink pilot time slot (UpPTS) fields. Note, among other things, that some configurations have more uplink subframes than other configurations. For example, Configuration 0 has six uplink subframes while Configuration 2 has two uplink subframes.

[0005] Once the evolved universal terrestrial radio access network (EUTRAN) decides which one of the above uplink-downlink configurations applies for a given eNodeB, this configuration is not changed during normal operation of the cell or cells served by the eNodeB. This is the case even when uplink or downlink transmission loads are mismatched to the current uplink-downlink configuration. The present EUTRA network lacks the capabilities to implement flexible or dynamic configuration of uplink and downlink ratio configurations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- [0006] FIG. 1 illustrates supported uplink-downlink ratio configurations under the current 3GPP LTE TDD-Advanced standard.
- [0007] FIG. 2 illustrates an example (portion) of a wireless communications network according to some embodiments.
- [0008] FIG. 3 illustrates an example block diagram showing details of first and second eNodeBs of FIG. 2 according to some embodiments.
- [0009] FIGs. 4A-4E illustrate example flow diagrams providing a mechanism to obtain and exchange system/cell load information (e.g., user traffic pattern) between neighboring eNodeBs to facilitate dynamic adjustment of uplink-downlink ratio configuration according to some embodiments.

[0010] FIGs. 5A-5C illustrates example downlink and uplink power or load information that can be exchanged between eNodeBs according to some embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5 [0011] The following description is presented to enable any person skilled in the art to create and use a computer system configuration and related method and article of manufacture to obtain and exchange system/cell information relating to user traffic pattern among eNodeBs in a wireless communications network. In one embodiment, the information exchanged among the eNodeBs comprises
10 downlink subframe transmission power information and uplink subframe reception power information. In another embodiment, the information exchanged among the eNodeBs comprises downlink subframe loading information and uplink subframe loading information. The exchange of such information facilitates implementation of a flexible or dynamic configuration of
15 the uplink and downlink ratio.

[0012] Various modifications to the embodiments will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and the generic principles defined herein may be applied to other embodiments and applications without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Moreover, in the following description, numerous details
20 are set forth for the purpose of explanation. However, one of ordinary skill in the art will realize that embodiments of the invention may be practiced without the use of these specific details. In other instances, well-known structures and processes are not shown in block diagram form in order not to obscure the description of the embodiments of the invention with unnecessary detail. Thus,
25 the present disclosure is not intended to be limited to the embodiments shown, but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the principles and features disclosed herein.

[0013] FIG. 2 illustrates an example (portion) of a wireless communications network 200 according to some embodiments. In one embodiment, the wireless
30 communications network 200 comprises an evolved universal terrestrial radio

access network (EUTRAN) using the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) long term evolution (LTE) standard and operating in time division duplexing (TDD) mode. The wireless communications network 200 includes a first enhanced Node B (eNodeB or eNB) 202, a second eNodeB 206, and a plurality
5 of user equipments (UEs) 216. The first and second eNodeBs 202, 206 share a wired connection with each other via an X2 interface 210.

[0014] The first eNodeB 202 (also referred to as eNodeB1 or a first base station) is configured to serve a certain geographic area, denoted as a first cell 204. The UEs 216 located within the first cell 204 are served by the first
10 eNodeB 202. The first eNodeB 202 is configured to communicate with the UEs 216 on a first carrier frequency 212 (F1) and optionally, one or more secondary carrier frequencies, such as a second carrier frequency 214 (F2).

[0015] The second eNodeB 206 is similar to the first eNodeB 202 except it serves a different cell from that of the first eNodeB 202. The second eNodeB
15 206 (also referred to as eNodeB2 or a second base station) is configured to serve another certain geographic area, denoted as a second cell 208. The UEs 216 located within the second cell 208 are served by the second eNodeB 206. The second eNodeB 206 is configured to communicate with the UEs 216 on the first carrier frequency 212 (F1) and optionally, one or more secondary carrier
20 frequencies, such as the second carrier frequency 214 (F2).

[0016] The first and second cells 204, 208 may or may not be immediately co-located next to each other. However, the first and second cells 204, 208 are situated close enough to be considered neighboring cells, such that the user traffic pattern of one of the first or second eNodeB 202, 206 is relevant to the
25 other eNodeB. For example, one of the UE 216 served by the first eNodeB 202 may move from the first cell 204 to the second cell 208, in which case the second eNodeB 206 takes over from the first eNodeB 202. Due to the base station hand-off (or potential for hand-off), neighboring base stations benefit from knowing about each other's user traffic patterns, as discussed in detail
30 below.

[0017] The UEs 216 may comprise a variety of devices configured to communicate within the wireless communications network 200 including, but not limited to, cellular telephones, smart phones, tablets, laptops, desktops, personal computers, servers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), web appliances, set-top box (STB), a network router, switch or bridge, and the like.

[0018] It is understood that the wireless communications network 200 includes more than two eNodeBs. It is also understood that each of the first and second eNodeBs 202, 206 can have more than one neighboring eNodeB. As an example, the first eNodeB 202 may have six or more neighboring eNodeBs.

[0019] In one embodiment, the UEs 216 located in respective first or second cells 204, 208 transmits data to its respective first or second eNodeB 202, 206 (uplink transmission) and receives data from its respective first or second eNodeB 202, 206 (downlink transmission) using radio frames comprising Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) frames configured for time division duplexing (TDD) operations. Each of the radio frames comprises a plurality of uplink and downlink subframes, the uplink and downlink subframes configured in accordance with the uplink-downlink ratio configuration selected from among the supported uplink-downlink ratio configurations shown in FIG. 1. (See 3GPP TS 36.211 Version 9.1.0, E-UTRA Physical Channels and Modulation (Release 9), March 2010.)

[0020] FIG. 3 illustrates an example block diagram showing details of the first and second eNodeBs 202, 206 according to some embodiments. The first eNodeB 202 includes a processor 300a, a memory 302a, a transceiver 304a, instructions 306a, and other components (not shown). The second eNodeB 206 includes a processor 300b, a memory 302b, a transceiver 304b, instructions 306b, and other components (not shown). The first and second eNodeB 202, 206 are similar to each other in hardware, firmware, software, and/or in configurations.

[0021] Each of the processors 300a, b comprises one or more central processing units (CPUs), graphics processing units (GPUs), or both. The

processors 300a, b are configured to provide processing and control functionalities for the first and second eNodeBs 202, 206, respectively. Each of the memories 302a, b comprises one or more transient and static memory units configured to store instructions and data for the first and second eNodeBs 202, 206, respectively. Each of the transceivers 304a, b comprises one or more transceivers including a multiple-input and multiple-output (MIMO) antenna to support MIMO communications. The transceivers 304a, b, are configured to receive uplink transmissions and transmit downlink transmissions with the UEs 216, among other things, for the first and second eNodeBs 202, 206, respectively. Each of the instructions 306a, b comprises one or more sets of instructions or software executed on a computing device (or machine) to cause such computing device (or machine) to perform any of the methodologies discussed herein. The instructions 306a, b (also referred to as computer- or machine-executable instructions) may reside, completely or at least partially, within the processors 300a, b and/or the memories 302a, b during execution thereof by the first and second eNodeBs 202, 206, respectively. The processors 300a, b and memories 302a, b also comprise machine-readable media.

[0022] FIG. 4A illustrates an example flow diagram 400 providing a mechanism to obtain and exchange system/cell load information (e.g., user traffic pattern) between neighboring eNodeBs to facilitate dynamic adjustment of uplink-downlink ratio configuration according to some embodiments. FIGS. 4B-4E illustrate example flow diagrams 420, 440, 460, and 460, respectively, providing different embodiments of implementation of the flow diagram 400. FIG. 4A is described below in conjunction with FIGS. 4B-4E.

[0023] At a block 402a in FIG. 4A, the first eNodeB 202 is configured to determine the traffic volume of the downlink transmission for each subframe within a measurement period, for the first carrier frequency 212. The measurement period comprising a pre-determined reporting period within which such measurement is taken and exchanged with neighboring eNodeBs. Considering the different number of complete hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) process transmissions and re-transmissions for the uplink-downlink

ratio configurations provided in FIG. 1, Configurations 1 to 5 may take 20 microseconds (ms), Configuration 0 may take 70 ms, and Configuration 6 may take 60 ms. Thus, the reporting period may be a multiple integer of 20 ms, 60 ms, or 70 ms, such as, but not limited to, 420 ms. The reporting period can be
5 any pre-determined periodic or non-periodic time period.

[0024] At a block 404a, the first eNodeB 202 is configured to determine the traffic volume of the uplink transmission for each subframe within the measurement period, for the first carrier frequency 212. The downlink and uplink traffic volume information comprise certain system/cell information or
10 metric associated with user traffic pattern, such as the volume or load of the UEs 216 on the first eNodeB 202.

[0025] Next at a block 406a, the determined downlink and uplink traffic volume information may optionally be processed to reduce or simplify the amount of reporting data. Then at a block 408a, the determined downlink and uplink traffic information (either in its full form or in a reduced form, if block
15 406a is implemented) is transmitted to each of the neighboring base stations for the first eNodeB 202 via the appropriate X2 interfaces (e.g., transmits to the second eNodeB 206 via the X2 interface 210). Lastly, at a block 410a, the first eNodeB 202 correspondingly receives the downlink and uplink traffic
20 information (again, either in its full form or in a reduced form) determined at each of its neighboring base stations via the appropriate X2 interfaces (e.g., receives from the second eNodeB 206 via the X2 interface 210). The blocks 408a and 410a comprise an exchange of a given eNodeB's downlink and uplink traffic information with its neighbor eNodeBs (also referred to as inter-
25 eNodeBs). Accordingly, during the measurement period, the first eNodeB 202, second eNodeB 206, and other eNodeBs are performing blocks 402a, 404a, and 406a (optionally) to determine its downlink and uplink traffic information for exchange with its neighbor eNodeBs.

[0026] For each measurement period, blocks 402a-410a are also performed
30 for the second carrier frequency 214 and any other carrier component served by

the first eNodeB 202. Similarly, although the flow diagram 400 is described above with respect to the first eNodeB 202, blocks 402a-410a are also performed by the second eNodeB 206. Thus, blocks 402a-410a are performed per measurement period per carrier component by each eNodeB within the wireless communications network 200. It is understood that although the downlink block 402a is shown before the uplink block 404a in FIG. 4A, block 402a may be performed after block 404a or block 402a may be performed simultaneous with block 404a. The transmit block 408a may be performed after the receive block 410a, or block 408a may be performed simultaneous with block 410a.

10 [0027] Accordingly, the mechanism provided by the flow diagram 400 increases the overall system performance or throughput by providing the respective neighboring eNodeBs meaningful and timely data from which intelligent adjustment or adaptation of the uplink-downlink ratio configuration can be implemented.

15 [0028] Flow diagram 420 of FIG. 4B illustrates one embodiment of the flow diagram 400 of FIG. 4A. In one embodiment, the information exchanged among the eNodeBs comprises measured downlink subframe transmission power and uplink subframe reception power. The power value or level is indicative of the traffic load. Generally, the higher the power value, the higher the traffic load.
20 (Note that blocks in flow diagram 420 that are like numbered to blocks in flow diagram 400 correspond to each other (e.g., block 402b in flow diagram 420 corresponds to block 402a in flow diagram 400)).

[0029] In particular, at a block 402b, the first eNodeB 202 is configured to measure a downlink subframe transmission power for each downlink subframe within the measurement period (also referred to as the reporting period) for the first carrier frequency 212. The downlink subframe transmission power for the first cell 204 comprises the sum of the average power of the power contributions (in Watts) that are transmitted by the first eNodeB 202 to all of the resource elements in each downlink subframe within its operating system bandwidth (e.g.,
25 first carrier frequency 212). The average power of each antenna port of the
30

transceiver 304a is summed together to obtain the average power from all of the antenna ports.

[0030] At a block 404b, the first eNodeB 202 is configured to measure an uplink subframe reception power for each uplink subframe within the measurement period for the first carrier frequency 212. The uplink subframe reception power for the first cell 204 comprises the sum of the average power of the power contributions (in Watts) from all of the resource elements received by the first eNodeB 202 in each uplink subframe within its operating system bandwidth (e.g., first carrier frequency 212) from all the antenna ports of the transceiver 304a. In other words, the average power of each antenna port of the transceiver 304a is summed together to obtain the average power from all of the antenna ports.

[0031] Next at a block 408b, the measured downlink subframe transmission power and the uplink subframe reception power for the reporting period (from blocks 402b, 404b) are transmitted from the first eNodeB 202 to each of its one or more neighboring eNodeBs via respective X2 interfaces with those neighboring eNodeBs. As an example, the measured uplink and downlink power information are transmitted to the second eNodeB 206 via the X2 interface 210. The transmitted information is referred to as the downlink subframe (transmission power) information and the uplink subframe (reception power) information.

[0032] The first eNodeB 202 also receives the downlink and uplink subframe information from one or more of its neighboring eNodeBs (block 410b). As an example, the measured uplink and downlink power from the second eNodeB 206 are provided to the first eNodeB 202 via the X2 interface 210. Blocks 408b and 410b comprise the exchange of downlink and uplink power information between neighboring eNodeBs. Although exchanging such subframe power information represents sizable signaling overhead over the X2 interfaces, the eNodeBs receive accurate data about the subframe powers to decide when/if to switch to a different uplink-downlink ratio configuration.

[0033] Similar to the discussion above for FIG. 4A, blocks 402b and 404b may be performed simultaneously with each other or block 404b may be performed before block 402b. Blocks 408b and 410b may be performed simultaneous with each other or block 410b may be performed before block 408b. If there is more than one carrier served by the first cell 204, flow diagram 420 is also performed for each of these secondary carriers (e.g., second carrier frequency 214) for the given reporting period.

[0034] FIG. 5A illustrates example downlink and uplink power information that can be exchanged between the first eNodeB 202 and second eNodeB 206 according to some embodiments. A first power information plot 500 represents the downlink and uplink power values for a radio frame time period measured by the first eNodeB 202 for the first carrier frequency 212. The reporting period may be longer than the radio frame time period shown in FIG. 5A. The first eNodeB 202 is shown configured for uplink-downlink ratio configuration 3. Notice, for example, that the power information associated with subframe 2 (an uplink subframe) is low, which indicates that subframe 2 is under-utilized and that there is little uplink reception taking place. Similarly, the power value associated with subframe 6 (a downlink subframe) is low, which indicates that subframe 6 is under-utilized and that there is little downlink transmission taking place.

[0035] A second power information plot 502 represents the downlink and uplink power values for a radio frame time period measured by the second eNodeB 206 for the first carrier frequency 212. Unlike the first eNodeB 202, the second eNodeB 206 is configured for uplink-downlink ratio configuration 4. In comparison to the first power information plot 500, the second power information plot 502 shows that there is more of a balance in downlink and uplink utilization at the second eNodeB 206.

[0036] Flow diagram 440 of FIG. 4C illustrates another embodiment of the flow diagram 400 of FIG. 4A. In this embodiment, the information exchanged among the eNodeBs comprises a simplified version of the measured downlink

subframe transmission power and uplink subframe reception power. (Note that blocks in flow diagram 440 that are like numbered to blocks in flow diagrams 400, 420 correspond to each other (e.g., block 402c in flow diagram 440 corresponds to blocks 402a, b in flow diagrams 400, 420, respectively)).

- 5 **[0037]** Blocks 402c and 404c are the same as blocks 402b and 404c, respectively. Once the downlink and uplink powers have been determined, it is simplified to reduce the signaling overhead during signal exchange (block 406c). The measured downlink subframe transmission power values are converted into a bit pattern (also referred to as a bit map pattern or multi-subframe bit pattern)
- 10 based on a pre-determined threshold value. A power value for each downlink subframe that is above the threshold value is designated a bit value of “1” (high) and a power value for each downlink subframe that is below the threshold value is designated a bit value of “0” (low). The amount of data has thus been significantly reduced. The measured uplink subframe reception power values
- 15 are similarly converted into a bit pattern based on the pre-determined threshold value. In one embodiment, two bit patterns may be generated – one for the downlink power values and another for the uplink power values. In another embodiment, a single bit pattern may be generated, one that commingles the downlink and uplink subframes in accordance with the operating uplink-
- 20 downlink ratio configuration. For example, the first power information plot 500 converts to bit pattern 1001100011 and the second power information plot 502 converts to bit pattern 1100111110.

- [0038]** Next at a block 408c, the generated bit pattern(s) corresponding to the downlink and uplink power values are transmitted from the first eNodeB 202 to
- 25 each of its one or more neighboring eNodeBs via respective X2 interfaces with those neighboring eNodeBs. As an example, the bit pattern(s) are transmitted to the second eNodeB 206 via the X2 interface 210. The transmitted information is referred to as the downlink subframe (bit pattern) information and the uplink subframe (bit pattern) information.

[0039] The first eNodeB 202 also receives bit pattern(s) corresponding to the downlink and uplink power values from one or more of its neighboring eNodeBs (block 410c). As an example, the bit pattern(s) from the second eNodeB 206 are provided to the first eNodeB 202 via the X2 interface 210. Blocks 408c and
5 410c comprise the exchange of downlink and uplink power information between neighboring eNodeBs. In this embodiment, the signaling overhead over the X2 interfaces is reduced relative to exchanging the (raw) downlink and uplink power values. However, due to the simplification of the subframe power values to high or low values, less information about the user traffic pattern is shared among the
10 eNodeBs.

[0040] Similar to the discussion above for FIG. 4A, blocks 402c and 404c may be performed simultaneous with each other or block 404c may be performed before block 402c. Blocks 408c and 410c may be performed simultaneous with each other or block 410c may be performed before block
15 408c. If there is more than one carrier served by the first cell 204, flow diagram 440 is also performed for each of these secondary carriers (e.g., second carrier frequency 214) for the given reporting period.

[0041] Flow diagram 460 of FIG. 4D illustrates another embodiment of the flow diagram 400 of FIG. 4A. In this embodiment, the information exchanged
20 among the eNodeBs comprises traffic load information in the downlink and the uplink. The current X2 interface design supports the option to exchange certain traffic loading information among the eNodeBs. (See 3GPP TS36.423 Version 10.2.0, E-UTRA X2 Application Protocol (Release 10), June 2011.) For example, relative narrow band transmission power (RNTP) may be transmitted
25 over the X2 interface when the transmission power information exceeds a specified threshold. The frequency of the RNTP transmission is limited to no more than once every 200 ms to prevent messaging overload. As another example, the uplink interference overload indication (OI) and the uplink high interference indication (HII) (collectively referred to as the OI/HII in the uplink
30 or the OI/UL HII in the uplink) are two fields in the X2 load indication message, which may be transmitted over the X2 interface to avoid resource collision or to

lower the power on those colliding resources. The existing RNTP information in the downlink and the OI/HII information in the uplink can be used to exchange downlink and uplink traffic load information between eNodeBs. Generally the higher the RNTP values, the greater the downlink traffic load, and the higher the OI/HII values, the greater the uplink traffic load. (Note that blocks in flow diagram 460 that are like numbered to blocks in flow diagram 400 correspond to each other (e.g., block 402d in flow diagram 460 corresponds to block 402a in flow diagram 400)).

[0042] At a block 402d, the first eNodeB 202 is configured to determine downlink subframe traffic load information using the subframe-level RNTP in the downlink for each downlink subframe within the reporting period for the first carrier frequency 212. Details about the subframe-level RNTP are provided, for example, in Section 5.2.1 of 3GPP TS 36.213 Version 10.2.0, E-UTRA Physical Layer Procedures (Release 10), June 2011. The downlink subframe traffic load information comprise the subframe-level RNTP or values proportional to (or are a function of) the subframe-level RNTP.

[0043] At a block 404d, the first eNodeB 202 is configured to determine uplink subframe traffic load information using the subframe-level OI/HII in the uplink for each uplink subframe within the reporting period for the first carrier frequency 212. The OI/HII in the uplink quantitatively indicates whether a given subframe is approaching an overload, experiencing high interference, or having other adverse uplink reception condition (typically as a function of the uplink subframe traffic load). Details about the OI/HII in the uplink are provided, for example, in Sections 9.2.17 and 9.2.18 of 3GPP TS 36.423 Version 10.2.0, E-UTRA X2 Application Protocol (Release 10), June 2011. The uplink subframe traffic load information comprise the OI/HII in the uplink, are values proportional to (or are a function of) the OI/HII in the uplink, or values derived from the OI/HII in the uplink.

[0044] Next at a block 408d, the downlink and uplink subframe traffic load information for the reporting period (from blocks 402d and 404d) are transmitted

from the first eNodeB 202 to each of its one or more neighboring eNodeBs via respective X2 interfaces with those neighboring eNodeBs. As an example, the downlink subframe traffic load information are transmitted to the second eNodeB 206 via the X2 interface 210. The transmitted information is referred to
5 as the downlink subframe (traffic load) information and the uplink subframe (traffic load) information.

[0045] The first eNodeB 202 also receives downlink and uplink subframe traffic load information from one or more of its neighbor eNodeBs (block 410d). As an example, the downlink and uplink subframe traffic load information from
10 the second eNodeB 206 are provided to the first eNodeB 202 via the X2 interface 210. Blocks 408d and 410d comprise the exchange of downlink and uplink subframe traffic load information between neighboring eNodeBs. Although exchanging such subframe load information represents sizable signaling overhead over the X2 interfaces, the eNodeBs receive accurate data
15 about the subframe load values to decide when/if to switch to a different uplink-downlink ratio configuration.

[0046] Similar to the discussion above for FIG. 4A, blocks 402d and 404d may be performed simultaneously with each other or block 404d may be performed before block 402d. Blocks 408d and 410d may be performed
20 simultaneously with each other or block 410d may be performed before block 408d. If there is more than one carrier served by the first cell 204, flow diagram 460 is also performed for each of these secondary carriers (e.g., second carrier frequency 214) for the given reporting period.

[0047] FIG. 5B illustrates example downlink and uplink load information that can be exchanged between the first eNodeB 202 and second eNodeB 206 according to some embodiments. A first load information plot 510 represents the downlink and uplink load information for a radio frame time period
25 measured by the first eNodeB 202 for the first carrier frequency 212. The reporting period may be longer than the radio frame time period shown in FIG. 5B. The first eNodeB 202 is shown configured for uplink-downlink ratio
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configuration 3. Notice, for example, that the load information associated with subframe 2 (an uplink subframe) is low, which indicates that subframe 2 is under-utilized. There may be few uplink receptions taking place within that subframe or the uplink receptions within the subframe have low data loads (e.g.,
 5 UEs 216 are sending text messages rather than uploading photos to websites). Similarly, the load information associated with subframe 6 (a downlink subframe) is low, which indicates that subframe 6 is under-utilized.

[0048] A second load information plot 512 represents the downlink and uplink load information for a radio frame time period determined by the second
 10 eNodeB 206 for the first carrier frequency 212. Unlike the first eNodeB 202, the second eNodeB 206 is configured for uplink-downlink ratio configuration 4. In comparison to the first load plot 510, the second load information plot 512 shows that there is more of a balance in downlink and uplink loads at the second eNodeB 206.

15 [0049] Flow diagram 480 of FIG. 4E illustrates another embodiment of the flow diagram 400 of FIG. 4A. In this embodiment, the information exchanged among the eNodeBs comprises a simplified version of the downlink and uplink subframe traffic load information. (Note that blocks in flow diagram 480 that are like numbered to blocks in flow diagrams 400, 460 correspond to each other
 20 (e.g., block 402e in flow diagram 480 corresponds to blocks 402a, d in flow diagrams 400, 460, respectively)).

[0050] Blocks 402e and 404e are the same as blocks 402d and 404d, respectively. Once the downlink and uplink subframe traffic load information have been determined, these values are simplified to reduce the signaling
 25 overhead during signal exchange (block 406e). The downlink subframe traffic load information for the reporting period is averaged. This averaged value is referred to as an average downlink (traffic) load, average downlink (traffic) load value, average downlink subframe traffic load, average downlink subframe traffic load value, or average RNTP. The uplink subframe traffic load
 30 information for the reporting period is also averaged. This averaged value is

referred to as an average uplink (traffic) load, average uplink (traffic) load value, average uplink subframe traffic load, average uplink subframe traffic load value, average OI/UL HII, or average OL/HII. Since the downlink load information is averaged across all the downlink subframes for the reporting period, the

5 resulting average value provides coarse information about the downlink traffic load compared to the downlink subframe load information in block 402e. The average uplink load value similarly provides coarser information about the uplink traffic load compared to the uplink subframe load information in block 404e.

10 **[0051]** Next at a block 408e, the average downlink and uplink subframe traffic load values are transmitted from the first eNodeB 202 to each of its one or more neighboring eNodeBs via respective X2 interfaces with those neighboring eNodeBs. As an example, the average load values are transmitted to the second eNodeB 206 via the X2 interface 210. The transmitted information is referred to

15 as the downlink subframe (average traffic load) information and the uplink subframe (average traffic load) information.

[0052] The first eNodeB 202 also receives average downlink and uplink subframe traffic load information from one or more of its neighboring eNodeBs (block 410e). As an example, an average downlink load information and an

20 average uplink load information associated with the second eNodeB 206 are provided to the first eNodeB 202 via the X2 interface 210. Blocks 408e and 410e comprise the exchange of averaged downlink and uplink load information between neighboring eNodeBs. In this embodiment, the signaling overhead over the X2 interfaces is reduced relative to exchanging the (raw) downlink and

25 uplink load information. However, due to the simplification of the subframe load values by averaging, less information about the user traffic pattern is shared among the eNodeBs.

[0053] Similar to the discussion above for FIG. 4A, blocks 402e and 404e may be performed simultaneously with each other or block 404e may be

30 performed before block 402e. Blocks 408e and 410e may be performed

simultaneously with each other or block 410e may be performed before block 408e. If there is more than one carrier served by the first cell 204, flow diagram 480 is also performed for each of these secondary carriers (e.g., second carrier frequency 214) for the given reporting period.

5 **[0054]** FIG. 5C illustrates example downlink and uplink subframe power or load information for carrier aggregation according to some embodiments. Each of plots 520, 522, 524, 526 represents subframe power or load information obtained for a radio frame time period. The plot 520 is generated by the first eNodeB 202 operating in the uplink-downlink ratio configuration 3 for the
10 primary carrier (e.g., the first carrier frequency 212). The plot 522 is generated by the first eNodeB 202 operating in Configuration 3 for a secondary carrier (e.g., the second carrier frequency 214). The plot 524 is generated by the second eNodeB 206 operating in Configuration 4 for the primary carrier (e.g., the first carrier frequency 212). The plot 526 is generated by the second eNodeB 206
15 operating in Configuration 4 for a secondary carrier (e.g., the second carrier frequency 214). The system/cell traffic information encoded in plots 520 and 522 for the first eNodeB 202 is exchanged with the system/cell traffic information encoded in plots 524 and 526 for the second eNodeB 206.

[0055] In this manner, a mechanism to increase overall system performance or throughput is facilitated by exchanging system/cell information or metric
20 relating to user traffic pattern among neighboring eNodeBs per reporting period. The exchanged information relating to user traffic pattern comprises, but is not limited to, downlink subframe transmission power, uplink subframe reception power, loading information in both the downlink and in the uplink, downlink and
25 uplink scheduling information, or simplified versions of the foregoing. The information can be exchanged using the X2 interface connecting pairs of eNodeBs. Such information assists the eNodeBs to implement a flexible or dynamic configuration of the uplink-downlink ratio.

[0056] The term “machine-readable medium,” “computer readable medium,”
30 and the like should be taken to include a single medium or multiple media (e.g.,

a centralized or distributed database, and/or associated caches and servers) that store the one or more sets of instructions. The term “machine-readable medium” shall also be taken to include any medium that is capable of storing, encoding or carrying a set of instructions for execution by the machine and that cause the
5 machine to perform any one or more of the methodologies of the present disclosure. The term "machine-readable medium" shall accordingly be taken to include, but not be limited to, solid-state memories, optical and magnetic media, and carrier wave signals.

[0057] It will be appreciated that, for clarity purposes, the above description
10 describes some embodiments with reference to different functional units or processors. However, it will be apparent that any suitable distribution of functionality between different functional units, processors or domains may be used without detracting from embodiments of the invention. For example, functionality illustrated to be performed by separate processors or controllers
15 may be performed by the same processor or controller. Hence, references to specific functional units are only to be seen as references to suitable means for providing the described functionality, rather than indicative of a strict logical or physical structure or organization.

[0058] Although the present invention has been described in connection with
20 some embodiments, it is not intended to be limited to the specific form set forth herein. One skilled in the art would recognize that various features of the described embodiments may be combined in accordance with the invention. Moreover, it will be appreciated that various modifications and alterations may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of
25 the invention. For example, one or more blocks of flow diagram 400 may be implemented in a different order or simultaneous with each other. Determine downlink subframe traffic volume block 402a may be performed after or simultaneous with the determine uplink subframe traffic volume block 404a.

[0059] The Abstract of the Disclosure is provided to comply with 37 C.F.R.
30 §1.72(b), requiring an abstract that will allow the reader to quickly ascertain the

nature of the technical disclosure. It is submitted with the understanding that it will not be used to interpret or limit the scope or meaning of the claims. In addition, in the foregoing Detailed Description, it can be seen that various features are grouped together in a single embodiment for the purpose of

5 streamlining the disclosure. This method of disclosure is not to be interpreted as reflecting an intention that the claimed embodiments require more features than are expressly recited in each claim. Rather, as the following claims reflect, inventive subject matter lies in less than all features of a single disclosed embodiment. Thus the following claims are hereby incorporated into the

10 Detailed Description, with each claim standing on its own as a separate embodiment.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A first base station for exchanging traffic information to
5 dynamically adjust a downlink and uplink configuration, the first base station comprising:

a transceiver; and

a processor in communication with the transceiver, the processor configured to:
10 determine a downlink subframe traffic volume for each downlink subframe within a reporting period,

determine an uplink subframe traffic volume for each uplink subframe within the reporting period, and

prepare a downlink subframe traffic information
15 corresponding to the downlink subframe traffic volume and an uplink subframe traffic information corresponding to the uplink subframe traffic volume for the reporting period for transmission to a second base station.
2. The first base station of claim 1, further comprising an X2
20 interface in communication with the processor and the second base station, wherein the downlink subframe traffic information and the uplink subframe traffic information are transmitted to the second base station using the X2 interface.
3. The first base station of claim 1, wherein the second base station
25 neighbors the first base station.

4. The first base station of claim 1, wherein the downlink subframe traffic volume comprises a downlink subframe transmission power and the uplink subframe traffic volume comprises an uplink subframe reception power.
5. The first base station of claim 1, wherein the processor is further configured to:
- determine a downlink bit value corresponding to the downlink subframe traffic volume based on a threshold value; and
- determine an uplink bit value corresponding to the uplink subframe traffic volume based on the threshold value, wherein the downlink subframe traffic information comprises the downlink bit value and the uplink subframe traffic information comprises the uplink bit value.
6. The first base station of claim 1, wherein the downlink subframe traffic volume comprises information obtained from a downlink relative narrow band transmission power (RNTP) and the uplink subframe traffic volume comprises information obtained from an uplink overload indicator (OI)/uplink high interference indication (HII).
7. The first base station of claim 6, wherein the processor is further configured to:
- average the downlink relative narrow band transmission power (RNTP) over the reporting period; and
- average the uplink overload indicator (OI)/uplink high interference indication (HII) over the reporting period, wherein the downlink subframe traffic information comprises the averaged downlink relative narrow band transmission power (RNTP) and the uplink subframe traffic information comprises the averaged uplink overload indicator (OI)/uplink high interference indication (HII).

8. The first base station of claim 1, wherein the processor is further configured to receive a second downlink subframe traffic information and a second uplink subframe traffic information from the second base station.
- 5 9. The first base station of claim 1, wherein the downlink subframe traffic information and the uplink subframe traffic information are associated with a first carrier served by the first base station.
- 10 10. The first base station of claim 9, wherein the processor is configured to determine and transmit a second downlink subframe traffic information and a second uplink subframe traffic information for a second carrier served by the first base station.
- 15 11. The first base station of claim 1, wherein the first base station comprises an enhanced node B (eNodeB) configured to operate within a 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) long term evolution (LTE) configured network and operating in time division duplexing (TDD) mode in which Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) downlink and uplink subframes are communicated with user equipment (UE).
- 20 12. A method for exchanging traffic information to dynamically adjust a downlink and uplink configuration, the method comprising:
- determining, using a first base station, a downlink subframe traffic volume for each downlink subframe within a reporting period;
- determining an uplink subframe traffic volume for each uplink subframe within the reporting period; and
- 25 transmitting a downlink subframe traffic information corresponding to the downlink subframe traffic volume and an uplink subframe traffic information corresponding to the uplink subframe traffic volume for the reporting period to a second base station.

13. The method of claim 12, further comprising receiving a second downlink subframe traffic information and a second uplink subframe traffic information from the second base station.
14. The method of claim 12, wherein the transmitting of the downlink subframe traffic information and the uplink subframe traffic information comprises transmitting over an X2 interface coupled between the first base station and the second base station.
15. The method of claim 12, wherein the downlink subframe traffic volume comprises a downlink subframe transmission power and the uplink subframe traffic volume comprises an uplink subframe reception power.
16. The method of claim 12, wherein the downlink subframe traffic volume comprises a downlink subframe transmission power and the downlink subframe traffic information comprises a downlink bit value derived from the downlink subframe traffic volume in accordance with a threshold value.
17. The method of claim 12, wherein the downlink subframe traffic volume comprises information obtained from a downlink relative narrow band transmission power (RNTP) and the uplink subframe traffic volume comprises information obtained from an uplink overload indicator (OI)/uplink high interference indication (HII).
18. The method of claim 12, wherein the first base station comprises an enhanced node B (eNodeB) configured to operate in accordance with a 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) long term evolution (LTE) network, and wherein the downlink subframe and the uplink subframe are included in at least one Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) radio frame configured for time division duplexing (TDD) operation.

19. A first enhanced node B (eNodeB), comprising:
- an X2 interface; and
- a processor in communication with X2 interface, the processor configured to:
- 5 determine a downlink subframe traffic volume for each downlink subframe within a reporting period,
- determine an uplink subframe traffic volume for each uplink subframe within the reporting period, and
- prepare a downlink subframe traffic information
- 10 corresponding to the downlink subframe traffic volume and an uplink subframe traffic information corresponding to the uplink subframe traffic volume for the reporting period for transmission to a second eNodeB via the X2 interface, wherein the first eNodeB and the second eNodeB are configured for operation in a
- 15 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) long term evolution (LTE) network.
20. The first eNodeB of claim 19, wherein the processor is further configured to receive a second downlink subframe traffic information and a second uplink subframe traffic information from the second
- 20 eNodeB via the X2 interface within the reporting period.
21. The first eNodeB of claim 19, wherein the downlink subframe traffic volume comprises a downlink subframe transmission power and the uplink subframe traffic volume comprises an uplink subframe reception power.

22. The first eNodeB of claim 21, wherein the downlink subframe traffic volume information comprises a downlink bit value corresponding to the downlink subframe traffic volume in accordance with a threshold value and the uplink subframe traffic information comprises an uplink bit value corresponding to the uplink subframe traffic volume in accordance with the threshold value.

23. The first eNodeB of claim 19, wherein the downlink subframe traffic volume comprises a downlink subframe traffic load information and the uplink subframe traffic volume comprises an uplink subframe traffic load information.

24. The first eNodeB of claim 19, wherein the downlink subframe traffic volume comprises information obtained from a downlink relative narrow band transmission power (RNTP) and the uplink subframe traffic volume comprises information obtained from an uplink overload indicator (OI)/uplink high interference indication (HII), and wherein the downlink subframe traffic volume information comprises an average of the downlink subframe traffic volume for the reporting period and the uplink subframe traffic volume information comprises an average of the uplink subframe traffic volume for the reporting period.

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Uplink-downlink configuration	Downlink-to-Uplink Switch-point periodicity	Subframe number									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	U
1	5 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	S	U	U	D
2	5 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	S	U	D	D
3	10 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	D	D	D	D
4	10 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	D	D	D	D
5	10 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
6	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	D

FIG. 1

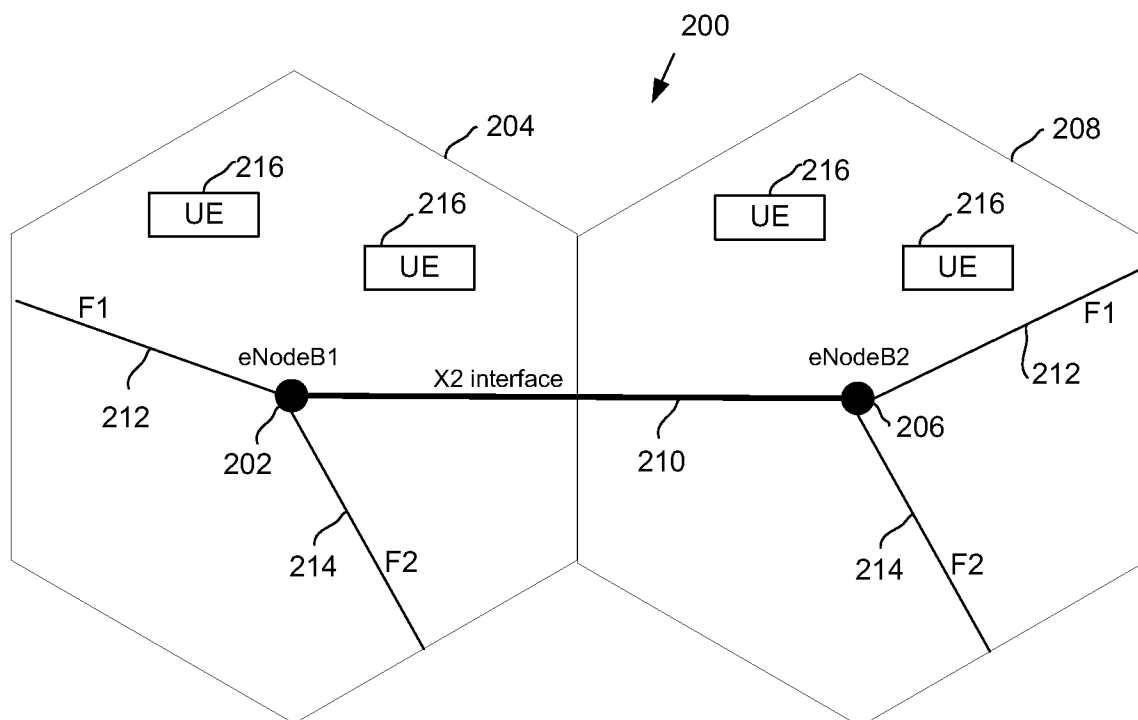


FIG. 2

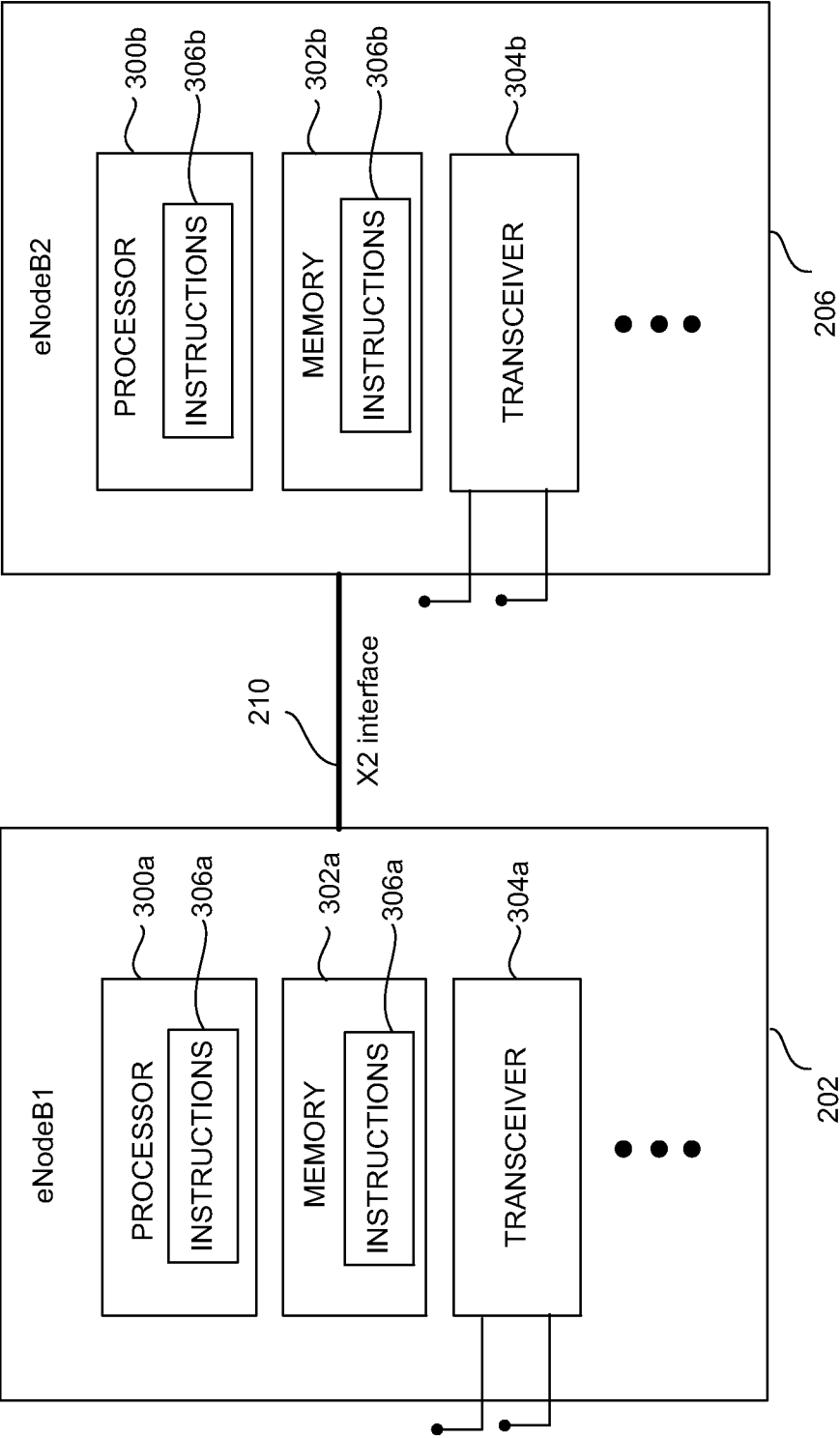


FIG. 3

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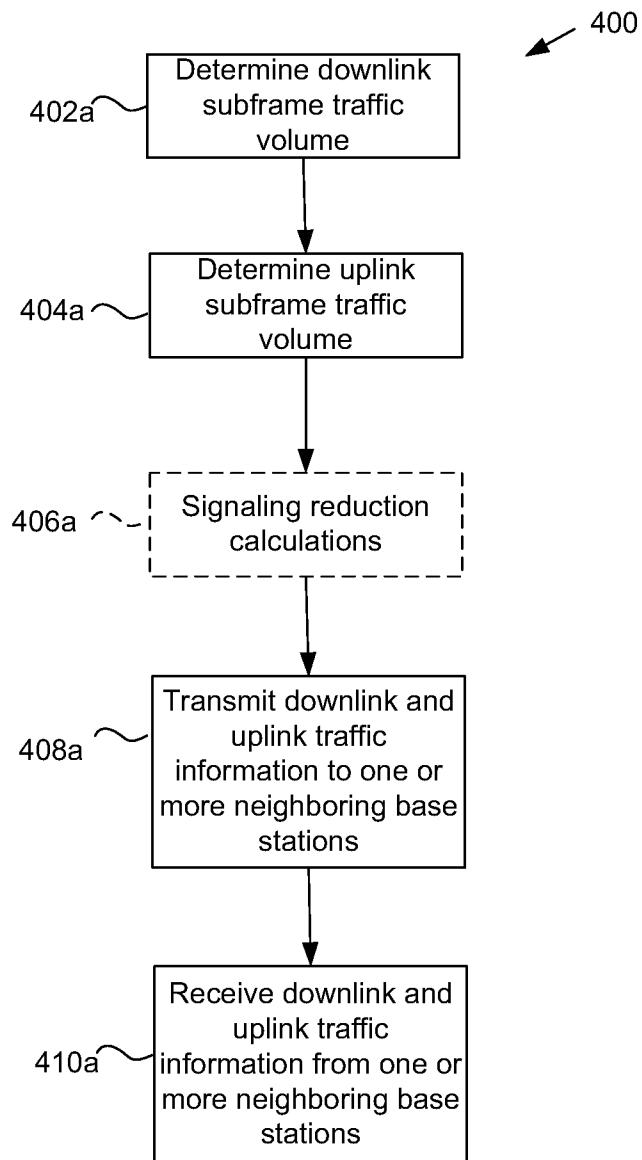


FIG. 4A

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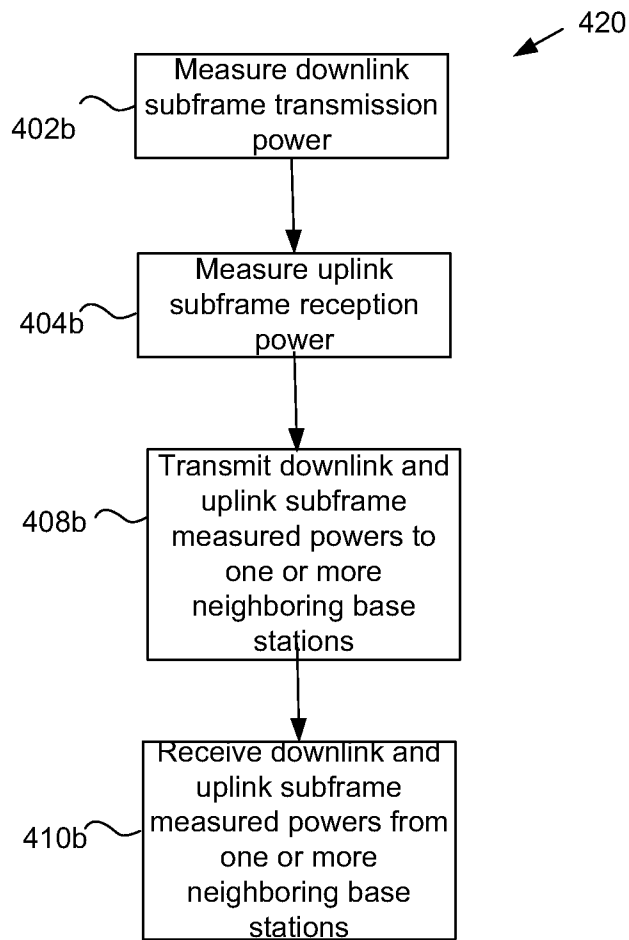


FIG. 4B

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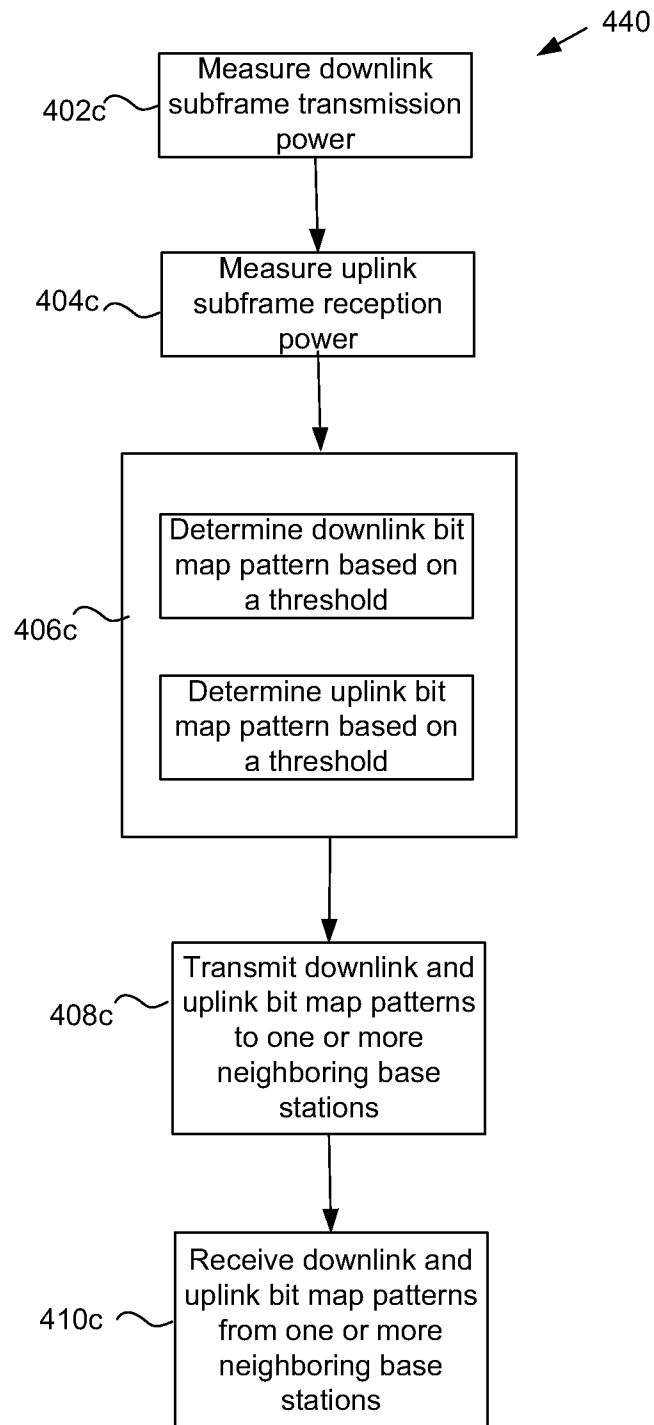


FIG. 4C

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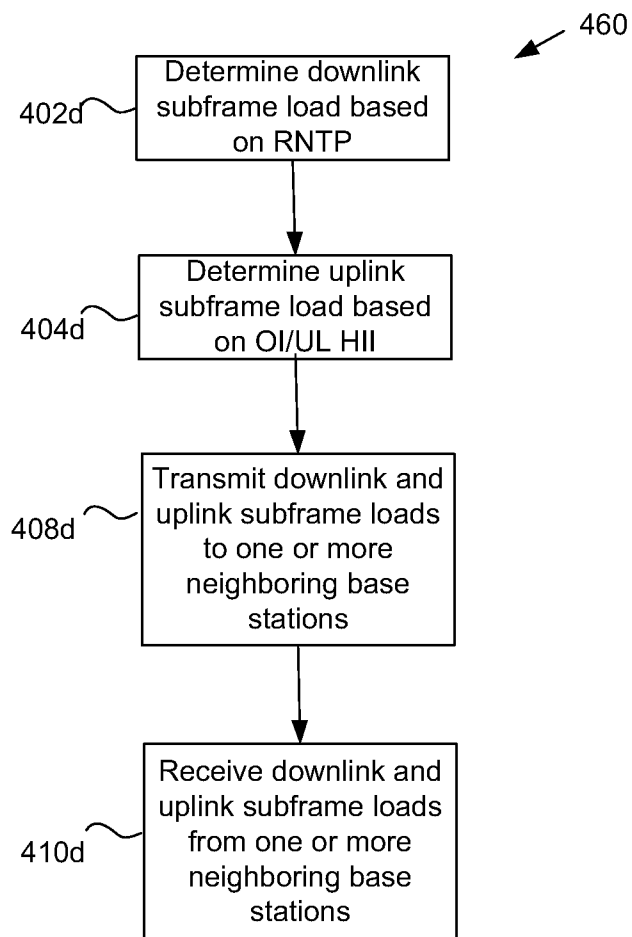


FIG. 4D

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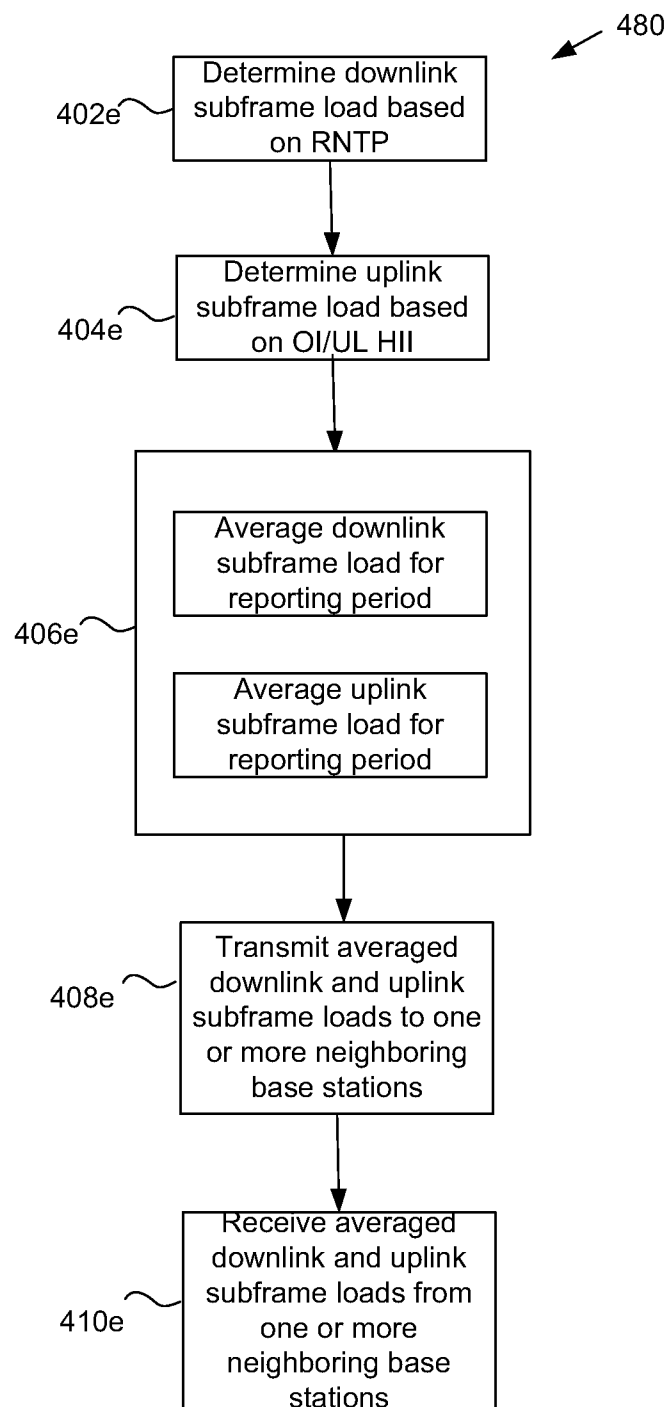


FIG. 4E

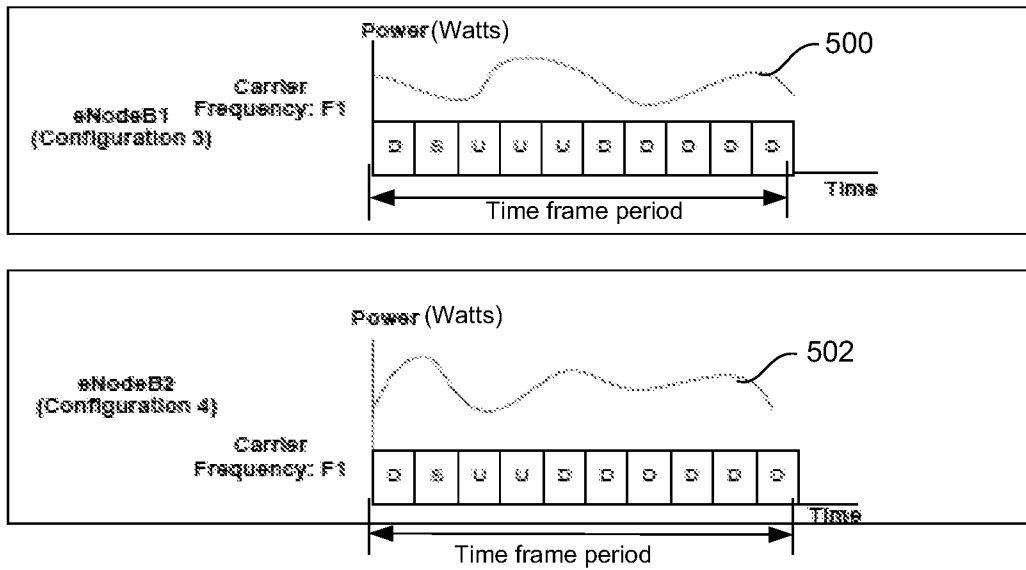


FIG. 5A

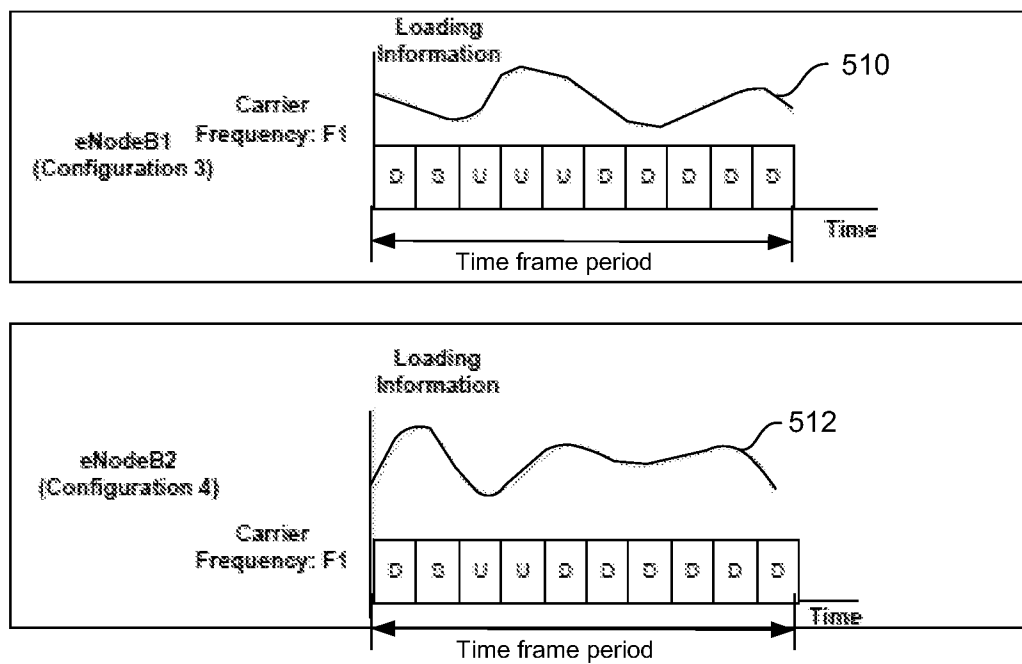


FIG. 5B

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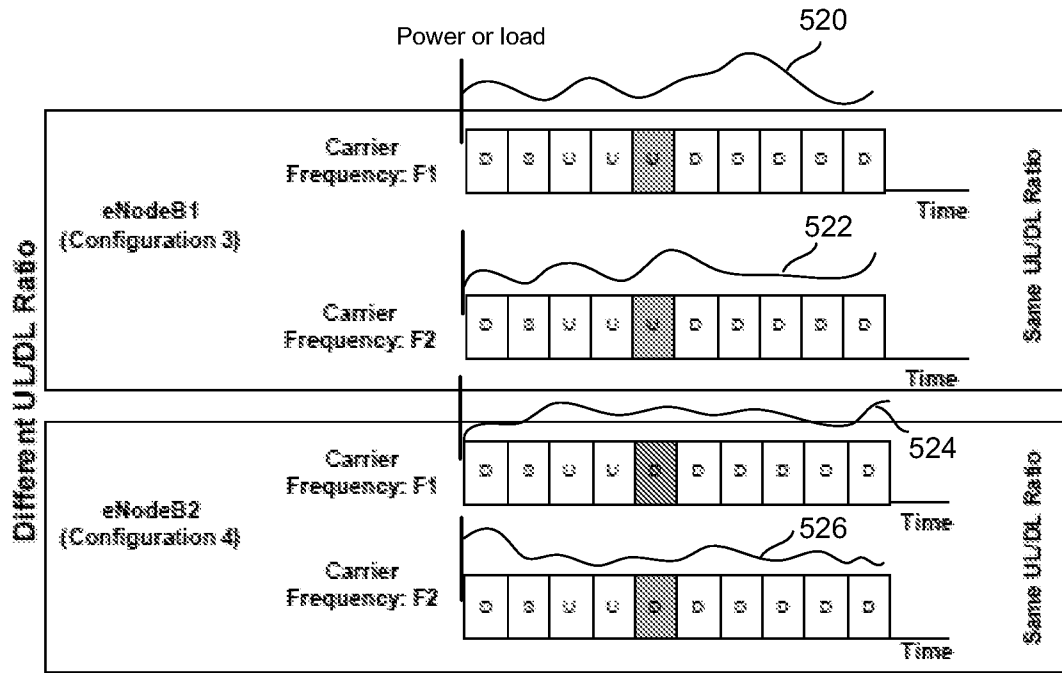


FIG. 5C

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER***H04W 92/20(2009.01)i, H04W 88/08(2009.01)i, H04J 11/00(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)

H04W 92/20; H04L 12/26; H04W 72/04; H04W 36/00; H04L 12/56

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

Korean utility models and applications for utility models

Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

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

eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: traffic, uplink, downlink, adjust

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2010-0184437 A1 (DIMOU, KONSTANTINOS et al.) 22 July 2010 See abstract; paragraphs [0035],[0036],[0042],[0048],[0049]; claims 25,31 and figures 1-4.	1-24
A	US 2005-0220049 A1 (ZHANG, GUODONG et al.) 06 October 2005 See abstract; paragraphs [0019],[0020],[0026]-[0029]; claims 1,3 and figures 2,4.	1-24
A	US 2008-0212479 A1 (SHIN, SANG RIM) 04 September 2008 See abstract; paragraphs [0031]-[0035],[0038]; claims 18,28 and figures 3,6.	1-24



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

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"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

"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

"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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 AUGUST 2012 (10.08.2012)

Date of mailing of the international search report

14 AUGUST 2012 (14.08.2012)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

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City, 302-701, Republic of Korea

Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140

Authorized officer

Hwang, Wooncheol

Telephone No. 82-42-481-5985



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2011/067671

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