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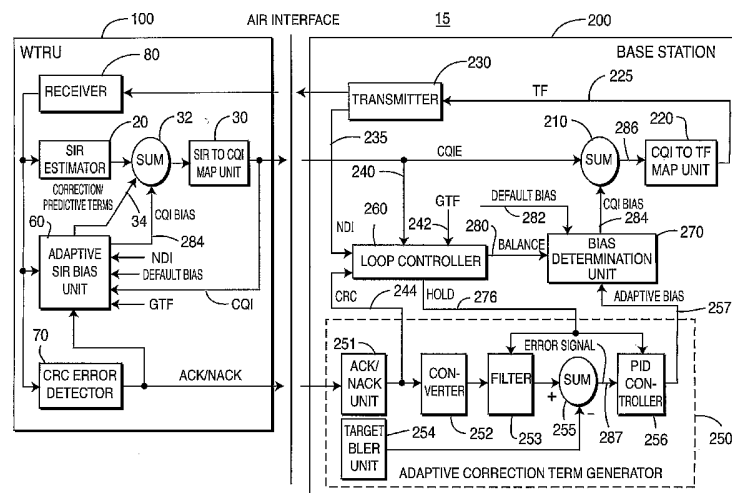
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(54) Title: WIRELESS COMMUNICATION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ADAPTIVELY BIASING CHANNEL QUALITY INDICATORS TO MAINTAIN A DESIRED BLOCK ERROR RATE



(57) Abstract: A method and apparatus for adaptively biasing a channel quality indicator (CQI) used for setting a configuration of communication between a transmitter and a receiver in a wireless communication system. The receiver sends a CQI and positive acknowledgement (ACK)/negative acknowledgement (NACK) messages to the transmitter. The ACK/NACK messages indicate the absence or presence of error, respectively, in a transmitted data packet. The CQI is derived from the signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) and the ACK/NACK messages. The transmitter calculates the block error rate (BLER) of the transmitted data packets based upon the ACK/NACK messages sent from the receiver. The transmitter compares the BLER of the transmitted data packets to a target BLER and biases the CQI based on the comparison in order to achieve the target BLER.

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

[0001] WIRELESS COMMUNICATION METHOD AND APPARATUS
FOR ADAPTIVELY BIASING CHANNEL QUALITY
INDICATORS TO MAINTAIN A DESIRED BLOCK ERROR RATE

[0002] FIELD OF INVENTION

[0003] The present invention relates to a wireless communication system. More particularly, the invention relates to adaptively biasing Channel Quality Indicators (CQIs) in a wireless communication system including a base station and a Wireless Transmit/Receive Unit (WTRU).

[0004] BACKGROUND

[0005] Adaptive Coding and Modulation (ACM) is an effective technique for providing link adaptation in both Uplink (UL) and Downlink (DL) communications. ACM is typically accomplished by algorithms working together in both the receiver and the transmitter of a WTRU and/or a base station. The receiver makes an estimate of the channel quality by measuring the Signal-To-Interference Ratio (SIR) of one or more transmissions from the transmitter.

[0006] Each CQI may correspond to a particular configuration of radio resources such as code rate and modulation type. After each SIR measurement is made, the CQI is computed. For example, the SIR may be compared to a table of SIR-CQI pairs and the CQI value that yields the best performance, for example in terms of Block Error Rate (BLER) or throughput, is selected. This is typically performed at the receiver and sent back to the transmitter. The transmitter then selects a radio configuration that is no more aggressive than that indicated by the received CQI value. In an otherwise unpopulated cell, the transmitter would simply use a configuration consistent with a channel quality indicated by the CQI.

[0007] Although maintaining the appropriate link adaptation parameters, (e.g. code rate, modulation type, number of codes and power control), is known to optimize throughput for the radio link, there are cases where the parameters selected by the transmitter will be out-of-sync with channel quality. In essence, the parameter selected by the transmitter will not correspond to the CQI judged

to optimize the throughput. This case can arise when for example there is insufficient data available for the next transmitted packet, the scheduler decides to share resources that would otherwise be required, or during conformance testing.

[0008] Another problem is that channel quality estimates may be more heavily quantized than the available set of radio resources, thus the assumed one-to-one mapping between CQI and radio resource configuration is lost. This is particularly true in Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) system.

[0009] The problem can be illustrated by considering the behavior of an adaptive bias algorithm when the transmitter occasionally uses more conservative configurations than indicated by the CQI report from the receiver. When the more conservative configurations are used, errors will be less frequent and the adaptive algorithm will adapt to request more aggressive configuration of resources to maintain the target BLER. When the transmitter returns to normal operation, responding as anticipated to CQI reports, the bias will have been adapted to the wrong value and many packets will be lost until reconvergence of the algorithm.

[0010] SUMMARY

[0011] The present invention is related to a wireless communication method and apparatus for adaptively biasing a CQI used for setting a configuration of communication between a transmitter and a receiver in a wireless communication system. The apparatus may be a wireless communication system including a receiver and a transmitter, a WTRU, a base station and/or an integrated circuit (IC).

[0012] In the wireless communication system, the receiver sends a CQI and a positive Acknowledgement (ACK)/Negative Acknowledgement (NACK) to the transmitter. The ACK/NACK messages indicate the absence or presence of error, respectively, in a transmitted data packet. The CQI is derived from the SIR and the ACK/NACK messages. The transmitter calculates the BLER of the transmitted data packets based upon the ACK/NACK messages sent from the

receiver. The transmitter compares the BLER of the transmitted data packets to a target BLER and biases the CQI based on the comparison in order to achieve the target BLER.

[0013] BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] A more detailed understanding of the invention may be had from the following description, given by way of example and to be understood in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

[0015] Figure 1 is a block diagram of a wireless communication system including a WTRU and a base station for performing adaptive CQI biasing according to the present invention;

[0016] Figure 2 is a block diagram of a wireless communication system wherein the WTRU includes an adaptive SIR bias unit according to the present invention;

[0017] Figure 3 is an exemplary block diagram of a loop controller used in the systems of Figures 1 and 2 to control the adaptive CQI biasing according to the present invention;

[0018] Figure 4 is a detailed block diagram of an adaptive SIR bias unit used in the system of Figure 2; and

[0019] Figure 5 is a flowchart of a process including method steps for managing communications using CQI biasing according to the present invention.

[0020] DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0021] Hereafter, the terminology "WTRU" includes but is not limited to a User Equipment (UE), mobile station, fixed or mobile subscriber unit, pager, or any other type of device capable of operating in a wireless environment.

[0022] When referred to hereafter, the terminology "base station" includes but is not limited to a Node-B, a site controller, an access point or any other type of interfacing device in a wireless environment.

[0023] The present invention is generally applicable to all modes of the 3GPP standards including Time Division Duplex (TDD), Frequency Division

Duplex (FDD), Time Division Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access (TDSCDMA) and Code Division Multiple Access 2000 (CDMA 2000) scenarios, but may be applicable to other scenarios as well.

[0024] The features of the present invention may be incorporated into an IC or be configured in a circuit comprising a multitude of interconnecting components.

[0025] Figure 1 is a block diagram of a wireless communication system 10 for performing adaptive CQI biasing according to the present invention. The system 10 performs adaptive CQI biasing of communication between a base station 200 and a WTRU 100. The invention will be described with reference to a base station 200 performing the CQI biasing, but it should be understood by those of skill in the art that it may also be performed at the WTRU.

[0026] Referring to Figure 1, the WTRU 100 comprises SIR estimator 20, SIR to CQI map unit 30, Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) error detector 70 and a receiver 80. A data packet is received and processed by the receiver 80. The SIR estimator 20 estimates a SIR for a reference channel based on the received data packet. The calculated SIR is mapped by the SIR to CQI map unit 30 to generate a CQI value. The generated CQI value is chosen to yield the best performance, such as in terms of BLER or throughput based upon the fixed SIR to CQI pair table. The CRC error detector 70 detects any errors in a received data packet using CRC, and generates an ACK or NACK signal as appropriate according to the absence or presence of errors. An ACK indicates the absence of an error and a NACK indicates the presence of an error in the data packet.

[0027] Still referring to Figure 1, the base station 200 comprises a summer 210, a CQI to Transport Format (TF) map unit 220, a transmitter 230, an adaptive correction term generator 250, a loop controller 260, and a bias determination unit 270.

[0028] The adaptive correction term generator 250 includes an ACK/NACK unit 251, a converter 252, a filter 253, a target BLER unit 254, a summer 255, and a Proportional Integral Derivative (PID) controller 256.

[0029] The occurrence of an error in the data packet sent to the receiver 80

in the WTRU 100 is identified by the ACK/NACK unit 251 based upon the ACK/NACK messages sent from the WTRU 100. The converter 252 maps the ACK/NACK messages, (resulting from the computation of the CRC into '0s' and '1s' respectively), and calculates the BLER of the current channel. This signal is preferably filtered by the filter 253. It should, however, be understood that the filter 253 is not required. The bandwidth of the filter 253 provides a mechanism to trade off between responsiveness of the bias term and the smoothness of the bias term. A simple Infinite Impulse Response (IIR) filter with a slowly decaying exponential impulse response can be used, but other filters may also be used.

[0030] The target BLER unit 254 generates a target BLER to achieve the desired performance, such as maximizing throughput. Because the CQI value alone cannot ensure the desired performance, a target BLER value is used as a reference in order to maximize data throughput. The purpose of maintaining a BLER that is close to the target BLER is that it optimizes the utilization of radio resources and therefore the data throughput of the system. The target BLER value may be a static setting or an operator-determined semi-static setting, (i.e., it may vary but is not expected to change rapidly).

[0031] The target BLER may be adjusted to optimize system throughput based on a variety of criteria. For example, target BLER will generally be set higher for vehicular speed channels such that the hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) combining may achieve retransmission time diversity gains. Vehicular speed estimation may be performed either at the WTRU 100 or the base station 200, although the estimate performed by the WTRU 100 will generally be more accurate. The target BLER may be set based on the output from the channel-type correction term generator 40. These gains may be larger than the loss due to more aggressive first transmission TFs.

[0032] The BLER as filtered by the filter 253 is compared with the target BLER value by the summer 255 to generate an error signal 287 that represents a deviation of current performance of the WTRU 100 from the target performance of the WTRU 100 in terms of BLER.

[0033] The PID controller 256 generates the adaptive bias signal 257. The

PID controller 256 may also contain higher order linear or non-linear elements. It should be noted that a Proportional (P) controller, or a Proportional Integral (PI) or Integral (I) controller, may be used instead of the PID controller 256.

[0034] The adaptive bias signal 257 generated by the PID controller 256, and a balance value signal 280 generated by the loop controller 260, are input to the bias determination unit 270. The bias determination unit 270 outputs a CQI bias signal 284 to the summer 210. The bias determination unit 270 provides a means to use one or more default bias terms 282, (e.g., one or more factory or operator set/tuned parameters), in the event that the CQI values transmitted to the base station 200 are not being used as expected. The summer 210 provides a biased CQI value 286 to achieve the target BLER, based upon the adaptive bias signal 257.

[0035] The biased CQI value 286 is converted to a Transport Format (TF) 225 by the CQI to TF map unit 220. The TF 225 is a value of a radio resource configuration and includes a block size, a modulation type, a coding rate, and a transmission power. The transmitter 230 then transmits data packets to the WTRU 100 in accordance with the TF 225. The transmitter 230 also provides a New Data Indicator (NDI) 235 to the loop controller 260. The NDI is a flag set by the base station 200 and conveyed to the WTRU 100 via a High Speed Synchronization Control Channel (HS-SCCH).

[0036] Figure 2 shows a wireless communication system 15 wherein the WTRU 100 also performs adaptive biasing using an adaptive SIR bias unit 60 and a summer 32. The adaptive SIR bias unit 60 generates a SIR bias that improves spectral efficiency by efficiently matching the transmitted modulation format and coding rate to the channel and receiver.

[0037] Figure 3 is an exemplary block diagram of the loop controller 260. The loop controller 260 controls the overall operation of the adaptive correction term generator 250 via a hold signal 276. The BLER estimate at the base station 200 may be a conditional BLER, where the condition is that the transmission is the first, or an average BLER without conditions, (determined by the presence or absence of the NDI signal 235 shown in Figure 3). The NDI signal 235 is

obtained by interpretation of the transmitted NDI signal generated by the base station 200 and carried by the HS-SCCH channel. The base station generated NDI toggles between two states whenever new data is being transmitted, and therefore it is not used directly. Instead, the NDI is derived by checking if the state of the NDI has changed since the last time it was used for a given HARQ process. In the case of the WTRU 100, the NDI also needs to be decoded from the HS-SCCH channel reception.

[0038] The loop controller 260 receives a Channel Quality Indicator Expected (CQIE) value 240. The CQIE value is the CQI value that the WTRU 100 expected would be used for a given packet. It is a delayed version of the CQI reported.

[0039] The loop controller 260 also receives a Generated Transport Format (GTF) 242 and a CRC 244. The GTF is determined by the base station 200 as part of a scheduling algorithm. The CRC 244 is computed by the WTRU 100 as an indication of whether or not the transport block was received in error.

[0040] Figure 4 is a detailed block diagram of the adaptive SIR bias unit 60 located within the WTRU 100 of the wireless communication system 15. The adaptive SIR bias unit 60 includes a channel-type correction term generator 40, a SIR prediction term generator 50, an adaptive correction term generator 250, a loop controller 260, a bias determination unit 270 and a summer 52.

[0041] As shown in Figure 4, a subsystem including the adaptive correction term generator 250, loop controller 260 and bias determination unit 270 generates a CQI bias signal 284 which is input to an external summer 32 to bias the SIR that maps into CQI such that the WTRU 100 will achieve the target performance in terms of BLER.

[0042] The channel-type correction term generator 40 provides additional correction terms to the input of the summer 52 to bias the SIR estimate. These correction terms include delay spread corrections, (e.g., orthogonality factors), 41, Doppler spread corrections 42, and other correction terms 43, (e.g., battery voltage dependant losses introduced by the WTRU 100, other channel-type corrections, or the like). Since SIR alone does not completely define the quality of

the channel, these corrections improve system performance. The correction terms may be used to adjust the SIR bias, the target BLER, or both.

[0043] The SIR prediction term generator 50 includes a derivative, (i.e., D/DT), for linear prediction or other SIR predictive functions unit 55 and dead zone, clipping or other non-linear elements 57 which provides predictive terms to the input of the summer 52 to bias the SIR estimate.

[0044] The SIR prediction term generator 50 may also be employed to improve the bias by estimating what the SIR will be at a time when the base station 200 will transmit the next packet. If the channel type is identified, e.g., as a high speed channel, then an open loop or feed forward prediction bias term may be introduced. By making use of a predicted SIR rather than a current SIR, CQI reports are more accurate at the time there are used. The adaptive bias method and apparatus described herein is compatible with these algorithms.

[0045] The channel-type correction term generator 40 and the SIR prediction term generator 50 may be used alone or in combination with each other or with the adaptive correction term generator 250 to generate an SIR correction. When both the correction terms provided by the channel-type correction term generator 40 and the predictive terms provided by the SIR prediction term generator 50 are provided to the summer 52, the summer 52 outputs a resulting composite correction/predictive terms 34 to the external summer 32, where the correction/predictive terms 34 are summed with the output of the SIR estimator 20 and the CQI bias signal 284 to generate a corrected SIR.

[0046] The corrected SIR is mapped by the SIR to CQI map unit 30 to generate a CQI value. The CQI value is sent to the base station 200 along with an ACK or NACK as appropriate. The base station 200 may then bias the CQI value received from the WTRU 100 using the adaptive correction term generator 250, loop controller 260 and bias determination unit 270 as previously described. As a result, in this embodiment, biasing of the CQI value may be performed in the WTRU 100 and in the base station 200.

[0047] In an alternate embodiment, a unit similar to the adaptive SIR bias

unit 60 may also be incorporated into the base station 200, in lieu of the adaptive correction term generator 250, which would perform CQI predictions, rather than SIR predictions.

[0048] Figure 4 is an exemplary block diagram of the loop controller 260 which provides overall control of adaptive CQI biasing in the WTRU 100 and/or the base station 200 shown in Figure 2. The loop controller 260 includes a GTF to Equivalent Channel Quality Indicator (ECQI) map unit 261, first comparator 262, second comparator 265, third comparator 267, fourth comparator 269, a mean filter 263, a balance term generator 264, and a logic control circuit 266. The GTF 242, (i.e., TF), is mapped by a GTF-ECQI map unit 261 to generate an ECQI 268.

[0049] The ECQI 268 corresponds to the channel quality associated with the GTF 242. The first comparator 262 compares the difference between the ECQI 268 and the CQIE 240 to a threshold (T1).

[0050] The mean filter 263 produces a measurement proportional to the difference between the ECQI 268 and provides the measurement to the second comparator 265 and the balance term generator 264. The second comparator 265 compares the long term average to a threshold (T2).

[0051] The controller 266 generates a "hold" signal 276 having a binary value based on the respective outputs A, B, of the first and second comparators 262, 265, and the value of CQIE 240. If the absolute value of the difference between the CQIE 240 and the ECQI 268 exceeds T1, or if the long term average of the absolute difference between the CQIE 240 and the ECQI 268 exceeds T2, the controller 266 generates the hold signal 276.

[0052] The value of CQIE 240 also may affect the generation of the hold signal 276. If the CQIE 240 is determined by the comparator 267 to be less than or equal to a minimum value of CQI, (T3), and a NACK is sent from the WTRU 100 to the ACK/NACK unit 251 in the base station 200, the controller 266 generates the hold signal 276 based on output C of the comparator 267. If the CQIE 240 is determined by the comparator 269 to be greater than or equal to a maximum value of CQI, (T4), and an ACK is sent from the WTRU 100 to the

ACK/NACK unit 251 in the base station 200, the controller 266 generates the hold signal 276 based on the output D of the comparator 269.

[0053] The hold signal 276 is not generated when the CQIE 240 is between T3 and T4, when NDI = TRUE, and the threshold tests performed by comparators 262 and 265 are not true.

[0054] A balance term generator 264 receives a measurement proportional to the difference between CQIE 240 and the ECQI 268, and generates a "balance value" signal 280. The balance value signal 280 is used by the bias determination unit 270 to form a weighted average of the adaptive bias 257 and a predetermined, (i.e., in the factory or by an operator), default bias term 282.

[0055] The hold signal 276 generated by the loop controller 260 suspends the operation of the adaptive correction term generator 250 by keeping the filter 253 and the PID controller 256 from updating. Thus, the bias determination unit 270 only produces a default bias term 282.

[0056] The bias determination unit 270 receives bias values, which include the adaptive bias 257, having a value AB, from the adaptive correction term generator 250, and a default bias 282, having a value DBT. The bias determination unit 270 receives a balance signal 280, having a value BAL, from the loop controller 260, and outputs a CQI bias signal 284 having a value BIAS according to Equation (1):

$$\text{BIAS} = \text{BAL} \times \text{DBT} + (1 - \text{BAL}) \times \text{AB}$$

Equation (1)

[0057] The CQI sent from the WTRU 100 is biased based upon the corrected bias (BIAS) via the summer 210, as described above. The biased CQI is mapped by the CQI to TF map unit 220 to generate a TF 225 used for transmission. The CQI in 3GPP will span 0-30 in integer steps, but is somewhat arbitrary. The TF 225 is not a number but is, rather, a set of parameters, e.g., {packet size, number of codes, modulation type, transmit power}.

[0058] Figure 5 is a flowchart of a process 500 including method steps for managing communications between the WTRU 100 and the base station 200 using CQI biasing according to the present invention. The receiver in the WTRU

100 receives data packets from the base station (step 510). The WTRU 100 estimates SIR of the received data packets (step 520) and maps the SIR onto a corresponding CQI via the SIR to CQI map unit 30 (step 530). As explained hereinbefore, if the WTRU 100 is implemented as the alternative embodiment of Figure 2, the SIR is biased (optional step 525) prior to being mapped into the CQI (optional step 535). While receiving data packets, the WTRU 100 checks the packets for the presence of errors and sends an ACK or NACK as appropriate together with the CQI to the base station (step 540).

[0059] The base station biases the CQI received from the WTRU 100 to achieve a target BLER (step 550). The adaptive correction term generator 250 receives the ACK or NACK and calculates the BLER of the data packet. The number of packets used to determine the BLER, may be one or more packets and is determined by the filter 253. The adaptive correction term generator 250 then compares the BLER of the data packet to the target BLER and produces the adaptive bias signal 257. The adaptive bias 257 and a default bias 282 are combined in the bias determination unit 270 to produce the CQI bias 284 (BIAS) in accordance with the control of the loop controller 260.

[0060] The base station 200 then maps the CQI and the BIAS into a TF (step 560) through the CQI to TF map unit 220. The data packets are then transmitted according to the TF (step 570). By performing the above process repeatedly, the target BLER of the data packets sent can be obtained.

[0061] Although the features and elements of the present invention are described in the preferred embodiments in particular combinations, each feature or element can be used alone (without the other features and elements of the preferred embodiments) or in various combinations with or without other features and elements of the present invention.

[0062] While this invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in forms and details may be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention as described above.

* * *

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. In a wireless communication system including at least one receiver and at least one transmitter, a method for managing a configuration of communications between the transmitter and the receiver using a channel quality indication (CQI), the method comprising:

- (a) the receiver receiving data packets from the transmitter;
- (b) the receiver estimating a signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) of the received data packets and producing a CQI corresponding to the estimated SIR;
- (c) the receiver sending the CQI and positive acknowledgement (ACK)/negative acknowledgement (NACK) messages associated with the data packets to the transmitter based upon the communications;
- (d) the transmitter calculating block error rate (BLER) of transmitted data packets based upon the ACK/NACK messages;
- (e) the transmitter comparing BLER of the transmitted data packets to a target BLER; and
- (f) the transmitter biasing the CQI using the comparison of step (e) in order to achieve the target BLER.

2. The method of claim 1 further comprising:

- (g) the transmitter choosing a transport format (TF) corresponding to the biased CQI in step (f); and
- (h) the transmitter transmitting data packets according to the TF.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the CQI is derived from a SIR of the communications received from the transmitter and the ACK/NACK messages, which are used to indicate an absence of error and a presence of error in a transmitted data packet respectively.

4. The method of claim 2 wherein the TF includes at least one of modulation type, block size, code rate, and power control.

5. The method of claim 1 further comprising:
 - (g) the receiver biasing the CQI; and
 - (h) the receiver sending the biased CQI of step (g) and ACK/NACK messages associated with the data packets to the transmitter based upon the communications.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the step (g) comprises:
 - (g1) adjusting SIR using BLER, channel type correction, and SIR prediction; and
 - (g2) mapping the adjusted SIR to a corresponding CQI.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the target BLER is adjusted to optimize the throughput of the wireless communication system based on at least one criteria.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the criteria establishes a higher target BLER for vehicular speed channels such that hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) combining can achieve retransmission time diversity gains.

9. The method of claim 7 wherein the target BLER is set based on generated channel-type correction terms.

10. In a wireless communication system including at least one base station and at least one wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU), the base station for managing a configuration of communications between the base station and the WTRU using a channel quality indicator (CQI), the WTRU receiving data packets transmitted by the base station, and the WTRU sending to the base station a CQI and positive acknowledgement (ACK)/negative acknowledgement (NACK) messages associated with the data packets, the CQI being derived from signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) of the data packets, the base station comprising:

(a) an adaptive correction term generator for producing an adaptive bias term based upon the ACK/NACK messages in order to achieve a target block error rate (BLER) of the data packets;

(b) a summer for biasing CQI received from the WTRU based on the adaptive bias term produced by the adaptive correction term generator;

(c) a CQI to transport format (TF) map unit for mapping the biased CQI to a TF; and

(d) a transmitter for transmitting data packets according to the TF.

11. The base station of claim 10 further comprising:

(e) a bias determination unit, electrically coupled to the summer and the adaptive correction term generator, for receiving the adaptive bias term from the adaptive correction term generator and providing a CQI bias signal to the summer; and

(f) a loop controller, electrically coupled to the bias determination unit and the adaptive correction term generator, for controlling the operation of the adaptive correction term generator based upon:

(i) a generated transport format (GTF) determined by the base station;

(ii) a CQI expected (CQIE) value that the WTRU expected would be used for a given packet equivalent CQI (ECQI);

(iii) an equivalent CQI (ECQI) corresponding to channel quality associated with the GTF;

(iv) a new data indicator (NDI) determined by the transmitter; and

(v) a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) indication of whether or not a transport block was received by the WTRU in error.

12. The base station of claim 11 wherein the loop controller comprises:

(f1) a map unit for mapping the GTF to the ECQI;

(f2) a comparator, electrically coupled to the map unit, for comparing a threshold to the absolute value of the difference between the ECQI and the CQIE;

(f3) a mean filter, electrically coupled to the comparator, for producing a long term average of the absolute value of the difference between the ECQI and the CQIE;

(f4) a balance term generator, electrically coupled to the mean filter, for generating a balance signal based on the long term average produced by the mean filter, wherein the balance signal is provided to the bias determination unit; and

(f5) a logic control circuit, electrically coupled to the comparator and the mean filter, for producing a hold signal which suspends the operation of the adaptive correction term generator if conditions are met.

13. The base station of claim 12 wherein the conditions for producing the hold signal include:

when the CQIE is at its minimum value or its maximum value;

when the difference between the ECQI and the CQIE is greater than a first threshold; or

when the long term average of the absolute value of the difference between the ECQI and the CQIE is greater than a second threshold.

14. The base station of claim 10 wherein the adaptive correction term generator comprises:

(a1) an ACK/NACK unit for receiving the ACK/NACK messages from the WTRU;

(a2) a converter coupled to the ACK/NACK unit for mapping the ACK/NACK messages and calculating BLER of the data packets sent to the WTRU;

(a3) a summer for comparing the BLER calculated by the converter to a target BLER and for producing an error signal based on the comparison; and

(a4) a proportional integral derivative (PID) controller for producing an adaptive correction term based on the error signal.

15. The base station of claim 11 wherein the CRC indication is provided to the loop controller by the adaptive correction term generator.

16. The base station of claim 10 wherein the target BLER is adjusted to optimize the throughput of the wireless communication system based on at least one criteria.

17. The base station of claim 16 wherein the criteria establishes a higher target BLER for vehicular speed channels such that hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) combining can achieve retransmission time diversity gains.

18. The base station of claim 16 wherein the target BLER is set based on generated channel-type correction terms.

19. An integrated circuit (IC) comprising:

(a) means for receiving a channel quality indicator (CQI) and positive acknowledgement (ACK)/negative acknowledgement (NACK) messages associated with data packets transmitted by the IC, the CQI being derived from signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) of the data packets;

(b) an adaptive correction term generator for producing an adaptive correction term based upon the received CQI and the ACK/NACK messages;

(c) a summer for producing a biased CQI based upon the received CQI and the adaptive correction term produced by the adaptive correction term generator;

(d) a CQI to transport format (TF) map unit for mapping the biased CQI into a TF; and

(e) a transmitter for transmitting data packets according to the TF.

20. The IC of claim 19 further comprising:

(f) a bias determination unit, electrically coupled to the summer and the adaptive correction term generator, for receiving the adaptive bias term from the adaptive correction term generator and providing a CQI bias signal to the summer; and

(g) a loop controller, electrically coupled to the bias determination unit and the adaptive correction term generator, for controlling the operation of the adaptive correction term generator based upon:

(i) a generated transport format (GTF);

(ii) a CQI expected (CQIE) value expected to be used for a given packet equivalent CQI (ECQI);

(iii) an equivalent CQI (ECQI) corresponding to channel quality associated with the GTF;

(iv) a new data indicator (NDI) determined by the transmitter; and

(v) a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) indication of whether or not a transport block was received by the IC in error.

21. The IC of claim 20 wherein the loop controller comprises:

(g1) a map unit for mapping the GTF to the ECQI;

(g2) a comparator, electrically coupled to the map unit, for comparing a threshold to the absolute value of the difference between the ECQI and the CQIE;

(g3) a mean filter, electrically coupled to the comparator, for producing a long term average of the absolute value of the difference between the ECQI and the CQIE;

(g4) a balance term generator, electrically coupled to the mean filter, for generating a balance signal based on the long term average produced by the mean filter, wherein the balance signal is provided to the bias determination unit; and

(g5) a logic control circuit, electrically coupled to the comparator and the mean filter, for producing a hold signal which suspends the operation of the adaptive correction term generator if conditions are met.

22. The IC of claim 21 wherein the conditions for producing the hold signal include:

when the CQIE is at its minimum value or its maximum value;

when the difference between the ECQI and the CQIE is greater than a first threshold; or

when the long term average of the absolute value of the difference between the ECQI and the CQIE is greater than a second threshold.

23. The IC of claim 19 wherein the adaptive correction term generator comprises:

(b1) an ACK/NACK unit for receiving the ACK/NACK messages;

(b2) a converter coupled to the ACK/NACK unit for mapping the ACK/NACK messages and calculating BLER of transmitter data packets;

(b3) a summer for comparing the BLER calculated by the converter to a target BLER and for producing an error signal based on the comparison; and

(b4) a proportional integral derivative (PID) controller for producing an adaptive correction term based on the error signal.

24. The IC of claim 20 wherein the CRC indication is provided to the loop controller by the adaptive correction term generator.

25. A wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) comprising:

(a) a receiver for receiving data packets;

(b) a signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) estimator, electrically coupled to the receiver, for estimating a SIR of the received data packets and producing a SIR estimate;

(c) a first summer having a first input electrically coupled to an output of the SIR estimator;

(d) an adaptive SIR bias unit, electrically coupled to an output of the receiver and to second and third inputs of the first summer, for adjusting the SIR estimate; and

(e) a SIR to channel quality indicator (CQI) map unit, having an input coupled to an output of the first summer, and an output coupled to an input of the adaptive SIR bias unit, for providing a SIR estimate adjusted by the adaptive SIR bias unit.

26. The WTRU of claim 25 further comprising:

(f) a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) error detector, electrically coupled to the receiver, which detects any errors in the data packets, and generates positive acknowledgement (ACK)/negative acknowledgement (NACK) messages which are used to indicate an absence of error and a presence of error in a received data packet respectively.

27. The WTRU of claim 25 wherein the adaptive SIR bias unit comprises:

(d1) a second summer having an output electrically coupled to a second input of the first summer;

(d2) a channel-type correction term generator having an output electrically coupled to at least one input of the second summer for providing channel-type correction terms;

(d3) a SIR prediction term generator having an input electrically coupled to the SIR estimator and an output electrically coupled to another input of the second summer for producing SIR predictive terms;

(d4) an adaptive correction term generator for producing an adaptive bias term based upon the ACK/NACK messages in order to achieve a target block error rate (BLER) of the data packets;

(d5) a bias determination unit, electrically coupled to the adaptive correction term generator and a third input of the first summer, for receiving the adaptive bias term from the adaptive correction term generator and providing a CQI bias signal to the summer; and

(d6) a loop controller, electrically coupled to the bias determination unit and the adaptive correction term generator, for controlling the operation of the adaptive correction term generator based upon:

- (i) a generated transport format (GTF) determined by the WTRU;
- (ii) a CQI value provided by the SIR to CQI map unit;
- (iii) an equivalent CQI (ECQI) corresponding to channel quality associated with the GTF;
- (iv) a new data indicator (NDI); and
- (v) a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) indication of whether or not a transport block was received by the WTRU in error.

28. An integrated circuit (IC) comprising:

- (a) a receiver for receiving data packets;
- (b) a signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) estimator, electrically coupled to the receiver, for estimating a SIR of the received data packets and producing a SIR estimate;
- (c) a first summer having a first input electrically coupled to an output of the SIR estimator;
- (d) an adaptive SIR bias unit, electrically coupled to an output of the receiver and to second and third inputs of the first summer, for adjusting the SIR estimate; and
- (e) a SIR to channel quality indicator (CQI) map unit, having an input coupled to an output of the first summer, and an output coupled to an input of the adaptive SIR bias unit, for providing a SIR estimate adjusted by the adaptive SIR bias unit.

29. The IC of claim 28 further comprising:

(f) a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) error detector coupled to the receiver, which detects any errors in the data packets, and generates positive acknowledgement (ACK)/negative acknowledgement (NACK) messages which are used to indicate an absence of error and a presence of error in a received data packet respectively.

30. The IC of claim 28 wherein the adaptive SIR bias unit comprises:

(d1) a second summer having an output electrically coupled to a second input of the first summer;

(d2) a channel-type correction term generator having an output electrically coupled to at least one input of the second summer for providing channel-type correction terms;

(d3) a SIR prediction term generator having an input electrically coupled to the SIR estimator and an output electrically coupled to another input of the second summer for producing SIR predictive terms;

(d4) an adaptive correction term generator for producing an adaptive bias term based upon the ACK/NACK messages in order to achieve a target block error rate (BLER) of the data packets;

(d5) a bias determination unit, electrically coupled to the adaptive correction term generator and a third input of the first summer, for receiving the adaptive bias term from the adaptive correction term generator and providing a CQI bias signal to the summer; and

(d6) a loop controller, electrically coupled to the bias determination unit and the adaptive correction term generator, for controlling the operation of the adaptive correction term generator based upon:

(i) a generated transport format (GTF) determined by the IC;

(ii) a CQI value provided by the SIR to CQI map unit;

(iii) an equivalent CQI (ECQI) corresponding to channel quality associated with the GTF;

(iv) a new data indicator (NDI); and

(v) a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) indication of whether or not a transport block was received by the IC in error.

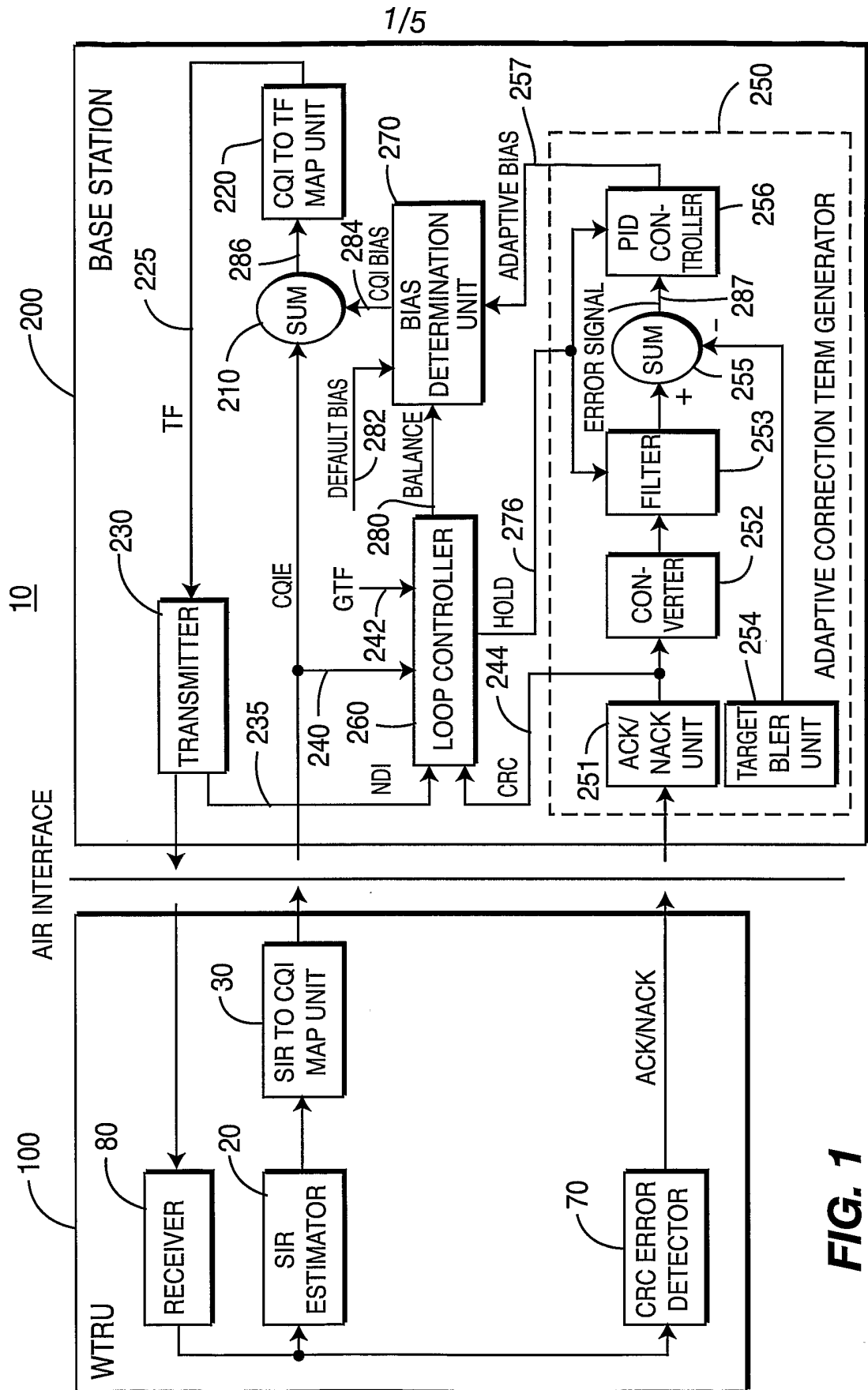


FIG. 1

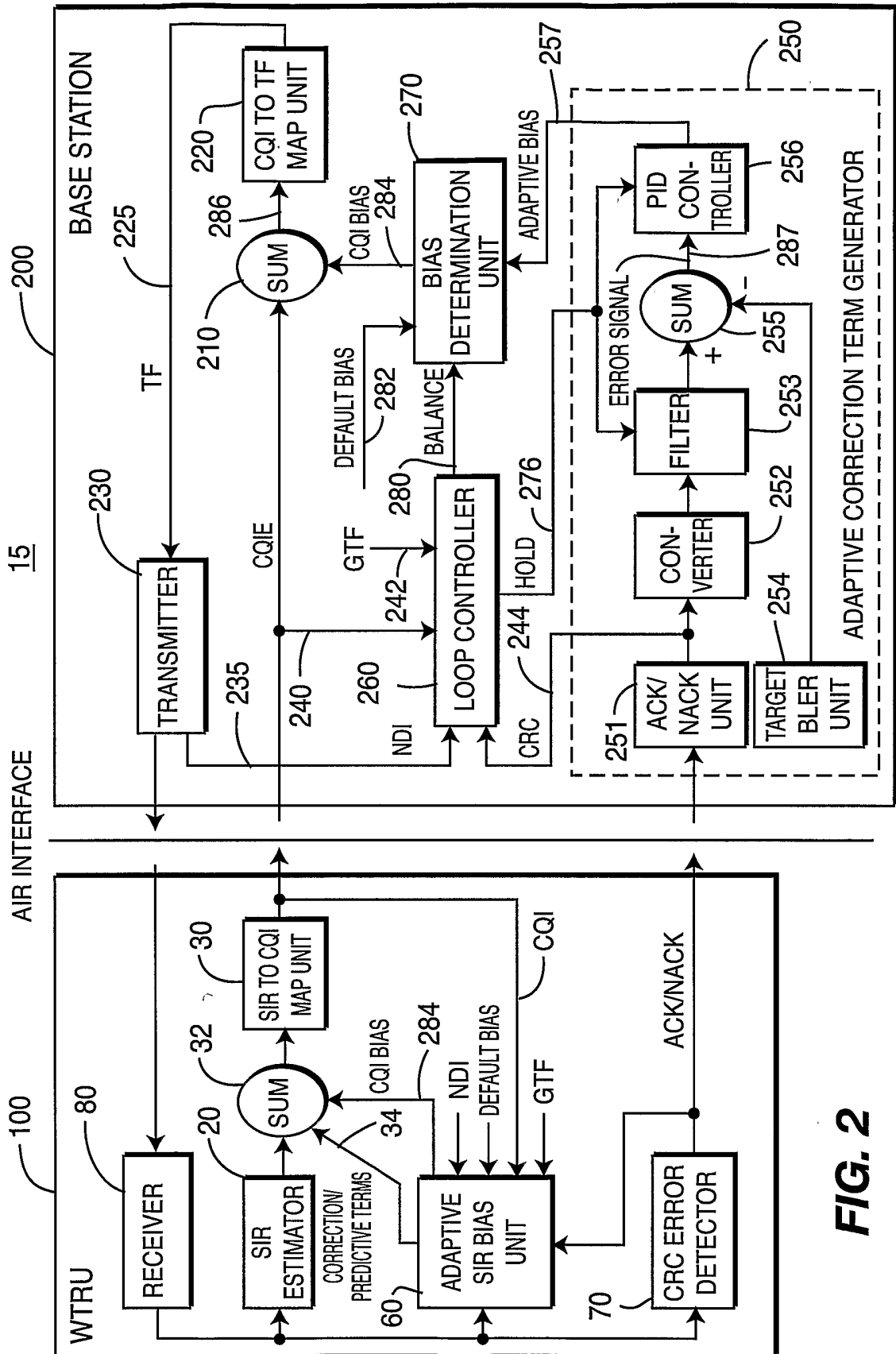


FIG. 2

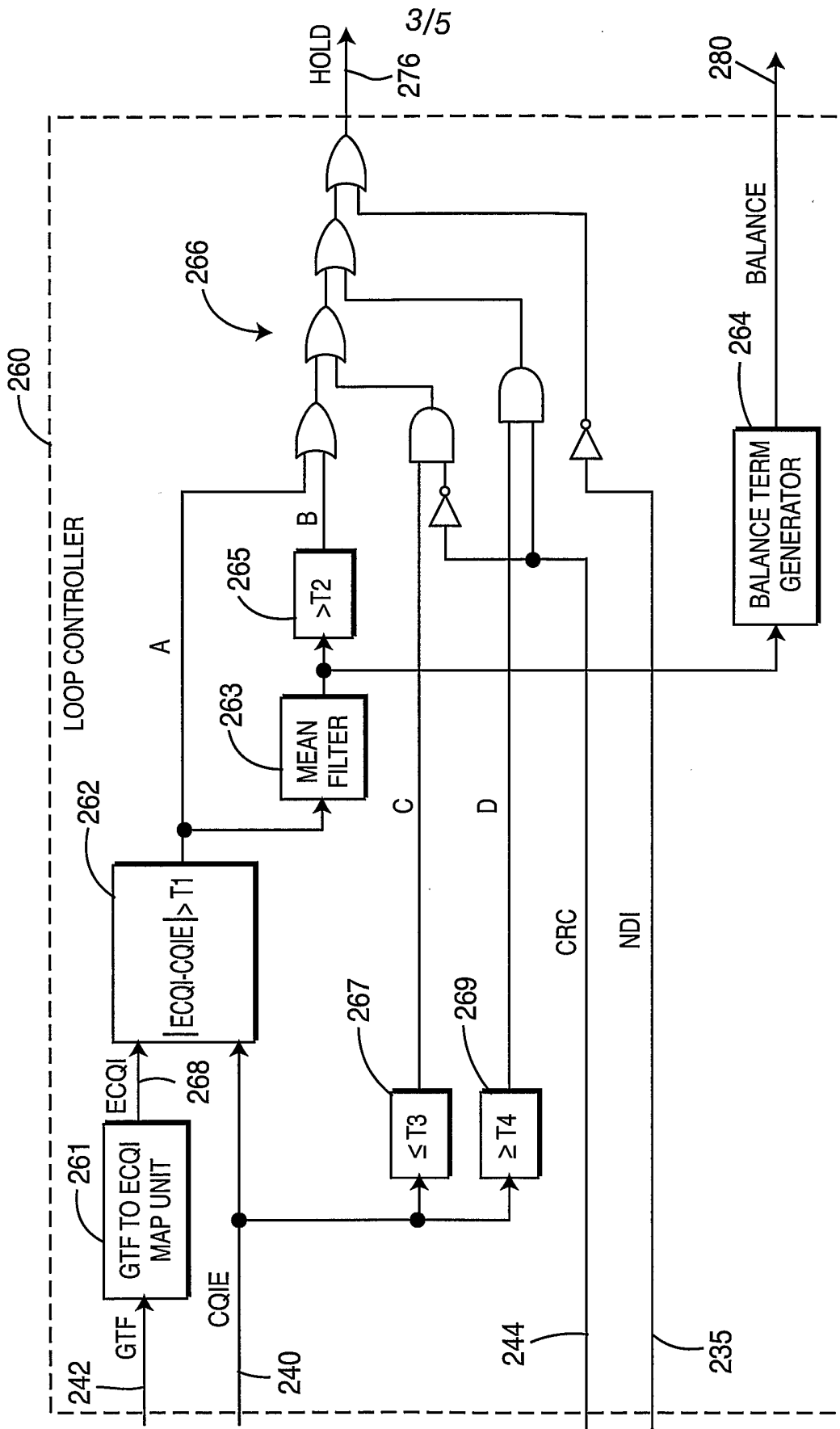


FIG. 3

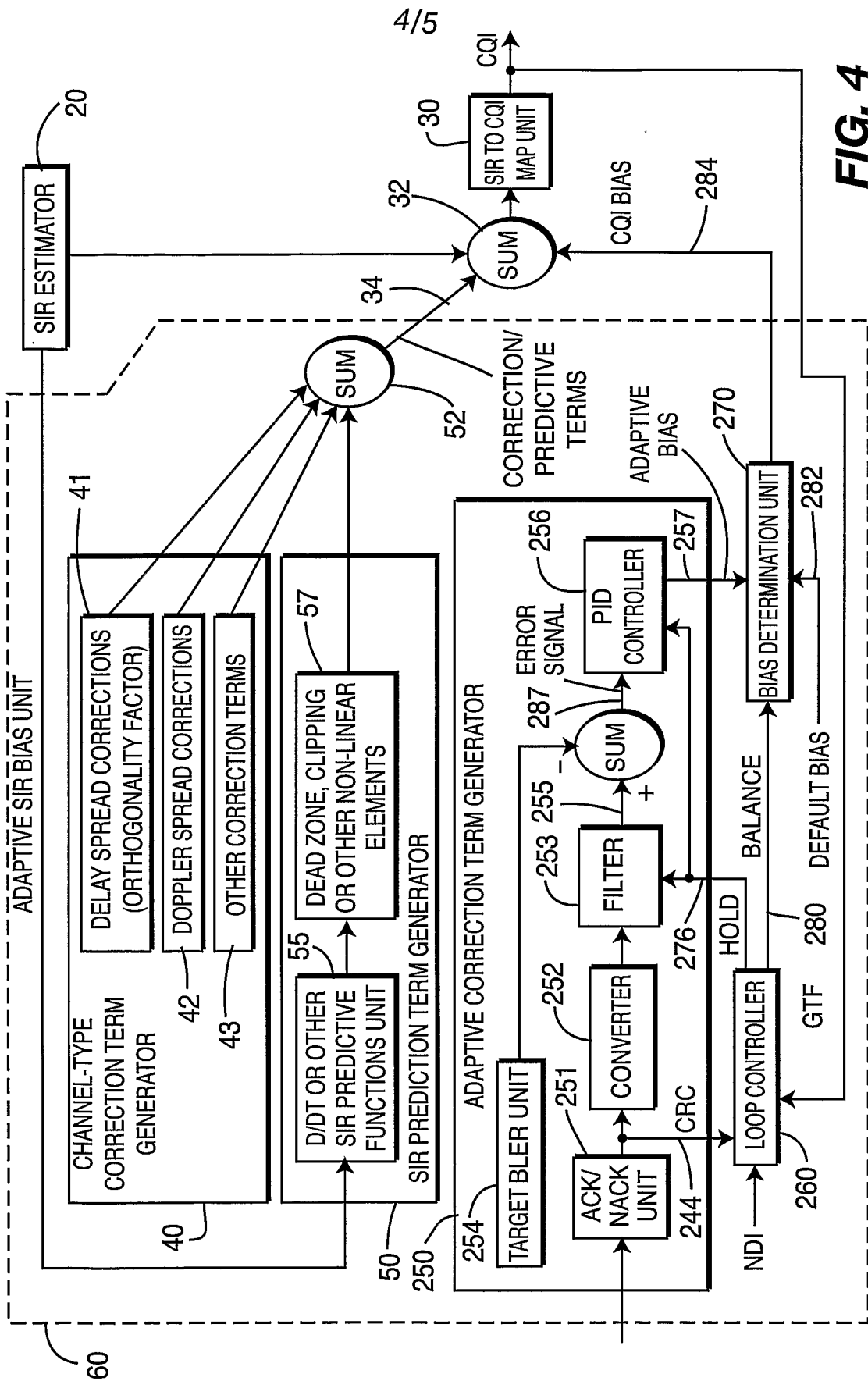


FIG. 4

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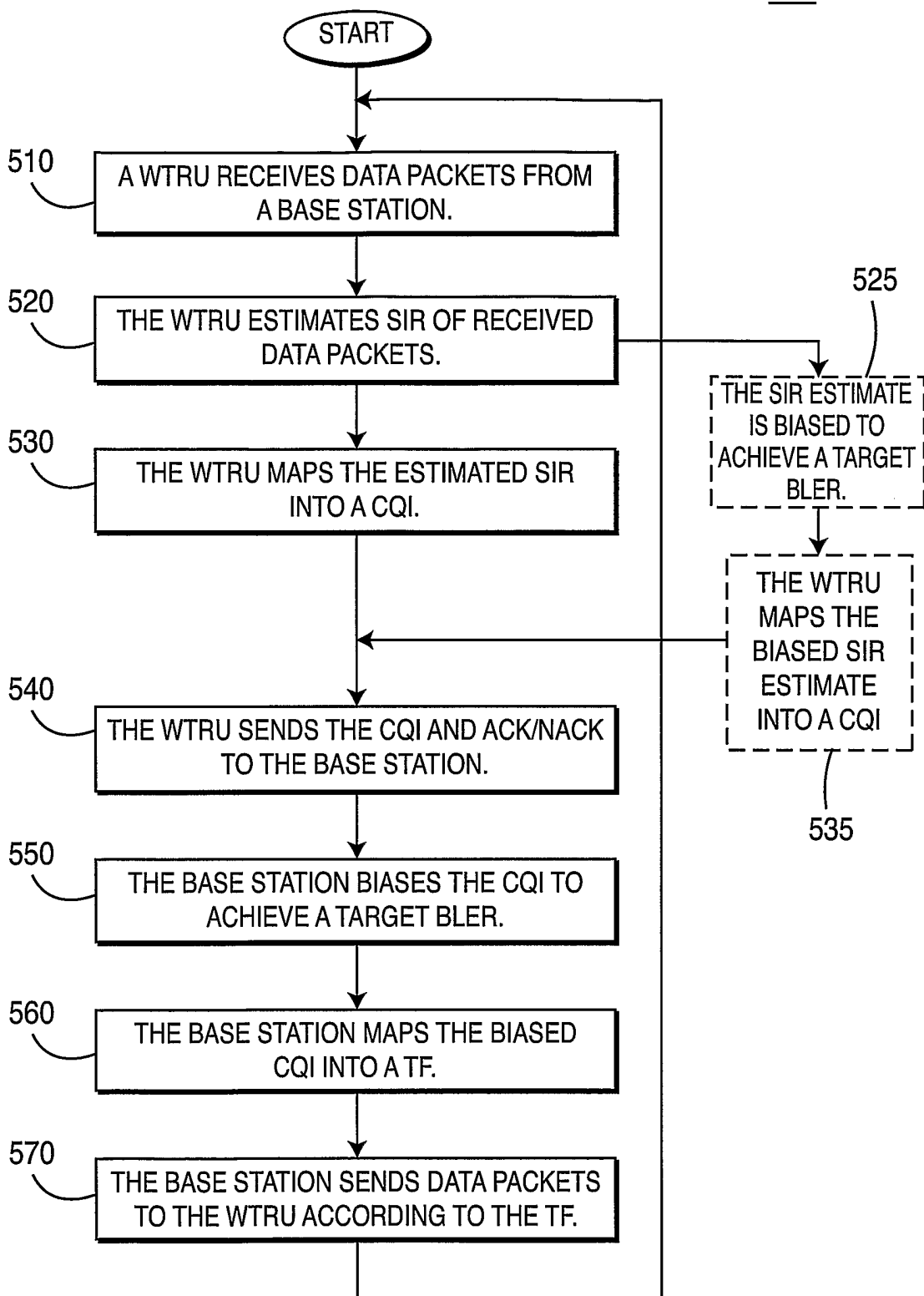


FIG. 5