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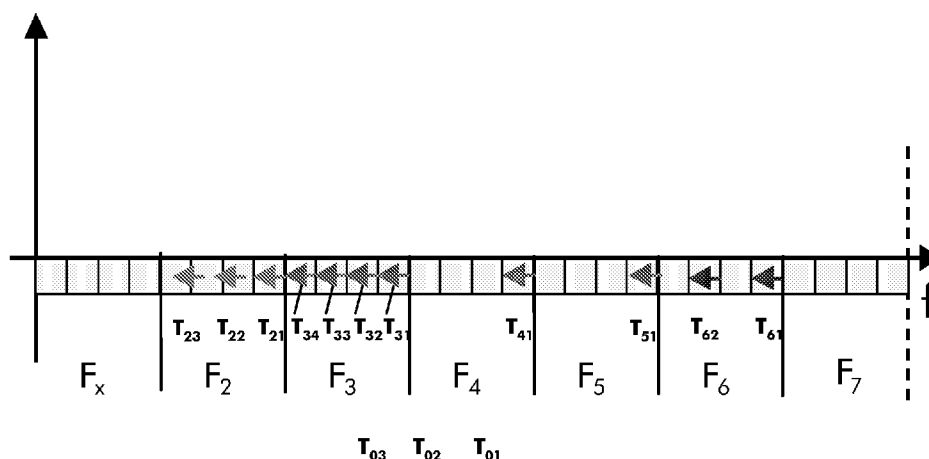
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(54) Title: A METHOD FOR SCHEDULING OF USER TERMINALS TO SUBCARRIERS IN A MULTI-CELL OR MULTI-SECTOR NETWORK USING FDM TRANSMISSION, A BASE STATION, A USER TERMINAL AND A NETWORK THEREFOR



(57) Abstract: The invention concerns method for scheduling of user terminals (T) to subcarriers in a multi-cell or multi-sector network using FDM transmission with interference coordination and with the frequency band used for FDM transmission being subdivided into at least two frequency subsets (F1 F2...FR), whereby the data throughput of user terminals (T) is measured or modeled by means of the signal to interference ratio measured by said user terminals (T) dependent on the frequency subset (F1 F2...FR), subcarriers are allocated preferably to user terminals (T) with a high signal to interference ratio on said subcarriers, and subcarriers are allocated in clusters to the user terminals (T), whereby all clusters offer the same data throughput for the respective user terminal (T), a base station (BS), a user terminal (T) and a network therefor.

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A method for scheduling of user terminals to subcarriers in a multi-cell or multi-sector network using FDM transmission, a base station, a user terminal and a network therefor

The invention relates to a method for scheduling of user terminals to subcarriers in a multi-cell or multi-sector network using FDM transmission according to the preamble of claim 1, a base station according to the preamble of claim 5, a user terminal according to the preamble of claim 6 and a network according to the preamble of claim 8.

Frequency division multiplexing (FDM) transmission schemes such as Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM), single carrier Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA) or distributed FDMA such as interleaved FDMA with multiple terminals will become increasingly important e.g. for future evolutions of air interfaces for mobile radio systems. Those radio systems are currently under discussion e.g. in Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) Technical Specification Group (TSG) Radio Access Network (RAN), for Wireless Local Area Networks (WLANs) e.g. according to standard IEEE 802.11a, or for a 4th generation air interface.

Given the licensed bandwidth, transmission capacity from network providers e.g. for picture uploading or video communication has to be as high as possible for all users to serve as many subscribers as possible. Further the quality of service experienced by the user and especially the coverage of the service is an important property demanded by the user. So an access scheme shall work well at the cell borders of networks with frequency reuse.

In cellular systems with a frequency reuse factor of 1 the signal to interference ratio at the cell border can approach the factor 1 or 0 dB, so that no useful transmission from a user terminal to the base station can be kept up if a user terminal from a neighboring cell is near to the considered user terminal and sends with the same power on the same frequencies.

Therefore in CDMA (CDMA = Code Division Multiple Access) a soft handover exists and the user terminals always use a different (terminal specific) scrambling code in the uplink. The reception is then possible using the spreading gain from CDMA. As is known due to the strong interference the uplink capacity is considerably limited.

In FDM transmission, frequency groups are allocated to a user terminal instead of codes in CDMA transmission. In FDMA or-
thogonal transmission schemes, frequencies are also allocated to a user terminal. So in these schemes in contrast to CDMA transmission, interference can be planned and avoided. For these orthogonal transmission schemes the problem at the cell border has to be solved as well.

A known concept of frequency planning for the cells is giving each whole cell a distinct frequency band.

However, frequency distribution to the different cells reduces the available uplink resources per cell very considerably e.g. by a factor of 1/3 or 1/7 and thus the overall system throughput. It is a waste of resources for the inner area of a cell.

A frequency reuse of e.g. 1/3 only in the outer part of the cell is possible but still wastes too much resources.

A possible concept for coordination of the interference between cells of a network with frequency reuse offering a good usage of the available resources is to subdivide the overall frequency resource into frequency subsets. In every cell a dedicated frequency subset is used with a power restriction. This dedicated frequency subset is assigned by neighbouring

cells to user terminals approaching this cell.

Such a concept for the downlink is e.g. disclosed in the document R1-05-0594 with the title "Multi-cell Simulation Results for Interference Co-ordination in new OFDM DL" presented at 3GPP TSG RAN WG1 LTE Ad Hoc on LTE in Sophia Antipolis, France, 20-21 June 2005. For the uplink, such a concept is disclosed in the document R1-05-0593 with the title "Interference coordination for evolved UTRA uplink access" presented at RAN1 AdHoc on LTE, Sophia Antipolis, France, 20 - 21 June 2005.

Independent of the distribution of user terminals within a cell, the user terminals have to be scheduled to subcarriers in a way to fully exploit the advantages of interference coordination in a multi-cell scenario, i.e. to guarantee a high cell throughput, and at the same time to guarantee a minimum bitrate performance for the individual user terminals.

The object of the invention is thus to propose a method for scheduling of user terminals to subcarriers in a multi-cell or multi-sector network using FDM transmission that guarantees a high cell throughput and a minimum bitrate performance for the individual user terminals.

This object is achieved by a method according to the teaching of claim 1, a base station according to the teaching of claim 5, a user terminal according to the teaching of claim 6 and a network according to the teaching of claim 8.

The main idea of the invention is to measure or to model by means of the signal to interference ratio measured by user terminals the data throughput of said user terminals dependent on the frequency subset and to allocate subcarriers preferably to user terminals with a high signal to interference ratio on said subcarriers.

Furthermore, subcarriers are allocated in clusters to the user terminals, whereby all clusters offer the same data throughput for the respective user terminal.

Further developments of the invention can be gathered from the dependent claims and the following description.

In the following the invention will be explained further making reference to the attached drawings.

5 Fig. 1 schematically shows the partitioning of an OFDM or single carrier FDMA frequency band in in this case disjoint subsets F_x and the power restriction of a dedicated frequency subset F_n in downlink.

10 Fig. 2 schematically shows a sectorized cell pattern with allocation of dedicated frequency subsets to user terminals in border region.

Fig. 3 schematically shows the throughput situation for a user terminal in the border region to a sector with frequency subset F_3 being restricted.

15 Fig. 4 schematically shows a frequency bandwidth allocation to user terminals arranged according to preferred frequency subsets F_2 to F_7 .

Fig. 5 schematically shows data throughput with interference coordination and balancing out between 8 user terminals.

20 A network according to the invention comprises user terminals and base stations.

Each of said user terminals is connected to one or multiple of said base stations, and the base stations are in turn connected via base station controllers to a core network.

25 The user terminals comprise the functionality of a user terminal for transmission and reception in a network for FDM transmission, i.e. they can be connected to a network by means of a base station. This can be used in uplink to determine based on reciprocity the target neighbor base station which is
30 strongest affected by interference produced by the user terminal.

Furthermore, a user terminal according to the invention comprises at least one processing means adapted for measurement of the received power levels from serving and interfering cells or sectors, determination of the cell or sector being the source
5 for the strongest interference for said user terminal and sending of said received power levels from serving and interfering cells or sectors to a base station.

The base stations comprise the functionality of a base station of a network for FDM transmission, i.e. they provide the
10 possibility for user terminals to get connected to the network.

Furthermore, the base station according to the invention comprises at least one processing means adapted for

- either determination of a potential for signal to interference ratio improvement for at least one user terminal if
15 said at least one user terminal is scheduled to a frequency subset that is restricted in power in a cell or sector being the source for the strongest interference for said at least one user terminal, based on the received power levels from serving and interfering cells or sectors of said at least
20 one user terminal, determination of a frequency subset that is dedicated to bear interference in the cell or sector that is receiving the strongest interference from said at least one user terminal and is thus the preferred frequency subset based on measurements where strongest interference is caused
25 by a transmission of said at least one user terminal, or alternatively based on power levels from serving and interfering cells received by said at least one user terminal,
- allocation of said at least one user terminal to a group that is assigned to said frequency subset that is restricted
30 in power and that provides for said improvement, if there is a potential for signal to interference ratio improvement, or allocation of said at least one user terminal to a group that is assigned to said preferred frequency subset,
- allocation of subcarriers of a dedicated frequency subset in

equal clusters to user terminals that are allocated to the group that is assigned to the dedicated frequency subset,

- allocation of extended frequency bandwidth outside of said dedicated frequency subset in an amount offering the same data throughput as one of said equal clusters to the user terminals that are allocated to the group that is assigned to the dedicated frequency subset, when not enough subcarriers are left for allocation in said dedicated frequency subset,
- and allocation of extended frequency bandwidth that is not yet allocated out of other frequency subsets that no group is assigned to offering the same data throughput as one of said equal clusters to user terminals that do not belong to one of said groups.

In the following, by way of example the method according to the invention is described in detail making reference to figs. 1 to 5.

The invention is based on partitioning the frequency band into frequency subsets. Fig. 1 shows in the upper part a number of R disjoint frequency subsets $F_1, F_2 \dots F_R$ along the frequency axis f . All these frequency subsets can have the same maximum power value along the power axis p , i.e. all frequency subsets are used with the same maximum power. These frequency subsets may contain frequency diverse frequency patterns to be robust against a frequency selective fading channel. For simplicity they are depicted as blocks over the frequency axis f as given in fig. 1.

A power planning for the use of frequency subsets out of the frequency bands by the base station of a specific cell is possible. Depending on to which cell a base station belongs, in the downlink a dedicated subset can only be used with a restricted power in the cell.

This power restriction is illustrated in the lower part of fig. 1. Here, it can be seen that the dedicated subset F_n can only be used maximally with the restricted power p^l .

5 In fig. 2., an interference power planning is illustrated for sectorized hexagonal cells for the exemplary case of $R=9$ frequency subsets.

The sectors are denoted S_n with n indicating the dedicated frequency subset F_n of the respective sector that is used with restricted power, or that is designated in uplink to be burdened by neighbor cell terminal interference and the frequency subsets F_k that are preferably used by user terminals in the border regions of the sectors are denoted with the number k . In the inner area of the sectors, all frequency subsets are used for uplink or downlink but the respective dedicated subset F_n is reduced in power in downlink or in uplink it is burdened more by interference and can only be used under observation of the strong inter-cell interference inside this inner area.

User terminals are distributed across cells and are allocated to a sector as serving sector in case of sectorized cells.

20 The serving sector is for example a sector where frequency subset F_x is restricted in power.

The object of the invention is now to schedule the user terminals to subcarriers inside the serving sector S_x .

25 Depending on the received power from serving and interfering sectors it is decided whether a user terminal experiences improved signal to interference ratio in certain frequency subsets that are restricted in power in neighboring cells and are thus preferred frequency subsets for said user terminal or if all frequency subsets have the same signal to interference ratio and are thus equally appropriate for scheduling of said

30

user terminal e.g. because it is in the inner area of the serving sector near to the antenna. Or in uplink based on measurements where strongest interference is caused, or alternatively based on power levels from serving and interfering cells received by the user terminal, the frequency subset is determined that is dedicated to bear interference in the nearest neighbor cell or sector and is thus the preferred frequency subset.

So the user terminals are sorted into groups or sets $\Theta_0, \Theta_1, \Theta_2, \dots, \Theta_R$. The group Θ_0 contains the user terminals that have no frequency subset preference probably because the user terminals are located near the antenna. All user terminals inside group Θ_i experience a sector with restrictions in the frequency subset F_i as their strongest interfering sector. Since it is assumed that the frequency subset F_x is restricted in power inside the serving sector S_x , the signal to interference ratio achievable in said frequency subset is restricted.

The number of user terminals inside each group is denoted $N_0, N_1, \dots, N_R$ respectively. The user terminals itself can then also be denoted $T_{01}, T_{02}, \dots, T_{11}, T_{12}, T_{13}, \dots, T_{R1}, T_{R2}, T_{R3} \dots$ and so on. Now, the data throughput potential for the user terminals has to be determined. Referring to the so-called Shannon limit, the data throughput in the limit would be $C' = f_b \log(1 + \frac{S}{I})$. In this formula f_b denotes the bandwidth, S denotes the signal strength and I denotes the interference strength.

Fig. 3 shows the signal to interference ratio and consequently data throughput plotted against the frequency for a user terminal in the border region to a sector in which the use of frequency subset F_3 is restricted in power. The various frequency subsets are depicted along the frequency axis.

For frequencies out of the frequency subset F_3 an improved

signal to interference ratio of maybe 3-4 dB due to interference coordination is experienced by the user terminal. For frequencies out of the frequency subsets F_2 , F_4 , F_5 etc. that are not used with restricted power inside the sector S_x signal to interference ratio of about 0 dB is experienced and for frequencies out of the frequency subset F_x that is used with restricted power, a signal to interference ratio of only -10 dB or less is seen at the cell border.

From that information, the data throughput for a user terminals can be directly calculated depending on, from which part of the spectrum frequencies are allocated to the user terminal. Thus at the y-axis the data throughput values for frequencies enjoying interference coordination D_c and for frequencies without improvement D_u are denoted. The possible data throughput for frequencies that are restricted in power in the serving sector is denoted D_r . For a user terminal that is in the bad situation that it experiences as strongest interfering neighbor a sector in which the same frequency subset F_x is restricted in power as in its serving sector, i.e. for a terminal from group Θ_x , all frequencies can only be used with a signal to interference ratio of at most 0 dB. In the restricted frequency subset itself, because the second strongest interfering neighbor sector interferes with full power, a signal to interference ratio of only approx. -4dB occurs. This results in a reduced data throughput for the frequency subset F_x .

For the user terminals that are in group Θ_0 , all frequency subsets besides F_x can equally be used with high signal to interference ratio which will result in a high data throughput denoted aD_u in fig. 3, and the frequency subset F_x can be used with reduced SIR which will result in a data throughput denoted aD_r .

In uplink in a similar way preferred and unpreferred subsets are given and due to the power limitation in non-preferred subsets required by the scheme throughput calculations can be done.

- 5 In the following the invention is disclosed for downlink transmission, but it can be applied to uplink transmission in an analogue way.

To a user terminal, normally frequencies from its preferred frequency subset are allocated, but if there are too many user
10 terminals in the same cell region, a shortage of frequencies in the preferred frequency subset occurs. So it is seen that some user terminals need to share a preferred frequency subset while other user terminals have a whole preferred frequency subset on their own. In the case of shortage then also frequencies from
15 other frequency subsets have to be allocated to the multiple user terminals.

Independent of the distribution of the user terminals in the cells, all user terminals have to be scheduled to subcarriers in a way to fully exploit the advantages of interference coor-
20 dination in a multi-cell scenario and at the same time, a minimum bitrate performance has to be guaranteed.

The invention is now to use a scheduler that is parameterized and is optimally exploiting this situation. That is, the inven-
25 tion is that the data throughput situation for the user terminals over the R frequency subsets is simply modeled or determined by measurement and that the frequency bandwidth or the time-frequency resources over a dedicated number of transmission time intervals are distributed to the user terminals.

In a preferred embodiment, for maximization of the sector
30 throughput the remaining frequency bandwidth is allocated to user terminals having the highest signal to interference ratio.

Thus, according to the invention, the frequency bandwidth or the time-frequency resources are allocated to the user terminals in border regions exploiting the improved data throughput

in the preferred frequency subset as much as possible but also allocating unpreferred frequency subsets to user terminals in overpopulated border regions. Unpreferred frequency subsets or left over frequency bandwidth or time-frequency resources are also allocated to user terminals in the inner region of a cell. The approximate data throughput from said allocations is calculated for the user terminals.

In a preferred embodiment, said allocation of frequency bandwidth or time-frequency resources is done until a desired approximate data throughput Th_{des} , or a minimum data throughput is reached for all scheduled user terminals. The desired approximate data throughput Th_{des} is a parameter that can be varied according to needs.

In a preferred embodiment, after said allocation, the remaining frequency bandwidth or time-frequency resources, if available at this scheduling instant, is distributed to user terminals in good reception or transmission conditions so as to maximize the sector throughput, which relates to the mean user terminal data throughput.

More specifically, based on the allocation of user terminals to groups, the approach is that the individual data throughput of the user terminals, i.e. the minimum user terminal data throughput or cell edge bitrate that can occur is especially taken care of and is made as large as possible.

The situation for distributing the preferred frequency subsets to the user terminals is shown in fig. 4.

In fig. 4, the allocation of frequency bandwidth to user terminals in a transmission time interval is schematically shown. The frequency bandwidth that is allocated to a user terminal is depicted as an arrow.

The number of user terminals allocated to each frequency subset can be different. According to the example shown in fig. 4, for frequency subset F_3 there are four user terminals, for fre-

quency subset F_2 there are three user terminals, for frequency subset F_6 there are two user terminals and for frequency subset F_4 and F_5 there is only one user terminal.

In each frequency subset now the preferred frequencies are allocated to the user terminals so that all user terminals do have the same data throughput. This can be thought in a way that for all user terminals according to the arrows inside the frequency subsets by successive allocation the frequencies are equally allocated. This can be performed until the frequency subset with the highest number of user terminals F_3 is completely distributed or used up. Then for the terminals $T_{31}, T_{32}, T_{33}, T_{34}$ frequencies from other unpreferred frequency subsets e.g. from F_4 have to be allocated. So one can say an extended bandwidth f_{u1} from other frequency subsets has to be allocated additionally to said terminals $T_{31}, T_{32}, T_{33}, T_{34}$. Because for said extended bandwidth the signal to interference ratio is lower and the user terminals experience less data throughput per frequency or subcarrier compared to the preferred frequency subset, more subcarriers from the unpreferred frequency subsets have to be allocated in compensation to achieve the same user terminal data throughput. At the same time the other user terminals get also allocated further frequencies from their preferred frequency subset.

If one considers e.g. the case that the frequency subsets shall be used up and the frequency subsets of lower load are fully brought in to support the frequency subsets of overload one can note the formulas for e.g. two groups of user terminals. The user terminal data throughput Th_a would then be

$$Th_a = \frac{1}{N_1}(D_c f_{p1} + D_u f_{u1}) = \frac{1}{N_2}(D_c f_{p2}) \text{ with } f_{p1} = F_B = \frac{1}{R} \text{ and } f_{p2} < F_B \text{ if } N_1 > N_2$$

(1a)

Thus it follows:

$$Th_a = \frac{1}{N_1}(D_c f_{p1} + D_u f_{u1}) = \frac{1}{N_2}(D_c f_{p2}) \quad \wedge \quad F_B + f_{u1} + f_{p2} = 2F_B$$

(1b)

In these formulas, f_{p1} denotes the frequency bandwidth that is used from the preferred frequency subset of the first group, f_{p2} denotes the frequency bandwidth that is used from the preferred frequency subset of the second group, and f_{u1} denotes the frequency bandwidth that is used from an unpreferred frequency subset for user terminals of the first group.

These formulas could also be set up if one considers more than two, but all groups. Then also a system of multiple equations has to be solved.

Yet the question to find the frequency subsets that are completely filled by user terminals assigned to them and the frequency subsets that are only partly filled by assigned user terminals but also occupied by other user terminals is a multiple decision problem.

This balancing out between the groups is important for the cell edge bit rate compared to the case of scheduling without interference coordination. This is shown in the example shown in fig. 5 for 5 groups and 8 user terminals.

In fig. 5, the data throughput is plotted against 5 frequency subsets. Here the frequency bandwidth F_B of a frequency subset is set to 1 and the uncoordinated data throughput D_u is set to $\frac{1}{2}$ and the coordinated data throughput D_c is set to 1. The number of user terminals in the group allocated to the respective frequency subset is denoted in fig. 5. Without interference coordination the data throughput is $(\frac{1}{2} \times 5) / 8 \text{ terminals} = 0.31$.

The situation with interference coordination is depicted in fig. 5. The first frequency subset F_1 is allocated to 4 user terminals, as this is their preferred frequency subset. Addi-

tionally, said 4 user terminals get frequency bandwidth allocated from the other 4 unpreferred frequency subsets, which is called balancing out. The data throughput of said 4 user terminals is depicted in black. The other 4 user terminals are all
 5 allocated to another preferred frequency subset F_2, F_3, F_4 or F_5 . With interference coordination and balancing out, the throughput is $(1+4 \times 1/4) / 4$ terminals = $1/2 = 0.5$ for each terminal. Without balancing out, the lowest data throughput for the four user terminals with the first frequency subset as their
 10 preferred frequency subset would be $1/4$ terminals = 0.25 which is lower than without using interference coordination. With balancing out there is still an improvement by interference coordination.

In order to solve this distribution problem according to our
 15 approach the following successive filling algorithm can be used for example.

- The frequency subsets are partitioned in a number of Q fine parts e.g. with $Q=100$. This can be realized e.g. by considering Q transmission time intervals together and assuming
 20 stationary conditions and doing bitrate calculation over these Q transmission time intervals together. If F_{ges} is the bandwidth of the whole allocatable spectrum, e.g. $F_{ges}=5$ MHz, the bandwidth per frequency subset is $F_B = \frac{F_{ges}}{Q}$. The minimal
 25 or quantized bandwidth that can be allocated to a user terminal is then $\frac{F_B}{Q} = \frac{F_{ges}}{R \cdot Q} = F_{\Delta}$. The user terminals are sorted into groups as given above.
- The desired user terminal data throughput is given in advance as Th_{des} .

- The minimal user terminal data throughput $Th_{\min}$ is set to $Th_{\min} = 0$. The remaining available bandwidth F_{rem} is set to

$$F_{rem} = Q \cdot R \frac{F_B}{Q} = Q \cdot R \cdot F_{\Delta}.$$

- F_{remn} is the remaining bandwidth in the spectrum excluding F_x . It is useful for all user terminals independent of group membership. Therefore F_{remn} is set to

$$F_{remn} = Q \cdot R \cdot F_{\Delta} - Q \cdot F_{\Delta} = Q(R-1) \cdot F_{\Delta}. \quad (\text{The value } F_{remx} \text{ is the remaining bandwidth in } F_x. \text{ So } F_{remx} \text{ is set to } F_{remx} = Q \cdot F_{\Delta}.)$$

- One user terminal after the other is allocated incremental throughput $D_C \cdot F_{\Delta}$. As long as it is possible user terminals get only allocated from their preferred frequency subset. The bandwidth allocated in each frequency subset F_{ai} and the remaining bandwidth F_{remn} and F_{remx} are counted. The bandwidth in F_x can be distributed also. If there is a user terminal in group Θ_0 at the end, the bandwidth is given to the Θ_0 -user terminal with the highest signal to interference ratio. If there is no Θ_0 -user terminal, the bandwidth can be given to another good positioned Θ_i -user terminal with a high signal to interference ratio or it is not allocated.
- For each round of allocations over all user terminals, the variable $Th_{\min}$ is normally incremented (until the last low load region is filled) as $Th_{\min}^{(new)} = Th_{\min}^{(old)} + D_C \cdot F_{\Delta}$.
 - For user terminals in group Θ_x the amount $D_C / D_U \cdot F_{\Delta} \approx 2 \cdot F_{\Delta}$ is allocated in each allocation round until Th_{des} is reached. This allocation can be thought to be in a preliminary region.
 - For user terminals in group Θ_0 the data throughput is counted as $Th_{01}, Th_{02}, \dots$. Depending on their signal to inter-

ference ratio the incremental bandwidth F_{Δ} is only allocated if $Th_{0i} < Th_{\min}$ otherwise F_{Δ} is not allocated.

- So this equal data throughput incrementing goes on until the most occupied frequency subsets e.g. F_3 are used up or until
5 $Th_{\min}$ reaches Th_{des} .

Then the idea of the algorithm is that in the first case it goes on as before but for the user terminals in the already used up frequency subsets the allocation is done in un-preferred frequency subsets while the expected reduced signal to interference ratio is taken care of in the amount of
10 frequency bandwidth that needs to be allocated in un-preferred frequency subsets.

So in detail, for the user terminals with a used up preferred frequency subset e.g. T_{ij} the amount F_{extij} of extension
15 bandwidth is counted and is incremented by $(D_C/D_U) \cdot F_{\Delta}$. For the other regions the allocation goes on as before until $Th_{\min}$ reaches Th_{des} or until F_{remn} reaches 0.

If this is the case all the frequency spectrum needed for certain user terminals is allocated.

20 Now the preliminary regions have to be solved up and possibly remaining spectrum has to be allocated. For that the cases have to be distinguished whether there is a Θ_0 -user terminal or not.

- If there is no user terminal in group Θ_0 a special distribution DD takes place to first distribute F_{remn} bandwidth, before the algorithm goes on as given below.
25
- If there is at least one Θ_0 -user terminal the distribution of the spectrum goes as written in the following.

- Now for the user terminals in the already used up frequency
30 subsets that have filled preliminary regions and for the Θ_x -user terminals and the Θ_0 -user terminals the remaining spectrum is allocated in the amount as was calculated before. So

for T_{ij} for example F_{extij}/F_{Δ} increments of F_{Δ} are allocated from the first free frequency subset. This goes on until all preliminary regions are solved up again.

If F_{remn} or F_{remx} was greater than zero there is still some spectrum remaining. The idea is now that this spectrum is allocated to user terminals to boost the sector data throughput. So if a Θ_0 -user terminal is available the spectrum is totally allocated to the Θ_0 -user terminal with the best channel condition or if no Θ_0 -user terminal is available it is allocated to the user terminal from the available user terminals with the best channel condition as described in the special distribution DD. Thus the desired minimum user terminal throughput should be guaranteed while the maximum sector data throughput should be achieved.

Special distribution DD: The best Θ_i -user terminals that are in only partially filled regions are identified and the preferred frequency subset is allocated to them in the amount of F_{remn} . Then the preliminary regions are solved up as described already.

Since Th_{des} can be changed the whole algorithm allows implementation of a parametric scheduler, which can be used to try out several settings.

The algorithm could also be used in a way until a certain $F_{rem} = F_{remdes}$ is reached.

In the following, a method for an analytic bandwidth calculation is proposed.

The scheduling algorithm can be thought of in the following way: First the virtual allocation amount or credits are calculated analytically and then the corresponding real allocation to user terminals is carried out on this basis, in a final step.

If one calculates the consumed bandwidth for each user terminal or group of user terminals depending on their reception condition assuming a given minimum user terminal data throughput, the total bandwidth consumed for this guaranteed bit rate scheduling can be calculated and it can be checked if it is below the total available bandwidth. If this is the case the remaining bandwidth is given to the user terminals in the best reception conditions to maximize the sector data throughput.

In this sense the step 5 to 7 of the method described above can now also be approximated analytically when the reference data rate $D_C \cdot F_\Delta$ that is allocated is counted by the number of virtual reservation cycles $\bar{c}$. Then it can be said that for a certain data throughput th for all user terminals in group Θ_i

$$\frac{f_{pi}}{F_\Delta} = \bar{f}_{pi} = \min\left(\frac{th}{D_C \cdot F_\Delta} N_i, Q\right) \text{ times the bandwidth out of the pre-}$$

ferred frequency subset F_i will be allocated. If the normalized data throughput is expressed in reservation cycles $\bar{c}$ the expression $\bar{f}_{pi} = \min(\bar{c} N_i, Q)$ is the number of F_Δ allocated out of F_i .

Now as maximum $\bar{c}_{pi}^{(\max)} = \frac{Q}{N_i}$ can be reached.

If the preferred subsets are used up

$$\bar{f}_{ui}(\bar{c}) = \max\left[0, (\bar{c} - \bar{c}_{pi}^{(\max)}) N_i \frac{D_C}{D_U}\right] \text{ gives the amount of } F_\Delta \text{ that has to}$$

be allocated from unpreferred frequency subsets to get the desired terminal throughput if $i \neq x$ and $i \neq 0$.

So it can be calculated that the sum

$$\sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq x}}^R \left\{ \min(\bar{c} N_i, Q) + \max\left[0, (\bar{c} - \bar{c}_{pi}^{(\max)}) N_i \frac{D_C}{D_U}\right] \right\}$$

gives the amount of bandwidth (in F_Δ) used for all user terminals in the groups Θ_i with $i \neq x$ and $i \neq 0$. Using the definition $s_u = D_c/D_u$ and $s_h = D_c/(aD_u)$ the bandwidth (in F_Δ) used for Θ_x -user terminals and Θ_0 -user terminals is given by:

$$5 \quad \bar{c}N_x s_u + \bar{c}N_0 s_h .$$

Now the total available bandwidth $F_{remn} = (R-1) \cdot Q \cdot F_\Delta$ has to be larger than this bandwidth needed to achieve the data throughput or cycles $\bar{c}$. So the inequality:

$$(R-1)Q \geq \bar{c}(N_x s_u + N_0 s_h) + \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq x}}^R \left\{ \min(\bar{c}N_i, Q) + \max[0, (\bar{c} - \bar{c}_{pi}^{(max)})N_i s_u] \right\}$$

$$10 \quad \text{needs to be tested for } \bar{c}_{des} = \frac{Th_{des}}{D_c \cdot F_\Delta} .$$

If it is not fulfilled Th_{des} can not be reached in this scheduling instant. A certain value $\bar{c}_{max}$ is instead determined for which the corresponding equality is fulfilled.

$$15 \quad \text{In any case then } \bar{c}_{tot} = \min(\bar{c}_{max}, \bar{c}_{des}) \text{ is determined.}$$

Then the number of cycles with preferred allocation is given as

$$\bar{c}_{pi} = \min(\bar{c}_{pi}^{(max)}, \bar{c}_{tot})$$

If $\bar{c}_{tot}$ is bigger than the number of maximum preferred cycles

$$20 \quad \bar{c}_{pi}^{(max)} \text{ then the number of unpreferred cycles } \bar{c}_{ui} \text{ is given by}$$

$$\bar{c}_{ui} = \bar{c}_{tot} - \bar{c}_{pi} .$$

From that the number of preferred and unpreferred allocations

(or credits) for the user terminals in group Θ_i is given by:

$$\bar{f}_{pi}(\bar{c}_{tot}) = N_i \cdot \bar{c}_{pi} \text{ and}$$

$$\bar{f}_{ui}(\bar{c}_{tot}) = N_i \cdot s_u \cdot \bar{c}_{ui}.$$

The user terminal group Θ_x now gets

$$5 \quad \bar{f}_x(\bar{c}_{tot}) = N_x \cdot s_u \cdot \bar{c}_{tot} \text{ allocations and finally}$$

the user terminal group Θ_0 gets

$$\bar{f}_0(\bar{c}_{tot}) = N_0 \cdot s_h \cdot \bar{c}_{tot} \text{ allocations (credits).}$$

The number of allocations then has to be rounded to the next integer value. If the rounding up is not as frequent as round-
 10 ing down it may happen that the allocation does not exactly match what is available as resources but this can simply be solved in a practical application in a real-time scheduler.

As next step of the scheduler, if there is bandwidth left over, this bandwidth is allocated e.g. to the Θ_0 -user terminal
 15 with highest signal to interference ratio to boost the sector throughput as described before.

As final step, based on the virtual allocations or credits the real allocations to the user terminals based on the credits take place using a real time scheduler that allocates F_Δ band-
 20 width portions to the terminals until all credits are used up.

Claims

- 5 1. A method for scheduling of user terminals (T) to subcarriers in a multi-cell or multi-sector network using FDM transmission with interference coordination and with the frequency band used for FDM transmission being subdivided into at least two frequency subsets (F1, F2...FR), **character-**
10 **ized in, that**
- either for at least one user terminal (T), the cell or sector (S1) being the source for the strongest interference for said at least one user terminal (T) is determined, and based on the received power levels from
15 serving and interfering cells or sectors (S1-S8) measured by said at least one user terminal (T), a potential for signal to interference ratio improvement for said at least one user terminal (T) is determined if said at least one user terminal (T) is scheduled to a
20 frequency subset (F1) that is restricted in power in said cell or sector being the source for the strongest interference for said at least one user terminal (T), or based on measurements where strongest interference is caused by a transmission of said at least one user
25 terminal (T), or alternatively based on power levels from serving and interfering cells received by said at least one user terminal (T), the frequency subset (F1) is determined that is dedicated to bear interference in the cell or sector (S1) that is receiving the strongest
30 interference from said at least one user terminal (T) and is thus the preferred frequency subset,
 - if there is a potential for signal to interference ratio improvement, said at least one user terminal (T) is allocated to a group that is assigned to said frequency

subset (F1) that is restricted in power and that provides for said improvement, or said at least one user terminal (T) is allocated to a group that is assigned to said preferred frequency subset (F1),

- 5 • subcarriers of a dedicated frequency subset (F1) are allocated in equal clusters to user terminals (T) that are allocated to the group that is assigned to the dedicated frequency subset (F1),
- 10 • when not enough subcarriers are left for allocation in said dedicated frequency subset (F1), extended frequency bandwidth outside of said dedicated frequency subset is allocated in an amount offering the same data throughput as one of said equal clusters to the user terminals (T) that are allocated to the group that is
- 15 assigned to the dedicated frequency subset (F1),
- 20 • and extended frequency bandwidth that is not yet allocated out of other frequency subsets is allocated in an amount offering the same data throughput as one of said equal clusters to user terminals that do not belong to one of said groups.

2. A method according to claim 1, characterized in, that the data throughput for at least one user terminal (T) over at least one frequency subset (F1, F2...FR) is determined by means of the signal to interference ratio.

- 25 3. A method according to claim 1, characterized in, that over a dedicated number of transmission time intervals, subcarriers are allocated to user terminals (T) until a desired or minimum data throughput over said dedicated number of transmission time intervals is calculated to be
- 30 achieved in approximation or is achieved for the user terminals (T).

4. A method according to claim 3, characterized in, that subcarriers that have not yet been allocated to user ter-

minals (T) are distributed to user terminals (T) with the highest signal to interference ratio or best reception or transmission conditions in order to maximize the cell or sector throughput.

- 5 5. A base station (BS) for scheduling of user terminals (T) to subcarriers in a multi-cell or multi-sector network using FDM transmission with interference coordination and with the frequency band used for FDM transmission being subdivided into at least two frequency subsets (F1, F2...FR),
- 10 **characterized in, that** the base station (BS) comprises at least one processing means adapted for
- either determination of a potential for signal to interference ratio improvement for at least one user terminal (T) if said at least one user terminal (T) is
 - 15 scheduled to a frequency subset (F1) that is restricted in power in a cell or sector (S1) being the source for the strongest interference for said at least one user terminal (T), based on the received power levels from serving and interfering cells or sectors (S1-S8) of
 - 20 said at least one user terminal (T), or determination of a frequency subset (F1) that is dedicated to bear interference in the cell or sector (S1) that is receiving the strongest interference from said at least one user terminal (T) and is thus the preferred frequency
 - 25 subset (F1) based on measurements where strongest interference is caused by a transmission of said at least one user terminal (T), or alternatively based on power levels from serving and interfering cells received by said at least one user terminal (T),
 - 30 • allocation of said at least one user terminal (T) to a group that is assigned to said frequency subset (F1) that is restricted in power and that provides for said improvement, if there is a potential for signal to interference ratio improvement, or allocation of said at
 - 35 least one user terminal (T) to a group that is assigned to said preferred frequency subset (F1),

- allocation of subcarriers of a dedicated frequency subset (F1) in equal clusters to user terminals (T) that are allocated to the group that is assigned to the dedicated frequency subset (F1),
- 5 • allocation of extended frequency bandwidth outside of said dedicated frequency subset (F1) in an amount offering the same data throughput as one of said equal clusters to the user terminals (T) that are allocated to the group that is assigned to the dedicated frequency subset, when not enough subcarriers are left for allocation in said dedicated frequency subset (F1),
- 10 • and allocation of extended frequency bandwidth that is not yet allocated out of other frequency subsets in an amount offering the same data throughput as one of said equal clusters to user terminals that do not belong to one of said groups.
- 15
- 6. A user terminal (T) for FDM transmission with interference coordination in a multi-cell or multi-sector network and with the frequency band used for FDM transmission being subdivided into at least two frequency subsets (F1, F2...FR), **characterized in, that** the user terminal (T) comprises at least one processing means adapted for
- 20 • measurement of the received power levels from serving and interfering cells or sectors (S1-S8),
- 25 • determination of the cell or sector (S1) being the source for the strongest interference for said user terminal (T),
- and sending of said received power levels from serving and interfering cells or sectors to a base station
- 30 (BS).
- 7. A user terminal (T) according to claim 6, characterized in, that said at least one processing means is adapted to

perform determination of the data throughput for the user terminal (T) over at least one frequency subset by means of the signal to interference ratio.

8. A network (CN) comprising base stations (BS) and user terminals (T) using FDM transmission with interference coordination with the frequency band used for FDM transmission being subdivided into at least two frequency subsets (F1, F2...FR), **characterized in, that** the base station (BS) comprises at least one processing means adapted for

- either determination of a potential for signal to interference ratio improvement for at least one user terminal (T) if said at least one user terminal (T) is scheduled to a frequency subset (F1) that is restricted in power in a cell or sector (S1) being the source for the strongest interference for said at least one user terminal (T), based on the received power levels from serving and interfering cells or sectors (S1-S8) measured by said at least one user terminal (T), or determination of a frequency subset (F1) that is dedicated to bear interference in the cell or sector (S1) that is receiving the strongest interference from said at least one user terminal and is thus the preferred frequency subset based on measurements where strongest interference is caused by a transmission of said at least one user terminal (T), or alternatively based on power levels from serving and interfering cells received by said at least one user terminal (T),

- allocation of said at least one user terminal (T) to a group that is assigned to said frequency subset (F1) that is restricted in power and that provides for said improvement, if there is a potential for signal to interference ratio improvement, or allocation of said at least one user terminal (T) to a group that is assigned to said preferred frequency subset (F1),

- allocation of subcarriers of a dedicated frequency sub-

set (F1) in equal clusters to user terminals (T) that are allocated to the group that is assigned to the dedicated frequency subset (F1),

- 5 • allocation of extended frequency bandwidth outside of said dedicated frequency subset (F1) in an amount offering the same data throughput as one of said equal clusters to the user terminals (T) that are allocated to the group that is assigned to the dedicated frequency subset (F1), when not enough subcarriers are
10 left for allocation in said dedicated frequency subset (F1),
- 15 • and allocation of extended frequency bandwidth that is not yet allocated out of other frequency subsets in an amount offering the same data throughput as one of said equal clusters to user terminals that do not belong to one of said groups,

and that the user terminal (T) comprises at least one processing means adapted for

- 20 • measurement of the received power levels from serving and interfering cells or sectors (S1-S8),
- determination of the cell or sector (S1) being the source for the strongest interference for said user terminal (T),
- 25 • and sending of said received power levels from serving and interfering cells or sectors to a base station (BS).

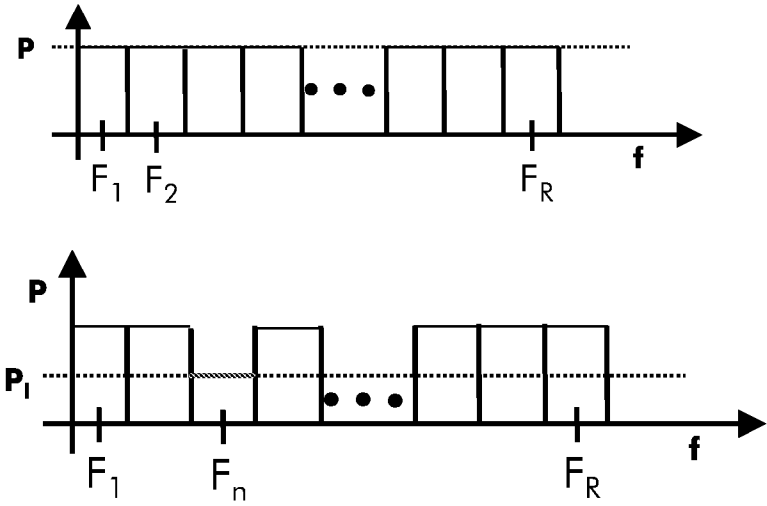


Fig. 1

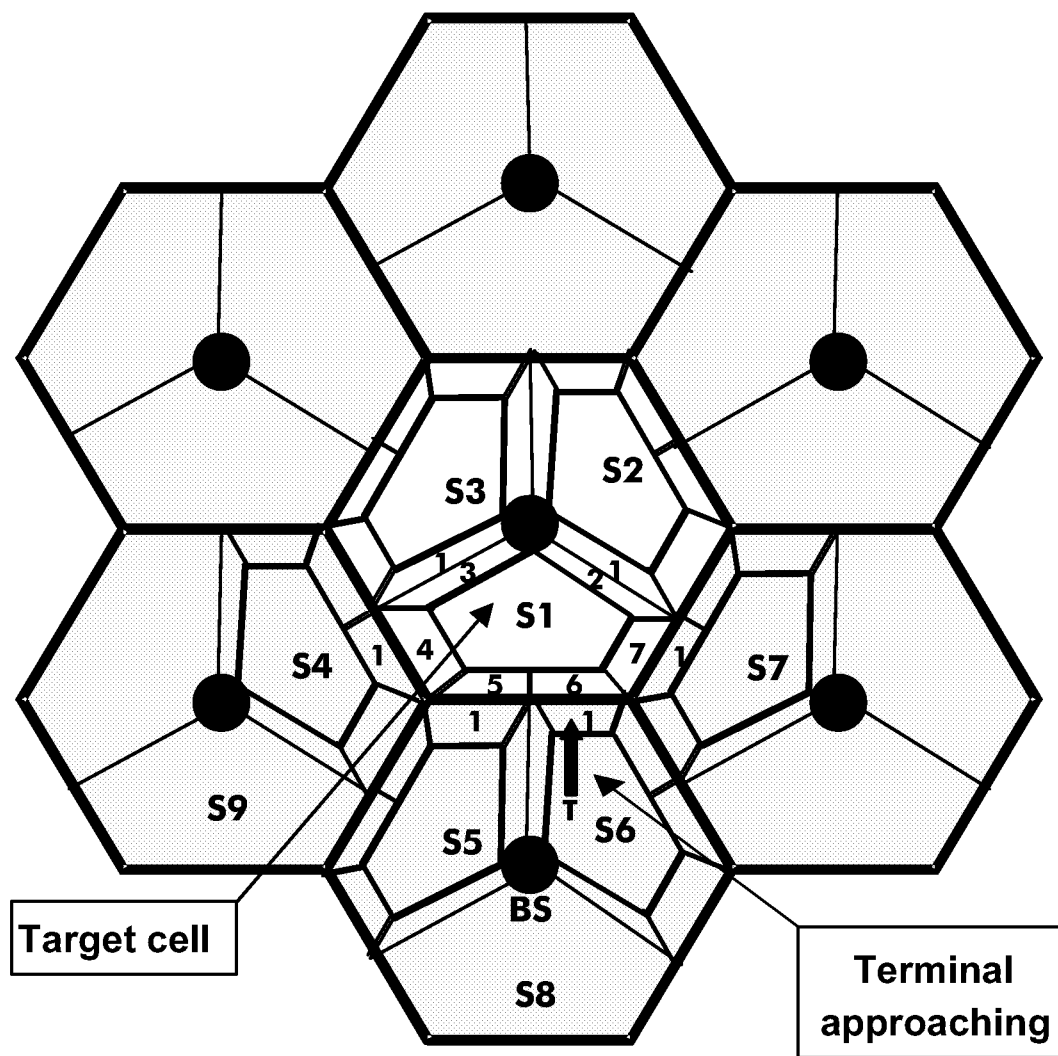


Fig. 2

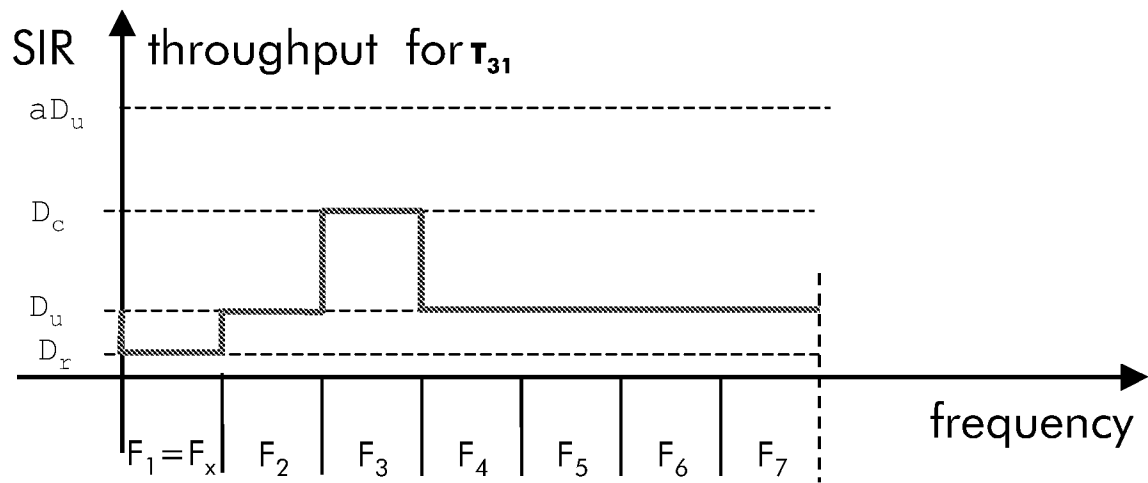


Fig. 3

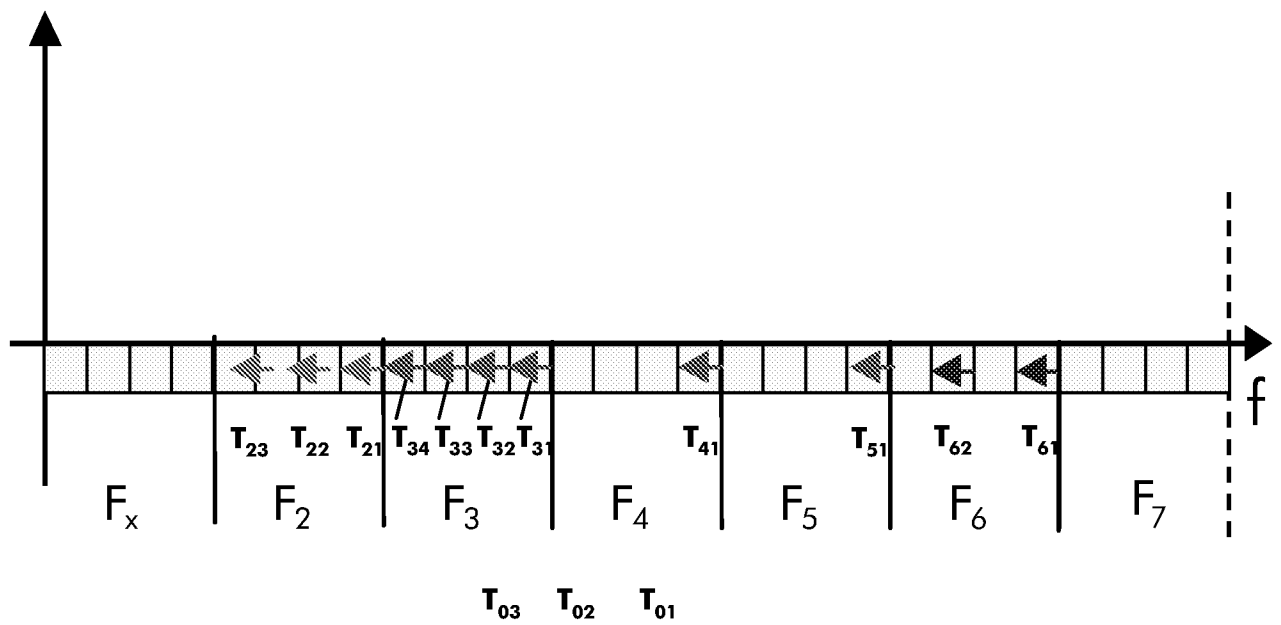


Fig. 4

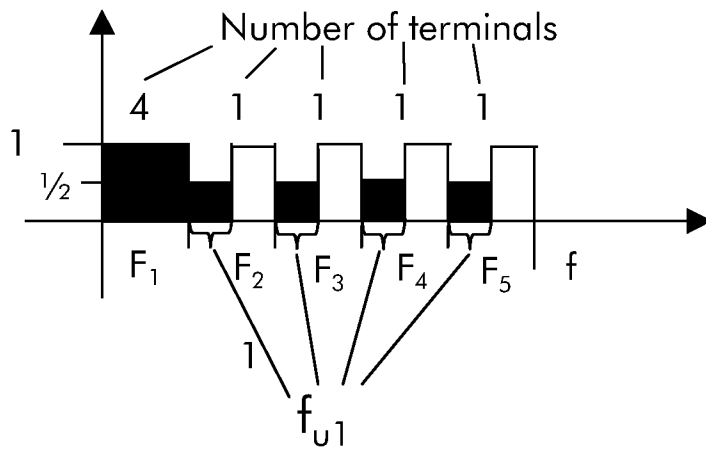


Fig. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2007/052137

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. H04Q7/38

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)
H04Q H04L

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

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

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	ALCATEL: "System Simulation Results for Downlink Interference Coordination, Update" 3GPP TSG RAN WG1 MEETING #44, [Online] no. R1-060689, 13 February 2006 (2006-02-13), XP002387570 Denver, USA Retrieved from the Internet: URL: <http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_44/Docs/> [retrieved on 2003-06-27]	1,5,6,8
Y	page 1, line 3 - page 3, line 15 page 7, line 3 - line 6 ----- -/--	2-4,7

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

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"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

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"Z" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 May 2007

Date of mailing of the international search report

08/06/2007

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2007/052137

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	SAMSUNG: "Flexible Fractional Frequency Reuse Approach" 3GPP TSG RAN WG1 MEETING #43, [Online] no. R1-051341, 7 November 2005 (2005-11-07), XP002387571 Seoul, Korea Retrieved from the Internet: URL: <http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_43/Docs/> [retrieved on 2006-06-27] section "2 Flexible Fractional Frequency Reuse"	1-8
Y	US 2001/038630 A1 (TONG WEN ET AL) 8 November 2001 (2001-11-08)	2-4,7
A	paragraphs [0003], [0010], [0012], [0014], [0030], [0033], [0035] - [0039], [0044] - [0054] figure 1B	1,5,6,8
A	3GPP; TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION GROUP RADIO ACCESS NETWORK: "Physical Layer Aspects for Evolved UTRA" 3GPP TR 25.814, [Online] 28 February 2006 (2006-02-28), XP002387572 Retrieved from the Internet: URL: <http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/25814.htm> [retrieved on 2006-06-27] section 7.1.1.2.1 "Downlink data multiplexing"	1-8
A	ETRI: "Resource allocation for interference mitigation with symbol repetition in E-UTRA downlink" 3GPP TSG RAN WG1 MEETING #42 BIS, [Online] no. R1-051085, 10 October 2005 (2005-10-10), XP002387573 San Diego, USA Retrieved from the Internet: URL: <http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_42bis/Docs/> [retrieved on 2006-06-27] section "3 Resource allocation"	1-8

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2007/052137

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	ALCATEL: "Interference coordination for evolved UTRA uplink access" 3GPP TSG RAN WG1 ADHOC ON LTE, [Online] no. R1-050593, 20 June 2005 (2005-06-20), XP002387574 Sophia Antipolis, France Retrieved from the Internet: URL: http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_AH/LTE_AH_June-05/Docs/ [retrieved on 2006-06-27] cited in the application the whole document	1-8
A	MOTOROLA: "Interference Mitigation via Power Control and FDM Resource Allocation and UE Alignment for E-UTRA Uplink and TP" 3GPP TSG RAN WG1 MEETING #44, [Online] no. R1-060401, 13 February 2006 (2006-02-13), XP002387575 Denver, USA Retrieved from the Internet: URL: http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_44/ [retrieved on 2006-06-27] section "4. Interference Management by UE Alignment"	1-8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2007/052137

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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