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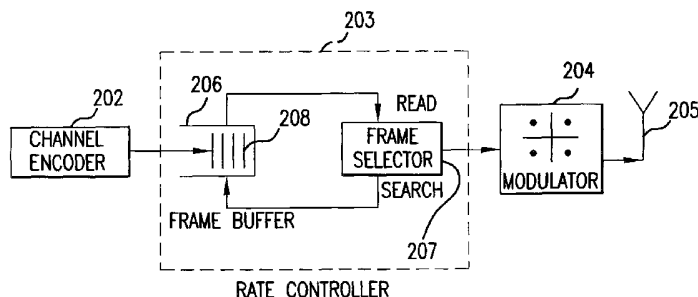
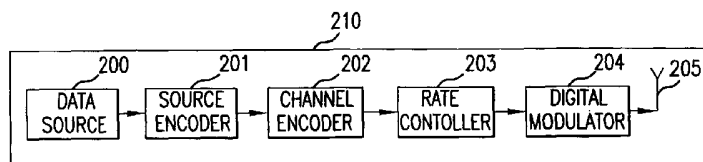
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(54) Title: A REAL-TIME CONTROL MECHANISM FOR MULTI-RATE DATA TRANSMISSIONS IN WIRELESS NETWORKS



(57) Abstract: Wireless networks are becoming increasingly heterogeneous in terms of the processing capabilities of network user's receiving equipment. According to embodiments of the invention, in a communications network comprising a plurality of receivers with different data reception rate capabilities, data frames targeted to respective receivers may be transmitted to the receivers in accordance with the respective data reception rate capabilities of the receivers.



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.

A REAL-TIME RATE CONTROL MECHANISM FOR MULTI-RATE DATA TRANSMISSIONS IN WIRELESS NETWORKS

5 **TECHNICAL FIELD**

The present invention relates to data transmission in a communications network, and more particularly to a method and system for data transmission in a network wherein receivers of the network have different data reception rate capabilities.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Multi-rate capabilities are increasingly becoming a necessity for wireless data networks. For example, to be competitive and allow a flexible sales strategy, network service providers may need to be able to offer
15 customers different data rates at different prices.

Additionally, as technology advances, manufacturers and service providers are able to offer customers new generations of improved receiving equipment at regular intervals. This leads to a situation wherein some network users may have the newest equipment with the highest data
20 reception rate capabilities, while others who may be unwilling to undertake the cost of an upgrade may have older equipment with lower data reception rate capabilities.

More generally, for various reasons, wireless networks of the future will tend to become increasingly heterogeneous in terms of the processing
25 capabilities of users' receiving equipment.

Known data transmission methods in wireless networks either do not allow for a disparity in data reception rate capabilities among users, or typically do not efficiently handle such a disparity if it does exist. Rather, such data transmission methods may waste bandwidth in that data

5 transmission rates must accommodate the user with the slowest equipment.

In view of the foregoing, a method and system are needed for efficiently handling data transmission in a wireless network wherein network users have different data reception rate capabilities.

10

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to embodiments of the present invention, in a communications network comprising a plurality of receivers with different data reception rate capabilities, data frames targeted to respective receivers

15 may be transmitted to the receivers in accordance with the respective data reception rate capabilities of the receivers.

In one embodiment, a queue of data frames targeted to respective receivers may be maintained, and a data frame may be selected from the queue to transmit, based on the data reception rate capability of the target

20 receiver of the selected data frame. To select the data frame, a data reception rate capability of the target receiver of the queued frame may be identified. If the data reception rate capability of the target receiver is not exceeded by transmitting the queued data frame in a next consecutive channel resource slot, the queued data frame may be transmitted to the

25 target receiver. Otherwise, the queue may be searched for a data frame which can be transmitted in the next consecutive channel resource slot without exceeding the data reception rate capability of its target receiver.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows an example of a wireless network configuration wherein users have different data reception rate capabilities;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing embodiments of a base station and

35 a rate controller according to the invention;

Figs. 3A-3C show an example of rate control according to an embodiment of the invention; and

Fig. 4 is a flowchart illustrating rate control according to an embodiment of the invention.

5

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

According to embodiments of the invention, a rate controller for efficiently controlling the transmission of data to network users with different data reception rate capabilities may be embodied in a base station of a wireless communications network. Fig. 1 shows one possible configuration of such a wireless communications network. In Fig. 1, a plurality m of network users 101 may receive wireless transmissions 102 from a base station 100 of a wireless network. The users 101 are in fixed locations such as private residences or business offices in the example of Fig. 1, but it should be understood that the invention is not limited to fixed users, but could also include mobile users.

Users 1 through m may, for example, download information from an information source such as the Internet 104. The information will typically be in the form of data "frames" (also called "packets"), each formatted with a header for routing the data frame in a point-to-point fashion, according to some data protocol such as TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol), through the network to a target user. The downloaded information may, for example, be transmitted via a wired or wireless link to base station 100.

Each user 1 - m may have a different data reception rate capability. More specifically, each user may have receiving equipment (referred to herein as a "receiver") with a different data reception rate capability than the receivers of the other users. A typical receiver 105 may be embodied as a modular unit which may be installed externally to a residence or office. A typical receiver may include a processor or processors and a receiving antenna. In known receivers, depending on such factors as processing speed, data reception rate capabilities may vary, for example, between 512 bits/sec and 2.5 Mbits/sec.

In the example of Fig. 1, base station 100 (or more particularly, a transmitter thereof) has a transmission bandwidth of R bits/sec. Thus, to service m receivers 105 with data reception rate capabilities of $R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots, R_m$ bits/sec, respectively, wherein, for example, $R_1 < R_2 < R_3 \dots < R_m$, R may be equal to $R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots + R_m$. It should of course be understood that not all receivers of a given network according to embodiments of the invention need have distinct data reception rate capabilities; more generally, some receivers of the network may have the same data reception rate capability.

It should be further understood that "data reception rate capability" as used herein refers not only to limitations of receiver technology such as processing speed, but also to limitations on a transmitted data rate which may be arbitrarily imposed, for example according to a pricing agreement with a user.

Fig. 2 shows more detail of elements of a transmitter 210 of base station 100 according to embodiments of the invention. The source encoder 201, channel encoder 202, digital modulator 204 and transmitter 205 are conventional and will not be discussed herein in significant detail. Briefly, a localized data source 200 may provide data to source encoder 201 of base station 100. Source encoder 201 may process the data from data source 200 to map source symbols in the data to an intermediate alphabet, typically a set of binary strings, and pass the processed data to channel encoder 202. Channel encoder 202 may map the data received from source encoder 201 into a set of coded bits or waveforms for transmission over a channel, performing such operations as adding error-checking and parity bits to the data. A rate controller 203 according to the invention may then process the data as described in greater detail below. The rate-controlled data generated by rate controller 203 may then be input to digital modulator 204, which may modulate the data according to some digital modulation scheme such as QAM (quadrature amplitude modulation). The modulated data may then be transmitted via a wireless channel by an antenna 205 to a plurality of receivers 105.

Transmitter 210 of base station 100 may comprise computational resources such as computer processors, memory, storage media such as disks, and software for processing data as described above. These

computational resources and associated channel bandwidth are collectively referred to herein as "transmitter resources." Because the channel bandwidth may be used to transmit data to a plurality of users, the transmitter resources may be committed to some multiplexing scheme. In such a multiplexing scheme, the available bandwidth of the channel may be partitioned into "channel resource slots." These channel resource slots may be time slots, frequency slots or frequency-time slots. As is well understood in time division multiplexing (TDM), for example, available channel resources are partitioned into time slots, wherein individual time slices of bandwidth are allocated to different users. Other multiplexing schemes which may be used according to embodiments of the invention include frequency division multiplexing and frequency-time division multiplexing.

As noted earlier, a plurality of users 101 may download information from Internet 104 or some other data source, resulting in a plurality of data frames targeted for a plurality of receivers 105 being sent to transmitter 210 of base station 100. After being processed by source encoder 201 and channel encoder 202 as described above, the data frames targeted to respective receivers may be processed by rate controller 203 according to embodiments of the invention. It should be understood that typical digital communication systems are not multi-rate, and therefore lack rate controller 203 as shown. Rate controller 203 may comprise a frame buffer 206 wherein a queue 208 of the targeted data frames received from the channel encoder is maintained. Rate controller 203 may further comprise a frame selector 207.

As discussed above, transmitter 210 of base station 100 may comprise computer processors, memory, storage and software for implementing its functions. In particular, frame selector 207 may be implemented in computer-executable instructions, and frame buffer 206 containing queue 208 may be maintained in a memory of the transmitter. Frame buffer 206 could be formatted, for example, as an array, or as a linked list.

Frame selector 207 may be configured to select a data frame from queue 208 to transmit, based on the data reception rate capability of the target receiver of the selected data frame. To select the data frame, a data

reception rate capability of the target receiver of the queued frame may be identified. If the data reception rate capability of the target receiver is not exceeded by transmitting the queued data frame in a next consecutive channel resource slot, the queued data frame may be transmitted to the target receiver. Otherwise, the queue may be searched for a data frame which can be transmitted in the next consecutive channel resource slot without exceeding the data reception rate capability of its target receiver.

Figs. 3A-3C illustrate an example of the foregoing. For ease of understanding, an example wherein the channel resource slots are time slots is discussed. However, it should be understood that the channel resource slots could alternatively be frequency slots or frequency-time slots.

In Fig. 3A, a sequence 300 of data frames 301 is shown. "A", "B" and "C" indicate respective target receivers of the data frames; i.e., a receiver A is the destination of frames $A_1 - A_{10}$, a receiver B is the destination of frames $B_1 - B_5$, and a receiver C is the destination of frames $C_1 - C_5$. Subscripts denote the sequence in which the frames should be transmitted to their respective receivers.

Typically, the frames would arrive at base station 100 in "bursts," as shown: i.e. in groupings of consecutive frames targeted to one receiver. In the example of Fig. 3A, each burst is five frames long; two bursts are directed to receiver A, and one burst each is directed to receivers B and C.

In this example, assume that base station 100 can transmit data at a maximum rate of 1 frame per second. Also, assume that each second corresponds to a time slot of the channel resource slots. Further, assume that receiver A has a data reception rate capability of 1 frame per 5 seconds, receiver B has a data reception rate capability of 2 frames per 5 seconds, and receiver C has a data reception rate capability of 3 frames per 5 seconds.

Fig. 3B shows how the frames might be transmitted to their respective target receivers in the absence of rate control according to the invention. The "oldest" frames, i.e., the frames which have been queued the longest, should be transmitted first. Thus, frames $A_1 - A_5$ are to be transmitted first. However, because receiver A has a data reception rate capability of only 1 frame per 5 seconds, base station 100 must wait four seconds after

transmitting frame A_1 before it can transmit frame A_2 , since otherwise, the data reception rate capability of receiver A would be exceeded. Thus, four time slots of the channel resource slots are wasted. Similarly, four time slots are wasted between the transmitting of each of A_3 , A_4 and A_5 .

5 When it is the turn of frames B_1 - B_5 to be transmitted to receiver B, two frames can be sent in consecutive time slots as shown. However, because the data reception rate capability of receiver B is only 2 frames per 5 seconds, three time slots are wasted between the transmitting of B_2 and B_3 , and B_4 and B_5 .

10 Because the data reception rate capability of receiver C is 3 frames per 5 seconds, three frames targeted to receiver C can be transmitted in three consecutive time slots. However, two time slots are wasted, as shown.

Finally, when the second burst targeted to receiver A is transmitted, four times slots per frame are again wasted.

15 Fig. 3C shows, by contrast, the transmission of sequence 300 with rate control according to embodiments of the invention. Assume that sequence 300 has been queued in frame buffer 206. Again, oldest frames are transmitted first. Thus, frame A_1 is transmitted first as before, but it is then determined that transmitting frame A_2 in the next consecutive time slot would exceed the data reception rate capability of receiver A. Thus, queue 208 in frame buffer 206 is searched for a frame that can be transmitted in the next consecutive time slot without exceeding the data reception rate capability of its target receiver. In this example, B_1 is the next frame in queue 208 that can be transmitted in the next consecutive time slot without exceeding the data reception rate capability of its target receiver.

25 Accordingly, frame B_1 is transmitted in the time slot consecutive to A_1 's time slot, with no need for intervening idle time slots. Similarly, frame B_2 can be transmitted in the time slot consecutive to B_1 's time slot without exceeding the data reception rate capability of receiver B.

30 However, because the data reception rate capability of receiver B is only 2 frames per 5 seconds, it is next determined that frame B_3 cannot be transmitted in the time slot consecutive to frame B_2 's time slot. Thus, queue 208 in frame buffer 206 is searched for a frame that can be transmitted in the

next consecutive time slot without exceeding the data reception rate capability of its target receiver.

Accordingly, frame C_1 is then selected for transmission. Frame C_1 is transmitted in the time slot consecutive to frame B_2 's time slot, with no need
5 for intervening idle slots. Similarly, frame C_2 can be sent in the time slot consecutive to frame C_1 's time slot.

Next, because four time slots have elapsed since frame A_1 was transmitted, frame A_2 , the oldest frame in queue 208, can now be transmitted, in the time slot consecutive to C_2 's time slot. Frame A_3 cannot
10 be transmitted next, however, so frames B_3 , B_4 , C_3 and C_4 are transmitted in the four consecutive time slots following frame A_2 's time slot, by making the same determinations as described above in connection with frames B_1 , B_2 , C_1 and C_2 .

Next, because four time slots have elapsed since frame A_2 was transmitted, frame A_3 can now be transmitted, in the time slot consecutive to
15 C_4 's time slot. Frames B_5 and C_5 are then transmitted in the next two consecutive time slots.

Finally, frames A_4 , A_5 and A_6 are transmitted. In this particular example, a non-refreshed queue has been discussed, and therefore idle
20 time slots occur between the time slots for frame C_5 and A_4 , and the time slots for frames A_5 and A_6 . In practice, new data frames would be continually fed to frame buffer 206 and added to queue 208, and such idle slots would not occur in significant numbers.

Fig. 4 shows the foregoing process in flowchart form. The flowchart
25 shows the process on a per-time slot basis; i.e., the process determines, for a given time slot, whether a frame can be transmitted or whether the time slot must be idled.

As shown in ellipse 400, the process starts with the oldest frame in queue 208. As shown in block 401, it is determined whether the frame can
30 be transmitted to its target receiver in the next consecutive time slot of the channel resource slots without exceeding the data reception rate capability of the target receiver. In order to implement this step, according to one embodiment, the data reception rate capability of the target receiver could be included in the frame header. Alternatively, the data reception rate capability

of each receiver in the network could be included in a look-up table accessible to frame selector 207. After determining the data reception rate capability of the target receiver, frame selector 207 could compare it with a running tally of how many frames had been transmitted to the target receiver within the past N consecutive time slots, where N was some suitably-chosen, user-dependent number.

If the data reception rate capability of the target receiver was not exceeded, the frame could be transmitted to the target receiver, as shown in block 402.

If the data reception rate capability of the target receiver was exceeded, however, the frame could not be transmitted to the target receiver. Thus, a check could be performed to determine whether all the frames in queue 208 had been tested for whether they could be transmitted in the next consecutive time slot, as shown in block 403. If not, the next frame in queue 208 could be read and tested, as shown in block 404.

On the other hand, if all queued frames had been tested and none could be transmitted in the next consecutive time slot without exceeding the data reception rate capability of its target receiver, transmission of data could be idled for that time slot, as shown in block 405.

As noted above, frame selector 207 may be implemented in computer-executable instructions, which when executed by a processor carry out the advantageous features of the invention. The computer-executable instructions could be tangibly embodied in computer-usable media such as diskettes, magnetic tapes, CD-ROMs, RAM, ROM, FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Arrays) or ASICs (Application Specific Integrated Circuits).

What has been described is merely illustrative of the application of the principles of the present invention. Other arrangements and methods can be implemented by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for transmitting information to a plurality of receivers having
5 different data reception rate capabilities, comprising:
 - (a) receiving data frames targeted to respective receivers from an information source; and
 - (b) transmitting said data frames to said receivers in accordance with
respective data reception rate capabilities of said receivers.
- 10 2. The method of claim 1, wherein (b) comprises:
 - (c) maintaining a queue of said data frames; and
 - (d) selecting a data frame from said queue to transmit based on a
15 data reception rate capability of a target receiver of said data frame.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein (d) comprises:
 - identifying a data reception rate capability of a target receiver of a
20 queued data frame;
 - if said data reception rate capability of said target receiver is not
exceeded by transmitting said queued data frame within a next consecutive
channel resource slot, transmitting said queued data frame to said target
receiver;
 - 25 otherwise, searching said queue for a data frame which can be
transmitted in said next consecutive channel resource slot without exceeding
the data reception rate capability of its target receiver.
- 30 4. The method of claim 3, further comprising:
 - if no data frame can be found in said queue which can be transmitted
in said next consecutive channel resource slot without exceeding the data
reception rate capability of its target receiver, idling transmission of said data
frames.

5. The method of claim 2, wherein said data reception rate capability is specified in a header of said frame.

5

6. The method of claim 2, wherein said data reception rate capability is specified in a look-up table.

10 7. In a transmitter for use in a communication network including a plurality of receivers, a method comprising:
transmitting at least a first data frame of a first data burst to a first receiver, in a first channel resource slot;
determining that a data reception rate capability of said first receiver
15 would be exceeded by transmitting another data frame of said first data burst; and
transmitting at least a second data frame of a second data burst to a second receiver in a second channel resource slot consecutive to said first channel resource slot, wherein a data reception rate capability of said
20 second receiver is different from a data reception rate capability of said first receiver.

8. The method of claim 7, further comprising collecting said data bursts
25 in a frame buffer.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein said channel resource slots comprise time slots

30 10. The method of claim 7, wherein said channel resource slots comprise frequency slots.

11. The method of claim 7, wherein said channel resource slots comprise frequency-time slots.

12. The method of claim 7, further comprising transmitting another data frame of said first burst when transmitting said another data frame would not exceed the data reception rate capability of said first receiver.

5

13. The method of claim 7, wherein when no data frame of said bursts of data can be transmitted without exceeding a data reception rate capability of its target receiver, said channel resource slots are idled.

10

14. A transmitter for use in a communication network, comprising:
a rate controller comprising a data frame buffer and a frame selector,
wherein said data frame buffer stores data frames received from an
information source of said communication network, said data frames being
15 targeted to a plurality of receivers with different data reception rate
capabilities; and

wherein said frame selector selects a data frame from said buffer for
transmission to a target receiver based on a data reception rate capability of
said target receiver.

20

15. The transmitter of claim 14, wherein said data frame buffer further
comprises a data frame queue for storing said data frames received from
said information source.

25 16. The transmitter of claim 14, wherein said frame buffer is formatted as
an array.

17. The transmitter of claim 14, wherein said frame buffer is formatted as
30 a linked list.

18. A machine-readable medium tangibly embodying executable instructions, said instructions when executed implementing a process comprising:

- 5 (i) searching a queue comprising a plurality of data frames targeted to a plurality of receivers with different data reception rate capabilities; and
(ii) selecting a data frame from said queue for transmission to a target receiver based on a data reception rate capability of said target receiver.

10

19. The machine-readable medium of claim 17, wherein (ii) comprises: identifying a data reception rate capability of a target receiver of a queued data frame;

- 15 if said data reception rate capability of said target receiver is not exceeded by transmitting said queued data frame within a next consecutive channel resource slot, transmitting said queued data frame to said target receiver;

otherwise, searching said queue for a data frame which can be transmitted in said next consecutive channel resource slot without exceeding
20 the data reception rate capability of its target receiver.

25

20. The machine-readable medium of claim 17, wherein said data reception rate capability is specified in a header of said frame.

21. The machine-readable medium of claim 17, wherein said data reception rate capability is specified in a look-up table.

30 22. The machine-readable medium of claim 17, said process further comprising:

if no data frame can be found in said queue which can be transmitted without exceeding the data reception rate capability of its target receiver, idling transmission of said data frames.

23. A rate controller for use in a transmitter, comprising:
a data frame buffer; and
a frame selector;
- 5 wherein said data frame buffer stores data frames received from an
information source, said data frames being targeted to at least one of a
plurality of receivers with different data reception rate capabilities; and
wherein said frame selector selects a data frame from said buffer for
transmission to a target receiver based on a data reception rate capability of
10 said target receiver.
24. The rate controller of claim 23, wherein said data frame buffer further
comprises a data frame queue.

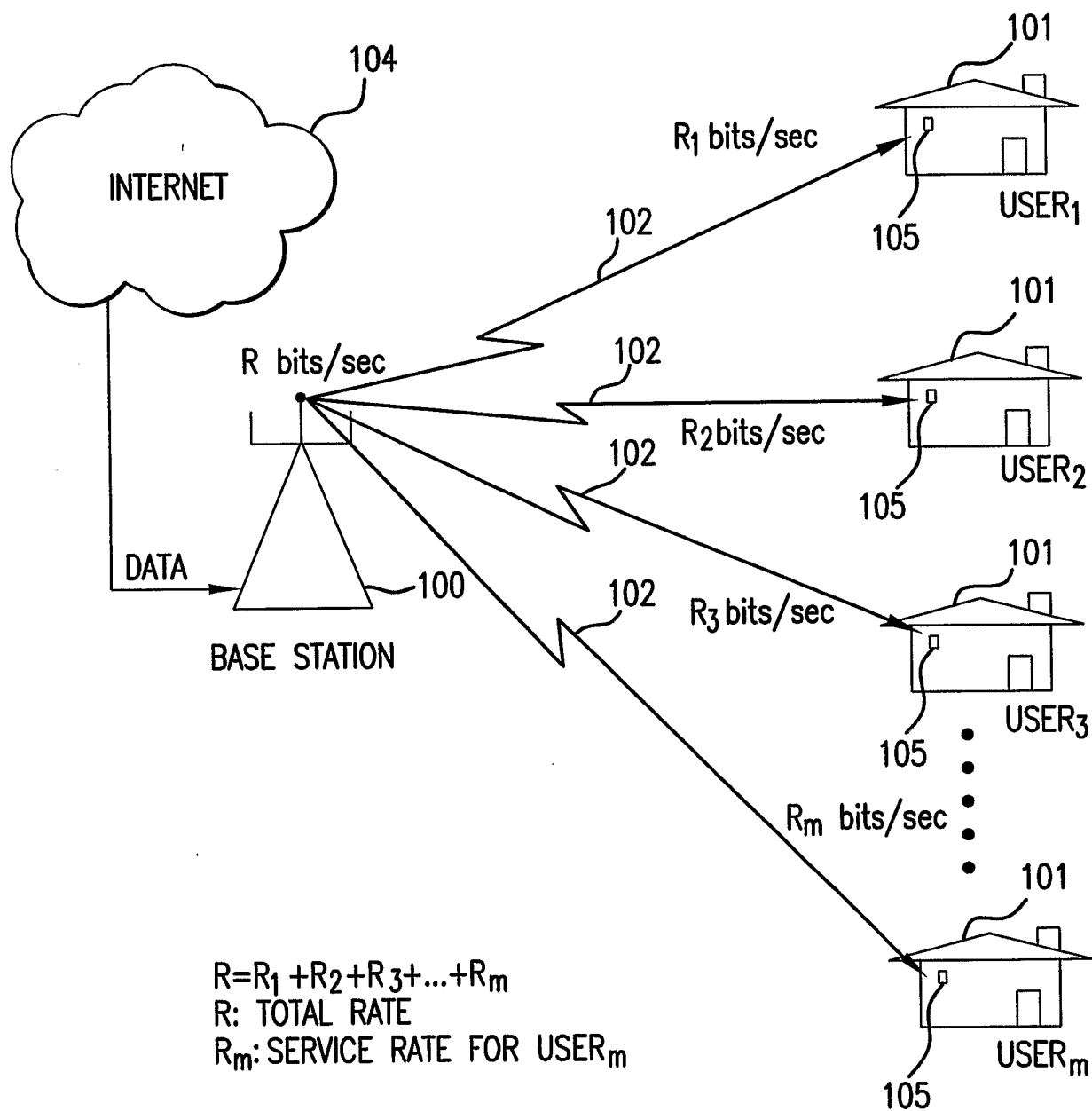


FIG.1

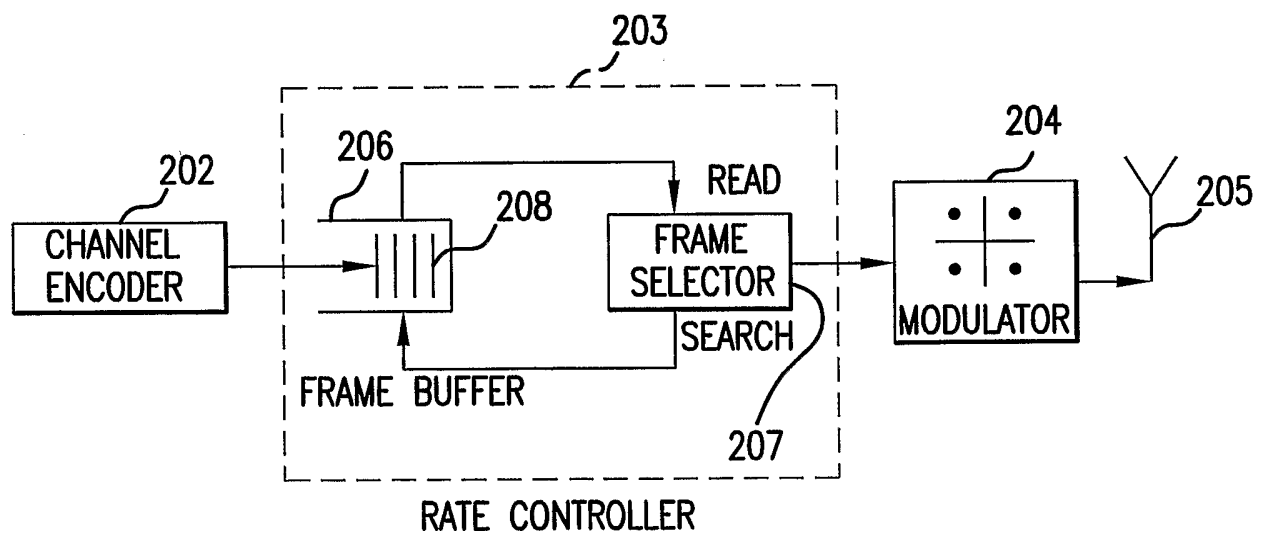
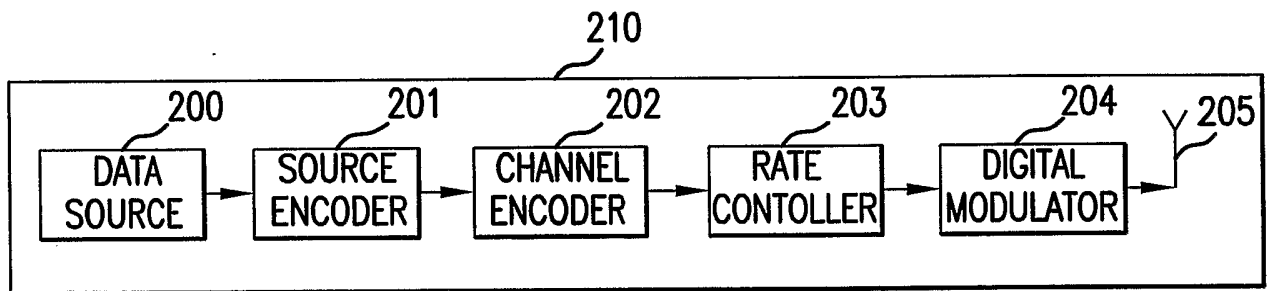


FIG.2

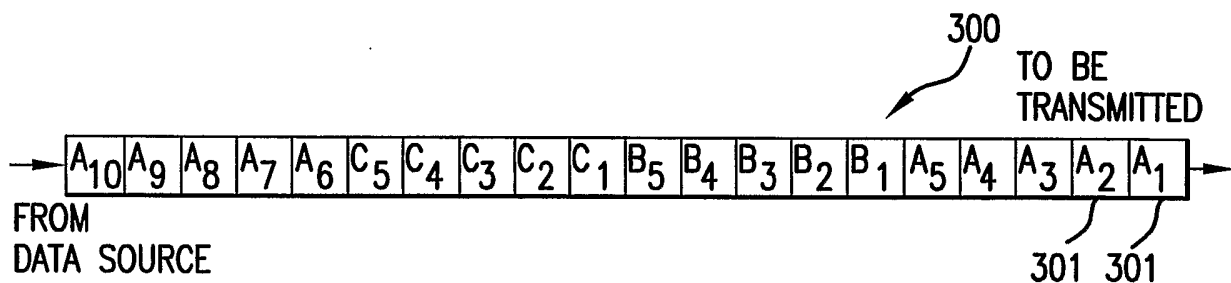


FIG.3A

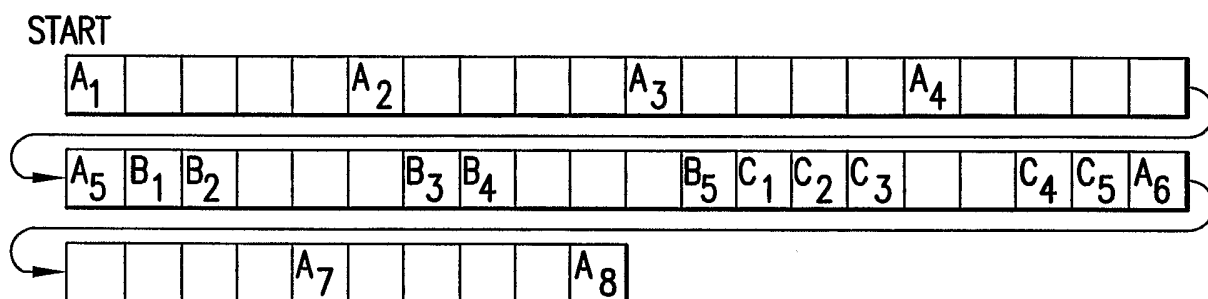


FIG.3B

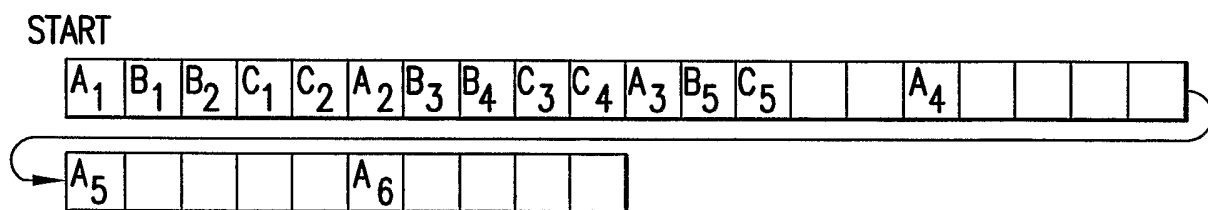


FIG.3C

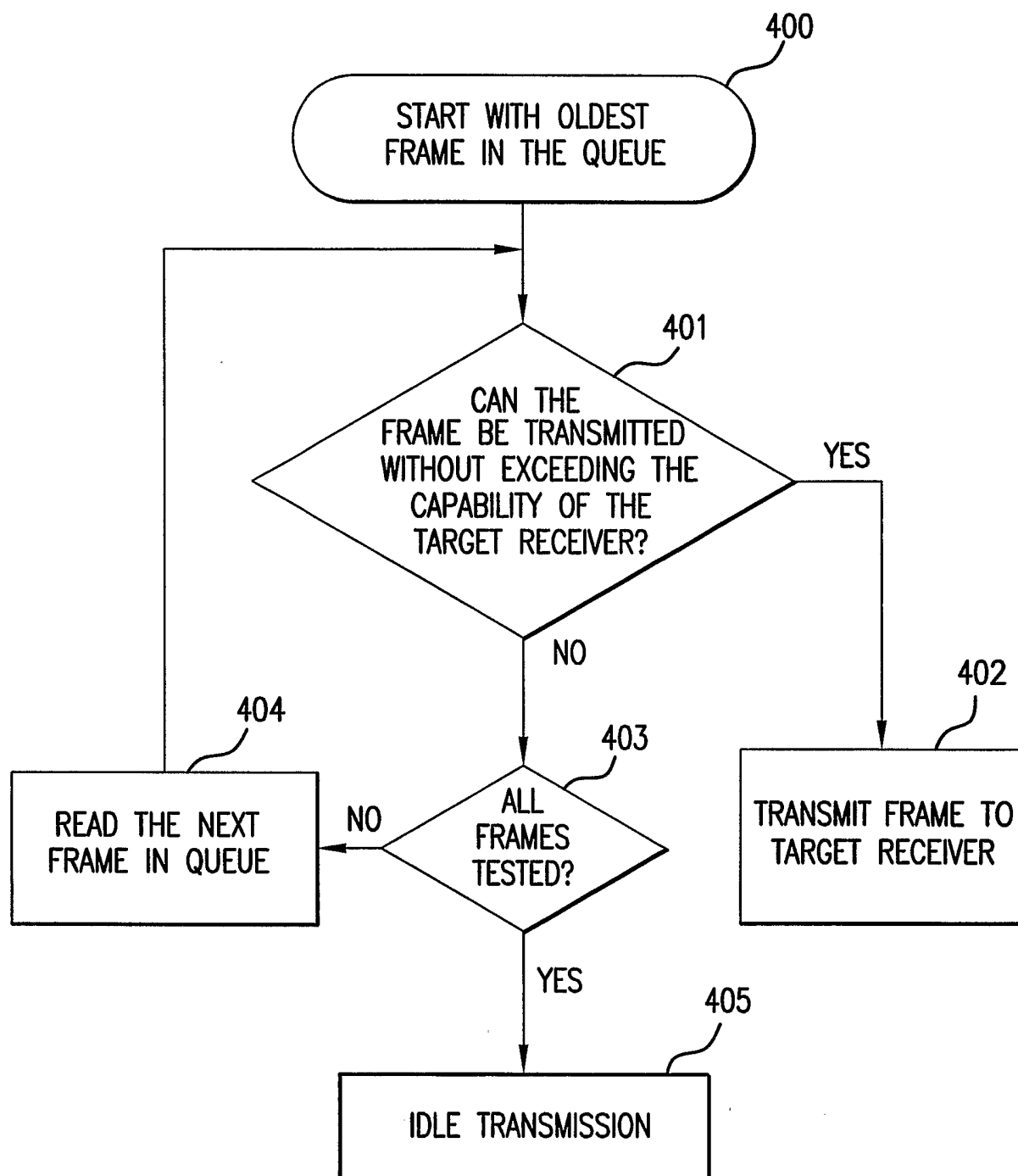


FIG.4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US 03/08721

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H04L12/56

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04L

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

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

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, INSPEC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	US 2001/006508 A1 (PANKAJ RAJESH ET AL) 5 July 2001 (2001-07-05)	1-3, 6-10, 12-15, 18,19, 21,23,24
Y	paragraphs '0006!', '0007!', '0015!-'0017!', '0028!', '0034!', '0037!', '0042!', '0058!-'0060! figures 1,2,6A-C	4,5,11, 16,17, 20,22
Y	WO 01 11828 A (NOKIA MOBILE PHONES LTD ;NOKIA INC (US)) 15 February 2001 (2001-02-15) abstract page 4, line 14 -page 6, line 17 page 9, line 5 -page 10, line 1 page 12, line 19 - line 30 figure 1	4,5,11, 16,17, 20,22

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

1 July 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

16/07/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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