



- (51) **International Patent Classification:**  
*H04L 1/08* (2006.01)      *H04W 92/02* (2009.01)  
*H04L 12/801* (2013.01)
- (21) **International Application Number:** PCT/SE2014/051389
- (22) **International Filing Date:** 20 November 2014 (20.11.2014)
- (25) **Filing Language:** English
- (26) **Publication Language:** English
- (71) **Applicant:** TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET L M ERICSSON (PUBL) [SE/SE]; S-164 83 Stockholm (SE).
- (72) **Inventors:** FRÖBERG OLSSON, Jonas; Nilsbovägen 9, S-590 74 Ljungsbro (SE). ROSIN, Olle; Palmaers gata 12, S-584 37 Linköping (SE).
- (74) **Agent:** AYOUB, Nabil; Ericsson AB, Patent Unit Kista RAN2, S-16480 Stockholm (SE).
- (81) **Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM,

AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

- (84) **Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available*): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:** — with international search report (Art. 21(3))

(54) **Title:** FIRST NETWORK NODE, SECOND NETWORK NODE AND METHODS FOR TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING A PROTOCOL DATA UNIT

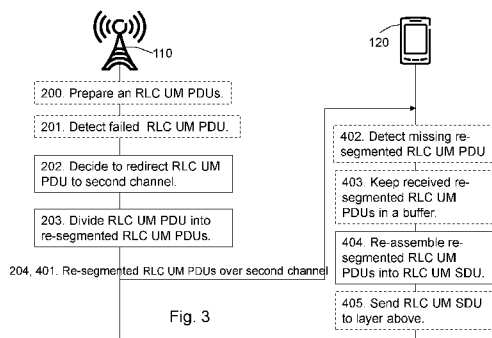


Fig. 3

(57) **Abstract:** A method performed by a first network node, for transmitting a RLC UM, PDU, to a second network node is provided. The first network node and second network node operate in a wireless communications network. When detected that the RLC UM PDU has failed to be transmitted over a first channel, the first network node decides (202) to redirect the RLC UM PDU to be transmitted over a second channel. The first network node divides (203) the RLC UM PDU into two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs. The first network node then transmits (204) the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs to the second network node 120 over the second channel. Each re-segmented RLC UM PDU comprises the following indications: (a) that the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is re-segmented, (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.



FIRST NETWORK NODE, SECOND NETWORK NODE AND METHODS FOR  
TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING A PROTOCOL DATA UNIT

TECHNICAL FIELD

5           Embodiments herein relate to a first network, a second network node and methods therein. In particular, it relates to transmitting and receiving a Radio Link Control Unacknowledged Mode Protocol Data Unit (RLC UM PDU).

BACKGROUND

10           Wireless devices for communication such as terminals are also known as e.g. User Equipments (UE), mobile terminals, wireless terminals and/or mobile stations. Wireless devices are enabled to communicate wirelessly in a cellular communications network or wireless communication system, sometimes also referred to as a cellular radio system or cellular networks. The communication may be performed e.g. between two wireless  
15 devices, between a wireless device and a regular telephone and/or between a wireless device and a server, such as server providing video streaming service, via a Radio Access Network (RAN) and possibly one or more core networks, comprised within the cellular communications network.

          Wireless devices may further be referred to as mobile telephones, cellular  
20 telephones, computers, or surf plates with wireless capability, just to mention some further examples. The wireless devices in the present context may be, for example, portable, pocket-storable, hand-held, computer-comprised, or vehicle-mounted mobile devices, enabled to communicate voice and/or data, via the RAN, with another entity, such as another wireless device or a server.

25           A cellular communications network covers a geographical area which is divided into cell areas, wherein each cell area being served by a base station, e.g. a Radio Base Station (RBS), which sometimes may be referred to as e.g. eNodeB (eNB), NodeB, B node, Base Transceiver Station (BTS), or AP (Access Point), depending on the technology and terminology used. The base stations may be of different classes such as  
30 e.g. macro eNodeB, home eNodeB or pico base station, based on transmission power and thereby also cell size. A cell is the geographical area where radio coverage is provided by the base station at a base station site. One base station, situated on the base station site, may serve one or several cells. Each cell may further comprise one or more

antenna sites e.g. forming a combined cell or soft cell. Further, each base station may support one or several communication technologies. The base stations communicate over the air interface operating on radio frequencies with the wireless devices within range of the base stations also referred to as transmitter-receiver pairs. In the context of this disclosure, the expression Downlink (DL) is used for the transmission path from the base station to a wireless device. The expression Uplink (UL) is used for the transmission path in the opposite direction i.e. from the wireless device to the base station.

In 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) Long Term Evolution (LTE), base stations, which may be referred to as eNodeBs or even eNBs, may be directly connected to one or more core networks.

Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) is a third generation mobile communication system, which evolved from the GSM, and is intended to provide improved mobile communication services based on Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA) access technology. UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN) is essentially a radio access network using wideband code division multiple access for terminals. The 3GPP has undertaken to evolve further the UTRAN and GSM based radio access network technologies.

3GPP LTE radio access standard has been written in order to support high bitrates and low latency both for uplink and downlink traffic. All data transmission in LTE is controlled by the radio base station.

License-Assisted Access via LTE (LAA-LTE) has recently been proposed as a technology for co-existence on unlicensed carriers with, e.g., WiFi. On an unlicensed carrier all data transmissions are to be controlled by a Listen-Before-Talk (LBT) mechanism, while control and management signaling may be sent without LBT. The LBT is a functionality which means that a channel such as an unlicensed channel is assessed to be clear before transmission begins.

Radio Link Control (RLC) Unacknowledged Mode (UM) is typically used for transmission of data between a node in a radio access network such as an eNB, and a UE, where the data packets are desired to be delivered in order and where RLC AM re-transmissions causes unacceptable long delays. UM is often used for time critical applications, for instance video streaming services, where delays due to RLC retransmissions cause larger degradation of the end user experience than packet loss. Therefore, current RLC UM protocol does neither support re-transmission nor re-segmentation.

Using an Unlicensed LTE carrier (ULC), for a time-critical and data packet order-critical service, UM Protocol Data Unit (PDU)s typically have to be produced before LBT is initiated. Thus if the ULC is occupied by other transmissions, some of the produced PDUs cannot be sent and will be discarded. Discarded PDUs can be re-produced to be transmitted at a later time, but these transmission re-attempts need to occur within a certain time budget from first attempt depending on the application's latency requirement. Since UnLicensed Channel (ULC) access is unpredictable, some packets may be entirely discarded due to that ULC is occupied during the whole time budget for these packets. These discarded RLC UM PDUs will cause too high application packet loss rate causing significant degradation of user experience. For example, if RLC UM PDUs carries streaming video packets, then even a rather small amount of RLC UM packet loss can cause freezing video too and/or cause re-buffering.

It may be possible to use RLC AM protocol for time-critical application packet, but that would introduce RLC re-transmissions and larger RLC protocol overhead. RLC AM re-transmissions will not be beneficial for time-critical applications since a RLC AM re-transmission timers operate on a larger time-scale than the time budget and also that RLC AM cause additional overhead since receiver of the PDUs need to send status PDUs to sender.

20

## SUMMARY

It is therefore an object of embodiments herein to provide an improved way of handling PDUs in a wireless communications network.

25

According to a first aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by a method performed by a first network node, for transmitting a Radio Link Control, RLC, Unacknowledged Mode, UM, Protocol Data Unit, PDU, to a second network node.- The first network node and second network node operate in a wireless communications network. The wireless communications network provides a first channel and a second channel. When detected that the RLC UM PDU has failed to be transmitted over the first channel, the first network node decides to redirect the RLC UM PDU to be transmitted over the second channel. The RLC UM PDU is too large to be sent in a single transmission over the second channel. The first network node divides the RLC UM PDU into two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs. The first network node then transmits the

35

two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs to the second network node over the second channel. Each re-segmented RLC UM PDU comprises the following indications:

- (a) that the PDU is re-segmented,
- (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and
- 5 (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.

According to a second aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by a method performed by a second network node for receiving two or more re-segmented  
10 RLC, Unacknowledged Mode, UM, Protocol Data Unit, PDUs from a first network node. The second network node and first network node operate in a wireless communications network. The wireless communications network provides a first channel and a second channel. The second network node receives two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs from the first network node over the second channel. Each re-segmented RLC UM PDU  
15 comprises the following indications:

- (a) that the PDU is re-segmented,
  - (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and
  - (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.
- 20 The second network node re-assembles the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs into a RLC UM SDU based on the indications.

According to a third aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by a first network node for transmitting a Radio Link Control, RLC, Unacknowledged Mode, UM,  
25 Protocol Data Unit, PDU, to a second network node. The first network node and the second network node are adapted to operate in a wireless communications network. The wireless communications network is configured to provide a first channel and a second channel. The first network node is configured to, when detected that the RLC UM PDU has failed to be transmitted over the first channel, decide to redirect the RLC UM PDU to  
30 be transmitted over the second channel. The RLC UM PDU is too large to be sent in a single transmission over the second channel. The first network node is further configured to divide the RLC UM PDU into two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs. The first network node is further configured to transmit the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs to the second network node over the second channel. Each re-segmented RLC UM  
35 PDU is arranged to comprise the following indications:

- (a) that the PDU is re-segmented,
- (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and
- (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.

5

According to a forth aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by a second network node , for receiving two or more re-segmented RLC, Unacknowledged Mode, UM, Protocol Data Unit, PDUs from a first network node. The second network node and first network node are adapted to operate in a wireless communications network. The wireless communications network is configured to provide a first channel and a second channel. The second network node is configured to receive two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs from the first network node over the second channel. Each re-segmented RLC UM PDU is arranged to comprise the following indications:

- (a) that the PDU is re-segmented,
- (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and
- (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.

The second network node is further configured to re-assemble the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs into a RLC UM SDU based on the indications.

20

An advantage with embodiments herein is that the end user experience will degrade less when UM PDUs are not discarded if the ULC cannot be accessed , since RLC UM PDUs may e.g. be sent on a licensed more predictable carrier even though the licensed carrier has lower bandwidth or has worse radio conditions than the ULC.

25

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Examples of embodiments herein are described in more detail with reference to attached drawings in which:

30

Figure 1 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a wireless communications network.

Figure 2 is a flowchart depicting embodiments of a method in a first network node.

35 Figure 3 is a sequence diagram illustrating embodiments of a method.

Figure 4 is a flowchart depicting embodiments of a method in a second network node.

Figure 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating prior art.

5

Figure 6 is a schematic diagram illustrating embodiments herein.

Figure 7 is a schematic diagram illustrating embodiments herein.

10 Figure 8 is a schematic block diagram illustrating embodiments of a first network node.

Figure 9 is a schematic block diagram illustrating embodiments of a second network node.

15

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As part of developing embodiments herein, a problem will first be identified and shortly discussed.

20 Since UnLicensed Channel (ULC) access is unpredictable as mentioned above, the number of discarded packets may be very high. One possible solution to avoid loss of packets would be to re-direct the PDUs to a licensed LTE carrier. This would be possible if the UM PDU is small enough to fit on the licensed LTE carrier. If the UM PDU is too large then transmissions on the licensed carrier will likely fail resulting in a loss of the PDU  
25 unless the PDUs are re-segmented into smaller PDUs. Since RLC Acknowledge Mode (AM) supports PDU re-segmentation a possible way to solve the problem would be to change from UM to AM. AM of course solves the re-segmentation problem which enable sending the re-directed PDU in smaller pieces, but this comes to the price of additional overhead. An AM header include bits for AM functionality that relates to retransmission,  
30 and sophisticated re-segmentation functionality that provide no positive performance impact for a delay sensitive application.

Also an option to drop the PDU and rely on a re-transmission protocol on top of RLC protocol is not beneficial since such a solution could cause severe degradation of user experience where delays due to RLC retransmissions cause larger degradation of the end  
35 user experience than packet loss as mentioned above.

This problem may also appear in licensed carriers, for instance in carrier aggregations with shared carriers where the network does not have full control of Quality of Service (QoS).

5

**Figure 1** depicts a **wireless communications network 100** in which embodiments herein may be implemented. The wireless communications network 100 is comprises radio networks such as LTE, Licensed Assisted Access (LAA)-LTE, WCDMA, Wimax, WiFi, Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) networks or any other radio network or  
10 system. In some embodiments, the access to the ULC is controlled by a listen-before-talk (LBT) mechanism.

The wireless communications network 100 provides at least two types of channels, a first channel and a second channel. The first channel may e.g. be an Unlicensed Channel (ULC) such as an Unlicensed LTE carrier, or a Licenced Channel (LC). The  
15 second channel may also be a ULC such as an Unlicensed LTE carrier, or an LC. In one particular embodiment the first channel is a ULC such as an Unlicensed LTE carrier and the second channel is an LC. In some embodiment the bandwidth of the first channel is larger than the bandwidth of the second channel. In other embodiments that radio quality is worse on second channel than the first channel.

20

A plurality of network nodes operates in the wireless communications network 100, whereof only two, a **first network node 110** and a **second network node 120** are depicted in Figure 1 for simplicity. In example embodiments herein the first network node 110 is represented by a base station and the second network node 120 is represented by  
25 a user equipment. However, it may also be the other way around, i.e. first network node 110 is represented by a user equipment and the second network node 120 is represented by a base station.

When the first network node 110 and the second network node 120 is represented  
30 by a **base station**, the base station may be referred to as a transmission point and may in some embodiments be a network node referred to as, eNodeB (eNB), NodeB, B node, Base Transceiver Station (BTS), AP (Access Point) or a Home Node B, a Home eNodeB depending on the technology and terminology used, or any other network node capable to communicate with a wireless device with wireless capability, or any other radio network  
35 unit capable to communicate over a radio link in a wireless communications network.



When the first network node 110 and the second network node 120 is represented by a **user equipment** which is, in the example scenario of Figure 1, served by the base station, the user equipment may e.g. be a wireless device, a mobile wireless terminal, a mobile phone, a computer such as e.g. a laptop, or tablet computer, sometimes referred to as a surf plate, with wireless capabilities, or any other radio network unit capable to communicate over a radio link in a wireless communications network. Please note the term user equipment used in this document also covers other wireless terminals such as Machine to Machine (M2M) devices.

10

### **RLC and RLC UM PDU**

Embodiments herein use the RLC protocol in UM mode. The UM mode of RLC provides no re-transmission functionality and is suitable for delay sensitive traffic such as streaming traffic.

15

UM mode of RLC provides according to embodiments herein re-segmentation and reassembly of an RLC UM, PDU. A header of the RLC UM, PDU provides indications according to embodiments herein. Please note that State of the art RLC UM provides segmentation functionality, but not re-segmentation functionality. Once a RLC UM PDU comprises one or more segments of packets above RLC, a state-of-the-art RLC UM PDU cannot be re-segmented onto two or more PDUs that together comprise all the segments contained in the original PDU.

20

In the LTE user-plane protocol stack, RLC is the protocol above the Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol and below the Packet Data Convergence Protocol (PDCP). The RLC is implemented in the first network node 110 and the second network node 120

25

### **Unlicensed carrier and licensed carrier**

According to embodiments herein an RLC UM, PDU may be transmitted on an unlicensed carrier and a licensed carrier. As mentioned above when a data is transmitted on an unlicensed carrier it need typically to be controlled by a Listen-Before-Talk (LBT) mechanism, while a small amount of control and management signaling may be sent without LBT. A licensed carrier is a carrier that one single operator is permitted to use, which means that the network operated by the operator has full access control to the media. For an un-licensed carrier, however, is permitted to be used by anyone provided that certain rules also referred to as regulations are followed, among one rule is that a LBT mechanism is required. Without the regulated LBT mechanism such an un-licensed

35

carrier would be almost impossible to communicate on due to that the different networks tries to access the medium in an un-coordinated manner.

When using a high speed Unlicensed LTE carrier (ULC), for a time and data packet  
5 order critical service, RLC UM PDUs have to be produced before control of the channel can be achieved.

Embodiments herein provides re-segmentation of RLC UM PDUs

According to embodiments herein, the RLC UM PDU header is modified to allow for  
10 RLC UM PDU re-segmentation.

Embodiments herein, which e.g. are applicable to a LAA-LTE system, provides a modified RLC UM PDU header enabling RLC UM PDUs that cannot be sent over one channel such as e.g. a ULC can be redirected to another channel such as e.g. an LC even if the LC capacity is lower than ULC capacity.

15

Example embodiments of a method performed by a first network node 110, for transmitting a Radio Link Control, RLC, Unacknowledged Mode, UM, Protocol Data Unit, PDU, to a second network node 120 will now be described with reference to a flowchart depicted in **Figure 2** and the sequence diagram depicted in **Figure 3**. As mentioned the  
20 first network node 110 and second network node 120 operate in a wireless communications network 100, which wireless communications network 100 provides a first channel and a second channel. The first channel may be represented by a ULC and the second channel may be represented by an LC. However, it may also be the other way around. It may also be that both first and second channels both are ULC or both are LC.  
25 Thus in some embodiments, the first channel and the second channel are the same channel. This may e.g. be applicable in an example scenario where for example first transmission fails due to decoding failure wherein sender wish to lower the likeliness for decoding failure by sending the PDU contents using two or more transmissions, each transmission contains a piece of original PDU contents.

30 The method comprises the following actions, which actions may be taken in any suitable order. Dashed lines of some boxes in Figure 2 and 3 indicate that this action is not mandatory.

### Action 200

In an example scenario, the first network node 110 prepares an RLC UM PDUs to be transmitted over the first channel which in this example is an ULC. A number of RLC UM PDUs may be prepared.

Some embodiments are applied on LAA-LTE where access to the ULC for example  
5 the un-licensed channel, i.e. the wireless media over which communication occurs, is controlled by the LBT mechanism. In such scenario, RLC of in the first network node 110 may need to prepare PDUs for transmissions before knowing if access to medium is granted. Hence, Layer 2 prepares and provides RLC UM PDUs to a transmit buffer in the first network node 110, for a specific transmission time instance. Layer 2 is typically  
10 referred to the entity responsible how communication over the media is controlled including preparing data blocks called transport blocks that are provided to Layer 1 which encode and prepare data to be sent one the physical media. If access to medium is granted for this transmission time instance by LBT then the PDU is transmitted from the first network node to the second network node 120 over the first channel which in the  
15 example scenario is the ULC. Otherwise the RLC UM PDU is not sent and Layer 2 needs to make another attempt at a later transmission time instance.

One further RLC UM PDUs may be prepared for the first channel and sent to the transmit buffer in the first network node 110. This particular embodiment relates specific to a particular timing for LAA-LTE. For LAA-LTE the timing is such that Layer 2 in this  
20 particular embodiment needs to prepare two RLC UM PDUs for two transmission time instances until Layer 2 gets an indication if access to medium was granted or not. Hence in this particular embodiment, Layer 2 prepares PDUs for transmission two transmission time intervals in advance.

The first network node 110 waits for success signal from the transmitter. A success  
25 indicator is always received 2 transmission time intervals after Layer 2 preparation. The success signal is received once per Transmission Time Interval (TTI) if there are PDUs in the transmit buffer.

### **Action 201**

30 The first network node 110 detects that the RLC UM PDU has failed to be transmitted over the first channel. In the example scenario the ULC represents the first channel. This may e.g. be detected if e.g. access to media cannot be achieved within a predetermined number of attempts such as Tmax attempts. Tmax is the number of TTIs to wait before PDUs are redirected to the second channel such as e.g. to LC. Access to

media refers to if the listen-before-talk mechanism did not grant access to the communication medium such as the first channel.

In other embodiments unsuccessful HARQ retransmissions which e.g. may be controlled by using a timeout timer may be used to detect that the RLC UM PDU has  
5 failed to be correctly received over the first channel, i.e. the ULC in the example scenario.

### Action 202

In some embodiments a redirection which will be triggered, when detected that the RLC UM PDU has failed to be transmitted over the first channel e.g. if access to media  
10 cannot be achieved within T<sub>max</sub> attempts or if unsuccessful HARQ retransmissions is detected.

Thus, according to embodiments herein, when detected that the RLC UM PDU has failed to be transmitted over the first channel, the first network node 110 decides to redirect the RLC UM PDU to be transmitted over the second channel. In the example  
15 scenario a decision is made to redirect the RLC UM PDU from the ULC to the LC.

### Action 203

The RLC UM PDU is too large to be sent in a single transmission over the second channel. Therefore, the first network node 110 divides the RLC UM PDU into two or more  
20 re-segmented RLC UM PDUs. In some embodiments the data part of the RLC UM PDU is re-assembled to an ordered sequence of Service Data Unit (SDU) segments then the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs are created using ordinary segmentation procedure with the difference that the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs have the same SN as original RLC UM PDU and that SI indicates re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, re-segmented RLC UM PDUs  
25 comprises a Segment Sequence Number (SSN) indicating order of re-segmented RLC UM PDUs and that the last re-segmented RLC UM PDU comprises an indicator, indicating that it is the last re-segmented RLC UM PDU. In other embodiments the data part and sub-header part, e.g. Octet 3 to end of PDU, of the original RLC UM PDU is partitioned into smaller pieces and the pieces ordered such that if the pieces are put together in said  
30 order then the pieces together coincide with the data and sub-header parts of the original RLC UM PDU.

Please note that the parts of a re-segmented RLC UM PDU may be referred to as re-segments since the parts may not be divided precisely at the segment borders of the original RLC UM PDU. Thus segments of a re-segmented RLC UM PDU do not  
35 necessarily coincide with segments of the original RLC UM PDU.

**Action 204**

The first network node 110 transmits the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs to the second network node 120 over the second channel.

5 Each re-segmented RLC UM PDU comprises the following indications:

(a) that the PDU is re-segmented,

(b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and

(c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.

10 The indications may be comprised in a header of the re-segmented RLC UM PDU. In order to achieve transmission of already created RLC UM PDUs e.g. on a channel with lower capacity than it was produced for, the UM PDU header is modified according to some embodiments herein.

In some particular embodiments, the indication (a) that the PDU is re-segmented is 15 indicated e.g. by means of a Segmentation Indicator (SI) in a first octet of the header, for example in the third bit of the first octet of the header. Further, the indications (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, are indicated e.g. by means of a Last Segment (LS) bit in a 20 third octet of the header. However, the indications may be contained in any suitable bit or octet of the header.

The order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU may be represented by a SSN which may be comprised in the third octet of the re-segmented RLC UM PDU.

In an example scenario, one of the reserved bits is used as an SI. If the SI bit is set 25 to 1, a LS bit and an SSN is added as octet 3 in the header.

Thus the segments of the original RLC UM PDU may be re-segmented into two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs that can be sent one by one using the SSN as an indication of the order of the segments in the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs. The LS bit is set to 1 in the last re-segmented RLC UM PDU.

30

Example embodiments of a method performed by the second network node 120, for receiving two or more re-segmented RLC, Unacknowledged Mode, UM, Protocol Data Unit, PDUs from a first network node 110, will now be described with reference to a 35 flowchart depicted in **Figure 4** and the sequence diagram depicted in **Figure 3**. As

mentioned above, the second network node 120 and the first network node 110 operate in a wireless communications network 100. The wireless communications network 100 provides a first channel and a second channel.

The first channel may be represented by a ULC and the second channel may be represented by an LC. However, it may also be the other way around or both may be ULC or both may be LC. In some embodiments, the first channel and the second channel are the same channel.

In an example scenario, the first network node 110 prepared an RLC UM PDU to be transmitted over the first channel which in this example is an ULC. However, the transmission failed and the first network node 110 has redirected the RLC UM PDU to be transmitted over the second channel. In this example scenario, the first channel is represented by a ULC and the second channel is represented by an LC.

The method comprises the following actions, which actions may be taken in any suitable order.

15

#### **Action 401**

The second network node 120 receives two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs from the first network node 110 over the second channel. Each re-segmented RLC UM PDU comprises the following indications:

- 20
- (a) that the PDU is re-segmented,
  - (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and
  - (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.

The indications may be comprised in a header of the re-segmented RLC UM PDU. In some embodiments the indication (a) that the RLC UM PDU is re-segmented is indicated in a first octet of the header. Further, the indications (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, may be indicated in a third octet of the header.

30 The order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU may be represented by a Segment Sequence Number (SSN).

Please see further explanations to this action under Action 204 above.

#### **Action 402**

The second network node 120 may detect that a re-segmented RLC UM PDU is missing when trying to re-assembling the RLC UM PDU. Action 402 and 403 will be more explained below.

5        **Action 403**

When detecting that a re-segmented RLC UM PDU is missing, the second network node 120 keeps in a buffer of the second network node 120, the received re-segmented RLC UM PDUs until the missing re-segmented RLC UM PDU has been received or until a timer expires, before re-assembling in Action 404 below, the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs into one or more RLC UM SDU segments comprised in the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs and *sending* in Action 405 below, the re-assembled RLC UM SDU segments in order to a layer above RLC. The SDUs extracted from the RLC UM PDUs are sent to a layer above RLC.

15       **Action 404**

The second network node 120 re-assembles the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs into a RLC UM PDU based on the indications. This may be performed such that when the second network node 120 has received all re-segmented RLC UM PDUs the order indicator indicates the order in which the re-segments shall be put together. In some embodiments the LI\_n are indicators, See Figure 9 which will be described below.

**Action 405**

The second network node 120 may send the re-assembled RLC UM SDU segments in order to a layer above RLC. In LTE use-plane protocol stack the layer above RLC is PDCP. On sender side, a RLC UM PDU comprises one or more RLC SDU segments. For example, an RLC SDU is a PDCP PDU and a RLC SDU segment is either a whole or fractional part of a PDCP PDU. When the second node 120 has re-assembled a RLC UM PDU, which may be a re-segmented RLC UM PDU, it delivers whole RLC SDUs, i.e., PDCP PDUs, to higher layer such as PDCP receiving instance.

30

Embodiments herein will now be described and explained more in detail. The text below is applicable to and may be combined with any suitable embodiment described above.

35

According to embodiments herein, the RLC UM PDU header is modified to allow for RLC UM PDU re-segmentation. To explain the modification the modified header, it will be compared to a prior art header according to the discussion below. Figure 5 and 6 depicts the difference between original and modified RLC UM PDU headers according to an  
5 example.

A prior art RLC UM PDU comprises one or more RLC Service Data Unit (SDU) segments where all except first and/or last segments are whole SDUs. An RLC SDU is a packet or PDU related to a layer above the RLC layer in the LTE protocol stack. If the first  
10 segment for the RLC UM PDU with SN=N is a segmented SDU, then the prior SDU segment part is comprised in the last segment in the RLC UM PDU with SN=N-1. If last segment is a segmented SDU, then the first segment of the RLC UM PDU with SN=N+1 is the sequential part of the segmented SDU. Hence, a segmented RLC SDU is always contained in two or more consecutive (in SN) RLC PDUs. This means that the SN maps  
15 to specific RLC SDUs that cannot be changed once RLC UM PDUs with higher SN has been sent. The header of a prior art RLC UM PDU is shown in **Figure 5**.

The first network node 110 such as an eNB implementing embodiments herein, behave not different from a state-of-the-art eNB for original transmissions of the RLC UM PDUs. The difference is that the prior art eNB cannot re-segment the RLC UM PDUs.  
20 When the first network node 110 e.g. an eNB implements embodiments herein, e.g. the third bit in the first octet of the header is no longer reserved, the modified header now indicates if the RLC UM PDUs are re-segmented or not. Non-re-segmented RLC UM PDUs has same structure as prior art PDUs except for the meaning of the third bit. The second network node 120 such as a user equipment 120 implementing embodiments  
25 herein also performs prior art tasks. If the first network node 110 however decides to re-segment an RLC UM PDU, which a prior art eNB or user equipment cannot do, the first network node 110 sets the third bit of the first octet of the header to 1 and adds a third octet comprising a last segment indicator such as an LS and a segment sequence number. This third octet is preferable only present if SI=1, i.e. for re-segmented RLC UM  
30 PDUs. An example of a modified header of a RLC UM PDU according to embodiments herein is shown in **Figure 6**.

This means that the header is modified in that third bit indicates to the second network node 120 if the RLC UM PDU is a re-segmented RLC UM PDU or not. If third bit is not set to 1 the second network node 120 performs same tasks as in prior art. But if the  
35 third bit is set to 1 then the second network node 120 treat the RLC UM PDU as a re-



segmented RLC UM PDU and reads LS and SSN in order to be able to correctly re-assemble the RLC SDU segments from the received re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.

Please note that both SI and LS may be present in the first octet in some embodiments, i.e. using two of the reserved bits. In such embodiments, the SSN may  
5 cover a whole octet.

Relating to Action 402 and 203 above, in beneficial embodiment the first network node 110 make one or more transmission attempts on the first channel such as an ULC for a number of RLC UM PDUs. Some of these arrive at the second network node 120  
10 while other RLC UM PDUs could not be sent due to LBT was not permitting access to medium. The first network node 110 may try to re-send those for a number of attempts, but at some point the first network node 110 decides to re-send on a second channel such as an LC, which the first network node 110 knows that it can send on. However, the RLC UM PDU is too large to be sent in a single transmission over the second channel. This  
15 may e.g. be since the second channel has smaller bandwidth than the first channel and the RLC UM PDU to be resent is too large to occur in a single transmission. **Figure 7** shows such a scenario where RLC UM PDU with SN=0 was first attempted to be sent on ULC, which happened before SF=n, i.e. not shown in Figure 7, but now is re-segmented. The **first re-segmented RLC UM PDU 701** is sent in SF=n over the second channel here  
20 being an LC and is received by the second network node 110. In this example, it cannot be delivered to higher layer since all segments not received. (SI=1 and LS = 0).

Figure 7 shows that the **second re-segmented RLC UM PDU 702** fails, also on the second channel. In this scenario, it cannot be delivered to higher layer since all segments not received. (SI=1 and LS = 0).

25 The second network node receives the first re-segmented RLC UM PDU 701 and the **third re-segmented RLC UM PDU 703** in SF=n and SF=n+2 while the second re-segmented RLC UM PDU 702 arrives at UE in SF=n+m.

The top-most part of the diagram, indicate what is transmitted. The cross indicates that decoding failed. The lower part of the diagram illustrates schematically the RLC re-  
30 order buffer in second node 120. The bottom-most layer indicates the first entry in the second network node's RLC re-order buffer.

In other embodiments the first network node 110 make first attempts of sending RLC UM PDU over the first channel which some may succeed to arrive at the second  
35 network node 120 while other may not successfully arrive to the second network node

120. The first network node 110 may get an indication that first channel is heavily loaded and may therefore decide to re-send the failed PDUs on the second channel which e.g. is lower loaded. If second channel has lower bandwidth or the radio conditions on that carrier is worse than first network node 110 need to re-segment the PDUs.

5

For example, at  $SF=n-1$  an indication from Layer 1 is received that RLC UM PDU with  $SN=0$  could not be sent over the first channel being a ULCL. The RLC UM PDU is then re-segmented into 3 re-segmented RLC UM PDUs of which the first re-segmented RLC UM PDU,  $SSN=0$ , is transmitted over the second channel being an LC at  $SF=n$ . The  
10 next re-segmented RLC UM PDU is transmitted at  $SF=n+1$ , and the last re-segmented RLC UM PDU,  $LS=1$ , at  $SF=n+2$ .

If the transmission of segment  $SSN=1$  fails, a hole will appear in the re-order buffer of the second network node 120. The hole may eventually be filled due to HARQ retransmission and then the original PDU is reassembled and its contents delivered to  
15 higher layers, i.e. a layer above the layer associated with RLC. If the hole is not filled, the entire original RLC UM PDU may be discarded.

In other embodiments wherein the data part is re-assembled to an ordered sequence of SDU segments then the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs are created using  
20 ordinary segmentation procedure with the difference that the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs have the same SN as original PDU and that SI indicates re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, re-segmented RLC UM PDUs comprises an SSN indicating order of re-segmented RLC UM PDUs and that the last re-segmented RLC UM PDU comprises an indicator that it is the last re-segmented RLC UM PDU. In such embodiments, some of RLC SDUs  
25 contained in the original RLC UM PDU can be delivered to higher layer even if some of the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs are lost. In such embodiments, each re-segmented RLC UM PDU comprises information on how to re-assemble RLC SDU segments and it also means that when the second node has received the first re-segmented RLC UM PDU it can start re-assemble the SDU segments and deliver complete SDUs to higher layers.  
30 Hence, the second network node 120 does not need to wait until all re-segmented SDUs have been received.

Thus in some embodiments the second network node 120 re-assembles a data part of the re-segmented RLC UM PDU to an ordered sequence of SDU segments, wherein each re-segmented RLC UM PDU comprises information on how to re-assemble into RLC  
35 SDU segments and when the second node 120 has received the first re-segmented RLC

UM PDU starting to re-assemble the SDU segments and deliver complete SDUs in order to layer above RLC before all re-segmented SDUs has been received.

In some embodiments the SDU segments sent in re-segmented RLC UM PDUs  
5 may not all be complete. The non-complete ones need to be re-assembled to complete SDUs using non-re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.

In some embodiments the RLC UM SDU segments in a non-re-segmented RLC UM PDU, in these embodiments, a re-segmented RLC UM PDU may be re-assembled to a complete SDU.

10

In some embodiments, the second network node 120 may operate such that it receives two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs. Then it re-orders and re-assembles the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs to ordered SDU segments. Once, that has been done, the second node may (re-)create the un-re-segmented RLC UM PDU that first node  
15 actually re-segmented. The created un-re-segmented RLC UM PDU may then be fed to state-of-the-art re-order, re-assemble and deliver-to-higher-layer method.

Relating to Action 203 above, **Figure 8** illustrates an example of the PDU re-segmentation in the first network node 110.

20

Relating to Action 404 above, **Figure 9** illustrates an example of the re-assembling of the in Figure 8 re-segmented RLC UM PDUs in the second network node 120.

Relating to **re-segmented RLC UM PDU 910**, FI=01 indicates that last segment of this PDU shall be re-assembled with first segment of next PDU. FI=01 also indicates that  
25 first segment is a complete SDU.

Relating to **re-segmented RLC UM PDU 920**, FI=11 indicates that first segment of this PDU shall be re-assembled with last segment of previous PDU, and that last segment of this PDU shall be re-assembled with first segment of next PDU.

Relating to **re-segmented RLC UM PDU 930**, FI=10 indicates that first segment of  
30 this PDU shall be re-assembled with last segment of previous PDU, and also that two following segments are complete.

Relating to **re-segmented RLC UM PDU 940**, FI=01 indicates that last segment of this PDU shall be re-assembled with first segment of next PDU, and also indicating that the first two segments are complete.

35

In **Figure 10** an example of a PDU header 1-level of re-segmentation, a PDU header 2-level of re-segmentation and a PDU header 3-level of re-segmentation is illustrated. According to some embodiments, to support multi-level re-segmentation 1-bit SE is needed to indicate "a next level" and therefore in this embodiment, SSN will be one 5 bit less.

SE field interpretation:

The value 0 indicates: A set of LS, SE, SSN fields are **not** following the last bit of the SSN following this bit.

The value 1 indicates: A set of LS, SE, SSN fields are following the last bit of the 10 SSN following this bit.

In a further embodiment depicted in **Figure 11**, to indicate re-segmented RLC UM PDU, the E bit in first octet is set to 1 to indicate an E and LI fields following the last bit of SN. In state-of-the-art, LI = 0 is reserved, but in embodiments herein the value 0 indicates 15 re-segmented RLC UM PDU and presence of LS and SSN field. The E bit in second octet indicates if 4-th octet is data or an E and LI fields

**Referring to 3GPP TS 36.322 Section 6.2.2.** In 6.2.2.4 the Extension bit (E) field comprises:

20 Length: 1 bit.

The E field indicates whether Data field follows or a set of E field and LI field follows. The interpretation of the E field is provided in Table 6.2.2.4-1 and Table 6.2.2.4-2 below.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Data field follows from the octet following the fixed part of the header
1	A set of E field and LI field follows from the octet following the fixed part of the header

**Table 6.2.2.4-1: E field interpretation (for E field in the fixed part of the header)**

25

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Data field follows from the octet following the LI field following this E field
1	A set of E field and LI field follows from the bit following the LI field following this E field

**Table 6.2.2.4-2: E field interpretation (for E field in the extension part of the header)**

Please note that in state-of-the-art the fixed part of the header is 2 octets. In embodiments herein (SI=1) the fixed part of the header may be 3 octets.

**Referring again to to 3GPP TS 36.322 Section 6.2.2.**

5 In 6.2.2.5 Length Indicator (LI) field comprises:

Length: 11 bits.

The LI field indicates the length in bytes of the corresponding Data field element present in the RLC data PDU delivered/received by an UM or an AM RLC entity. The first LI present in the RLC data PDU header corresponds to the first Data field element present  
 10 in the Data field of the RLC data PDU, the second LI present in the RLC data PDU header corresponds to the second Data field element present in the Data field of the RLC data PDU, and so on. The value 0 is reserved.

In 6.2.2.6 Framing Info (FI) field comprises:

Length: 2 bits.

15 The FI field indicates whether a RLC SDU is segmented at the beginning and/or at the end of the Data field. Specifically, the FI field indicates whether the first byte of the Data field corresponds to the first byte of a RLC SDU, and whether the last byte of the Data field corresponds to the last byte of a RLC SDU.

20 The interpretation of the FI field is provided in Table 6.2.2.6-1.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
00	First byte of the Data field corresponds to the first byte of a RLC SDU. Last byte of the Data field corresponds to the last byte of a RLC SDU.
01	First byte of the Data field corresponds to the first byte of a RLC SDU. Last byte of the Data field does not correspond to the last byte of a RLC SDU.
10	First byte of the Data field does not correspond to the first byte of a RLC SDU. Last byte of the Data field corresponds to the last byte of a RLC SDU.
11	First byte of the Data field does not correspond to the first byte of a RLC SDU. Last byte of the Data field does not correspond to the last byte of a RLC SDU.

**Table 6.2.2.6-1: FI field interpretation**

To perform the method actions for transmitting a RLC UM PDU to the second network node 120 described above in relation to Figure 2 and 3, the first network node  
 25 110 may comprise the following arrangement depicted in **Figure 12**. The first network node 110 and second network node 120 are adapted to operate in a wireless communications network 100. The wireless communications network 100 is configured to provide a first channel and a second channel. 16. The first channel may be arranged to be

represented by a ULC and the second channel may be arranged to be represented by an LC.

In some embodiments, the first channel and the second channel are arranged to be the same channel.

5

The first network node 110 is configured to, e.g. by means of a **deciding module 1200** configured to, when detected that the RLC UM PDU has failed to be transmitted over the first channel, decide to redirect the RLC UM PDU to be transmitted over the second channel. The RLC UM PDU is too large to be sent in a single transmission over  
10 the second channel.

The first network node 110 is further configured to, e.g. by means of a **dividing module 1210** configured to, divide the RLC UM PDU into two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.

15

The first network node 110 is further configured to, e.g. by means of a **transmitting module 1220** configured to, transmit the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs to the second network node 120 over the second channel. The transmitting module 820 may be comprised in a wireless transmitter of the first network node 110. Each re-segmented RLC  
20 UM PDU is arranged to comprise the following indications:

- (a) that the PDU is re-segmented,
- (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and
- (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.

25 The indications may be arranged to be comprised in a header of the re-segmented RLC UM PDU.

The indication (a) that the PDU is re-segmented is adapted to be indicated in a first octet of the header. Further the indications (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a  
30 last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, are adapted to be indicated in a third octet of the header.

In some embodiments, the order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is arranged to be represented by a segment sequence number.

The embodiments herein comprising the process of transmitting a RLC UM PDU to a second network node 120 may be implemented through one or more processors, such as a **processor 1230** in the first network node 110 depicted in Figure 12, together with computer program code for performing the functions and actions of the embodiments  
5 herein. The program code mentioned above may also be provided as a computer program product, for instance in the form of a data carrier carrying computer program code for performing the embodiments herein when being loaded into the first network node 110. One such carrier may be in the form of a CD ROM disc. It is however feasible with other data carriers such as a memory stick. The computer program code may furthermore be  
10 provided as pure program code on a server and downloaded to the first network node 110.

The first network node 110 may further comprise a **memory 1240** comprising one or more memory units. The memory 1240 comprises instructions executable by the  
15 processor 1230. The memory 1240 is arranged to be used to store e.g. RLC UM PDUs, re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, order indicators related to re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, data, configurations, and applications etc. to perform the methods herein when being executed in the first network node 110.

20 Those skilled in the art will also appreciate that the an detecting module 1200, dividing module 1210, and transmitting module 1220, described above may refer to a combination of analog and digital circuits, and/or one or more processors configured with software and/or firmware, e.g. stored in the memory 1240, that when executed by the one or more processors such as the processor 1230 as described above. One or more of  
25 these processors, as well as the other digital hardware, may be included in a single Application-Specific Integrated Circuitry (ASIC), or several processors and various digital hardware may be distributed among several separate components, whether individually packaged or assembled into a system-on-a-chip (SoC).

30

To perform the method actions for receiving two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs from the first network node 110 described above in relation to Figure 3 and 4, the second network node 120 may comprise the following arrangement depicted in **Figure 13**. As mentioned above second network node 120 and first network node 110 are adapted to  
35 operate in a wireless communications network 100. The wireless communications network

100 is configured to provide a first channel and a second channel. The first channel may be arranged to be represented by a ULC, and the second channel may be arranged to be represented by an LC. In some embodiments, the first channel and the second channel are arranged to be the same channel.

5

The second network node 120 being configured to, e.g. by means of a **receiving module 1300** configured to, receive two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs from the first network node 110 over the second channel. Each re-segmented RLC UM PDU is arranged to comprise the following indications:

- 10 (a) that the PDU is re-segmented,  
(b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and  
(c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.

The receiving module 900 may be comprised in a wireless transceiver of the second  
15 network node 120.

In some embodiments the order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is arranged to be represented by a segment sequence number.

The indications may be arranged to be comprised in a header of the re-segmented RLC UM PDU. The indication (a) that the PDU is re-segmented may be arranged to be  
20 indicated in a first octet of the header. Further, the indications (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, may be arranged to be indicated in a third octet of the header.

25 The second network node 120 is further configured to, e.g. by means of a **re-assembling module 1310** configured to, re-assemble the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs into a RLC UM PDU based on the indications.

In some embodiments, the second network node 120 according to any of the claims 22-29, wherein the second network node 120 is configured to re-assemble the two or  
30 more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs into a RLC UM PDU based on the indications by:

re-assembling a data part of the RLC UM PDU to an ordered sequence of Service Data Unit, SDU, segments,

creating the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, wherein each re-segmented RLC UM PDU is adapted to comprise information on how to re-assemble RLC SDU segments. The  
35 second network node 120 is configured to, when the second node 120 has received the



first re-segmented RLC UM PDU, start to re-assemble the SDU segments and deliver complete SDUs to higher layers before all re-segmented SDUs has been received.

Thus in some embodiments the second network node 120 is configured to re-assembles a data part of the re-segmented RLC UM PDU to an ordered sequence of  
5 SDU segments, wherein each re-segmented RLC UM PDU comprises information on how to re-assemble into RLC SDU segments and when the second node 120 has received the first re-segmented RLC UM PDU starting to re-assemble the SDU segments and deliver complete SDUs in order to layer above RLC before all re-segmented SDUs has been received.

10

The second network node 120 may further be configured to, e.g. by means of a **sending module 1320** configured to, send the re-assembled RLC UM SDU segments in order to a layer above RLC.

15

The second network node 120 may further be configured to, e.g. by means of a **detecting module 1330** configured to, detect that a re-segmented RLC UM PDU is missing when trying to re-assembling the PDU.

20 The second network node 120 may further be configured to, e.g. by means of a **keeping module 1340** configured to, keep in a buffer of the second network node (120), the received re-segmented RLC UM PDUs until the missing re-segmented RLC UM PDU has been received or until a timer expires, before the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs into one or more RLC UM SDU segments comprised in the two or more re-segmented RLC  
25 UM PDUs and sending the re-assembled RLC UM SDU segments in order to a layer above RLC.

The embodiments herein comprising the process of receiving a RLC UM PDU from the first network node 110 may be implemented through one or more processors, such as  
30 a **processor 1350** in the second network node 120 depicted in Figure 13, together with computer program code for performing the functions and actions of the embodiments herein. The program code mentioned above may also be provided as a computer program product, for instance in the form of a data carrier carrying computer program code for performing the embodiments herein when being loaded into the second network node  
35 120. One such carrier may be in the form of a CD ROM disc. It is however feasible with

other data carriers such as a memory stick. The computer program code may furthermore be provided as pure program code on a server and downloaded to the second network node 120.

- 5           The second network node 120 may further comprise a **memory 1360** comprising one or more memory units. The memory 1360 comprises instructions executable by the processor 1350.

          The memory 1360 is arranged to be used to store e.g. re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, order indicators related to re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, RLC UM PDUs, data,  
10 configurations, and applications etc. to perform the methods herein when being executed in the second network node 120.

          Those skilled in the art will also appreciate that the an receiving module 1300, the re-assembling module 1310, the sending module 1320, the detecting module 1330 and  
15 the keeping module 1340, described above may refer to a combination of analog and digital circuits, and/or one or more processors configured with software and/or firmware, e.g. stored in the memory 1360, that when executed by the one or more processors such as the processor 1350 as described above. One or more of these processors, as well as the other digital hardware, may be included in a single Application-Specific Integrated  
20 Circuitry (ASIC), or several processors and various digital hardware may be distributed among several separate components, whether individually packaged or assembled into a system-on-a-chip (SoC).

          When using the word "comprise" or "comprising" it shall be interpreted as non-  
25 limiting, i.e. meaning "consist at least of".

          The embodiments herein are not limited to the above described preferred embodiments. Various alternatives, modifications and equivalents may be used. Therefore, the above embodiments should not be taken as limiting the scope of the  
30 invention, which is defined by the appending claims.

## CLAIMS

1. A method performed by a first network node (110), for transmitting a Radio Link Control, RLC, Unacknowledged Mode, UM, Protocol Data Unit, PDU, to a second network node (120), which first network node (110) and second network node (120) operate in a wireless communications network (100), which wireless communications network (100) provides a first channel and a second channel, the method comprising:
- when detected that the RLC UM PDU has failed to be transmitted over the first channel, *deciding* (202) to redirect the RLC UM PDU to be transmitted over the second channel, which RLC UM PDU is too large to be sent in a single transmission over the second channel, and
- dividing* (203) the RLC UM PDU into two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs,
- transmitting* (204) the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs to the second network node (120) over the second channel,
- wherein each re-segmented RLC UM PDU comprises the following indications:
- (a) that the PDU is re-segmented,
- (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and
- (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the indications are comprised in a header of the re-segmented RLC UM PDU.
3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the indications:
- (a) that the PDU is re-segmented is indicated in a first octet of the header,
- and,
- (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, are indicated in a third octet of the header.

4. The method according to any of the claims 1-3, wherein the first channel is represented by an UnLicensed Channel, ULC, and wherein the second channel is represented by a Licenced Channel, LC.
5. The method according to any of the claims 1-4, wherein the first channel and the second channel are the same channel.
6. The method according to any of the claims 1-5, wherein the order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is represented by a segment sequence number.
7. A method performed by a second network node (120), for receiving two or more re-segmented\_Radio Link Control, RLC, Unacknowledged Mode, UM, Protocol Data Unit, PDUs from a first network node (110), which second network node (120) and first network node (110) operate in a wireless communications network (100), which wireless communications network (100) provides a first channel and a second channel, the method comprising:
  - receiving* (401) two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs from the first network node (110) over the second channel,
    - wherein each re-segmented RLC UM PDU comprises the following indications:
      - (a) that the PDU is re-segmented,
      - (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and
      - (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, and
    - re-assembling* (404) the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs into RLC UM Service Data Unit, SDU, segments based on the indications.
8. The method according to claim 7, further comprising
  - sending* (405) the re-assembled RLC UM SDU segments in order to a layer above RLC.
9. The method according to any of the claims 7-8, further comprising
  - detecting* (402) that a re-segmented RLC UM PDU is missing when trying to re-assembling the RLC UM PDU, and

5            *keeping* (403) in a buffer of the second network node (120), the received re-segmented RLC UM PDUs until the missing re-segmented RLC UM PDU has been received or until a timer expires, before *re-assembling* (404) the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs into one or more RLC UM SDU segments comprised in the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs and *sending* (405) the re-assembled RLC UM SDU segments in order to a layer above RLC.

10            10. The method according to any of the claims 7-9, wherein the indications are comprised in a header of the re-segmented RLC UM PDU.

10

11. The method according to any of the claims 7-10, wherein the indications  
                  (a) that the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs is re-segmented is indicated in a first octet of the header, and  
                  (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and (c)  
15            whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, are indicated in a third octet of the header.

15

12. The method according to any of the claims 7-11, wherein the first channel is  
20            represented by an UnLicensed Channel, ULC, and wherein the second channel is represented by a Licenced Channel, LC.

20

13. The method according to any of the claims 7-12, wherein the first channel and the second channel are the same channel.

25

14. The method according to any of the claims 7-13, wherein the order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is represented by a segment sequence number.

15. The method according to any of the claims 7-14, wherein the *re-assembling* (404)  
30            the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs into a RLC UM PDU based on the indications comprises:

30

                  re-assembling a data part of the re-segmented RLC UM PDU to an ordered sequence of Service Data Unit, SDU, segments

                  wherein each re-segmented RLC UM PDU comprises information on how to  
35            re-assemble into RLC SDU segments and when the second node (120) has

35

received the first re-segmented RLC UM PDU starting to re-assemble the SDU segments and deliver complete SDUs in order to layer above RLC before all re-segmented SDUs has been received.

- 5 16. A first network node (110) for transmitting a Radio Link Control, RLC, Unacknowledged Mode, UM, Protocol Data Unit, PDU, to a second network node (120), which first network node (110) and second network node (120) are adapted to operate in a wireless communications network (100), which wireless communications network (100) is configured to provide a first channel and a
- 10 second channel, the first network node (110) being configured to:
- when detected that the RLC UM PDU has failed to be transmitted over the first channel, decide to redirect the RLC UM PDU to be transmitted over the second channel, which RLC UM PDU is too large to be sent in a single transmission over the second channel, and
  - 15 divide the RLC UM PDU into two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, transmit the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs to the second network node (120) over the second channel, wherein each re-segmented RLC UM PDU is arranged to comprise the following indications:
  - 20 (a) that the PDU is re-segmented,
  - (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and
  - (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs.
- 25 17. The first network node (110) according to claim 16, wherein the indications are comprised in a header of the re-segmented RLC UM PDU.
18. The first network node (110) according to claim 17, wherein the indications:
- 30 (a) that the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is re-segmented is adapted to be indicated in a first octet of the header, and,
  - (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, are adapted to be indicated in a third octet of the header.

19. The first network node (110) according to any of the claims 16-18, wherein the first channel is arranged to be represented by an UnLicensed Channel, ULC, and wherein the second channel is arranged to be represented by a Licenced Channel, LC.
- 5
20. The first network node (110) according to any of the claims 16-19, wherein the first channel and the second channel are arranged to be the same channel.
21. The first network node (110) according to any of the claims 16-20, wherein the order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is arranged to be represented by a segment sequence number.
- 10
22. A second network node (120) for receiving two or more re-segmented Radio Link Control, RLC, Unacknowledged Mode, UM, Protocol Data Unit, PDUs from a first network node (110), which second network node (120) and first network node (110) are adapted to operate in a wireless communications network (100), which wireless communications network (100) is configured to provide a first channel and a second channel, the second network node (120) being configured to:
- 15
- receive two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs from the first network node (110) over the second channel,
- 20
- wherein each re-segmented RLC UM PDU is arranged to comprise the following indications:
- (a) that the PDU is re-segmented,
- (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and
- 25
- (c) whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs,
- and wherein the second network node (120) further is configured to:
- re-assemble the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs into RLC UM Service Data Unit, SDU, segments based on the indications.
- 30
23. The second network node (120) according to claim 22, further being configured to:
- send the re-assembled RLC UM SDU segments in order to a layer above RLC.

24. The second network node (120) according to any of the claims 22-23, further being configured to:
- detect that a re-segmented RLC UM PDU is missing when trying to re-assembling the PDU, and
  - 5 keep in a buffer of the second network node (120), the received re-segmented RLC UM PDUs until the missing re-segmented RLC UM PDU has been received or until a timer expires, before the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs into one or more RLC UM SDU segments comprised in the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs and sending the re-assembled RLC UM SDU segments in order to a layer
  - 10 above RLC.
25. The second network node (120) according to any of the claims 22-24, wherein the indications are arranged to be comprised in a header of the re-segmented RLC UM PDU.
- 15
26. The second network node (120) according to claim 25, wherein the indications
- (a) that the re-segmented RLC UM PDUs is re-segmented is arranged to be indicated in a first octet of the header, and
  - (b) an order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU, and (c)
  - 20 whether or not the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is a last re-segmented RLC UM PDU out of the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs, are arranged to be indicated in a third octet of the header.
27. The second network node (120) according to any of the claims 22-26, wherein the
- 25 first channel is arranged to be represented by an UnLicensed Channel, ULC, and wherein the second channel is arranged to be represented by a Licenced Channel, LC.
28. The second network node (120) according to any of the claims 22-27, wherein the
- 30 first channel and the second channel are arranged to be the same channel.
29. The second network node (120) according to any of the claims 22-28, wherein the order indicator related to the re-segmented RLC UM PDU is arranged to be represented by a segment sequence number.



30. The second network node (120) according to any of the claims 22-29, wherein the second network node (120) is configured to re-assemble the two or more re-segmented RLC UM PDUs into a RLC UM PDU based on the indications by:
- re-assembling a data part of the RLC UM PDU to an ordered sequence of
- 5 Service Data Unit, SDU, segments,
- wherein each re-segmented RLC UM PDU is adapted to comprise information on how to re-assemble into RLC SDU segments and the second network node (120) is configured to, when the second node (120) has received the first re-segmented RLC UM PDU, start to re-assemble the SDU segments and
- 10 deliver complete SDUs in order to layer above RLC before all re-segmented SDUs has been received.

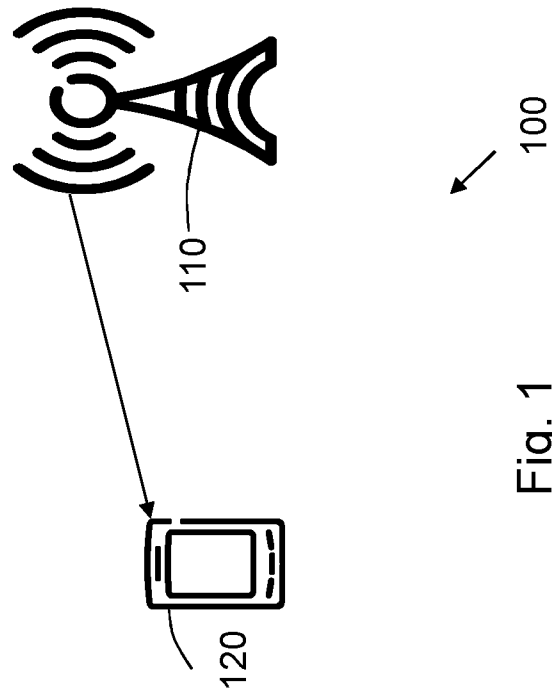


Fig. 1

2/12

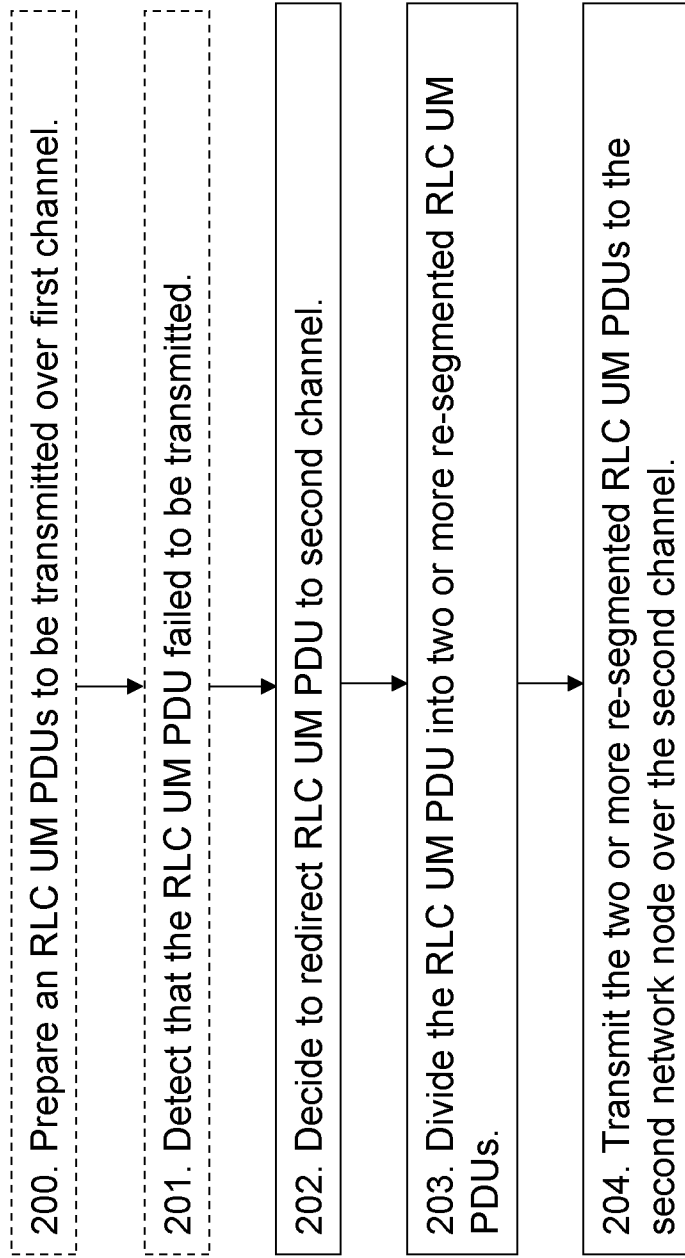


Fig. 2

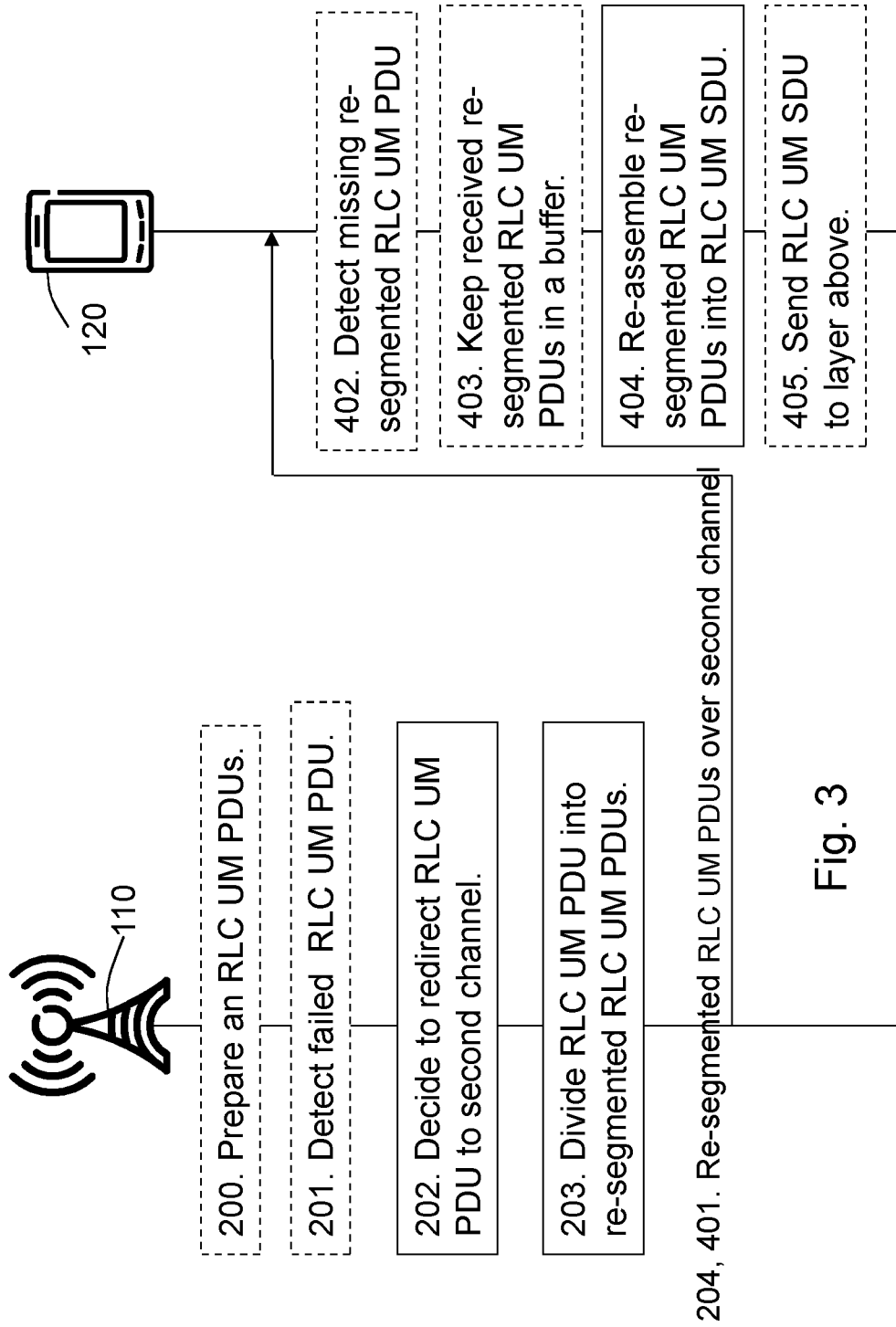


Fig. 3

4/12

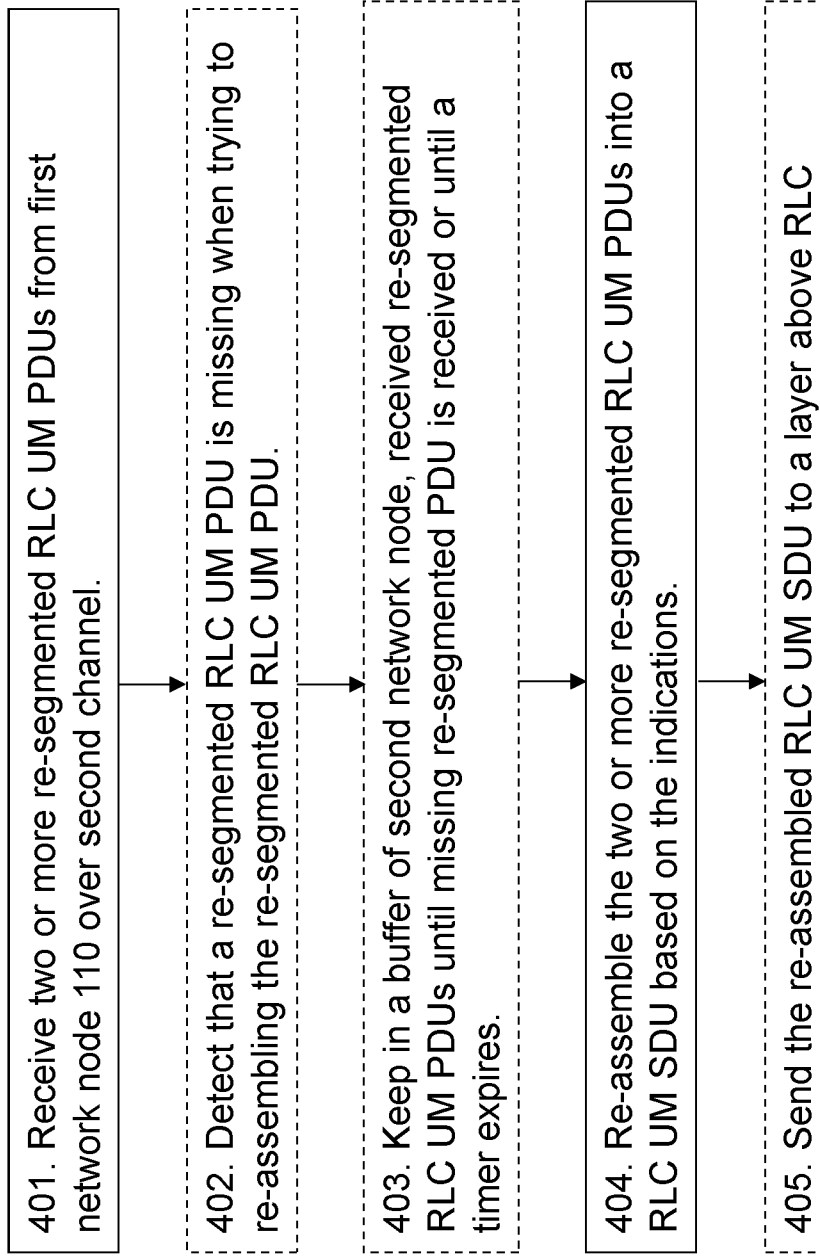


Fig. 4

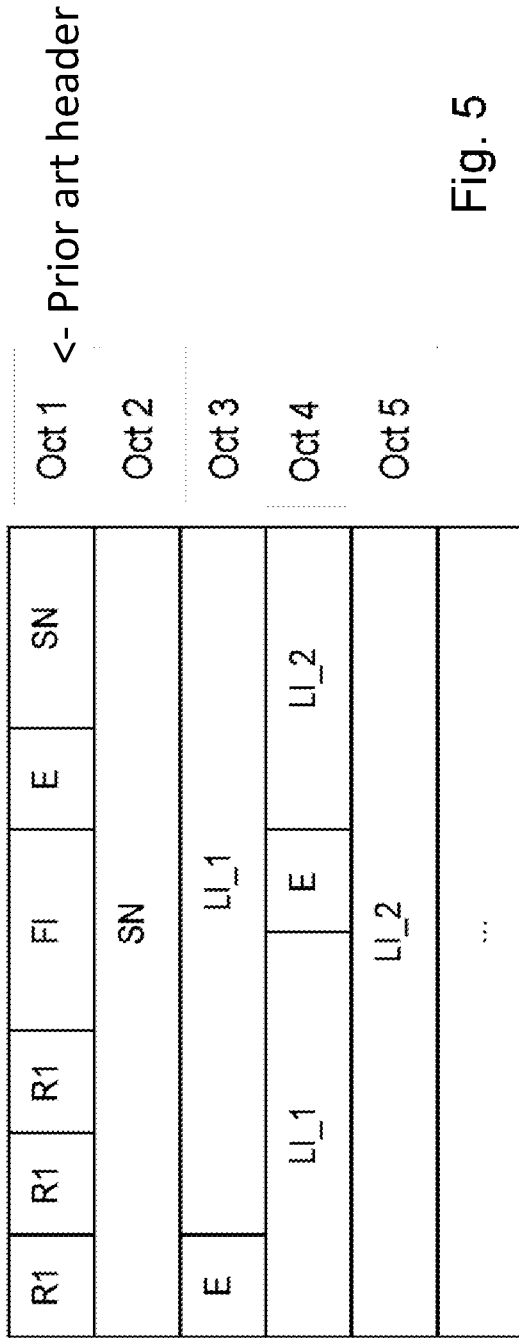


Fig. 5

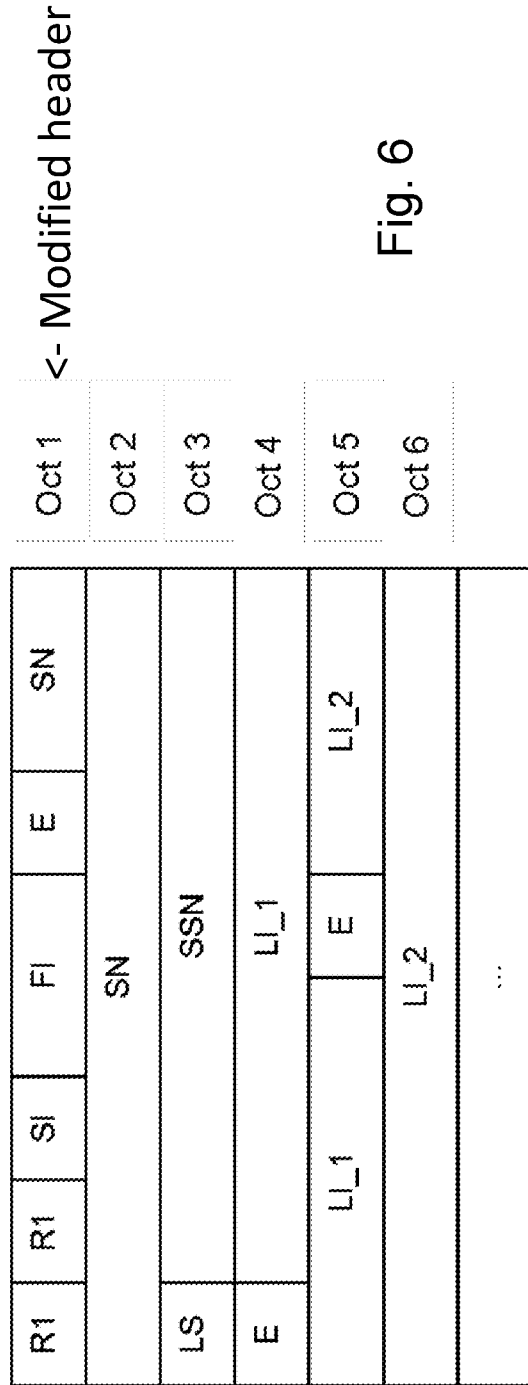
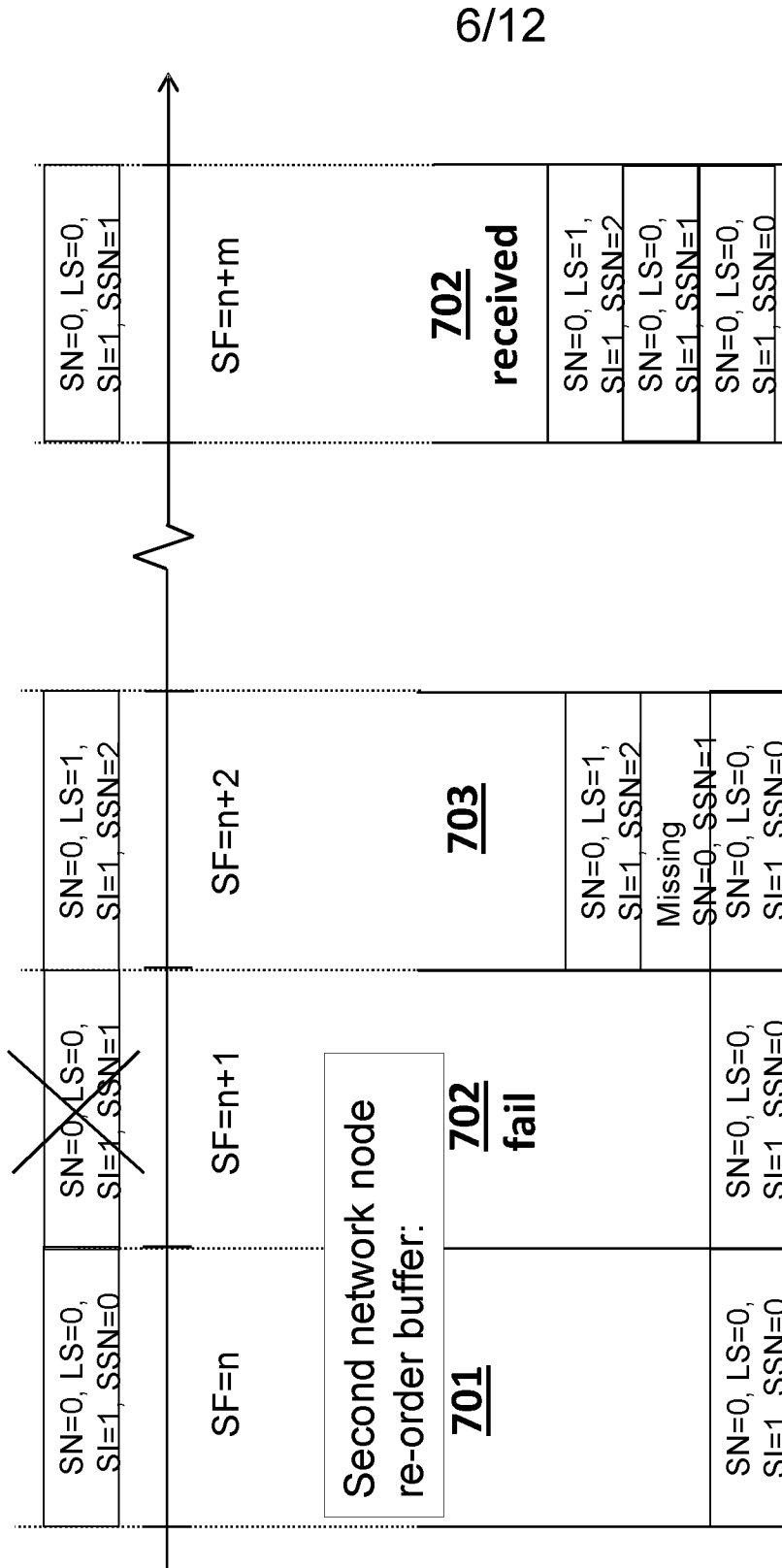


Fig. 6



All segments received.  
Deliver to higher layer

Fig. 7

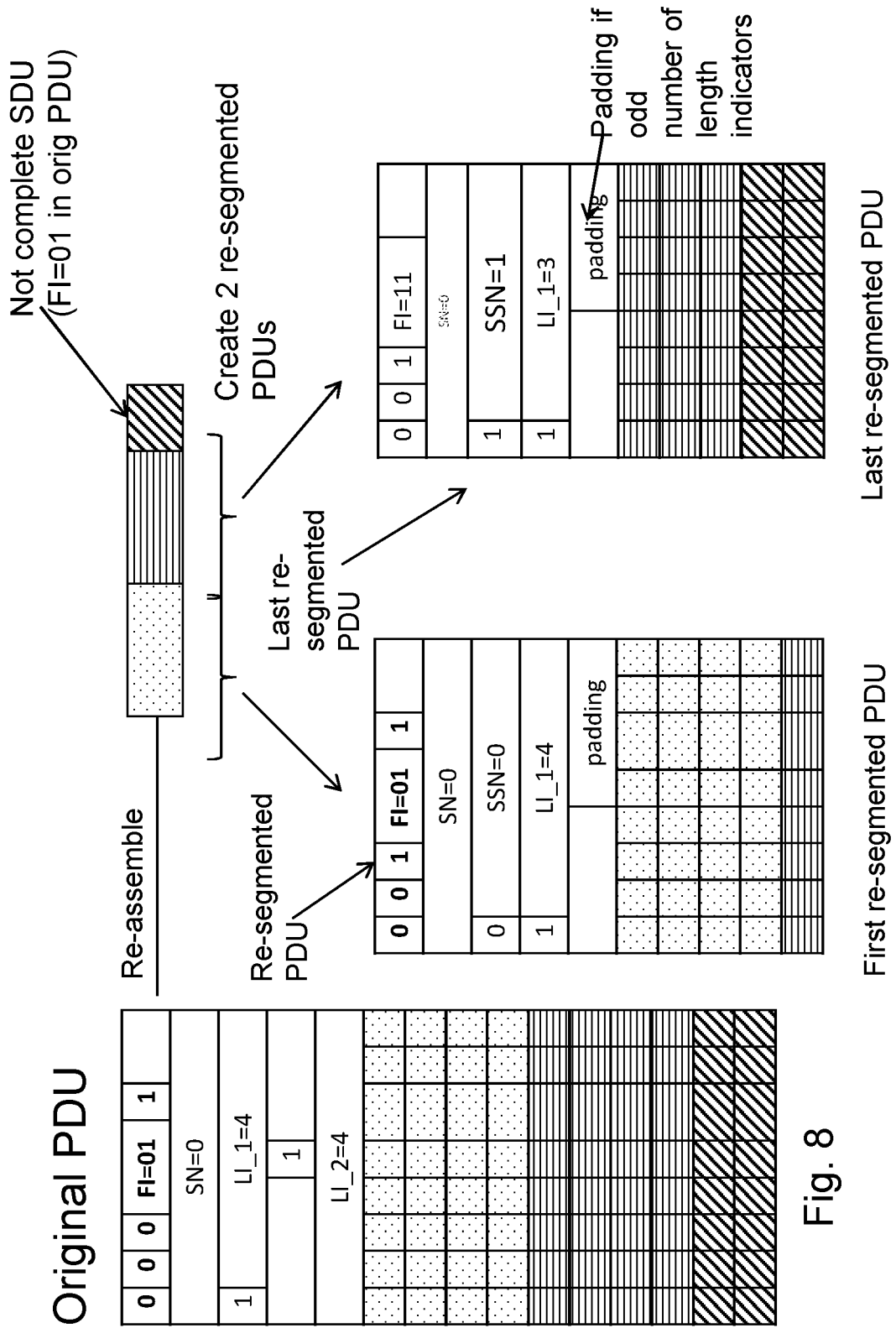


Fig. 8



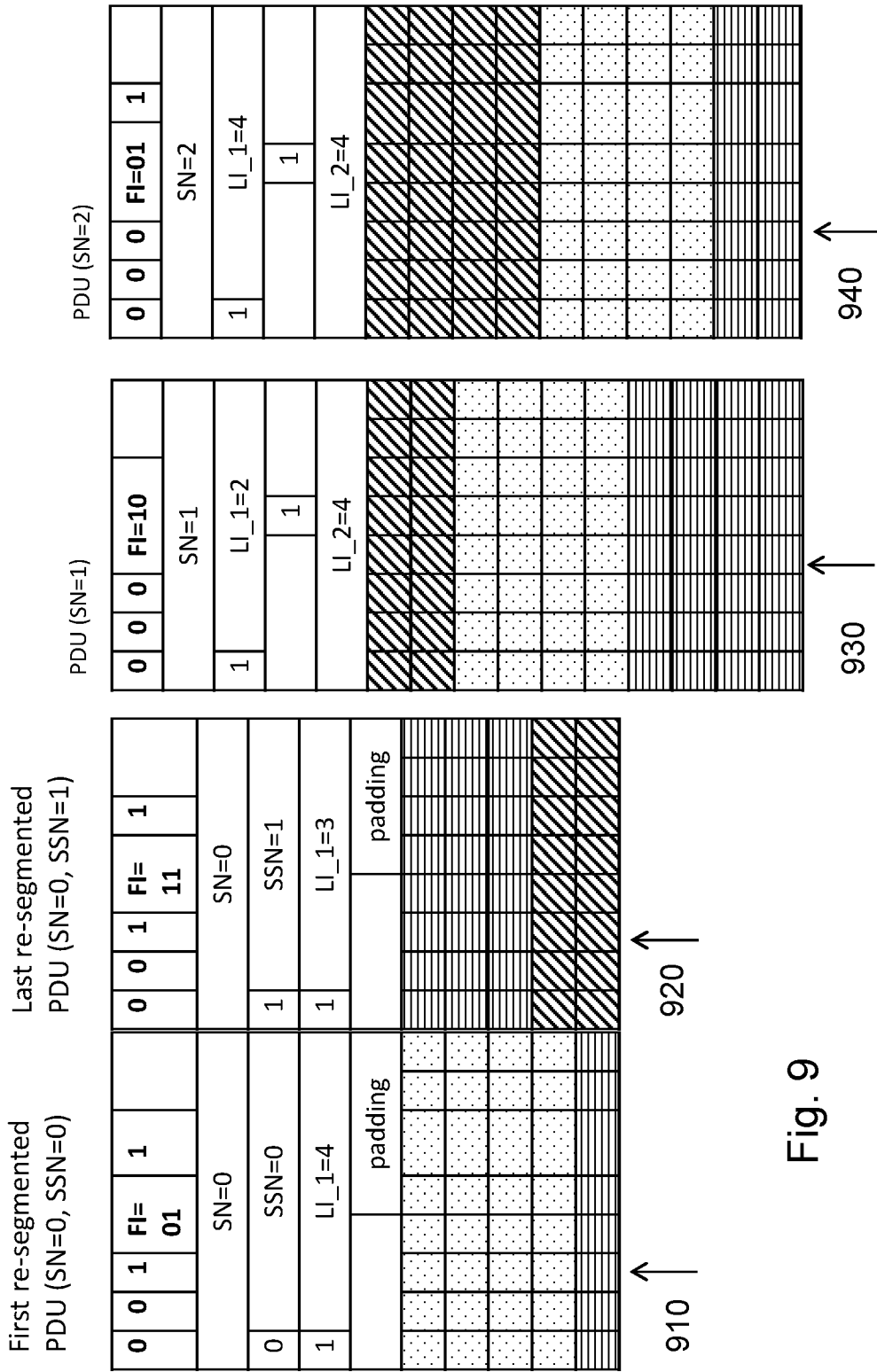


Fig. 9

PDU header  
1-level of re-segmentation

R1	R2	SI	FI	E	SN
SN					
LS	SSN				
E	LI_1				
LI_1			E	LI_2	
LI_2					

PDU header  
2-levels of  
re-segmentation

R1	R2	SI	FI	E	SN
SN					
LS	SE	SSN_1			
LS	SE	SSN_2			
E	LI_1				
LI_1			E	LI_2	
LI_2					

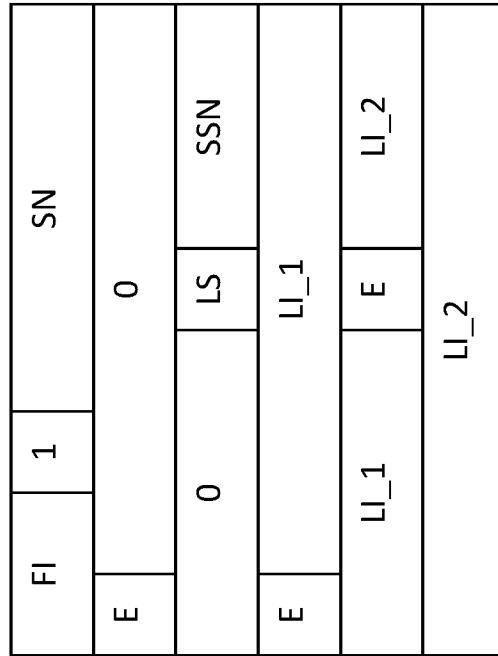
PDU header  
3-levels of re-segmentation

R1	R2	SI	FI	E	SN
SN					
LS	SE	SSN_1			
LS	SE	SSN_2			
LS	SE	SSN_3			
E	LI_1				
LI_1			E	LI_2	
LI_2					

multi-level re-segmentation

Fig. 10

5-bit SN field  
Re-segmented PDU header



---

Fig. 11

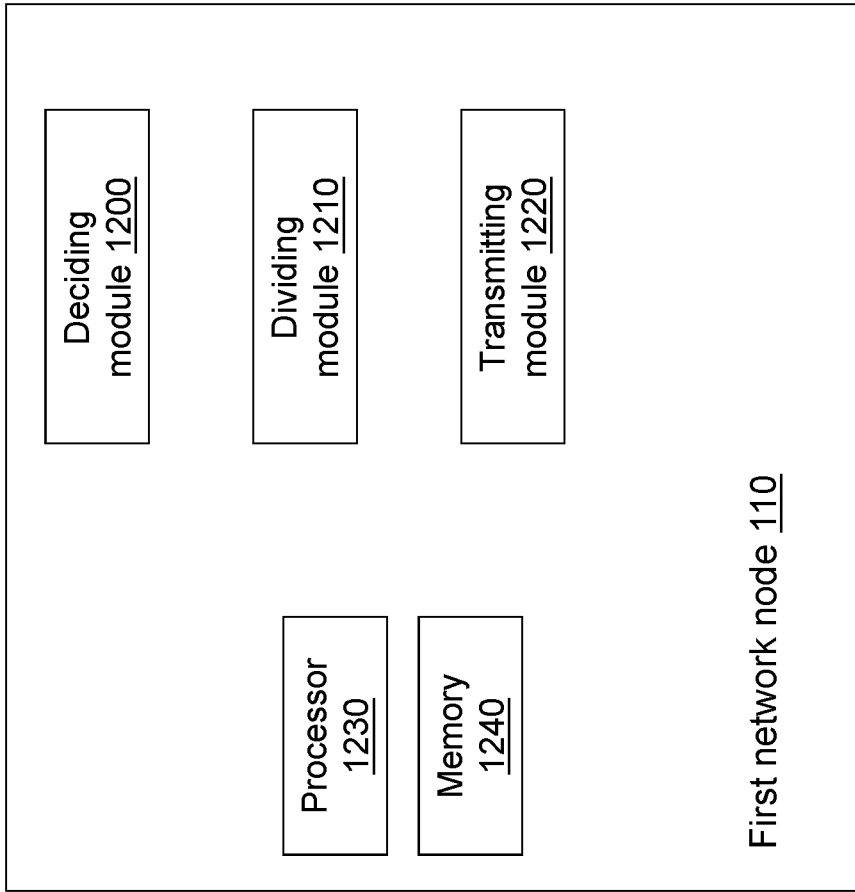


Fig. 12

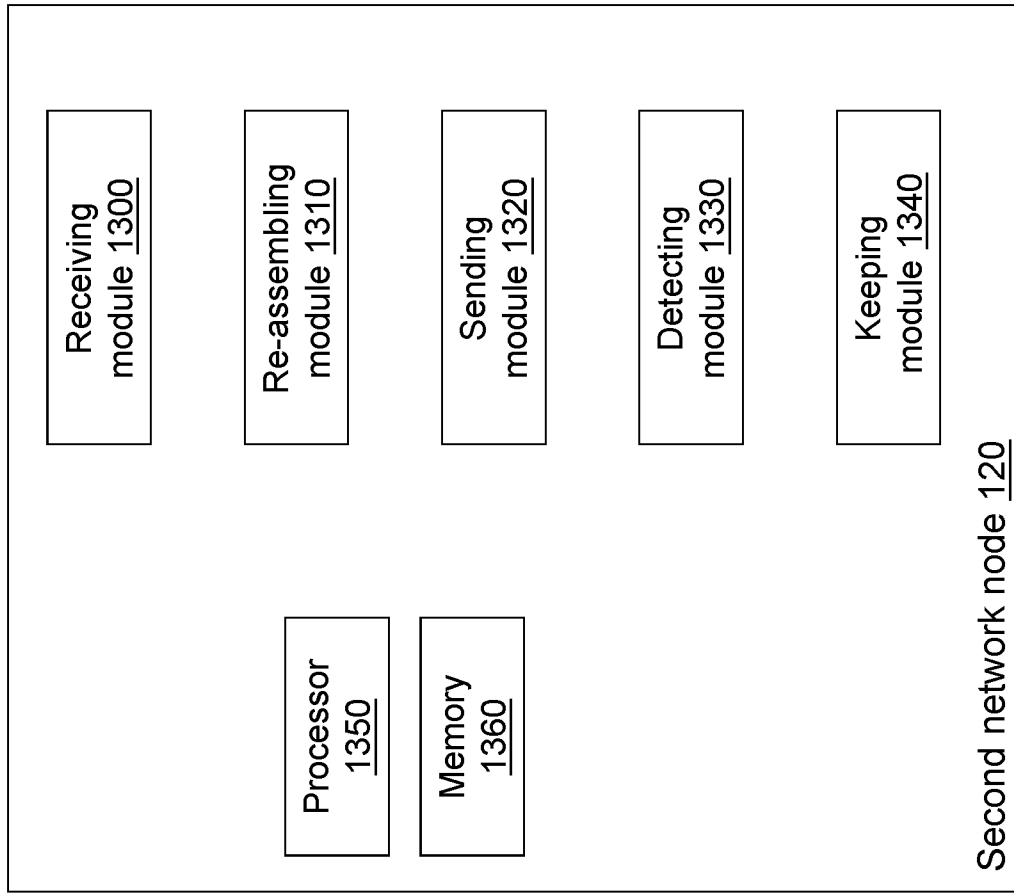


Fig. 13

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/SE2014/051389

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC: see extra sheet		
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: H04L, H04W		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI data, INSPEC		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	TS 136 322 V11.0.0, LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-ULTRA); Radio Link Control (RLC) protocol specification (3GPP TS 36.322 version 11.0.0 Release 11); Chapter 4.2.1 paragraph 7 and 9  Chapters: 4.2.1.2, 4.4, 5.1.2, 6.2.1.3, 6.2.1.5, 6.2.2.3, 6.2.2.8, 6.2.2.10  --	1-30
Y	R2-133416, 3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #83bis, Comparison of intra-bearer UP architectures, Ericsson.; Chapters 2.1, 2.3, 2.9.  --	1-30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 12-08-2015		Date of mailing of the international search report 14-08-2015
Name and mailing address of the ISA/SE Patent- och registreringsverket Box 5055 S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. + 46 8 666 02 86		Authorized officer Per Karlsson Telephone No. + 46 8 782 28 00

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No.  
PCT/SE2014/051389

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>US 20030169708 A1 (HARRIS JOHN M), 11 September 2003 (2003-09-11); abstract; paragraphs [0013], [0025], [0029]; figures</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-- -----</p>	5, 13, 20, 28

**Continuation of:** second sheet

**International Patent Classification (IPC)**

**H04L 1/08** (2006.01)

**H04L 12/801** (2013.01)

**H04W 92/02** (2009.01)



**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/SE2014/051389

US	20030169708 A1	11/09/2003	AU	2003212983 A1	22/09/2003
			CN	1640050 A	13/07/2005
			EP	1486024 A1	15/12/2004
			KR	20040093109 A	04/11/2004
			US	6842461 B2	11/01/2005
			WO	03077464 A1	18/09/2003

---