(12) PATENT
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(11) Application No. AU 199649598 B2
(10) Patent No. 710200

(54) Title

A method for densifying a transmitter and receiver network for mobile telephony

(51)[6] International Patent Classification(s)
H04Q 007/36

(21) Application No: 199649598

(22) Application Date: 1996.01.31

(87) WIPO No: WO97/27715

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number	(32) Date	(33) Country
9600245	1996.01.23	SE

(43) Publication Date : 1997.08.20
(43) Publication Journal Date : 1997.10.09
(44) Accepted Journal Date : 1999.09.16

(71) Applicant(s)
Comviq GSM AB

(72) Inventor(s)
Erik Lindkvist

(74) Agent/Attorney
CARTER SMITH and BEADLE,Qantas House,2 Railway Parade,CAMBERWELL VIC 3124

(56) Related Art
EP 0592207
EO 0470831

OPI DATE 20/08/97 APPLN. ID 49598/96
AOJP DATE 09/10/97 PCT NUMBER PCT/SE96/00111

AU9649598 (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : H04Q 7/36

A1

(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/27715

(43) International Publication Date: 31 July 1997 (31.07.97)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE96/00111

(22) International Filing Date: 31 January 1996 (31.01.96)

(30) Priority Data:
9600245-6 23 January 1996 (23.01.96) SE

(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: COMVIQ GSM AB [SE/SE]; P.O. Box 123, S-129 23 Hägersten (SE).

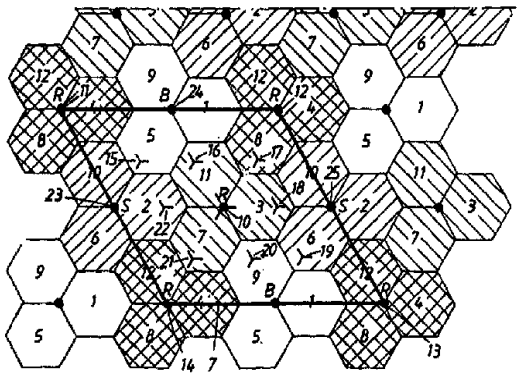
(72) Inventor; and
(75) Inventor/Applicant *(for US only)*: LINDKVIST, Erik [SE/SE]; Klostervägen 1B, S-182 76 Stocksund (SE).

(74) Agents: ÖRTENBLAD, Bertil et al.; Noréns Patentbyrå AB, P.O. Box 10198, S-100 55 Stockholm (SE).

(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published
With international search report.

(54) Title: A METHOD FOR DENSIFYING A TRANSMITTER AND RECEIVER NETWORK FOR MOBILE TELEPHONY



(57) Abstract

A method for densifying a transmitter and a receiver network for mobile telephony, the network being comprised of base stations which each have three cells whose directions are mutually spaced by 120 degrees, where at least four different base stations have mutually different frequency-sets in the cells, and where base stations of different frequency-sets are being placed in a repetitive pattern, i.e. a so-called 4/12-frequency pattern. A first densification is achieved by causing a centre base station (10) that has a first frequency-set (G) and is located in a generally rhomboidal pattern to change its frequency-set to the same frequency-set (R) as the base stations (11-14) located in the corners of the rhomboidal pattern (7); by arranging further base stations (15-22) inwardly of the confines of the rhomboidal pattern (7); and selecting the frequency-sets of respective further base-stations (15-22) so that the frequency or frequencies of their cells will deviate from the frequency of frequencies of the cells of the nearest base stations.

A METHOD FOR DENSIFYING A TRANSMITTER AND RECEIVER NETWORK FOR MOBILE TELEPHONY

The present invention relates to a method for densifying a transmitter and receiver network for mobile telephony.

Although the present invention can be applied to different types of mobile telephone systems, it will be described in the following with respect to a GSM mobile telephone system.

The capacity of a mobile telephone system is restricted by interferences between different transmitter and receiver units. Each transmitter and receiver unit includes an antenna for transmitting and receiving signals to and from a mobile telephone. Communication is effected on different predetermined frequencies, i.e. channels.

Two different types of interference must be taken into account when planning an antenna network, particularly in municipal environments. Interference between two channels on one and the same frequency is one type of interference. In the case of the GSM system, this type of interference means that the carrier signal must be stronger than the interference signal by more than 9 dB. When this criterion is not fulfilled, speech quality is poor and there is a risk of the call being lost, i.e. broken-off.

The other type of interference is caused by the carrier signal being disturbed by a closely adjacent channel. The different permitted channels are numbered in the GSM system. For instance, channel 72 may be disturbed by either channel 71 or 73. In the case of this type of interference, the carrier signal must not be weaker than a closely adjacent channel by more than 9 dB in the GSM system.

When planning a network of antennas operating on different channels, it is necessary to take the aforesaid interferences

into account. This applies primarily to municipal environments, in which the antennas are placed relatively close together so as to make achievable a high traffic intensity with regard to the number of simultaneous calls.

There are a number of different accepted models on which a network can be based. The majority of these models include so-called three-sector sites, meaning that a base station is equipped with three directional antennas, normally 60-degree antennas, the directions of which are mutually spaced by 120 degrees. Each antenna is supplied with one or more channels and forms a so-called geographic cell. The antennas belonging to a base station are supplied with different frequencies. The base stations are positioned in accordance with a pattern, in which the cells form an hexagonal configuration. Which channels are transmitted in which antennas is determined by the frequency pattern chosen.

A typical frequency pattern is a 4/12-pattern. In this case, all available frequencies are used once on four base stations including twelve cells. Positioning of the base stations and the cell frequencies are repeated in a repetitive pattern with the cells forming said hexagonal configuration, so that each cell that has one particular frequency will be spaced as far as possible from an adjacent cell that has the same frequency. In other words, this requires at least twelve channels are needed to obtain a 4/12-pattern with one channel per cell. Each cell can be supplied with two channels, provided that twenty-four channels are available.

When capacity is deficient, a denser frequency pattern can be chosen. One such frequency pattern is a 3/9-pattern, meaning that all available frequencies have been used once on three base stations which include nine cells. Thus, in order to increase capacity in comparison with a 4/12-pattern with twenty-four channels, twenty-seven channels are used with each cell being equipped with three channels. There is

a great deal of uncertainty with regard to the function of a 3/9-pattern, because of the serious risk that interference problems will occur with subsequent poor speech quality.

A further pattern, namely a 2/12-pattern, has been described. In this pattern, each base station has six sectors and the channels end up in accordance with a given pattern. The 2/12-pattern is highly prone to interference problems.

When needing to increase the capacity of a mobile network, a number of different measures can be taken. The first step in this regard is to add a channel, provided that further channels are available. In the case of a 4/12-pattern, the access to thirty-six channels would mean that three channels can be used with each cell.

Provided that twenty-four channels are used in a 4/12-pattern, capacity can be increased by switching to a 3/9-pattern without needing to build new base stations. A 3/9-pattern, which requires twenty-seven channels, cannot be used to the full when only twenty-four channels are available. However, this means that the frequencies are repeated more frequently, which leads to quality impairment.

Another method employed in this regard involves the use of microcells. Microcells are small base stations of limited range, placed on the walls of buildings for instance, about 5-10 metres above street level. A large number of microcells is able to relieve a superordinate network, i.e. the standard base stations. One drawback with microcells is that they cover only a small area, which results in a variation in signal strength on the part of a user who moves quickly between the cells, since large variations in signal strength occur when turning round street corners. Another drawback resides in the cost of each microcell. The indoor coverage afforded by a microcell is also poor.

The present invention solves the problem of markedly increasing the capacity of the network within a desired geographical area, with a limited number of available channels.

The present invention thus relates to a method for densifying a transmitter and receiver network for mobile telephony, said network being comprised of base stations which each have three cells whose directions are mutually spaced by 120 degrees, wherein a base station belonging to the three cells operates on mutually different channels, i.e. frequencies, wherein at least four different base stations have mutually different frequency-sets in the cells, so that each of said cells the four base stations operates at different frequencies, wherein base stations are so placed in relation to each other that the cells form an hexagonal pattern with base stations of different frequency-sets being placed in a repetitive pattern, i.e. a so-called 4/12-frequency pattern, wherein base stations are placed generally equidistantly from one another along two or more generally parallel and straight lines, wherein each alternate base station in a first line has a given first frequency-set and each other base station has a given second frequency-set, wherein each alternate base station has a given third frequency-set along a second line and each other base station has a given fourth frequency-set along said second line, wherein by virtue of the hexagonal pattern the base stations along one line are displaced in relation to the base stations on an adjacent line by a distance corresponding generally to half the distance between two base stations lying along one and the same line, and wherein the method is characterized in that a first densification is achieved by causing a centre base station that has a first frequency-set and is located in a generally rhomboidal pattern whose corners consist in the four base stations that are located nearest the centre base station and have mutually the same frequency-set, i.e. a second frequency-set, to change its frequency-set to the same frequency-set as said base stations located in the corners of said rhomboidal

RECTIFIED SHEET (RULE 91)

pattern; by arranging further base stations inwardly of the confines of said rhomboidal pattern; and selecting the frequency-sets of respective further base stations so that the frequency or frequencies of their cells will deviate from the frequency or frequencies of the cells of the nearest base stations.

The invention will now be described in more detail with reference to exemplifying embodiments thereof and also with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 illustrates a cell structure according to a 4/12-pattern;

Figure 2 illustrates part of the cell structure in Figure 1 in larger scale, in which densification is effected in a first stage in accordance with the invention; and

Figure 3 illustrates part of the cell structure in Figure 1 in larger scale, in which densification is effected in a first and a second stage in accordance with the invention.

Figure 1 illustrates a conventional 4/12-pattern of the aforesaid kind. The reference numeral 1 identifies a base station, each of which is surrounded by three hexagonal cells 2, 3, 4. The cells thus form the aforesaid hexagonal pattern. The numerals 1 to 12 shown in the centres of the different cells refer to the channel group, or frequency-set, transmitted in respective cells. Each channel group may consist of one frequency or of two or more frequencies, depending on the number of frequencies available to the net operator.

The present invention relates to such a network for mobile telephony. The network is thus comprised of a large number of base stations 1, each having three cells 2, 3, 4, the directions of which are mutually spaced by 120 degrees, wherein belonging to a base station the three cells operate

on mutually different channels, i.e. frequencies. The network includes at least four different base stations with cells that have mutually different frequency-sets in the cells, so that each of the cells of the four base stations will operate on a frequency that is different to the others. The base stations 1 are positioned relative to one another such that the cells 2, 3, 4 in the network form an hexagonal pattern with base stations having different frequency-sets being placed in a repetitive pattern, i.e. a so-called 4/12-frequency pattern.

The base stations are placed generally equidistantly from one another along two or more generally parallel and straight lines. Such lines are referenced 5 and 6 in Figure 1. Each alternate base station along the first line 5 has a given first frequency-set and each other base station along said line has a given second frequency-set. Each alternate base station along the second line 6 has a given third frequency-set and each other base station has a given fourth frequency-set. As a result of the hexagonal pattern, the base stations that lie on a first line 5 are displaced in the longitudinal direction of the line in relation to the base stations on an adjacent second line 6 by a distance which corresponds essentially to half the distance between two base stations that lie on one and the same line.

It has been said in the aforegoing that the base stations are spaced generally equidistant from one another along two or more essentially parallel and straight lines. It has also been said that the mutual displacement of base stations along adjacent lines corresponds essentially to half the distance between two base stations that are located on one and the same line. Figure 1 illustrates an ideal 4/12-pattern. In practice, a base station consists of a mast which carries antennas. It will be understood that it can be difficult, or quite impossible, particularly in densely built-up areas, to

erect the base stations in an ideal pattern, due to inaccessibility to buildings and the lack of ground on which to place the base stations. The positions of the base stations in a virtual network will therefore differ more or less from the ideal positions shown in Figure 1.

According to the invention, a first densification of the network is achieved by causing a centre base station 10 having a first frequency-set G and located in a generally rhomboidal pattern 7 whose corners consist in the four base stations 11-14 that are located nearest the centre base station and that have mutually the same second frequency-set R to change its frequency-set G to the same frequency-set R as that of the base stations 11-14 at the corners of said rhomboidal pattern.

The four different frequency sets of the base stations are referenced G, R, B and S in Figure 1. In addition to base stations having the frequency-set R and located in the corners of the rhomboidal pattern, base stations 23-26 are also found on respective pairs of opposite sides of the rhomboid. These have the frequency-sets S and B respectively.

Naturally, each rhomboid in the 4/12-pattern formed by base stations that have mutually the same frequency-set can be chosen to densify the network within the rhomboid.

According to the invention, further base stations 15-22 are arranged within the rhomboid 7; see Figure 2. Figure 2 shows the rhomboid of Figure 1 in larger scale. The frequency-sets G, R, B and S of respective further base stations 15-22 are selected so that the frequency or frequencies of their different cells will differ from the frequency or frequencies of the cells of the base stations nearest thereto.

It has surprisingly been found that a 4/12-network can be densified in this way without incurring the interference

problems mentioned in the introduction. By changing the frequency-set of the centre base station 10 to the frequency-set of the base stations located in respective corners of the rhomboid, it is possible to choose the frequency-sets for the further base stations which differ from the frequency-set of the centre base station 10 and the corner base stations 11-14 and which differ from the nearest base stations 15-26, including the further base stations 15-22.

In speech communication, the cell of each base station will cover a geographic area which is smaller than the area covered by each original cell, within which area the base station concerned will be the strongest base station and dominate over the cells of surrounding lying base stations.

Thus, as a result of this densification, a larger number of base stations, and therewith cells, will be available for communication within the densified area.

The mutual positions of the further base stations and their positions in relation to the original base stations is not absolutely critical, and can be varied. The number of further base stations can also be varied.

According to another preferred embodiment of the invention, however, the further base stations 15-22 are eight in number. The further base stations 15-22 are arranged within the rhomboid 7 in a rhomboidal pattern which is concentrical with the rhomboid 7 and which has a side length which is essentially half of the side length of the larger rhomboid. Thus, in Figure 2, the base stations 15, 17, 19 and 21 form the concentrical smaller rhomboid.

According to this embodiment, the frequency-set of respective further base stations 15-22 in the concentrical rhomboidal pattern is the same as the frequency-sets in a rhomboid formed by the original base stations, this rhomboid being

displaced parallel with the first-mentioned rhomboid 7 and having a centre base station which has said second frequency-set, namely the frequency-set R that the centre base station has. Such a rhomboid is formed, for instance, by the original base stations 10, 36-38; see Figure 1. All of these base stations have originally the frequency-set G.

In the case of this embodiment, the smaller rhomboid is orientated so that the additional base stations 15, 17, 19 and 21 in the corners of the smaller rhomboid have the first frequency-set, i.e. the frequency-set G that the base station 10 had originally.

A typical distance between the original base stations is about 1,000 metres. As a result of the aforedescribed densification, the distance between the base stations in the densified area will be about 500 metres.

Figure 3 illustrates a highly preferred embodiment of the invention in which the network is further condensed or densified. Figure 3 illustrates the region concerned in Figure 2. This further densification around the first-mentioned centre base station 10 is achieved by causing the base station to revert back to its original first frequency-set G. In addition, a further eight base stations 28-35 are arranged inwardly of the aforesaid smaller rhomboid, i.e. the rhomboid defined by the base stations 15, 17, 19 and 21. This further densification of the network is achieved in accordance with the same principles as those applied with the first densification.

The further densification is thus achieved in a rhomboidal pattern which is concentrical with the smaller rhomboid and which thus becomes the smallest rhomboid. The smallest concentrical rhomboid has a side length which is essentially half the side length of said smaller rhomboid.

The frequency-set of respective additional base stations placed in the smallest concentrical rhomboidal pattern is the same as the frequency-sets in a rhomboid containing the original base stations, this rhomboid being displaced parallel with, or coinciding with, the first mentioned rhomboid 7 and having a centre base station with the first frequency-set G.

The smallest rhomboid is orientated so that the additional base stations 28, 30, 32 and 34 in the corners of the smallest rhomboid have said second frequency-set R.

It has surprisingly been found that this high degree of densification also avoids the interference problems mentioned in the introduction, despite the fact that the distance between the additional base stations 15-21 and 28-35 in the aforedescribed example is as short as about 250 metres.

According to one preferred embodiment of the invention, the centre base station and the additional base stations grouped around the centre base station have a transmission power which is essentially the same as the transmission power of remaining base stations. This means that interferences between two mutually adjacent base stations that have the same frequency-set will be effectively avoided because each cell is strong within its own area. The network will also provide highly effective indoor coverage in built-up municipal areas.

According to one preferred embodiment of the invention, densification in an area outside and adjacent to the first-mentioned rhomboid 7, extending between the original base stations 11-14, is achieved in the same way as that described above inwardly of a rhomboid of the same size as and bordering on the first-mentioned rhomboid. Naturally, the network in any area whatsoever located outside the first-mentioned rhomboid can be made denser in the aforesaid manner.

It has been said in the aforegoing that the relative positions of the base stations with regard to each other and with regard to the original base stations can be varied and that the number of further base stations can also be varied.

However, the aforedescribed preferred embodiments are very important, since a first densification of the network and also a second densification of the network in accordance with the aforegoing provides a highly dense network in which interference problems are avoided.

According to one preferred embodiment of the invention, one or more of the centre base station and the further base stations grouped therearound and also other base stations are caused to transmit and receive signals on tilted antennas where the lobe points obliquely downwards, so as to limit the range of respective antennas.

This embodiment can be applied when disturbances would otherwise occur, for instance due to two cells being too close together because the antennas cannot be positioned in any other way. For instance, it may be difficult to choose optimal positions for the base stations in a densely built-up area.

The embodiment can also be used in those instances when one or two of the additional base stations cannot be placed anywhere at all, for instance due to the presence of waterways in municipal built-up areas.

The densification of an existing network according to a 4/12-pattern has been described in the aforegoing. It will be obvious, however, that the inventive method can be applied equally as well to densify conventional 4/12-patterns when building a completely new network.

Although the invention has been described above with reference to a number of exemplifying embodiments thereof, it will be understood that modifications can be made with respect to the transmission strength of individual base stations or cells and with regard to their positions forced by practical circumstances.

The invention shall not therefore be considered limited to the aforedescribed and illustrated embodiments thereof, since variations and modifications can be made within the scope of the following Claims.

CLAIMS

1. A method for densifying a transmitter and receiver network for mobile telephony, said network being comprised of base stations which each have three cells whose directions are mutually spaced by 120 degrees, wherein a base station belonging to the three cells operates on mutually different channels, i.e. frequencies, wherein at least four different base stations have mutually different frequency-sets in the cells, so that each of said cells the four base stations operates at different frequencies, wherein base stations (1) are so placed in relation to each other that the cells (2, 3, 4) form an hexagonal pattern with base stations of different frequency-sets being placed in a repetitive pattern, i.e. a so-called 4/12-frequency pattern, wherein base stations are placed generally equidistantly from one another along two or more generally parallel and straight lines (5, 6), wherein each alternate base station in a first line (5) has a given first frequency-set and each other base station has a given second frequency-set, wherein each alternate base station has a given third frequency-set along a second line and each other base station has a given fourth frequency-set along said second line (6), wherein by virtue of the hexagonal pattern the base stations along one line (5) are displaced in relation to the base stations on an adjacent line by a distance corresponding generally to half the distance between two base stations lying along one and the same line, **characterized** in that a first densification is achieved by causing a centre base station (10) that has a first frequency-set (G) and is located in a generally rhomboidal pattern whose corners consist in the four base stations (11-14) that are located nearest the centre base station (10) and have mutually the same frequency-set, i.e. a second frequency-set (R), to change its frequency-set to the same frequency-set (R) as said base stations (11-14) located in the corners of said rhomboidal pattern (7); by arranging further base stations (15-22) inwardly of the

confines of said rhomboidal pattern (7); and selecting the frequency-sets of respective further base stations (15-22) so that the frequency or frequencies of their cells will deviate from the frequency or frequencies of the cells of the nearest base stations.

2. A method according to Claim 1, **characterized** by using eight further base stations (15-22), arranging the further base stations within the rhomboid (7) in a rhomboidal pattern which is concentrical with said rhomboid, such that said concentrical rhomboid will have a side length which is half of the side length of the larger rhomboid (7); placing the further base stations (15-22) in the concentrical rhomboid pattern so that said further base stations will have a respective frequency-set which is the same as the frequency-sets in a rhomboid of original base stations (10, 27-29), said rhomboid being displaced parallel with the first-mentioned rhomboid (7) and having a centre base station (12) with said second frequency-set (R), wherein the further base stations (15, 17, 19, 21) in the corners of the smaller rhomboid have said first frequency-set (G).

3. A method according to Claim 2, **characterized** in that a second further densification is achieved around the first-mentioned centre base station (10) by causing said centre base station to switch its frequency-set back to the original first frequency-set (G); in that a further eight base stations (28-35) are arranged within the aforesaid smaller rhomboid in a rhomboidal pattern which is concentrical with said smaller rhomboid; in that the smallest concentrical rhomboid has a side length which is half the side length of said smaller rhomboid; in that the further base stations (28-35) placed in the smallest concentrical rhomboid pattern have a respective frequency-set which is the same as the frequency-sets in a rhomboid defined by the original base stations,

said rhomboid being displaced parallel with the first-mentioned rhomboid or coinciding with said first-mentioned rhomboid (7) and having a centre base station with said first frequency-set (G); and in that the further base stations (28, 30, 32, 34) in the corners of the smallest rhomboid have said second frequency-set (R).

4. A method according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, **characterized** in that the centre base station (10) and the further base stations (15-22; 28-35) grouped therearound have a transmission power which is essentially the same as the transmission power of remaining base stations.

5. A method according to Claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, **characterized** in that one or more of the centre base station (10) and the further base stations (15-22; 28-35) grouped therearound and also remaining base stations are caused to transmit and receive signals with tilted antennas where the lobe points obliquely downwards, so as to limit the range of respective antennas.

6. A method according to Claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, **characterized** in that the distance between the original base stations (1) is in the order of 1,000 metres; and in that the shortest distance between two base stations subsequent to densifying the network is about 250 metres.

7. A method according to any one of the preceding Claims, **characterized** by densifying an area outwardly of and bordering on the first-mentioned rhomboid (7) extending between the original base stations (11-14), inwardly of a rhomboid of the same size and adjoining said rhomboid.

Fig. 1

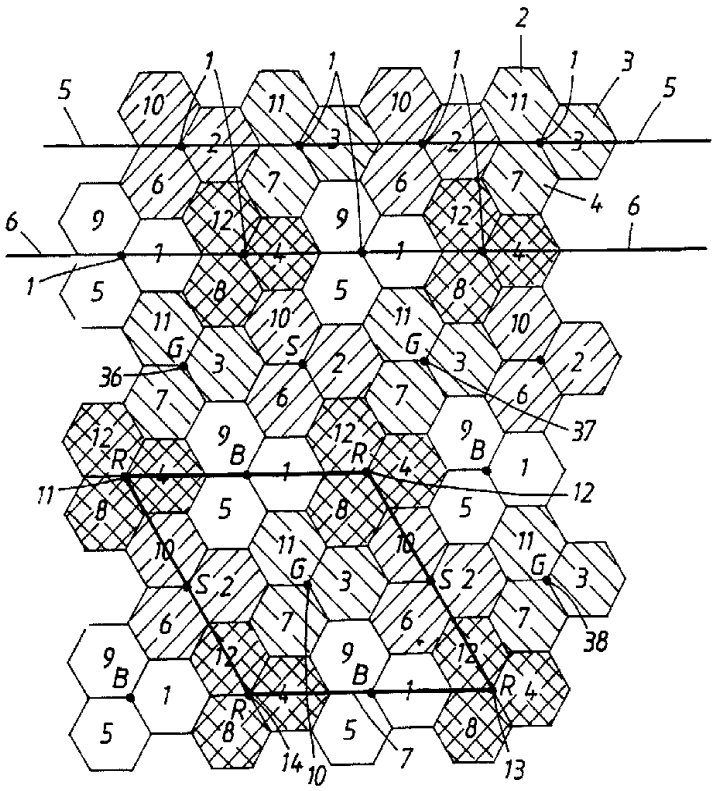


Fig. 2

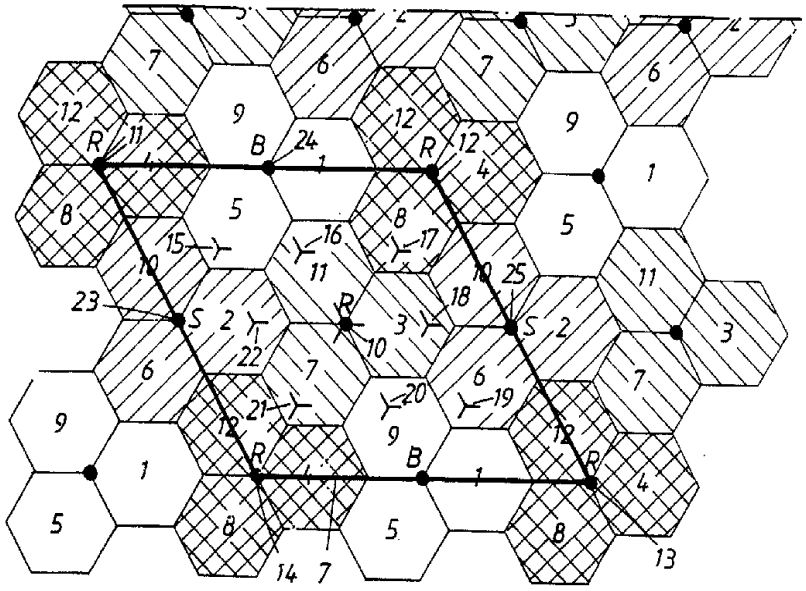
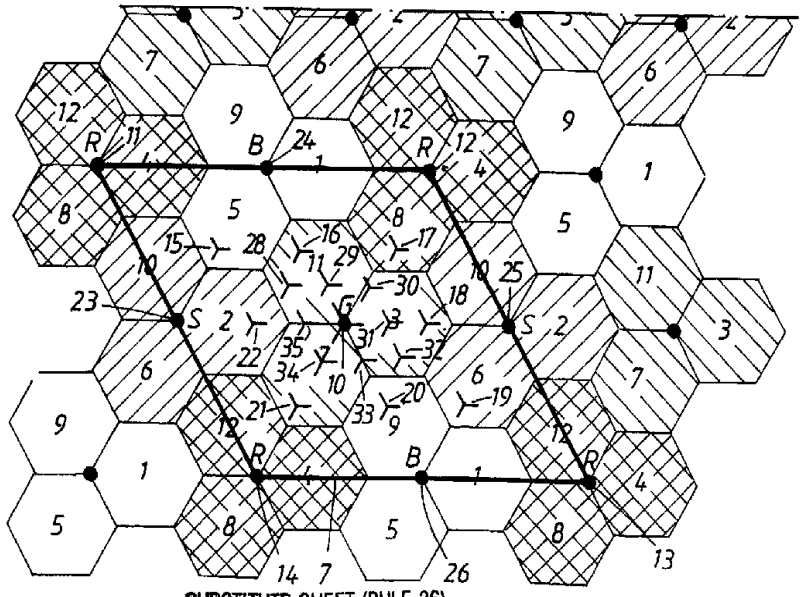

R
B
S
G
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

Fig. 3


R
B
S
G
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35