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(54) Title: SELF CONFIGURING AND OPTIMISATION OF CELL NEIGHBOURS IN WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS

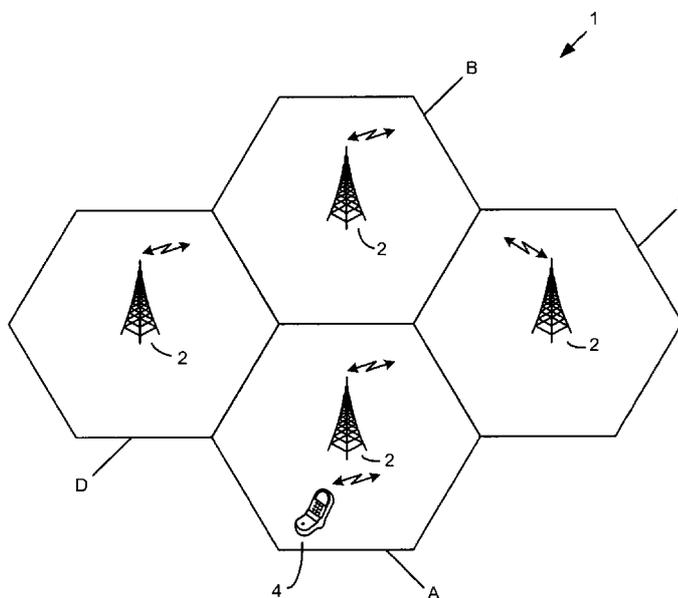


Figure 1

(57) Abstract: The present invention aims to reduce the cost of planning and maintaining neighbour cell sets by requiring mobile terminals to make an additional effort to identify uniquely neighbouring cells in the radio network.

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SELF CONFIGURING AND OPTIMISATION OF CELL NEIGHBOURS IN WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS

The present invention relates to self configuring and optimisation of cell neighbours in
5 wireless telecommunications networks.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings illustrates a wireless telecommunications
10 network, which defines a number of communication cells (A, B, C, D) each of which is served by a radio base station 2. Each communication cell covers a geographical area, and by combining a number of cells a wide area can be covered. A mobile terminal 4 is illustrated communicating in cell A, and is able to move around the system
1.

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A base station 2 contains a number of receivers and transmitters to give radio coverage for one or more cells. Each base station 2 is connected to network "backbone", or core network infrastructure (not shown), which enables communications between base stations and other networks. The example system of Figure 1 shows
20 one base station per cell.

An important concept in such a network is the cell and its neighbours. During a call a mobile terminal 4 typically moves around among the cells; moving from one cell to one of its neighbours, repeatedly. A list of the known neighbours, the so called "neighbour
25 cell set", is important both for the network 1 and for the mobile terminal 4 to enable reliable handover between cells. The network 1 can store information relating to a neighbour set for each mobile terminal. The neighbour set is used for evaluation and handover of a mobile terminal from one cell to another as the mobile terminal crosses a cell boundary. It will be readily appreciated that the cell boundaries are not sharply
30 defined, but will in practice be somewhat blurred as the range of the base stations will overlap with one another.

In existing systems, the mobile terminal 4 detect and measure cell operating parameters for neighbouring cells by receiving signals from the neighbourhood. The

measured operating parameters are typically a physical layer identifier such as a scramble code which is non uniquely assigned to the cell, signal strength, signal quality and timing information. The mobile terminal measures the operating parameters of each neighbour cell and reports those back to the network 1. When the quality of a neighbour cell is considered better than the current serving cell, a handover from the serving cell to the chosen neighbour cell is executed by the network. The neighbour cell then becomes the serving cell for the mobile terminal.

Typically in a WCDMA (wideband code division multiple access) system, the mobile terminal detects Common Pilot Channel (CPICH) transmissions from surrounding cells, in order to determine id (scramble code) and timing information.

When the mobile reports the neighbour cell signal quality measurements to the network, the cells' respective identities become important. Currently, cell identities (scramble code) are reused for more than one cell. The reuse of identities means that cells may be confused with one other, since the serving cell may have neighbour cells having the same identity information.

Since the cells' physical layer identifiers are non-unique, populating and maintaining the neighbour cell sets can never be fully automatic. Human efforts are needed to resolve conflicts where the serving cell has multiple neighbours using the same non-unique identifier.

SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The present invention aims to reduce the cost of planning and maintaining neighbour cell sets. It is based on an extra step that is made where mobile terminals are required to make an additional effort to identify uniquely neighbouring cells in the radio network and that the identities are reported from the mobile terminal to the network. Embodiments of the present invention are intended to reduce manual intervention. The method can be implemented as part of an operation support system and base station or only in the RBS. The method is valid for wireless telecommunications technologies such as GSM, WCDMA and LTE.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates a cellular wireless telecommunications network;

5

Figure 2 illustrates a mobile terminal and a base station; and

Figure 3 to 6 illustrate steps in a method embodying one aspect of the present invention.

10

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In order to address the shortcomings of prior solutions, the present invention provides a method and architecture for maintaining neighbour cell sets within a mobile cellular network.

15

Figure 2 is a schematic diagram showing a mobile terminal 4 and a base station 2 which communicate via an air interface 6. The base station 2 includes a controller 22, input/output (I/O) interface 24, a radio transceiver 26 and an antenna 28. The controller communicates with mobile terminals via the transceiver 26 and antenna 28 over the air interface 6. The controller 22 also communicates with the rest of the telecommunications network via the I/O interface 24.

20

The mobile terminal 4 comprises a controller 42, a man machine interface (MMI) 44, a radio transceiver 46, and an antenna 48. The controller of the mobile terminal 4 serves to control communications with the base station 2 via the transceiver 46 and antenna 48, over the air interface 6. Interactions with the user of the device take place using the man machine interface 44, which can include a key pad, microphone, loudspeaker and display device, for example. The mobile terminal may also be communication equipment with only a machine-machine interface. These aspects of the base station and mobile terminal are designed to operate in accordance with usual practice.

30

However, base stations 2 and mobile terminals 4 which operate in accordance with the present invention are adapted to carry out the method of the invention as described

below with reference to Figures 3 to 6. It will be appreciated that the various functional units can be provided by the controller, or by other specific units in the devices, or network 1.

5 A method embodying the present invention will now be described with reference to the flowcharts of Figures 3 to 6 as well as Figure 2. Figure 3 illustrates steps to be carried out by the mobile terminal 4. The first step of the method is step 101 in which the mobile terminal 4 determines parameter measurements for surrounding cells. Next, the mobile terminal reports the measurement information to the base station (step 103).

10

Turning to Figure 4, the base station 2 receives the measurement information from the mobile terminal 4 (step 107), with each measurement information tied to the (non-unique) cell identities that the mobile terminal 4 have detected. If the information from the mobile terminal 4 contains measurements from a cell identity that previously is not a member of the neighbouring cell set, the mobile terminal 4 may be requested to also retrieve the unique cell identity (step 113). The unique cell identity is transmitted from base stations at a much less frequent interval than the physical layer identity. In order to receive and decode this information, the mobile terminal 4 may have to momentarily interrupt its communication with the serving cell. When the unique cell identity has been retrieved (step 115), this information is transmitted to the serving cell (step 117). When the serving cell receives the unique cell identity (step 119) it may now add the newly discovered neighbour cell to its neighbour cell set (step 121) and establish a transport connection to it. It is obvious that the cellular network may want some filtering of the measurement data including several mobile terminals to identify the new neighbour, thereby avoiding adding a distant cell that was detected under exceptional propagation conditions, for example from a mobile terminal 4 located in an aircraft.

25

The mobile terminal 4, in another example, may provide the unique identity information to the base station 2, without the need to receive an instruction to do so from the base station 2.

30

Turning to Figure 6, the base station 2 receives the unique identity information (step 119), and then updates the neighbour cell set. In this way, the neighbour cell set

includes unique identity information for those cells which are to be considered as neighbour cells which are candidate cells for handover of the mobile terminal 4.

5 Making use of unique cell identifiers (UCID) means that there is unambiguous information relating to the identity of the neighbour cells, and so confusion regarding those neighbouring cells is removed. Using the fast and low-resource demanding non-unique cell identity for most of the measurements, facilitates efficient resource usage within mobile terminals 4 and rapid handover to the neighbour cells. The mobile terminal 4 is only requested to retrieve the more cumbersome unique cell identifier
10 when a new neighbour is detected, or when an audit of the relation between the non-unique and unique cell identity seems appropriate.

All cell relations can be continuously evaluated. Inputs to that evaluation are mobile terminal reports and events, network events and operator input. The result of the
15 evaluation is that the cell (or cell relations) will retain different properties. This can also be seen as the cell (relation) being in different states.

The major advantage of embodiments of the present invention is that it removes the need for manual involvement within the process of maintaining neighbour sets. The
20 operator can decide to fully neglect the concept of neighbours and let the system take care of the neighbour cell definitions.

Cell lookup maps the unique cell identity (UCID) to the address of the realising node of that cell. For example, in LTE, this can be an ordinary DNS, mapping the cell identity
25 to an IP address. The IP address in turn points to the RBS realising the cell.

CLAIMS

1. A method for operating a mobile terminal in a wireless telecommunications system which defines a plurality of communications cells, the method comprising:
- 5 communicating with a radio base station which serves a first communications cell;
- determining at least one operating parameter for a second communications cell;
- and
- reporting parameter information relating to the or each operating parameter for
- 10 the second communications cell to the radio base station of the first communications cell,
- wherein the method further comprises:
- detecting unique cell identifier information for the second communications cell;
- and
- 15 reporting the unique cell identifier information for the second communications cell to the radio base station of the first communications cell.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the at least one operating parameter comprising one or more of an encoding code, a signal strength measurement, a signal
- 20 quality measurement, and timing information.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein detecting and reporting unique cell identifier information is performed at predetermined intervals in response to receipt of an instruction from the radio base station of the first communications cell.
- 25
4. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein detecting and reporting unique cell identifier information is performed in response to receipt of an instruction from the radio base station of the first communications cell.
- 30
5. A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein further comprising receiving a list of communications cells from the radio base station of the first communications cell, the list including the second communications cell and the plurality of further communications cells.

6. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the second Communications cell neighbours the first communication cell.

7. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, further comprising
5 detecting unique cell identifier information for a plurality of further communications cells, and reporting that information to the radio base station of the first communications cell.

8. A mobile terminal for use in a wireless telecommunications system which defines
10 a plurality of communications cells, the terminal being operable in accordance with a method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims.

9. A mobile terminal for use in a wireless telecommunications system which defines
15 a plurality of communications cells, the terminal comprising a controller for communicating with a radio base station which serves a first communications cell, wherein the controller is operable to:

determine at least one operating parameter for a second communications cell;
report parameter information relating to the or each operating parameter for the
second communications cell to the radio base station of the first communications cell;
20 detect unique cell identifier information for the second communications cell; and
report the unique cell identifier information for the second communications cell to
the radio base station of the first communications cell.

10. A mobile terminal as claimed in claim 9, wherein the at least one operating
25 parameter comprising one or more of a scramble code, a signal strength measurement, a signal quality measurement, and timing information.

11. A mobile terminal as claimed in claim 9 or 10, wherein the controller is operable
to detect and report unique cell identifier information at predetermined intervals in
30 response to receipt of an instruction from the radio base station of the first communications cell.

12. A mobile terminal as claimed in claim 9 or 10, wherein the controller is operable to detect and report unique cell identifier information in response to receipt of an instruction from the radio base station of the first communications cell.
- 5 13. A mobile terminal as claimed in claim 12, wherein the controller is operable to receive a list of communications cells from the radio base station of the first communications cell, the list including the second communications cell and the plurality of further communications cells.
- 10 14. A mobile terminal as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 13, wherein the second communications cell neighbours the first communication cell.
- 15 15. A mobile terminal as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 14, wherein the controller is operable to detect unique cell identifier information for a plurality of further communications cells, and to report that information to the radio base station of the first communications cell.
16. A method for controlling resources in a wireless telecommunications system which defines a plurality of communications cells, the method comprising:
- 20 communicating with a mobile terminal operating in a first communications cell;
receiving parameter information relating to at least one operating parameter for the second communications cell from the mobile terminal; and
defining a neighbour cell list for the mobile terminal, the neighbour cell list including the second communications cell,
- 25 wherein the method further comprises:
determining, from such received parameter information, whether unique cell identity information is required for the second communications cell; and, if such unique identity information is required:
- 30 defining a handover candidate cell list for the mobile terminal, the handover candidate cell list including the second communications cell;
transmitting an instruction to the mobile terminal; and
receiving unique cell identifier information relating to the second communications cell from the mobile terminal.

17. A method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the at least one operating parameter comprising one or more of a scramble code, a signal strength measurement, a signal quality measurement, and timing information.

5 18. A method as claimed in claim 16 or 17, wherein the second communications cell neighbours the first communication cell.

19. A method as claimed in any one of claims 16 to 18, further comprising receiving unique cell identifier information for a plurality of further communications cells from the
10 mobile terminal.

20. A wireless telecommunications network which defines a plurality of communications cells, the network comprising network resources operable to:

communicate with a mobile terminal operating in a first communications cell;

15 receive parameter information relating to at least one operating parameter for the second communications cell from the mobile terminal;

define a neighbour cell list for the mobile terminal, the neighbour cell list including the second communications cell;

20 determine, from such received parameter information, whether unique cell identity information is required for the second communications cell; and, if such unique identity information is required:

define a handover candidate cell list for the mobile terminal, the handover candidate cell list including the second communications cell;

transmit an instruction to the mobile terminal; and

25 receive unique cell identifier information relating to the second communications cell from the mobile terminal.

21. A network as claimed in claim 20, wherein the at least one operating parameter comprises one or more of a scramble code, a signal strength measurement, a signal
30 quality measurement, and timing information.

22. A network as claimed in claim 21 or 22, wherein the second communications cell neighbours the first communication cell.

23. A network as claimed in any one of claims 20 to 22, wherein the network resources are operable to receive unique cell identifier information for a plurality of further communications cells from the mobile terminal.

5 24. A network as claimed in any one of claim 20 to 23, wherein the network resources are provided by a radio base station.

25. A wireless telecommunications network as claimed in any one of claims 20 to 24, further comprising a mobile terminal as claimed in any one of claims 16 to 19.

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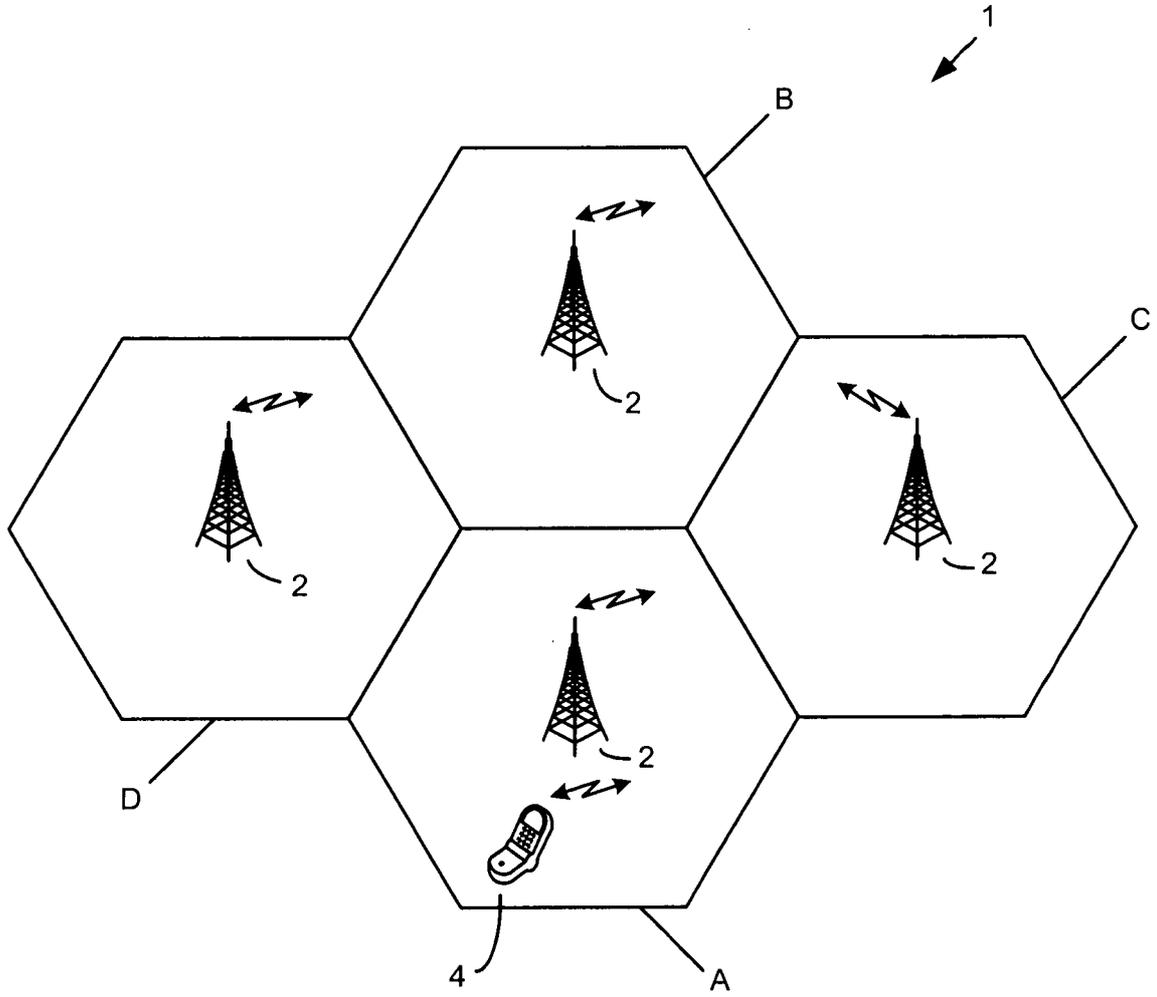


Figure 1

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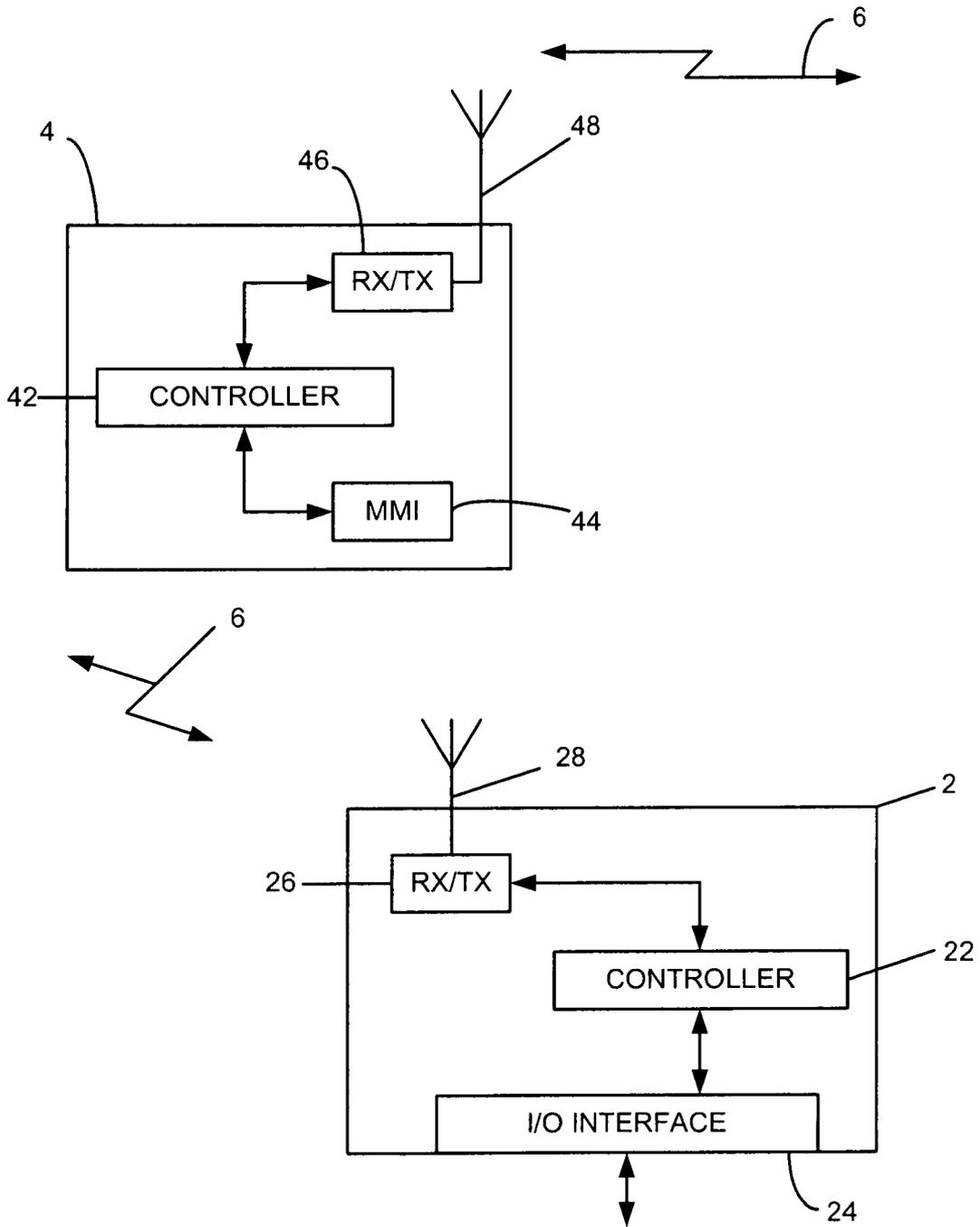


Figure 2

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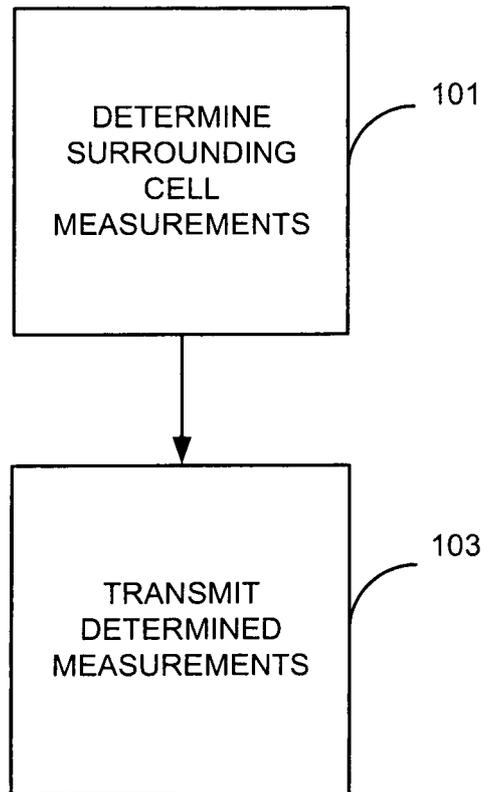


Figure 3

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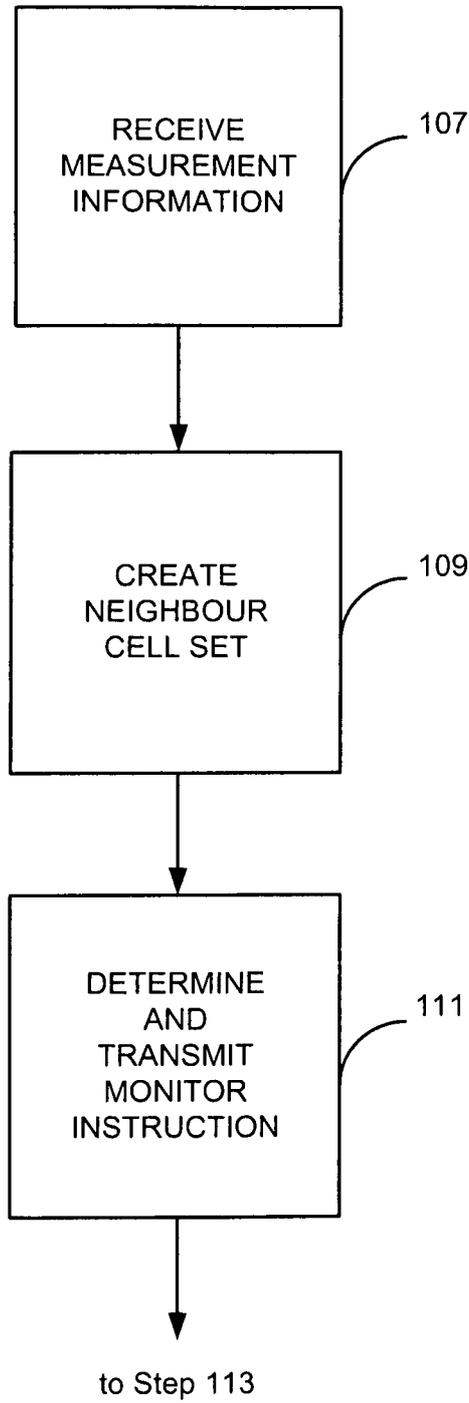


Figure 4

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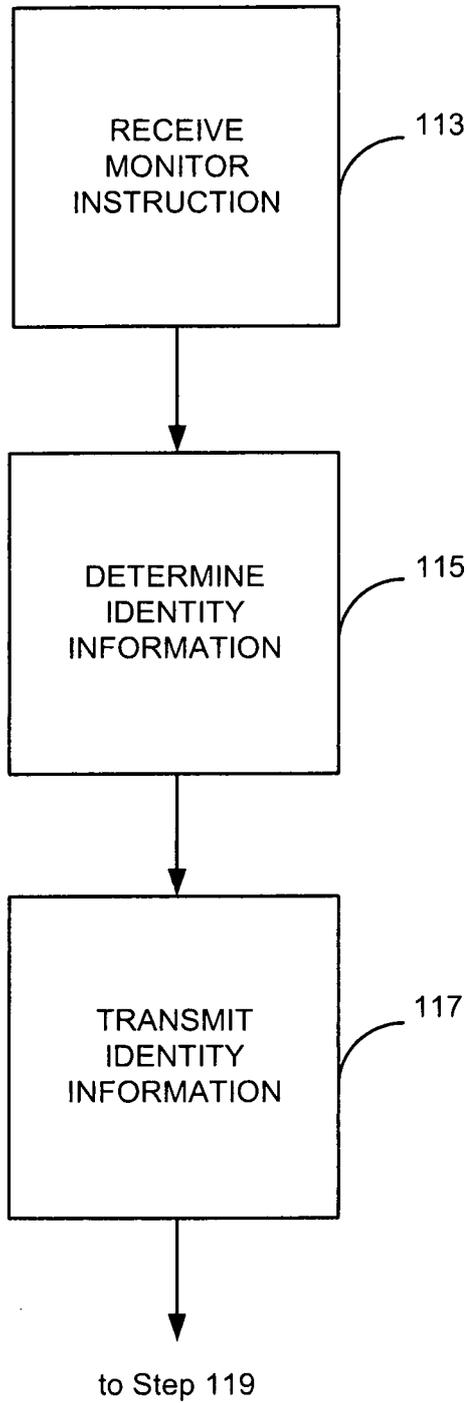


Figure 5

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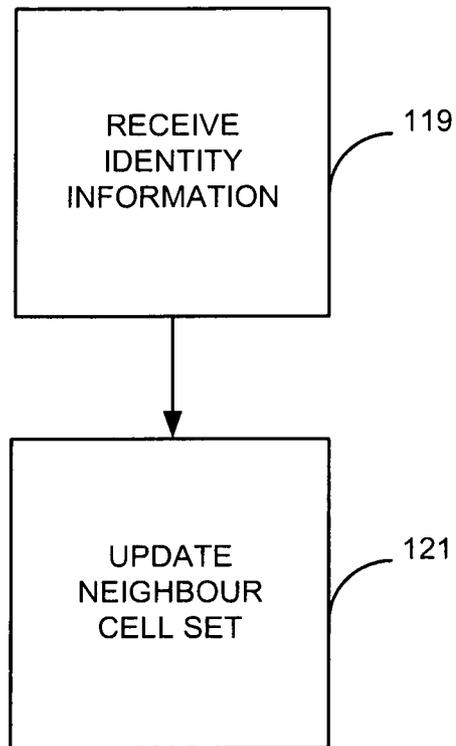


Figure 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2007/001737

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. H04Q7/38

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
H04Q

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

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

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Y	page 4, line 21 - line 24 page 8, line 6 - line 14 claim 6	16-25
X	EP 1 720 373 A (SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD [KR]) 8 November 2006 (2006-11-08)	1-15
A	paragraphs [0032], [0044] abstract	16-25
Y	WO 2005/032190 A (MOTOROLA INC [US]; MOTOROLA LTD [GB]; RATFORD MICHAEL [6B]; BRUSCH SIM) 7 April 2005 (2005-04-07)	16-25
A	abstract page 4, paragraph 2 page 9, paragraph 1 - page 10, paragraph 5	1-15
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C 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	"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
"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date	"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
"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)	"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
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P ¹ " document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 17 October 2007	Date of mailing of the international search report 24/10/2007
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P B 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer SCHWEITZER, J
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2007/001737

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