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(54) **Title:** NETWORK NODE, WIRELESS DEVICE, METHODS THEREIN, COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND COMPUTER-READABLE MEDIUMS COMPRISING THE COMPUTER PROGRAMS, FOR RECEIVING AND SENDING A REPORT, RESPECTIVELY

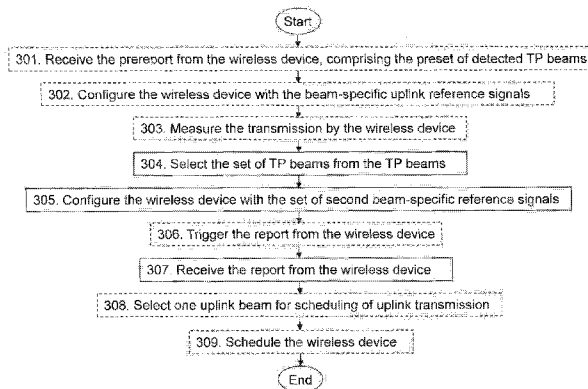


Figure 3

(57) **Abstract:** Embodiments herein relate to a network node and method performed by a network node (211, 230) for controlling one or more Transmission Points (TPs) which transmit TP beams. The network node selects a set of TP beams based on at least one of: one or more measurements by the wireless device on first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams and a measured transmission from the wireless device. Each beam in a TP uses one unique signal. The network node configures the wireless device (250) with a set of second beam-specific reference signals. Each second beam-specific signal is associated with a selected TP beam. The node receives a report from the wireless device, comprising channel state information for at least a subset of the selected set of TP beams, measured on the set of second beam-specific signals. The embodiments also relate to a wireless device (250) and a method therein.



NETWORK NODE, WIRELESS DEVICE, METHODS THEREIN, COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND COMPUTER-READABLE MEDIUMS COMPRISING THE COMPUTER PROGRAMS, FOR RECEIVING AND SENDING A REPORT, RESPECTIVELY

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates generally to a network node and a method therein for receiving a report from a wireless device, the wireless device and a method therein for sending the report to the network node, and computer programs and computer-readable storage mediums, having stored thereon the computer programs to carry out these
10 methods.

BACKGROUND

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

20 Terminals may further be referred to as mobile telephones, cellular telephones, laptops, or surf plates with wireless capability, just to mention some further examples. The terminals 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 terminal or a server.

25 The cellular communications network covers a geographical area which is divided into cell areas, wherein each cell area being served by an access node such as a base station, e.g. a Radio Base Station (RBS), which sometimes may be referred to as e.g. "eNB", "eNodeB", "NodeB", "B node", or BTS (Base Transceiver Station), depending on the technology and terminology used. The base stations may be of different classes such
30 as 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. 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 terminals within range of the base stations. In the context of this disclosure, the expression Downlink (DL) is used for the transmission path from the base station to the mobile station. The expression Uplink (UL) is used for the transmission path in the opposite direction i.e. from the mobile station 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.

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 is in LTE controlled by the radio base station.

The development of the 5th Generation (5G) access technology and air interface is still very premature but there have been some early publications on potential technology candidates. A candidate on a 5G air interface is to scale the current LTE, which is limited to 20 Mega Hertz (MHz) bandwidth, N times in bandwidth with 1/N times shorter time duration, here abbreviated as LTE-Nx. A typical value may be N=5 so that the carrier has 100 MHz bandwidth and 0.1 millisecond slot lengths. With this approach, many functions in LTE can remain the same, which would simplify the standardization effort and allow for a reuse of technology components.

The carrier frequency for an anticipated 5G system could be much higher than current 3G and 4th Generation (4G) systems, values in the range 10-80 Giga Hertz (GHz) have been discussed. At these high frequencies, an array antenna, or antenna array, must be used to achieve coverage through beamforming gain. Since the wavelength is less than 3 centimeters (cm), an array antenna with a large number of antenna elements may be fit into an antenna enclosure with a size comparable to 3G and 4G base station antennas of today. To achieve a reasonable link budget, a typical example of a total array antenna size is comparable to an A4 sheet of paper.

To provide a sufficient link budget, the beams are typically highly directive and give beamforming gains of 20 decibels (dB) or more since so many antenna elements participate in forming a beam. This means that each beam is relatively narrow in angle, a Half Power Beam Width (HPBW) of 5 degrees is not uncommon. Hence, a sector of a cell may need to be covered with a large number of potential beams. Beamforming may be seen as when a signal is transmitted in such as narrow HPBW, that it is intended for a single wireless device or a group of wireless devices in a similar geographical position.

This may be seen in contrast to other beam shaping techniques, such as cell shaping, where the coverage of a cell is dynamically adjusted to follow the geographical positions of a group of users in the cell. Although beamforming and cell shaping use similar techniques, transmitting a signal over multiple antenna elements and applying individual complex weights to these antenna elements, the notion of beamforming and beams in 5 embodiments herein relates to the narrow HPBW basically intended for a single wireless device or terminal position.

Here, a system with multiple transmission nodes is considered, where each node has an array antenna capable of generating many beams with small HPBW. These nodes 10 may then for instance use one or multiple LTE-Nx carriers, so that a total transmission bandwidth of multiples of hundreds of MHz may be achieved leading to downlink peak user throughputs reaching as much as 10 Gbit/s or more.

In LTE, a wireless device searches for a cell using a cell search procedure, where a unique Primary Synchronization Signal (PSS) and Secondary Synchronization Signal 15 (SSS) are transmitted from each eNB. When a cell has been found, the wireless device may be associated with this cell, and then the cell is known as the serving cell for this wireless device. When a cell has multiple antennas, each antenna may transmit an individual encoded message to the wireless device, thereby multiplying the capacity by the number of layers transmitted. This is well known as MIMO transmissions, and the 20 number of layers transmitted is known as the rank of the transmission. Beamforming, which traditionally is equivalent to a rank 1 transmission, where only one encoded message may be transmitted, but simultaneously from all antennas with individually set complex beamforming weights per antenna. Hence, in beamforming, only a single layer of a Physical Downlink Shared CHannel (PDSCH) is transmitted in a single beam. This 25 beamforming transmission is also possible in LTE, so after a wireless device has been associated with a cell, a set of $N=1,2,4$ or 8 Channel State Information Reference Signals (CSI-RS) may be configured for measurement reference at the wireless device, so that the wireless device may report a preferred rank 1 $N \times 1$ precoding vector containing the complex beamforming weights based on the CSI-RS measurement. The precoding vector 30 is selected from a codebook of rank 1 precoding vectors.

Figure 1 depicts a 5G system example with three Transmission Points (TPs), Transmission Point 1 (TP1), Transmission Point 2 (TP2), Transmission Point 3 (TP3) and a wireless device. Each TP utilizes beamforming for transmission.

The current beamforming usage today does not result in a desired gain of the 35 performance of the wireless communications network.

SUMMARY

It is an object of embodiments herein to improve the performance in a wireless communications network using beamforming for transmitting to a wireless device.

5 According to a first aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by a method performed by a network node for receiving a report from a wireless device. The network node controls one or more Transmission Points, TPs. The one or more TPs transmit TP beams. The network node selects a set of TP beams from the TP beams. The selecting is based on at least one of: a) one or more measurements by the wireless
10 device on first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, and b) a measured transmission from the wireless device by the one or more TPs. The first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams are defined so that each beam in a TP out of the one or more TPs, uses one unique signal from a set of sequences used in this TP. The network node configures the wireless device with a set of second beam-specific reference
15 signals. The set of second beam-specific reference signals are beam-specific downlink reference signals. Each second beam-specific reference signal is associated with a selected TP beam of the set of TP beams. The network node receives the report from the wireless device. The report comprises channel state information for at least a subset of the selected set of TP beams, measured on the configured set of second beam-specific
20 reference signals.

According to a second aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by a method performed by the wireless device for sending the report to the network node. The network node controls the one or more TPs. The one or more TPs transmit TP, beams. Each of the TP beams has a first beam-specific reference signal. The wireless device
25 receives the configuration from the network node with the set of second beam-specific reference signals. The set of second beam-specific reference signals are the beam-specific downlink reference signals. Each second beam-specific reference signal is associated with one of the selected set of TP beams. The selected set of TP beams are selected by the network node based on the at least one of: a) the one or more
30 measurements by the wireless device on the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, and b) the a measured transmission from the wireless device 250 by the one or more TPs. The first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams are defined so that each beam in a TP out of the one or more TPs, uses one unique signal from a set of sequences used in this TP. The configuration is for the wireless device to perform the one
35 or more measurements on the set of second beam-specific reference signals. The

wireless device sends the report to the network node. The report comprises channel state information for at least the subset of the set of selected TP beams, measured on the configured set of second beam-specific reference signals.

According to a third aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by the network node. The network node is configured to receive the report from the wireless device. The network node is also configured to control the one or more TPs. The one or more TPs are configured to transmit the TP beams. The network node is configured to select the set of TP beams from the TP beams. To select is based on the at least one of: a) the one or more measurements by the wireless device on the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, and b) the transmission from the wireless device configured to be measured by the one or more TPs. The first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams are defined so that each beam in a TP out of the one or more TPs, uses one unique signal from a set of sequences used in this TP. The network node is configured to configure the wireless device with the set of second beam-specific reference signals. The set of second beam-specific reference signals are beam-specific downlink reference signals. Each second beam-specific reference signal is associated with a selected TP beam. The network node is configured to receive the report from the wireless device. The report comprises channel state information for at least a subset of the selected set of TP beams, measured on the configured set of second beam-specific reference signals.

According to a fourth aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by the wireless device. The wireless device is configured to send the report to the network node. The network node is configured to control the one or more TPs. The one or more TPs are configured to transmit the TP beams. Each of the TP beams has a first beam-specific reference signal. The wireless device is configured to receive the configuration from the network node with the set of second beam-specific reference signals. The set of second beam-specific reference signals are beam-specific downlink reference signals. Each of the second beam-specific reference signals is associated with one of the selected set of TP beams. The selected set of TP beams are selected by the network node based on the at least one of: a) the one or more measurements by the wireless device on first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, and b) the transmission from the wireless device configured to be measured by the one or more TPs. The configuration is for the wireless device to perform one or more measurements on the set of second beam-specific reference signals. The first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams are defined so that each beam in a TP out of the one or more TPs, uses one unique signal from the

set of sequences used in this TP. The wireless device is further configured to send a report to the network node. The report comprises channel state information for at least the subset of the set of selected TP beams, configured to be measured on the configured set of second beam-specific reference signals.

5 According to a fifth aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by a computer program, comprising instructions which, when executed on at least one processor, cause the at least one processor to carry out the method performed by the network node.

10 According to a sixth aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by a computer-readable storage medium, having stored thereon the computer program, comprising instructions which, when executed on at least one processor, cause the at least one processor to carry out the method performed by the network node.

15 According to a seventh aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by a computer program, comprising instructions which, when executed on at least one processor, cause the at least one processor to carry out the method performed by the wireless device.

20 According to an eighth aspect of embodiments herein, the object is achieved by a computer-readable storage medium, having stored thereon the computer program, comprising instructions which, when executed on at least one processor, cause the at least one processor to carry out the method performed by the wireless device.

25 By the network node selecting the set of TP beams, based on the one or more measurements by the wireless device, and configuring the wireless device with the set of second beam-specific reference signals, the wireless device may report channel state information for at least a subset of the selected set of TP beams. Thus, an advantage of embodiments herein is that the overhead for quality estimates may be reduced.

Moreover, the wireless device may quickly switch to from one TP beam to another TP beam, which improves mobility and gives diversity for both data and control signalling.

Further advantages of some embodiments disclosed herein are discussed below.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Examples of embodiments herein are described in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram illustrating a 5G system example with three TPs.

Figure 2 is a schematic block diagram illustrating embodiments in a wireless communications network, according to some embodiments.

Figure 3 is a flowchart illustrating embodiments of a method in a network node, according to some embodiments.

5 Figure 4 is a flowchart illustrating embodiments of a method in a wireless device, according to some embodiments.

Figure 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating embodiments of a method in a wireless communications network, according to some embodiments.

10 Figure 6 is a schematic diagram illustrating embodiments of a method in a wireless communications network, according to some embodiments.

Figure 7 is a block diagram of a network node that is configured according to some embodiments.

Figure 8 is a block diagram of a wireless device that is configured according to some

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As part of the solution according to embodiments herein, one or more problems that may be associated with use of at least some of the prior art solutions, and that may be addressed by embodiments herein will first be identified and discussed.

20 Since the beams in beamforming are narrow, to provide high beamforming gain and coverage for the transmitted signals, there is a mobility problem and the transmission point may quickly lose track of the wireless device, i.e., there is a sudden large drop of link gain when the wireless device is moving outside the narrow beam coverage area.

25 It may also be a problem how to select transmission points and beams within each transmission point in a dynamic manner, without the need to frequently change the serving transmission point.

It may be further a problem how to provide coverage and robust reception of synchronization signals and reference signals needed to ensure mobility in the 5G network.

30 These problems are further discussed below.

At high (>10 GHz) carrier frequencies such as those projected to be used in 5G systems, the number of antenna elements at the transmitter and/or receiver side are significantly increased compared to common 3G and 4G systems, which typically operate at frequencies below 3 GHz, so that the increased path loss may be compensated for by

beamforming. If these beams are narrow, many beams are needed to span the coverage area. It may then be a problem how to find cells, i.e., to perform cell search, and how to find the suitable beam or beams within a detected cell. It may also be a problem how to find multiple cells and the corresponding suitable beams within each cell.

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A set of TPs may be considered wherein each TP may, by use of an array antenna, generate transmission of a large number of beams having different pointing direction and/or polarization. The use of a large number of beams may be typical for a 5G system deployed at carrier frequencies above 10 GHz, where the array antenna may consist of many antenna elements to achieve a large array gain. An array antenna consisting of multiple antenna elements may be used to compensate for the reduced aperture size of each element, which is a function of the carrier frequency, compared to systems operating at traditional cellular carrier frequencies. Moreover, the large antenna gain may be in turn needed to overcome the path loss at these high frequencies. The large array gain may result in that each beam is rather narrow, expressed in terms of HPBW, typically only 5-10 degrees or even smaller, depending on the design of the array antenna.

Since the large array gain may be needed also for unicast control channels, these may need to be beamformed as well. Due to wireless device mobility, channel propagation, and to the fact that beams are narrow, a wireless device which is reached by a given beam may suddenly be outside the main lobe of that beam, resulting in a significant drop in received signal strength from that beam. This may even lead to radio link failure since the control channel cannot be received as well.

Hence, there is a problem on how a wireless device selects cells, TPs within a cell, and beams within a cell, to maintain connection in a robust manner. Note that a cell in this respect may contain multiple TPs, known as a shared cell. The shared cell reduces the need for frequent cell handovers which involves higher layer signaling and reconfigurations since a wireless device may seamlessly move its access to different TPs within the same cell.

Furthermore, it may be beneficial if the TP and beam selection is blind, and it may hence be performed without an active connection to the cell, that is, without extensive control signaling between the wireless device and the cell for which beam the wireless device finds useful.

Embodiments will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which examples of the claimed subject matter are shown.

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The claimed subject matter may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the claimed subject matter to those skilled in the art. It should
5 also be noted that these embodiments are not mutually exclusive. Components from one embodiment may be tacitly assumed to be present/used in another embodiment.

Figure 2 depicts a **wireless communications network 200** in which embodiments herein may be implemented. The wireless communications network 200 may for example
10 be a network such as a Long-Term Evolution (LTE), e.g. LTE Frequency Division Duplex (FDD), LTE Time Division Duplex (TDD), LTE Half-Duplex Frequency Division Duplex (HD-FDD), LTE operating in an unlicensed band, Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA), Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA) TDD, Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) network, GSM/Enhanced Data Rate for GSM Evolution
15 (EDGE) Radio Access Network (GERAN) network, EDGE network, network comprising of any combination of Radio Access Technologies (RATs) such as e.g. Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) base stations, multi-RAT base stations etc., any 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) cellular network, WiFi networks, Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMax), 5G system or any cellular network or system.

20 The wireless communications network 200 comprises a **first transmission point 211**, a **second transmission point 212** and a **third transmission point 213**. Any one or more of the first transmission point 211, the second transmission point 212 and the third transmission point 213 may be referred to herein as the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213.
25 Each of the first transmission point 211, the second transmission point 212 and the third transmission point 213 transmits TP beams. Each of the first transmission point 211, the second transmission point 212 and the third transmission point 213 may be, for example, a base station such as e.g., an eNB, an eNodeB, or a Home Node B, a Home eNode B, a femto Base Station, BS, a pico BS or any other network unit capable to serve a device or
30 a machine type communication device in the wireless communications network 200. In some particular embodiments, the first transmission point 211, the second transmission point 212 and the third transmission point 213 may be a stationary or fixed relay node or a mobile relay node. The wireless communications network 200 covers a geographical area which is divided into cell areas, wherein each cell area is served by a TP, although one TP

may serve one or several cells, and one cell may be served by more than one TP. In the non-limiting example depicted in Figure 2, the first transmission point 211 and the third transmission point 213 serve a **first cell 221**, and the second transmission point 212 serves a **second cell 222**. The first cell 221, may be referred to in some embodiments herein as “a cell 221”, “one cell 221” or “the cell 221”. The first cell 221 and the second cell 222 may be referred to in some embodiments herein as “different cells 221, 222”. Each of the first transmission point 211, the second transmission point 212 and the third transmission point 213 may be of different classes, such as e.g. macro eNodeB, home eNodeB or pico base station, based on transmission power and thereby also cell size.

Typically, the wireless communications network 200 may comprise more cells similar to the first cell 221 and the second cell 222, served by their respective one or more TPs. This is not depicted in Figure 2 for the sake of simplicity. Each of the first transmission point 211, the second transmission point 212 and the third transmission point 213 may support one or several communication technologies, and its name may depend on the technology and terminology used. In 3GPP LTE, the first transmission point 211, the second transmission point 212 and the third transmission point 213, which may be referred to as eNodeBs or even eNBs, and may be directly connected to a **scheduling network node 230**. The scheduling network node 230 may be a logical function performing scheduling of wireless devices in the wireless communications network 200 that are within the coverage of a group of coordinated TPs. The physical location of the scheduling network node 230 may be in one of the first transmission point 211, the second transmission point 212 and the third transmission point 213, or in a dedicated scheduling node, as depicted in Figure 2. In some embodiments, any one or more of the first transmission point 211, the second transmission point 212 and the third transmission point 213 may be realized as a Remote Radio Head (RRH) connected to a central node housing the scheduling function, i.e., the scheduling network node 230.

The first transmission point 211 may communicate with the scheduling network node 230 over a **first link 241**. The second transmission point 212 may communicate with the scheduling network node 230 over a **second link 242**. The third transmission point 213 may communicate with the scheduling network node 230 over a **third link 243**.

Any of the first transmission point 211 and the scheduling network node 230 may be referred to herein as a **network node 211, 230**. The network node 211, 230 controls one or more TPs, such as any of the first transmission point 211, the second transmission point 212 and the third transmission point 213.

The first transmission point 211 may communicate with the second transmission point 212 over a **first radio link 244**. The first transmission point 211 may communicate with the third transmission point 213 over a **second radio link 245**.

5 A number of wireless devices may be located in the wireless communications network 200. In the example scenario of Figure 2, only one wireless device is shown, **wireless device 250**. The wireless device 250 may communicate with the first transmission point 211 over a **third radio link 261**, with the second transmission point 212 over a **fourth radio link 262**, and with the third transmission point 213 over a **fifth**
10 **radio link 263**.

The wireless device 250 is a wireless communication device such as a UE which is also known as e.g. mobile terminal, wireless terminal and/or mobile station. The device is wireless, i.e., it is enabled to communicate wirelessly in the wireless communication network 200, sometimes also referred to as a cellular radio system or cellular network.
15 The communication may be performed e.g., between two devices, between a device and a regular telephone and/or between a device and a server. The communication may be performed e.g., via a RAN and possibly one or more core networks, comprised within the wireless communications network 200.

The wireless device 250 may further be referred to as a mobile telephone, cellular
20 telephone, or laptop with wireless capability, just to mention some further examples. The wireless device 250 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 a server, a laptop, a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), or a tablet computer, sometimes referred to as
25 a surf plate with wireless capability, a Machine-to-Machine (M2M) device, a device equipped with a wireless interface, such as a printer or a file storage device or any other radio network unit capable of communicating over a radio link in a cellular communications system. Further examples of different wireless devices, such as the wireless device 250, that may be served by such a system include, modems, or Machine
30 Type Communication (MTC) devices such as sensors.

In embodiments herein, it is first proposed to introduce one or more TP beam-specific reference signals. These one or more TP beam-specific reference signals may be referred to in some embodiments herein as a first beam-specific reference signal/s of
35 the TP beams, so that the wireless device 250, may detect and/or measure on a beam

from any TP, such as the first transmission point 211, the second transmission point 212 and the third transmission point 213, in any cell, such as the first cell 221, and the second cell 222, in a neighborhood of the wireless device 250. The TP beam-specific reference signal, such as the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, from a TP, may be detectable blindly, i.e., without the need to actively communicate with the cell, i.e., without receiving configuration information of the TP beam-specific reference signals, from for example, the network node 211, 230. The signal may hence either be blindly detected as part of the initial cell search, or alternatively, the detection may be aided by previously obtained information, such as broadcasted system information on the 5G carrier or control messages sent on an assisting legacy cellular system, such as LTE.

Furthermore, these reference signals, i.e., first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, may alternatively also be detected based on time domain detection, so that the wireless device 250 may not need to perform accurate time frequency synchronization and carry out the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT), i.e. transfer to frequency domain, before the wireless device 250 may detect the TP-beam. The wireless device 250 may choose to implement time domain based beam detection, with the benefit of reduced number of mathematical operations, which may reduce battery consumption. This also has the advantage that the LTE cell search algorithms in the wireless device 250 may be reused for TP beam detection. The wireless device 250 may then be implemented to perform time domain search of beams by correlation of the received signal with a set of TP beam specific signals. This time domain processing may be performed in parallel with normal receiver operation, which includes a DFT and is performed in frequency domain. Hence, the TP beam search may be implemented by a separate processing, which allows the wireless device 250 to perform continuous TP beam searches without interrupting normal receiver operation. Based on the detection of the first beam-specific reference signals, the wireless device 250 may determine how to address the network node 211, 230 in the best way by selecting the best set of UL transmit antenna/s or beams to use when transmitting an UL message intended for the network node 211, 230. Such an UL message may be anything transmitted in the UL, e.g., a random access preamble, a scheduling request or an UL data transmission.

In general, embodiments herein may comprise a reporting procedure comprising two steps. Some embodiments may comprise a first step of a reporting procedure.

In a first step of these embodiments, the wireless device 250 may search for TP beams, using a procedure similar to LTE cell search. The wireless device 250 may then report detected TP beams, possibly accompanied with a received power report or other ranking of each detected TP beam or a selection of the detected TP beams. Selection
5 may be carried out using a threshold value, e.g., configured by higher layers or fixed in specifications, or it may simply report all detected TP beams up to a specific maximum number of reports or a specific maximum number of beams.

In one embodiment, a large number of TP beam reference signals or equivalently beam-specific sequences, such as the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP
10 beams, are defined so that each beam in a TP, such as the first transmission point 211 and the third transmission point 213 in a given cell, such as the first cell 221, uses one unique signal from a set of sequences used in this cell. The reference signals, such as the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, are grouped, and the grouping of sequences may be known to the wireless device 250 so the wireless device 250 may
15 know whether two detected beams belong to the same TP or not, or alternatively to the same cluster of TPs or not. In a further embodiment, this may be utilized by the network node 211, 230, by configuring, using higher layer signaling, the wireless device 250 to restrict the reporting of detected beams to measurements on TP beams from a single TP only, of, for example, the first transmission point 211, the second transmission point 212
20 and the third transmission point 213, or alternatively, only TPs within the same cluster of TPs. Which TP, of, for example, the first transmission point 211, the second transmission point 212 and the third transmission point 213, or cluster may also be configured by higher layers. One advantage of such restriction may be the case where a backhaul between different TPs, or clusters of TPs have a restriction in latency and/or bandwidth, so that fast
25 switching between different TPs is not feasible, while switching between beams within the same TP is still feasible. The network node 211, 230 may perform the configuration by signalling messages on an assisting legacy cellular system. In yet another embodiment, system information already obtained by the wireless device 250 on the 5G carrier dictates if the wireless device 250 should report measurements on a single or a multiple of
30 reference signal groups.

In an alternative embodiment, a large number of reference signals, such as the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, or equivalently beam-specific sequences are defined, so that each beam in a TP in a given cell, uses one unique signal from a set of sequences used in this cell. The reference signals, are grouped into groups
35 where reference signals within one group are used within one cell only, and the grouping

of sequences may be known to the wireless device 250 so the wireless device 250 may know whether two detected TP beams belong to the same cell or not. When the wireless device 250 is not connected to a cell, e.g. in Radio Resource Configuration (RRC)_IDLE mode, the wireless device 250 may identify the cell identity by detecting a TP beam
5 belonging to that cell. This cell identity may then be used in the following procedures to attach to the cell.

The reported TP beams associated to multiple cells, may also be used by the network node 211, 230 to make mobility decisions, i.e., to move a wireless device such as wireless device 250 between cells, by sending a hand-over command.

10 In another embodiment, the PSS/SSS used in LTE, or scaled versions thereof in case of LTE-Nx, may be re-used as TP beam sequences, such as the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams. These 504 sequences may be further grouped into sets of, e.g., 64 sequences, and this set of sequences may then be restricted to be used within one TP, only, limiting the number of possible beams per TP to 64. Alternatively, the
15 length of PSS/SSS may be extended, to be longer, i.e., use more Resource Elements (RE), than in the current LTE system, so that more than 504 sequences may be supported, for instance by using longer Zadoff-Chu sequences. Using longer sequences and transmitting the TP beam sequences, over a wider bandwidth may increase the processing gain and thus enable detection of weaker beams as well.

20 If a large number, e.g., all 64 in the example above, of PSS/SSS sequences, or equivalently TP-beam detection signals, such as the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, are transmitted in the same Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) symbol from a TP, the energy per PSS/SSS may need to be scaled to keep the total transmit power within bounds. Hence, the transmitted power per sequence may be
25 reduced by $-10 \cdot \log_{10}(64)$ dB, leading to a degradation in beam detection probability. Therefore, in an alternative embodiment, the number of PSS/SSS sequences to be transmitted in parallel in the same OFDM symbol, e.g., by code division multiplexing, may be limited, and if more beams are needed, additional PSS/SSS for the remaining beams may be time multiplexed or frequency multiplexed, for instance, transmitted in another
30 OFDM symbol or on different frequency resources. In this way may the energy per beam detection reference signal may be kept sufficiently high.

Some embodiments may comprise a second step of the reporting procedure.

In this second step of some of these embodiments herein, the network node 211, 230 may select a set of TP beams that the wireless device 250 may use for a more
35 refined, second step feedback. This selected set of TP beams may belong to the same TP

or a different TP within a cell, or even different TP-beams in different cells. In the latter case, coordinated transmission between cells, may be achieved, which may provide benefits if the backhaul signaling has low delay and sufficient capacity.

5 The TP beam selection may be based on the reported TP beams in the first step described above. Alternatively, TP beams may be configured based on uplink measurement information at the transmission point. This alternative may be feasible whenever the uplink and downlink hardware chains are well calibrated so that a downlink beam may be inferred from a corresponding reception in an uplink beam. It may also be possible that the network node 211, 230 uses a combination of information from uplink
10 beam detection and reports from the wireless device 250 when deciding the set of TP beams to configure the wireless device 250. Uplink beam detection may require signals to be transmitted from the wireless device 250 so that the network node 211, 230 may perform the associated beam detection measurements. Either the network node 211, 230 does this blindly based on uplink data traffic from the wireless device 250; or alternatively,
15 the network node 211, 230 may configure, for example, Sounding Reference Signals (SRS) to the wireless device 250, so that the network node 211, 230 may measure on these signals. The SRS transmitted from the wireless device 250 may also be transmitted in uplink beams, in which case beam specific SRS is transmitted, beam-specific SRS. In this case, each beam may have a unique beam SRS, based on a certain reference signal
20 sequence, wherein these signals are uplink signals, such as beam-specific uplink reference signals, or other attributes such as the time frequency location of the beam-specific SRS. The network node 211, 230 may then get simultaneous information on which pair of one transmit beam from the wireless device 250 and one receive beam at the network node 211, 230 side has good channel quality, e.g., high Signal to Noise Ratio
25 (SNR). This may be accomplished by the network node 211, 230 by correlating, for each receive beam, with the different SRS-beam signals. Knowing which uplink beam to use is also beneficial when scheduling the uplink data transmission from the wireless device 250, which scheduling information then would include a beam identity detected from beam-specific SRS. The uplink measurements for beam selection may also be done on
30 the random access preamble transmitted by the wireless device 250 when accessing the wireless communications network 200, or during hand-over.

The network node 211, 230 may then configure the wireless device 250 with a set of second beam-specific reference signals, for example, a set of Channel State Information Reference Signals (CSI-RS), each corresponding to a selected TP beam.
35 Note that these second beam-specific reference signals, e.g., CSI-RS, may be

beamformed so that which beam actually may be selected, i.e., the beam ID if it exists, may be transparent to the wireless device 250. Hence, these D CSI-RS, may be beam-specific reference signals. This may give the further freedom to the network node 211, 230 to use a different beam or beamforming weight vector than what was used in the first step of the reporting procedure of embodiments herein, since the actual beamforming weight vector may be transparent to the wireless device 250.

When the second beam-specific reference signal, e.g., the beam specific CSI-RS, is configured to the wireless device 250, the wireless device 250 then may report channel state information for the set of the e.g., D TP beams, where each beam may be considered as a virtual antenna. This reporting may be different from the reporting in the first step, since the TP beams may be fixed and that the reporting may be intended to follow fast fading and polarization state of the channel. Hence, a unique and orthogonal reference signal may be transmitted in each TP-beam for the purpose of channel state information feedback. This reporting may be different from the reporting in the first step, since the CSI-RS may typically be more often transmitted and typically be with a larger bandwidth, as to provide a more refined measurement.

In one embodiment, the wireless device 250 may be configured to measure a number D of orthogonal reference signals that correspond to the set of second beam-specific reference signals, e.g., CSI-RS, i.e. location and sequence used for the Reference Signals (RSs). Each of the second beam-specific reference signals, e.g., D CSI-RS, may be transmitted from one TP beam in each transmission interval, e.g., each CSI-RS transmission interval. The actual TP beam that may be used in a transmission is unknown to the wireless device 250, which may measure on the configured signal only. The wireless device 250 may produce a measurement report based on the measurements, e.g., D measurements or a subset of the D measurements, i.e. TP beam selection, that is fed back to the network node 211, 230, who may know which transmission interval the report may be based on. In the next transmission interval, the set of TP beams may have changed. The number D and the set of second beam-specific reference signals, e.g., the set of CSI-RS, may remain the same, unless the wireless device 250 is reconfigured. A precoding vector/matrix codebook defined over D virtual antennas may be used for the purpose of this feedback signaling.

In another embodiment, the wireless device 250 may be dynamically scheduled to measure and report on a subset of a larger set of TP beams. The larger set may be the TP beams reported in the first step or explicitly configured with higher layer signaling. The dynamic signaling may be included in the scheduling message to the wireless device 250,

for instance when triggering an aperiodic CSI report. For example, the aperiodic CSI triggering as defined in LTE, may be extended to also include information about which TP-beams the wireless device 250 shall provide a report for.

5 As in the previous embodiment, the wireless device 250 may produce a report that is fed back to the network node 211, 230. In next scheduling assignment or triggering event, another subset may be selected.

In view of the foregoing, embodiments herein may comprise the following:

1. A TP and a given beam transmitted from that TP (TP-beam) may be
10 identified by the wireless device 250, e.g., by a TP beam specific reference signal, such as the first beam-specific reference signal of the TP beams.
2. The TP beam signals may be identifiable without configuration messages to the wireless device 250, i.e., they may be blindly detected.
3. The TP beam signals may also be designed so that the TP beam may be
15 detected based on the received time domain signal.
4. The wireless device 250 may report to the network node 211, 230 a list of measures, one measure for each detected TP beam, where such measure may for instance be the received power.
5. The network node 211, 230 may configure, or dynamically schedule, a set of
20 K TP beams, or CSI reference signals, such as the second beam-specific reference signals, the wireless device 250 may measure on to report, for example, Channel State Information (CSI).

Embodiments of a method performed by the network node 211, 230 for receiving a
25 report from the wireless device 250, will now be described with reference to the flowchart depicted depicted in **Figure 3**. As stated earlier, the network node 211, 230 controls the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213 and the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213 transmit TP beams. The network node 211, 230 and the wireless device 250 operate in the wireless communications network 200, as stated earlier. Figure 3 depicts a flowchart of the actions
30 that are or may be performed by the network node 211, 230 in embodiments herein.

As stated earlier, the network node 211, 230 may be one of: the TP 211 and the scheduling network node 230. Some of the actions below involve receiving, sending or measuring actions. It is understood that in some embodiments wherein the network node 230 may be, for example, a scheduling network node 230 without radio receiver or
35 transmitter capability, the sending, receiving or measuring actions may comprise sending

or receiving through an intermediary node, such as one of the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213.

The method may comprise the following actions, which actions may as well be carried out in another suitable order than that described below. In some embodiments, all the actions may be carried out, whereas in other embodiments only some action/s may be carried out. In Figure 3, optional actions are represented with dashed lines.

In some embodiments, any of the first beam-specific reference signals and the second beam-specific reference signals are one of: channel state information reference signals, positioning reference signals, Primary Synchronization Signals and Secondary Synchronization Signals.

Action 301

The network node 211, 230 may receive a prereport from the wireless device 250 of a preset of detected TP beams by the wireless device 250. The preset or pre-set is understood to be equivalent to a first set. Preset is used herein to distinguish this first set from a "set", i.e., a second set, of TP beams, which are selected by the network node 211, 230, as will be described later in Action 304.

The prereport may comprise information on the set of detected TP beams by the wireless device 250. The prereport is understood to be equivalent to a first report. In some embodiments, this action may be implemented by receiving a measurement report message from the wireless device 250. In some embodiments, the measurement report may comprise a list of detected TP beams, and to each, for example, an associated Received Reference Signal Power (RSRP).

In some embodiments, the preset of detected TP beams comprised in the received prereport has been selected by the wireless device 250 based on the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, wherein the first beam-specific reference signals are downlink beam-specific reference signals.

In some embodiments, the first beam-specific reference signals are detectable by the wireless device 250 without being in connected mode to the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213 transmitting the TP beams comprising the first beam-specific reference signals.

In some embodiments, the first beam-specific reference signals are grouped, wherein the first beam-specific reference signals within one group are used within one cell 221 only.

Action 302

As explained earlier, in some embodiments, the wireless device 250 may perform a transmission, which transmission may comprise one or more uplink reference signals.

5 In some embodiments, the transmission from the wireless device 250 is done in uplink beams.

In some of these embodiments, the uplink reference signals are beam-specific uplink reference signals.

10 In this action, the network node 211, 230 may configure the wireless device 250 with the beam-specific uplink reference signals, so that the network node 211, 230 can measure on these beam-specific uplink reference signals. In some embodiments, this action may be implemented by sending a Radio Resource Configuration (RRC) message, to the wireless device 250.

In some embodiments, the uplink reference signals are beam-specific sounding reference signals.

15 In some particular embodiments, the beam-specific uplink reference signals are beam-specific sounding reference signals.

Action 303

20 The network node 211, 230 may measure the transmission from the wireless device 250.

As stated earlier, in some of these embodiments, the network node 211, 230 may measure the transmission by the wireless device 250 of the uplink reference signals.

In some of these embodiments, the network node 211, 230 may measure the transmission by the wireless device 250 of the beam-specific uplink reference signals.

25 In some embodiments, the measuring is done blindly on received signals, without configuring the beam-specific uplink reference signals, for example, uplink sounding reference signals.

Action 304

30 The network node 211, 230 selects a set of TP beams from the TP beams. The selecting is based on at least one of: a) one or more measurements by the wireless device 250 on the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, and b) a measured transmission from the wireless device 250 by the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213. As stated earlier, the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams are

defined so that each beam in a TP 211, 212, 213 out of the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213, uses one unique signal from a set of sequences used in this TP 211, 212, 213.

The selecting is performed for the wireless device 250 to perform one or more measurements on the set of second beam-specific reference signals.

5 In some embodiments, the selecting of the set of TP beams by the network node 211, 230, based on the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, comprises selecting the set of TP beams at least based on the received prereport from the wireless device 250, as described in action 301.

10 In some embodiments, the selecting of the set of TP beams by the network node 211, 230, based on the measured transmission from the wireless device 250 is based on one or more measurements on the uplink reference signals, as discussed earlier and in action 303.

In some embodiments, wherein the uplink reference signals are beam-specific uplink reference signals, as described in action 303.

15 In some embodiments, the selected set of TP beams from the TP beams belong to one of: the same TP 211, 212, 213, different TPs 211, 213 within the cell 221, and different TP beams in different cells 221, 222.

Action 305

20 The network node 211, 230 configures the wireless device 250 with the set of second beam-specific reference signals, wherein the set of second beam-specific reference signals are beam-specific downlink reference signals, and wherein each second beam-specific reference signal is associated with a selected TP beam of the set of TP beams.

25 In some embodiments, this action may be implemented by sending an RRC message, to the wireless device 250.

In some embodiments, the second beam-specific reference signals are mutually orthogonal.

30 In some embodiments, the network node 211, 230 configures the wireless device 250 to only report detected TP beams within a certain group. In some embodiments, this action may be implemented by sending an RRC message, or a broadcasted control signalling message, to the wireless device 250.

Action 306

The network node 211, 230 may trigger the report from the wireless device 250 by for example, sending a message to the wireless device 250, such as a Downlink Control Information message.

5

Action 307

The network node 211, 230 receives the report from the wireless device 250, the report comprising channel state information for at least a subset of the selected set of TP beams, measured on the configured set of second beam-specific reference signals. The report is understood to be equivalent to a second report from the wireless device 250.

10

In some embodiments, the report comprises at least one index to a precoding codebook.

In some embodiments, this action may be implemented by receiving an Uplink Control Information (UCI) message, from the wireless device 250.

15

Action 308

The network node 211, 230 may select one uplink beam from the uplink beams transmitted by the wireless device 250 for scheduling of uplink transmission, based on, for example, the received report. For example, the network node 211, 230, may select the uplink beam with the highest or best received channel quality, according to a determined criterion (e.g., based on a specific threshold).

20

In some embodiments, the selecting of the uplink beam is based on a correlation of each of the uplink beams transmitted by the wireless device 250 with each beam-specific uplink signal.

25

Action 309

The network node 211, 230 may schedule the wireless device 250, based on the received report. In some particular embodiments, the network node 211, 230 may schedule the wireless device 250, based on the selected uplink beam from the uplink beams transmitted by the wireless device 250 in action 308. For example, the network node 211, 230, may schedule the wireless device 250 in the uplink beam with the highest or best received channel quality, according to the determined criterion (e.g., based on the specific threshold).

30

In some embodiments, this action may be implemented by sending a scheduling message, such as a DCI message, to the wireless device 250.

35

Embodiments of a method performed by the wireless device 250 for sending the report to the network node 211, 230, will now be described with reference to the flowchart depicted depicted in **Figure 4**. As stated earlier, the network node 211, 230 controls one or more TPs 211, 212, 213 and the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213 transmit TP beams, wherein each of TP beams has the first beam-specific reference signal. The network node 211, 230 and the wireless device 250 operate in the wireless communications network 200, as stated earlier. Figure 4 depicts a flowchart of the actions that are or may be performed by the wireless device 250 in embodiments herein.

As stated earlier, the network node 211, 230 may be one of: the TP 211 and the scheduling network node 230.

In some embodiments, the first beam-specific reference signals and the second beam-specific reference signals, as described earlier, are one of: channel state information reference signals, positioning reference signals, Primary Synchronization Signals and Secondary Synchronization Signals.

The method may comprise the following actions, which actions may as well be carried out in another suitable order than that described below. In some embodiments, all the actions may be carried out, whereas in other embodiments only some action/s may be carried out. In Figure 4, optional actions are represented with dashed lines.

Some of the detailed description of elements of the following actions and nodes correspond to those described earlier in relation to Figure 3, and will therefore not be repeated here.

Action 401

The wireless device 250 may search for TP beams. In some embodiments, the wireless device 250 searches for TB-beams, using a procedure similar to LTE cell search.

Action 402

The wireless device 250 may detect the TP beams. In some embodiments, this may be implemented by detecting the first beam-specific reference signals in the TP beams.

In some embodiments, the first beam-specific reference signals are detectable by the wireless device 250 without being in connected mode to the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213 transmitting the TP beams comprising the first beam-specific reference signals.

In some embodiments, the first beam-specific reference signals are grouped, and the first beam-specific reference signals within one group are used within one cell only 221.

5 In some embodiments, the Primary Synchronization Signals, positioning reference signals or the Secondary Synchronization Signals are grouped into sets of a defined number of sequences, and each of these sets of a defined number of sequences is restricted to be used within one TP 211, 212, 213 only.

Action 403

10 The wireless device 250 may identify a cell, such as the first cell 221, by detecting a TP beam belonging to that cell 221.

Action 404

15 The wireless device 250 may select a preset of detected TP beams, as described above.

In some embodiments, the preset of detected TP beams has been selected by the wireless device 250 based on the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, wherein the first beam-specific reference signals are downlink beam-specific reference signals.

20 In some embodiments, selection of the present may be carried out using a threshold value, configured by higher layers or fixed in specifications, or the wireless device 250 may simply report all detected TP beams up to a specific maximum number of reports or a maximum number of beams.

Action 405

25 The wireless device 250 may send the prereport of the selected preset of detected TP beams to the network node 211, 230. In some embodiments, this action may be implemented by sending an RRC message, to the network node 211, 230.

30 The set of selected TP beams may then be selected by the network node 211, 230 at least based on the sent prereport.

In some embodiments, the preset of detected TP beams may possibly be accompanied with a received power report or other ranking of each detected TP beam.

Action 406

The wireless device 250 may receive the configuration from the network node 211, 230 with the beam-specific reference signals which are beam-specific uplink reference signals, so that the network node 211, 230 can measure on these beam-specific uplink reference signals. In some embodiments, this action may be implemented by receiving an RRC message, from the network node 211, 230.

In some embodiments, the beam-specific uplink reference signals are beam-specific sounding reference signals.

Action 407

As explained earlier, in some embodiments, the wireless device 250 may perform a transmission, which transmission may comprise the one or more uplink reference signals.

In some embodiments, the transmission from the wireless device 250 is done in uplink beams. In some of these embodiments, the uplink reference signals are beam-specific uplink reference signals. In some embodiments, the uplink reference signals are beam-specific sounding reference signals.

In this action, the wireless device 250 may transmit the beam-specific uplink reference signals.

In some embodiments, the set of selected TP beams are selected by the network node 211, 230 at least based on the measured transmission from the wireless device 250, as described earlier. In some embodiments, this is based on the one or more measurements on the uplink reference signals

Action 408

The wireless device 250 receives the configuration from the network node 211, 230 with the set of second beam-specific reference signals. In some embodiments, this action may be implemented by receiving an RRC message, from the network node 211, 230.

The set of second beam-specific reference signals are beam-specific downlink reference signals, wherein each second beam-specific reference signal is associated with one of the selected set of TP beams. The set of TP beams are selected by the network node 211, 230 based on at least one of: a) the one or more measurements by the wireless device 250 on the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, and b) the measured transmission from the wireless device 250 by the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213. The configuration is for the wireless device 250 to perform one or more measurements on the set of second beam-specific reference signals.

As stated earlier, the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams are defined so that each beam in a TP 211, 212, 213 out of the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213, uses one unique signal from the set of sequences used in this TP 211, 212, 213.

5 In some embodiments, the second beam-specific reference signals are mutually orthogonal.

In some embodiments, the set of selected TP beams that are selected by the network node 211, 230 belong to one of: the same TP 211, 212, 213, different TPs 211, 213 within the cell 221, and different TP beams in different cells 221, 222.

10 **Action 409**

The wireless device 250 may receive a configuration from the network node 211, 230 to only report detected TP beams within a certain group. In some embodiments, this action may be implemented by receiving an RRC or broadcast control message, from the network node 211, 230.

15 In some embodiments, selecting the preset of detected TP beams may be based on one of: a threshold value for a measured variable in the detected TP beams, and a maximum number of TP beams.

Action 410

20 The wireless device 250 may receive from the network node 211, 230 the trigger for the report. As stated earlier, in some embodiments, this action may be implemented by receiving a DCI message, from the network node 211, 230.

Action 411

25 The wireless device 250 may measure the channel state information for the set of selected TP beams, based on the configured set of second beam-specific reference signals.

Action 412

30 The wireless device 250 may send the report to the network node 211, 230, the report comprising channel state information for at least the subset of the set of selected TP beams, measured on the configured set of second beam-specific reference signals.

In some embodiments, the report comprises at least one index to the precoding codebook.

35

Action 413

The wireless device 250 may receive the scheduling message from the network node 211, 230, wherein the message is based on the sent report.

5 By the network node doing a pre-selection of possible beams, only beams that are likely to be used in the data transmission by the network node to the wireless device are selected. Thus, by at least some of the steps or actions described herein, the wireless device 250 may quickly switch from one TP beam to another TP beam which improves mobility and gives diversity for both data and control signalling.

10 One of the main advantages of embodiments herein disclosed here may be that the overhead for quality estimates may be reduced. By doing a pre-selection of possible beams, e.g., the first step of the reporting procedure described above, or actions 304, 404, only beams that are likely to be used in the data transmission is selected. When possible TP-beam candidates have been selected, detailed CSI may be reported more
15 frequently. This in contrast to if detailed CSI should be reported from all TP-beams which would require a substantial overhead.

Thus, the problem identified in the prior art on how to select transmission points and beams within each transmission point in a dynamic manner, without the need to frequently change the serving transmission point, is addressed by at least some of the embodiments
20 herein by allowing the set of selected or configured TP beams in the second step, or in action 304, to belong to multiple transmission points so that a good connection is likely to be present at least one of the transmission points and that the network, e.g., the network node 211, 230, may quickly switch the transmission to another beam in another transmission point, without a need for changing serving transmission point.

25 Also, the problem identified in the prior art on how to provide coverage and robust reception of synchronization signals and reference signals needed to ensure mobility in the 5G network is addressed by at least some of the embodiments herein by providing, or transmitting, beamformed PSS and SSS signals with narrow beams, and thus extended coverage, and at the same time allowing for detecting the PSS and SSS without prior
30 knowledge, i.e., blind detection, of the utilized beamforming weights, or used PSS or SSS sequences. Hence, new TP beams may be detected and reported to the network node 211, 230 when the wireless device 250 moves around, and a new TP becomes discoverable, within the range of the wireless device 250.

Figure 5 and **Figure 6** depict, respectively, schematic diagrams of methods in the network node 211, 230 and the wireless device 250, according to some embodiments herein, and as just described in reference to Figures 3 and 4, respectively. In the exemplary non-limiting example of Figure 5, the wireless device 250, depicted as “UE” in Figures 5 and 6, measures TP-beams specific signals, such as the first beam-specific reference signals. The wireless device 250 then selects a preset of the measured TP beams as explained in action 404, based on e.g., received power, and sends the prereport to the network node 211, 230, that is the “report of K selected TP-beams”, according to action 405. The network node 211, 230, depicted as “Network” in Figures 5 and 6, performs a selection of D TP beams, as described in action 304, according to the preset selected by the wireless device 250. The network node 211, 230 then configures the wireless device 250 with a number D of CSI-RS signals, that is the the set of second beam-specific reference signals, as in action 305. The wireless device 250 then measures the CSI-RS on the set of selected TP beams, as in action 411. After having optionally received a trigger from the network node 211, 230, the wireless device 250 then sends the report to the network node, the CSI report based on the CSI-RS, as in action 412. Based on the CSI-RS report, the network node 211, 230 then sends a scheduling of downlink based on the received CSI-RS report, as in actions 309 and 413.

In the exemplary non-limiting example of Figure 6, the network node 211, 230 configures the wireless device 250 with the beam-specific uplink reference signals as described in action 302, which in this embodiment are beam-specific SRS. The wireless device 250 then transmits the beam-specific uplink reference signals, beam-SRS, as in action 407. The network node 211, 230 performs the selection of action 304 according to the measurement of the transmission by the wireless device 250, of the beam-specific uplink reference signals configured by the network node 211, 230, which in this example are beam-specific SRS, or beam-SRS, as described in action 303, and selects D downlink TP-beams, as described in action 304. The network node 211, 230 then configures the wireless device 250 with the D CSI-RS signals, as discussed in action 305. The wireless device 250 then measures the CSI-RS on the set of selected TP beams, as in action 411. After having optionally received the trigger from the network node 211, 230 described in action 306, the wireless device 250 then sends the report to the network node, the CSI report based on the CSI-RS, as in action 412. Based on the CSI-RS report, the network node 211, 230 then sends a scheduling of downlink based on the received CSI-RS report, as in actions 309 and 413.

To perform the method actions described above in relation to Figures 3, 5 and 6, the network node 211, 230 is configured to receive the report from the wireless device 250.

The network node 211, 230 comprises the following arrangement depicted in **Figure 7**.

5 The network node 211, 230 is configured to control the one or more Transmission Points, TPs, 211, 212, 213. The one or more TPs 211, 212, 213 are configured to transmit TP beams. The network node 211, 230 and the wireless device 250 are configured to operate in the wireless communications network 200. The detailed description of some of the following corresponds to the same references provided above, in relation to the
10 actions described for the network node 211, 230, and will thus not be repeated here.

In some embodiments, the network node 211, 230 is one of: the TP 211 and the scheduling network node 230.

In some embodiments, as stated earlier, any of the first beam-specific reference signals and the second beam-specific reference signals are one of: channel state
15 information reference signals, positioning reference signals, Primary Synchronization Signals and Secondary Synchronization Signals.

The network node 211, 230 may be configured to select the set of TP beams from the TP beams, wherein to select is based on at least one of: one or more measurements
20 by the wireless device 250 on first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, and a transmission from the wireless device 250 configured to be measured by the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213. To select may be configured to be performed for the wireless device 250 to perform one or more measurements on the set of second beam-specific reference signals. The first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams are defined
25 so that each beam in a TP 211, 212, 213 out of the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213, uses one unique signal from a set of sequences used in this TP 211, 212, 213.

In some embodiments, this may be performed by a **selecting module 701** comprised in the network node 211, 230.

In some embodiments, the second beam-specific reference signals are mutually
30 orthogonal.

In some embodiments, the first beam-specific reference signals are detectable by the wireless device 250 without being in connected mode to the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213 configured to transmit the TP beams comprising the first beam-specific reference signals.

In some embodiments, the first beam-specific reference signals are grouped, and wherein the first beam-specific reference signals within one group are configured to be used within one cell 221 only.

5 In some embodiments, the network node 211, 230 is further configured to select one uplink beam from the uplink beams configured to be transmitted by the wireless device 250 for scheduling of uplink transmission.

This may also be performed by the selecting module 701.

10 In some embodiments, to select the uplink beam is based on the correlation of each of the uplink beams configured to be transmitted by the wireless device 250 with each beam-specific uplink signal.

In some embodiments, the selected set of TP beams from the TP beams belong to one of: the same TP 211, 212, 213, different TPs 211, 213 within the cell 221, and different TP beams in different cells 221, 222.

15 The network node 211, 230 may be configured to configure the wireless device 250 with the set of second beam-specific reference signals, wherein the set of second beam-specific reference signals are beam-specific downlink reference signals, and wherein each second beam-specific reference signal is associated with the selected TP beam of the set of TP beams.

20 In some embodiments, this may be performed by a **configuring module 702** comprised in the network node 211, 230.

In some embodiments, the transmission from the wireless device 250 is done in uplink beams, and the network node 211, 230 is further configured to configure the wireless device 250 with the beam-specific uplink reference signals, so that the network
25 node 211, 230 can measure on these beam-specific uplink reference signals.

This may also be performed by the configuring module 702.

In some embodiments, the beam-specific uplink reference signals are beam-specific sounding reference signals.

30 The network node 211, 230 may be configured to receive the report from the wireless device 250, the report comprising channel state information for at least the subset of the selected set of TP beams, measured on the configured set of second beam-specific reference signals.

35 In some embodiments, this may be performed by a **receiving module 703** comprised in the network node 211, 230.

In some embodiments, the report comprises at least one index to the precoding codebook.

5 In some embodiments, the network node 211, 230 is further configured to receive the prereport from the wireless device 250 of the detected TP beams by the wireless device 250, and wherein to select the set of TP beams by the network node 211, 230, based on the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, comprises to select the set of TP beams at least based on the prereport configured to be received from the wireless device 250.

10 In some embodiments, this may also be performed by the receiving module 703.

10 In some embodiments, the preset of detected TP beams comprised in the received prereport has been selected by the wireless device 250 based on the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, wherein the first beam-specific reference signals are downlink beam-specific reference signals.

15 In some embodiments, the network node 211, 230 may be configured to schedule the wireless device 250, based on the received report.

In some embodiments, this may be performed by a **scheduling module 704** comprised in the network node 211, 230.

20 In some embodiments, the network node 211, 230 may be configured to measure the transmission from the wireless device 250, and to select the set of TP beams by the network node 211, 230 based on the transmission from the wireless device 250 configured to be measured is based on one or more measurements on uplink reference signals.

25 In some embodiments, this may be performed by a **measuring module 705** comprised in the network node 211, 230.

In some embodiments, wherein the transmission from the wireless device 250 is done in uplink beams, the network node 211, 230 is further configured to measure the transmission by the wireless device 250 of the beam-specific uplink reference signals.

30 In some embodiments, this may also be performed by the measuring module 705.

In some embodiments, to measure is configured to be done blindly on received signals, without configuring uplink sounding reference signals.

35 In some embodiments, the network node 211, 230 may be configured to trigger the report from the wireless device 250.

In some embodiments, this may be performed by a **triggering module 706** comprised in the network node 211, 230.

5 The embodiments herein for receiving the report from the wireless device 250 may be implemented through one or more processors, such as the **processing module 707** in the network node 211, 230 depicted in Figure 7, 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
10 embodiments herein when being loaded into the in the network node 211, 230. One such carrier may be in the form of a CD ROM disc. It may be 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 network node 211, 230.

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The network node 211, 230 may further comprise a **memory module 708** comprising one or more memory units. The memory module 708 may be arranged to be used to store data in relation to applications to perform the methods herein when being executed in the network node 211, 230. Memory module 708 may be in communication
20 with the processing module 707. Any of the other information processed by the processing module 707 may also be stored in the memory module 708.

In some embodiments, information may be received from, e.g., the wireless device 250, through a **receiving port 709**. In some embodiments, the receiving port 709 may
25 be, for example, connected to the one or more antennas in the network node 211, 230. In other embodiments, the network node 211, 230 may receive information from another structure in the wireless communications network 200 through the receiving port 709. Since the receiving port 709 may be in communication with the processing module 707, the receiving port 709 may then send the received information to the processing module
30 707. The receiving port 709 may also be configured to receive other information.

The information processed by the processing module 707 in relation to the embodiments of method herein may be stored in the memory module 708 which, as stated earlier, may be in communication with the processing module 707 and the receiving
35 port 709.

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The processing module 707 may be further configured to transmit or send information to e.g., the wireless device 250, or another node in the wireless communications network 200, through a **sending port 710**, which may be in communication with the processing module 707, and the memory module 708.

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Those skilled in the art will also appreciate that the different modules 701-706 described above may refer to a combination of analog and digital modules, and/or one or more processors configured with software and/or firmware, e.g., stored in memory, that, when executed by the one or more processors such as the processing module 707, perform 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 circuit (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).

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Thus, the methods according to the embodiments described herein for the network node 211, 230 are respectively implemented by means of a computer program product, comprising instructions, i.e., software code portions, which, when executed on at least one processor, cause the at least one processor to carry out the actions described herein, as performed by the network node 211, 230. The computer program product may be stored on a computer-readable storage medium. The computer-readable storage medium, having stored thereon the computer program, may comprise instructions which, when executed on at least one processor, cause the at least one processor to carry out the actions described herein, as performed by the network node 211, 230. In some embodiments, the computer-readable storage medium may be a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium.

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To perform the method actions described above in relation to Figures 4, 5 and 6 the wireless device 250 is configured to send the report to the network node 211, 230. The wireless device 250 comprises the following arrangement depicted in **Figure 8**. The network node 211, 230 is configured to control the one or more Transmission Points, TPs, 211, 212, 213. The one or more TPs 211, 212, 213 are configured to transmit TP beams. Each of TP beams has the first beam-specific reference signal. The network node 211, 230 and the wireless device 250 are configured to operate in the wireless communications network 200. The detailed description of some of the following corresponds to the same

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references provided above, in relation to the actions described for the wireless device 250, and will thus not be repeated here.

In some embodiments, the network node 211, 230 is one of: the TP 211 and the scheduling network node 230.

5 In some embodiments, any of the first beam-specific reference signals and the second beam-specific reference signals are one of: channel state information reference signals, positioning reference signals, Primary Synchronization Signals and Secondary Synchronization Signals.

10 The wireless device 250 may be configured to receive a configuration from the network node 211, 230 with the set of second beam-specific reference signals, wherein the set of second beam-specific reference signals are beam-specific downlink reference signals, wherein each second beam-specific reference signal is associated with one of the selected set of TP beams, selected by the network node 211, 230 based on at least one
15 of: one or more measurements by the wireless device 250 on first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, and a transmission from the wireless device 250 configured to be measured by the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213, wherein the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams are defined so that each beam in a TP 211, 212, 213 out of the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213, uses one unique signal from a set of
20 sequences used in this TP 211, 212, 213,

The configuration may be for the wireless device 250 to perform one or more measurements on the set of second beam-specific reference signals.

In some embodiments, this may be performed by a **receiving module 801** comprised in the wireless device 250.

25 In some embodiments, the second beam-specific reference signals are mutually orthogonal.

In some embodiments, the wireless device 250 is further configured to receive the scheduling message from the network node 211, 230, wherein the message is based on the report configured to be sent.

30 This may also be performed by the receiving module 801.

In some embodiments, the set of selected TP beams configured to be selected by the network node 211, 230 at least based on the transmission configured to be measured from the wireless device 250, is based on one or more measurements on uplink reference signals.

In some embodiments, the first beam-specific reference signals are grouped, and wherein the first beam-specific reference signals within one group are configured to be used within one cell only 221.

5 In some embodiments, the transmission from the wireless device 250 is configured to be done in uplink beams, wherein the uplink reference signals are beam-specific uplink reference signals and the wireless device 250 is further configured to receive the configuration from the network node 211, 230 with the beam-specific uplink reference signals. The network node 211, 230 can then measure on these beam-specific uplink reference signals.

10 This may also be performed by the receiving module 801.

In some embodiments, the beam-specific uplink reference signals are beam-specific sounding reference signals.

In some embodiments, the wireless device 250 is further configured to receive from the network node 211, 230 the trigger for the report.

15 This may also be performed by the receiving module 801.

In some embodiments, the set of selected TP beams that are selected by the network node 211, 230 belong to one of: the same TP 211, 212, 213, different TPs 211, 213 within the cell 221, and different TP beams in different cells 221, 222.

20 In some embodiments, the report comprises at least one index to the precoding codebook.

In some embodiments, the Primary Synchronization Signals, positioning reference signals or the Secondary Synchronization Signals are grouped into sets of the defined number of sequences, and wherein each of these sets of the defined number of sequences is configured to be restricted to be used within one TP 211, 212, 213 only.

25 The wireless device 250 may be configured to send the report to the network node 211, 230, the report comprising channel state information for at least the subset of the set of selected TP beams, configured to be measured on the configured set of second beam-specific reference signals.

This may be performed by a **sending module 802** comprised in the wireless device 250.

In some embodiments, the wireless device 250 is further configured to send the prereport of the selected preset of detected TP beams to the network node 211, 230. The

set of selected TP beams may be configured to be selected by the network node 211, 230 at least based on the prereport configured to be sent.

This may also be performed by the sending module 802.

5 In some embodiments, the preset of detected TP beams comprised in the sent prereport is configured to have been selected by the wireless device 250 based on the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, wherein the first beam-specific reference signals are downlink beam-specific reference signals.

10 In some embodiments, the wireless device 250 may be configured to search for TP beams.

This may be performed by a **searching module 803** comprised in the wireless device 250.

15 In some embodiments, the wireless device 250 may be configured to detect the TP beams.

This may be performed by a **detecting module 804** comprised in the wireless device 250.

20 In some embodiments, the first beam-specific reference signals are detectable by the wireless device 250 without being in connected mode to the one or more TPs 211, 212, 213 configured to transmit the TP beams comprising the first beam-specific reference signals.

25 In some embodiments, the wireless device 250 may be configured to select the preset of detected TP beams.

This may be performed by a **selecting module 805** comprised in the wireless device 250.

30 In some embodiments, the wireless device 250 is further configured to receive the configuration from the network node 211, 230 to only report detected TP beams within the certain group. This may also be performed by the receiving module 801.

In some embodiments, wherein the wireless device 250 is further configured to select the preset of detected TP beams based on one of: the threshold value for the measured variable in the detected TP beams, and the maximum number of TP beams.

This may also be performed by the selecting module 805.

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In some embodiments, the wireless device 250 may be configured to transmit the uplink reference signals.

In some embodiments, the wireless device 250 may be configured to transmit the beam-specific uplink reference signals.

5 This may be performed by a **transmitting module 806** comprised in the wireless device 250.

In some embodiments, the wireless device 250 may be configured to identify the cell 221 by detecting the TP beam belonging to that cell 221.

10 This may be performed by an **identifying module 807** comprised in the wireless device 250.

In some embodiments, the wireless device 250 may be configured to measure the channel state information for the set of selected TP beams, based on the configured set of
15 second beam-specific reference signals.

This may be performed by a **measuring module 808** comprised in the wireless device 250.

The embodiments herein for send the report to the network node 211, 230 may be
20 implemented through one or more processors, such as the **processing module 809** in the wireless device 250 depicted in Figure 8, 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
25 embodiments herein when being loaded into the in the wireless device 250. One such carrier may be in the form of a CD ROM disc. It may be 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 wireless device 250.

30 The wireless device 250 may further comprise a **memory module 810** comprising one or more memory units. The memory module 810 may be arranged to be used to store data in relation to applications to perform the methods herein when being executed in the wireless device 250. Memory module 810 may be in communication with the processing module 809. Any of the other information processed by the processing module 809 may
35 also be stored in the memory module 810.

In some embodiments, information may be received from, e.g., the network node 211, 230, through a **receiving port 811**. In some embodiments, the receiving port 811 may be, for example, connected to the one or more antennas in the wireless device 250.

5 In other embodiments, the wireless device 250 may receive information from another structure in the wireless communications network 200 through the receiving port 811. Since the receiving port 811 may be in communication with the processing module 809, the receiving port 811 may then send the received information to the processing module 809. The receiving port 811 may also be configured to receive other information.

10 The information processed by the processing module 809 in relation to the embodiments of method herein may be stored in the memory module 810 which, as stated earlier, may be in communication with the processing module 809 and the receiving port 811.

15 The processing module 809 may be further configured to transmit or send information to e.g., the network node 211, 230, through a **sending port 812**, which may be in communication with the processing module 809, and the memory module 810.

Those skilled in the art will also appreciate that the different modules 801-808
20 described above may refer to a combination of analog and digital modules, and/or one or more processors configured with software and/or firmware, e.g., stored in memory, that, when executed by the one or more processors such as the processing module 809, perform 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 circuit (ASIC), or
25 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).

Thus, the methods according to the embodiments described herein for the wireless
30 device 250 are respectively implemented by means of a computer program product, comprising instructions, i.e., software code portions, which, when executed on at least one processor, cause the at least one processor to carry out the actions described herein, as performed by the wireless device 250. The computer program product may be stored on a computer-readable storage medium. The computer-readable storage medium, having
35 stored thereon the computer program, may comprise instructions which, when executed

on at least one processor, cause the at least one processor to carry out the actions described herein, as performed by the wireless device 250. In some embodiments, the computer-readable storage medium may be a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium.

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

The modules described may be for performing any of the pertinent embodiments described.

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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 invention.

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CLAIMS:

1. A method performed by a network node (211, 230) for receiving a report from a wireless device (250), the network node (211, 230) controlling one or more Transmission Points, TPs, (211, 212, 213) and the one or more TPs (211, 212, 213) transmitting TP beams, the method comprising:
 - 5 *selecting* (304) a set of TP beams from the TP beams, wherein the selecting is based on at least one of: one or more measurements by the wireless device (250) on first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, and a measured transmission from the wireless device (250) by the one or more TPs
10 (211, 212, 213), wherein the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams are defined so that each beam in a TP (211, 212, 213) out of the one or more TPs (211, 212, 213), uses one unique signal from a set of sequences used in this TP (211, 212, 213),
 - 15 *configuring* (305) the wireless device (250) with a set of second beam-specific reference signals, wherein the set of second beam-specific reference signals are beam-specific downlink reference signals, and wherein each second beam-specific reference signal is associated with a selected TP beam of the set of TP beams, and
 - 20 *receiving* (307) the report from the wireless device (250), the report comprising channel state information for at least a subset of the selected set of TP beams, measured on the configured set of second beam-specific reference signals.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein any of the first beam-specific reference signals and
25 the second beam-specific reference signals are one of: channel state information reference signals, positioning reference signals, Primary Synchronization Signals and Secondary Synchronization Signals.
3. The method of any of claims 1-2, wherein the second beam-specific reference
30 signals are mutually orthogonal.
4. The method of any of claims 1-3, further comprising:
 - 35 *receiving* (301) a prereport from the wireless device (250) of a preset of detected TP beams by the wireless device (250), and wherein the selecting of the set of TP beams by the network node (211, 230), based on the first beam-specific

reference signals of the TP beams, comprises selecting the set of TP beams at least based on the received prereport from the wireless device (250).

5. The method of any of claims 1-4, further comprising:
 - measuring* (303) the transmission from the wireless device (250), and
- 5 wherein the selecting of the set of TP beams by the network node (211, 230), based on the measured transmission from the wireless device (250) is based on one or more measurements on uplink reference signals.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the transmission from the wireless device (250) is done in uplink beams, and wherein the method further comprises:
 - 10 *configuring* (302) the wireless device (250) with beam-specific uplink reference signals, so that the network node (211, 230) can measure on these beam-specific uplink reference signals, and
 - wherein the *measuring* (303) the transmission by the wireless device (250) is of the beam-specific uplink reference signals.
- 15 7. The method of any of claims 5-6, further comprising:
 - selecting* (308) one uplink beam from the uplink beams transmitted by the wireless device (250) for scheduling of uplink transmission.
8. The method of claim 7, wherein the selecting of the uplink beam is based on a
- 20 correlation of each of the uplink beams transmitted by the wireless device (250) with each beam-specific uplink signal.
9. The method according to any of claims 1-8, wherein the first beam-specific reference signals are grouped, and wherein the first beam-specific reference
- 25 signals within one group are used within one cell 221 only.
10. The method of any of claims 1-9, wherein the report comprises at least one index to a precoding codebook.
- 30 11. Computer program, comprising instructions which, when executed on at least one processor, cause the at least one processor to carry out the method according to any one of claims 1 to 10.
- 35 12. A computer-readable storage medium, having stored thereon a computer program, comprising instructions which, when executed on at least one processor, cause the

at least one processor to carry out the method according to any one of claims 1 to 10.

- 5 13. A method performed by a wireless device (250) for sending a report to a network node (211, 230), the network node (211, 230) controlling one or more Transmission Points, TPs, (211, 212, 213) the one or more TPs (211, 212, 213) transmitting Transmission Point, TP, beams, wherein each of TP beams has a first beam-specific reference signal, the method comprising:
- 10 *receiving* (408) a configuration from the network node (211, 230) with a set of second beam-specific reference signals, wherein the set of second beam-specific reference signals are beam-specific downlink reference signals, wherein each second beam-specific reference signal is associated with one of a selected set of TP beams, selected by the network node (211, 230) based on at least one of: one or more measurements by the wireless device (250) on first beam-specific
- 15 reference signals of the TP beams, and a measured transmission from the wireless device (250) by the one or more TPs (211, 212, 213), and wherein the configuration is for the wireless device (250) to perform one or more measurements on the set of second beam-specific reference signals, wherein the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams are defined so that each
- 20 beam in a TP (211, 212, 213) out of the one or more TPs (211, 212, 213), uses one unique signal from a set of sequences used in this TP (211, 212, 213), and *sending* (412) a report to the network node (211, 230), the report comprising channel state information for at least a subset of the set of selected TP beams, measured on the configured set of second beam-specific reference
- 25 signals.
14. The method of claim 13, wherein any of the first beam-specific reference signals and the second beam-specific reference signals are one of: channel state information reference signals, positioning reference signals, Primary
- 30 Synchronization Signals and Secondary Synchronization Signals.
15. The method of any of claims 13-14, wherein the second beam-specific reference signals are mutually orthogonal.
- 35 16. The method of any of claims 13-15, wherein the first beam-specific reference signals are detectable by the wireless device (250) without being in connected

mode to the one or more TPs (211, 212, 213) transmitting the TP beams comprising the first beam-specific reference signals.

- 5 *searching* (401) for TP beams,
 detecting (402) the TP beams,
 selecting (404) a preset of detected TP beams, and
 sending (405) a prereport of the selected preset of detected TP beams to
 the network node (211, 230).
- 10 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the preset of detected TP beams comprised in the
 sent prereport has been selected by the wireless device (250) based on the first
 beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, wherein the first beam-specific
 reference signals are downlink beam-specific reference signals.
- 15 19. The method of any of claims 13-18, wherein the set of selected TP beams selected
 by the network node (211, 230) at least based on the measured transmission from
 the wireless device (250), is based on one or more measurements on uplink
 reference signals.
- 20 20. The method of claim 19, wherein the transmission from the wireless device (250) is
 done in uplink beams, wherein the uplink reference signals are beam-specific
 uplink reference signals, and wherein the method further comprises:
 receiving (406) a configuration from the network node (211, 230) with the
25 beam-specific uplink reference signals, and
 transmitting (407) the beam-specific uplink reference signals.
21. The method of claim 20, wherein the beam-specific uplink reference signals are
 beam-specific sounding reference signals.
- 30 22. The method of claim 14 and any of claims 17-21, wherein the Primary
 Synchronization Signals, positioning reference signals or the Secondary
 Synchronization Signals are grouped into sets of a defined number of sequences,
 and wherein each of these sets of a defined number of sequences is restricted to
35 be used within one TP (211, 212, 213) only, the method further comprising:
 receiving (409) a configuration from the network node (211, 230) to only
 report detected TP beams within a certain group, and wherein selecting the preset

of detected TP beams is based on one of: a threshold value for a measured variable in the detected TP beams, and a maximum number of TP beams.

23. The method of any of claims 14-22, further comprising:

5 *measuring* (411) the channel state information for the set of selected TP beams, based on the configured set of second beam-specific reference signals.

24. Computer program, comprising instructions which, when executed on at least one processor, cause the at least one processor to carry out the method according to any one of claims 13 to 23.

10 25. A computer-readable storage medium, having stored thereon a computer program, comprising instructions which, when executed on at least one processor, cause the at least one processor to carry out the method according to any one of claims 13 to 23.

15 26. A network node (211, 230) configured to receive a report from a wireless device (250), the network node (211, 230) being configured to control one or more Transmission Points, TPs, (211, 212, 213) and the one or more TPs (211, 212, 213) being configured to transmit TP beams, the network node (211, 230) being configured to:

20 select a set of TP beams from the TP beams, wherein to select is based on at least one of: one or more measurements by the wireless device (250) on first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, and a transmission from the wireless device (250) configured to be measured by the one or more TPs (211, 212, 213), wherein the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams are
25 defined so that each beam in a TP (211, 212, 213) out of the one or more TPs (211, 212, 213), uses one unique signal from a set of sequences used in this TP (211, 212, 213),

 configure the wireless device (250) with the set of second beam-specific reference signals, wherein the set of second beam-specific reference signals are
30 beam-specific downlink reference signals, and wherein each second beam-specific reference signal is associated with a selected TP beam, and

 receive the report from the wireless device (250), the report comprising channel state information for at least a subset of the selected set of TP beams, measured on the configured set of second beam-specific reference signals.

27. The network node (211, 230) of claim 26, wherein any of the first beam-specific reference signals and the second beam-specific reference signals are one of: channel state information reference signals, positioning reference signals, Primary Synchronization Signals and Secondary Synchronization Signals.
28. The network node (211, 230) of any of claims 26-27, wherein the second beam-specific reference signals are mutually orthogonal.
29. The network node (211, 230) of any of claims 26-28, wherein the network node (211, 230) is further configured to receive a prereport from the wireless device (250) of a preset of detected TP beams by the wireless device (250), and wherein to select the set of TP beams by the network node (211, 230), based on the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, comprises to select the set of TP beams at least based on the prereport configured to be received from the wireless device (250).
30. The network node (211, 230) of any of claims 26-29, further configured to measure the transmission from the wireless device (250), and wherein to select the set of TP beams by the network node (211, 230), based on the transmission from the wireless device (250) configured to be measured, is based on one or more measurements on uplink reference signals.
31. The network node (211, 230) of claim 30, wherein the transmission from the wireless device (250) is done in uplink beams, and wherein
the network node (211, 230) is further configured to configure the wireless device (250) with beam-specific uplink reference signals, so that the network node (211, 230) can measure on these beam-specific uplink reference signals, and
the network node (211, 230) is further configured to measure the transmission by the wireless device (250) of the beam-specific uplink reference signals.
32. The network node (211, 230) of any of claims 30-31, the network node (211, 230) is further configured to select one uplink beam from the uplink beams configured to be transmitted by the wireless device (250) for scheduling of uplink transmission.

33. The network node (211, 230) of claim 32, wherein to select the uplink beam is based on a correlation of each of the uplink beams adapted to be transmitted by the wireless device (250) with each beam-specific uplink signal.
- 5 34. The method according to any of claims 26-33, wherein the first beam-specific reference signals are grouped, and wherein the first beam-specific reference signals within one group are adapted to be used within one cell (221) only.
35. The network node (211, 230) of any of claims 26-35, wherein the report comprises
10 at least one index to a precoding codebook.
36. A wireless device (250) configured to send a report to a network node (211, 230), the network node (211, 230) being configured to control one or more Transmission Points, TPs, (211, 212, 213) the one or more TPs (211, 212, 213) being configured
15 to transmit Transmission Point, TP, beams, wherein each of TP beams has a first beam-specific reference signal, the wireless device (250) being configured to:
receive a configuration from the network node (211, 230) with a set of second beam-specific reference signals, wherein the set of second beam-specific reference signals are beam-specific downlink reference signals, wherein each
20 second beam-specific reference signal is associated with one of a selected set of TP beams, selected by the network node (211, 230) based on at least one of: one or more measurements by the wireless device (250) on first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, and a transmission from the wireless device (250) configured to be measured by the one or more TPs (211, 212, 213), and
25 wherein the configuration is for the wireless device (250) to perform one or more measurements on the set of second beam-specific reference signals, wherein the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams are defined so that each beam in a TP (211, 212, 213) out of the one or more TPs (211, 212, 213), uses one unique signal from a set of sequences used in this TP (211, 212, 213), and
30 send a report to the network node (211, 230), the report comprising channel state information for at least a subset of the set of selected TP beams, configured to be measured on the configured set of second beam-specific reference signals.
37. The wireless device (250) of claim 36, wherein any of the first beam-specific reference signals and the second beam-specific reference signals are one of:
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channel state information reference signals, positioning reference signals, Primary Synchronization Signals and Secondary Synchronization Signals.

- 5 38. The wireless device (250) of any of claims 36-37, wherein the second beam-specific reference signals are mutually orthogonal.
- 10 39. The wireless device (250) of any of claims 36-38, wherein the first beam-specific reference signals are detectable by the wireless device (250) without being in connected mode to the one or more TPs (211, 212, 213) configured to transmit the TP beams comprising the first beam-specific reference signals.
- 15 40. The wireless device (250) of any of claims 36-39, wherein the wireless device (250) being is further configured to:
search for TP beams,
detect the TP beams,
select a preset of detected TP beams, and
wherein the wireless device (250) is further configured to send a prereport of the selected preset of detected TP beams to the network node (211, 230).
- 20 41. The wireless device (250) of claim 40, wherein the preset of detected TP beams comprised in the sent prereport is configured to have been selected by the wireless device (250) based on the first beam-specific reference signals of the TP beams, wherein the first beam-specific reference signals are downlink beam-specific reference signals.
- 25 42. The wireless device (250) of any of claims 36-41, wherein the set of selected TP beams configured to be selected by the network node (211, 230) at least based on the transmission configured to be measured from the wireless device (250) is based on one or more measurements on uplink reference signals.
- 30 43. The wireless device (250) of claim 42, wherein the transmission from the wireless device (250) is configured to be done in uplink beams, wherein the uplink reference signals are beam-specific uplink reference signals, and wherein the wireless device (250) is further configured to receive a configuration from the network node (211, 230) with the beam-specific uplink reference signals, and wherein the wireless device (250) is further configured to:
35 transmit the beam-specific uplink reference signals.

44. The wireless device (250) of claim 43, wherein the beam-specific uplink reference signals are beam-specific sounding reference signals.
- 5 45. The wireless device (250) of claim 37 and any of claims 40-44, wherein the Primary Synchronization Signals, positioning reference signals or the Secondary Synchronization Signals are grouped into sets of a defined number of sequences, and wherein each of these sets of a defined number of sequences is configured to be restricted to be used within one TP (211, 212, 213) only, and wherein the wireless device (250) is further configured to receive a configuration from the
10 network node (211, 230) to only report detected TP beams within a certain group, and to select the preset of detected TP beams based on one of: a threshold value for a measured variable in the detected TP beams, and a maximum number of TP beams.
- 15 46. The wireless device (250) of any of claims 36-45, wherein the wireless device (250) is further configured to measure the channel state information for the set of selected TP beams, based on the configured set of second beam-specific reference signals.

20

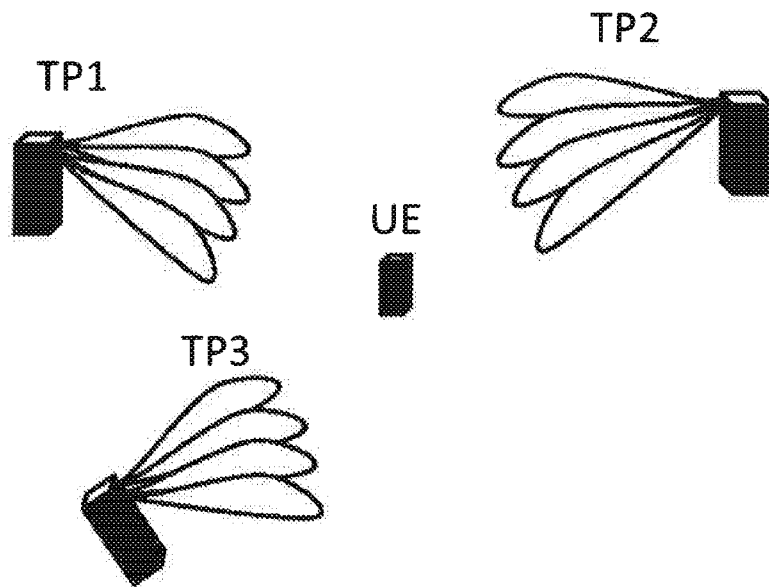


Figure 1

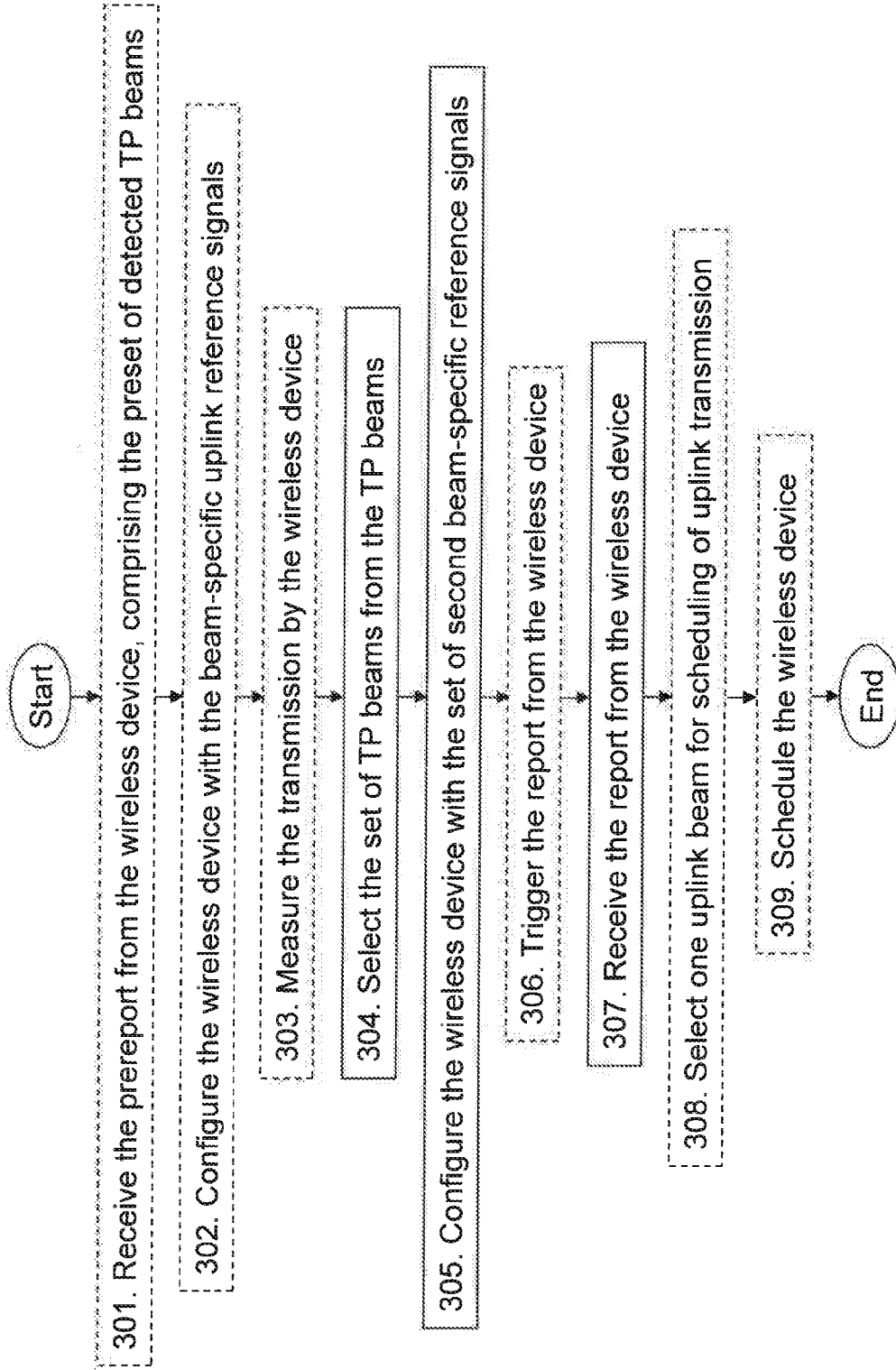


Figure 3

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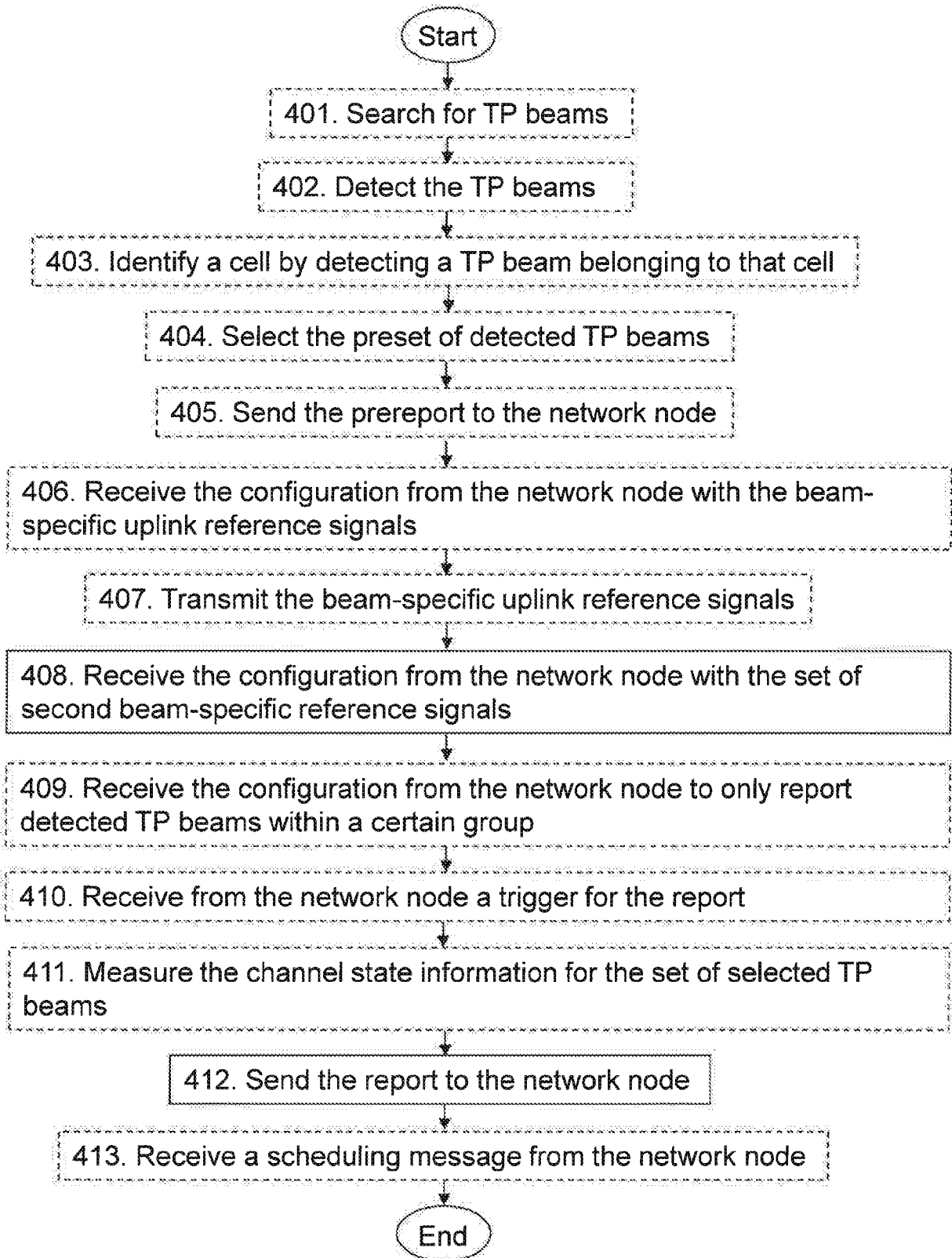


Figure 4

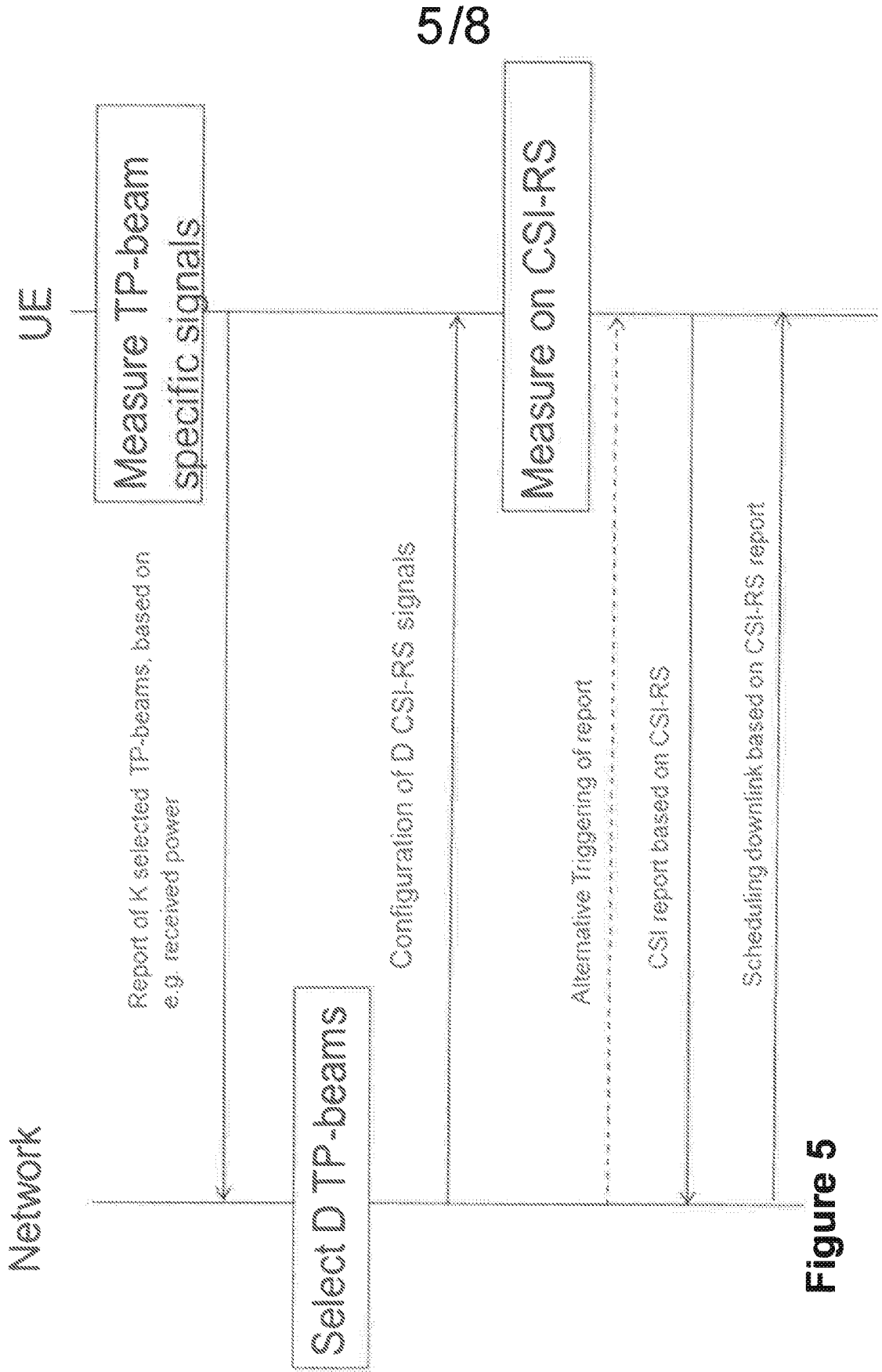


Figure 5

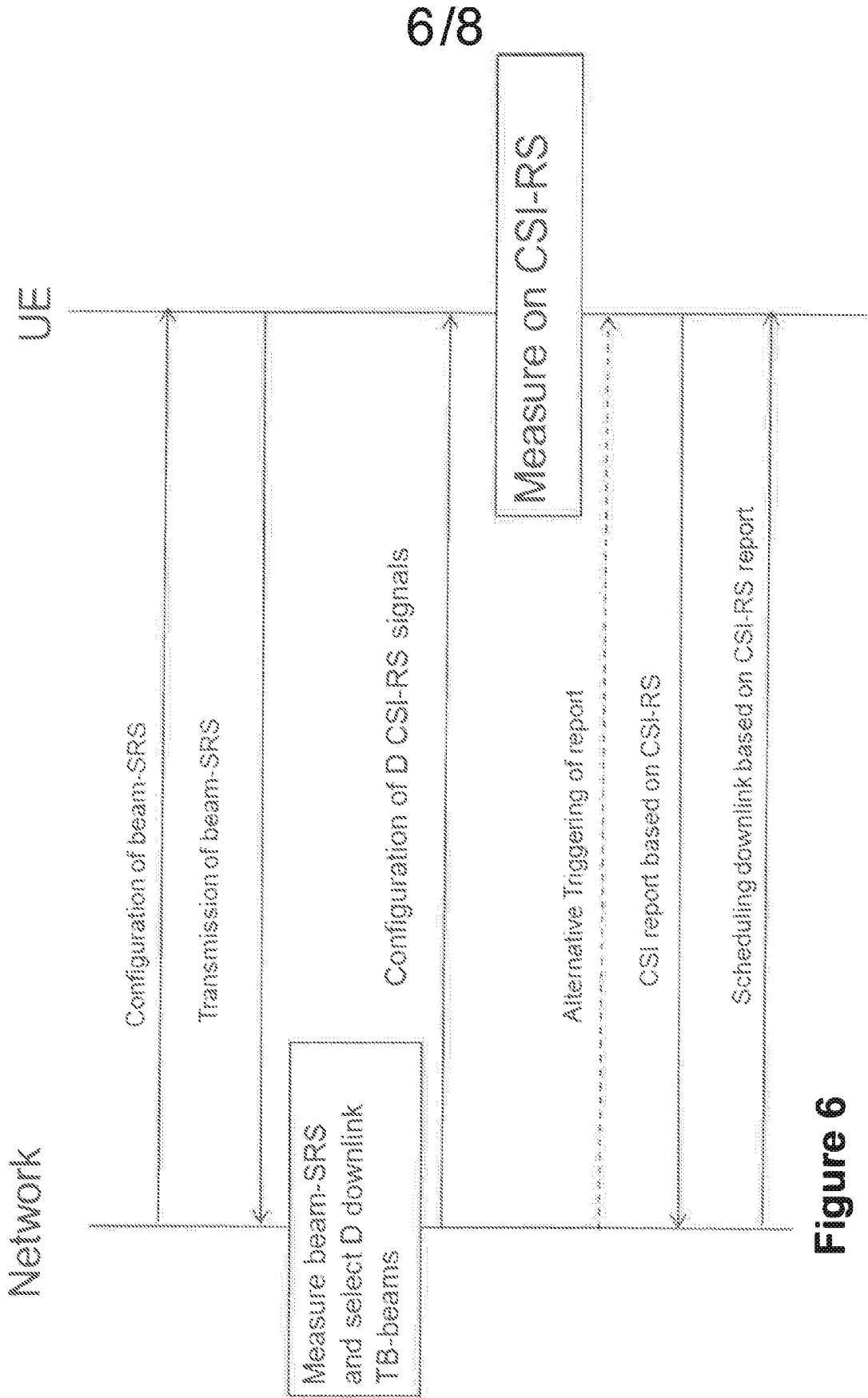


Figure 6

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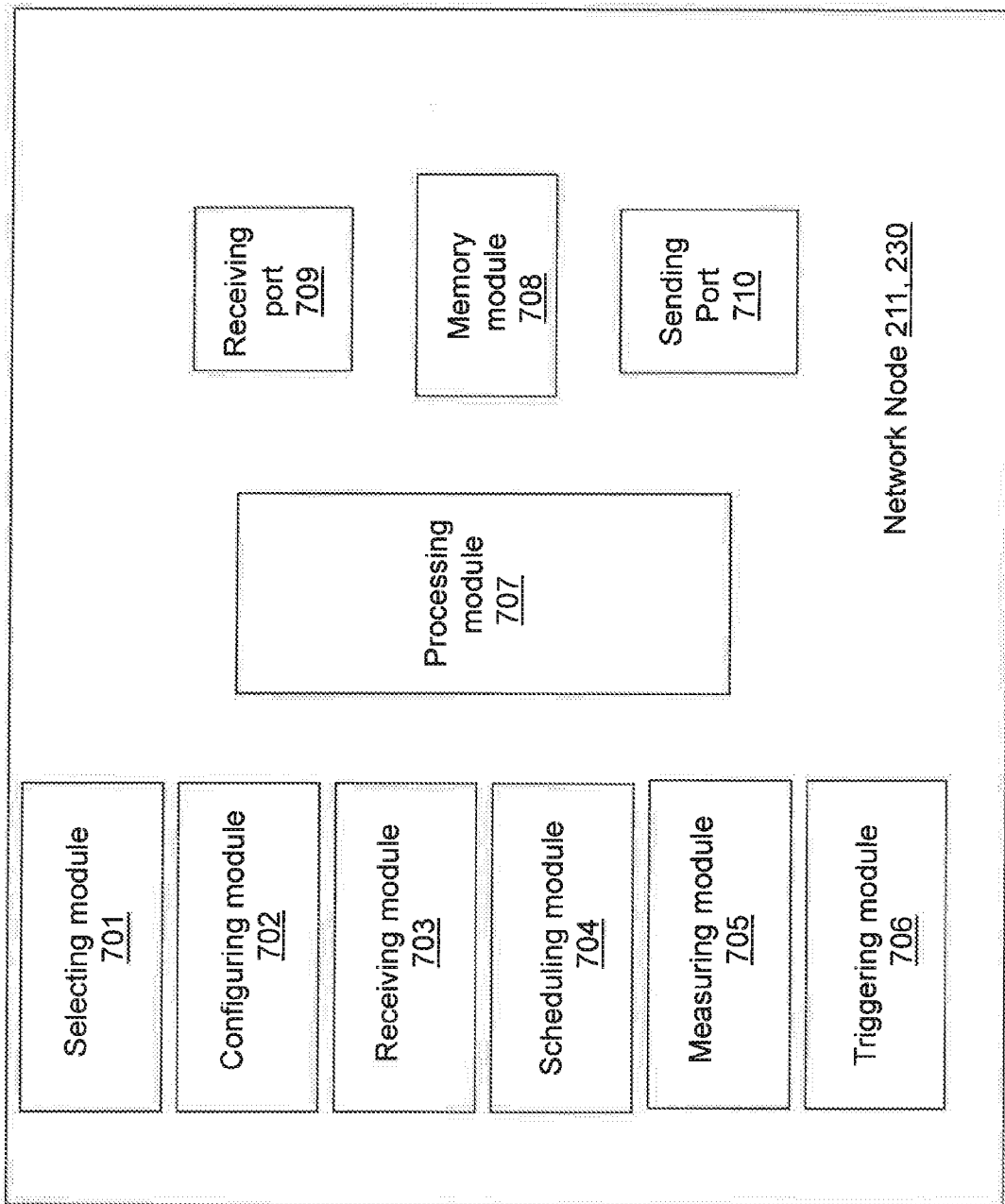


Figure 7

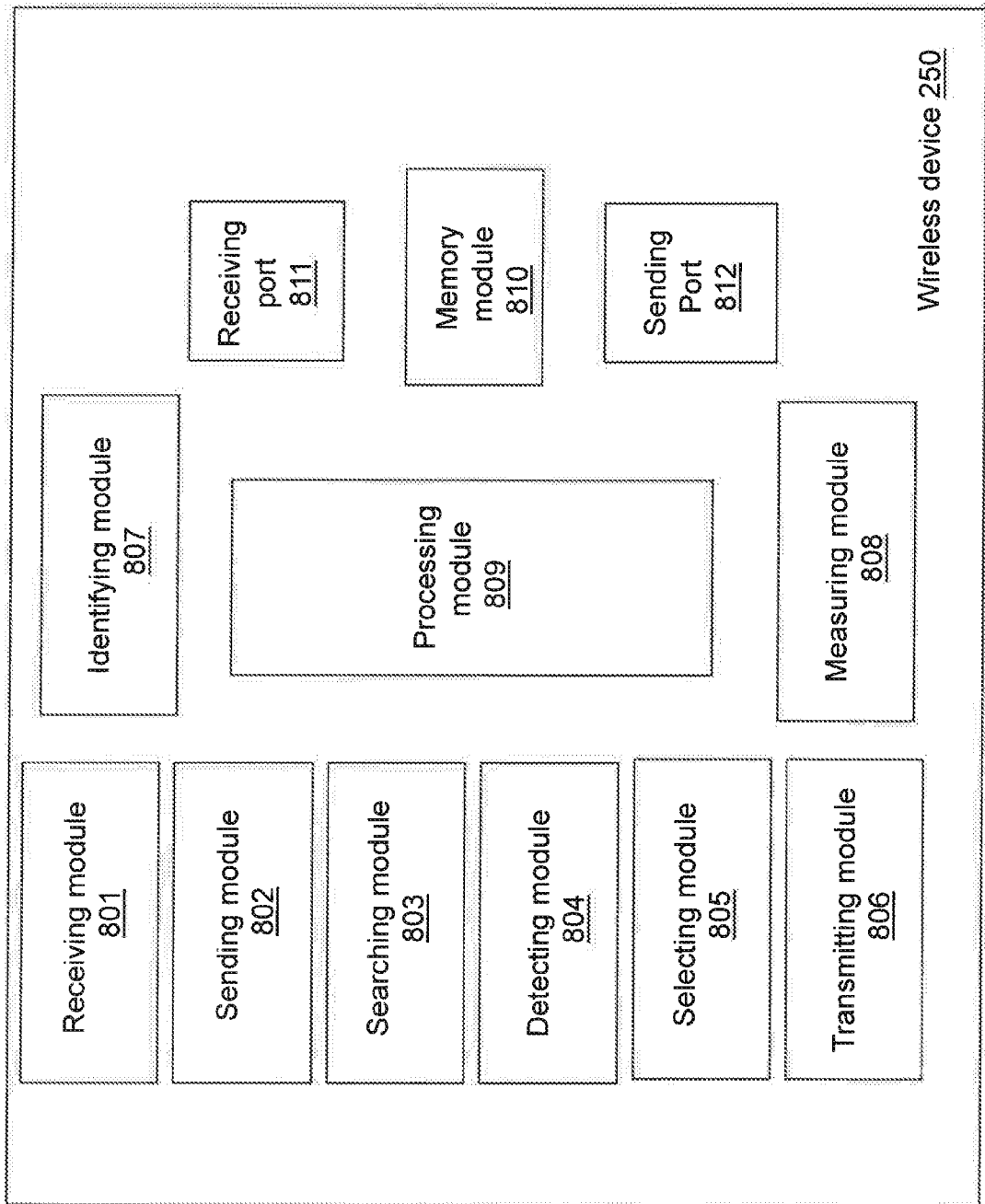


Figure 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/SE2014/050714

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER INV. H04B7/02 H04B7/06 ADD.		
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) H04B		
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 practicable, search terms used) EPO-Internal, WPI Data		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2013/272263 A1 (PI ZHOUYUE [US] ET AL) 17 October 2013 (2013-10-17) paragraphs [0024], [0029], [0035], [0040], [0041], [0045], [0046], [0048]; figures 1A, 2, 4A, 4B, 5, 6, 7, 13,14 paragraphs [0056], [0058], [0061], [0064], [0083] -----	1-46
<input 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 <p align="center">30 October 2014</p>		Date of mailing of the international search report <p align="center">06/11/2014</p>
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer <p align="center">Muntean, T</p>

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/SE2014/050714

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2013272263 A1	17-10-2013	KR 20130118249 A	29-10-2013
		US 2013272263 A1	17-10-2013
		WO 2013157785 A1	24-10-2013
