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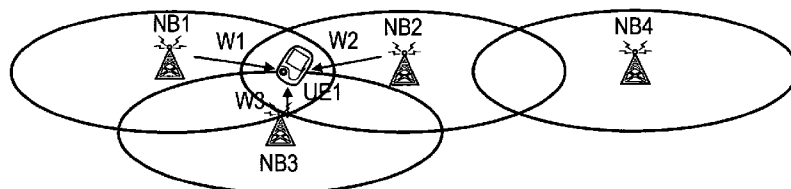
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(54) Title: SETTING UPLINK ANTENNA TRANSMISSION WEIGHTS IN SOFT HANDOVER



Conflicting weights from cells in Active Set

FIG. 5

(57) Abstract: User equipment, a computer program product and method of setting antenna transmission weightings of user equipment in a wireless telecommunication network. The user equipment (vE1) is operable to transmit on at least two antenna and communicate with at least two base stations (NB1, NB2) in its active set. The method employed by the user equipment and computer program product comprises the steps of: receiving an indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings (W1, W2) from at least two base stations in said active set associated with said user equipment, calculating from said received indications of preferred antenna transmission weightings, an indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings which minimise the difference between said indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings and said indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings received from the base stations in said active set and setting said antenna transmission weightings in accordance with said calculated indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings.



FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method of setting antenna transmission weightings of
5 user equipment in a wireless telecommunication network, user equipment and a
computer program product.

BACKGROUND

Wireless telecommunications systems are known. In those known systems, radio
10 coverage is provided to user equipment, for example, mobile telephones, by
geographical area. A base station is located in each geographical area to provide
the required radio coverage. User equipment in the area served by a base station
receives information and data from the base station and transmits information and
data to the base station. In a high-speed packet access (HSPA) telecommunications
15 network, data and information is sent between user equipment and a base station in
data packets on a radio frequency carrier.

Information and data transmitted by the base station to the user equipment occurs on
radio frequency carriers known as downlink carriers. Information and data transmitted
20 by user equipment to the base station occurs on radio frequency carriers known as
uplink carriers.

In known wireless HSPA telecommunication systems, user equipment can move
between geographical base station coverage areas. Service provided to user
25 equipment is overseen by a radio network controller (RNC). The radio network
controller communicates with user equipment and base stations and determines which
base station, and which cell of the geographical area served by that base station each
user equipment is primarily connected to (known as the "serving cell"). Furthermore, a
radio network controller acts to control and communicate with a base station and user
30 equipment when user equipment moves from the geographical area served by one
base station to a geographical area served by another base station.

A signal transmitted between user equipment and a base station over a radio channel
typically experiences many propagation paths, for example, due to reflection, before
35 arriving at a base station receiver. The signal carried on those paths each arrive at a
different time, power and phase at the receiver. The sum of the different signal
propagation paths at the receiver causes the total signal received to attenuate or
amplify depending on the phases of the different received propagation paths.

Changes to the transmitter position or the transmitter surroundings causes the multiple propagation path signals to change, leading to fluctuation in the signal at the receiver. This characteristic is known as multipath fading or fast fading. Fast fading causes the signal to fluctuate over even a short time span. A signal may suffer significant attenuation due to fading or deep fade. A signal that has undergone deep fade may not be decodable.

Transmit diversity (TxDiv), is a method according to which a signal can be transmitted over two or more antennas. If a signal transmitted by a first antenna experiences a deep fade, the same signal transmitted on another antenna, typically experiences different radio conditions and propagation paths and may arrive with good quality.

Uplink transmit diversity at user equipment requires more than one antenna to be provided, and that a signal may be sent to a base station on one or more of those antenna(s). The signal arriving at a base station from two antennas may be combined by the base station and can thus result in a diversity gain at the base station of the transmitted signal. Further, if the signal transmitted using one antenna is particularly affected by fast fading, a signal transmitted using another antenna may be less affected by fast fading.

The requirements of a user having uplink transmission diversity may be contrary to other requirements in place within a network. Those requirements may conflict, leading to decreased efficiency of data transfer within a wireless telecommunication network as a whole.

Accordingly, it is desired to improve the robustness of a wireless telecommunications network having uplink transmit diversity functionality.

SUMMARY

According to a first aspect, there is provided a method of setting antenna transmission weightings of user equipment in a wireless telecommunication network, the user equipment being operable to transmit on at least two antenna and operable to communicate simultaneously with at least two base stations from an active set associated with the user equipment, the method comprising the steps of:

receiving an indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings from the at least two base stations in the active set,

calculating an indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings which minimise a difference between the indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings and the indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings; and
setting the antenna transmission weightings in accordance with the indication
5 of compromise antenna transmission weightings.

The first aspect recognises that transmit diversity (TxDiv), is a method according to which a signal can be transmitted over two or more antennas, and that method may allow for improved communication between user equipment and a base station by
10 offering a chance to overcome or mitigate the likelihood of fast fading degrading a signal to the extent it is no longer decodable. If a signal transmitted by a first antenna experiences a deep fade, the same signal transmitted on another antenna, typically experiences different radio conditions and propagation paths and may arrive with good quality.

15 In an implementation of uplink transmit diversity at user equipment, a signal S is duplicated and each copy is multiplied by a weight. Signals S_1 and S_2 are produced by multiplying weight W_1 and W_2 respectively by the copy of signal S . Each of those signals is then transmitted via a different antenna. The signals S_1 and S_2 as received at a base
20 station are combined by the base station and can thus result in a diversity gain at the base station of signal S .

TxDiv schemes can use various methods to determine the weights W_1 and W_2 . It is possible to allow a base station to determine appropriate weights W_1 and W_2 directly
25 rather than allowing user equipment to choose. Since the radio channels that signals S_1 and S_2 propagate through can be estimated at a base station (BS), the base station is able to determine the weights W_1 and W_2 that can maximize the received quality of signal S , after combining signal S_1 and S_2 , at that base station. The choice of weights W_1 and W_2 selected by the base station will need to be explicitly signalled to user
30 equipment.

A HSPA network allows for increased data throughput in the uplink by allowing user equipment to communicate with more than one base station. That is to say, any packet transmitted by user equipment may be received at more than one base
35 station. The network, and specifically RNC, is able to combine the packets received by different base stations, and thus can help ensure communication between user equipment and the network as a whole is more robust. That scenario is known as soft

handover (SHO) and comprises a collection of cells, supported by one or more base stations, communicating with one user equipment.

5 The cells participating in SHO of a UE belong to an "Active Set" of the UE. In HSPA, within the Active Set, there will be one main cell serving the UE, referred to as a "serving cell". Other cells that are not the serving cells within the active set are called the non-serving cells. If the cells in the Active Set belong to the same base station as that which hosts the serving cell, this is termed "Softer Handover".

10 In a High Speed Uplink Packet Access (HSUPA) network having uplink transmission diversity functionality, an uplink data transmission from user equipment will typically use SHO, thus allowing for more robust communication with the network as a whole.

15 Uplink Transmission Diversity (TxDiv) weights are determined based on radio channels between user equipment and a receiver at a base station. Since the radio channels between the UE antennas and each of the cells (NB receive antennas) in the Active Set are different, each cell, or base station, with which user equipment is in communication will typically request different TxDiv weights to try to optimize communication between the user equipment and itself.

20 User equipment is, however, typically operable to apply only one set of weights to its transmission. If an overall inappropriate weight is chosen, based on the recommendation of a single base station in a user equipment active set, the weights used may degrade the reception of some cells, leading to an overall loss in network efficiency.

25

The first aspect recognises that rather than simply being a slave to a single base station, it may be possible to balance the requirements of HSPA and a transmit diversity scheme to optimise the efficiency and operation of the network as a whole. Accordingly, a

30 method of balancing the transmission weighting requests received from the base stations in the active set of user equipment may allow some compromise to be reached, thereby allowing for any detriment to one base station caused by selection of a weighting which has not been requested by that base station to be compensated for by moving the selected weighting closer to a weighting selected by another base

35 station in the active set of the user equipment.

It will be appreciated that various methods may be employed to determine a suitable compromise, but those methods seek to minimise the difference between the weightings implemented and the various weightings being requested.

5 In one embodiment, the step of calculating comprises the step of: minimising the mean squared distance between the indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings and the indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings received from the base stations in the active set.

10 Accordingly, the difference between all received requested weightings and the selected weighting is minimised, thereby reaching a numerical compromise between all base stations in the active set requesting transmission diversity weightings.

In one embodiment, the step of calculating comprises the step of: averaging the
15 indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings received from the base stations in the active set. Accordingly, the compromise weightings may simply represent an average of all requested weightings.

In one embodiment, the step of calculating comprises the step of: calculating the
20 mode preferred antenna transmission weightings received from the base stations in the active set. Accordingly, the method selects the most requested weighting from available possible weightings. If more than one weighting selection is determined to be the mode, ie if two weightings are selected with an equal frequency, the method may operate to randomly select one of the modal weighting selections.

25 In one embodiment, the step of calculating further comprises the steps of: assigning a weighting to the indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings from each base station in the active set, the weighting being determined based upon an indication of the relative importance of each base station in the active set to operation
30 of the user equipment within the network. Accordingly, those base stations which are more integral to efficient operation of the user equipment within a wireless telecommunication network are given priority when determining a compromise weighting for implementation, thereby mitigating the change that implementation of a compromise weighting will unnecessarily disrupt the operation of a wireless
35 communication network.

In one embodiment, the weighting is assigned based upon an indication of received pilot signal strength from the base stations in the active set at the user equipment.

Accordingly, those base stations which appear to be closest, or appear to have strongest communication links with the user equipment may be assigned a higher importance, resulting in the compromise weighting favouring their choice of antenna weightings. Accordingly, a base station in the active set, but having a weak
5 communication link with the user equipment has less significance to the calculation of compromise antenna weightings.

In one embodiment, the weighting takes account of which of the base stations in the active set is responsible for providing the user equipment serving cell. Accordingly, the
10 serving cell may be afforded a greater weighting than a non serving cell. Furthermore, in one embodiment, the serving cell may determine the compromise weightings implemented by the user equipment.

In one embodiment, the indication of the preferred antenna transmission weightings
15 comprises an indication of relative phase shift between transmissions of a signal on the at least two antenna. It will be appreciated that each base station may be operable to transmit a desired indication of relative phase and amplitude for each antenna at said user equipment. Such an arrangement would, however, lead to high signalling data traffic across the wireless network. The base station may instead transmit
20 indicators of desired phase and/or amplitude, those indicators comprising, for example, an index which causes user equipment to look up the relative weightings in a locally stored code book or similar. Accordingly, the indication may comprise an indication of relative phase shift between user equipment antenna. In one embodiment, the indication of the preferred antenna transmission weightings comprises an indication of
25 an amplitude shift between transmissions of a signal on the at least two antenna.

In one embodiment, the indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings comprises an indication of antenna selection. Accordingly, a base station may indicate, and transmit an indication of which antenna is transmitting a signal which is
30 being received most reliably, and thus experiencing better radio propagation conditions.

A second aspect provides a computer program product operable, when executed on a computer, to perform the method of the first aspect.

35

A third aspect provides user equipment operable to set antenna transmission weightings in a wireless telecommunication network, the user equipment being operable to transmit using at least two antenna and operable to communicate

simultaneously with at least two base stations in an active set associated with the user equipment, the user equipment comprising:

reception logic operable to receive an indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings from the at least two base stations in the active set,

5 calculation logic operable to calculate an indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings which minimise a difference between the indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings and the indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings; and

10 implementation logic operable to set the antenna transmission weightings in accordance with the calculated indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings.

In one embodiment, the calculation logic is operable to minimise the mean squared distance between the indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings and
15 the indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings received from the base stations in the active set.

In one embodiment, the calculation logic is operable to average the indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings received from the base stations in the active
20 set.

In one embodiment, the calculation logic is operable to calculate the mode preferred antenna transmission weightings received from said base stations in said active set.

25 In one embodiment, the calculation logic is operable to assign a weighting to the indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings from each base station in the active set, the weighting being determined based upon an indication of the relative importance of each base station in the active set to operation of the user equipment within the network.

30 In one embodiment, the weighting is assigned based upon an indication of received pilot signal strength from the base stations in the active set at the user equipment.

In one embodiment, the weighting takes account of which of the base stations in the
35 active set is responsible for providing the user equipment serving cell.

In one embodiment, the indication of said preferred antenna transmission weightings comprises an indication of relative phase shift between transmissions of a signal on the at least two antenna.

- 5 In one embodiment, the indication of the preferred antenna transmission weightings comprises an indication of an amplitude shift between transmissions of a signal on the at least two antenna.

- In one embodiment, the indication of the preferred antenna transmission weightings
10 comprises an indication of antenna selection.

- Further particular and preferred aspects are set out in the accompanying independent and dependent claims. Features of the dependent claims may be combined with features of the independent claims as appropriate, and in combinations other than
15 those explicitly set out in the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described further, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

- 20 Figure 1 illustrates a wireless telecommunications system according to one embodiment;
Figure 2 illustrates schematically typical propagation paths between a transmitter and a receiver;
Figure 3 illustrates fast fading of a signal power for user equipment moving at 3 kmph for
25 a signal operating in 2000 Mhz;
Figure 4 illustrates schematically an implementation of uplink transmit diversity at user equipment according to one embodiment;
Figure 5 illustrates schematically user equipment operating in soft handover;
Figure 6 illustrates schematically an embodiment of uplink Switched Antenna
30 Transmission Diversity;
Figure 7 illustrates schematically a set of transmission antenna weights according to one embodiment;
Figure 8 illustrates schematically a set of transmission antenna weights according to one embodiment;
35 Figure 9 and Figure 10 are plots of average loss L_{WEIGHT} against the index distance D_{INDEX} according to a first model;
Figure 11 illustrates schematically a difference in weighting vectors;
Figure 12 illustrates the wrap around of codebook phase differences;

Figure 13 illustrates schematically an active set of base stations for user equipment;
Figure 14 illustrates schematically an arrangement of five base stations in an active set
of example user equipment; and
Figure 15 illustrates a compromise weight vector calculated according to one
5 embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates a wireless telecommunications system 10 according to one
embodiment. User equipment 50 roam through the wireless telecommunications
10 system. Base stations 20 are provided which support areas of radio coverage 30. A
number of such base stations 20 are provided and are distributed geographically in
order to provide a wide area of coverage to user equipment 50. When user equipment
is within an area served by a base station 30, communications may be established
between the user equipment and the base station over associated radio links. Each
15 base station typically supports a number of sectors within the geographical area of
service 30.

Typically a different antenna within a base station supports each associated sector.
Accordingly, each base station 20 has multiple antennas and signals sent through the
20 different antennas are electronically weighted to provide a sectorised approach. Of
course, it will be appreciated that Figure 1 illustrates a small subset of the total number
of user equipment and base stations that may be present in a typical communications
system.

25 The radio access network of the wireless communications system is managed by a
radio network controller (RNC) 40. The radio network controller 40 controls operation of
the wireless communications system by communicating with a plurality of base stations
over a backhaul communications link 60. The network controller also communicates
with user equipment 50 via each base station.

30 A radio network controller 60 maintains a neighbour list which includes information
about geographical relationships between sectors supported by base stations 20. In
addition, the radio network controller 60 maintains location information which provides
information on the location of user equipment 50 within the wireless communication
35 system 10. The radio network controller is operable to route traffic via circuit switched
and packet switched networks. Hence, a mobile switching centre is provided with
which the radio network controller may communicate. The mobile switching centre
can communicate with a circuit switched network such as a public switched telephone

network (PSTN) 70. Similarly, a network controller can communicate with service general package radio service support nodes (SGSNs) and a gateway general packet support node (GGSN). The GGSN can communicate with a packet switched core such as for example, the Internet.

5

User equipment 50 typically transmits information and data to a base station 20 so that it can be re-routed within a wireless telecommunications network. User equipment may, for example, need to transmit data to the base station in order to relay text messages, voice information when a user is using the equipment to make a telephone call, or other data. The base station 20, in combination with parameters set by the radio network controller 40, allocates resources to user equipment in a manner that aims to optimise operation of the wireless telecommunications network 10.

10

Figure 2 illustrates schematically typical propagation paths between a transmitter, in this case, user equipment 50 and a receiver on a base station 20. A signal transmitted over a radio channel typically experiences many propagation paths, for example, due to reflection, before arriving at a receiver. Those signal paths are represented as $S(t_1)$, $S(t_2)$, and $S(t_3)$ in Figure 2, and each arrive at different time, power and phase at the receiver. The sum of the different signal propagation paths at the receiver causes the total signal received to attenuate or amplify depending on the phases of the different received propagation paths.

15

20

Changes to the transmitter position or the transmitter surroundings causes the multiple propagation path signals to change, leading to fluctuation in the signal at the receiver. This characteristic is known as multipath fading or fast fading.

25

Figure 3 illustrates fast fading of a signal power for user equipment moving at 3 kmph for a signal operating in 2000 MHz. Fast fading causes the signal to fluctuate over even a short time span. A signal may suffer significant attenuation due to fading or deep fade. A deep fade is shown in Figure 3, and is ringed by a circle. That deep fade attenuates the signal by 17 dB. A signal that has undergone deep fade may not be decodable.

30

Transmit diversity (TxDiv), is a method according to which a signal can be transmitted over two or more antennas. If a signal transmitted by a first antenna experiences a deep fade, the same signal transmitted on another antenna, typically experiences different radio conditions and propagation paths and may arrive with good quality.

35

Figure 4 illustrates schematically an example implementation of uplink transmit diversity at user equipment having two transmit antennas. As shown in Figure 4, a signal S is duplicated and each copy is multiplied by a weight. Signals S_1 and S_2 are produced by multiplying weight W_1 and W_2 respectively by the copy of signal S . Each of those signals is then transmitted via a different antenna. The signals S_1 and S_2 as received at a base station are combined by the base station and can thus result in a diversity gain at the base station of signal S .

Possible TxDiv schemes use an open loop method to determine the weights W_1 and W_2 , and determination of those weights at user equipment is based on received Transmit Power Control (TPC) commands issued by a serving base station (BS). Since TPC is used for the purpose of power control, the indirect use of TPC to determine the TxDiv weights does not give a true reflection of the uplink radio condition and the chosen weights may have impact on non-serving cells, leading to small gains.

It is possible to allow a base station to determine appropriate weights W_1 and W_2 instead of user equipment. The radio channels that signals S_1 and S_2 propagate through can be estimated at a base station (BS) and once the radio channels are known, the base station is able to determine weights W_1 and W_2 that can maximize the received quality of signal S , after combining signal S_1 and S_2 . It is expected that such a scheme will offer higher gain than that offered by open loop TxDiv utilizing TPC commands. The choice of weights W_1 and W_2 selected by the base station will need to be explicitly signalled to user equipment.

A HSPA network allows for increased data throughput in the uplink by allowing user equipment to communicate with more than one base station. That is to say, any packet transmitted by user equipment may be received at more than one base station. The network, and specifically RNC, is able to combine the packets received by different base stations, and thus can help ensure communication between user equipment and the network as a whole is more robust. That scenario is known as soft handover (SHO) and comprises a collection of cells, supported by one or more base stations, communicating with one user equipment.

The cells participating in SHO of a UE belong to an "Active Set" of the UE. In HSPA, within the Active Set, there will be one main cell serving the UE, referred to as a "serving cell". Other cells that are not the serving cells are called the non-serving cells. If the cells in the Active Set belong to the same base station as that which hosts the serving cell, this is termed "Softer Handover".

In a High Speed Uplink Packet Access (HSUPA) network having uplink transmission diversity functionality, an uplink data transmission from user equipment will typically with to use SHO, thus allowing for more robust communication with the network as a whole.

5

Uplink Transmission Diversity (TxDiv) weights are determined based on radio channels between user equipment and a receiver at a base station. Since the radio channels between the UE antennas and each of the cells (NB receive antennas) in the Active Set are different, each cell will request different TxDiv weights from given user equipment.

10

User equipment is, however, typically operable to apply only one set of weights to its transmission. If an overall inappropriate weight is chosen, based on the recommendation of a single base station in a user equipment active set, the weights used may degrade the reception of some cells.

15

Figure 5 illustrates schematically user equipment operating in soft handover. As shown in Figure 5, NB1, NB2 and NB3 belong to the Active Set of UE1. UE1 is outside the coverage of NB4 and hence, NB4 is not in the Active Set of UE1. In order to implement uplink transmit diversity at user equipment UE1, each base station in the active set makes a transmission weighting recommendation, based on optimizing the chances of receiving a packet successfully at itself. NB1 selects $W(1)$, NB2 selects $W(2)$ and NB3 selects $W(3)$. The user equipment can only implement one weighting. Aspects address the issue of how to determine suitable transmission weights for implementation by user equipment in SHO to use in uplink TxDiv.

25

UPLINK TRANSMIT DIVERSITY – OVERVIEW

The set of values that the weights W_1 and W_2 shown in Figure 4, may take is infinite. A large number of bits would be required to feedback the actual values of the weights W_1 and W_2 to user equipment, causing a huge amount of network traffic. To minimize unnecessary signalling within the network 10, a finite set of weight values is chosen and a base station feeds back to user equipment only an index to a set of values (ie, a reference in a look up table).

30

Let W be the set of weights, for user equipment having two transmit antennas, as follows:

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{Bmatrix} W_1(1) & W_2(1) \\ W_1(2) & W_2(2) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ W_1(n) & W_2(n) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ W_1(N) & W_2(N) \end{Bmatrix}$$

Where, n is the index to a pair of weight W_1 and W_2 . N is number of possible pairs of weights that a base station may choose.

5

A base station will typically evaluate each of the N pair of weights in the set $\mathbf{W}$ against the estimated radio channel to find the best pair of weights to be use in the next uplink transmission. A base station then signals the "best" index n to user equipment. User equipment is provided with a look up table comprising the same set of weights, $\mathbf{W}$ and will apply the weights indicated by the index n to the transmit signal for each antenna. Hence, the number of bits required in the feedback channel is the number of bits required to represent N indices.

10

TRANSMIT DIVERSITY SCHEMES

15 In order to implement transmit diversity at user equipment, both Switched Antenna TxDiv (SATD) and Beam Forming TxDiv (BFTD) are possible.

Figure 6 illustrates schematically an embodiment of uplink Switched Antenna Transmission Diversity. In SATD, user equipment can only transmit via one antenna at a time and hence the possible values for W_1 and W_2 are 1 or 0. This avoids having an additional costly power amplifier (PA) in the UE. The weights are only logical representation but from an implementation point of view, a simple switch as shown in Figure 6. Therefore, for SATD, the index size N is 2, which can be indicated with only 1 bit.

20

25

In BFTD, a codebook or look up table comprising a set of predetermined relative weights is used. In close loop TxDiv, a base station operates to select the best predetermined weights based on radio channel estimations.

30 For user equipment having a two transmit branch, only the phase difference between the weight vectors affect the gains. An example implementation is to fix the value of one weight, i.e. $W_1(n)$ and vary the phase of the other weight, i.e. $W_2(n)$ in relation to $W_1(n)$.

Figure 7 illustrates schematically a set of transmission antenna weights according to one embodiment. The codebook shown in Figure 7 is a $N=16$ codebook in which the first weight $W_1(n)$, is fixed for $n=1$ to 16 whilst the phase for the second weight varies.

5

A non-codebook BFTD can be implemented for open loop TxDiv in which the first weight is fixed and the phase of the second weight, ϕ changes by $\pm\delta$, the instruction to change up or down by an increment of phase being issued by a base station to user equipment.

10

Figure 8 illustrates schematically a set of transmission antenna weights according to one embodiment, for a 2 branch uplink TxDiv capable user equipment. In the embodiment illustrated, a first weight is denoted as W_1 and is fixed. The phase between W_1 and the second weight W_2 is ϕ , where ϕ can increase or decrease by δ changing W_2 to the dashed vectors shown in Figure 8. In some, open loop, solutions, the UE decides whether to increase or decrease the phase ϕ by δ based on the TPC. For a close loop solution, a base signals to user equipment to increase or decrease the phase ϕ by δ based on uplink radio channel estimation.

15

20 **COMPROMISE WEIGHT**

In SATD and BFTD, each cell (or NB) in the Active Set of user equipment is expected to transmit a transmission weight feedback request or indication to the user equipment, that request indicating the preferred transmit antenna or the preferred weight according to that base station. Described aspects allow user equipment to derive a "compromise" weight that benefits as many cells as possible based on the feedbacks from all the cells within the user equipment Active Set.

25

In SATD, a cell or base station needs only indicate the preferred antenna and a simple "compromise" scheme can be used, whereby the user equipment chooses the antenna that the majority of cells (or NB) prefers. This will cause the UE to select the antenna that benefits the most cells.

30

In BFTD, user equipment using a weight other than a "preferred" base station requested weight reduces the gain that can be achieved by the network as a whole. In some cases, the UE using the wrong weight can cause a loss compared to not using an uplink transmission diversity scheme.

35

Most generally, let the loss in using the wrong weight L_{WEIGHT} in dB be:

$$L_{WEIGHT} = G_0 - G_X$$

Equation 2

5 Where:

G_0 is the gain (dB) in using the preferred weight

G_X (dB) is the gain in using a weight other than the preferred weight.

Assuming the indexing correlates to resulting phase shifts, it is also possible to generally

10 define an index distance D_{INDEX} as:

$$D_{INDEX} = n_X - n_0$$

Equation 3

15 Where:

n_X is the weight indicated by index n used by the UE

n_0 is the NB preferred weight indicated by index n

Figure 9 and Figure 10 are plots of average loss L_{WEIGHT} vs. the index distance D_{INDEX} for

20 Pedestrian (A&B) and Vehicular (A&B) radio channels respectively based on simulations.

In the plots of Figure 8 and Figure 9 the simulations use the codebook shown

schematically in Figure 7 having a codebook size $N=16$. The plots show that the loss

25 increases as the index distance increases and the loss is independent of the direction of change of the index. The index distance is proportional to the difference in the weight vectors $\Delta \mathbf{w}$, therefore the loss is dependent upon the difference between the weight vector used by the UE and the NB preferred weight vector (i.e. $\Delta \mathbf{w}$).

30 The L_{WEIGHT} standard deviation (indicated by vertical lines in Figure 9 and Figure 10) also increases as the index distance D_{INDEX} increases (in either direction). This means the uncertainty of the loss increases with index distance D_{INDEX} .

35 To determine a suitable compromise weighting, the compromise weights used should minimise the differences in weight vectors $\Delta \mathbf{w}$. In one embodiment, minimization of the

differences in weight vectors can be achieved using a MMSE (Minimum Mean Squared Error). Other distance minimization techniques for $\Delta \mathbf{w}$ may also be used.

Figure 11 illustrates schematically a difference in weighting vectors. Figure 11 shows $\Delta \mathbf{w}$, for a 2 branch TxDiv system, where the 1st weight is constant. Hence, here $\Delta \mathbf{w}$ represents the difference in distance between two 2nd weight vectors, $\mathbf{w}_k$ is the weight vectors selected by cell k and $\mathbf{w}_c$ be the "compromise" weight vectors used by the UE.

The MSE (Mean Squared Error) E_{MSE} is given by:

$$E_{MSE} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K (\mathbf{w}_k - \mathbf{w}_c)^2$$

Equation 4

The MMSE is found by minimizing E_{MSE} with respect to $\mathbf{w}_c$ and is given by:

$$-\frac{2}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K (\mathbf{w}_k - \mathbf{w}_c) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}_c = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbf{w}_k$$

Equation 6

In one embodiment, the compromise weights may be found by averaging all the weights received from cells within the Active Set. Calculation of $\mathbf{w}_c$ may result in a weight vector that is not within the codebook. If the user equipment is restricted to use weights defined in the codebook then, $\mathbf{w}_c$ needs to be quantized to the nearest weight vector in the codebook. In some embodiments, it is possible for user equipment to use a non-quantised $\mathbf{w}_c$.

In Figure 11, ϕ_k is the phase for vector $\mathbf{w}_k$, ϕ_c is the phase for vector $\mathbf{w}_c$ and $\Delta\phi$ is the difference in phase between $\mathbf{w}_k$ and $\mathbf{w}_c$. It is noted that $\Delta\phi$ is proportional to $\Delta \mathbf{w}$ and minimizing $\Delta\phi$ minimizes $\Delta \mathbf{w}$. Since $\Delta\phi$ is also linearly proportional to the index difference D_{INDEX} , an alternate solution is to find the weight or index n that minimizes D_{INDEX} . An example of this is to take the average of the index n_k indicated by all the cells in the

user equipment Active Set. However, using this method, the “wrap around” of the phase ϕ needs to be taken account.

Figure 12 illustrates the wrap around of codebook phase differences. The weight
 5 vectors are usually vectors within a circle (or sphere for 3D vectors). The phase ϕ , in radians, ranges from 0 to 2π viewed in a clockwise direction from the I-phase (real axis) and it ranges from 0 to -2π viewed in a counter clockwise direction. In Figure 12, in an embodiment having a codebook size $N=16$, the phase for index $n=2$ is ϕ_2 whilst that of index $n=16$ is ϕ_{16} . The phase for index $n=16$ can also be $-\phi_2$ and either value used (ϕ_{16} or
 10 $-\phi_2$) would give the same gain as both points to the same vector ($n=16$). However, the index number n does not share the same property, for example, in a codebook size $N=16$, the number 16 is not the same as the number -2. If a compromise index n_c is found using the average of n_k , then this wrap around needs to be taken into account.

15 In a non-codebook based BFTD, each cell (or base station) indicates whether it prefers to increase or decrease the phase ϕ by δ . Since the loss L_{WEIGHT} is minimized if the difference between the preferred phase and compromise phase (i.e. UE selected phase) is minimized, a similar MMSE approach can be used to find a compromise phase change δ_c , which is the average δ . That is:

$$20 \quad \delta_c = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \delta_k$$

Equation 7

Where:

δ_k is NB k 's preferred phase change and it can take the value $+\delta$ or $-\delta$.

25

If the user equipment can only increase the phase ϕ by δ step, then in one embodiment, the implemented compromise weight calculation method is similar to that in SATD where the user equipment chooses $+\delta$ or $-\delta$ depending on the majority.

30 In some embodiments, it is possible for user equipment to change its phase ϕ by a fraction (or non-integer multiple) of δ . In this case, the user equipment may apply the value δ_c calculated in Equation 7 directly to ϕ .

The compromise weight methods described above are also applicable for TxDiv with
 35 more than 2 branches. The use of majority vote for SATD can be easily expanded for higher number of antennas.

For BFTD, the MMSE (e.g. average) of the index in Equation 6 is directly applicable for higher branches of TxDiv. For higher TxDiv branches in non-codebook based BFTD, each weight corresponding to an antenna would have its own compromise weight. That is:

5

$$\delta_c(j) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \delta_k(j)$$

Equation 8

Where:

10 $\delta_c(j)$ is the compromise weight for antenna j

$\delta_k(j)$ is the preferred increment/decrement of the weight vector for antenna j from cell (or NB) k .

Here it is assumed that each base station will send the preferred phase

15 increment/decrement for each weight vector corresponding to each antenna.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE

In some embodiments, additional information can be factored when deriving the compromise weight.

20

Figure 13 illustrates schematically an active set of base stations for user equipment. UE1 has 4 cells (base stations) in its Active Set: NB1, NB2, NB3 and NB4. Due to the locations of the base stations, CPICH (Common Pilot Channel) signal strength received at the UE from each base station will be different in the downlink.

25

Furthermore, transmission from UE1 to each base station will experience different path losses. Since the influence of UE1 on each cell in its Active Set is different, changes to the Beam Forming Transmission Diversity weightings will have a different impact on each base station in the active set. Hence, higher priority should be given to the preferred weight of that base station that will experience the highest impact if user equipment changes its transmission weightings. A weighted average can therefore be used, in some embodiments, when deriving the compromise weight. Accordingly, a weight factor α_k can be included for each cell (base station) k in Equation 6 and Equation 7 as follows:

35

$$\mathbf{W}_c = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k \mathbf{W}_k$$

Equation 9

$$\delta_c = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k \delta_k$$

Equation 10

The factor α_k in Equation 9 and Equation 10, is dependent upon how much influence user equipment has on a NB. An indicator of influence may, in some embodiments, be the CPICH signal quality received by user equipment (e.g. power or Signal to Noise & Interference Ratio, SNIR) from each base station. For example in Figure 13, the UE receives highest CPICH power from NB3, followed by NB1, NB4 and lastly NB2 and thus $\alpha_3 \geq \alpha_1 \geq \alpha_4 \geq \alpha_2$.

Factor α_k is also applicable to SATD embodiments. In such embodiments each base station's "vote" is multiplied by factor α_k . Let function $\mathbf{F}_{SATD}^k(j)$ be:

$$\mathbf{F}_{SATD}^k(j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if NB } k \text{ selects antenna } = j \\ 0 & \text{if NB } k \text{ selects antenna } \neq j \end{cases}$$

Equation 11

20

The compromise transmit branch (i.e. antenna) j_c is therefore the value j such that the following equation is met:

25

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k \mathbf{F}_{SATD}^k(j_c) = \max_{j=1 \text{ to } M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k \mathbf{F}_{SATD}^k(j) \right)$$

Equation 12

where M is the total number of transmit branches.

30

In one embodiment, the weightings may be determined to give a higher value of weighting factor α_k to the serving cell. Such an approach is in line with the objective where a higher weight factor is given to NB that is influenced more by the UE. Since the serving cell receives essential information from the UE (e.g. HS-DPCCH that is only

transmitted to the serving cell), a degradation in the receive signal due to choosing the wrong weight (or antenna) would result in higher impact to the system performance compared to that of a non-serving cell. In the extreme case, $\alpha_k=0$ if k is not the serving cell and 1 otherwise, which gives absolute priority to the serving-cell. The level of priority of the serving cell over the non-serving can be signalled to the UE by the network.

Other factors which influence the reception of the NB can also be used and the weighting need not be restricted to being calculated based upon received signal quality or whether a base station is a serving or non-serving cell.

In other words, embodiments allow a compromise transmission weightings to be used by user equipment utilizing transmission diversity, those compromise transmission weightings being derived in a manner which minimises differences between the compromise weightings and the preferred weights indicated by all cells within the Active Set of the user equipment.

In one embodiment, the compromise weight is found by using a MMSE technique where the differences in weight vectors is minimized. In one embodiment, the compromise weight is the average of all the preferred weights of the cells within the Active Set. In one embodiment the compromise weight is the MMSE or the average of a representation of the weights of the cells within the Active Set. This representation can be the phase or the index to the weight. In one embodiment the compromise weight is the weight that is the majority weight preferred by all cells in the Active Set. In one embodiment a factor that is proportional to the amount of influence a UE has over a NB (and vice versa) is applied to the compromise weight calculations.

Example 1

The power of a signal received from a base station at user equipment is dependent upon the path loss experienced between the base station and user equipment. The influence of a user equipment of the operation of a base station is dependent upon the strength of user equipment transmissions reaching the base station. Consequently, if NB1 receives a signal from user equipment having twice as much power as NB2, then the UE has twice as much influence over NB1 than it does to NB2. Accordingly, in this example the weight factor α_k , described above, is proportional to the path loss.

Although path losses in the downlink and uplink can be different due to different carrier frequencies used in the downlink and uplink, the downlink path loss estimated from the CPICH power is a good indication of the uplink path loss. The path loss can therefore

be considered proportional to the UE received CPICH power from NB k ($P_{k,CPICH}$ (in nW)).

The weight factor can thus be calculated according to:

5

$$\alpha_k = \frac{S_k P_{k,CPICH}}{\sum_k S_k P_{k,CPICH}}$$

Equation 13

Where: S_k is 2 if k is the serving cell (otherwise it is 1).

10

Figure 14 illustrates schematically an arrangement of five base stations namely NB1, NB2, NB3, NB4 and NB5 where NB3 is the serving cell, in an active set of example user equipment UE. In this example, the serving cell is determined to have twice the influence in comparison with a non-serving cell. The received CPICH powers at user equipment UE from each base station and the corresponding weight factors α_k are summarised in Table 1.

15

Table 1: Weight factor α_k calculations for Example 1

NB	$P_{k,CPICH}$		Additional Factors		α_k
	dBm	nW	S_k	Factored Power (nW)	
1	-90	0.0010	1	0.0010	0.1968
2	-96	0.0003	1	0.0003	0.0494
3	-88	0.0016	2	0.0032	0.6239
4	-93	0.0005	1	0.0005	0.0986
5	-98	0.0002	1	0.0002	0.0312
Total				0.0051	1

Assuming that UE uses a two transmit branch SATD scheme. The NBs' preferred transmit branch (i.e. antenna) are as follows:

20

Table 2: Calculate compromise transmit branch

NB	Preferred Tx Branch, $F_{SATD}^k(j)$		α_k	Tx Branch Weight Calculation	
	$j = 1$	$j = 2$		$j = 1$	$j = 2$
1	0	1	0.1968	0.000	0.197
2	1	0	0.0494	0.049	0.000

3	1	0	0.6239	0.624	0.000
4	0	1	0.0986	0.000	0.099
5	0	1	0.0312	0.000	0.031
Total				0.673	0.327

Thus the compromise transmit branch based on the above calculation is $j_c=1$.

Example 2

- 5 The same example distribution of base stations as that shown in Figure 14 is used for a second example. Again a UE Active Set contains 5 cells: NB1, NB2, NB3, NB4 and NB5 and NB3 is the serving cell. The UE employs a codebook based BFTD with index size $N=8$. The weight vectors are summarised in Table 3.

10 **Table 3: Codebook weights $N=8$**

Index n	Weight, W_1		Weight, W_2	
	I-Phase	Q-Phase	I-Phase	Q-Phase
1	0.7071	0	0.7071	0.0000
2	0.7071	0	0.5000	-0.5000
3	0.7071	0	0.0000	-0.7071
4	0.7071	0	-0.5000	-0.5000
5	0.7071	0	-0.7071	0.0000
6	0.7071	0	-0.5000	0.5000
7	0.7071	0	0.0000	0.7071
8	0.7071	0	0.5000	0.5000

The weight factor is proportional to the CPICH receive power as in Equation 13 but in this example, no additional importance is given to the serving cell, i.e., $S_k=1$ for all k . The receive CPICH power and the corresponding weight factors α_k are summarised in Table

- 15 4.

Table 4: Weight factor α_k calculations for Example 2

NB	$P_{k,CPICH}$		Additional Factors		α_k
	DBm	NW	S_k	Factored Power (nW)	
1	-90	0.0010	1	0.0010	0.1968
2	-96	0.0003	1	0.0003	0.0494
3	-88	0.0016	1	0.0016	0.3119
4	-93	0.0005	1	0.0005	0.0986
5	-98	0.0002	1	0.0002	0.0312

Total		0.0035	0.6881
-------	--	--------	--------

The NB preferred index n_k , its corresponding weight W_2 and compromise weight W_c are calculated in Table 5 using Equation 9.

5 **Table 5: Calculate compromise weight**

NB	Preferred Index, n_k	Weight (W_2)		α_k	Weighted Vector ($\alpha_k W_2$)	
		I-Phase	Q-Phase		I-Phase	Q-Phase
1	5	-0.7071	0	0.2861	0.202275645	0
2	4	-0.5	-0.5	0.0719	0.035927632	-0.03593
3	6	-0.5	0.5	0.4534	0.226688034	0.226688
4	7	0	0.7071	0.1434	0	0.101378
5	8	0.5	0.5	0.0453	0.022668803	0.022669
Average					0.088444501	0.062961

The weight vectors of each NB W_k and the corresponding calculated compromise weight W_c are shown in Figure 15. Here the UE can only select a weight that is within the codebook and quantising the compromise weight gives $W_c = W_2(6)$, which is the same weight used by NB3.

Example 3

The same example distribution of base stations as that shown in Figure 14 is used for a third example. The UE Active Set contains 5 cells: NB1, NB2, NB3, NB4 and NB5 and NB3 is the serving cell. The UE employs a non-codebook based BFTD where $\delta = \pi/4$ (or 45°). The weight factor is proportional to the CPICH receive power as in Equation 13 but here there is no importance given to the serving cell, i.e., $S_k=1$ for all k . The receive CPICH power and the corresponding weight factor α_k is same as that in Table 4.

The NB preferred phase change and the compromise phase change, δ_c are calculated in Table 6 using Equation 10. Here the NB feedback a +1 or -1 to indicate a change of $+\delta$ and $-\delta$ respectively.

Table 6: Calculate compromise phase change

NB	NB Preferred Phase Change		α_k	Weighted Phase Change
	Indicator, ± 1	Phase Change, $\pm \delta(^{\circ})$		
1	+1	45	0.2861	12.87274319
2	-1	-45	0.0719	-3.233486896
3	+1	45	0.4534	20.40192305
4	-1	-45	0.1434	-6.45165455
5	-1	-45	0.0453	-2.040192305
Average				4.3099

If the UE can apply a weight vector that can be a fraction of δ , then the phase changed by $+4.3099^{\circ}$. If it cannot apply a fraction of δ , then the rounded phase change is 0° or no phase change.

5

A person of skill in the art would readily recognize that steps of various above-described methods can be performed by programmed computers. Herein, some embodiments are also intended to cover program storage devices, e.g., digital data storage media, which are machine or computer readable and encode machine-executable or computer-executable programs of instructions, wherein said instructions perform some or all of the steps of said above-described methods. The program storage devices may be, e.g., digital memories, magnetic storage media such as a magnetic disks and magnetic tapes, hard drives, or optically readable digital data storage media. The embodiments are also intended to cover computers programmed to perform said steps of the above-described methods.

The functions of the various elements shown in the Figures, including any functional blocks labelled as "processors" or "logic", may be provided through the use of dedicated hardware as well as hardware capable of executing software in association with appropriate software. When provided by a processor, the functions may be provided by a single dedicated processor, by a single shared processor, or by a plurality of individual processors, some of which may be shared. Moreover, explicit use of the term "processor" or "controller" or "logic" should not be construed to refer exclusively to hardware capable of executing software, and may implicitly include, without limitation, digital signal processor (DSP) hardware, network processor, application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), field programmable gate array (FPGA), read only memory (ROM) for storing software, random access memory (RAM), and non volatile storage. Other hardware, conventional and/or custom, may also be included. Similarly, any switches shown in the Figures are conceptual only. Their function may be

carried out through the operation of program logic, through dedicated logic, through the interaction of program control and dedicated logic, or even manually, the particular technique being selectable by the implementer as more specifically understood from the context.

5

It should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that any block diagrams herein represent conceptual views of illustrative circuitry embodying the principles of the invention. Similarly, it will be appreciated that any flow charts, flow diagrams, state transition diagrams, pseudo code, and the like represent various processes which may be substantially represented in computer readable medium and so executed by a computer or processor, whether or not such computer or processor is explicitly shown.

10

The description and drawings merely illustrate the principles of the invention. It will thus be appreciated that those skilled in the art will be able to devise various arrangements that, although not explicitly described or shown herein, embody the principles of the invention and are included within its spirit and scope. Furthermore, all examples recited herein are principally intended expressly to be only for pedagogical purposes to aid the reader in understanding the principles of the invention and the concepts contributed by the inventor(s) to furthering the art, and are to be construed as being without limitation to such specifically recited examples and conditions. Moreover, all statements herein reciting principles, aspects, and embodiments of the invention, as well as specific examples thereof, are intended to encompass equivalents thereof.

15

20

CLAIMS

1. A method of setting antenna transmission weightings of user equipment in a wireless telecommunication network, said user equipment being operable to transmit
5 on at least two antennas and operable to communicate simultaneously with at least two base stations from an active set associated with said user equipment, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving an indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings from said at least two base stations in said active set,

10 calculating an indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings which minimise a difference between said indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings and said indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings; and

setting said antenna transmission weightings in accordance with said indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings.

15

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said step of calculating comprises the step of: minimising the mean squared distance between the indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings and the indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings received from the base stations in said active set.

20

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein said step of calculating comprises the step of: averaging the indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings received from the base stations in said active set.

25

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein said step of calculating comprises the step of: calculating the mode preferred antenna transmission weightings received from said base stations in said active set.

5. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein said step of calculating
30 further comprises the steps of: assigning a weighting to said indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings from each base station in said active set, said weighting being determined based upon an indication of the relative importance of each base station in said active set to operation of said user equipment within said network.

35

6. A method according to claim 5, wherein said weighting is assigned based upon an indication of received pilot signal strength from said base stations in said active set at said user equipment.

7. A method according to claim 5 or claim 6, wherein said weighting takes account of which of said base stations in said active set is responsible for providing said user equipment serving cell.
- 5
8. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein said indication of said preferred antenna transmission weightings comprises an indication of relative phase shift between transmissions of a signal on said at least two antenna.
- 10
9. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein said indication of said preferred antenna transmission weightings comprises an indication of an amplitude shift between transmissions of a signal on said at least two antenna.
- 10.
- 15
10. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein said indication of said preferred antenna transmission weightings comprises an indication of antenna selection.
- 11.
- 20
11. A computer program product operable, when executed on a computer, to perform the method of any one of claims 1 to 10.
- 12.
- 25
12. User equipment operable to set antenna transmission weightings in a wireless telecommunication network, said user equipment being operable to transmit using at least two antenna and operable to communicate simultaneously with at least two base stations in an active set associated with said user equipment, said user equipment comprising:
- reception logic operable to receive an indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings from said at least two base stations in said active set,
- calculation logic operable to calculate an indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings which minimise a difference between said indication of
- 30
- compromise antenna transmission weightings and said indication of preferred antenna transmission weightings; and
- implementation logic operable to set said antenna transmission weightings in accordance with said calculated indication of compromise antenna transmission weightings.

1/10

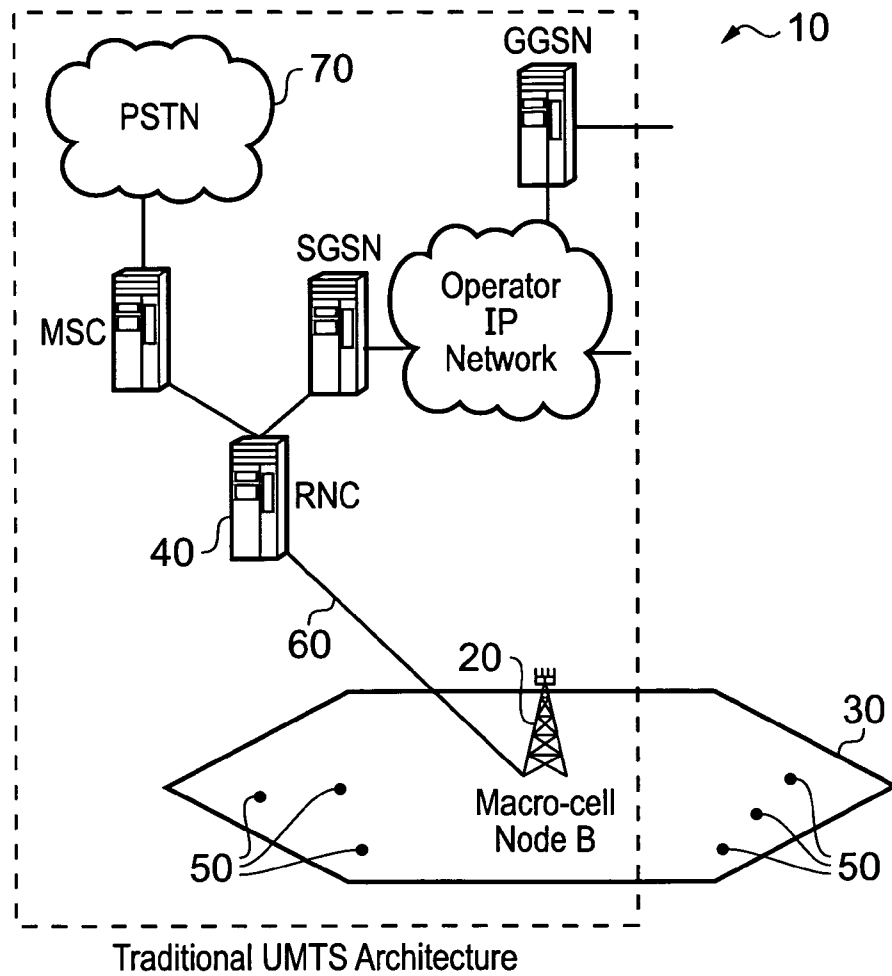
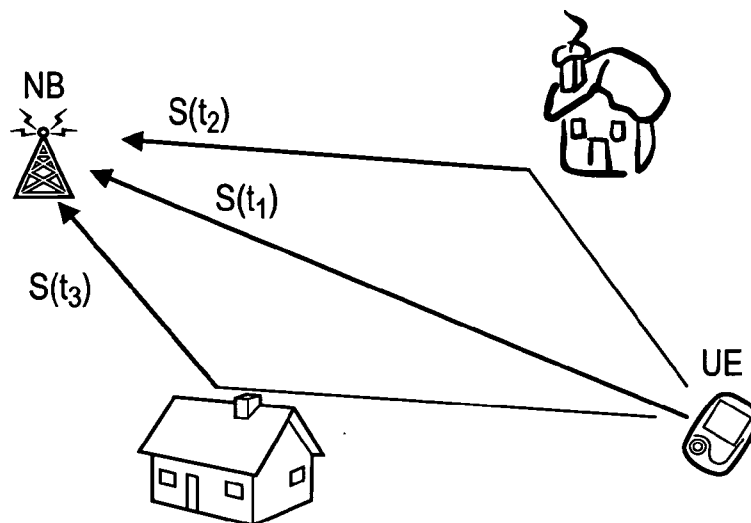


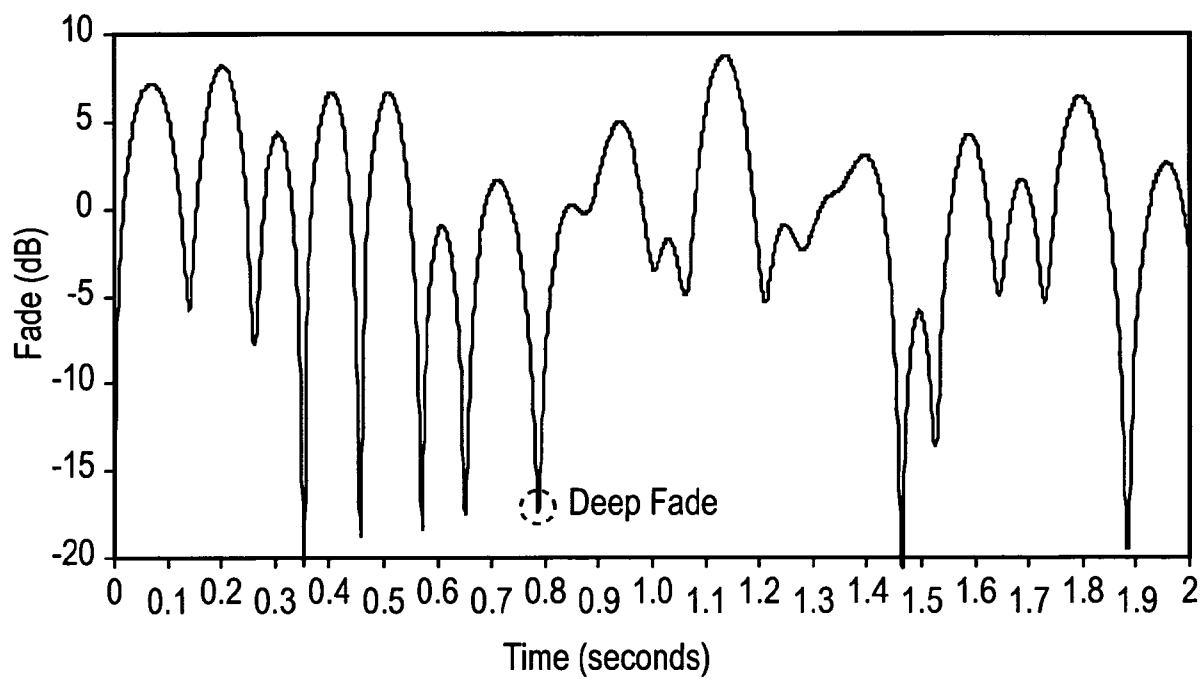
FIG. 1

2/10



Multipath propagation

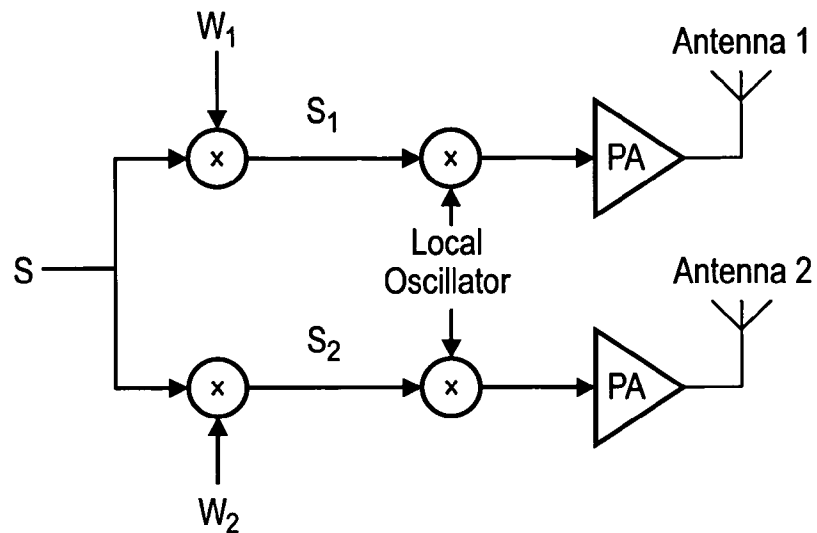
FIG. 2



Fast fading in time for a UE moving at 3 kmph

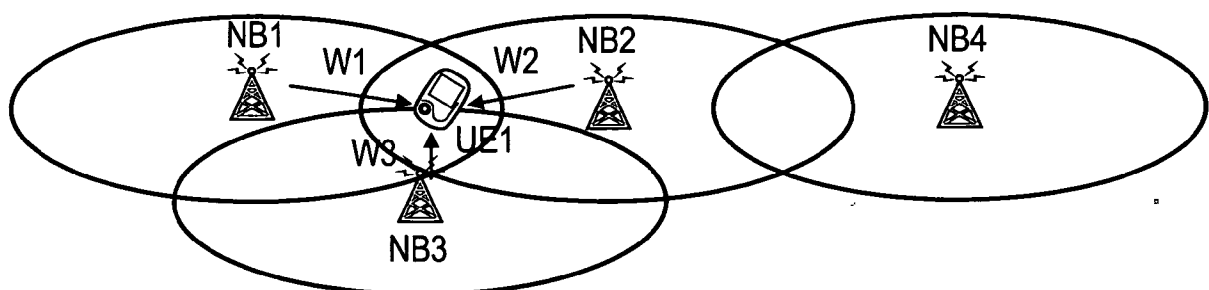
FIG. 3

3/10



High level implementation of UE uplink transmit diversity

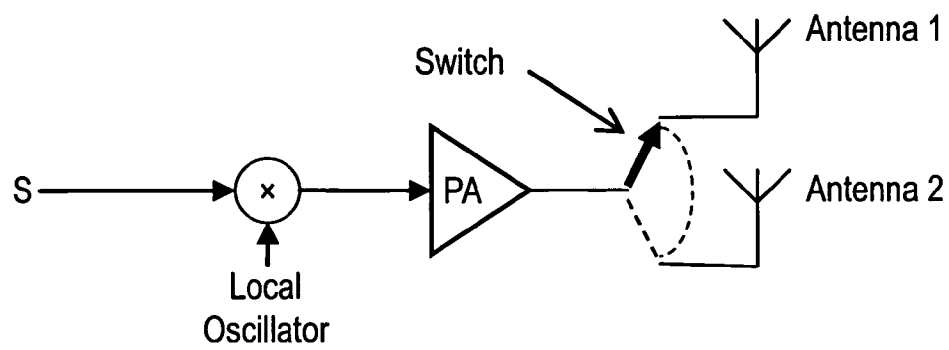
FIG. 4



Conflicting weights from cells in Active Set

FIG. 5

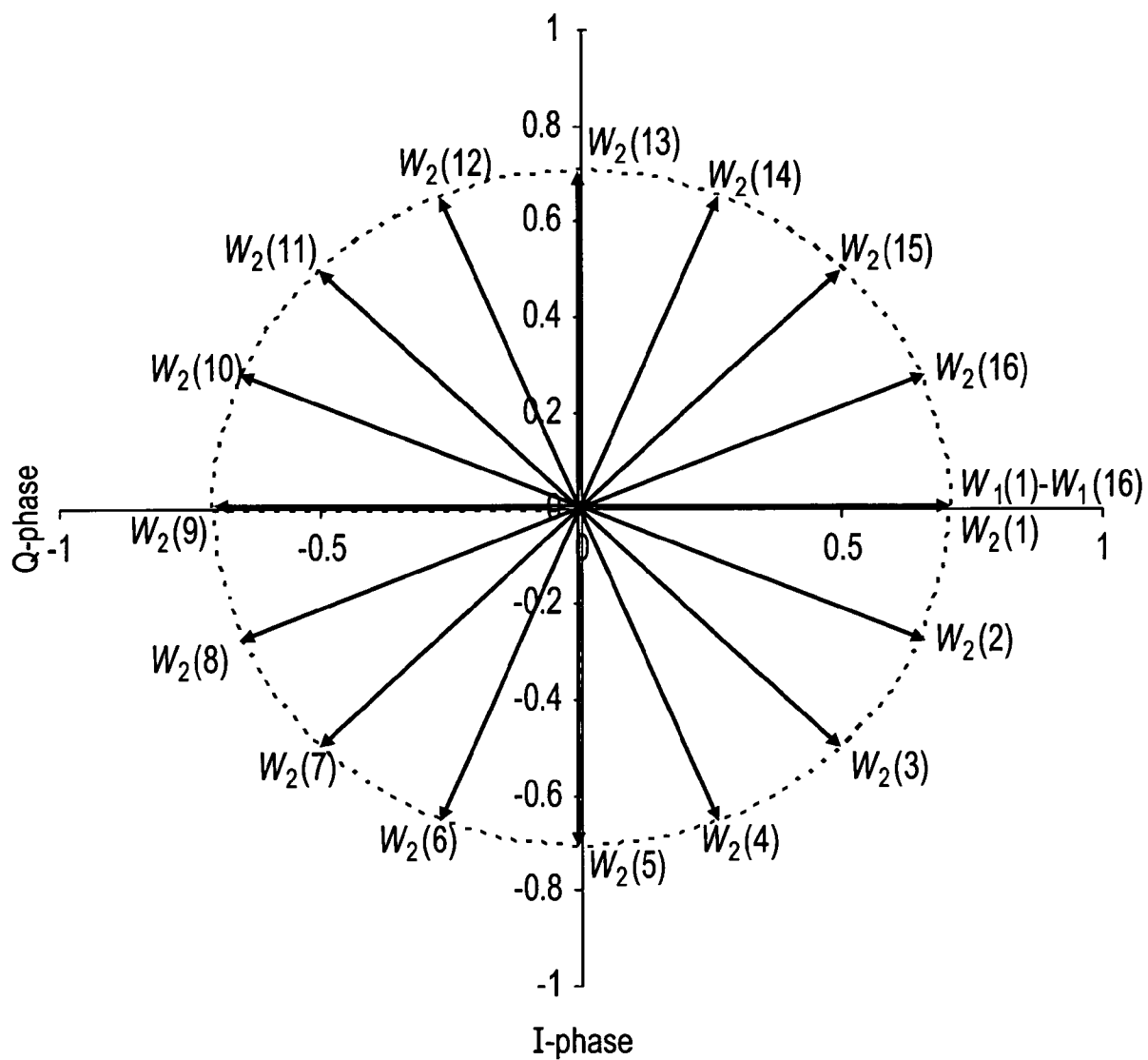
4/10



High level implementation of a 2 branch SATD UE

FIG. 6

5/10



N=16 weight vectors

FIG. 7

6/10

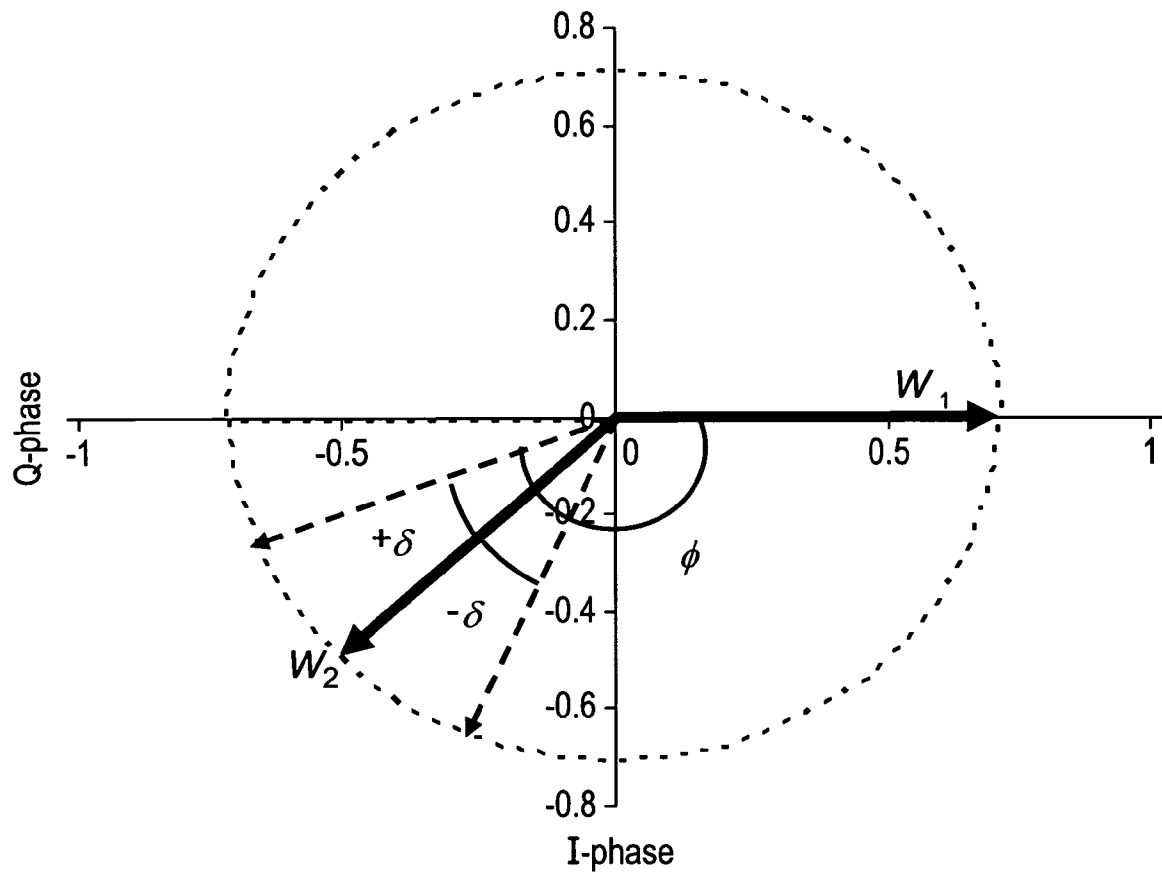
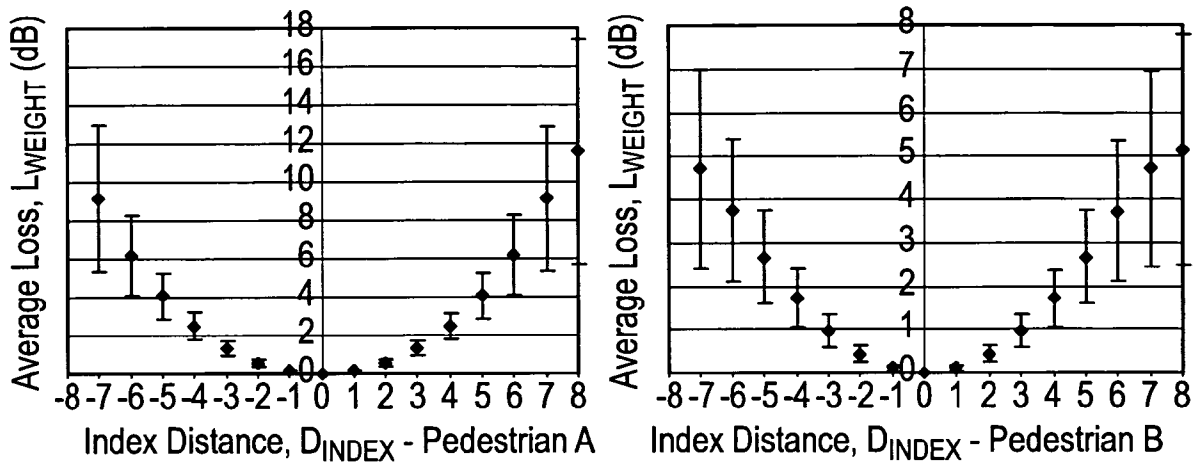
Illustration of phase ϕ and δ

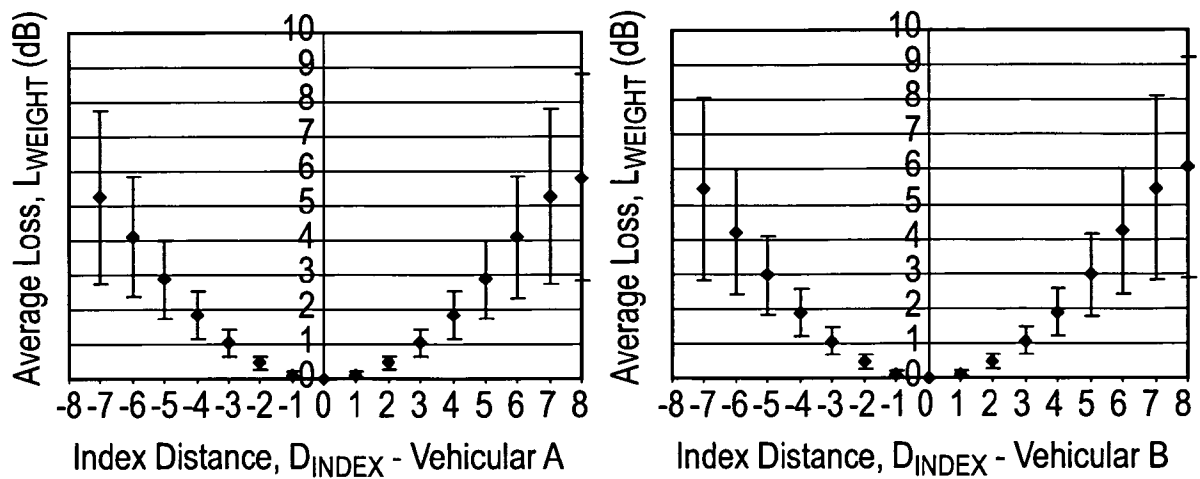
FIG. 8

7/10



Loss due to UE using a different weight from the NB preferred weight in Pedestrian channels

FIG. 9



Loss due to UE using a different weight from the NB preferred weight in Vehicular channels

FIG. 10

8/10

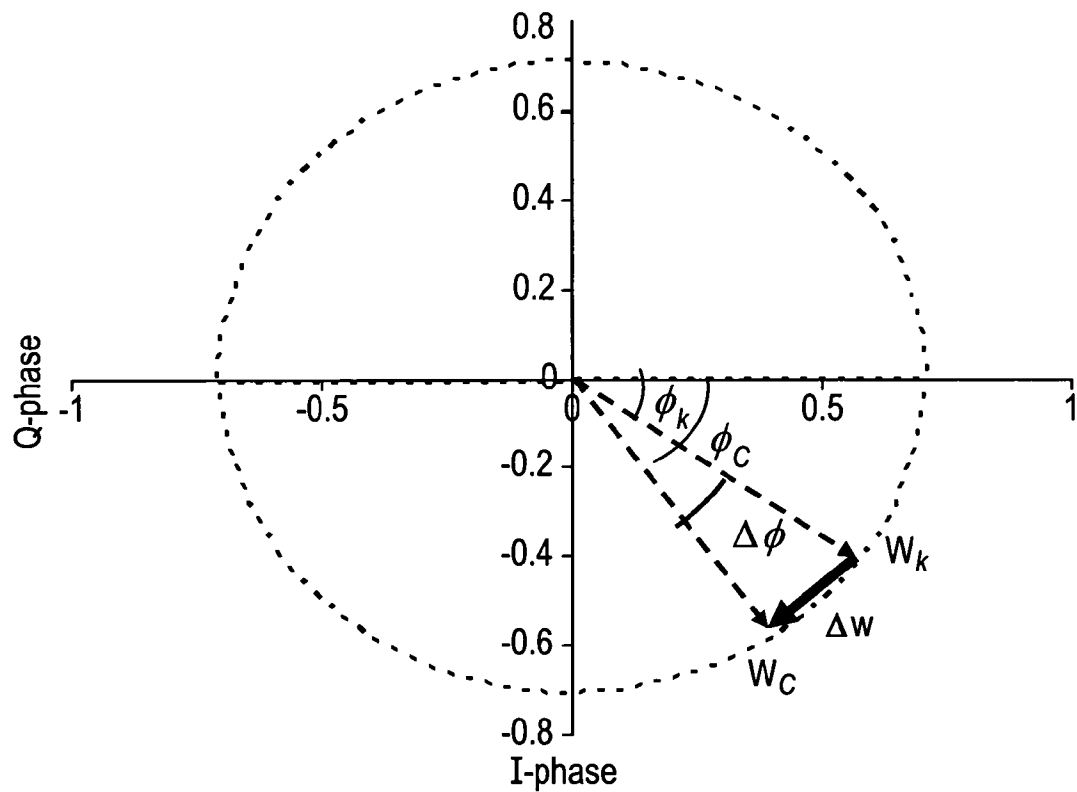


FIG. 11

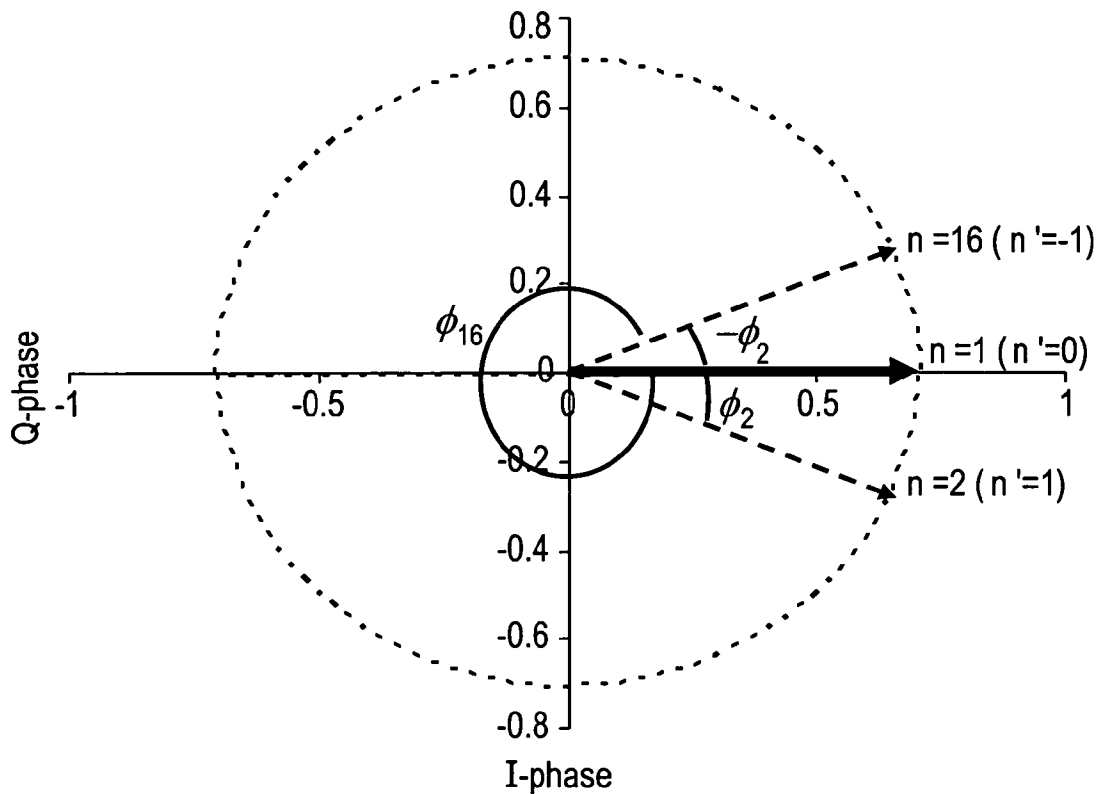


FIG. 12

9/10

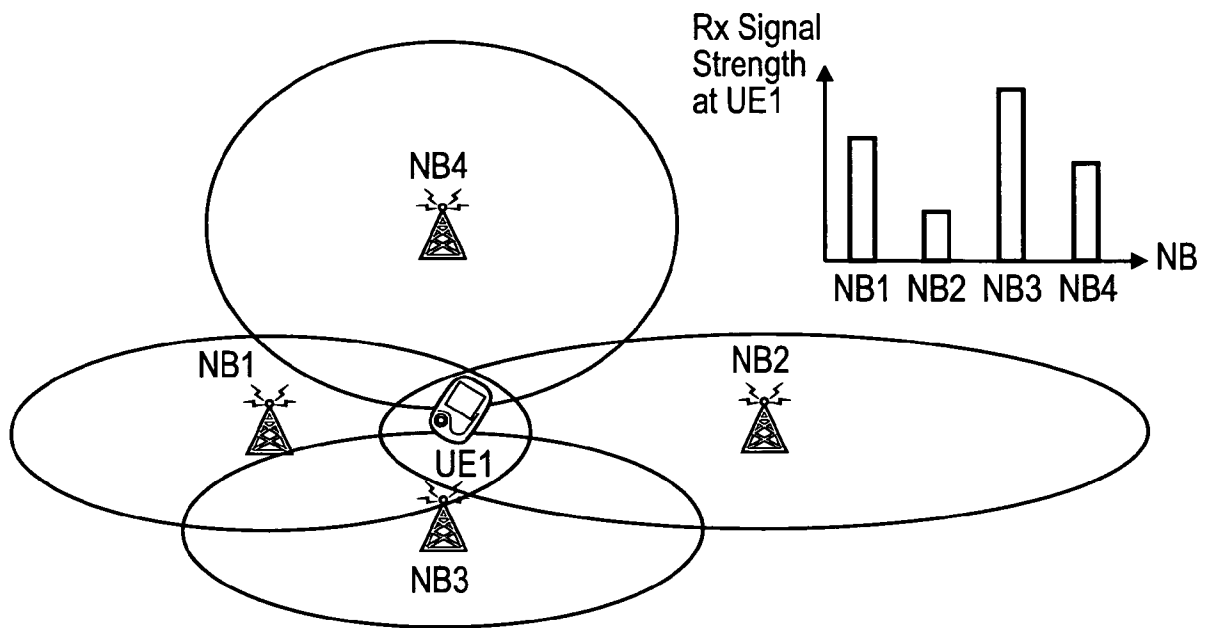


FIG. 13

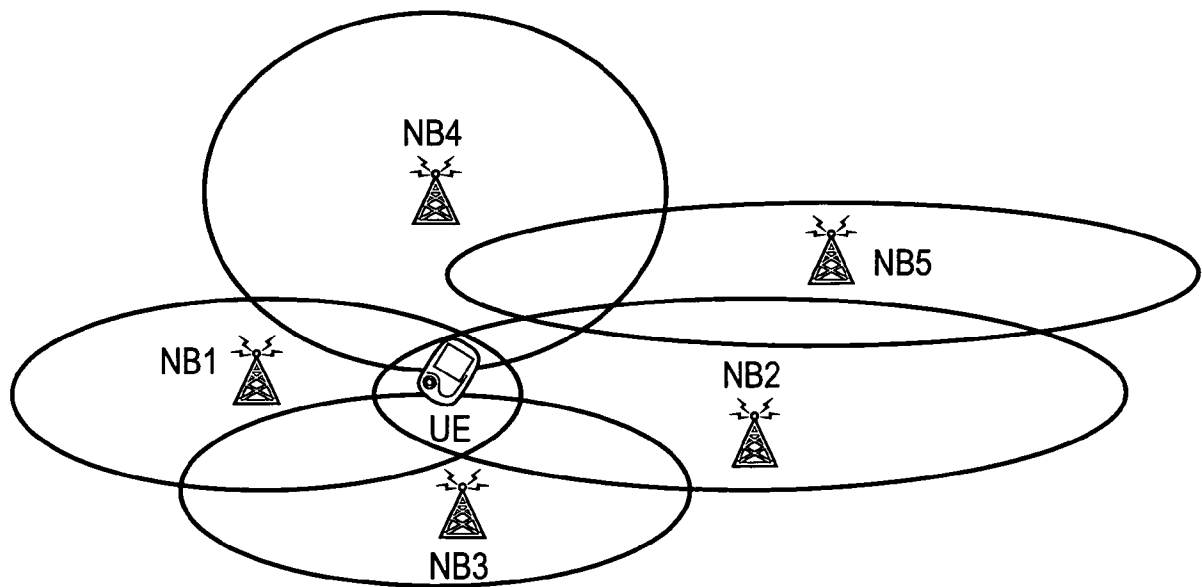


FIG. 14

10/10

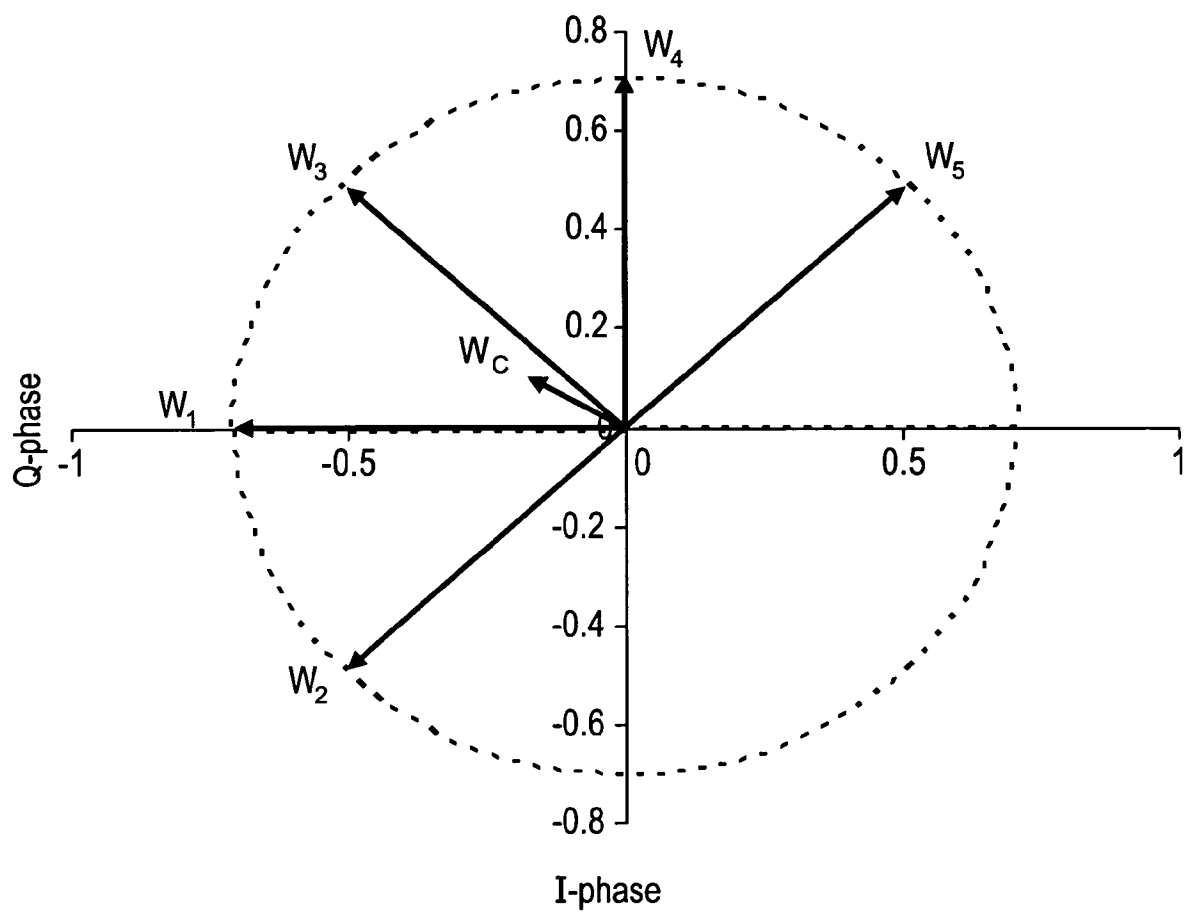


FIG. 15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2011/004513

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 practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2010/072254 A1 (NOKIA SIEMENS NETWORKS OY [FI]; CHAPMAN THOMAS MALCOLM [GB]; DODGSON T) 1 July 2010 (2010-07-01) page 3, line 37 - page 4, line 6 page 4, line 16 - page 5, line 6 page 5, line 15 - last line page 7, line 33 - last line page 8, line 12 - line 28 page 9, line 17 - line 20 page 10, line 12 - line 19; figure 2 page 10, line 37 - page 13, line 5; figure 3 page 13, line 29 - page 14, line 5 ----- -/--	1-12

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document 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

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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