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(54) Title: DISTANCE ESTIMATION

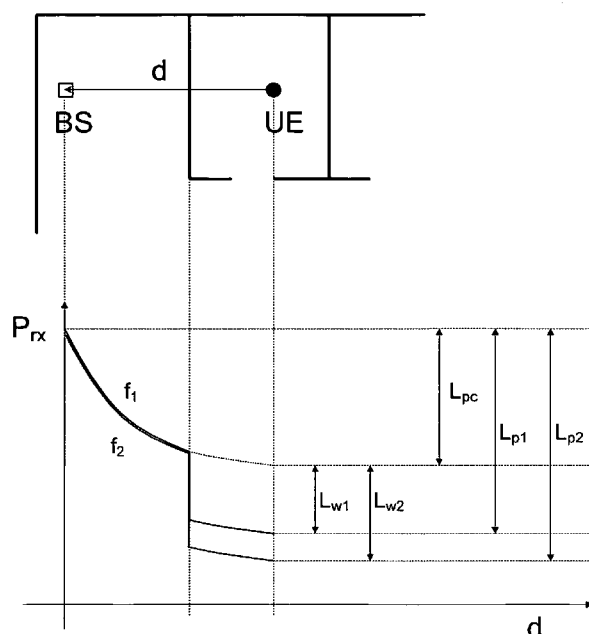


Figure 1

(57) Abstract: A method, a network access node and a computer program product are disclosed. The method of estimating a distance between at least one network access node and a network node of a wireless communications network, comprises: measuring total path losses between the at least one network access node and the network node on at least two different frequencies; determining frequency-dependent path losses of transmissions by the at least one network access node on the at least two different frequencies; and estimating a distance between the network node and the at least one network access node using the total path losses and the frequency-dependent path losses on the at least two different frequencies. By measuring the total path losses between network nodes on different frequencies and using frequency-dependent path losses determined for those frequencies, it is possible to estimate the distance between network nodes. This effectively removes the effects of the frequency-dependent path losses for the different frequencies in order to estimate the distance between network nodes.



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DISTANCE ESTIMATION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method, a network access node and a computer
5 program product.

BACKGROUND

In a wireless telecommunications network, it is desirable to be able to identify the
location of, for example, user equipment in order to enable operators to provide
10 location and presence-based services to users. The effectiveness of these services
increases with the accuracy with which it is possible to determine the location of the
user equipment.

Although techniques exist which attempt to accurately locate network nodes within the
15 wireless telecommunications network, they each have shortcomings. Accordingly, it is
desired to provide an improved technique for determining the location of network
nodes within the wireless telecommunications network.

SUMMARY

20 According to a first aspect, there is provided a method of estimating a distance
between at least one network access node and a network node of a wireless
communications network, comprising: measuring total path losses between the at least
one network access node and the network node on at least two different frequencies;
determining frequency-dependent path losses of transmissions by the at least one
25 network access node on the at least two different frequencies; and estimating a
distance between the network node and the at least one network access node using
the total path losses and the frequency-dependent path losses on the at least two
different frequencies.

30 The first aspect recognises that a problem with existing techniques for estimating a
network node location is that they all have limitations, particularly in indoor
environments. For example, the satellite signals in a GPS system are usually insufficient
to provide a location estimate in an indoor environment. Cell identification methods
are possible, but their accuracy is limited by the cell size and many cells may need to
35 be deployed to provide highly accurate location information which is expensive and
leads to a high increase in mobility signalling. Cellular triangulation techniques
exploiting timing differences of received signals from multiple base stations have
accuracy limited to several tens of metres and small cells indoors cannot be used due

to insufficient timing differences resulting from the short distances. Power-based finger printing using power measurements from multiple base stations cannot be used for accurate location estimation without a database of power measurements existing for all locations in the building which enables measurements made by the network node to
5 be matched to the most likely location; although this can lead to accurate location estimation, the creation of such a database is a time-consuming and expensive process which needs to be performed whenever the environment changes.

The first aspect also recognises that it is difficult to estimate the distance to a network
10 node based on transmissions received because those transmissions will be subjected to losses caused by obstructions (such as walls or other physical objects) and interference between the network nodes. However, the first aspect recognises that the losses caused by those obstructions or interference are typically frequency-dependent. In other words, the path losses caused by obstructions or other interference are typically
15 frequency-dependent, whereas the path loss in free space is frequency-independent. That is to say, the path loss experienced in free space at different frequencies will typically be the same, whereas the path loss through obstructions at different frequencies will vary. By measuring the total path losses between network nodes on different frequencies and using frequency-dependent path losses determined for those
20 frequencies, it is possible to estimate the distance between network nodes. This effectively removes the effects of the frequency-dependent path losses for the different frequencies in order to estimate the distance between network nodes. In other words, by measuring the total path loss at different frequencies and using the frequency-dependent path losses which are determined at those frequencies, it is possible to
25 effectively cancel the frequency-dependent path losses and estimate the distance between network nodes. Given that network nodes are typically already configured to enable transmissions to occur on different frequencies, no additional hardware is required and the existing infrastructure can be utilised to provide accurate location estimation using this approach.

30

Accordingly, a method of estimating a distance between network nodes may be provided. The method may comprise measuring the total path losses between network nodes on at least two different frequencies. The frequency-dependent path losses of transmissions made by a network node on the different frequencies may then be
35 determined. A distance may then be estimated between the network nodes using the total path losses and the frequency-dependent path losses on the different frequencies.

Measurement reports may be sent back to the originating network node to enable the path loss between the network nodes to be established on the different frequencies.

5 In one embodiment, the frequency-dependent path losses are determined from a difference in the total path losses on each different frequency between the at least one network access node and the network node. Accordingly, the frequency-dependent path losses may be calculated from the difference between the path losses on the different frequencies.

10 In one embodiment, the frequency-dependent path losses are determined from transmissions on each different frequency between at least two network access nodes. For example, the frequency-dependent path losses may be determined based on pilot signals transmitted between network nodes.

15 In one embodiment, the frequency-dependent path losses are determined from transmissions on each different frequency between at least three network access nodes. By determining the frequency-dependent path losses between at least three network nodes, the frequency-dependent path losses within a region bounded by the at least three network nodes may be determined.

20 In one embodiment, the frequency-dependent path losses are determined from transmissions on each different frequency and a distance between network access nodes. Accordingly, the frequency-dependent path losses may be determined using the transmissions and the distance between network nodes. It will be appreciated that
25 the location of or distance between many static network nodes may be readily determined. Likewise, it may be possible to perform such measurements based on requiring a mobile network node to operate at a pre-defined location to determine the path losses.

30 In one embodiment, the method comprises determining an average frequency-dependent path loss on each different frequency between network access nodes. Accordingly, an average frequency-dependent path loss on each frequency may be determined for a particular region.

35 In one embodiment, the frequency-dependent path losses at each different frequency are determined using an effective frequency-dependent attenuation between the network access nodes.

In one embodiment, the effective frequency-dependent attenuation is determined using a path loss measured at each different frequency between the network access nodes and a distance between the network access nodes.

- 5 In one embodiment, the method comprises determining an average effective frequency-dependent attenuation on each different frequency between the network access nodes.

10 In one embodiment, the frequency-dependent path losses are determined from predetermined frequency-dependent path losses approximated for different deployment environments. Accordingly, rather than determining the frequency-dependent path losses based on actual transmissions between network nodes, the frequency-dependent path losses may be approximated based on knowledge of the environment in which the network nodes are deployed. For example, a set of
15 approximated frequency-dependent path losses may be derived and then utilised when required. The set may, for example, include frequency-dependent path losses for typical office configurations, one of which may be selected based on knowledge of the physical characteristics of the environment that the network nodes are to be deployed.

20

In one embodiment, the distance is estimated from a corrected path loss determined by removing the frequency-dependent path losses from the total path losses on each different frequency. Accordingly, the distance may be determined from a standard path loss model which uses a corrected path loss which cancels the frequency-
25 dependent path losses on each frequency.

In one embodiment, the distance is estimated using the total path loss, a transmission power and the average effective frequency-dependent attenuation on each different frequency.

30

In one embodiment, the distance is estimated in accordance with

$$\left[\frac{F_{i_{f_1}} \cdot d_{i_{UE}}^{\alpha} + L_{p, f_1}(lin) \cdot F_{i_{f_1}} \cdot d_{i_{UE}}^{\alpha} - L_{p, f_1}(lin)}{L_{p, f_1}(lin) \cdot F_{i_{f_1}} \cdot d_{i_{UE}}^{\alpha}} \right]^{\alpha_{f_2}} - \left[\frac{F_{i_{f_2}} \cdot d_{i_{UE}}^{\alpha} + L_{p, f_2}(lin) \cdot F_{i_{f_2}} \cdot d_{i_{UE}}^{\alpha} - L_{p, f_2}(lin)}{L_{p, f_2}(lin) \cdot F_{i_{f_2}} \cdot d_{i_{UE}}^{\alpha}} \right]^{\alpha_{f_1}} = 0; i=1,2,3$$

35 In one embodiment, the method comprises estimating a distance between the network node and each of the network access nodes. It will be appreciated that by

increasing the number of network nodes to which the distance is estimated, location estimation can be improved.

According to a second aspect, there is provided a network node operable to
5 estimating a distance between at least one network access node and a network node
of a wireless communications network, comprising: measurement logic operable to
measure total path losses between the at least one network access node and the
network node on at least two different frequencies; determining logic operable to
10 determine frequency-dependent path losses of transmissions by the at least one
network access node on the at least two different frequencies; and estimating logic
operable to estimate a distance between the network node and the at least one
network access node using the total path losses and the frequency-dependent path
losses on the at least two different frequencies.

15 In one embodiment, the frequency-dependent path losses are determined from a
difference in the total path losses on each different frequency between the at least
one network access node and the network node.

In one embodiment, the frequency-dependent path losses are determined from
20 transmissions on each different frequency between at least two network access nodes.

In one embodiment, the frequency-dependent path losses are determined from
transmissions on each different frequency between at least three network access
nodes.

25 In one embodiment, the frequency-dependent path losses are determined from
transmissions on each different frequency and a distance between network access
nodes.

30 In one embodiment, the determining logic is operable to determine an average
frequency-dependent path loss on each different frequency between network access
nodes.

In one embodiment, the frequency-dependent path losses at each different frequency
35 are determined using an effective frequency-dependent attenuation between the
network access nodes.

In one embodiment, the effective frequency-dependent attenuation is determined using a path loss measured at each different frequency between the network access nodes and a distance between the network access nodes.

- 5 In one embodiment, the determining logic is operable to determine an average effective frequency-dependent attenuation on each different frequency between the network access nodes.

- 10 In one embodiment, the frequency-dependent path losses are determined from predetermined frequency-dependent path losses approximated for different deployment environments.

- 15 In one embodiment, the distance is estimated from a corrected path loss determined by removing the frequency-dependent path losses from the total path losses on each different frequency.

- 20 In one embodiment, the distance is estimated using the total path loss, a transmission power and the average effective frequency-dependent attenuation on each different frequency.

In one embodiment, the distance is estimated in accordance with

$$\left[\frac{F_{i,f_1} \cdot d_{i,UE}^{\alpha} + L_{p,i,f_1}(lin) \cdot F_{i,f_1} \cdot d_{i,UE}^{\alpha} - L_{p,i,f_1}(lin)}{L_{p,i,f_1}(lin) \cdot F_{i,f_1} \cdot d_{i,UE}^{\alpha}} \right]^{\alpha_{f_2}} - \left[\frac{F_{i,f_2} \cdot d_{i,UE}^{\alpha} + L_{p,i,f_2}(lin) \cdot F_{i,f_2} \cdot d_{i,UE}^{\alpha} - L_{p,i,f_2}(lin)}{L_{p,i,f_2}(lin) \cdot F_{i,f_2} \cdot d_{i,UE}^{\alpha}} \right]^{\alpha_{f_1}} = 0; i=1,2,3$$

- 25 In one embodiment, the estimating logic is operable to estimate a distance between the network node and each of the network access nodes.

According to a third aspect, there is provided a computer program product operable, when executed on a computer, to perform the method of the first aspect.

- 30 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 those explicitly set out in the claims.

Where an apparatus feature is described as being operable to provide a function, it will be appreciated that this includes an apparatus feature which provides that function or which is adapted or configured to provide that function.

5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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

Figure 1 illustrates a method for estimating the distance between network nodes according to one embodiment;

10 Figure 2 illustrates an example deployment of three different base stations or other network nodes operating in an environment where the user equipment is expected to operate; and

Figure 3 illustrates the base station arrangement of Figure 2, but with the inclusion of user equipment whose location is to be determined.

15

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Overview

The losses between a network access node such as, for example, a base station and another network node such as, for example, user equipment are estimated. These
 20 estimates may be made by an operator based on an assessment of the deployment environment or by measurements made by network nodes. For example, network nodes may perform path-loss measurements L_{P1} and L_{P2} at at least two different frequencies, f_1 and f_2 (for example, f_1 could be set to 900 MHz (the GSM spectrum) and f_2 could be set to 1.9 or 2.6 GHz (the LTE spectrum)). To enable the two path-loss
 25 measurements to be made, the base station transmits pilot signals in each frequency bands. Since the signal attenuation in free space is frequency independent, but the transmission loss caused by walls or other obstacles is frequency dependent, the path loss for both frequencies caused by the walls L_{w1} and L_{w2} can be calculated based on the difference in the path loss measurements because the attenuation properties
 30 through different materials at different frequencies are known or can be derived, as will be explained in more detail below.

Once the wall losses L_{w1} and L_{w2} are known, the distance between the base station and the user equipment can be estimated based on the corrected path loss $L_{PC} = L_{P1} - L_{w1}$.
 35 This removes the wall effects, which makes received power-based indoor distance measurements problematic where a measurement database would otherwise be required to identify locations due to the effects of walls. By using the corrected path loss, the distance between the base station and the user equipment can be accurately

estimated using the corrected path loss L_{PC} and a path loss equation such as, for example, the free space path loss equation. Using this approach, the location of user equipment can be calculated using known triangulation methods when the distance to at least three base stations is determined.

5

Figure 1 illustrates principles of a method for estimating the distance between network nodes. In this example, the network nodes are a base station and user equipment. The base station transmits two pilots on two different frequencies f_1 and f_2 . The connected user equipment send measurement reports detailing received power measurements of the pilot signals. The measurement reports are used to calculate the path loss for the links between the base station and the user equipment. The path loss can readily be determined by subtracting the received power measurements reported by the user equipment from the known transmission power. In this example, the path loss consists of a free-space path loss over the distance d , as well as an additional wall loss L_w . The free-space path loss is independent of frequency and so is equal for measurements on both frequencies. However, the wall loss is heavily frequency-dependent (lower frequencies are attenuated less than higher frequencies). This difference in attenuation is apparent from the difference in the two path loss measurements L_{P1} and L_{P2} , and can be used to estimate the wall losses L_{w1} and L_{w2} .

20

Considering a path loss model given by Equation (1) below:

$$L_p(dB) = PL_0 + 10\gamma \log_{10}(d) \quad \text{Equation (1)}$$

PL_0 is a known parameter and it represents the path loss at a reference distance (usually 1 metre), d is the distance between the user equipment and the base station and γ is a path loss exponent. The path loss exponent, γ , consists of two parts; the frequency-independent part (free-space path loss exponent, $\gamma_0 = 2$) and a frequency-dependent part (environment path loss exponent, γ_e).

30 The path loss exponent can be expressed as:

$$\gamma = \gamma_0 + \gamma_e \quad \text{Equation (2)}$$

In light of Equation (2), Equation (1) can now be written (in the log scale) as:

$$L_p(dB) = PL_0 + 10\gamma_0 \log_{10}(d) + 10\gamma_e \log_{10}(d) \quad \text{Equation (3)}$$

35

Hence, it can be seen that given the path loss at the reference distance PL_0 , the free space path loss exponent γ_0 and the environment path loss exponent γ_e (each of which

may be pre-programmed or derived from measurements made by deployed network nodes, as will be explained in more detail below), the distance d between network nodes can be derived from the path loss measurement L_p .

- 5 In order to improve accuracy in deriving the estimated distance, the network may perform measurements to estimate the losses due to the walls or other obstructions. For example, loss estimation can be performed automatically using three different base stations or other network nodes operating in the environment where the user equipment is expected to operate, as shown schematically in Figure 2.

10

Wall loss estimation

The estimation is performed by measuring the path losses between each pair of the three base stations at at least two different frequencies, f_1 and f_2 , as will now be explained in more detail.

15

Using knowledge of the distance between base stations (i.e., d_1 , d_2 and d_3), Equation (3) enables the evaluation of γ_e . For a signal at frequency f_1 :

$$\gamma_{ei f_1} = \frac{L_{pi f_1} (dB) - PL_{0i f_1} - 10\gamma_0 \log_{10}(d_i)}{10 \log_{10}(d_i)}; i=1,2,3 \quad \text{Equation (4)}$$

- 20 where: $L_{pi f_1}$ (dB) is the path loss between any two base stations at frequency f_1 and d_i is the distance between base stations.

- As the example in Figure 2 uses three different base stations, γ_e is calculated using Equation (4) for each pair of the three base stations at frequency f_1 , resulting in three values for γ_{eif1} . A similar evaluation is performed for γ_{eif2} .

25

Equation (3) can be written on the linear scale as:

$$L_p (lin) = \frac{P_t}{P_r} = F \cdot d^{\gamma_0 + \gamma_e} = F \cdot d^{\gamma_0} \cdot d^{\gamma_e}, \text{ where } F = 10^{\frac{PL_0}{10}} \quad \text{Equation (5)}$$

- 30 P_t and P_r stand for the transmitted and received powers, respectively.

From Equation (5) it can be seen that the loss solely due to free space is given by $F \cdot d^{\gamma_0}$, while the effect of the environment is given by the factor, d^{γ_e} . The loss entirely induced by the environment (excluding free space) is given by:

- 35
$$\Delta L_p (lin) = \frac{P_t}{F d^{\gamma_0}} - \frac{P_t}{F d^{\gamma_0} d^{\gamma_e}} = \frac{P_t (d^{\gamma_e} - 1)}{F d^{\gamma_0} d^{\gamma_e}} \quad \text{Equation (6)}$$

This loss can be assumed to originate from the absorption losses of "effective" walls with an "effective" thickness, d , equal to the distance between respective base stations.

The power loss of the signal propagating through such an effective wall at the

5 frequency f_1 is given by:

$$L_{w_{i f_1}} = P_{t_{f_1}} - P_{r_{f_1}} e^{-2\alpha_{ef_1} d_i}; i=1,2,3 \quad \text{Equation (7)}$$

where $P_{t_{f_1}}$ is the power transmitted by the base station at the frequency f_1 , α_{ef_1} is the "effective" attenuation constant of the "effective" wall with a thickness d_i (the distance

10 between each pair of base stations) at the frequency f_1 .

By equating Equation (7) with the loss entirely induced by the environment given by Equation (6) (and recognizing that $P_{t_{f_1}}$ and d_i of (7) correspond to P_t and d of (6)) one

obtains the "effective" attenuation constant of the "effective" wall as a function of the

15 path loss exponent, γ_{ef_1} , at a frequency of f_1 :

$$\alpha_{i f_1} = -\frac{1}{2d_i} \cdot \ln \left[\frac{F_{i f_1} d_i^{\gamma_0} d_i^{\gamma_{ef_1}} + 1 - d_i^{\gamma_{ef_1}}}{F_{i f_1} d_i^{\gamma_0} d_i^{\gamma_{ef_1}}} \right]; i=1,2,3 \quad \text{Equation (8)}$$

By recognising that Equation (8) is evaluated three times (once for each pair of the three different base stations) at a specific frequency, the effective attenuation

20 constant may be averaged to:

$$\bar{\alpha}_{f_1} = \frac{1}{3} (\alpha_{1 f_1} + \alpha_{2 f_1} + \alpha_{3 f_1}) \quad \text{Equation (9)}$$

Here, $\bar{\alpha}_{f_1}$ represents the average effective wall attenuation for the environment shown in Figure 2 at the frequency f_1 . A similar expression can be written for the average

25 effective wall attenuation at the frequency f_2 . Now that an average effective wall attenuation $\bar{\alpha}_{f_1}$ and $\bar{\alpha}_{f_2}$ at two different frequencies has been calculated, the

calibration has been completed. In particular, as will be explained in more detail

below, average effective wall attenuations at the two different frequencies which

30 represent derived frequency-dependent path losses may be utilised to determine the distance of a network node, such as user equipment, from any base station by using measured path losses of transmissions received from that network node on at least two different frequencies.

Location Estimation

Figure 3 shows the base station arrangement of Figure 2, but with the inclusion of user equipment whose location is to be determined. The path loss shown in Equation (5) at the two frequencies f_1 and f_2 can be written as:

$$L_{p_i, f_1}(\text{lin}) = \frac{P_{t, f_1}}{P_{r, f_1}} = \frac{P_{t, f_1}}{P_{r, f_1}(\text{free space}) - L_{w, f_1}} = \frac{P_{t, f_1}}{\frac{P_{t, f_1}}{F_{i, f_1} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n} - P_{t, f_1}(1 - e^{-2\bar{\alpha}_{f_1} k_i})} = \frac{F_{i, f_1} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n}{1 - F_{i, f_1} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n + F_{i, f_1} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n \cdot e^{-2\bar{\alpha}_{f_1} k_i}}$$

$$L_{p_i, f_2}(\text{lin}) = \frac{P_{t, f_2}}{P_{r, f_2}} = \frac{P_{t, f_2}}{P_{r, f_2}(\text{free space}) - L_{w, f_2}} = \frac{P_{t, f_2}}{\frac{P_{t, f_2}}{F_{i, f_2} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n} - P_{t, f_2}(1 - e^{-2\bar{\alpha}_{f_2} k_i})} = \frac{F_{i, f_2} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n}{1 - F_{i, f_2} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n + F_{i, f_2} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n \cdot e^{-2\bar{\alpha}_{f_2} k_i}}; i=1,2,3$$

Equation (10)

5

In Equation (10), the terms $P_{t, f_1}(1 - e^{-2\bar{\alpha}_{f_1} k_i})$ and $P_{t, f_2}(1 - e^{-2\bar{\alpha}_{f_2} k_i})$ represent the powers absorbed by the walls and are obtained from Equation (7) by replacing the distance d_i with a parameter k_i . This parameter k_i represents the unknown "thickness" of an obstructed wall with attenuation constants $\bar{\alpha}_{f_1}$ and $\bar{\alpha}_{f_2}$ at frequencies f_1 and f_2 respectively. $d_{i, UE}$ represents the distances from the user equipment to the i -th base station. The introduction of parameter k_i as an unknown thickness of a fictitious wall is justified as long as the rate of change of the average attenuation constant with frequency does not vary significantly from the rate of change of the attenuation constant for a particular pair of base stations with frequency, i.e.:

15

$$\frac{\alpha_{i+1, f_1} - \alpha_{i, f_1}}{f_2 - f_1} \approx \frac{\bar{\alpha}_{f_1} - \bar{\alpha}_{f_2}}{f_2 - f_1}; i=1,2,3 \quad (\text{Equation 11})$$

By eliminating k_i from the system of equation given by Equation (10), one obtains the expression from which the distances $d_{i, UE}$ are found:

$$\left[\frac{F_{i, f_1} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n + L_{p_i, f_1}(\text{lin}) \cdot F_{i, f_1} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n - L_{p_i, f_1}(\text{lin})}{L_{p_i, f_1}(\text{lin}) \cdot F_{i, f_1} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n} \right]^{\bar{\alpha}_{f_2}} - \left[\frac{F_{i, f_2} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n + L_{p_i, f_2}(\text{lin}) \cdot F_{i, f_2} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n - L_{p_i, f_2}(\text{lin})}{L_{p_i, f_2}(\text{lin}) \cdot F_{i, f_2} \cdot d_{i, UE}^n} \right]^{\bar{\alpha}_{f_1}} = 0; i=1,2,3 \quad (\text{Equation 12})$$

20

Which ultimately leads to the estimated distances $d_{i, UE}$ from the three base stations as depicted in Figure 3.

25

Example Operation

Assume that it is required to determine the radial distance $d_{i, UE}$ between the user equipment and the base station BS1 of Figure 3. The distance between base stations are $d_1 = 100$ metres, $d_2 = 75$ metres and $d_3 = 150$ metres. Isotropic antennas are used at both the transmit and receive ends.

30

The path losses at the reference distance PL_{0f1} and PL_{0f2} need to be determined. These may be determined at a distance of 1 metre from each base station and are dependent on the parameters of the antennas used in the user equipment and base station. They can be either measured or, provided that the parameters of the antennas are known, calculated. The general expression for this term is known as Friis free-space link equation and is given by:

$$PL_0 (dB) = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{16\pi^2}{G_t G_r \lambda^2} \right) \quad (\text{Equation 13})$$

which for the case of isotropic antennas ($G_t = G_r = 1$) for transmit and receive which simplifies to:

$$PL_0 (dB) = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \right) \quad (\text{Equation 14})$$

At the frequencies f_1 of 900 MHz and f_2 of 1900 MHz, the path loss at the reference distance PL_{0f1} (dB) is 31.526 dB and PL_{0f2} is 38.01 dB.

From Equation (4), the path loss exponents γ_{ef1} and γ_{ef2} can be calculated from the measured path loss over the distance d_1 , d_2 and d_3 using the path losses at the reference distance PL_0 mentioned above and the distance between base stations. This leads to the values of $\gamma_{ef1} = 2.4$ and $\gamma_{ef2} = 2.6$. Alternatively, these values may be estimated based on the characteristics of the environment such as the number of walls, the wall types and their density.

Now that the values of the path loss exponents are known, the values of the attenuation constants are calculated from Equation (8) for each pair of the three base stations at each frequency. In this example, $\bar{\alpha}_{f1} = 3.5734 \times 10^{-10}$ and $\bar{\alpha}_{f2} = 8.9899 \times 10^{-11}$.

Now the distance d_{1UE} from the user equipment to base station BS1 may be estimated. The measured path losses between base station BS1 and the user equipment are 55.5 dB and 64 dB at f_1 and f_2 respectively. Using Equation (12), d_{1UE} is calculated as:

$$d = 7.6 \text{ m} \quad \text{Equation (15)}$$

From Equation (7), the losses due to the walls may be calculated as:

$$L_{wf1} = 6.2577 \text{ dB} \quad \text{and} \quad L_{wf2} = 8.3737 \text{ dB} \quad \text{Equation (16)}$$

As an additional verification, it can be seen that the distance estimate is robust for different wall losses between the base station and the user equipment. To demonstrate this, assume that the attenuation due to the walls between the user equipment and base station BS1 is two times greater than the values given in Equation (15) (i.e., $L_{w,f1} =$
 5 12.5154 dB and $L_{w,f2} = 16.7474$ dB). As a result, the measured path losses are now 61.6577 dB and 72.3737 dB at f_1 and f_2 respectively. The measured attenuation between base stations remains the same so that the attenuation constants $\bar{\alpha}_{f1} = 3.5734 \times 10^{-10}$ and $\bar{\alpha}_{f2} = 8.9899 \times 10^{-11}$.

10 The recalculated distance is now:

$$d = 7.6 \text{ m} \quad \text{Equation (17)}$$

The calculated distances given by Equations (15) and (17) are the same, which shows that it is possible to accurately estimate the distance independently of the wall losses.

15

Through approaches mentioned above, it can be seen that it is possible to accurately determine the location of user equipment with respect to base stations. Using triangulation techniques where the distance to at least three network nodes of known locations is performed, highly accurate location estimation of user equipment or other
 20 network nodes is possible. With such accurate location estimation it is possible to provide many location-based applications and services to users, such as:

1. A guided tour on a smart-phone in a public building – e.g. Museum or Art Gallery. The smart phone application uses location information provided by the femto based service to customise information (audio/visual) presented to the user.
- 25 2. A shopper in a supermarket may be awarded a discount coupon on an item. Provided with accurate location information by the femto based service, an application on a smart phone could direct/guide the person to the location of the item.
3. Finding the location of a colleague in an enterprise environment – e.g. which
 30 meeting room are they in. Provided with accurate location information from the femto base service, a smart phone application could display the colleague's location.
4. Meeting attendees – useful for automatically generating a list of who attended a meeting. A meeting organiser requests list of people in meeting room at a particular time. By continually recording the location of phones, the femto based service can list
 35 who was at the location at a particular time.
5. Social/professional networking. Provided with location/presence information by a femto based service, an application could automatically request a link to the profile of people present at an event (conference, pub, house party etc.).

The above examples are just a few of a large number of possibilities of location and presence-based services. One requirement that all of these services have in common is that they require accurate location estimation of mobile phones. Current existing
5 methods are either do not provide sufficient accuracy or are too expensive to deploy.

The technique mentioned above provides for accurate location estimation which allows measuring and compensating for wall losses between the base stations and the user equipment and thereby enables received power based location estimation
10 without the need for expensive calibration for each building.

Enhancements

In network nodes, the quality of the different receivers/antennas for different frequencies may be different, resulting in different losses. This can lead to errors in the
15 path-loss estimation. This problem can be prevented by auto-calibrating the calculation. This can be done by performing measurements for a known location of the network node (e.g. when entering the building) where there are no walls. In this case the path-loss estimate should be equivalent for the two frequencies. Any difference can be stored for the particular mobile and taken into account in the
20 calculations above to correct for the measurement error.

The same approach can be used when the wall losses at a specific location are known for the two frequencies. This correction value is required at all points where the distance to the network node is estimated. Therefore the base station that performs the
25 calibration needs to transmit the correction value to all distance measurement points (e.g. other base stations, or a central entity that collects all measurements for the location estimation).

This approach provides a cost effective and accurate method to estimate the distance
30 of a mobile to a base station in indoor environments. This enables many location and presence based services and overcomes or alleviates problems existing solutions have due to lack of accuracy indoors or due to expense for accurate indoor positioning.

A person of skill in the art would readily recognise that steps of various above-described
35 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
5 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
10 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,
15 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
20 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.

25 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
30 computer or processor, whether or not such computer or processor is explicitly shown.

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
35 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.

CLAIMS

1. A method of estimating a distance between at least one network access node
5 and a network node of a wireless communications network, comprising:
measuring total path losses between said at least one network access node
and said network node on at least two different frequencies;
determining frequency-dependent path losses of transmissions by said at least
one network access node on said at least two different frequencies; and
10 estimating a distance between said network node and said at least one
network access node using said total path losses and said frequency-dependent path
losses on said at least two different frequencies.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein said frequency-dependent path losses are
15 determined from a difference in said total path losses on each different frequency
between said at least one network access node and said network node.
3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein said frequency-dependent path losses are
determined from transmissions on each different frequency between at least two
20 network access nodes.
4. The method of any preceding claim, wherein said frequency-dependent path
losses are determined from transmissions on each different frequency between at least
three network access nodes.
25
5. The method of any preceding claim, wherein said frequency-dependent path
losses are determined from transmissions on each different frequency and a distance
between network access nodes.
- 30 6. The method of any preceding claim, comprising determining an average
frequency-dependent path loss on each different frequency between network access
nodes.
7. The method of any preceding claim, wherein said frequency-dependent path
35 losses at each different frequency are determined using an effective frequency-
dependent attenuation between said network access nodes.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein said effective frequency-dependent attenuation is determined using a path loss measured at each different frequency between said network access nodes and a distance between said network access nodes.
- 5 9. The method of any preceding claim, comprising determining an average effective frequency-dependent attenuation on each different frequency between said network access nodes.
- 10 10. The method of any preceding claim, wherein said frequency-dependent path losses are determined from predetermined frequency-dependent path losses approximated for different deployment environments.
11. The method of any preceding claim, wherein said distance is estimated from a
15 corrected path loss determined by removing said frequency-dependent path losses from said total path losses on each different frequency.
12. The method of any preceding claim, wherein said distance is estimated using said total path loss, a transmission power and said average effective frequency-
20 dependent attenuation on each different frequency.
13. The method of any preceding claim, comprising estimating a distance between said network node and each of said network access nodes.
- 25 14. A network node operable to estimating a distance between at least one network access node and a network node of a wireless communications network, comprising:
measurement logic operable to measure total path losses between the at least one network access node and the network node on at least two different frequencies;
30 determining logic operable to determine frequency-dependent path losses of transmissions by the at least one network access node on the at least two different frequencies; and
estimating logic operable to estimate a distance between the network node and the at least one network access node using the total path losses and the
35 frequency-dependent path losses on the at least two different frequencies.
15. A computer program product operable, when executed on a computer, to perform the method steps of any one of claims 1 to 13.

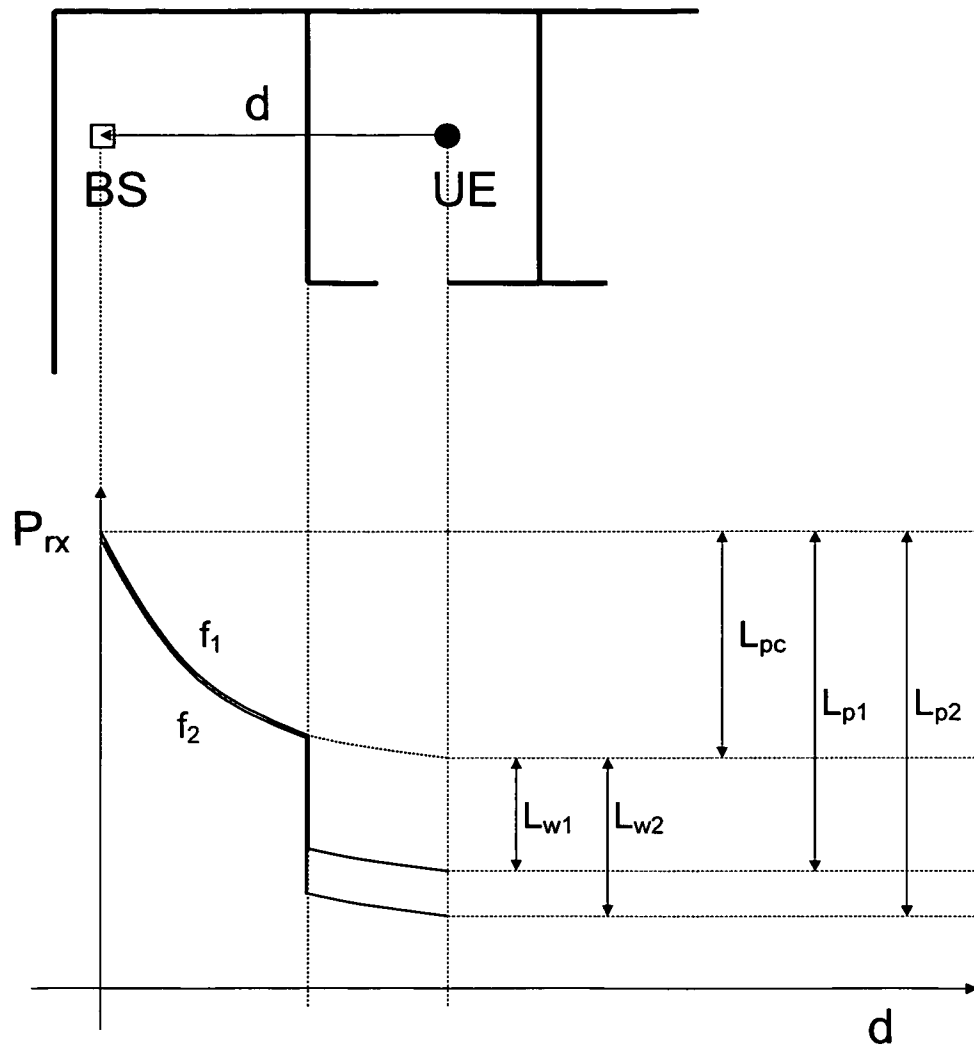


Figure 1

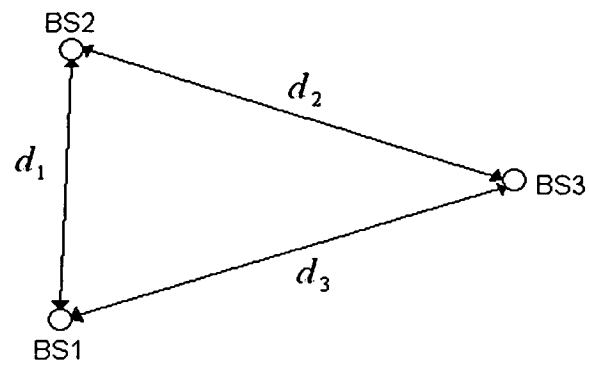


Figure 2

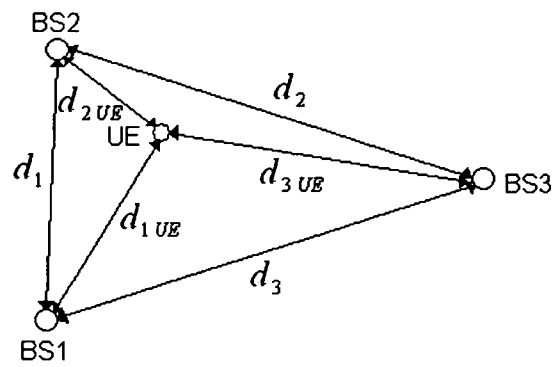


Figure 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2012/004608

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 INV. G01S11/06
 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)

G01S H04W

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, INSPEC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2009/047973 A1 (MACNAUGHTAN MALCOLM [AU] ET AL) 19 February 2009 (2009-02-19)	1,13-15
Y	paragraph [0005] paragraph [0057] - paragraph [0070] paragraph [0104] - paragraph [0105] paragraph [0130] - paragraph [0139] paragraph [0156]	2-6,10
Y	----- US 6 990 428 B1 (KAISER DARYL A [US] ET AL) 24 January 2006 (2006-01-24) figures 4,5 column 9, line 9 - column 10, line 39 ----- -/-	2-6,10



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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"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

11 January 2013

Date of mailing of the international search report

18/01/2013

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2012/004608

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	KUNTHONG J ET AL: "A novel hybrid propagation model", ANTENNAS AND PROPAGATION SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM, 2008. AP-S 2008. IEEE, IEEE, PISCATAWAY, NJ, USA, 5 July 2008 (2008-07-05), pages 1-4, XP031824307, ISBN: 978-1-4244-2041-4 Section "Path loss models", page 1-2; Equations (2), (3) -----	1,14,15
A	US 5 578 933 A (NONAKA KENICHI [JP]) 26 November 1996 (1996-11-26) column 5, line 28 - line 49 -----	1,14,15

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Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2012/004608

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