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- (73) Patenthaver: **Deutsche Telekom AG, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 140, 53113 Bonn, Tyskland**
- (72) Opfinder: **ALEKSIEV, Vasil, Maria-Trapp-Platz 4/3/305, 1220 Wien, Østrig**
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Zacco Denmark A/S, Arne Jacobsens Allé 15, 2300 København S, Danmark**
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DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for controlling the access of a user equipment to a mobile communication network, the mobile communication network comprising a plurality of radio cells as part of an access network of the mobile communication network, and the mobile communication network having a network slice, wherein the user equipment - being located, among other user equipments, in a specific radio cell of the plurality of radio cells - is attempting to gain access to the mobile communication network using the network slice of the mobile communication network usable within the specific radio cell.

[0002] Furthermore, the present invention relates to a system for controlling the access of a user equipment to a mobile communication network, the system comprising the user equipment and the mobile communication network, the mobile communication network comprising a plurality of radio cells as part of an access network of the mobile communication network, and the mobile communication network having a network slice, wherein the user equipment - being located, among other user equipments, in a specific radio cell of the plurality of radio cells - is configured to attempt to gain access to the mobile communication network using the network slice of the mobile communication network usable within the specific radio cell.

[0003] Furthermore, the present invention relates to a program and to a computer program product for controlling the access of a user equipment to a mobile communication network.

[0004] In cellular mobile systems or mobile communication networks, the access by a mobile station (or user equipment) to the mobile communication network is normally performed via a shared resource medium, such as the Random Access Channel (RACH). In case that the user equipment requests a service (such as, e.g., a voice call), it first contacts the mobile communication network (e.g. via the RACH) and typically gets subsequently communication resources (such as a Traffic Channel or a Dedicated Channel (DCH)) allocated to be used for delivering the communication service.

[0005] In order to prevent user equipments from accessing an overloaded radio cell, there exists the concept of access classes and access barring. For this concept, each device/subscriber identifier (such as an IMSI, International Mobile Subscriber Identifier) is assigned to a so-called "access class"; typically, a number of access classes (such as 10 access classes) are defined for ordinary users. Besides these access classes, special access classes might be defined (e.g. for emergency calls or for operator specific or other purposes). In order to prevent the access of a user equipment to the mobile communication network (i.e. typically to the access network or the nearest or best base station entity) in certain situations (i.e. overload situations), it is possible to bar access to the network by blocking access

attempts using access barring.

[0006] Thus in critical situations with a lot of users trying to have a service from the mobile communication network, the operator can assure preventing overload situations and providing proper access to different users according to their needs and duties. Access classes are available for user equipments based on different criteria. In EPC networks (Evolved Packet Core networks), there are different barring mechanisms specified to protect the network, such as Access Class Barring (ACB), Service Specific Access Control (SSAC), access control for CSFB (Circuit Switched Fallback), EAB (Extended Access Barring), , all based on access classes. The network shall be able to support access control based on the type of the access attempt - mobile originated data or mobile originated signalling. The user equipment determines the barring status based on the information provided from the network and performs the access attempt accordingly.

SSAC applies independent access control for telephony services (MMTEL) for mobile originating session requests from idle-mode and connected-mode.

Access control for CSFB provides a mechanism to prohibit the user equipment to access E-UTRAN to perform CSFB. It minimizes service availability degradation caused by mass simultaneous mobile originating requests for CSFB and increases availability of the resources for the user equipment to access other services.

EAB is a mechanism for the operator to control Mobile Originating access attempts from user equipments that are configured for EAB in order to prevent overload of the access network and/or the core network. In congestion situations, the operator can restrict access from user equipments configured for EAB while permitting access from other user equipments. User equipments configured for EAB are considered more tolerant to access restrictions than other user equipments.

[0007] In 5G systems (i.e. mobile communication network of the fifth generation of mobile networks), there is single Unified Access Control (UAC) where operators control accesses of each category. In UAC, each access attempt is categorized into one of the access categories. The UAC support allows inclusion of additional standardized access categories and supports operators to flexibly define operator-defined access categories using their own criterion (e.g. applications etc.). Based on operator's policy, the 5G system shall be able to prevent user equipments from accessing the mobile communication network using relevant barring parameters that vary depending on access category. Access categories are defined by combination of conditions related to user equipment and type of access attempt used.

[0008] LG Electronics: "Discussion on unified access control for 5G System", 3GPP Draft; C1-174175, vol. CT WG1, no. Kochi (India); 20171023-20171027, XP051349938 discusses unified access control mechanisms for 5G Systems in user equipment side. Xiaomi (Rapporteur): "Report of email discussion: [97bis#14][NR] Slicing", 3GPP Draft; r2-1709158, vol. RAN WG2, no. Berlin, Germany; 20170821 - 20170825, XP051318947 discusses network slicing impacts on idle mode operation. "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Core Network and Terminals; Study on CT WG3 Aspects of 5G System - Phase 1, Stage 3 (Release 15)", 3GPP Draft; TR 29.890 V. 1.0.1 XP051314666 describes requirements,

procedures, service interfaces (for service-based architecture) and protocols from CT3 aspects of 5G Systems.

SUMMARY

[0009] An object of the present invention is to provide a technically simple, effective and especially cost effective solution for better and more effectively controlling of the access of a user equipment to a mobile communication network (by means of a method, a system, a mobile communication network, a program and a computer program product) in a cost-effective manner, wherein the mobile communication network has a network slice.

[0010] The object of the present invention is achieved by a method according to claim 1.

[0011] According to the present invention, a slice priority indication (or network slice priority information) is introduced in addition to the conventionally known unified access control (i.e. barring of user equipment access attempts regarding already specified access categories). This slice priority indication (or network slice priority information) introduces the possibility of a combination of the access categories together with network slices in terms of access barring.

[0012] The rules regarding the conventionally known unified access control-mechanism (i.e. regarding access categories and barring) are already defined in 3GPP standards and the use of a slice priority indication (or network slice priority information) according to the present invention advantageously enhances this mechanism, thereby adding additional benefits. If the slice priority indication (or network slice priority information) is defined in unified data management (UDM) as an additional indicator to each network slice the user equipment is allowed to use, certain subscribers (or user equipments) can have a priority (i.e. not to be part of Unified Access Control; hence, to have an increased access probability) in that particular network slice. According to such a scenario, such a subscriber or user equipment would be subjected to the standard access barring (i.e. the standard access barring of access categories) in other network slices (i.e. outside of that network slice). According to other variants or use cases of the present inventions, this indicator (or network slice priority information) can also be used to have a negative meaning - e.g. for users with a priority access to be subjected to a more restrictive access barring behaviour in this network slice.

[0013] In case that the slice priority indication (or network slice priority information) is transmitted (broadcasted) from a network element as a characteristic of a network slice together with a slice information, and in the mobile communication network, there is currently an activated access barring mechanism (e.g. because of different overload situations), it is advantageously possible according to the present invention that the use of the slice priority indication (or network slice priority information) according to the present invention can stop the use of access barring in this certain network slice. In another situation, it can also be used in a negative way (i.e. such that the access probability is reduced) - e.g. such that only in this network slice, access barring is valid or started. It is also possible and preferred according to

the present invention to broadcast this slice priority information together with the broadcasted information for activation of the (or an) access barring mechanism regarding access categories.

[0014] Hence, the slice priority indication (or network slice priority information) advantageously provides the possibility that some user equipments (or wireless communication devices, WCDs), subscribed in one or more network slices, are provided with a higher or lower priority (or network access probability) than other user equipments when initiating access attempts in a certain network slice. According to alternative variants of the present invention, it is advantageously possible that the use of network slice priority indication (or network slice priority information) can also put a different correction factor on the percentage of the barring defined for the respective access barring.

[0015] In 5G system, slicing (or network slicing) enables the creation of end to end partitioned network infrastructure from the user equipment to the core network which enables and provides different behavior to fulfil the requirements of distinct services, applications and customers. Currently, using access categories (such as access classes or access barring) is not related to slicing (or network slices). According to the present invention, a unified access control, extended with slicing information advantageously provides the possibility to enable priority access between different network slices, and thus allowing better protection against overload situations and providing users from different network slices with proper access to services.

[0016] According to the present invention, the access of a user equipment to a mobile communication network is controlled in an enhanced manner. The mobile communication network comprises a plurality of radio cells (or radio coverage areas), typically as part of an access network of the mobile communication network, and the mobile communication network has or provides support for a network slice and at least one further network slice. According to the present invention, it is assumed that the user equipment is located, among other user equipments, in a specific radio cell of the plurality of radio cells, and is attempting to gain access to the mobile communication network using the network slice of the mobile communication network usable within the specific radio cell.

[0017] The invention first relates to a method for controlling the access of a user equipment (20) to a mobile communication network according to claim 1. According to the present invention, two different situations are considered. In a first situation, an access barring-mechanism is used within at least a portion of the mobile communication network, covering the considered (specific) radio cell. That means that an access barring of user equipments (or of access attempts performed by user equipments) within that considered (or specific) radio cell is applied based on access categories assigned to such user equipment attempts, and a predetermined barring probability (of, e.g., 50%) is applied to access attempts of such user equipments. According to the first situation or first variant considered of the present invention, this access probability of the user equipment (of gaining access to the mobile communication network) is adapted - based on the user equipment using the network slice - compared to

using the standard access-category-barring-mechanism, i.e. a network slice-specific behaviour is realized according to the present invention, where the user equipment (or the plurality of user equipments) using one network slice (or a plurality of network slices) has/have a different access probability compared to using a different network slice (for which the access probability (or access probabilities) according to the standard access-category-barring-mechanism applies).

In a second situation or second variant considered of the present invention, the access probability for the user equipment of gaining access to the mobile communication network using the network slice is adapted in a network slice-specific manner (i.e. it is not supposed that an access barring-mechanism is applied in a manner unspecific to the network slice used by the user equipment, or, otherwise stated, the application of an access barring mechanism (especially based on access categories) is not necessarily implemented or activated in other network slices than the network slice).

[0018] According to the present invention, in both situations or variants, in a first step, a network slice priority information is stored in the user equipment (or in a secure element of the user equipment or within the user equipment) or transmitted to the user equipment (or to a secure element of the user equipment or within the user equipment), wherein the network slice priority information indicates an adaption of an access priority, regarding the user equipment attempting to gain access to the mobile communication network using the network slice. Additionally, in a second step, subsequent to the first step, the user equipment, using the network slice, is provided access to the mobile communication network taking into account the adaption of the access priority.

[0019] In the first situation or according to the first variant of the present invention, as the application of an access barring-mechanism is supposed (in a non-network slice-specific manner) (and, hence, such access barring-mechanism is also applied within the network slice of the user equipment), the use of the network slice priority information corresponds to a modification of the access priority or access probability of the user equipment. In the second situation or according to the second variant of the present invention, the use of the network slice priority information corresponds to a network slice-specific application of an access priority or access probability of the user equipment.

[0020] Regarding the first situation (or according to the first variant) as well as regarding the second situation (or according to the second variant) of the present invention, the "network slice priority information" corresponds to a "network slice access barring priority information".

[0021] According to the present invention, it is preferred that - besides the network slice - the at least one further network slice of the mobile communication network is usable within the specific radio cell, wherein, in the first step, a further network slice priority information is stored in or transmitted to the user equipment or a secure element of the user equipment, wherein the further network slice priority information indicates an adaption of a further access priority, regarding the user equipment attempting to gain access to the mobile communication network using the at least one further network slice, and wherein, in the second step, the user

equipment, using the at least one further network slice, is provided access to the mobile communication network taking into account the adaption of the further access priority within the at least one further network slice by the further network slice priority information.

[0022] Thereby, it is advantageously possible to apply the inventive method and especially the use of the network slice priority information not only to one network slice (or one group of network slices) but to a plurality of network slices (or a plurality of different groups of network slices).

[0023] According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the network slice priority information and/or the further network slice priority information is specific to the user equipment, and especially part of the subscription profile or subscription information of the user equipment, wherein especially the network slice priority information specifically applies to the network slice or applies to the network slice and additionally to the at least one other network slice of the mobile communication network and/or wherein especially the further network slice priority information specifically applies to the at least one further network slice or applies to the at least one further network slice and additionally to still another network slice of the mobile communication network, wherein especially the subscription profile or subscription information of the user equipment is stored in a network node of the mobile communication network, especially in a network node providing unified data management functionality.

[0024] By means of providing an embodiment where the use of the network slice priority information (and/or of the further network slice priority information) is specific to the user equipment considered, it is advantageously possible according to the present invention to apply the benefits of the present invention with a user equipment-specific granularity. In such a situation, it is especially preferred that such user equipment-specific information is stored as part of the subscription profile or subscription information of the user equipment, especially in a network node of the mobile communication network such as a network node providing unified data management functionality. In case such a user equipment (having the network slice priority information as part of its subscription profile or subscription information) is present in a radio cell with an activated access barring mechanism, it is advantageously possible that such network slice priority information as part of its subscription profile or subscription information overwrites the access barring mechanism locally applied. Hence, according to this variant (or embodiment) of the present invention, the network slice priority information is a part of a user equipment subscription profile or subscription information.

[0025] According to a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, the network slice priority information is related to a plurality of or all user equipments within the specific radio cell - besides the user equipment at least one other user equipment -, wherein the network slice priority information is transmitted to the plurality of user equipments within at least the specific radio cell, especially by means of a cell broadcast mechanism or by means of an over-the-air mechanism, wherein especially the network slice priority information - being related to a plurality of or all user equipments within the specific radio cell, besides the user equipment at least one other user equipment - specifically applies to the network slice or applies to the

network slice and additionally to at least one other network slice of the mobile communication network.

[0026] By means of relating the network slice priority information (and/or the further network slice priority information) to a plurality of user equipments (especially all user equipments, i.e. besides the user equipment at least one other user equipment) within the specific radio cell that are using the network slice (or the network slice and additionally to at least one other network slice of the mobile communication network), it is advantageously possible that a multitude of user equipments can be provided modified or adapted access probability in a network slice-specific manner. Especially, this means that there is no user equipment-specific assignment of the network slice priority information to a specific user equipment (of the plurality of user equipments within the specific radio cell). To the contrary, the fact that the plurality of user equipments behave differently after the network slice priority information is transmitted to these user equipments stems merely from the fact that these user equipments are present in the considered specific radio cell (and does not necessarily have something to do with the individual subscription profiles of these user equipments). Hence, according to this variant (or embodiment) of the present invention, the network slice priority information is (not at all part of a user equipment subscription profile or subscription information but) a locally broadcast information informing the nearby user equipments of a network slice-specific modification of access barring.

[0027] According to a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, the adaption of the further access priority - regarding the at least one further network slice by the further network slice priority information - corresponds to maximally increasing the further access probability such that an access barring based on an access-barring-mechanism is avoided or switched off.

[0028] By means of maximally increasing the access probability and the further access probability such that an access barring based on an access-category-barring-mechanism (or unified access control-mechanism) is avoided or switched off, it is advantageously possible to prioritize either all user equipment using the respective network slice, or - in case that the network slice priority information is used in a user equipment-specific manner - only one (or a plurality of) specific user equipment(s) within (or using that) network slice (or group of network slices).

[0029] According to the present invention, the adaption of the further access priority - regarding the at least one further network slice by the further network slice priority information - corresponds to increasing or reducing the further access probability, especially in the sense of a correction factor or correction value, compared to the probability applying an access barring based on an access-category-barring-mechanism (or unified access control-mechanism). According to a further embodiment of the present invention the adaption of the access priority - regarding the network slice by the network slice priority information - corresponds to increasing or reducing the further access probability by applying a correction factor or correction value, compared to the probability applying an access barring based on an access-category-barring-

mechanism (or unified access control-mechanism).

[0030] Alternatively to maximally increasing the access probability and/or the further access probability, it is also possible and preferred according to the present invention that (by means of using the network slice priority information) the access priority (and/or - by means of using the further network slice priority information - the further access priority) is adapted or modified corresponding to an increase or a reduction of the access probability (and/or the further access probability) of the respective (considered) user equipment (or group of user equipments). Thereby, it is advantageously possible to achieve a good granularity regarding the access probability.

It is possible and preferred according to the present invention that the network slice priority information (and/or the further network slice priority information) corresponds to an absolute value (e.g. such as indicating an access probability of 10% or 20% or 30% or 50% or the like) of the access probability (independent from access barring value of an access barring-mechanism outside of the considered network slice (or network slices)).

Alternatively, it is also possible and preferred according to the present invention that the network slice priority information (and/or the further network slice priority information) corresponds to a relative value (depending on the access probability defined by the access barring value of an access barring-mechanism outside of the considered network slice (or network slices)) - e.g. such as indicating an access probability of 10% more or 10% less (or 20% more or 20% less, or 30% more or 30% less) than the access probability as defined by the access barring value of an access barring-mechanism outside of the considered network slice (or network slices), or

such as indicating a multiplying factor to be applied to reduce or to increase the access probability as defined by the access barring value of an access barring-mechanism outside of the considered network slice (or network slices).

[0031] According to still another preferred embodiment of the present invention, it is preferred that - in order to be able to assign network capacity to the network slice, and in addition to a network slice-specific adaption of the access probability of the user equipment being able to gain access to the mobile communication network using the network slice - an offload message is broadcasted in the specific radio cell, wherein by means of the offload message at least one ongoing communication session is terminated, thereby freeing network resources being able to be assigned to the network slice, the network slice especially being a mission critical service slice.

[0032] Thereby, it is advantageously possible according to the present invention that the capacity of a network slice can be adapted effectively.

[0033] According to still a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, the network slice priority information is applied to the user equipment in case the user equipment is roaming and uses a network slice of a further mobile communication network compared to the mobile communication network.

[0034] Thereby, it is advantageously possible according to the present invention to use the increased and network slice-specific granularity of the access probability of a user equipment also in further mobile communication networks and/or in a roaming situation of the user equipment.

[0035] The present invention also relates to a system according to claim 9.

[0036] Additionally, the present invention relates to a program comprising a computer readable program code which, when executed on a computer or on a network node of a mobile communication network, causes the computer or the network node of the mobile communication network to perform an inventive method.

[0037] Furthermore, the present invention relates to a computer program product for controlling the access of a user equipment to a mobile communication network, the computer program product comprising a computer program stored on a storage medium, the computer program comprising program code which, when executed on a computer or on a network node of a mobile communication network, causes the computer or the network node of the mobile communication network to perform an inventive method.

[0038] These and other characteristics, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which illustrate, by way of example, the principles of the invention. The description is given for the sake of example only, without limiting the scope of the invention. The reference figures quoted below refer to the attached drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0039] Figure 1 illustrates schematically a mobile communication network with a user equipment and two network slices.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0040] The present invention will be described with respect to particular embodiments and with reference to certain drawings but the invention is not limited thereto but only by the claims. The drawings described are only schematic and are non-limiting. In the drawings, the size of some of the elements may be exaggerated and not drawn on scale for illustrative purposes.

[0041] Where an indefinite or definite article is used when referring to a singular noun, e.g. "a", "an", "the", this includes a plural of that noun unless something else is specifically stated.

[0042] Furthermore, the terms first, second, third and the like in the description and in the

claims are used for distinguishing between similar elements and not necessarily for describing a sequential or chronological order. It is to be understood that the terms so used are interchangeable under appropriate circumstances and that the embodiments of the invention described herein are capable of operation in other sequences than described or illustrated herein.

[0043] In Figure 1, a mobile communication network 100, especially a public land mobile network 100, is schematically shown. The mobile communication network 100 comprises an access network 110 and a core network 120. The mobile communication network 100 is preferably a cellular telecommunications network comprising typically a plurality of network cells (or radio cells), wherein two network cells (or radio cells) are represented in Figure 1 by means of reference signs 11 and 12. The mobile communication network 100 typically comprises a plurality of user equipments or mobile communication devices. The plurality of user equipments or of mobile communication devices are referred to by means of reference signs 20 and 21, wherein reference sign 20 refers to a first user equipment, and reference sign 21 refers to a second user equipment. The access network 110 of the mobile communication network 100 comprises, in the exemplary representation of Figure 1, a first base station entity 111, serving the (first) radio cell 11. Furthermore, a second base station entity 112, serving the neighbor (second) radio cell 12, is schematically shown. The base station entities 111, 112 are typically base stations, base transceiver stations or base station entities, e.g. a NodeB or an eNodeB base transceiver stations. Furthermore, a first network slice 101, and a second network slice 102 of the mobile communication network 100 are schematically shown in Figure 1 by means of dashed lines.

[0044] According to the present invention, the access of a user equipment 20 to a mobile communication network 100 is controlled in an enhanced manner. The mobile communication network 100 comprises a plurality of radio cells 11, 12 as part of an access network 110 of the mobile communication network 100, and the mobile communication network has at least one network slice 101. The user equipment 20 - being located, among other user equipments 21, in a considered (or specific) radio cell 11 of the plurality of radio cells 11, 12 - is attempting to gain access to the mobile communication network 100 using the network slice 101 of the mobile communication network 100 usable within the specific radio cell 11.

[0045] According to a first variant of the present invention, it is supposed that an access barring of user equipments (or of user equipment access attempts) is applied within the specific radio cell 11 based on access categories assigned to such user equipment attempts such that a predetermined barring probability is applied to access attempts of such user equipments. According to the present invention, the access probability for the user equipment 20 of gaining access to the mobile communication network 100 using the network slice 101 is adapted compared to using an access-category-barring-mechanism or (unified access control-mechanism). According to a second variant of the present invention, the access probability for the user equipment 20 of gaining access to the mobile communication network 100 using the network slice 101 is adapted in a network slice-specific manner.

[0046] In a first step according to the present invention, a network slice priority information is stored in or transmitted to the user equipment 20 or a secure element (not specifically shown in Figure 1 but corresponding to a subscriber identity module (such as a SIM card or USIM card or UICC or embedded UICC) of the user equipment 20, wherein the network slice priority information indicates an adaption of an access priority, regarding the user equipment 20 attempting to gain access to the mobile communication network 100 using the network slice 101. In a second step, subsequent to the first step, the user equipment 20, using the network slice 101, is provided access to the mobile communication network 100 taking into account the adaption of the access priority.

[0047] According to the present invention, the use of the network slice priority information (i.e. using slice priority indication) helps providing a distinction between different network slices 101, 102 in terms of access categories barring. It advantageously allows to better protect the services and the users of a slice (or of slices) with more demands in terms of capacity, latency and availability. It can allow users of a certain slice or users of different slices to be with higher or lower priority in relation to an access barring-mechanism in different situations where the barring rules of access barring apply.

[0048] According to the present invention, the use of a slice priority indication (or network slice priority information) is proposed as an additional indication that can be assigned to each user equipment 20, 21 in a network slice or can be assigned only to certain user equipment in a network slice. This slice priority indication can be part of the user equipment subscription profile as additional indication to one, more than one or all of the slices part of the user equipment subscription profile. According to the present invention, this network slice priority information can be provided to the user equipment 20 via a Unified Data Management function. This network slice priority indication can be also pre-configured in a user equipment (i.e. in a secure element within the user equipment or associated with the user equipment, such as a USIM, a UICC, or directly within the user equipment) as additional indication to one, more than one or all of the configured user equipments in a network slice. The network slice priority indication can be provided to the user equipment (or to the USIM, UICC or directly in the UE) via OTA (i.e. an over-the-air mechanism).

[0049] The network slice priority indication allows in the context of the present invention that the access barring (i.e. the access probability resulting from applying an access barring mechanism) is not valid for this user equipment only in the network slice which the network slice priority information is indicating (i.e. in a network slice-specific manner). For example, a user equipment can have, as allowed slices, the following slices: eMBB and MIOT; but only for MIOT to have a slice priority indication. This means that the access barring will not be valid in the MIOT network slice.

[0050] The slice priority indication can be used in a positive way (i.e. increasing the access probability): Only for user equipments with a slice priority indication such that the access barring shall be not valid in the respective slice. For example, if for access category 6 the access barring mechanism indicates a barring probability of 50% (i.e. 50% of the calls are to be

barred), the barring will not be applied for user equipments having this slice priority indication. It can also be used as a correction factor: for example, if for AC6 50% of the attempts shall be barred in the network, the user equipment having AC6 and this slice priority indication with correction factor (e.g. configured to correspond to 20%) - only 20% of the barring percentage for the AC6 will be applied for this user equipment in this slice (i.e. resulting in a barring level of, e.g., 10% = 50% multiplied by 20%).

[0051] The slice priority indication can also be used in a negative way (i.e. reducing the access probability): for user equipments with such indication, the access barring in the network shall be valid in that slice also. For example, if for access category 6, there is an active configuration of 50% of the calls to be barred in the network due to overload, the barring will be applied also for that user equipment. The slice priority indication can also have a correction factor to the access barring: for example, if for AC6, 50% of the attempts shall be barred, the user equipment having AC6 and this category with correction factor (e.g. configured to correspond to 20%), 20% more barring will be applied for this user equipment in this network slice (i.e. 70% will be barred: 20% more than the 50% barring for the AC6).

[0052] The slice priority indication is preferably also transferred in roaming network, where - if supported (based on interconnect agreements) - the same function (or rules) are able to be applied.

[0053] Furthermore, the network slice priority indication is able to be transmitted (broadcasted) from a network element as a characteristic of a network slice together with the slice information. In a network with dynamically activated access barring (due to overload), broadcasted slice priority indication can stop using of access barring in this slice. It can be used also in a negative way - only in this slice access barring to be valid/started.

[0054] The slice priority indication - when broadcasted regarding a certain slice or set of slices - can be used in a positive way (e.g. for all user equipments in a particular slice(s) with broadcasted slice priority indication, access barring will not be valid regarding a specific access category): For example, if for access category 5 (access category 5 is MMTEL video) there is a configuration of 50% of the access attempts to be barred in the particular part of the network, the barring will not be applied for all user equipments in this slice(s). For all other user equipments in other slices in that part of the network without slice priority indication, the access barring regarding access attempts will be valid. The slice priority indication can also have correction factor (which can also be broadcasted): For example, if for AC5 50% of all the attempts shall be barred in the network, the user equipments in a slice with slice priority indication and correction factor (e.g. configured to correspond to 20%) broadcasted - only 20% of this barring will be applied, resulting in 10% barring (40% less than AC5 50%).

[0055] In case of overload for a particular part of the network due to different reasons (disaster), all the slices can become overloaded. There can be also Mission Critical Services Slice, which normally is dimensioned for a certain number of users. In that case, there are many Mission Critical Services Users needed and not enough resources are available. In such

a case, there could be a need for a faster allocation of more resources by offloading another slice and cleaning resources for Mission Critical Services users. Offloading of a network slice can happen with an offload message broadcasted in the selected for offload slice. If access barring is already active in that slice, offload message can additionally free resources in terms of terminating already established sessions (for example voice, data, video) in the whole slice. Offloading message can be valid to users which are not with a priority in that slice. Thus the users with slice priority indication which are also subscribed for that freed slice could have more capacity right away when needed.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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P a t e n t k r a v

1. Fremgangsmåde til styring af adgangen for en brugerindretning (20) til et mobilt kommunikationsnetværk (100), hvor det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) omfatter en flerhed af radioceller (11, 12) som del af et adgangsnetværk (110) af det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100), og det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) har en netværksslice (101) og mindst en yderligere netværksslice (102), hvor brugerindretningen (20) - som blandt andre brugerindretninger befinder sig i en specifik radiocelle (11) af flerheden af radioceller (11, 12) - forsøger at få adgang til det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) ved anvendelse af netværksslicen (101) af det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100), som kan anvendes inde i den specifikke radiocelle (11),
- hvor der anvendes en adgangsblokering mod brugerindretningsforsøg inde i den specifikke radiocelle (11) baseret på adgangskategorier, der er tilknyttet sådanne brugerindretningsforsøg, således at en forudbestemt blokerings-sandsynlighed anvendes på sådanne brugerindretningsforsøg - hvor adgangssandsynligheden for, at brugerindretningen (20) kan få adgang til det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) ved anvendelse af netværksslicen (101), er tilpasset sammenlignet med anvendelse af en mekanisme for ensrettet adgangsstyring, eller
- hvor adgangssandsynligheden for, at brugerindretningen (20) kan få adgang til det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) ved anvendelse af netværksslicen (101), er tilpasset på en netværksslice-specifik måde, hvor fremgangsmåden omfatter de følgende trin:
- en netværkssliceprioritetsinformation lagres i eller sendes til brugerindretningen (20) eller et sikkerhedselement af brugerindretningen (20) i et første trin, hvor netværkssliceprioritetsinformationen indikerer en tilpasning af en adgangsprioritet, vedrørende brugerindretningen (20), som forsøger at få adgang til det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) ved anvendelse af netværksslicen (101),
- i et andet trin efter det første trin får brugerindretningen (20) ved anvendelse af netværksslicen (101) adgang til det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100), ved at der tages højde for tilpasningen af adgangsprioriteten,

5 hvor tilpasningen af adgangsprioriteten - vedrørende netværksslicen (101) ved hjælp af anvendelse af netværkssliceprioritetsinformationen - svarer til en maksimal øgning af adgangssandsynligheden, således at en adgangsbloker-
ring undgås eller afbrydes baseret på en mekanisme for ensrettet adgangssty-
ring; eller svarer til en øgning eller reduktion af adgangssandsynligheden sam-
menlignet med sandsynligheden for anvendelse af en adgangsblokering ba-
seret på en mekanisme for ensrettet adgangsstyring.

10 **2.** Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvor - ud over netværksslicen (101) - den
mindst ene yderligere netværksslice (102) af det mobile kommunikationsnet-
værk (100) kan anvendes inde i den specifikke radiocelle (11), hvor i det første
trin en yderligere netværkssliceprioritetsinformation lagres i eller sendes til bru-
gerindretningen (20) eller et sikkerhedselement af brugerindretningen (20),
15 hvor den yderligere netværkssliceprioritetsinformation indikerer en tilpasning
af en yderligere adgangsprioritet, vedrørende brugerindretningen (20), som
forsøger at få adgang til det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) ved anven-
delse af den mindst ene yderligere netværksslice (102), og hvor i det andet trin
brugerindretningen (20) ved anvendelse af den mindst ene yderligere net-
værksslice (102) får adgang til det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100), ved
20 at der tages højde for tilpasningen af den yderligere adgangsprioritet inde i den
mindst ene yderligere netværksslice (102) via den yderligere netværksslicepri-
oritetsinformation.

25 **3.** Fremgangsmåde ifølge et af de foregående krav, hvor netværksslicepriori-
tetsinformationen og/eller den yderligere netværkssliceprioritetsinformation er
specifik for brugerindretningen (20), og især del af abonnementsprofilen eller
abonnementsinformationen fra brugerindretningen (20), hvor især netværks-
sliceprioritetsinformationen især anvendes på netværksslicen (101) eller an-
vendes på netværksslicen (101) og endvidere på mindst en yderligere net-
værksslice (102) af det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100), og/eller hvor
30 især den yderligere netværkssliceprioritetsinformation især anvendes på den
mindst ene yderligere netværksslice (102) eller anvendes på den mindst ene
yderligere netværksslice (102) og endvidere stadig på en anden netværksslice
af det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100), hvor især abonnementsprofilen

eller abonnementsinformationen fra brugerindretningen (20) lagres i en netværksknode af det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100), især i en netværksknode, der tilvejebringer ensrettet datastyringsfunktionalitet.

5 **4.** Fremgangsmåde ifølge et af de foregående krav, hvor netværkssliceprioritetsinformationen vedrører en flerhed af eller alle brugerindretninger inde i den specifikke radiocelle (11) - ud over brugerindretningen (20) mindst en anden brugerindretning -, hvor netværkssliceprioritetsinformationen sendes til flerheden af brugerindretninger inde i mindst den specifikke radiocelle (11), især ved
10 hjælp af en celle-broadcast-mekanisme eller ved hjælp af en over-the-air-mekanisme, hvor især netværkssliceprioritetsinformationen - som vedrører flerheden af eller alle brugerindretninger inde i den specifikke radiocelle (11), ud over brugerindretningen (20) mindst en anden brugerindretning - især anvendes på netværksslicen (101) eller anvendes på netværksslicen (101) og endvidere på mindst en yderligere netværksslice (102) af det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100).

5. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 2, hvor tilpasningen af den yderligere adgangsprioritet - vedrørende den mindst ene yderligere netværksslice via den yderligere netværkssliceprioritetsinformation - svarer til en maksimal øgning af den yderligere adgangssandsynlighed, således at en adgangsblokering undgås eller afbrydes baseret på en mekanisme for ensrettet adgangsstyring.

25 **6.** Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 2, hvor tilpasningen af den yderligere adgangsprioritet - vedrørende den mindst ene yderligere netværksslice via den yderligere netværkssliceprioritetsinformation - svarer til en øgning eller reduktion af den yderligere adgangssandsynlighed, især i betydningen af en korrektionsfaktor eller korrektionsværdi, sammenlignet med sandsynligheden for anvendelse af en adgangsblokering baseret på en mekanisme for ensrettet adgangsstyring.

30 **7.** Fremgangsmåde ifølge et af de foregående krav, hvor der - for at være i stand til at knytte netværkskapacitet til netværksslicen (101), og ud over en

5 netværksslice-specifik tilpasning af adgangssandsynligheden for, at brugerindretningen (20) kan få adgang til det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) ved anvendelse af netværksslicen (101) - udsendes en offload-besked i den specifikke radiocelle (11), hvor der ved hjælp af offload-beskedens afbrydes mindst en igangværende kommunikationssession, hvorved der frigøres netværksressourcer, som kan knyttes til netværksslicen (101), hvor netværksslicen (101) især er en missionskritisk serviceslice.

10 **8.** Fremgangsmåde ifølge et af de foregående krav, hvor netværkssliceprioritetsinformationen anvendes på brugerindretningen (20) i tilfælde af, at brugerindretningen (20) udfører roaming og anvender en netværksslice af et yderligere mobilt kommunikationsnetværk sammenlignet med det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100).

15 **9.** System til styring af adgangen for en brugerindretning (20) til et mobilt kommunikationsnetværk (100), hvor systemet omfatter brugerindretningen (20) og det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100), hvor det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) omfatter en flerhed af radioceller (11, 12) som del af et adgangsn
20 kommunikationsnetværk (110) af det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100), og det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) har en netværksslice (101) og mindst en yderligere netværksslice (102), hvor brugerindretningen (20) - der blandt andre brugerindretninger befinder sig i en specifik radiocelle (11) af flerheden af radioceller (11, 12) - er konfigureret til at forsøge at få adgang til det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) ved anvendelse af netværksslicen (101) af det mo
25 bile kommunikationsnetværk (100), der kan anvendes inde i den specifikke radiocelle (11),

-- hvor det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) er konfigureret til at bestemme, om der skal anvendes en adgangsblokering mod brugerindretningsforsøg inde i den specifikke radiocelle (11) baseret på adgangskategorier, der er tilknyttet sådanne brugerindretningsforsøg, således at en forudbestemt blokeringsandsynlighed anvendes på sådanne brugerindretningsforsøg - hvor
30 det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) er konfigureret således, at adgangssandsynligheden for, at brugerindretningen (20) kan få adgang til det mobile

kommunikationsnetværk (100) ved anvendelse af netværksslicen (101), er tilpasset sammenlignet med anvendelse af en mekanisme for ensrettet adgangsstyring, eller

5 -- hvor det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) er konfigureret således, at adgangssandsynligheden for, at brugerindretningen (20) kan få adgang til det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) ved anvendelse af netværksslicen (101), er tilpasset på en netværksslice-specifik måde, hvor det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) endvidere er konfigureret således, at:

10 -- en netværkssliceprioritetsinformation lagres i eller sendes til brugerindretningen (20) eller et sikkerhedselement af brugerindretningen (20), hvor netværkssliceprioritetsinformationen indikerer en tilpasning af en adgangsprioritet, vedrørende brugerindretningen (20), som forsøger at få adgang til det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) ved anvendelse af netværksslicen (101),

15 -- brugerindretningen (20), som anvender netværksslicen (101), får adgang til det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100), ved at der tages højde for tilpasningen af adgangsprioriteten, hvor tilpasningen af adgangsprioriteten - vedrørende netværksslicen (101) ved hjælp af anvendelse af netværkssliceprioritetsinformationen - svarer til en

20 maksimal øgning af adgangssandsynligheden, således at en adgangsblokerung undgås eller afbrydes baseret på en mekanisme for ensrettet adgangsstyring; eller svarer til en øgning eller reduktion af adgangssandsynligheden sammenlignet med sandsynligheden for anvendelse af en adgangsblokerung baseret på en mekanisme for ensrettet adgangsstyring.

25

10. Program, som omfatter en computerlæsbar programkode, som, når den eksekveres på en computer eller på en netværksknode af et mobilt kommunikationsnetværk (100), bevirker, at computeren eller netværksknuden af det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) udfører en fremgangsmåde ifølge et af

30 kravene 1 til 8.

11. Computerprogramprodukt til styring af adgangen for en brugerindretning (20) til et mobilt kommunikationsnetværk (100), hvor computerprogramproduk-

5 tet omfatter et computerprogram, som er lagret i et lagringsmedium, hvor computerprogrammet omfatter en programkode, som, når den eksekveres på en computer eller en netværksknode af et mobilt kommunikationsnetværk (100), bevirker, at computeren eller netværksknuden af det mobile kommunikationsnetværk (100) udfører en fremgangsmåde ifølge et af kravene 1 til 8.

DRAWINGS

