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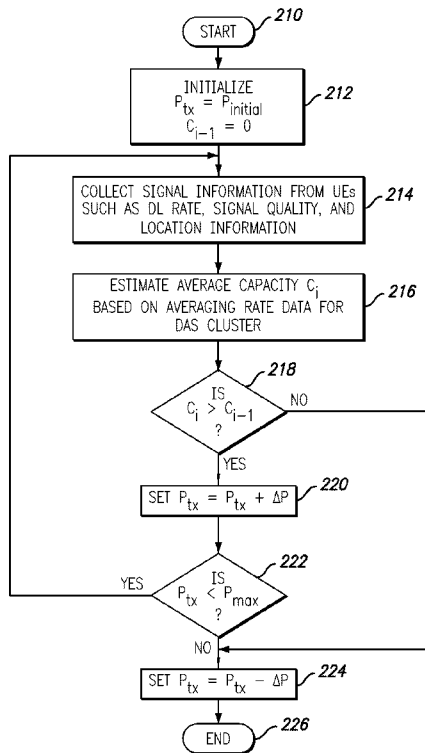


FIG. 2

(57) Abstract: A system and method for dynamically optimizing the performance of indoor distributed antenna systems (8) which communicate to user equipment (16) is disclosed. The user equipment measures information describing the downlink signals such as the downlink data rates, the quality of the received signal, and the location of the user equipment. A service module (30) collects this information and determines an optimized power level for each of the antenna units (20). The service module (30) may optimize only one antenna unit power level or a subset of the antenna units within the distributed antenna system (8) in a preferred embodiment. One or more of the antenna units (20) then transmits downlink signals with the optimized power levels. The optimized power level may be less than the initial power level in a preferred embodiment. In a further aspect, the system enhances performance for multi-carrier base stations (300).

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SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT IN
HETEROGENEOUS WIRELESS ACCESS NETWORK EMPLOYING
DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to methods and systems related to wireless telephony. More particularly, the invention relates to wireless systems employing distributed antenna systems and related methods.

2. Description of the Prior Art and Related Background Information

10 Modern wireless telephone systems often employ distributed antenna systems ("DAS") for communicating with users within a cell region. The transmission power for the DAS must be optimized to enhance the network capacity. However, conventional wireless systems do not optimize cell capacity based on the real-time requirements of the users within the cell region.

15 Accordingly, a need exists to optimize the performance of wireless telephone systems employing distributed antenna systems.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a first aspect the present invention provides a method for optimizing downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system, comprising providing a common downlink signal to a plurality of separate antenna units in a distributed antenna system and varying gain of the antenna units to enhance system performance based on collected user information.

In a preferred embodiment the method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system further comprises collecting information describing the downlink signals from User Equipment (UE) including peak data rates of the downlink signals reported by the UE. Collecting information may further comprise collecting maximum sustainable data rates of the downlink signals reported by the UE and collecting the number of UEs having a QOS (Quality of Service) exceeding a QOS threshold. Varying the gain of the antenna units may comprise reducing gain of one or more antenna units to reduce multipath interference. Varying the gain of the antenna units may comprise varying a total gain of the distributed antenna system. Varying the gain of the antenna units may also comprise varying a link gain of an individual antenna unit. The antenna units may be grouped in indoor spaces separated by internal walls and varying the gain of the antenna units may comprise independently varying the gain of groups of the antenna units.

In another aspect the present invention provides a method for optimizing downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system, comprising transmitting common downlink signals having a first power level from a first antenna unit and a second antenna unit to User Equipment (UE), wherein the first antenna unit and the second antenna unit are physically separated, collecting information describing the downlink signals reported by the UE, determining when a downlink transmission power of the first antenna unit and second antenna unit should be updated based on the collected information, and transmitting downlink signals having a second power level from the first antenna unit and the second antenna unit.

In a preferred embodiment of the method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system, collecting information describing the downlink signals preferably comprises collecting downlink data rates of the downlink signals reported by the UE, collecting signal quality information of the downlink signals reported by the UE, and collecting location information reported by the UE. Determining when a downlink transmission power of the first antenna unit and second antenna unit should be updated may further comprise estimating a current average capacity based on the collected information and comparing the current average capacity to a prior average capacity. The second power level may be less than the first power level when the current average capacity is less than the prior average capacity. The second power level may be greater than the first power level when the current average capacity is greater than the prior average capacity. The method may further comprise comparing the second power level to a maximum power threshold, and, when the second power level exceeds the maximum power level, reducing the second power level to the first power level. Collecting information describing the downlink signals may further comprise collecting peak data rates of the downlink signals reported by the UE, collecting maximum sustainable data rates of the downlink signals reported by the UE, and collecting the number of UEs having a QOS (Quality of Service) exceeding a QOS threshold. Determining when a downlink transmission power of the first antenna unit and second antenna unit should be updated may further comprise estimating a current average capacity based on the collected information and comparing the current average capacity to a prior average capacity. The first antenna unit and the second antenna unit may be located indoors. The downlink signal may comprise a single sector carrier signal.

In another aspect the present invention provides a distributed antenna system, comprising a distributed antenna system service module providing a downlink signal and a first antenna unit and a second antenna unit coupled to the distributed antenna system service module by transmission cables to receive the downlink signal and configured for wirelessly transmitting the downlink

signal, wherein the first antenna unit and the second antenna unit are physically separated. The distributed antenna system service module is configured for controlling the transmission power levels of the first and second antenna units based on collected information from a plurality of User Equipment (UEs) receiving the downlink signals from the antenna units and transmitting uplink information to the antenna units.

In one preferred embodiment of the distributed antenna system the first and second antenna units are located indoors and cover separate service areas of a single space. The distributed antenna system may further comprise a third antenna unit and a fourth antenna unit, coupled to the distributed antenna system service module by transmission cables and configured for wirelessly transmitting the downlink signal, wherein the third antenna unit and the fourth antenna unit are physically separated in a second space separated by walls from the first and second antenna units. The distributed antenna system service module may be configured for controlling the transmission power levels of the third and fourth antenna units based on collected information from a plurality of User Equipment (UEs) receiving the downlink signals from the third and fourth antenna units and transmitting uplink information to the antenna units in the second space.

In another aspect the present invention provides a method for optimizing downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system. The method comprises collecting individual carrier load information from a multi-carrier base station operating on a plurality of carriers, and varying a downlink transmission power for at least one carrier of the plurality of carriers to a different value from at least one other carrier based on the collected carrier load information.

In a preferred embodiment, varying the downlink transmission power further comprises determining whether a carrier of the plurality of carriers has a carrier load greater than a pre-defined threshold, and increasing the downlink transmission power for the carrier having the carrier load greater than the predefined threshold. The method preferably further comprises determining

downlink transmission power operating parameters for the plurality of carriers, and determining an available surplus increase of downlink transmission power for the carrier having the carrier load greater than the predefined threshold. Increasing the downlink transmission power for the carrier having the carrier load greater than the predefined threshold preferably further comprises increasing the downlink transmission power by an amount less than or equal to the determined available increase of downlink transmission power. Increasing the downlink transmission power may further comprise determining a total available power level for the plurality of carriers, determining a proportionality factor based on the downlink transmission power operating parameters and the collected carrier load information, and determining the product of the total available power level and the proportionality factor. Determining the total available power level is preferably based on the downlink transmission power operating parameters and the collected carrier load information. The method preferably further comprises resetting the downlink transmission power to baseline values when the collected carrier load is less than a carrier load threshold. The method preferably further comprises determining a time when a carrier having a carrier load exceeds a second pre-defined threshold, and comparing the time when the carrier having a carrier load exceeds a second pre-defined load threshold to a temporal hysteresis threshold. The method may further comprise generating a ranked list of carriers based on the collected carrier load information from a plurality of carriers, and varying a downlink transmission power further comprises varying a downlink transmission power for carriers ranked highest in the ranked list of carriers.

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In another aspect the present invention provides a wireless system comprising a multi-carrier base station receiving multi-carrier communication signals having a plurality of carriers, the multi-carrier base station comprising one or more multi-carrier amplifier systems amplifying the multi-carrier communication signals. The wireless system further comprises one or more antennas coupled to the base station and providing a downlink signal, and a power management control

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unit for varying a downlink transmission power for at least one carrier of the plurality of carriers to a different value from at least one other carrier.

5 In a preferred embodiment, the power management control unit comprises a load collection means for collecting load information of the plurality of carriers and providing values of downlink transmission power levels to the multi-carrier amplifier systems. The load collection means may be coupled to a network and collects load information from the network. The load collection means alternatively may be coupled to the multi-carrier base station and collects load
10 information from the multi-carrier base station. The control unit preferably further comprises a power management decision engine configured for generating power level control signals to the carriers, wherein the power level control signals are based on the collected load information.

15 In another aspect the present invention provides a wireless distributed antenna system, comprising a multi-carrier base station receiving multi-carrier communication signals having a plurality of carriers, the multi-carrier base station comprising one or more multi-carrier amplifier systems amplifying the multi-carrier communication signals. The wireless distributed antenna system
20 further comprises a distributed antenna system having a plurality of separate antenna systems, the distributed antenna system coupled to the multi-carrier base station and providing a downlink signal, and a control unit coupled to the multi-carrier base station and collecting load information of the plurality of carriers and providing different values of downlink transmission power to the
25 multi-carrier amplifier systems.

In a preferred embodiment, the control unit is further configured for collecting the load information from the multi-carrier base station. Alternatively, the control unit is further configured for collecting the load information from a network. The
30 control unit preferably further comprises a distributed antenna system management server collecting load information from the plurality of carriers, and a power management decision engine generating power level control signals to

the carrier. The power management decision engine is preferably configured for determining the power level control signals based on the collected load information and downlink power operating parameters. The wireless system preferably further comprises a second multi-carrier base station receiving
5 second multi-carrier communication signals having a plurality of second carriers, the second multi-carrier base station comprising one or more second amplifiers amplifying the second multi-carrier communication signals, and a second distributed antenna system having a plurality of second separate antenna systems, the second distributed antenna system coupled to the second multi-
10 carrier base station and providing a second downlink signal. The control unit is preferably coupled to the second multi-carrier base station and collects load information from the plurality of second carriers and provides values of downlink transmission power to the plurality of second carriers.

Further features and aspects of the invention are set out in the following
15 detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a representation of a distributed antenna system ("DAS") servicing multiple indoor rooms in accordance with the present invention.

5 FIG. 2 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary process for optimizing the downlink transmission power of remote antenna units within a distributed antenna system.

FIG. 3 is a representation of a DAS controlled by a base station subsystem in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

10 FIG. 4 is a schematic block diagram of base station subsystems and a control unit for collecting load information from the carriers and determining the transmission power levels for the carriers.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary process for optimizing the downlink transmission power of carriers.

15 FIG. 6A is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary process for generating a ranked list of the load for the carriers.

FIG. 6B is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary process for estimating the carrier load.

FIG. 6C is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary process for determining the surplus power for each of the carriers.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a system and related methods for dynamically optimizing the performance of indoor distributed antenna systems for communicating to user equipment such as cellular telephones, smart phones, or other mobile devices. A major problem associated with indoor distributed antenna systems is multi-path fading. In an embodiment, the user equipment measures information describing the downlink signals transmitted by the antenna units such as the downlink data rates, the quality of the received signal, and the location of the user equipment. A service module collects this information and determines optimized power levels for each of the antenna units. The service module may optimize only one antenna unit or a subset of the antenna units within the distributed antenna system in a preferred embodiment. One or more of the antenna units then transmits downlink signals with the optimized power levels. The optimized power level may decrease in a preferred embodiment. As a result, the performance of the indoor distributed antenna systems is enhanced.

Modern mobile communications networks require enhanced efficiency and performance. These goals may be attained by increasing network capacity during peak usage hours, enhancing the data rates for mobile data devices while maintaining signal quality and network coverage, and reducing harmful interference to co-located wireless services. Modern smart phones transmit and receive both voice signals and data signals which place additional demands on the wireless system to respond to dynamically changing wireless traffic. Moreover, technological advances and evolution of communication standards place further demands on wireless service providers as the communication medium rapidly transitions from voice to on demand data.

Distributed antenna systems ("DAS") have been employed in indoor locations to provide better signal coverage, to improve network capacity, and to increase data rates in large office buildings, hospitals, stadiums, shopping malls, and outdoor venues such as college campuses. A typical DAS is a collection of

small service antennas spread over a desired geographic area and connected by fiber or coax back to a donor node where base station signals are coupled onto DAS network. The DAS technology enables carriers to reduce gaps in coverage areas and dead spots in the macro network by partitioning the macro cell site into smaller regions.

Traditional deployments of DAS networks involve static engineering of DAS antenna units or nodes and remote units in which the antenna units operate with fixed target power levels per carrier. This traditional approach provides a certain quality of coverage in a given area. Traditional deployments only consider the macro signal path loss and signal strengths as part of the engineering exercise, but are unable to fine tune the system parameters to specific deployment scenarios or for specific capacity.

In traditional DAS systems (both passive and active), the received signal level of -75 dBm was used as a general design guideline for DAS systems. However, if these received signal levels lead to significant multipath, under some operational conditions it is highly advantageous to reduce received signal levels from -75 dBm down to -85dBm if the orthogonality can be improved. This requires a DAS system capable to control the gain / transmitter power (and other operational parameters) remotely, at individual access nodes with the objective of optimizing the received signal levels (or path loss) to increase orthogonality in a specific environment and operational requirements.

Third generation systems such as 3G systems or 3.5 G HSDPA ("High-Speed Downlink Packet Access") systems support downlink speeds of 1.8, 3.6, 7.2 and 14.0 Mbit/s ("Megabits per second"). Higher downlink speeds are available with HSPA+, which provides downlink speeds of up to 42 Mbit/s and 84 Mbit/s with Release 9 of the 3GPP standards. OFDM ("Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing") provides inherent advantages over CDMA ("Code Division Multiple Access") for systems having 10 MHz of bandwidth or more. Bandwidths in the range of 10 to 20 MHz are attainable with advanced antenna architectures such as Multiple Input Multiple Output ("MIMO") or Adaptive

Antenna Systems ("AAS"). Extremely high peak data rates are attainable because OFDM requires less complex computations than those based on the CDMA protocol. HSDPA employs the modulation used in WCDMA of Quadrature Phase Shift Keying ("QPSK") and an advanced modulation scheme such as 16 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation ("16 QAM"). Depending on the condition of the radio channel, different levels of forward error correction (i.e., channel coding) can also be employed. For example, a three quarter coding rate requires that three quarters of the bits transmitted are user bits and one quarter of the bits are error correcting bits. The process of selecting and quickly updating the optimum modulation and coding rate is referred to as link adaptation.

A further advantage of HSDPA adaption is its full compatibility with WCDMA, and thus it can be deployed as a software only upgrade in newer WCDMA networks. Initially, Release 5 HSDPA capable devices will be capable of transmitting with 3.6 Mbps peak rates. Release 6 of an enhanced uplink protocol ("EUL"), also referred to as HSUPA ("High-Speed Uplink Packet Access"), will provide improved throughput, reduced latency, and increased capacity. EUL, as well as the Enhanced Dedicated Channel ("E-DCH"), provide data rates of up to 5.8Mbps. The combination of HSDPA and EUL is called HSPA. To further boost the peak data rate and capacity, the 3GPP Release 7 introduced the HSPA evolution (also called HSPA+), which supports MIMO, 64QAM in the downlink, and 16QAM in the uplink. Release 8 supports downlink bitrates of 42 Mbps through a combination of 64QAM and MIMO or through using dual carriers with 64QAM modulation.

These technologies which support high data rates require radio link adaptation that fully utilizes channel capacity for each communication link in the wireless environment to maximize the throughput of scheduling-based systems. Conventional high data rate wireless links were deployed primarily in outdoor scenarios. Indoor wireless systems present additional challenges due to increased path losses and rapidly changing multipath signals which introduces

complications into signal processing techniques supported by E-DCH. E-DCH was developed primarily for use in urban, suburban, and rural settings.

To address these indoor (in-building) deployment challenges, embodiments of the present invention provide a remotely manageable active DAS which enables
5 dynamic system optimization based on operational parameters. These operational parameters include, but are not limited to, the peak data rate, the sustainable maximum data rate, the number of UEs ("User Equipment") at a given QOS ("Quality of Service") levels. DAS systems exhibit performance flexibility by employing co-operative multi-code optimization in HSPA. Systems
10 employing the HSPA 7.2 protocol preferably operate in an environment without multi-path interference to obtain the full benefit of the code orthogonality.

Embodiments of the present invention contrast with conventional DAS systems. The conventional approaches, such as Release 7 MIMO on HSPA, suggest that the transmission signal strength should be increased to compensate for multi-
15 path effects. Embodiments of the present invention may be applied to other Radio Access Technologies ("RATs") such as, but not limited to Wi-Fi, WiMax, and other developing technologies. RATS can be implemented in a neutral host active DAS, especially in high traffic situations with radio access loading and balancing and multi-mode, multi-band UEs, is readily affordable while providing
20 high level QOS not otherwise possible with a single radio access implementation. Moreover, some deployments such as for a stadium, the DAS system needs to minimize gain in selected areas especially when having a cell split (i.e. sectorized DAS). The ability to selectively control the gain in overlapping regions will reduce inter-sector interference.

Embodiments of the present invention include a flexible remote management system that can optimize EIRP per antenna in the path by varying the total DAS gain and link gain in the path per antenna. Moreover, embodiments may vary individual repeater gain (as in case of low power zinwave nodes) with the objective of altering the effective channel in order to maximize system
30 performance. Therefore, it is desirable to employ active DAS system and

method that avoids above mentioned limitations while providing means for enhanced wireless service.

Simulations suggest that the active DAS system exhibits enhanced performance compared to conventional systems. The SINR ("Signal to Interference-plus-Noise Ratio") for the received signal on a HS-DSCH ("High Speed Downlink Shared Channel") is given by the following equation

$$SINR_{HS-DSCH} = \frac{SF_{16} \cdot P_{HS-DSCH}}{(1 - \alpha) \cdot P_{own} + P_{other} + N_o} \quad (\text{Eqn. 1})$$

where α is the orthogonality factor, P_{own} is the total received power from the serving base station or antenna, $P_{HS-DSCH}$ is the total received power on the HS-DSCH channel, P_{other} is the total received power from another base station, and SF_{16} is the spreading factor of 16.

Equation 1 and the orthogonality factor α are well established parameters in analyzing performance of a HSPA network. A multipath environment can affect the orthogonality of the spreading codes, resulting in intra-cell interference from other codes. The impact of this is captured in the denominator of the equation by $(1-\alpha) \cdot P_{own}$. Power from another code can result in self interference reducing SINR and, as a consequence, throughput.

TABLE 1. Simulated Performance of a DAS system

Orthogonality Factor	Ec/Io -16 dB (Macro)	Ec/Io -13 dB (Macro)	Ec/Io -10 dB (DAS)
0.4	250	402	1191
0.6	264	458	1665
0.8	279	537	2602
0.9	287	588	3599

- Table I above is a simulation that illustrates the effects of the DAS. E_c/I_0 represents the energy per chip to interference ratio (another measure of SINR) that does not include the impact of the orthogonality factor α . When the orthogonality factor is considered, the impact of lack of orthogonality is illustrated in Table I. For a Macro network with E_c/I_0 typically in range of -16dB to -13 dB, throughput is as stated. However in a DAS network, E_c/I_0 is typically greater due to repeaters and may be -10 dB. However, to obtain the best performance, the orthogonality factor also has to be low. Note that the available link gain improved in the range of 62% - 200%.
- Table I illustrates a couple of aspects. First, one advantage of a DAS deployment improves the performance of the HSPA network (if the DAS power is set to provide -10 dB E_c/I_0). Second, Table I illustrates the advantage of having a deployment with high degree of orthogonality. These two aspects highlight the importance of a DAS system that automatically adjusts the power of the DAS power amplifier until maximum performance is realized.

FIG. 1 is a representation of a DAS system servicing multiple indoor rooms in accordance with the present invention. The DAS system 8 comprises a DAS Service Module 30 and multiple remote antenna units such as remote antenna units 20a and 22a. The DAS Service Module 30 comprises a controller 60 which is coupled to a fiber optic feed 10 for external communications, and a dedicated control and monitoring channel 12. A GPS antenna 34 and a donor service antenna 32 are also coupled to the controller 60. The controller is coupled to interfaces such as 62a, which are coupled to the remote antenna units via cables 24a - 24f.

Interiors 18a - 18d represents an outline of a floor or enclosed space such as multiple floors in an office building for example. The interiors 18a - 18d may have internal obstructions such as walls 36a - 36d. In this non-limiting example, each interior such as 18d may have two remote antenna units such as remote antenna units 20d and 22d. However, the use of one or more remote antenna

units located throughout an interior is contemplated. The remote antenna units such as 20d and 22d communicate to the UEs such as UE 16c and 16b.

Each of these remote antenna units transmits downlink signals within an interior that travel multiple paths before reaching the UE. As a result, the UE receives a
5 superposition of multiple copies of the transmitted signals which may result in constructive or destructive interference. This multi-path interference may significantly affect the quality of service provided to the user as the user moves within the interior. For example, UE 16b receives downlink signals directly from remote antenna units 20d and 22d via paths 40a and 40c respectively. In
10 addition, UE 16b also receives downlink signals that were partially reflected by walls 36a and 36b via paths 40b and 40d respectively. Hence, the quality of the service to UE 16b depends on overall interference of the downlink signals that traversed paths 40a - 40c. The user may experience differing levels of the quality of service as the user moves within the interior 18d.

15 In other scenarios, the downlink signals received by the UE may be attenuated as a result of shadowing. For example, UE 16c may receive an attenuated downlink signal from remote antenna unit 20d because the signal passes through wall 36c. The strength of the downlink signal from remote antenna unit 22d may be stronger because the UE 16 receives the downlink signal through
20 opening 38. Similarly, UE 16a will receive a stronger transmission signal from remote antenna unit 20a because path 40f is an unobstructed path. The UE 16a will receive a weaker signal from remote antenna unit 22a because the path 40e is obstructed by wall 36e.

Hence, a DAS network 8 supporting a single carrier with multiple remote
25 transmitters may optimize transmission power level for each remote antenna unit based on the supported technology and environment. Feedback information from the UEs or mobile stations relating to downlink rate or channel quality is solicited for each DAS cluster serving a given area. This feedback information is analyzed to determine average data rate in the served cluster. In
30 the case of DAS network repeating a macro signal, GPS information from

mobile stations could be used to constrain analysis only to the area served by DAS. The downlink transmission power from all DAS remote antenna units serving the cluster is increased in steps from P_{initial} . The algorithm continues to increase power until the cluster capacity saturates. This algorithm can be
5 utilized for a cluster repeating a single sector signal or a cluster implementing reuse of the same frequency.

FIG. 2 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary process for optimizing the downlink transmission power of the remote antenna units within a distributed antenna system 8. Essentially, the process collects signal information from the
10 UEs and determines an average capacity C_i of the system. If the capacity has improved since the prior iteration, the transmission power P_{tx} increases and the next set of signal information is collected. On the other hand, if the average capacity C_i has not improved since the prior iteration, the transmission power P_{tx} is reduced. The transmission power P_{tx} cannot exceed a maximum power level
15 P_{max} .

Specifically, the process starts at step 210. The transmission power P_{tx} is set to an initial power level P_{initial} and the initial capacity C_{i-1} is set to 0 (step 212). Signal information is collected from the UEs such as UE 16b and 16c (step 214). The signal information may include, but is not limited to, the downlink
20 data rate, the download signal quality received by the UE, the location information of the UE, the peak data rates, the maximum sustainable data rates of the downlink signals, and / or the number of UEs having a QOS ("Quality of Service") exceeding a QOS threshold. The average capacity C_i is estimated based on the collected signal information for the DAS cluster (step 216). The
25 current estimated capacity C_i is compare to the prior average capacity C_{i-1} (step 218). If the average capacity of the system has improved, the process proceeds to step 220. If the capacity has not improved, the process proceeds to step 224 which reduces the transmission power P_{tx} and terminates at step 226. The transmission power P_{tx} is increased and is set to $P_{\text{tx}} + \Delta P$ (step 220).
30 In an embodiment, the transmission power P_{tx} is increased for all remote antenna units such as remote antenna units 20d and 22d. The transmission

power P_{tx} is increased for only one remote antenna such as only remote antenna 20d or a subset of all remote antenna units in a preferred embodiment. The transmission power P_{tx} is then compared to a maximum transmission power P_{max} (step 222). The maximum transmission power P_{max} may be the maximum power for an individual remote antenna unit, or may be the maximum transmission power for a set of remote antenna units, or may be the maximum transmission power of the entire DAS system 8. If the transmission power P_{tx} is less than the maximum transmission power P_{max} , the process proceeds to step 214. Otherwise, the process proceeds to step 224. The transmission power P_{tx} is reduced and is set to $P_{tx} - \Delta P$ (step 224). The process terminates at step 226.

As discussed above, the presence of an indoor, scattering environment is detrimental. Moreover, signals from neighboring remote antenna units may add to the multi-path fading. For such scenarios, it may benefit to actually reduce the downlink transmission power from each remote antenna unit to the level that minimizes the overall spread.

Embodiments provide systems and methods for optimizing heterogeneous system performance employing band selective power management. In an embodiment, the load capacity and the downlink transmission power operating parameters for each of the carriers are collected. The downlink transmission power operating parameters may include the minimum, the maximum, the nominal, and the current transmission power levels for each carrier. A control unit determines the optimized downlink transmission power levels for the carriers based on the load and downlink transmission power operating parameters. Transmission power levels for selected carriers are increased until the carrier load capacity is optimized. Power levels may be subsequently reduced to baseline performance parameters when the carrier loads are reduced.

Traditionally, DAS networks are deployed in order to enhance macro cellular signal coverage in regions experiencing low signal strengths. These systems

have also been utilized to provide uniform coverage in heavy traffic deployments such as in stadiums and conference centers as a solution to capacity issues. In either of these two cases, it is common practice, especially in neutral host deployments, for a DAS network to cater to multiple carriers and multiple technologies. This is accomplished by employing per band power amplifiers or, alternatively, several wideband low power amplifiers used for repeating the signal from and to the base station equipment. In most applications, each carrier has a preset power level output which is maintained during operation.

5 Heterogeneous system performance may be optimized using band selective power management. The techniques described below address performance optimization via power management in DAS networks that support multiple technologies from 2G to 4G, with and without MIMO, and enhancing capability of current DAS networks to support future technologies and carriers.

15 The deployment and provisioning of such DAS systems is based on determining the power required for each carrier to provide uniformly good coverage for each technology in addition to maintaining some margin needed for future expansion. Such a provisioning strategy becomes inefficient as the number of technologies requiring support increases. The invention provides a solution to this problem in a cost effective fashion such that additional carriers can be accommodated with reduced costs.

25 Also, as multiple carriers are deployed, load on each carrier may not be uniform due to changes in user usage patterns and the adoption of the new technologies. Older carriers may still need to be supported for maintaining minimum coverage for a certain technologies. Non-uniformities in usage and capacity across carriers can be exploited to provide greater capacity and throughput to technologies that experience greater usage by intelligent power management across carriers.

FIG. 3 depicts a DAS system 8 which is communicatively coupled with one or more multi-carrier base station subsystems 300 via lines 301. FIG. 4 presents

an exemplary schematic block drawing of one of the multi-carrier base station subsystems 300. The one or more multi-carrier base station subsystems 300 may comprise a first multi-carrier subsystem 302a coupled to a network 305. The multi-carrier base station subsystems 300 may also have other multi-carrier subsystems illustrated generally as "n" by 302n which are also coupled to the network 305. The first multi-carrier subsystem 302a comprises one or more carrier transceivers represented by carrier transceivers 331a and 332a. The carrier transceivers 331a and 331a are coupled to a first multi-carrier power amplifier duplexing system 335a which provide voice and data communication signals to the DAS system via lines 301a depicted as lines 301 in FIG. 3. Likewise, the "nth" multi-carrier subsystem 302n comprises one or more carrier transceivers represented by carrier transceivers 331n and 332n. The carrier transceivers 331n and 331n are coupled to a corresponding multi-carrier power amplifier duplexing system 335n which provide voice and data communication signals via lines 301n.

The multi-carrier base station subsystems 300 further comprise a control unit 340 having a DAS management server 342 and a power management decision engine 344. The DAS management server 342 collects load information from one or more of the base station subsystems such as the first subsystem 301a and the nth subsystem 301n via signal lines 310a, 311a, 310n, and 311n. In an embodiment, the DAS Management Server 342 may collect load information from the network 305 via link 306 for example. As discussed below, the DAS management server 342 determines a ranked list of carriers based on the collected load information. A power management decision engine 344 determines the power levels for each of the carriers via control lines 320a, 320n, 320a, and 320n.

The total power available at each DAS Power Amplifier ("PA") is denoted as P_{total} . The total nominal power budget for carrier "c" can be represented as $P_{c_nominal}$. The minimum power budget for carrier "c" can be represented as P_{c_min} and maximum as P_{c_max} .

Each carrier is configured with values of $P_{c_nominal}$, P_{c_min} , and P_{c_max} . In addition, different values could be configured based on whether a carrier employs a single transmit antenna or two transmit antennas (for MIMO enabled carriers). The parameters need to be engineered based on the technology based on the
 5 capacity gains achieved with a power gain.

A DAS Management Server collects load information " L_c " from all base stations providing service across carriers in order to determine a ranked list based on utilization per carrier. In an embodiment, the DAS Management Server may collect load information from a network, for example. Alternatively, a measure
 10 of load per carrier can be determined by measuring the average RF signal power per carrier and comparing it to a calibrated full load measurement.

The power management algorithm can be triggered manually or in an automated fashion in response to changes in system load when the load on a particular carrier exceeds pre-configured threshold L_{high} . The automated trigger
 15 also may include a hysteresis to ensure that the current load event persists and any re-distribution analysis occurs after the system response to a previous trigger reaches steady state.

The list of carriers eligible for Power borrowing and Power sharing are identified as follows. Carriers may be pre-assigned to one of two lists based on load.
 20 A carrier may be added to list of "Power Sharing" if $L_{c_current} < L_{low}$. A carrier may be added to list of "Power Borrowing" if $L_{c_current} > L_{high}$.

The power management decision engine determines P_c as follows. The total surplus power is given by

$$P_{surplus} = P_{surplus_1} + P_{surplus_2} + \dots + P_{surplus_n}$$

25 where $P_{surplus_c}$ for each carrier is given by

$$P_{surplus_c} = \max(0, P_{c_current} - \max(P_{c_min}, f(L_c) * P_{c_nominal}))$$

where $f(L_c)$ represents the power scaling factor required to support the load L_c and P_{c_min} is a threshold used to ensure minimal coverage for carrier "c."

The requested power boost to carrier c is given by

$$P_{c_req} = \min((P_{c_max} - P_{c_current}), \max((f(L_c) - 1) * P_{c_nominal}, 0))$$

- 5 where $f(L_c)$ represents current utilization, which is equal to 1 under nominal load.

For each carrier, the actual power boost is given by

$$P_{c_boost} = f * P_{surplus}$$

- 10 where $f = P_{c_req} / (P_{1_req} + P_{2_req} + \dots + P_{n_req})$ and represents the relative power need in carrier c.

In embodiments, the actual formulation for redistributing power could also be done using other implementations that may also include weighing factors to prioritize the share of power to one carrier over another.

For each carrier in the sharing list,

- 15
$$P_c = P_{c_current} + P_{c_boost}.$$

- 20 The appropriate gains allocated to each carrier can then be implemented for example by some form of variable signal attenuation means at the input of the power amplifier that scales each signal such that appropriate power per carrier can be delivered using techniques well known in the art such as a VVA (Variable Voltage Attenuator).

The power re-distribution could revert back to baseline parameters as the time sensitive load on some carriers reduce.

- 25 Embodiments may be used to trade off lower utilization (and needed capacity) in some carriers to improve performance and capacity in other more heavily used carriers. Embodiments may advantageously improve overall network

performance by selectively boosting carriers that can benefit from high power (like those that are MIMO enabled or using higher order QAM).

Embodiments also allow for over-provisioning and management of the existing DAS network in an effort to introduce additional carriers. Surplus power not
5 utilized by some carriers or at certain periods can be intelligently allocated to others in need as a strategy to delay new DAS upgrades.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary process for optimizing the downlink transmission power of carriers in accordance with the above general description. Auto power redistribution is initiated at step 510. The downlink
10 transmission power operating parameters such as the minimum, the maximum, the nominal, and the current transmission power levels for each of the carriers are determined (step 512). The total power for each DAS Power Amplifier ("PA") is denoted as P_{total} . The total nominal power level for carrier "c" is represented as $P_{c_nominal}$. The minimum power levels and the maximum power
15 levels for carrier "c" are represented as P_{c_min} and P_{c_max} respectively.

As discussed above, each carrier is configured with values of $P_{c_nominal}$, P_{c_min} , and P_{c_max} . In an embodiment, different values of these parameters may be configured based on whether a carrier employs a single transmit antenna or two
20 transmit antennas (for MIMO enabled carriers). The parameters need to be determined based on the technology and the improvement of capacity achieved with a power gain.

The DAS Management Server 342 collects load information " L_c " from all base stations providing service across carriers in order to determine collected load information based on utilization per carrier in an embodiment (step 514). The
25 DAS Management Server 342 may collect carrier load information from a network 5 via link 306 in an embodiment. In these non-limiting examples, the collected load information may be represented in various forms such as a ranked list or as a proportion of the full load measurement.

For example, FIG. 6A depicts a flow chart illustrating an exemplary process for generating a ranked list of the load for the carriers. The process begins at step 610 and the load information for all of the carriers from all base stations (BS) are collected (step 612). A ranked list of the carriers based on the load information is generated (step 614) and the process ends (step 616).

Alternatively, a measure of load per carrier may be determined by measuring the average RF signal power per carrier and comparing it to a calibrated full load measurement as depicted in FIG. 6B. The process begins (step 620) and the average RF signal power per carrier P_c is calculated (step 622). An estimate of L_c is calculated based on the ratio of P_{current} and $P_{\text{full_load}}$ (step 624). This process ends at step 626.

Referring to FIG. 5, in an embodiment, the power management control may be triggered in response to specific changes in system load, for example when the load L_c on a particular carrier exceeds pre-configured threshold L_{high} (step 516). The trigger also could include a hysteresis to ensure that the current load event persists and any re-distribution analysis occurs after the system response to a previous trigger reaches steady state in an embodiment (step 518). For example, the time T_c elapsed since L_c was detected to be greater than L_{high} is determined and compared to a pre-determined threshold $T_{\text{hysteresis}}$ (step 518). In an embodiment, T_c is reset to zero when L_c falls below L_{high} . $T_{\text{hysteresis}}$ is the amount of time for which the load needs to exceed L_{high} in order to require a change in transmission power levels. This feature ensures that the system does not react to instantaneous fluctuations in carrier load. If T_c is greater than $T_{\text{hysteresis}}$, the process continues to step 520. Otherwise, the process returns to step 514 where the load information is collected from the carriers.

In an embodiment, the power management control proceeds to determine an increase of transmission power as follows. First, the total surplus, P_{surplus} is determined (step 520). As used herein, the surplus and the total surplus power levels refer to the available power for a carrier and the total available power for multiple carriers, respectively. For example, the available power for a carrier

may be represented by the difference between the current transmission power and the minimum power level required for a carrier to transmit within a given region.

FIG. 6C is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary, non-limiting example of a process for determining the surplus power (i.e. available power) for each of the carriers. The process begins at step 630 and continues to step 632 where the carrier designation parameter c and the value of P_{surplus} are set to zero. The carrier designation parameter c is compared with the total number of carriers Num_Carriers (step 634). If the carrier designator parameter c is less than the total number of carriers Num_Carriers, P_{surplus} is calculated (step 636). Otherwise, the process ends (Step 640).

The total surplus power is given by the expression

$$P_{\text{surplus}} = P_{\text{surplus}_1} + P_{\text{surplus}_2} + \dots + P_{\text{surplus}_n}$$

where P_{surplus} for each carrier may be determined based on the transmission power information by

$$P_{\text{surplus}_c} = \max(0, P_{c_current} - \max(P_{c_min}, f(L_c) * P_{c_nominal}))$$

where $f(L_c)$ represents the power scaling factor required to support the load L_c and P_{c_min} is a threshold used to ensure minimal coverage for carrier "c." $f(L_c)$ represents the current utilization, which is equal to 1 under nominal load. In an embodiment, $f(L_c)$ may be expressed as

$$f(L_c) = L_c / L_{\text{nominal}}$$

The carrier designator parameter c is incremented by one (step 638), and the process returns to step 634.

Referring to FIG. 5, the requested power boost for each carrier P_{c_req} is determined (step 522). The requested power boost, P_{c_req} , to carrier c may be given by the equation

$$P_{c_req} = \min((P_{c_max} - P_{c_current}), \max((f(L_c) - 1) * P_{c_nominal}, 0)).$$

For each carrier, the actual Power boost P_{c_boost} is determined (step 524) which may be given by the equation

$$P_{c_boost} = f * P_{surplus}$$

- 5 where $f = P_{c_req} / (P_{1_req} + P_{2_req} + \dots + P_{n_req})$ is a proportionality factor which represents the relative power required by carrier c . Note that embodiments for redistributing power may also comprise other methods which may also include weighing factors to prioritize the share of power to one carrier over another.

- 10 For each carrier in the power sharing list, the carrier power P_c is reset to $P_c = P_{c_current} + P_{c_boost}$ (step 526). The power control process then returns to step 514.

- 15 In an embodiment, the appropriate gains allocated to each carrier may be controlled through various methods such as through some form of variable signal attenuation at the input of the power amplifier that scales each signal such that appropriate power per carrier can be delivered. For example, control lines 320a, 321a, 320n, and 321n may then be activated to change the gain of the multi-carrier power amplifier duplexing system 335a and 335n for a given carrier. The power re-distribution could revert back to baseline parameters as the time sensitive load on some carriers is reduced.

- 20 The present invention has been described primarily as a system and means for dynamically optimizing the transmission power levels for downlink signals transmitted from a distributed antenna system to user equipment such as cellular telephones or smart phones. In this regard, the system and means for optimizing transmission power levels for downlink signals are presented for purposes of illustration and description. Furthermore, the description is not intended to limit the invention to the form disclosed herein. Accordingly, variants and modifications consistent with the following teachings, skill, and knowledge of the relevant art, are within the scope of the present invention. The embodiments described herein are further intended to explain modes
- 25

known for practicing the invention disclosed herewith and to enable others skilled in the art to utilize the invention in equivalent, or alternative embodiments and with various modifications considered necessary by the particular application(s) or use(s) of the present invention.

5

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for optimizing downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system, comprising:
 - 5 providing a common downlink signal to a plurality of separate antenna units in a distributed antenna system; and,
varying gain of the antenna units to enhance system performance based on collected user information.
- 10 2. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 1, further comprising collecting information describing the downlink signals from User Equipment (UE) including peak data rates of the downlink signals reported by the UE.
- 15 3. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 2, wherein collecting information further comprises:
 - collecting maximum sustainable data rates of the downlink signals reported by the UE; and,
 - 20 collecting the number of UEs having a QOS (Quality of Service) exceeding a QOS threshold.
4. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 1, wherein varying the gain of the
25 antenna units comprises reducing gain of one or more antenna units to reduce multipath interference.
5. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 1, wherein varying the gain of the
30 antenna units comprises varying a total gain of the distributed antenna system.

6. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 1, wherein varying the gain of the antenna units comprises varying a link gain of an individual antenna unit.

5 7. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 1, wherein the antenna units are grouped in indoor spaces separated by internal walls and wherein varying the gain of the antenna units comprises independently varying the gain of groups of the antenna units.

10

8. A method for optimizing downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system, comprising:

transmitting common downlink signals having a first power level from a first antenna unit and a second antenna unit to User Equipment (UE), wherein
15 the first antenna unit and the second antenna unit are physically separated;

collecting information describing the downlink signals reported by the UE;

determining when a downlink transmission power of the first antenna unit and second antenna unit should be updated based on the collected information; and,

20

transmitting downlink signals having a second power level from the first antenna unit and the second antenna unit.

9. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 8, wherein collecting information
25 describing the downlink signals comprises:

collecting downlink data rates of the downlink signals reported by the UE;

collecting signal quality information of the downlink signals reported by the UE; and,

collecting location information reported by the UE.

30

10. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 9, wherein determining when a

downlink transmission power of the first antenna unit and second antenna unit should be updated comprises:

estimating a current average capacity based on the collected information;

and,

5 comparing the current average capacity to a prior average capacity.

11. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 10, wherein the second power level is less than the first power level when the current average capacity is less
10 than the prior average capacity.

12. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 10, wherein the second power level is greater than the first power level when the current average capacity is
15 greater than the prior average capacity.

13. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 10, further comprising:
comparing the second power level to a maximum power threshold; and,
20 when the second power level exceeds the maximum power level,
reducing the second power level to the first power level.

14. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 9, wherein collecting information
25 describing the downlink signals further comprises:

collecting peak data rates of the downlink signals reported by the UE;

collecting maximum sustainable data rates of the downlink signals reported by the UE; and,

collecting the number of UEs having a QOS (Quality of Service)
30 exceeding a QOS threshold.

15. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 14, wherein determining when a downlink transmission power of the first antenna unit and second antenna unit should be updated further comprises:

- 5 estimating a current average capacity based on the collected information;
and,
 comparing the current average capacity to a prior average capacity.

16. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 8, wherein the first antenna unit and the second antenna unit are located indoors.

17. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 8, wherein the downlink signal comprises a single sector carrier signal.

18. A distributed antenna system, comprising:
a distributed antenna system service module providing a downlink signal;
and

20 a first antenna unit and a second antenna unit coupled to said distributed antenna system service module by transmission cables to receive said downlink signal and configured for wirelessly transmitting said downlink signal, wherein the first antenna unit and the second antenna unit are physically separated;

 wherein said distributed antenna system service module is configured for
25 controlling the transmission power levels of the first and second antenna units based on collected information from a plurality of User Equipment (UEs) receiving the downlink signals from the antenna units and transmitting uplink information to the antenna units.

30 19. The distributed antenna system as set out in claim 18, wherein the first and second antenna units are located indoors and cover separate service areas of a single space.

20. The distributed antenna system as set out in claim 19, further comprising:
a third antenna unit and a fourth antenna unit, coupled to said distributed
antenna system service module by transmission cables and configured for
5 wirelessly transmitting said downlink signal, wherein the third antenna unit and
the fourth antenna unit are physically separated in a second space separated
by walls from the first and second antenna units; and,

wherein the distributed antenna system service module is configured for
controlling the transmission power levels of the third and fourth antenna units
10 based on collected information from a plurality of User Equipment (UEs)
receiving the downlink signals from the third and fourth antenna units and
transmitting uplink information to the antenna units in said second space.

21. A method for optimizing downlink transmission power of a distributed
15 antenna system, comprising:

collecting individual carrier load information from a multi-carrier base
station operating on a plurality of carriers; and,

20 varying a downlink transmission power for at least one carrier of the
plurality of carriers to a different value from at least one other carrier based on
the collected carrier load information.

22. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a
distributed antenna system as set out in claim 21, wherein the varying the
downlink transmission power further comprises:

25 determining whether a carrier of the plurality of carriers has a carrier load
greater than a pre-defined threshold; and,

increasing the downlink transmission power for the carrier having the
carrier load greater than the predefined threshold.

30 23. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a
distributed antenna system as set out in claim 22, further comprising:

determining downlink transmission power operating parameters for the plurality of carriers; and,

determining an available surplus increase of downlink transmission power for the carrier having the carrier load greater than the predefined
5 threshold;

wherein increasing the downlink transmission power for the carrier having the carrier load greater than the predefined threshold further comprises increasing the downlink transmission power by an amount less than or equal to the determined available increase of downlink transmission power.

10

24. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 23, wherein increasing the downlink transmission power further comprises:

determining a total available power level for the plurality of carriers;

15 determining a proportionality factor based on the downlink transmission power operating parameters and the collected carrier load information; and,

determining the product of the total available power level and the proportionality factor.

20 25. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 24, wherein determining the total available power level is based on the downlink transmission power operating parameters and the collected carrier load information.

25 26. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 21, further comprising:

resetting the downlink transmission power to baseline values when the collected carrier load is less than a carrier load threshold.

30 27. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 21, further comprising:

determining a time when a carrier having a carrier load exceeds a second pre-defined threshold; and,

comparing the time when the carrier having a carrier load exceeds a second pre-defined load threshold to a temporal hysteresis threshold.

5

28. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 21, further comprising generating a ranked list of carriers based on the collected carrier load information from a plurality of carriers.

10

29. The method for optimizing the downlink transmission power of a distributed antenna system as set out in claim 28, wherein varying a downlink transmission power further comprises varying a downlink transmission power for carriers ranked highest in the ranked list of carriers.

15

30. A wireless system, comprising:

a multi-carrier base station receiving multi-carrier communication signals having a plurality of carriers, the multi-carrier base station comprising one or more multi-carrier amplifier systems amplifying the multi-carrier communication signals;

20

one or more antennas coupled to the base station and providing a downlink signal; and,

a power management control unit for varying a downlink transmission power for at least one carrier of the plurality of carriers to a different value from at least one other carrier.

25

31. The wireless system as set out in claim 30, wherein said power management control unit comprises a load collection means for collecting load information of the plurality of carriers and providing values of downlink transmission power levels to the multi-carrier amplifier systems.

30

32. The wireless system as set out in claim 31, wherein said load collection means is coupled to a network and collects load information from the network.

33. The wireless system as set out in claim 31, wherein said load collection
5 means is coupled to the multi-carrier base station and collects load information from the multi-carrier base station.

34. The wireless system as set out in claim 31, wherein the control unit
10 further comprises a power management decision engine configured for generating power level control signals to the carriers, wherein the power level control signals are based on the collected load information.

35. A wireless distributed antenna system, comprising:
a multi-carrier base station receiving multi-carrier communication signals
15 having a plurality of carriers, the multi-carrier base station comprising one or more multi-carrier amplifier systems amplifying the multi-carrier communication signals;
a distributed antenna system having a plurality of separate antenna systems, the distributed antenna system coupled to the multi-carrier base
20 station and providing a downlink signal; and,
a control unit coupled to the multi-carrier base station and collecting load information of the plurality of carriers and providing different values of downlink transmission power to the multi-carrier amplifier systems.

25 36. The wireless system of claim 35, wherein the control unit is further configured for collecting the load information from the multi-carrier base station.

37. The wireless system of claim 35, wherein the control unit is further
30 configured for collecting the load information from a network.

38. The wireless system of claim 35, wherein the control unit further comprising:

a distributed antenna system management server collecting load information from the plurality of carriers; and

a power management decision engine generating power level control signals to the carrier.

5

39. The wireless system of claim 38, wherein the power management decision engine is configured for determining the power level control signals based on the collected load information and downlink power operating parameters.

10

40. The wireless system of claim 35, further comprising:

a second multi-carrier base station receiving second multi-carrier communication signals having a plurality of second carriers, the second multi-carrier base station comprising one or more second amplifiers amplifying the second multi-carrier communication signals; and,

15

a second distributed antenna system having a plurality of second separate antenna systems, the second distributed antenna system coupled to the second multi-carrier base station and providing a second downlink signal;

20

wherein the control unit is coupled to the second multi-carrier base station and collects load information from the plurality of second carriers and provides values of downlink transmission power to the plurality of second carriers.

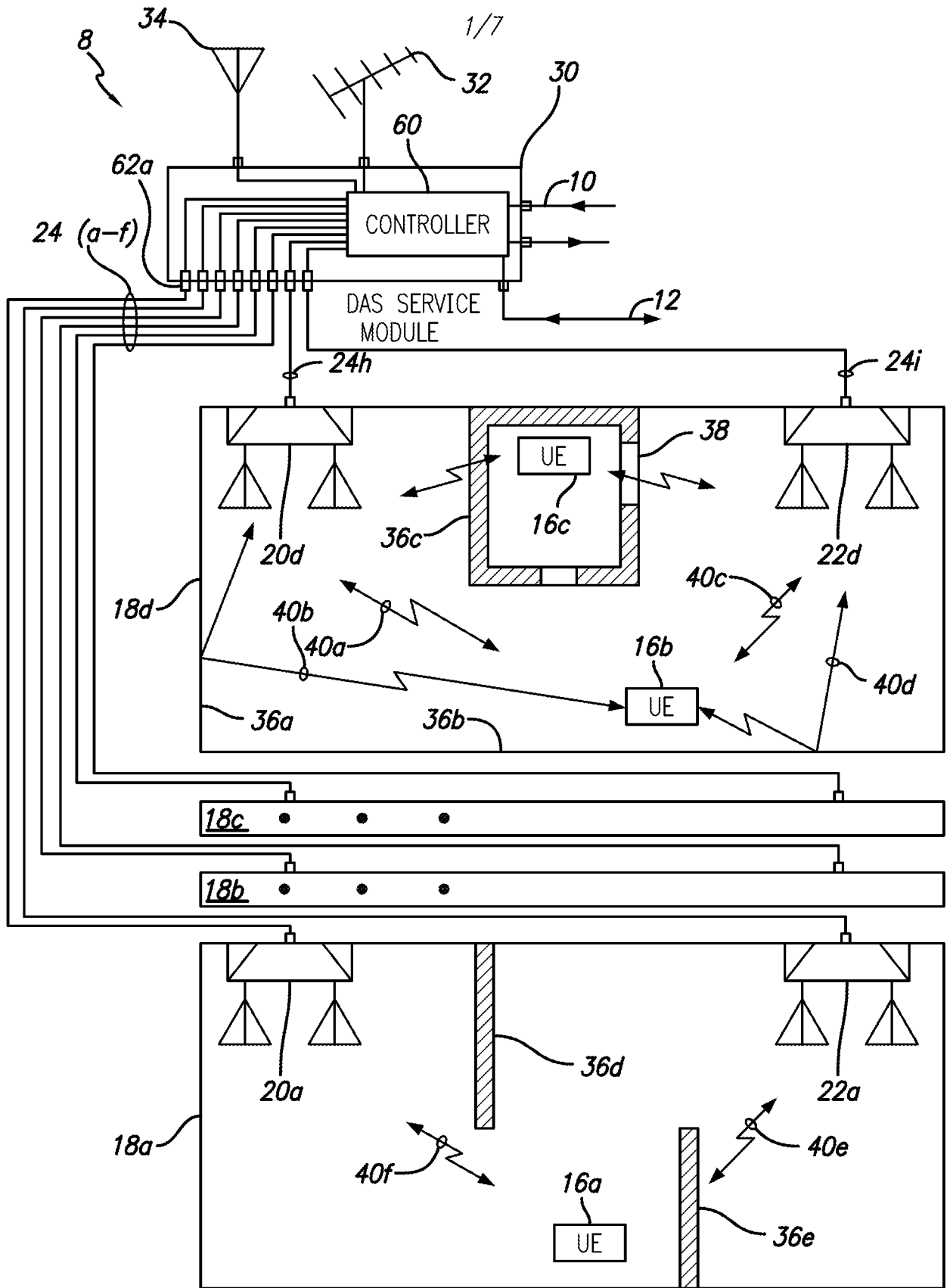


FIG. 1

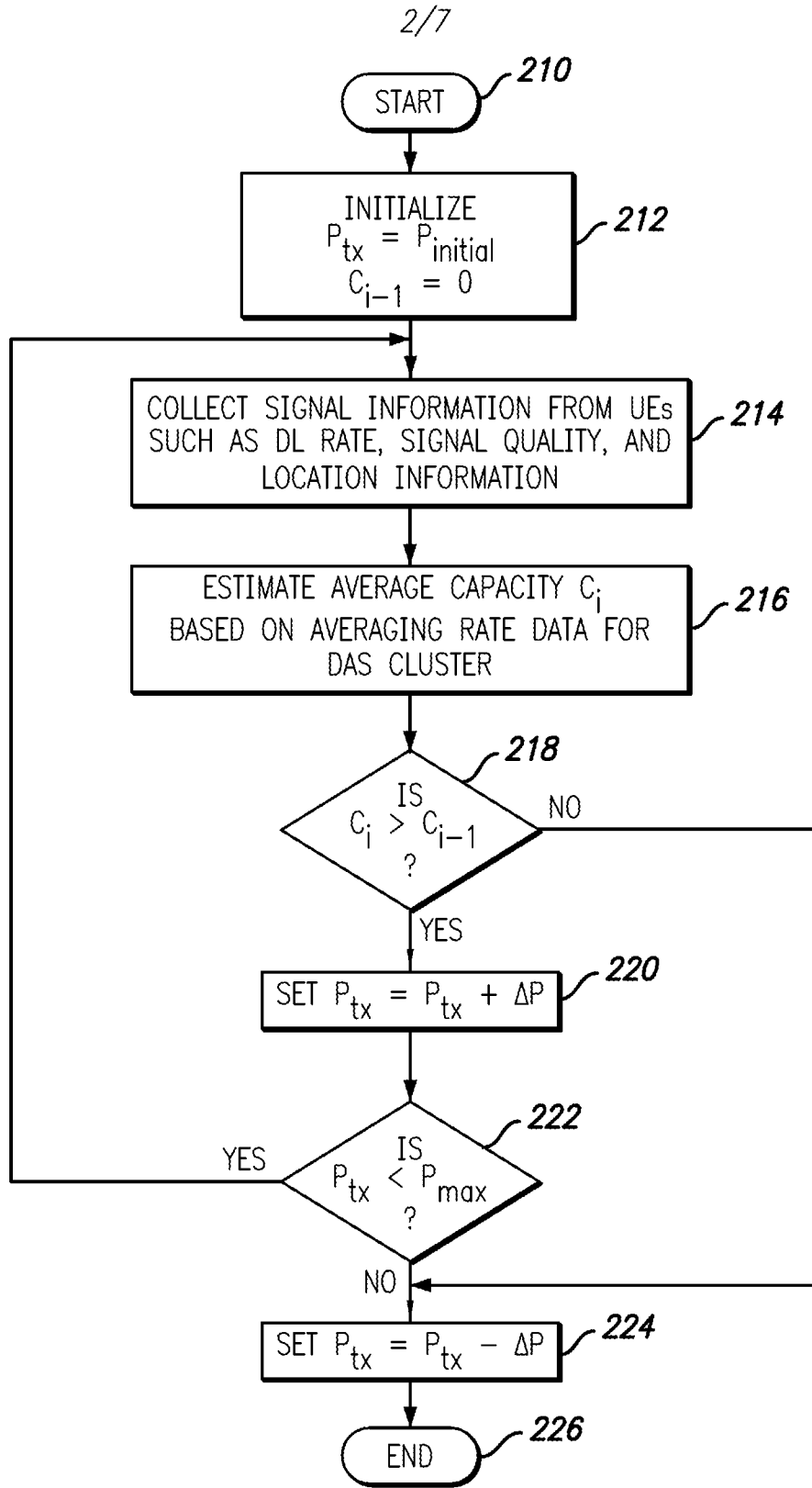


FIG. 2

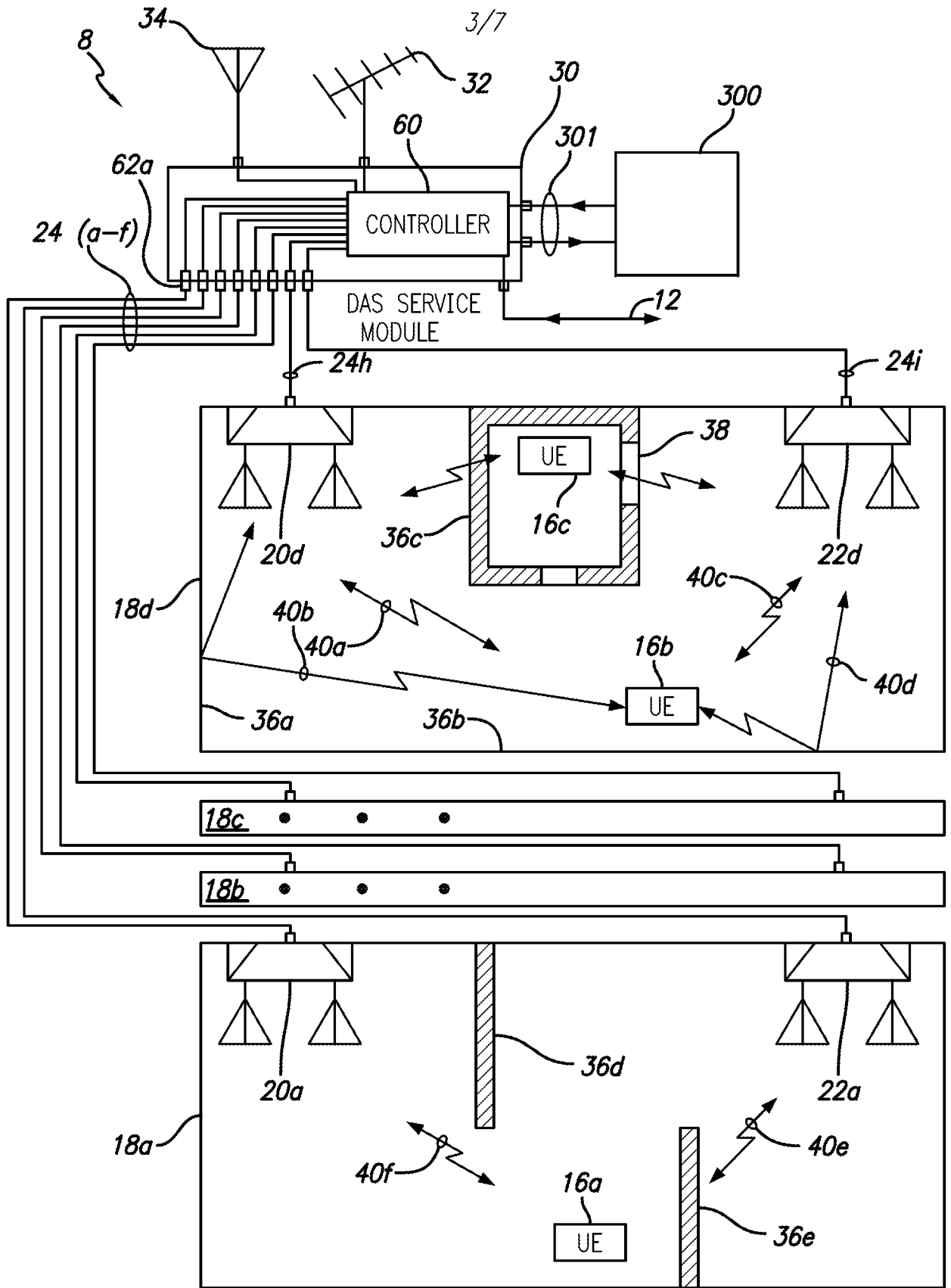


FIG. 3

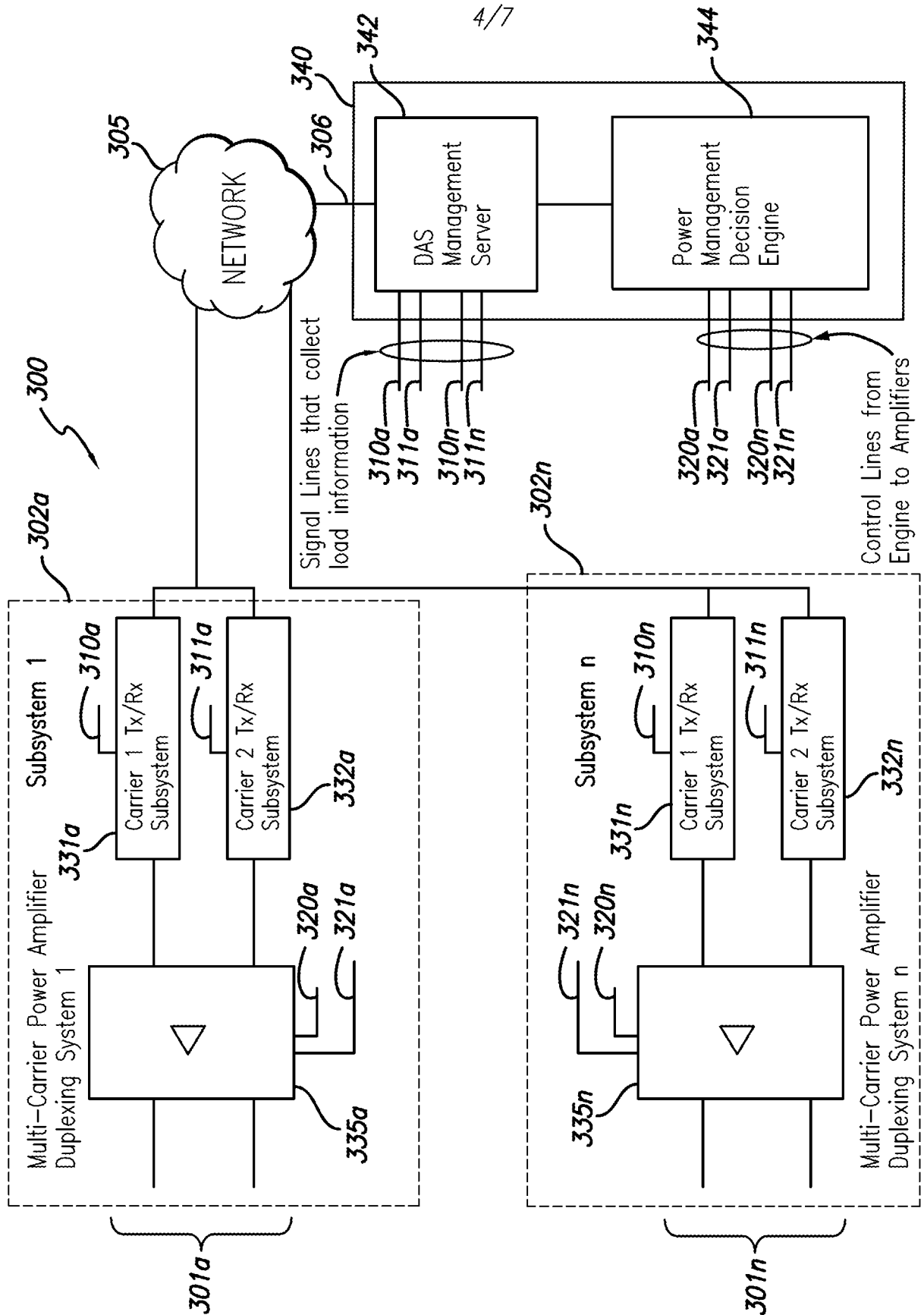
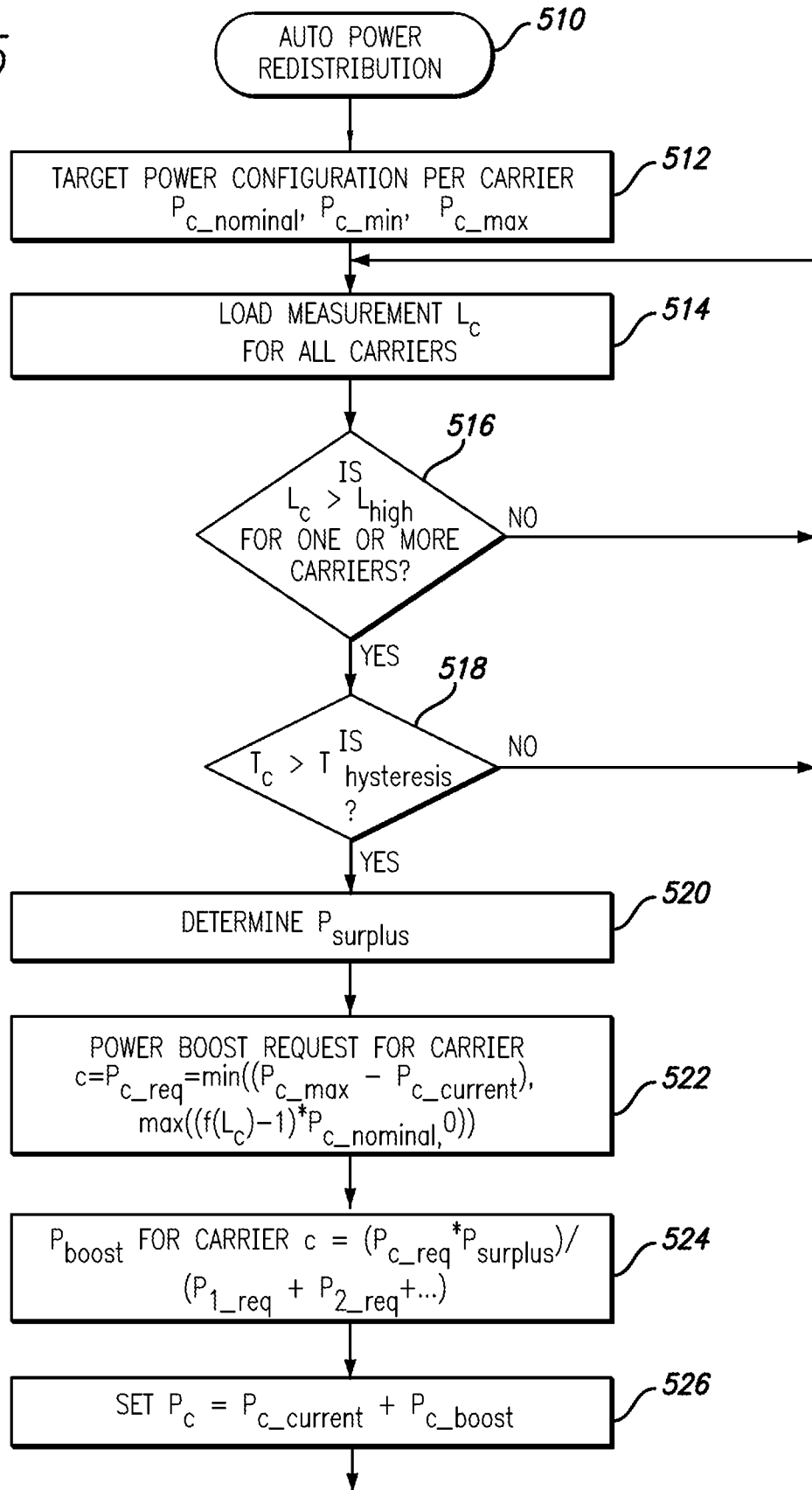


FIG. 4

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FIG. 5



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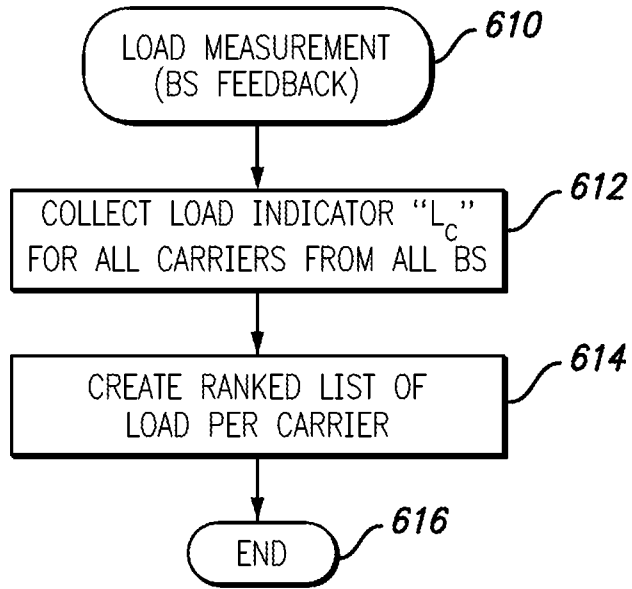


FIG. 6A

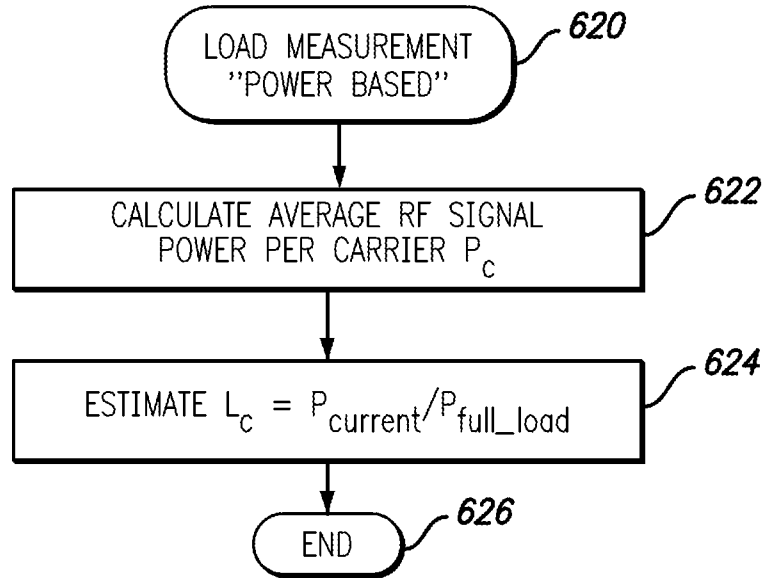


FIG. 6B

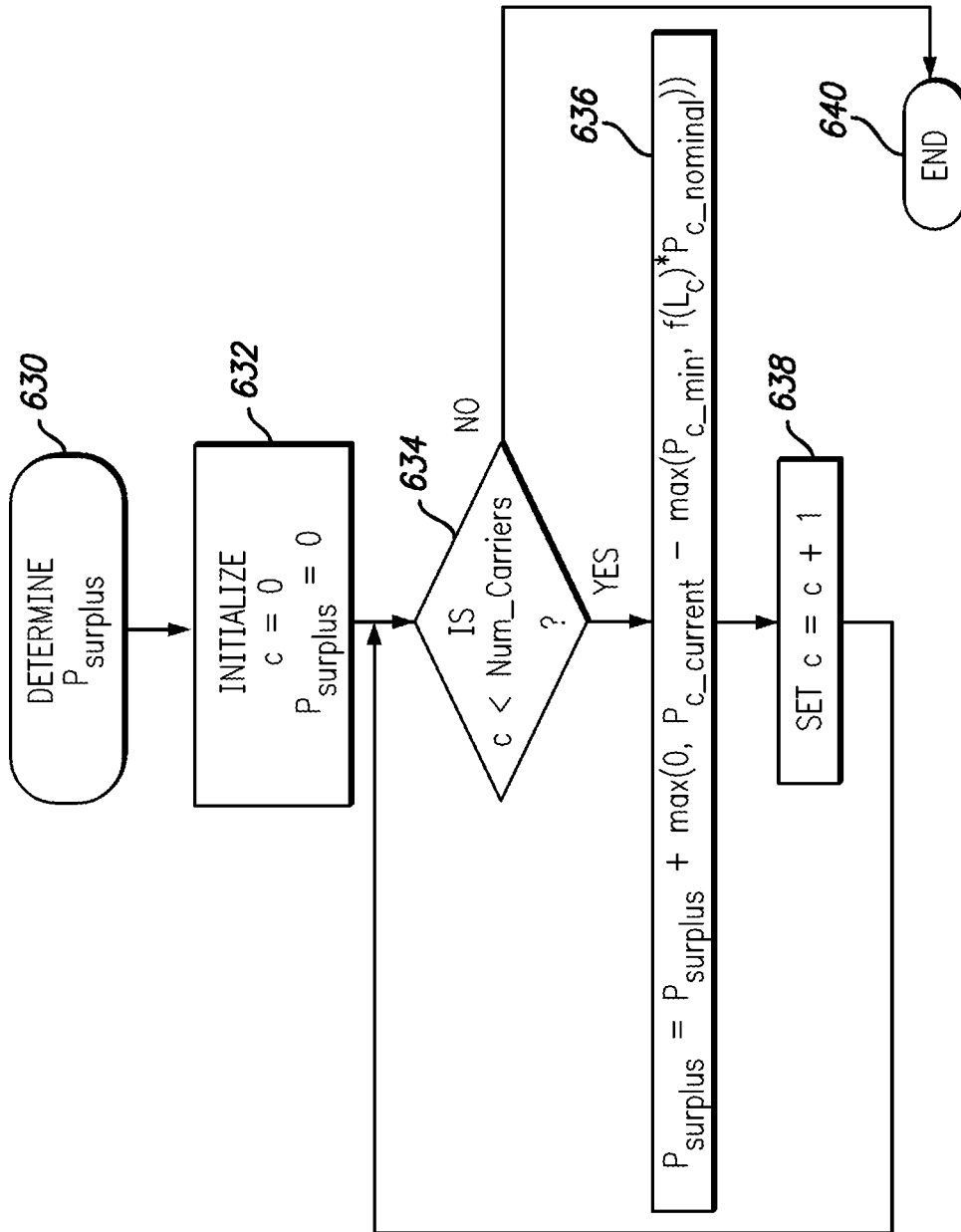


FIG. 6C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2012/032184

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC(8) - H04B 1/00 (2012.01)
USPC - 455/522
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)
IPC(8) - H04B 1/00, 7/00, 17/00; H04M 1/00; H04W 52/00, 52/02 (2012.01)
USPC - 370/329; 455/69, 136, 522

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)
Patbase, Elsevier Inc Engineering Village: Compendex, Inspec, NTIS, Google.com, Google Patents

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2008/0214196 A1 (SAMBHWANI et al) 04 September 2008 (04.09.2008) entire document	1-6, 8-15, 17, 18
Y		7, 16, 19, 20
Y	US RE41, 936 E (WOODHEAD et al) 16 November 2010 (16.11.2010) entire document	7, 16, 19, 20
Y	US 2009/0080349 A1 (ROFOUGARAN) 26 March 2009 (26.03.2009) entire document	21-40
Y	US 2007/0042798 A1 (CHEN et al) 22 February 2007 (22.02.2007) entire document	21-40
Y	US 2010/0202392 A1 (ZHANG et al) 12 August 2010 (12.08.2010) entire document	24-25, 28-29

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"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
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"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
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"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
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 02 July 2012	Date of mailing of the international search report 10 JUL 2012
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. 571-273-3201	Authorized officer: Blaine R. Copenheaver PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300 PCT OSP: 571-272-7774
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