

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 295 943 (13) A

(43) Date of A Publication 12.06.1996

(21) Application No 9424883.8

(22) Date of Filing 09.12.1994

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(51) INT CL⁶

H04Q 7/38

(52) UK CL (Edition O)

H4L LDSH L1H10

(56) Documents Cited

GB 2266212 A

GB 2256562 A

GB 2242806 A

WO 92/12602 A1

WO 92/02104 A1

(58) Field of Search

UK CL (Edition N) **H4L LDSH**

INT CL⁶ **H04Q 7/38**

Online : **wpi**

(54) Method for determining handover in a communications system

(57) A method for determining handover in a communications system includes the steps of classifying relationships between the serving cell and the neighbouring cells and determining a handover based on the classification. The method is of use in a microcellular environment where the geometry of cells is determined by the positions of buildings and handoff to the cell having the strongest signal (such as an around corner neighbour) is not necessarily best (for example, if the user is containing along a straight route).

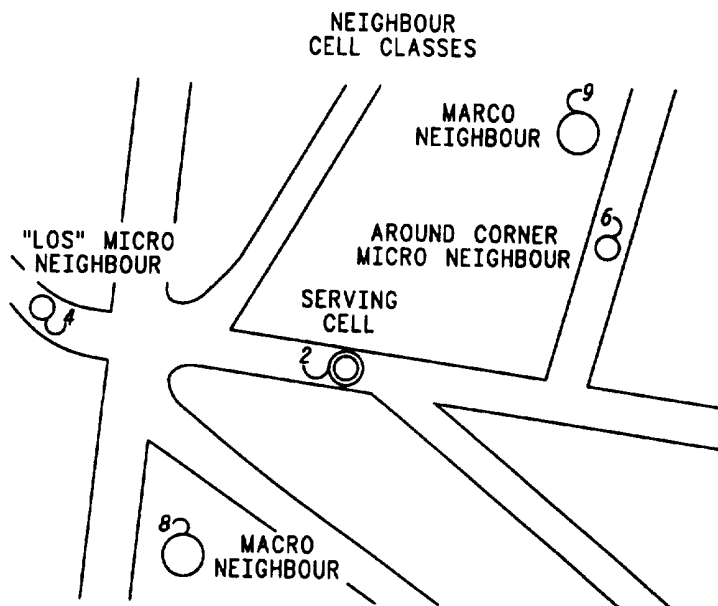


FIG. 1

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NEIGHBOUR
CELL CLASSES

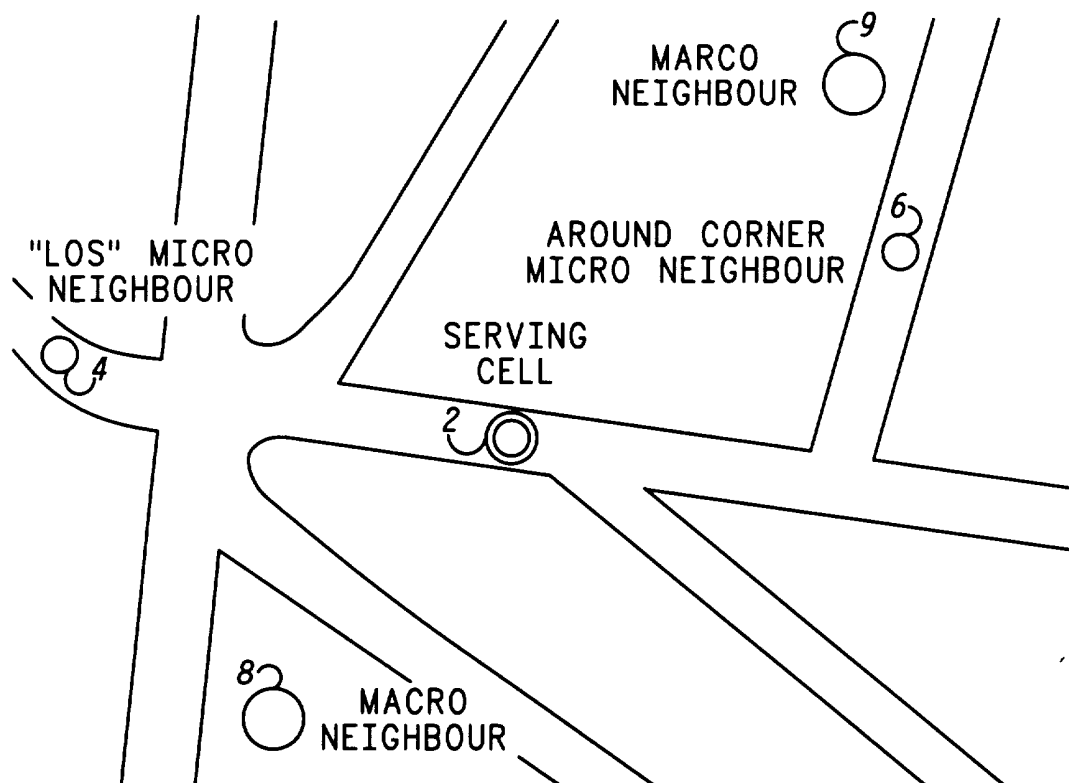


FIG. 1

	NEIGHBOUR TYPE	ALGORITHM TYPE	ALGORITHM DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS
1	EITHER	PBGT	STANDARD GSM 05.08 POWER BUDGET (USING DIFFERENT AVERAGE OF RXLEV SIGNAL THAN FOR RXLEV HANDOVER). USED IF WANT NORMAL PBGT HANDOVER CAUSE GENERATION AND NO SPECIAL TREATMENT IN CANDIDATE ORDERING.
2	MACRO	PBGT MACRO	NO HANDOVER CAUSE GENERATED. PBGT(n) CALCULATED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF HANDOVER DECISION. MICROCELLS GIVEN PRIORITY AS HANDOVER CANDIDATES UNLESS THERE IS DANGER OF CALL DROP OR HANDOVER RATE IS TOO HIGH.
3	MICRO	PBGT SERVER QUALITY	MODIFIED POWER BUDGET WITH QUALIFICATION BASED ON RXLEV OF SERVING CELL. HO CAUSE GENERATED IF PBGT>HO MARGIN AND AVERAGED SERVING CELL RXLEV IS BELOW THRESHOLD. AROUND-CORNER NEIGHBOUR IS BLOCKED UNLESS LOW SERVING SIGNAL INDICATES CORNER HAS BEEN TURNED. MACRO CELL IS A SECONDARY CANDIDATE.
4	MICRO	PBGT TIME QUALITY	MODIFIED POWER BUDGET WITH QUALIFICATION BASED ON TIME. HO CAUSE GENERATED IF PBGT>HO MARGIN AND TIME THRESHOLD EXCEEDED SINCE BEGINNING OF RECEIVING MEASUREMENT REPORTS. ATTEMPT TO LIMIT HANDOVER RATE. WITH PBGT DELAYED TO UNQUALIFIED CELLS, FAST MOVING MOBILES MAY NEED RXLEV HANDOVER BEFORE TIMER EXPIRES. UNQUALIFIED MICROCELLS LISTED AS SECONDARY CANDIDATE FOR RXLEV HANDOVER IRRESPECTIVE OF TIME.
5	MICRO	PBGT DELAY QUALITY	MODIFIED POWER BUDGET WITH QUALIFICATION BASED ON TIME AND RXLEV OF NEIGHBOUR CELL. HO CAUSE GENERATED IF PBGT>HO MARGIN AND TIME THRESHOLD EXCEEDED SINCE AVERAGED RXLEV NCELL HAS EXCEEDED THRESHOLD. ATTEMPT TO LIMIT HANDOVER RATE. FAST MOVING MOBILES ARE ESTIMATED TO BE THOSE WHICH GO FROM SEEING NEIGHBOUR CELL AS GOOD TO SEEING SERVING CELL AS BAD (RXLEV HO INITIATED) IN CERTAIN PERIOD OF TIME. UNQUALIFIED MICROCELLS LISTED AS SECONDARY CANDIDATE FOR RXLEV HANDOVER IRRESPECTIVE OF TIMER.
6	EITHER	PRGTD	HANDOVER CAUSE GENERATION DUE OT PBGT IS DELAYED UNTIL HANDOVER MARGIN HAS BEEN CONTINUOUSLY EXCEEDED FOR A SPECIFIED TIME. BEFORE TIMER EXPIRY, AN OFFSET IS ADDED TO THE HANDOVER MARGIN TO DISCOURAGE/PREVENT PBGT HANDOVERS. ATTEMPT TO LIMIT HANDOVER RATE AND HANDOVERS FROM MACROCELL TO MICROCELL LAYER. WITH PBGT DELAYED, FAST MOVING MOBILES MAY NEED RXLEV HANDOVER BEFORE TIMER EXPIRES. UNQUALIFIED MICROCELLS EFFECTIVELY BARRED AS SECONDARY CANDIDATE FOR RXLEV HANDOVER.

FIG. 2

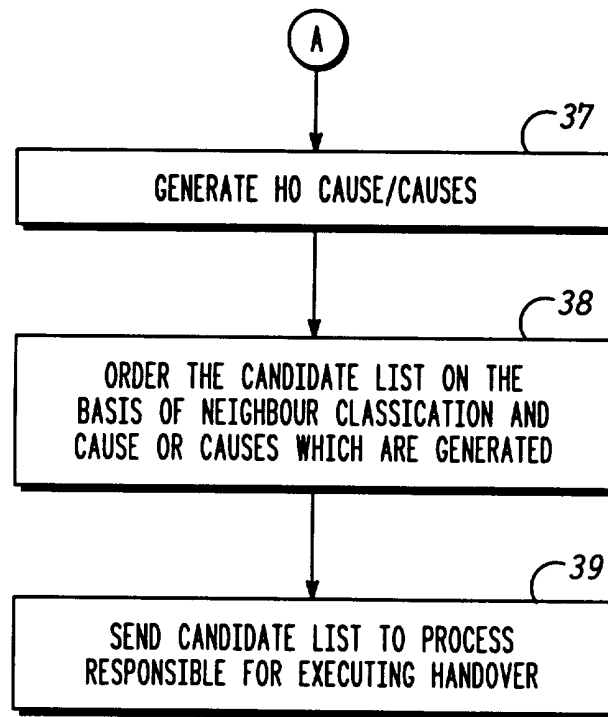
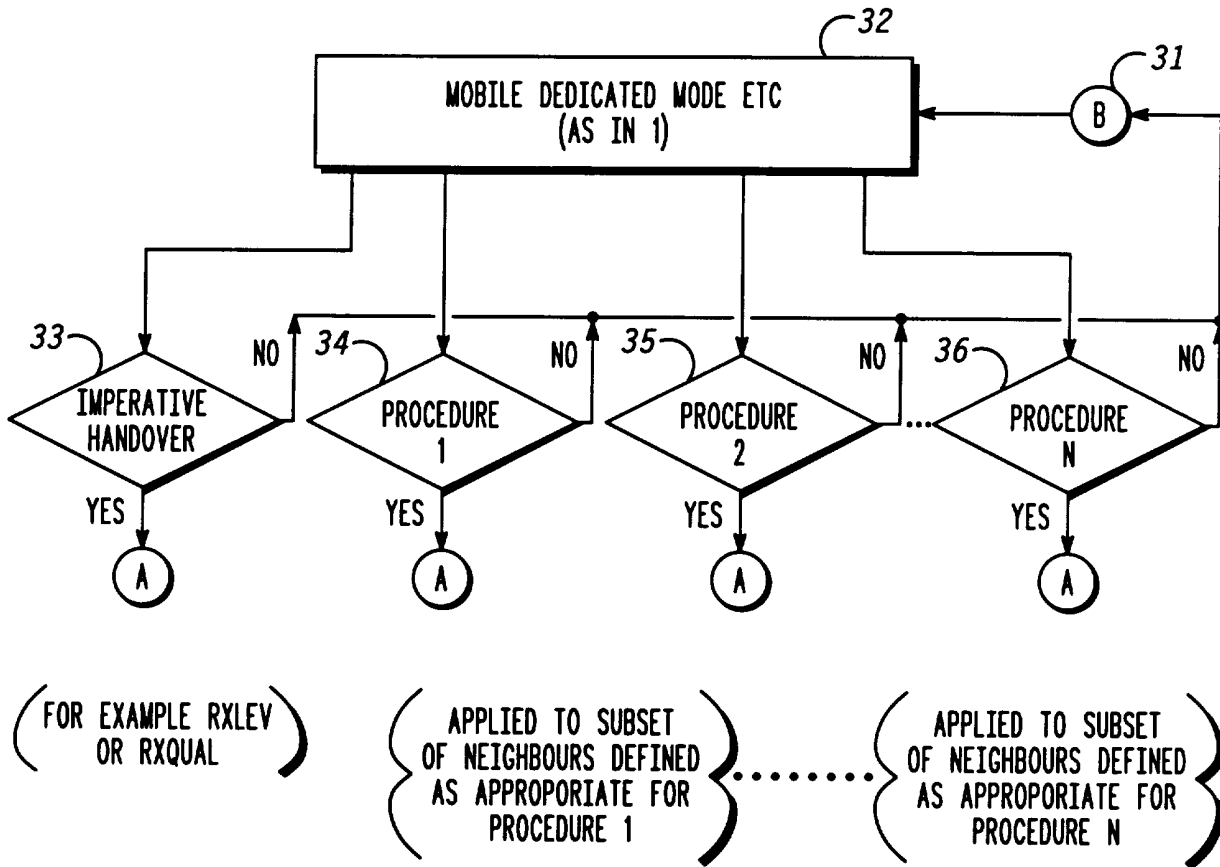


FIG. 3

METHOD FOR DETERMINING HANDOVER IN A COMMUNICATIONS
SYSTEM

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Field of the Invention

This invention relates in general to communications systems, and more particularly to a method for determining handover in a communications system.

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Background to the Invention

A cellular mobile radio system comprises a number of cells, each having a base station supporting a plurality of communications channels any of which may carry a user's call. When the user moves out of the area covered by one cell the call is handed over to one of a number of neighbouring cells.

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The capacity of a cell is determined by the number of channels available. To increase capacity, the cell areas may be reduced which increases the degree to which the set of available frequencies may be reused. Thus, in rural areas, where traffic density is low, cells tend to be large while, in urban areas traffic density tends to be larger requiring the use of smaller cells.

20

In high density traffic areas, one proposal for increasing capacity is to create a multi layer cell structure. This would consist of a layer of conventional cells, defined as "macrocells", with an underlay of smaller cells, defined as "microcells" with antennas situated below average roof top height, in a similar manner, a further layer of still smaller cells, defined as "picocells", with antennas situated within buildings can be envisaged. Thus, microcells might typically be 200 to 500m in extent along a street and a picocell might consist of a single floor within a building.

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The process of handover can be separated into three phases. Firstly, identifying that a handover might be required, secondly, identifying a suitable handover candidate and finally, switching the mobile user from one base station to another.

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There are a variety of methods by which handover process is currently initiated. Firstly, processes for initiating handover may make measurements of on the up link and down link between the mobile and the base station and initiate handover when received signal levels, received quality levels or timing advance values separately exceed thresholds. Secondly, processes for initiating handover may compare measurements of received signal strength with received quality to deduce that bad quality may be the result of interference. Thirdly, processes for initiating handover may additionally make measurements from a number of neighbour cells and initiate handover based on the relative level of the signal received from the serving cell and from the neighbour cells.

The situation of the antennas below roof top height in microcells, and within buildings in picocells, means that the local street geometry and building characteristics have a dominant effect on radio propagation. Consequently, the desired handover behaviour of a mobile will depend on the mobile's location within the cell hierarchy and the pattern of its movements in relation to the geometry of the streets and buildings which delimit the radio propagation path between the mobile and its serving base station.

For example, a mobile unit entering an intersection and turning a corner, or entering/exiting a building, can experience a substantial and rapid change in up link and down link received signal level necessitating a prompt handover. Conversely, a mobile which enters an intersection but continues travelling along the main axis of a microcell will experience a gradual change in its received signal level while its around-corner neighbour signal levels may experience a substantial rise for the period that the mobile is traversing the intersection. In the second case, a prompt handover would probably not be the best action to take.

In another scenario, a mobile might be very close to the base station of a cell in the macrocell layer such that a power budget handover might be expected to occur, whilst from a network capacity view point it might be better to keep the mobile on the microcell layer.

It is apparent, therefore, that in a hierarchical cellular radio system the desired handover behaviour to a given neighbour will depend on the position of that neighbour in the network hierarchy and on the geometry of streets and buildings delimiting boundary of the serving cell, the neighbour cell and the trajectory of the mobile. Thus, it is clear that it may be difficult

for the base station to differentiate handover behaviour to different neighbours in such a manner on the basis of conventional treatment of the measurement data gathered for mobile assisted handover.

It is desired to have a handover process which reflects the topology of the network hierarchy and the cell geometries in such a manner that handover behaviour to a given neighbour can be made dependent on the position of that neighbour in the network hierarchy and on the geometry of streets and buildings delimiting boundary of the serving cell, the neighbour cells and the trajectory of the mobile.

It would also be desirable to have neighbouring cells classified according to serving cells. Thus each cell would have its own classified list of neighbouring cells according to the network hierarchy and/or other factors.

Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention, there is provided a method for determining a handover in a communications system having a serving cell and a plurality of neighbouring cells including the steps of classifying relationships between the serving cell and the neighbouring cells and determining a handover based on the classification.

Brief Description of the Drawing

FIG. 1 illustrates an area with different types of neighbouring cell base stations.

FIG. 2 is a table for different types of neighbouring cells and handover procedures.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart for an embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

The present invention provides a method for determining a handover in a communications system having a serving cell and a plurality of neighbouring cells including the steps of classifying relationships between the serving cell and the neighbouring cells and determining a handover based on the classification. According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention such a handover process is structured to reflect topology of a cellular radio system

Thus, the present invention relates to a handover method in a cellular radio system such that the structure of the handover process, by using information explicitly defining and classifying the inter-relationship between the cell providing service to a subscriber and the neighbour cells of that cell,
 5 reflects or has represented within it the topology of the system.

A handover detection process according to the present invention embodying such a structure will permit definition of unique algorithms or procedures for each of the different classifications of neighbour type. This approach, for example, would have particular benefits in a hierarchical
 10 cellular radio system as it would permit handovers between different layers in the network hierarchy to be differentiated from intra-layer handovers in a simple straight forward manner.

FIG. 1 illustrates several categories of neighbour cell types for the serving cell 2 that are described in the following paragraphs. A site along a
 15 main arterial route could be classified as line-of-sight cell 4. Even in the case when it is not truly line-of-sight the signal strength will be expected to fall gently since the road would not have right angles bends and there would be no major obstructions.

Another class of microcell neighbour is the around corner cell 6, in
 20 this case there is a right angle or other such corner which causes severe attenuation to the signal causing a drop of 20 to 40dB or so in a matter of a few tens of metres. A further class of neighbour in a two layer structure would be a macrocell 8, 9. Likewise if a mobile station is on the macro layer we can have unique behaviour to macrocell candidates and to microcell
 25 candidates.

Additionally, if a neighbour cell uses an adjacent frequency to that used by the serving cell then special handover behaviour would be desirable as a means to avoid interference or call loss. In GSM adjacent channels can produce considerable interference due to the spread of signal power from the
 30 adjacent channel into the desired channel. This means that a different and perhaps more precipitate handover mechanism is desirable because if the adjacent channel power is permitted to become 9dB threshold higher than the received power then it is highly probable that call will be lost. Thus, neighbours which are adjacent channel can also be ascribed a specific class.

35 Channel adjacency might be predicted by an accurate frequency plan. However, propagation models are often insufficient to predict all cases and

handover behaviour to adjacent frequency neighbours must be identified during network optimisation and handover behaviour adjusted accordingly. If a handover detection process was structured according to this invention, adjustment to handover behaviour would simply require specifying a particular neighbour as adjacent channel and accordingly changing the a procedure number or index for that neighbour.

The present invention may be implemented in various ways one of which will now be described by way of example.

There are four main categories of handover to be considered in a two layer macro/microcell network. These are: Macrocell to microcell, microcell to microcell, microcell to Macrocell, and Macrocell to Macrocell.

The task of the handover algorithm is to initiate handover at the correct time to the correct target cell such that objective of maximising capacity and quality of service are met as best they can.

Moreover, as radio propagation is delimited by the geometry of streets and buildings in a microcellular network, it is possible to add a further categorisation microcell to microcell handover category defined above based on the various scenarios which may be encountered. The rationale is to try to identify candidates which may be more or less suitable depending on the route which the mobile station takes. We approach this as follows:

a) microcell to microcell: handover between contiguous microcells along a street, that is, a handover to a so called line-of-sight (LOS) neighbour.

b) microcell to microcell: handover between contiguous microcells one on a street and one on an intersecting street, that is, a handover to a so called around-corner neighbour.

On this basis a serving microcell can have the following categories of neighbours:

- 1) Macrocell
- 2) microcell LOS
- 3) microcell around-corner

A macrocell, however, would not have to distinguish between microcells and could have the following categories of neighbours:

- 4) Macrocell
- 5) microcell

The preferred method of handover between neighbour cells within each layer of the hierarchical network shall be on the basis some process applied to the level of the serving cell and the neighbour cells, that is by some kind of power budget handover, whether of a conventional nature based on relative signal levels or some other kind based perhaps on absolute signal levels.

The present invention permits different algorithms and related parameters to be specified for each neighbour. This permits the likely causes for handover to different categories of neighbour cells to be optimised independently which, in principle, should permit parameterization and optimisation of the algorithm in the network to be more efficient. Handover decisions (i.e.. selection of best candidates) can be made relative to the categorisation of neighbour types and the condition which caused the handover.

The objective of microcell deployment in a two layer structure is capacity enhancement. This is best served by guiding as many mobile stations as possible to the underlay, subject to coverage and channel availability, and only directing unsuitable mobile stations to the overlay. Here, unsuitable refers to a "fast" moving mobile station which would generate too many handovers were it to be kept in the underlay.

Thus, taking each broad category of handovers in turn:
For microcell to microcell handovers, the aim is to promote handover to the best candidates, for instance, handovers to around-corner cells are suppressed if the mobile station does not turn a corner and are promoted if it is deemed that the mobile has turned a corner.

For microcell to macrocell handovers, the aim is to suppress these unless the mobile is deemed fast moving or there is a chance that a call will be lost and no suitable microcell candidate can be identified. For example, if the mobile station were to round a corner but find no suitable around-corner candidate, macrocells would be considered as default candidates.

For macrocell to microcell handovers, the aim is to promote handover subject to there being an available candidate cell and the mobile is deemed not to be "fast" moving.

5 Lastly, in terms of macrocell to macrocell handover, the aim is to default to this handover only if there is no available underlayer cell or the mobile is "fast" moving.

Taken together, the overall aim is to get mobile stations on the most appropriate layer, subject to coverage and availability, minimise lost calls, suppress handover to unsuitable candidates and suppress handover ping-pong, or suppress large numbers of handovers in a short amount of time.

10 The approach for implementing neighbour specific algorithms is to create a list of algorithms which are referred to by an index and then specify which index is to be used for each neighbour cell. This structure is flexible and provides a means for adding new algorithms should they be needed since no other elements of the code structure need be disturbed. A goal in specifying the procedures was to do so in a way which could make use of existing handover process structures to expedite the prototyping process.

For example, an algorithm summary table may look like the one shown in FIG. 2 and contain the following information: Neighbour Type, Algorithm Type, Algorithm Description/Comments.

20 FIG. 3 is a flow chart of an embodiment according to the present invention. In step 32, the mobile station is in dedicated mode monitoring and reporting serving cell up link and down link signals as well as neighbouring cell signals. If according to any one of the procedures 33-36 a handover cause is recognised then a handover cause/causes are generated as in step 37, candidate list is ordered (step 38) on the basis of neighbour classification and cause/causes which were generated. Then the candidate list is sent to the process responsible for executing handover as in step 39. If not, the system returns to mobile dedicated mode as in step 31.

30 The present invention provides a handover method which structure reflects the topology of a hierarchical cellular radio network such that handover behaviour to neighbour cells is moderated by the relationship between the serving cell and any particular neighbour cell.

35 The present invention provides for classifying relationships between any serving cell and any of its neighbours based, for example, on their relative position in the network hierarchy, the respective geometrical

relationship between the serving cell, neighbour cell and mobile trajectory or whether the neighbour cell uses an adjacent frequency to the serving cell. Handover behaviour is determined by the classification of a neighbour cell and measurement information gathered by the system for the purpose of
5 determining handover.

In an alternative embodiment, the present invention provides for specifying a number of different handover algorithms or procedures which can selected for controlling handover to certain specified classes of neighbour cells.

10 In even a further embodiment, the present invention also provides for modifying the generation of the order of the list of handover candidates produced by the handover method on the basis of the neighbour cell which prompted a handover cause to be generated and the classification of that neighbour type. For example, if an around-corner neighbour prompted
15 generation of a power budget handover, then that candidate should be the first candidate in the list and the second candidate might be an overlay cell.

Claims

1. A method for determining a handover in a communications system having a serving cell and a plurality of neighbouring cells, the method
5 comprising the steps of:

classifying relationships between the serving cell and the neighbouring cells; and
10 determining a handover based on the classification.

2. A method for determining a handover in a communications system having a serving cell and a plurality of neighbouring cells, the method comprising the steps of:

15 classifying relationships between the serving cell and the neighbouring cells;
determining the cause for handover; and
determining a handover based on the classified relationship and cause for handover.

3. The method of any of the preceding claims further comprising the step of:

25 specifying a number of different handover procedures which can be selected from for controlling handover to a certain classification of neighbouring cells.

4. The method of any of the preceding claims wherein the step of classifying includes any one of the following a) relative position of cell in the
30 network hierarchy, b) respective geometrical relationship between the serving cell, neighbour cell and mobile trajectory or, c) whether the neighbouring cell uses an adjacent frequency to the serving cell.

5. The method of any of the preceding claims wherein the step of
35 classifying further comprises the step of:

generating database settings on the basis of neighbour classification.

6. A method for determining handover in a communications system substantially as herein described with reference to FIG. 3 of the drawing.

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Relevant Technical Fields

(i) UK Cl (Ed.N) H4L (LDSH)

(ii) Int Cl (Ed.6) H04Q 7/38

Search Examiner
MR N HALLDate of completion of Search
25 JANUARY 1995**Databases** (see below)

(i) UK Patent Office collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications.

(ii) ON-LINE: WPI

Documents considered relevant
following a search in respect of
Claims :-
1-6**Categories of documents**

- X:** Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step. **P:** Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application.
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- A:** Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art. **&:** Member of the same patent family; corresponding document.

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
X	GB 2266212 A (TELEVERKET) see whole document	1-6
A	GB 2256562 A (MOTOROLA)	
X	GB 2242806 A (STC) see whole document	1-3
X	WO 92/12602 A1 (BT) see pages 12, 13	1-3
X	WO 92/02104 A1 (BT) see pages 8, 9	1-3

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