

3G NETWORK PLANNING

Mobitel's Approach

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THERE IS MORE TO LIFE THAN WORDS

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Slovenian mobile market is developed...



- Population - 2 million
- Capital - Ljubljana, 280 000 citizens
- Joining EU in 2004
- GDP 75% of EU average - higher than some EU members
- Total mobile penetration - 93% (source EMC World Cellular Database), the highest in CEE
- Three mobile operators on the market, plus 1 service provider
- Single UMTS licence granted (Mobitel, only bidder) in the end 2001



Mobitel today...



- Operates NMT, GSM900&1800, GPRS and (pre-commercial) UMTS network
- Extremely fast growth, today 76% of market share
- 1,34 mio users, 67% of population in one single network
- First EU network to pass 50% of penetration in one single network
- 670 GSM sites, 5100 TRXs,
- Excellent coverage
- Ericsson BSC, SS and GPRS
- 5 MSC and 2 GMSC
- We offer almost all available services (HSCSD, MVPN, ALS, MPS, MMS, WAP, streaming)



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Roll-out Phases: Initially Focusing on Coverage



- First goal: Creating good initial user-perception
- Second goal: Seamless 2G/2,5G/3G idle & active mode performance
- 3G is an evolution – Inter-RAT HO and idle mode reselection is needed
- Where covered, support for fast RABs, up to PS384kb/s downlink and 64kb in uplink
- Special attention to indoor – CS(PS)64 RAB offered indoor
- Phase 1 (2003): Coverage in Ljubljana and Airport (deployment to be concluded by the end of 2003)
- Phase 2 (2004): Urban areas and highway coverage countrywide, 62% of population covered

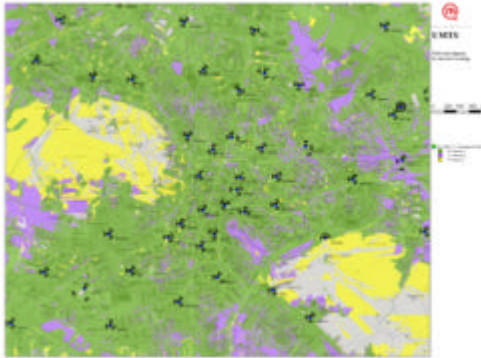
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Ljubljana and Airport Structure - Phase 1



- 106 sites for 280k inhabitants - dense and regular cell structure
- Indoor coverage, ensuring speech CS12.2 , PS64 RAB, outdoor PS64/384

tor tuned separately



TCPU 5.0: result of Monte Carlo analysis on urban model:
 phase 1 WCDMA
 loaded with 5000 users
 – 95% served
 - Green: PS384 DL
 - Magenta: fallback PS128
 - Yellow: fallback PS64
 15% of population covered

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Ljubljana & Airport Cell Structure



- Re-using of existing sites is a must. In Ljubljana 70% of GSM sites re-used for WCDMA
- What can be reused: Today's dense sites (GSM 900&1800) in regular structures on macro level (roof-top).
- Co-site distance in urban environment vary from 600-1000m.
- Typical antenna height above floor level: 15-25m
- Phase 1: 50% GSM/WCDMA
- combined antennas



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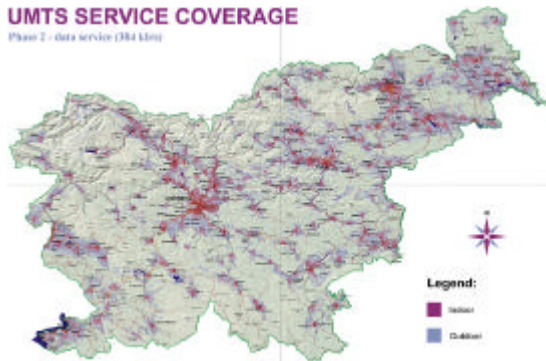
Phase 2 - 384 Sites Already in Deployment



- Ljubljana: Capacity & coverage improvement using micro cells, repeaters, 3D cells, RRUs, antenna de-commission
- Coverage extension countrywide acc. to licence obligation

UMTS SERVICE COVERAGE

Phase 2 - data service (384 sites)

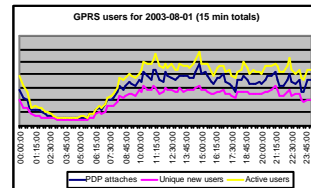
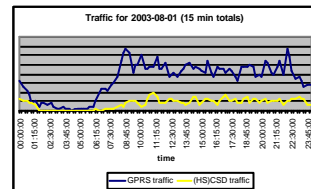
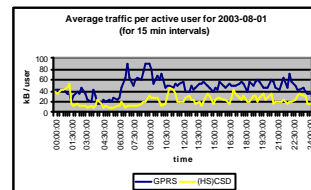


Coverage at the end of 2004: PS384
 End 2004: 62% pop. covered
 All towns down to 1500 pop.
 Highway cross: CS(PS)64
 Tourist centers

2,5G Data User Profile ...



- Hypothesis: UMTS data user not much different from GPRS/CSD user
- GPRS peak traffic: 90kB/user/15min
- Average 800bits/s/user/BH
- 250kB/user/day



... and prediction for 3G, based on 2,5G

Service	Basic	Reduced
CS12.2 (mErI)	16	15
CS64 (mErI)	4	2
PS384/64 (kB/user/BH)	200/20	100/10

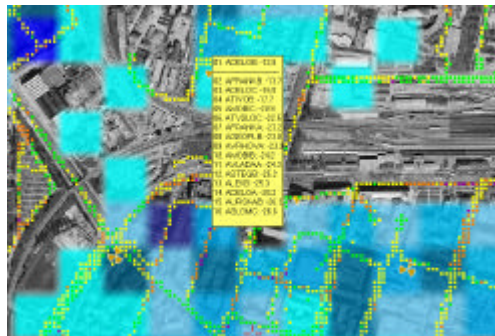
Challenge: Development of Own PP/OPTIM tool



Optimisation is a very complex task, where we need best engineers

The main goal - for GSM/GPRS/WCDMA network - is common platform for system statistics, predictions and field measurements

- Best way to learn is developing our own tool
- Tool based on powerful ntranet GIS platform
- Own algorithms added
- Statistics added in next step
- Goal: over-RET self-configuring intelligent high capacity 2G/3G network



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First Optimisation Algorithms



- Finding cells with too much overlapping
- Finding cells with too less overlapping
- Excluding measured bins with distant best server
- Tuning of each cell-best server individually
- Finding pilot pollution: focusing on strong interferers
- Finding areas with insufficient uplink coverage
- Analysing the effects of changing (up, down) tilts, azimuths, CPICHs power, antenna replacements: iterative process
- Waiting for usable PM – to close the optimisation loop
- Finding neighbour relations, WCDMA and WCDMA-GSM
- Comparison between TCPU analyses and drive tests

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Overlapping Cost Function: Example

Calculation cost (penalty per cell), calculated from RSCP data for each measured bin:

$$\text{cost} = 1/10 * F_{si} * (1 + R_i/R_{min})^2$$

$F_{si} = 4$ for $RSCP1 - RSCP_i < 3$

3 for $3 \leq RSCP1 - RSCP_i < 6$

1 for $6 \leq RSCP1 - RSCP_i < 12$

0,3

Where is...

R_i - distance to i - cell

R_{min} – distance to the closest cell in the air

1 - best server

i – i -cell

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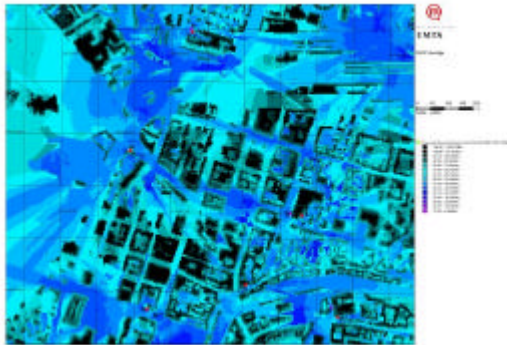
Measurements & Initial Tunings

- Autumn 2003: three meas., tuning and optim. campaigns performed
- Measurement campaign – for over 1000 km over all Ljubljana streets taking 4 days and nights
- After measurement campaign, follows post-processing of data collected and action: changing of tilts, azimuths and system parameters
- R&S test measurement system for RAN (ESPI; ROMES) for optimisation of DL and to prevent pilot pollution
- TEMS Investigation WCDMA 2.1: testing functionality in dedicated mode, RAN behaviour, HO, PS/CS RAB's, LLC&RLC, inter-RAT HO..
- We are seeking the optimum: sharp cell borders, best E_c/I_0 distribution, pilot pollution, lowest transmitted power needed
- Dedicated mode measurements: uplink, call set up, drop call, neighbours, L3 investigations...

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Indoor/Outdoor Correlation: Current Results

Indoor much different, RSCP distribution has no correlation to outdoor. Uplink is worth considering



- Ec/Io comparable to outdoor, slightly lower (1-3dB) on ground level
- On 1-4 storeys, Ec/Io same or higher
- On higher storey Ec/Io plunges
- TEMS / R&S field measurements performed with vehicle – not indoor!
- After post-processing, buildings for indoor measurements selected - planning tool can be useful

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Current Problems & Field Experiences

- Network & terminal performance improves rapidly
- Reasonable drop call rate
- High CS call set up failure rate
- Long PDP context activation times
- Missing neighbours – no SHO or inter-RAT HO
- UEs capability: Inter-RAT HO?
- Uplink coverage for CS64 – low UE Tx Pwr?
- Videotelephony: poor moving picture quality : poor UE video processing?
- Low throughput – high BLER?

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Cell overlapping - SHO candidates meas. results



RscpDif3 [dB]

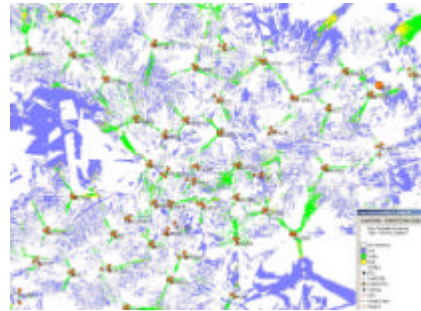
RscpDif6 [dB]

DIFF # meas bins

%

<= 3		22250	
		26,31%	
>= 0	<= 1	8422	9,96%
> 1	<= 2	7264	8,86%
> 2	<= 3	6564	7,76%
> 3	<= 4	5863	6,93%
> 4	<= 5	5448	6,44%
> 5	<= 6	4966	5,87%

Tuned to TCPU SHO candidates:



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Further Deployment Phases: Capacity?



When network load is going to increase:

- from deployed regular macro structure, can expect only limited capacity, due to too high factor i and α .
- UL and DL: completely separate story, connected only through balancing. Both UL and DL (loading, interferences) should be carefully considered.

How to extend radio network capacity?

- A. Adding new sites: Q: WHERE? Macro, micro, indoor, repeaters
- B. Adding new carriers: WHERE? LAYERS? 3D problem?
- C. Adding additional power on DL? IS IT WORTH TO DO IT?
- D. Adding new cells/sectors?
- E. Introducing of new technologies: MUD, Smart antennas

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Capacity: Carriers vs. Layer structure



Capacity (and coverage) improvement steps:

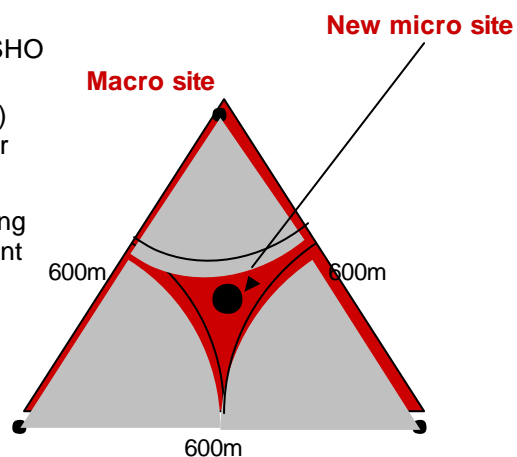
1. Carrier 1 FDD: macro layer (deployed)
2. Carrier 1 FDD: micro layer (in testing)
3. Carrier 1 FDD: 3D & repeaters (both in testing)
4. Carrier 2 FDD: macro layer (capacity pool)
5. Carrier 2 FDD: micro layer (capacity pool)
6. Carrier 3 and TDD: indoor and/or micro layer

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Fill-in criteria: Micro site selection

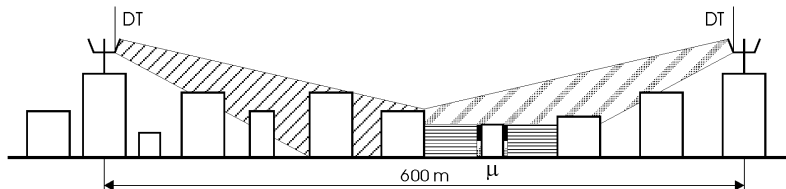


- Micro layer has to be isolated from macro layer to prevent extensive SHO areas and/or high UL interference
- Micro site feasible, where low (bad) RSCPs and E_c/I_0 from macro layer
- Micro site in the center of traffic
- Test transmitter is a good idea, using tems for UL noise rise measurement



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Fill-in Strategy: Combined macro/ micro structure on single carrier



- Macro/micro structure on single carrier is a necessity – inter-frequency handover is (too) slow
- Less than 400m of macro site distance in dense urban not feasible – no gain from further densification anymore
- Problem: micro site has to be selected extremely carefully
- Hypothesis: low # of users in similar RSCPs from micro and macro layer, in order to prevent high UL interference

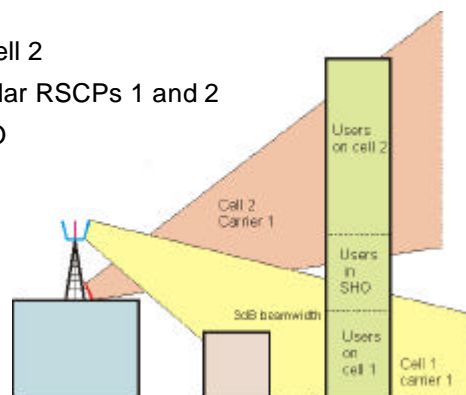
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3D problem



Highy storeys need special attention, users cause of lot of UL interference

- Bad Qos, Ec/Io, BLER
- Critical antenna placement for cell 2
- DEF: Only low # of users in similar RSCPs 1 and 2
- DEF: Only low # of users in SHO



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Conclusion



**Few days till
commercial launch...**

**3G NETWORK
IS
READY!**

**Our slogan for 3G:
There's more to life than
words ...**

Thank you for your attention



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