
Self-Organizing Networks (SON)

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Outline

- Motivation
 - Functionality
 - SONS Main Modules
 - ANR – Automatic Neighbor Relation
 - APO – Automatic Parameter Organization
 - DLB – Dynamic Load Balancing
 - ICLB/MEH – Intra-Carrier Load Balancing and Mass Event Handling
 - DIM – Dynamic Interference Management
 - The aim of the thesis
 - Supervisor and Duration of the thesis
-

Network 2011

3G Macrocell

2100 MHz (1) – 1st carrier

2100 MHz (2) – 2nd carrier

Limited to 7 macrocells
within 1x1km area



Network 2015



Macrocell



Microcell



Picocell

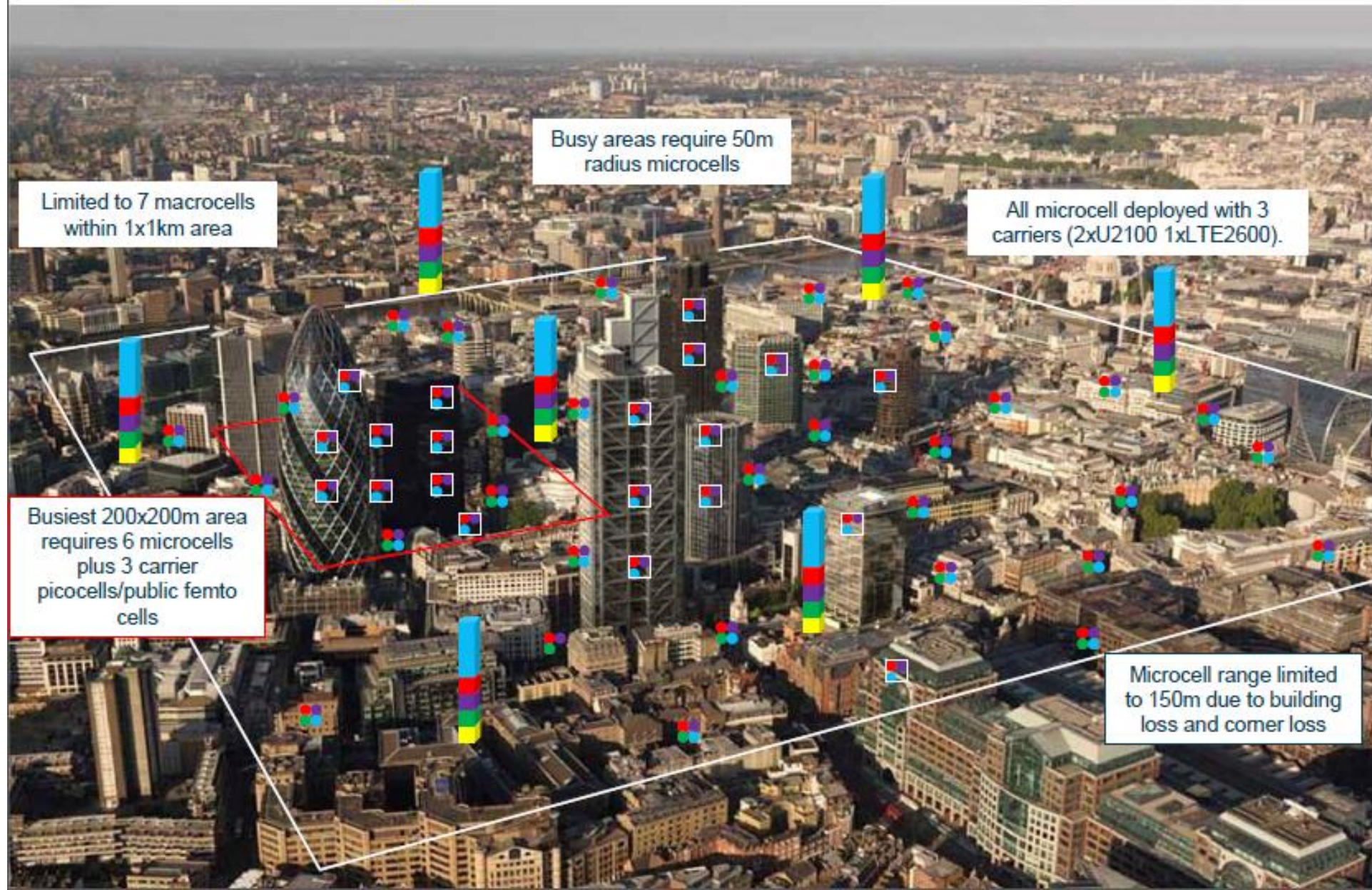
2100 MHz (1)

900 MHz (1)

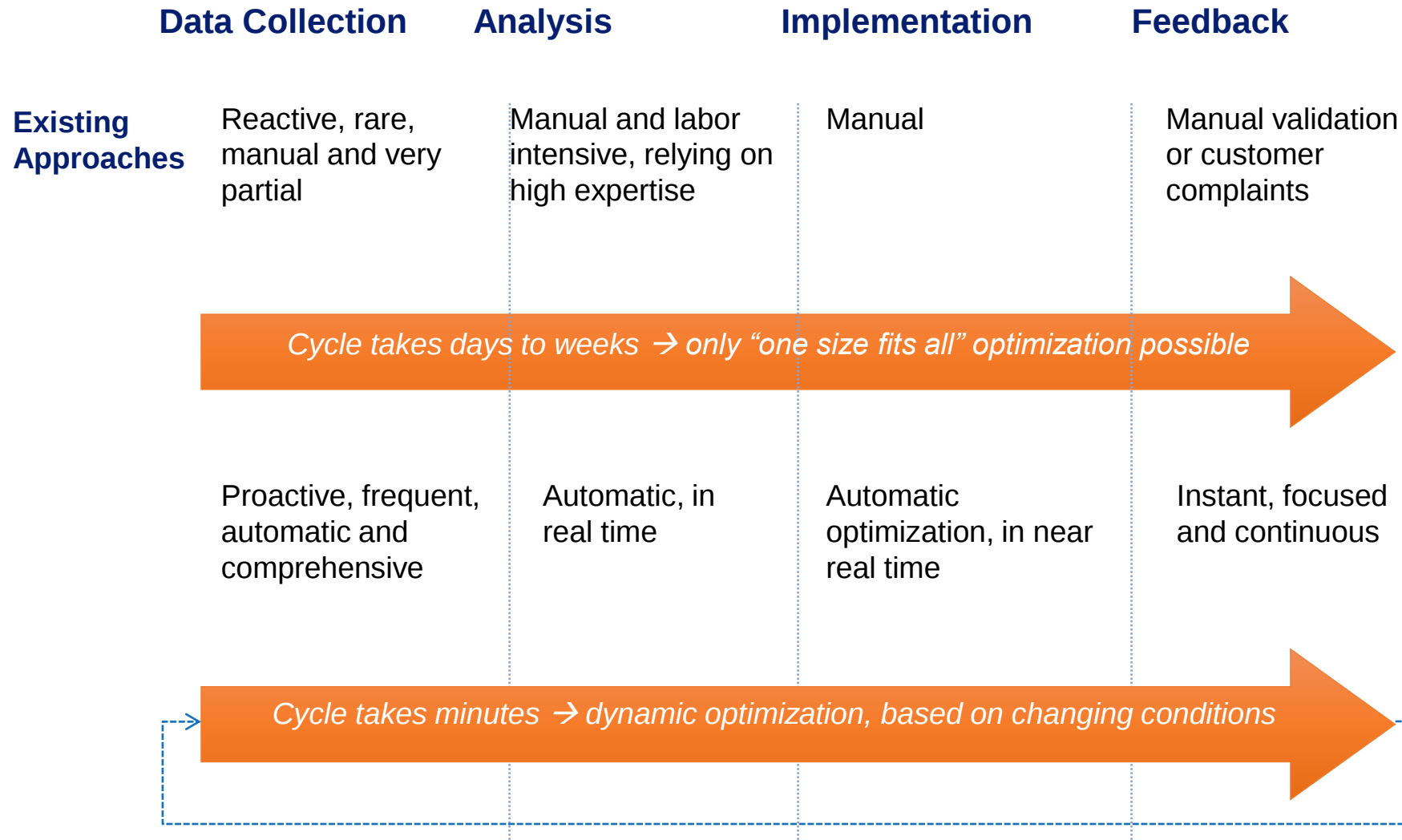
2100 MHz (2)

900 MHz (2)

800/1800/2600 MHz

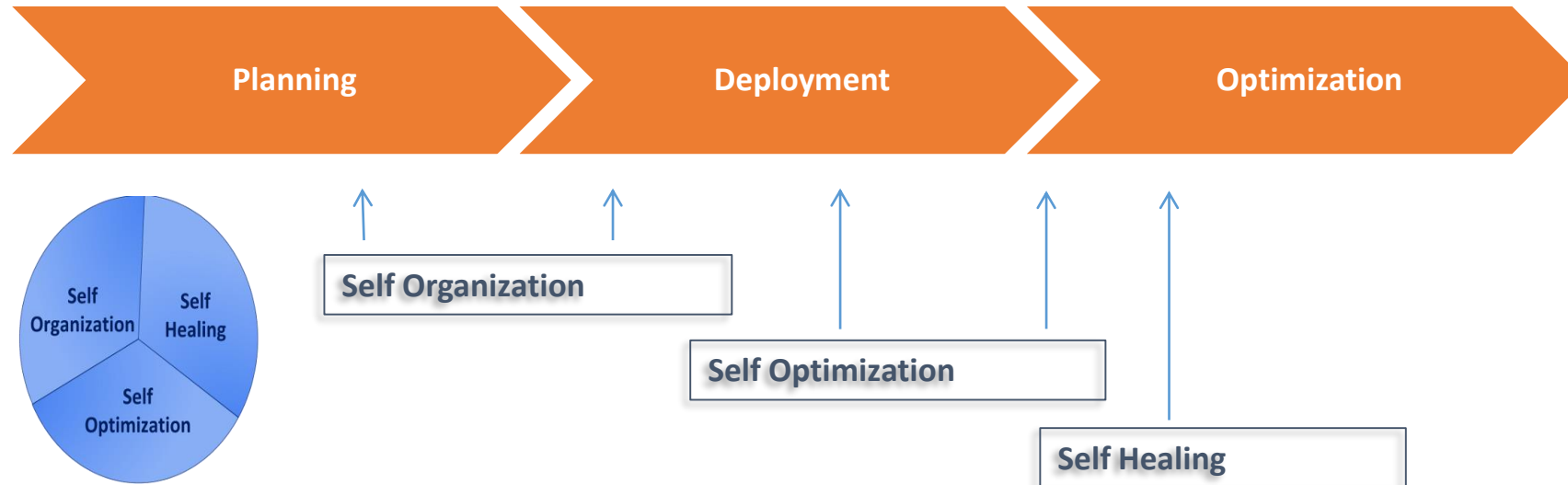


SON : The new way of optimization

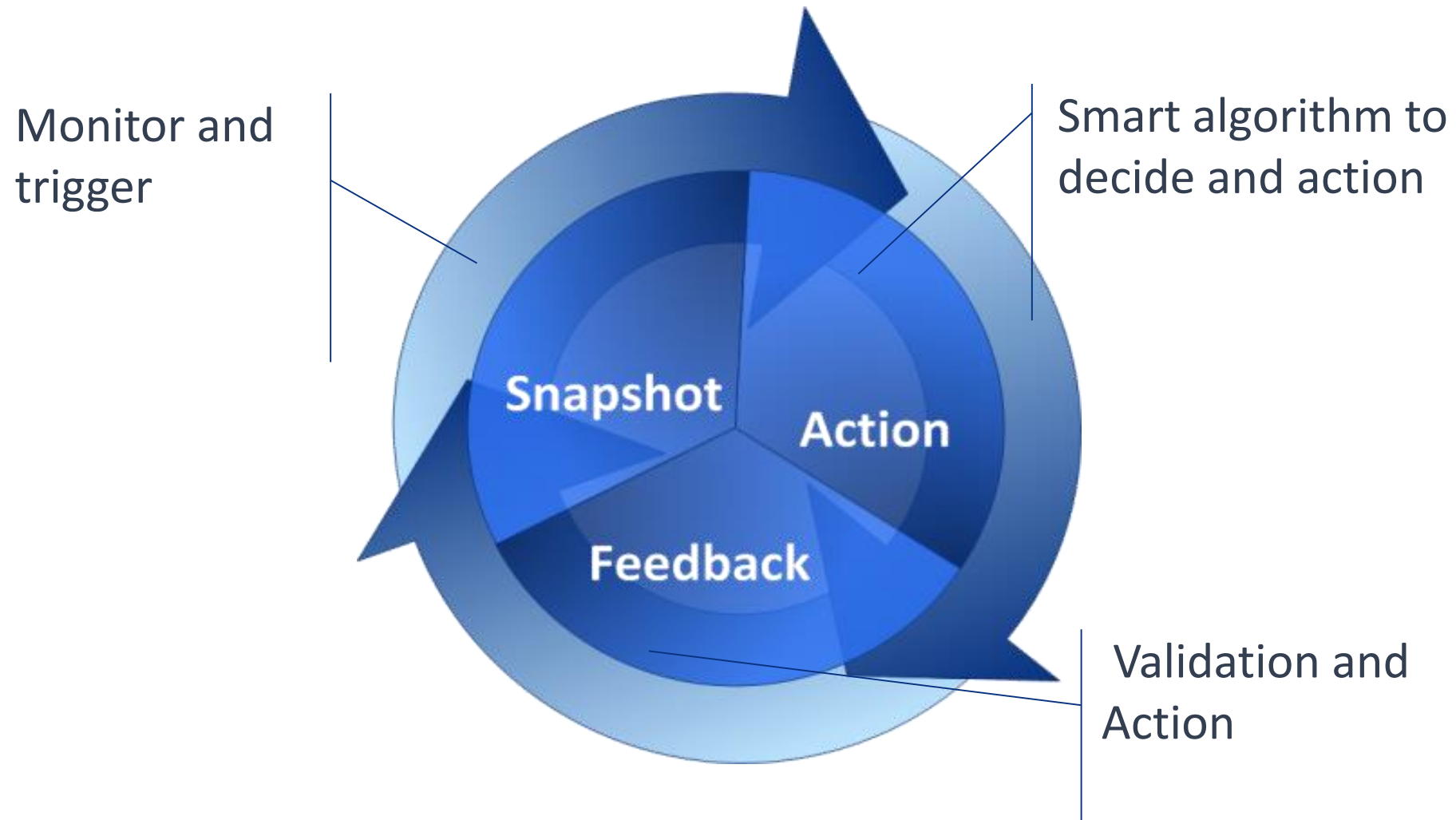


SON affects the entire life cycle RNPO

Radio Planning and Optimization life cycle



SON Cycle



SONs Main Modules

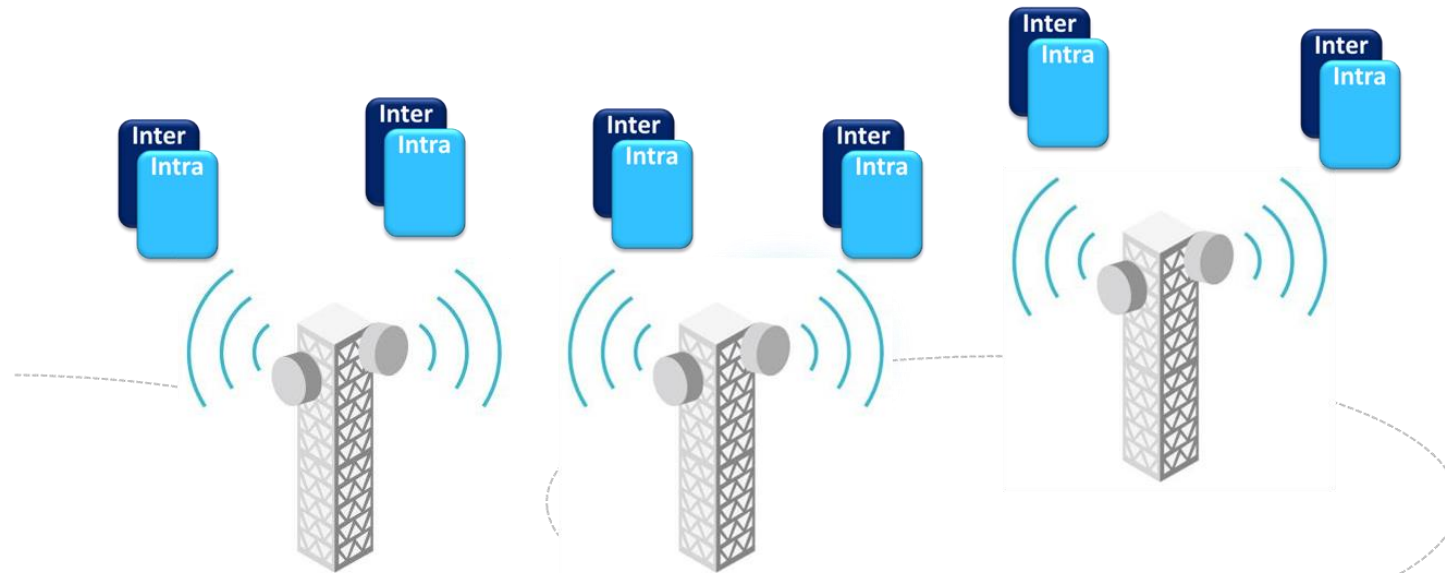
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SONs Main Modules

- **ANR – Automatic Neighbor Relation**
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The SON ANR Application

Builds and maintains an optimal intra carrier and inter carrier neighbor lists automatically and dynamically



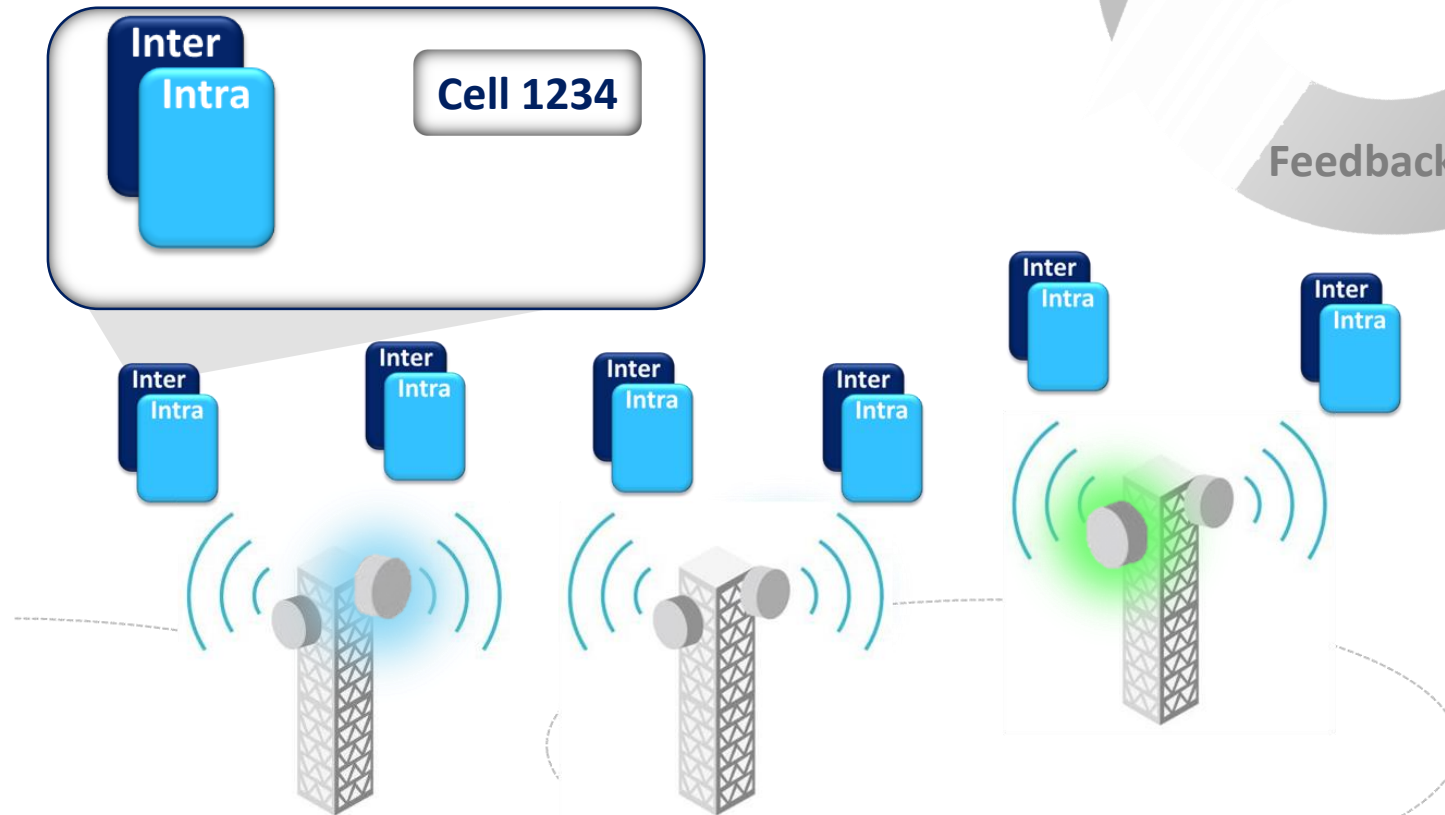
ANR – Snapshot

- Identify sectors with high drops
- Suggest new NL



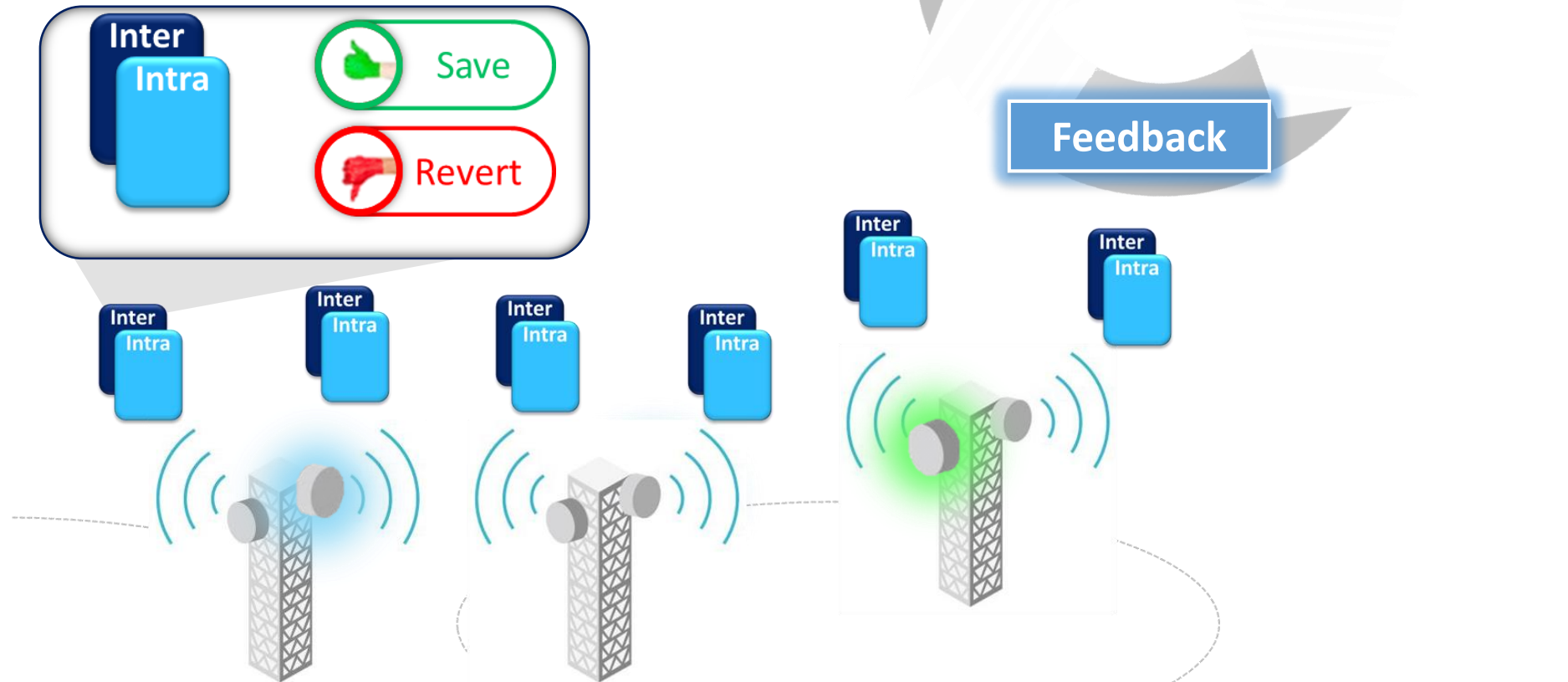
ANR – Action

- **Configure sector**
- **Delete or add neighbors**



ANR – Feedback

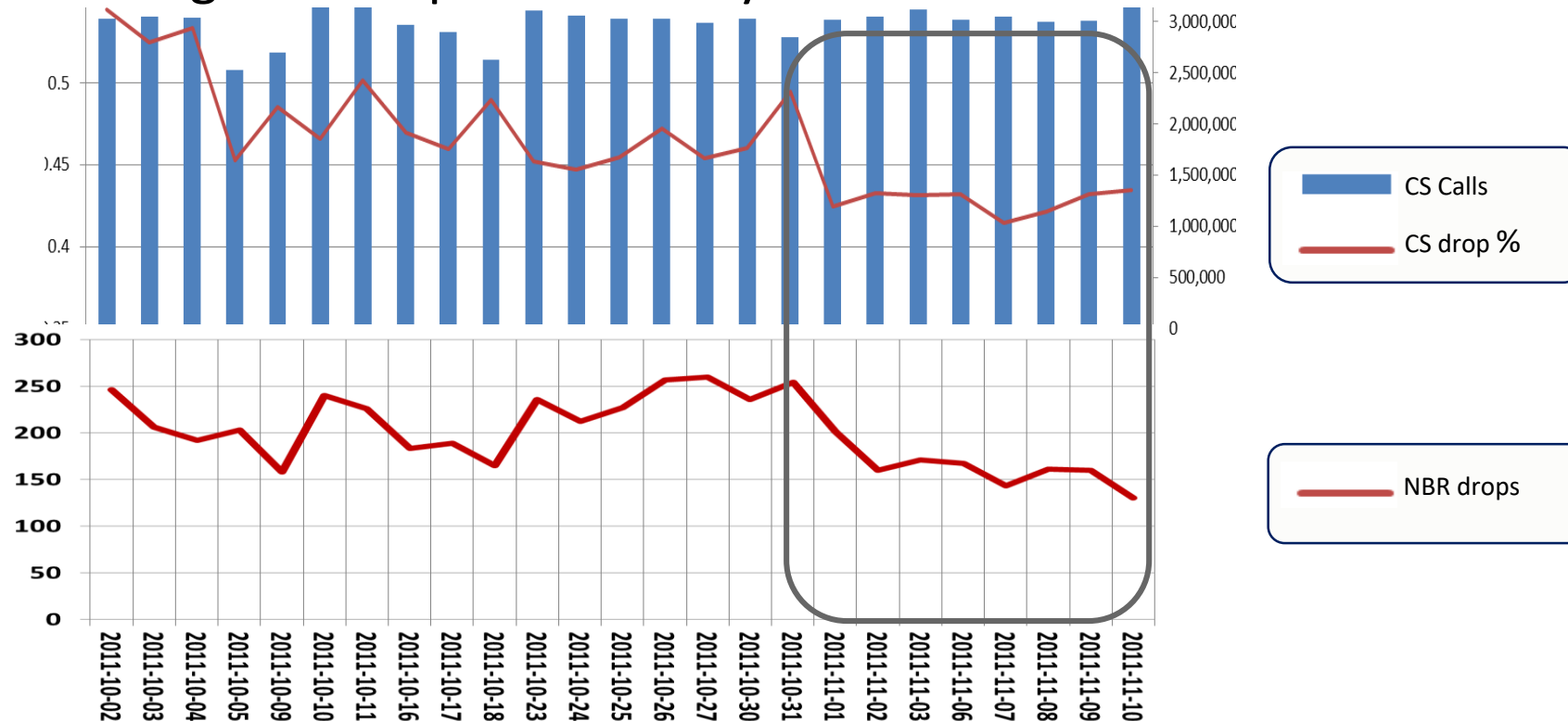
- **Validate modifications**
- **Submit or Restore changes**



ANR Improved performance on RNC KPIs

Call drop rate lowered by 9.1%

Neighbor drops lowered by 25%

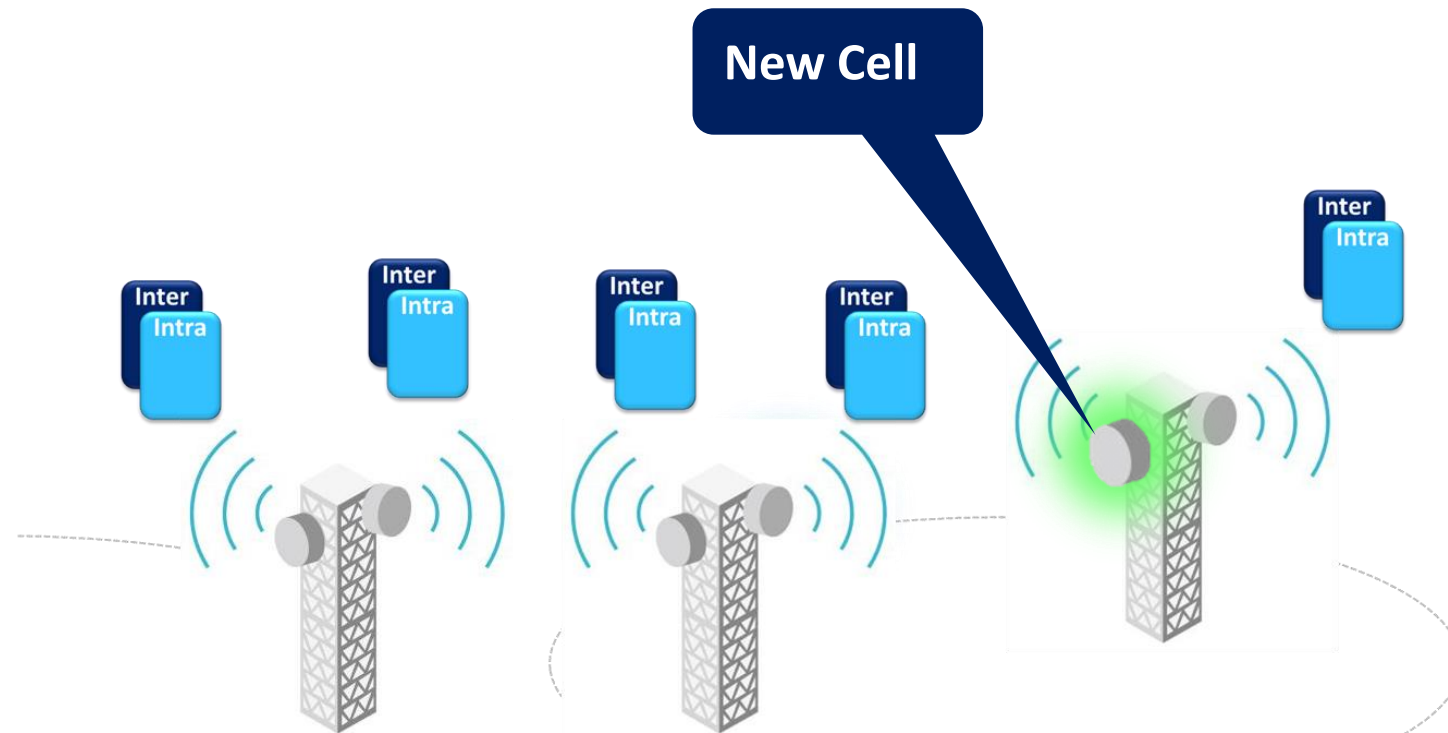


SONs Main Modules

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The APO Plug & Play Application

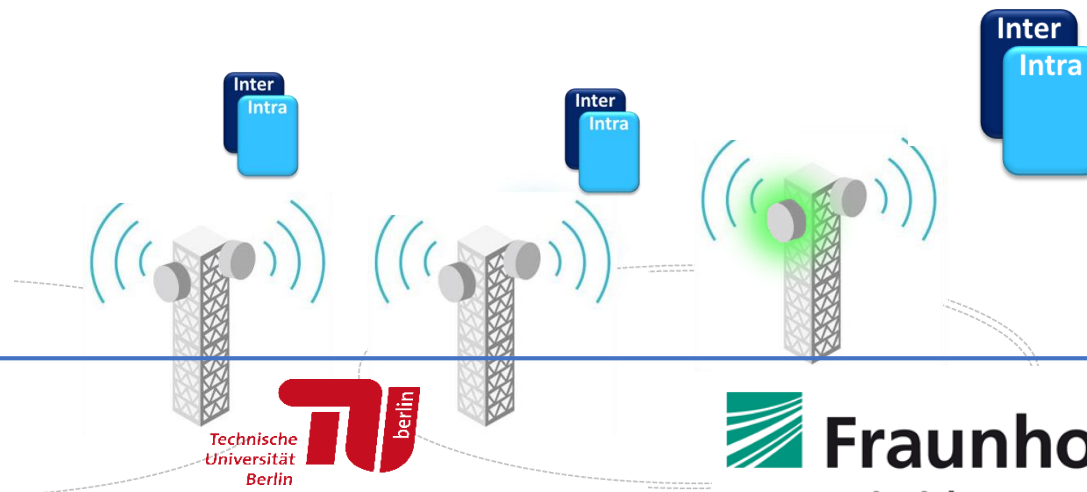
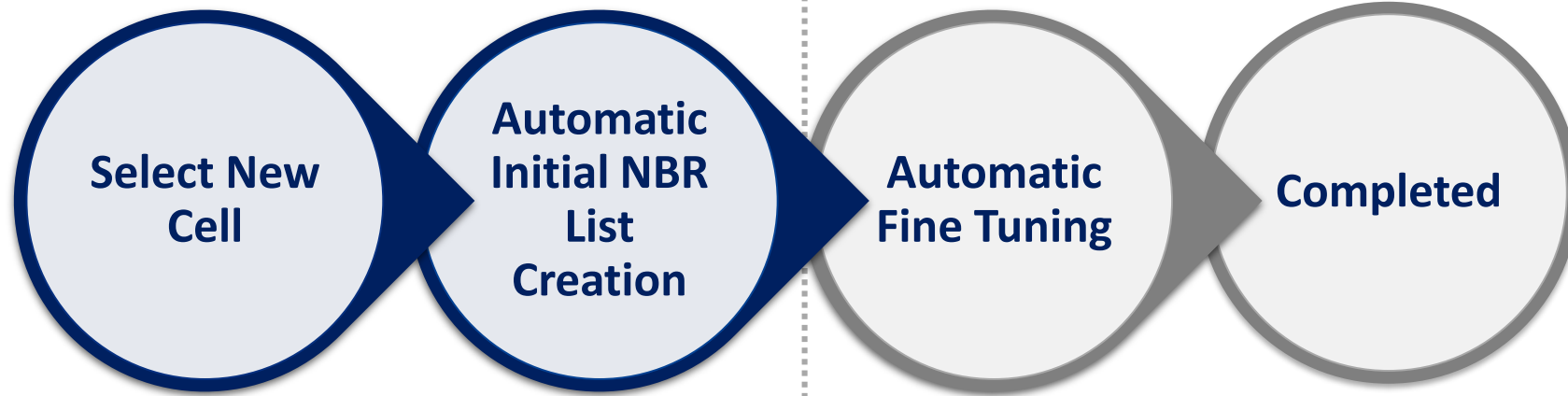
**Maintains neighbor relations through engineer activities such as
adding new cells, or moving cell locations**



APO Plug & Play Manual Workflow

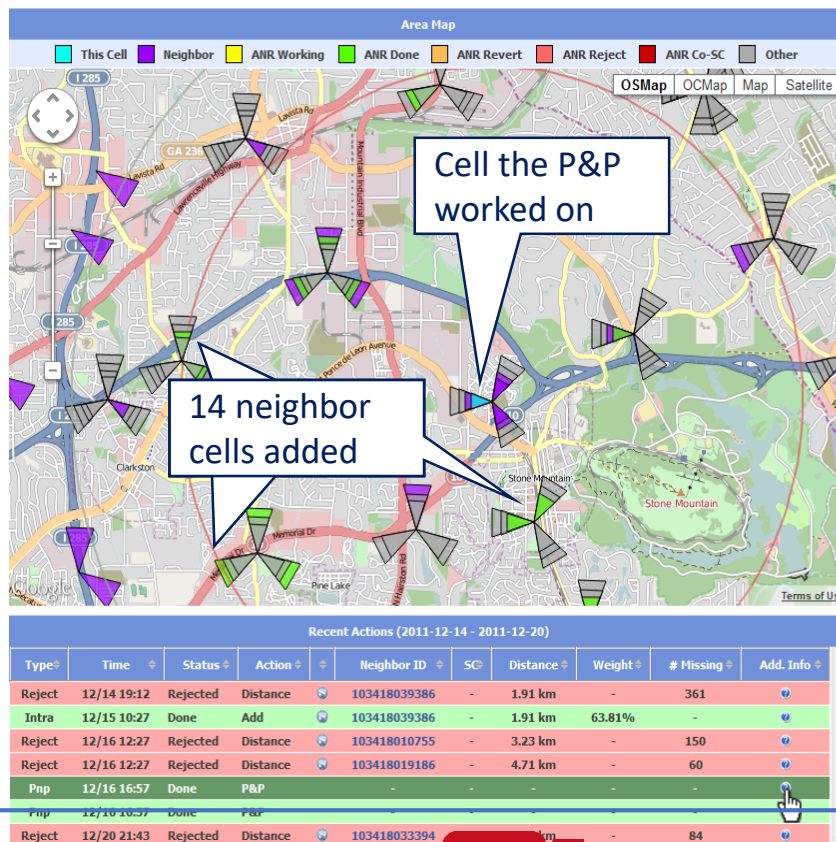
**APO Plug & Play Module
Self Organization**

**Automatic Neighbor Relations
Self Optimization**



Self Configuration: Plug & Play

11 cells added automatically when the cell was identified by the self configuration system.



Symmetric and Second Order Actions (2011-12-14 - 2011-12-20)									
Time	Cell ID	Status	Action	Neighbor ID	SC	Distance	Weight	Add. Info	
12/15 10:27	103418039386	Done	Add (Symmetric)	103418033616	-	1.91 km	-		

Neighbor Data									
Neighbor	Neighbor ID	Neighbor Carrier	Type	SC	Distance	Weight %	Weight@Nbr %	Priority	Policy
GAATV33614	103418033614	437	Intra	311	0.0	23.80 %	28.38 %	7	-
GAATV39386	103418039386	437	Intra	233	1.91	46.37 %	14.76 %	5	-
GAATV10755	103418010755	437	Intra	26	3.23	9.35 %	10.48 %	5	-
GAATV10765	103418010765	437	Intra	78	4.35	4.17 %	8.01 %	5	-
GAATV10764	103418010764	437	Intra	423	4.35	4.26 %	7.33 %	5	-
GAATV33615	103418033615	437	Intra	146	0.0	3.41 %	4.09 %	8	-
GAATV10766	103418010766	437	Intra	21	4.35	0.50 %	0.97 %	5	-
GAATV19186	103418019186	437	Intra	442	4.71	4.71 %	0.52 %	5	-
GAATV10756	103418010756	437	Intra	326	3.23	1.39 %	0.51 %	5	-
GAATV39384	103418039384	437	Intra	148	1.91	1.44 %	0.19 %	5	-
GAATV36286	103418036286	437	Intra	31	3.66	0.59 %	0.05 %	5	-
GAATU35555	18035555	437	Intra	489	4.97	0 %	0.02 %	5	-
GAATU06617	18006617	412	Inter	311	0.0	-	0.00 %	-	-

Added Neighbors:

103418039384 103418033366 103418010755
103418010754 103418010756 103418036284
103418036286 103418010766 103418010764
103418010765 103418019186 103447035356
103418035555 103418035554

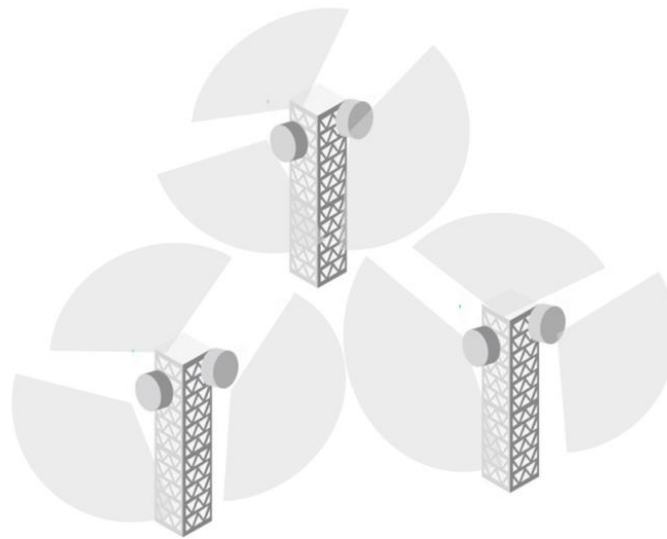
High weight neighbors
added automatically

SONs Main Modules

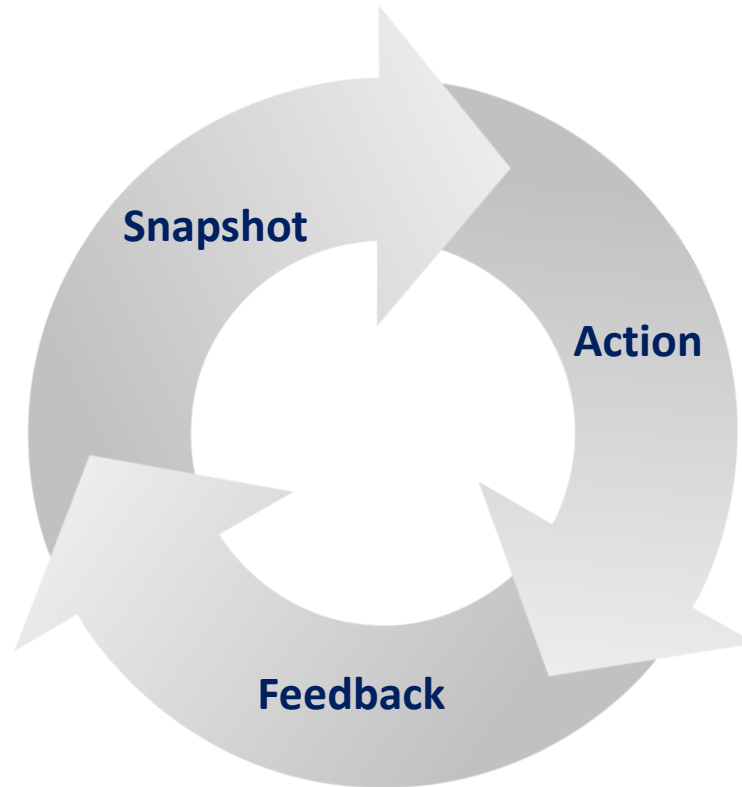
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The SON Load Balancing Application

Provides a near-real time response to unpredictable load challenges on the network using RF-shaping



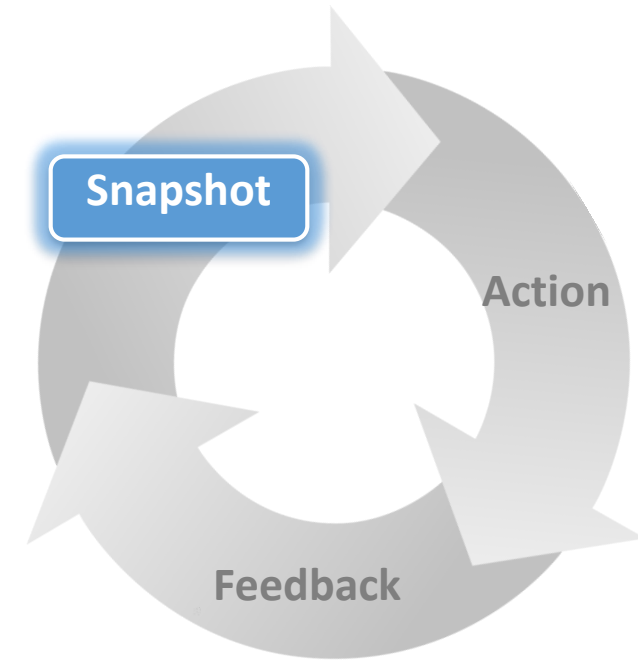
Load Balancing – How Does It Work?



Load Balancing – Snapshot

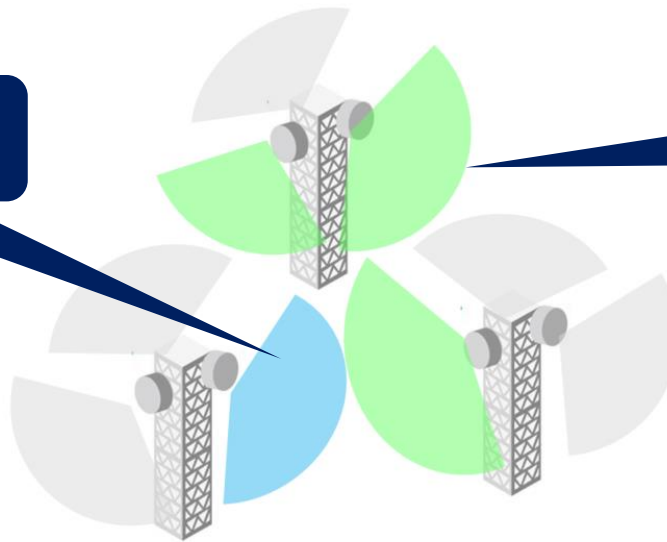
Triggered when detecting loads above thresholds

Generate a list of candidate neighbors to pass subscribers to



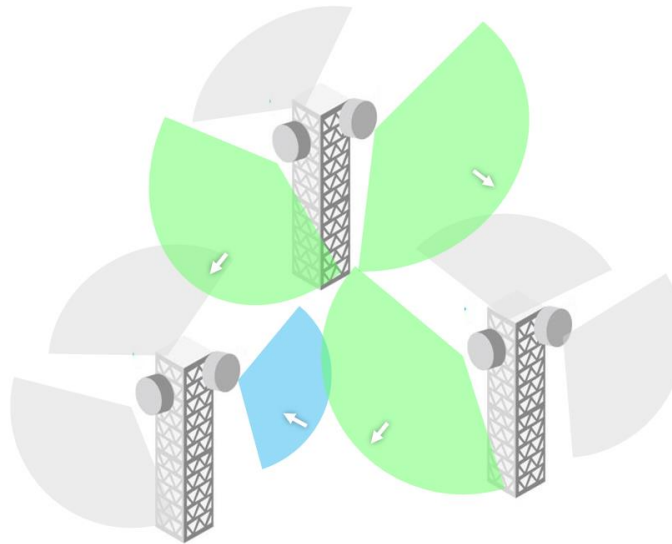
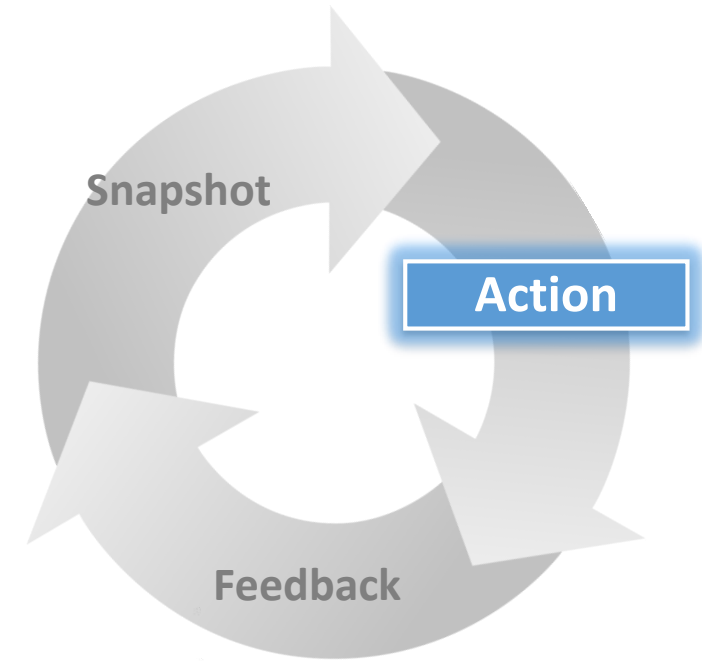
Loaded Cell

Candidate Neighbors

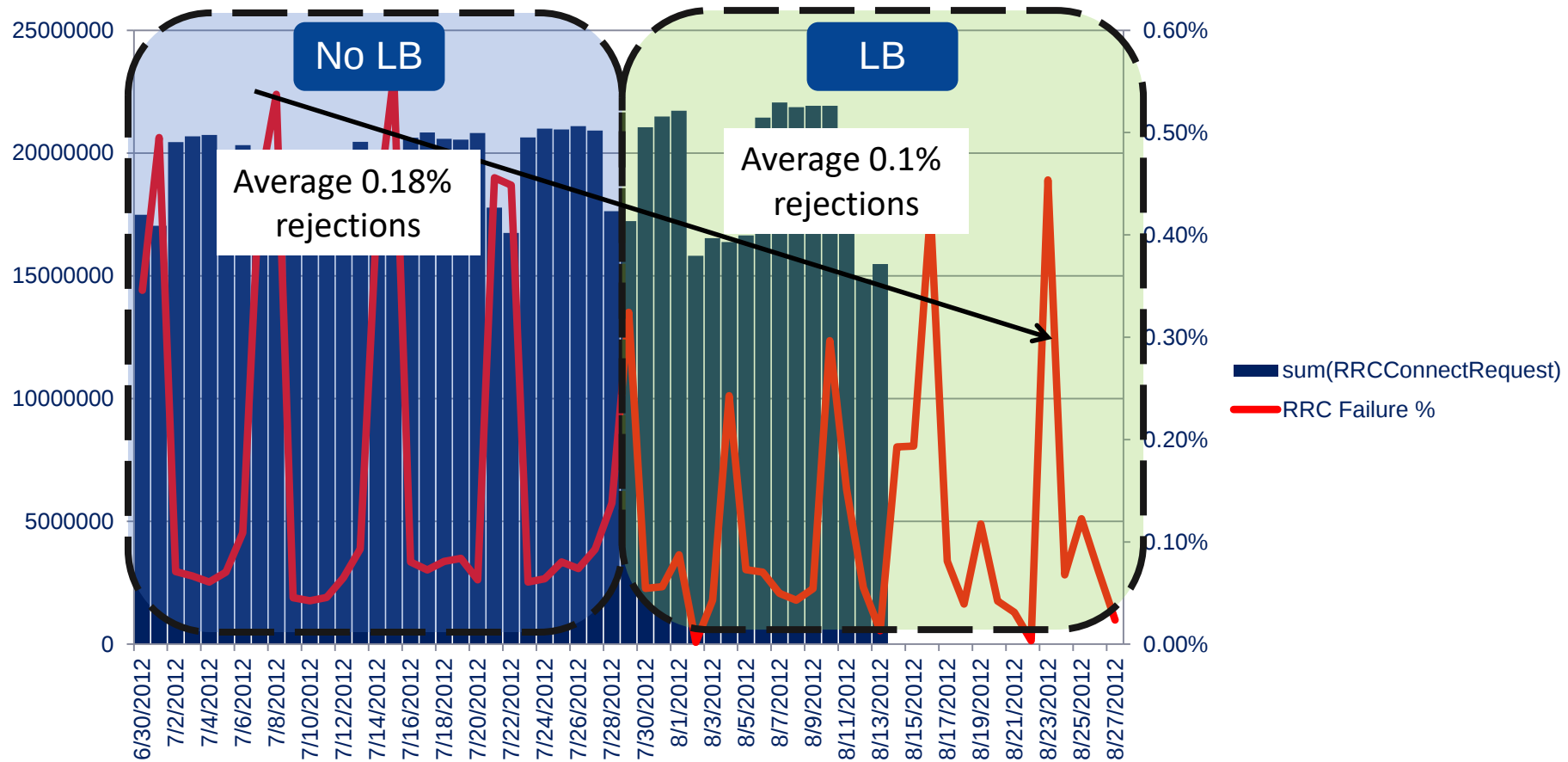


Load Balancing – Action

**Configures RF parameters to
move subscribers to other cells**



LB: Admission rejections reduced by 50%



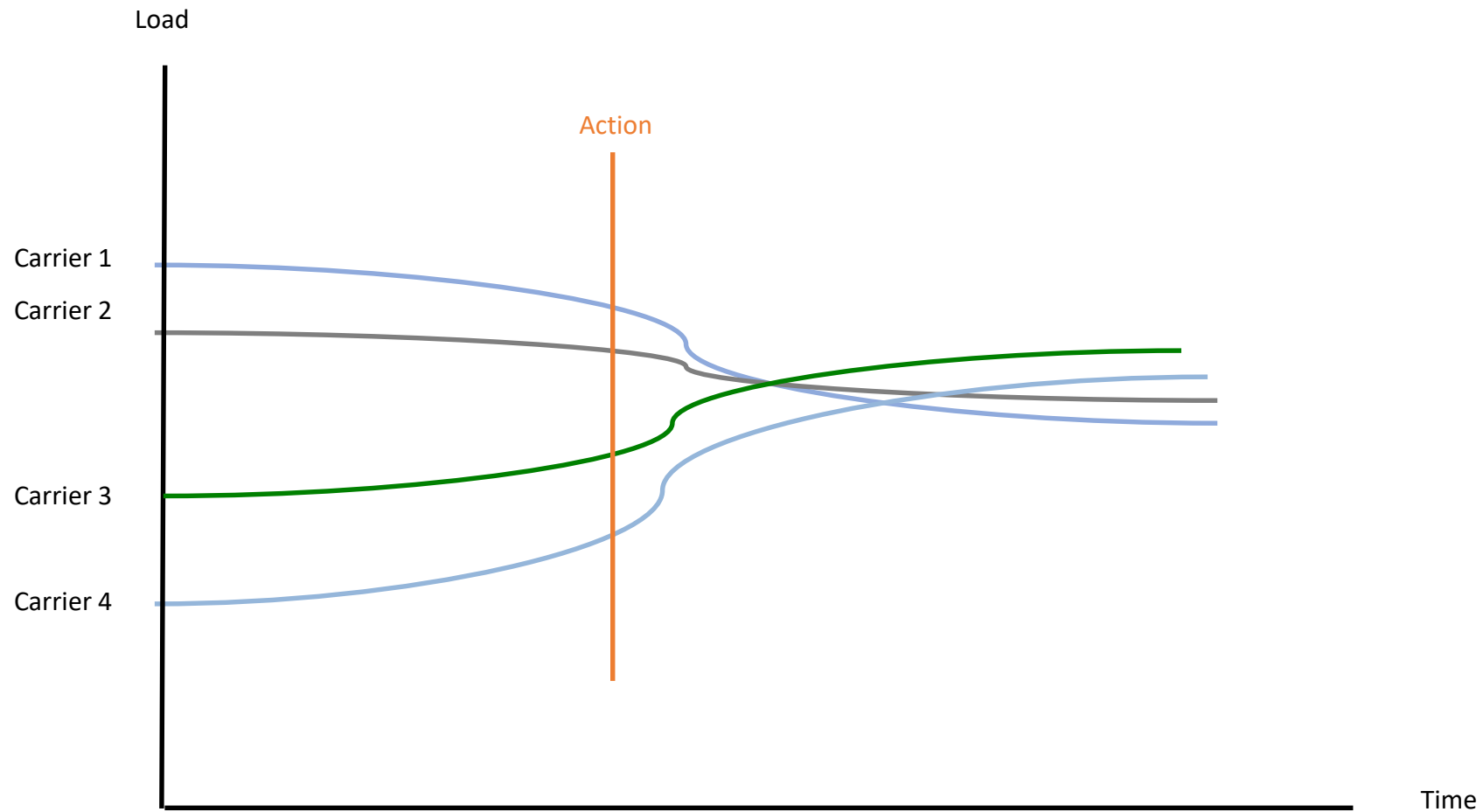
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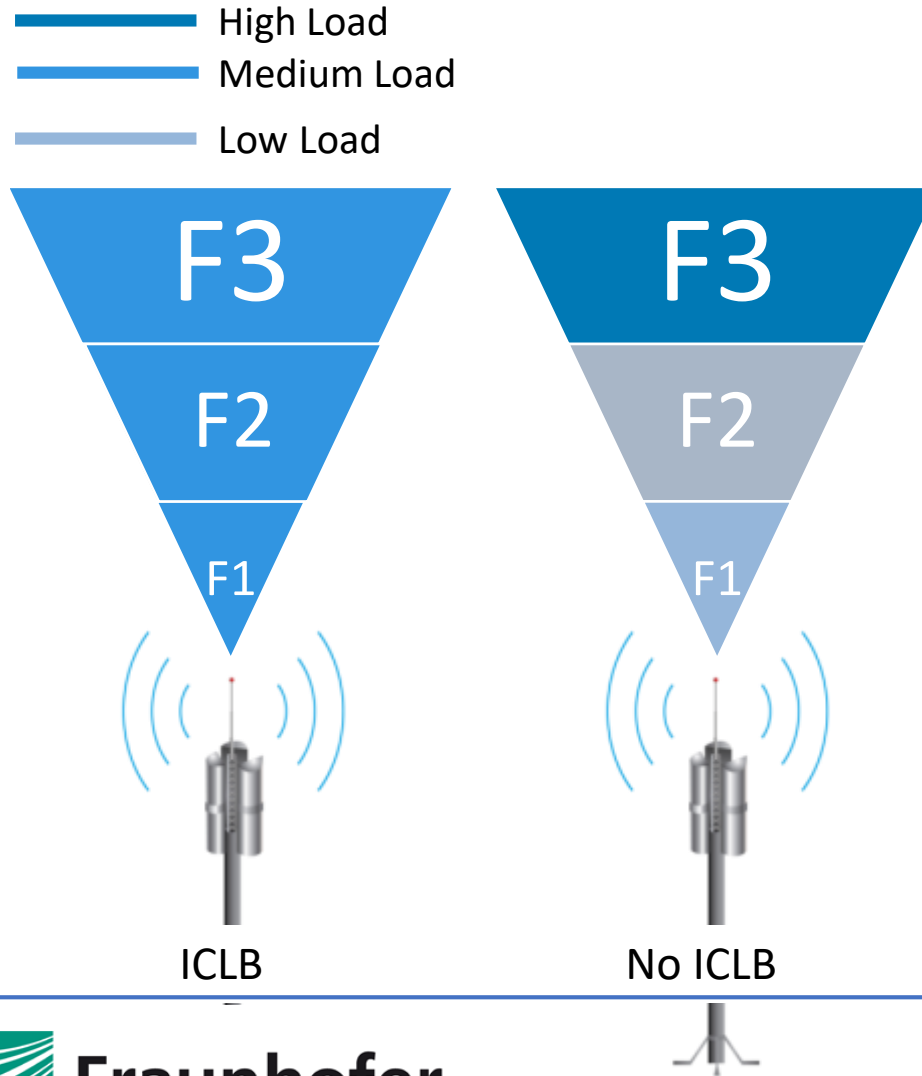
ICLB/MEH – Inter Carrier Load Balancing/Mass Event Handling

Motivation – Inter Carrier Load Balance



MEH/ICLB Description

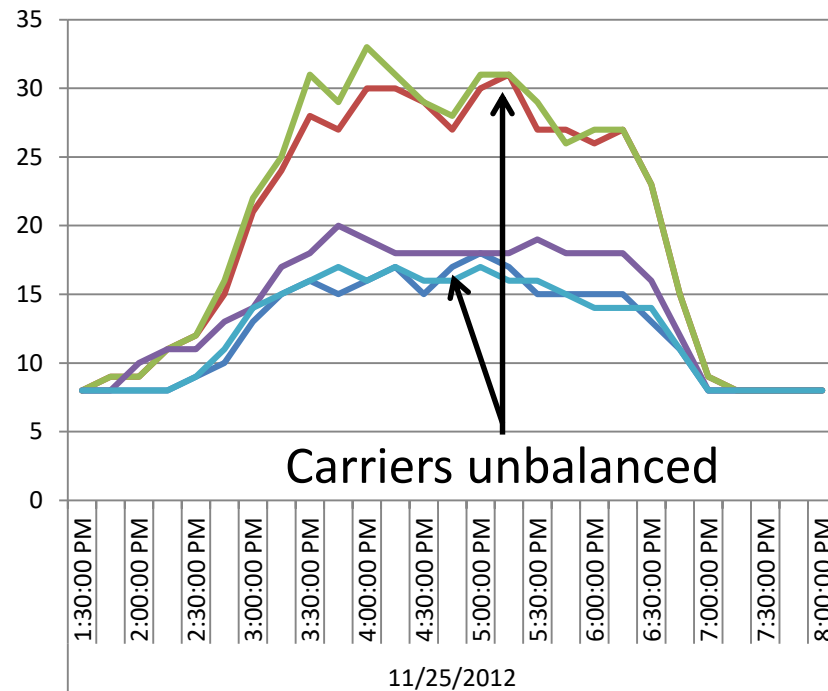
- Provides a near-real time response to the unpredictable load challenges
- Using carrier re-selection – effective on Idle UEs
- Balance the most congested radio resource (power / codes)
- Load balancing of resources and traffic across the available carriers



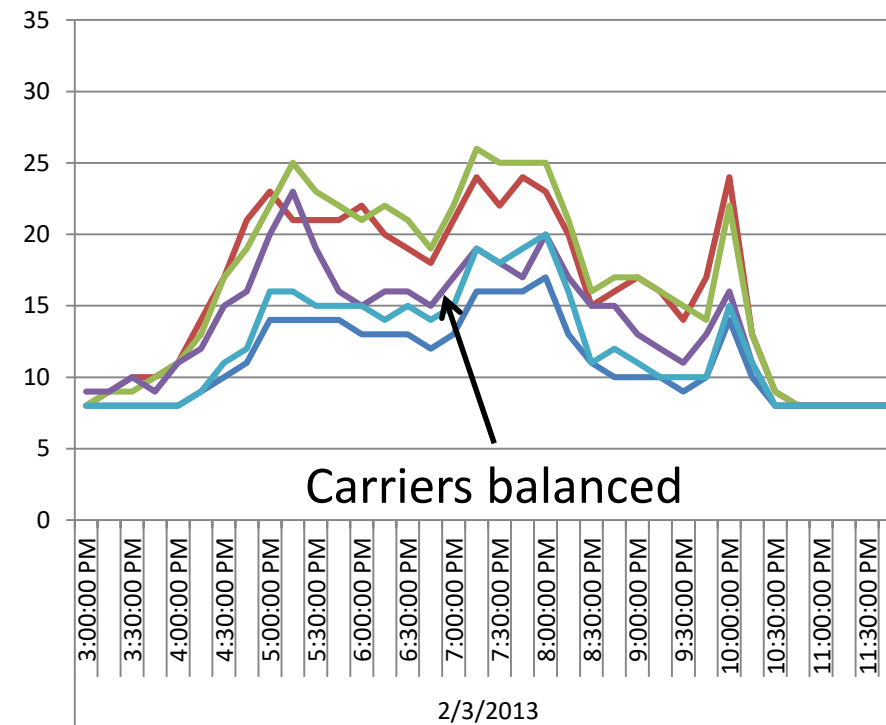
Superbowl MEH: RT resource sharing

ZONE 27 Code Load

25.11.2012: MEH Off, high imbalance

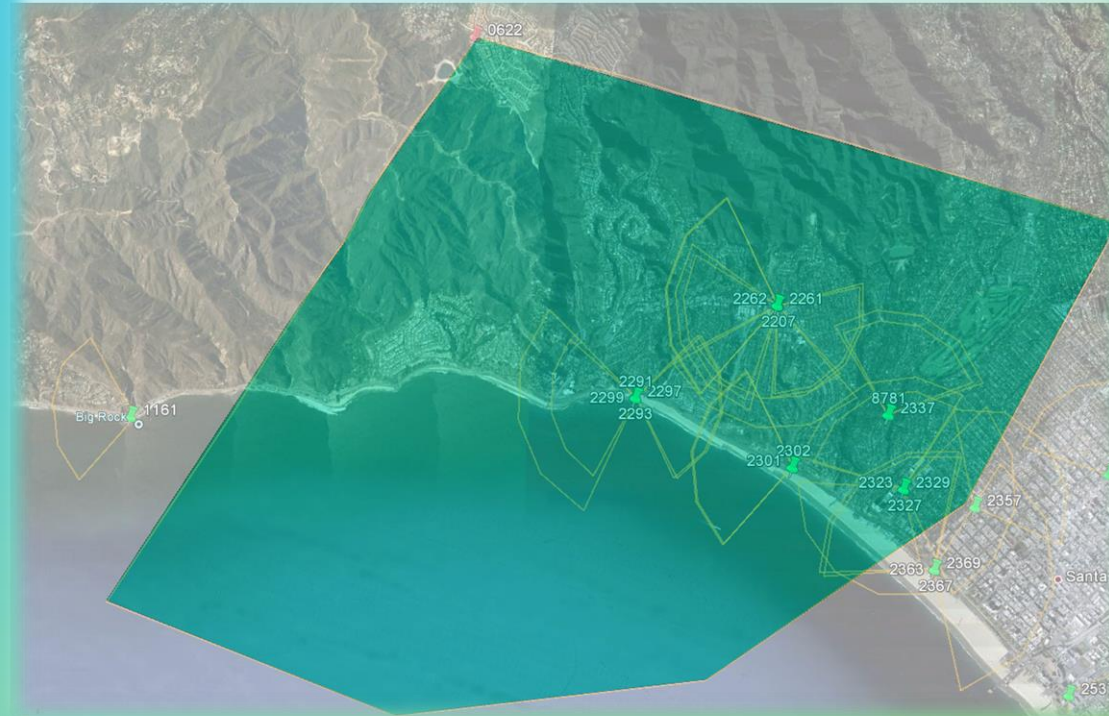


02.03.2013: MEH On, Traffic Balance



SONs Main Modules

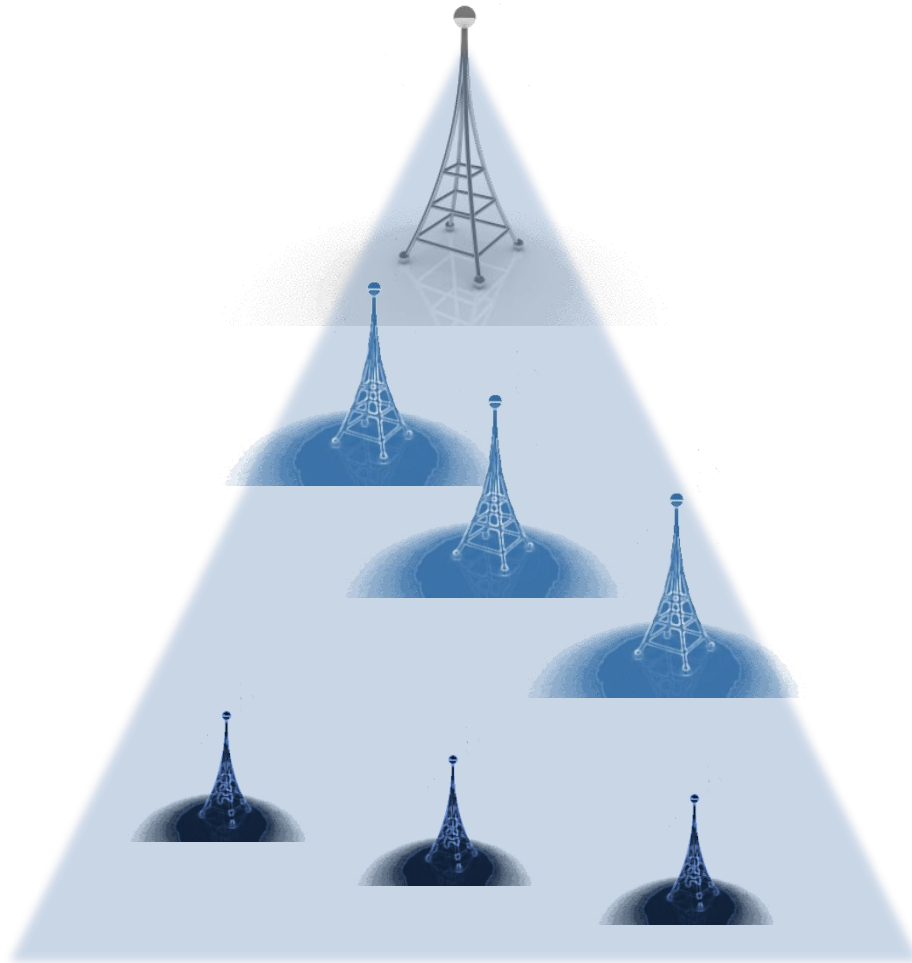
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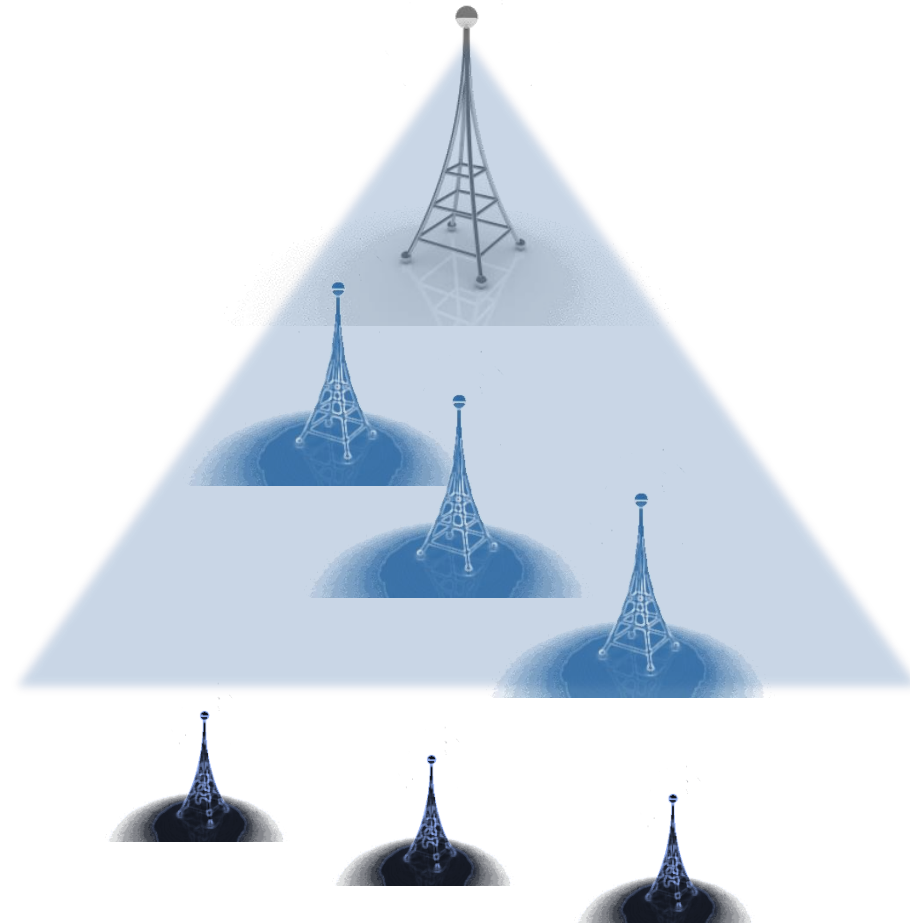
DIM - Dynamic Interference Management

DIM Description

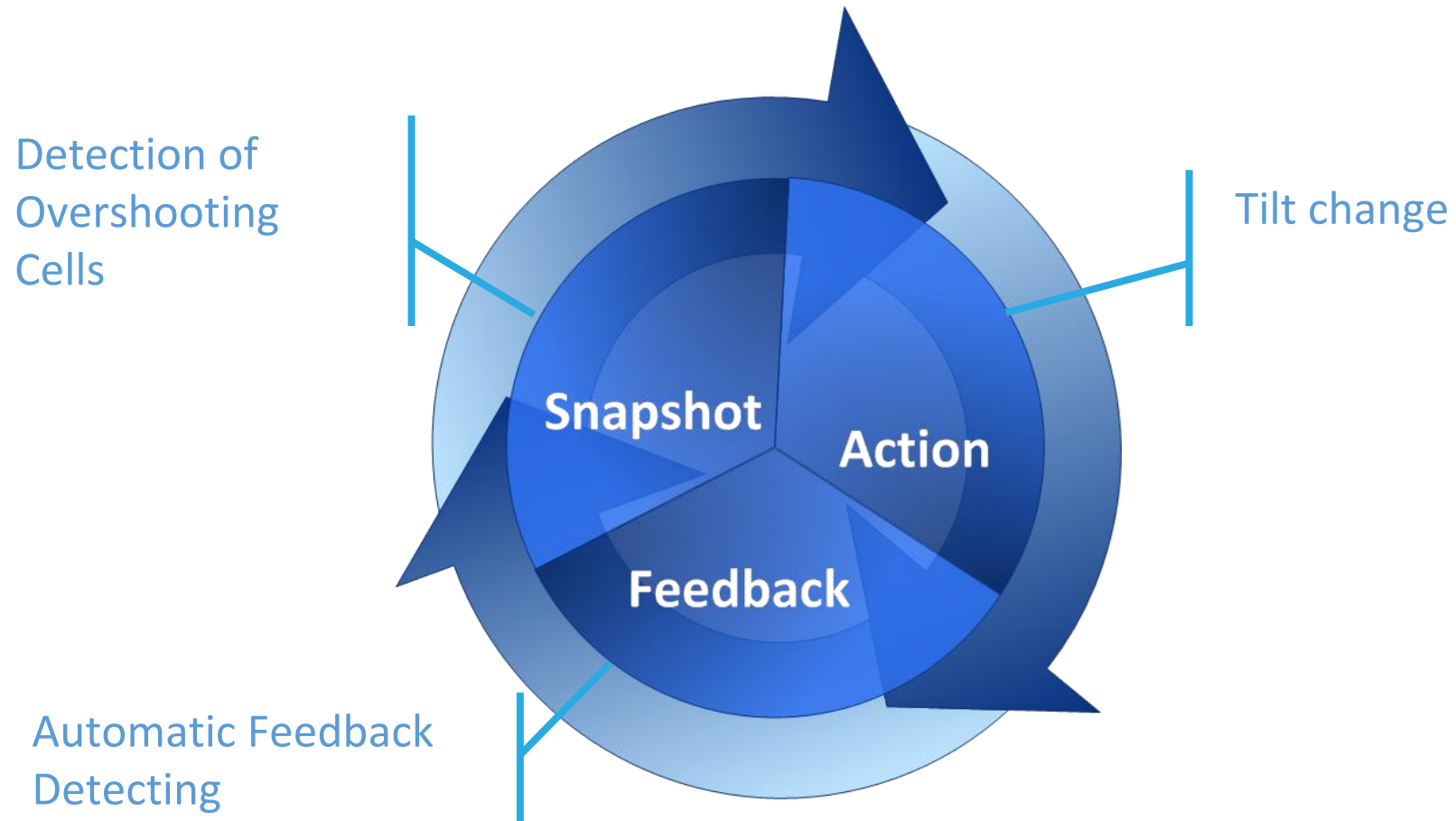
Before DIM action



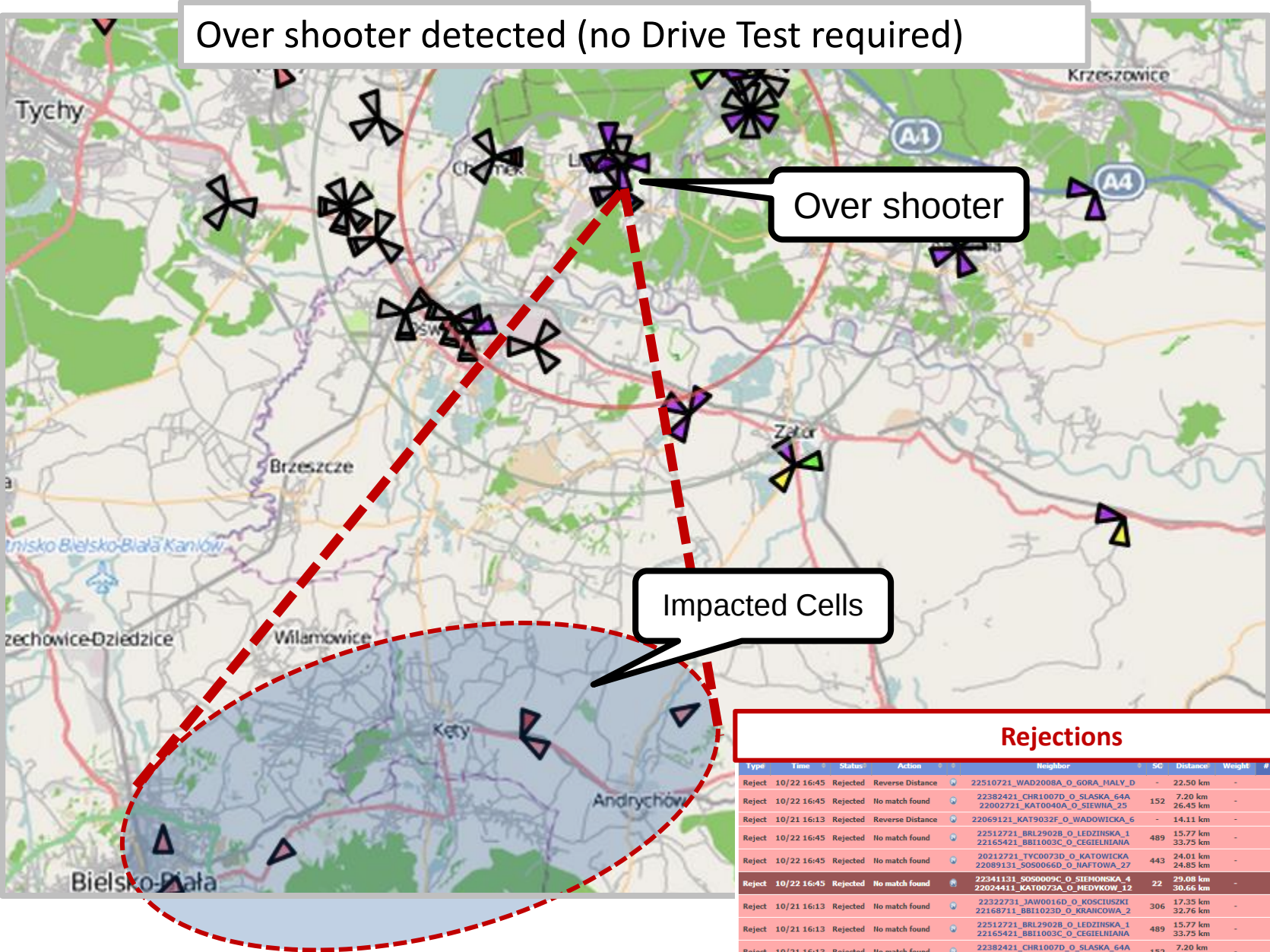
After DIM action



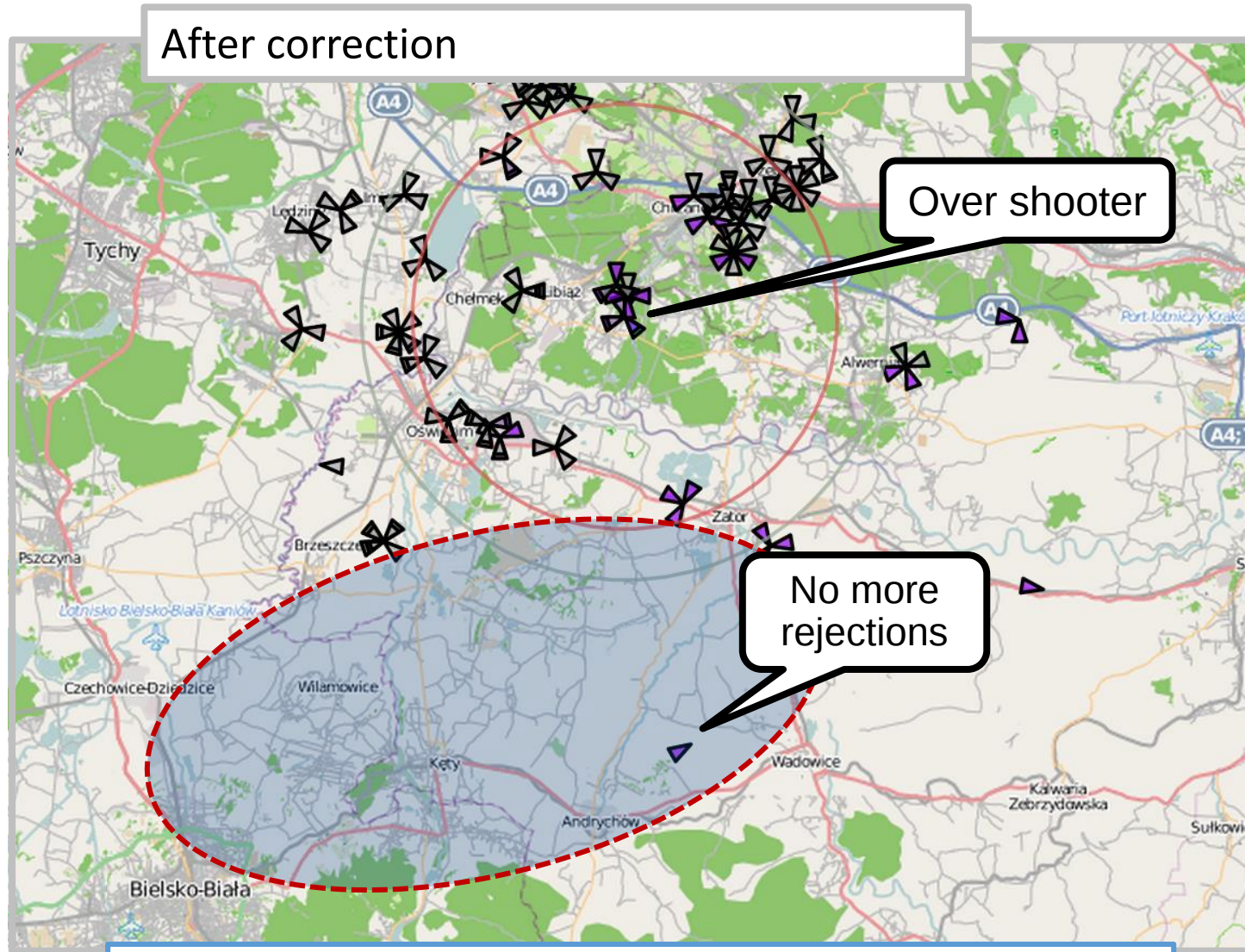
DIM Work Cycle



Over shooter Detection -(Poland)



Over shooter after correction



Drive Test Savings!!

Supervisor

- Supervisor :Prof. Dr.-Ing. Slawomir Stanczak
Head of Wireless Communications and Networks Deptment
Heinrich Hertz Institute.

Thank you

Backup

Reproducing Kernel Hilbert Space (RKHS)

(RKHS). A Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$ is called a Reproducing Kernel Hilbert Space (RKHS) if there exists a (kernel) function $\kappa : \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for which the following properties hold [STC04]:

1. $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, the function $\kappa(\mathbf{x}, \cdot) : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ belongs to $\mathcal{H}$, and
2. $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m, \forall f \in \mathcal{H}, f(\mathbf{x}) = \langle f, \kappa(\mathbf{x}, \cdot) \rangle$,

where the second property is called the reproducing property.

Convex Set und Convex Function

(Convex set). A set $C \subset \mathcal{H}$ is called convex if $\forall \mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2 \in C$ and $\forall \lambda \in [0, 1]$

$$\lambda \mathbf{y}_1 + (1 - \lambda) \mathbf{y}_2 \in C.$$

If a set C contains all its boundary points, it is called *closed*. We use $d(\mathbf{x}, C)$ to denote the Euclidean distance of a point $\mathbf{x}$ to a closed convex set C . Thus,

$$d(\mathbf{x}, C) := \inf \{ \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\| : \mathbf{y} \in C \}.$$

(Convex function). A function $f : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called convex if $\forall \mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2 \in \mathcal{H}$ and $\forall \lambda \in (0, 1)$

$$f(\lambda \mathbf{y}_1 + (1 - \lambda) \mathbf{y}_2) \leq \lambda f(\mathbf{y}_1) + (1 - \lambda) f(\mathbf{y}_2).$$

If the inequality holds strictly, f is called strictly convex.

The *projection* of $\mathbf{x}$ onto a nonempty closed convex set C , denoted by $P_C(\mathbf{x}) \in C$, is the uniquely existing point in the set

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{y} \in C} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|.$$