

(21) Application No **9414860.8**

(22) Date of Filing **22.07.1994**

(30) Priority Data

(31) **05202077** (32) **23.07.1993** (33) **JP**

(71) Applicant(s)

NEC Corporation

(Incorporated in Japan)

7-1,Shiba 5-Chome, Minato-Ku, Tokyo 108-01, Japan

(72) Inventor(s)

Toshiyuki Shibuya

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service

Mathys & Squire

10 Fleet Street, London, EC4Y 1AY, United Kingdom

(51) INT CL⁶

G01S 5/14 11/06

(52) UK CL (Edition N)

H4D DD DPX D267 D268 D269 D342 D347 D349 D550

D561

U1S S2213

(56) Documents Cited

EP 0133378 A2 WO 92/13284 A1 WO 92/05672 A1

(58) Field of Search

UK CL (Edition M) H4D DD DPX DRSA DRSB DRSC ,

H4L LDSD LDSF LDSX

INT CL⁵ G01S 5/14 11/00 11/06 13/87 , H04Q 7/04

(54) Locating portable telephone

(57) In location detection of a mobile terminal (1), a location inquiry signal (QS) is transmitted from one or more base stations (B1 - B3) to the mobile terminal (1) at predetermined intervals. In response to the location inquiry signal, the mobile terminal transmits a location signal (LS) including its identification information such as a telephone number. The location signal (LS) is received by at least three base stations neighboring to the mobile terminal. The respective distances from that base stations (B1 - B3) to the mobile terminal (1) are calculated based on the respective field strength values of the location signal (LS) received by the base stations which are transmitted to the mobile terminal (1), and the location of the mobile terminal is determined by the mobile terminal from the calculated distances. More specifically, the location is calculated as an intersection of the respective circles defined by radii of the calculated distances from the base stations receiving the location signal.

FIG.1

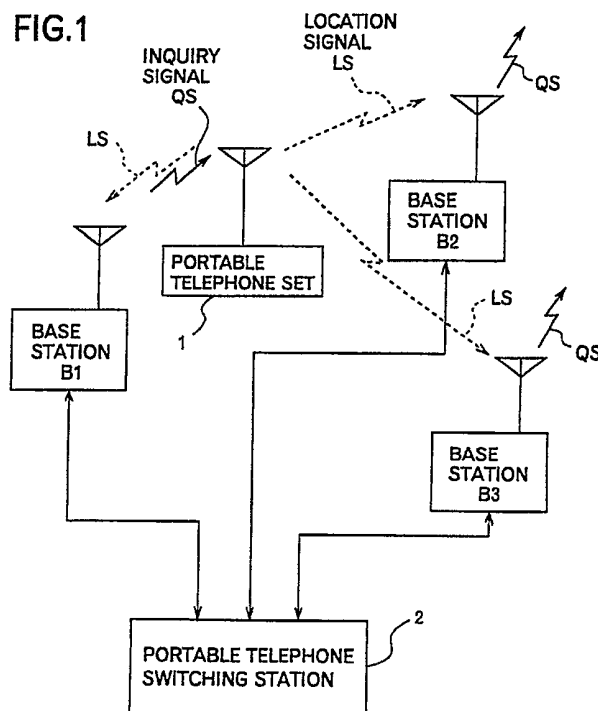


FIG.1

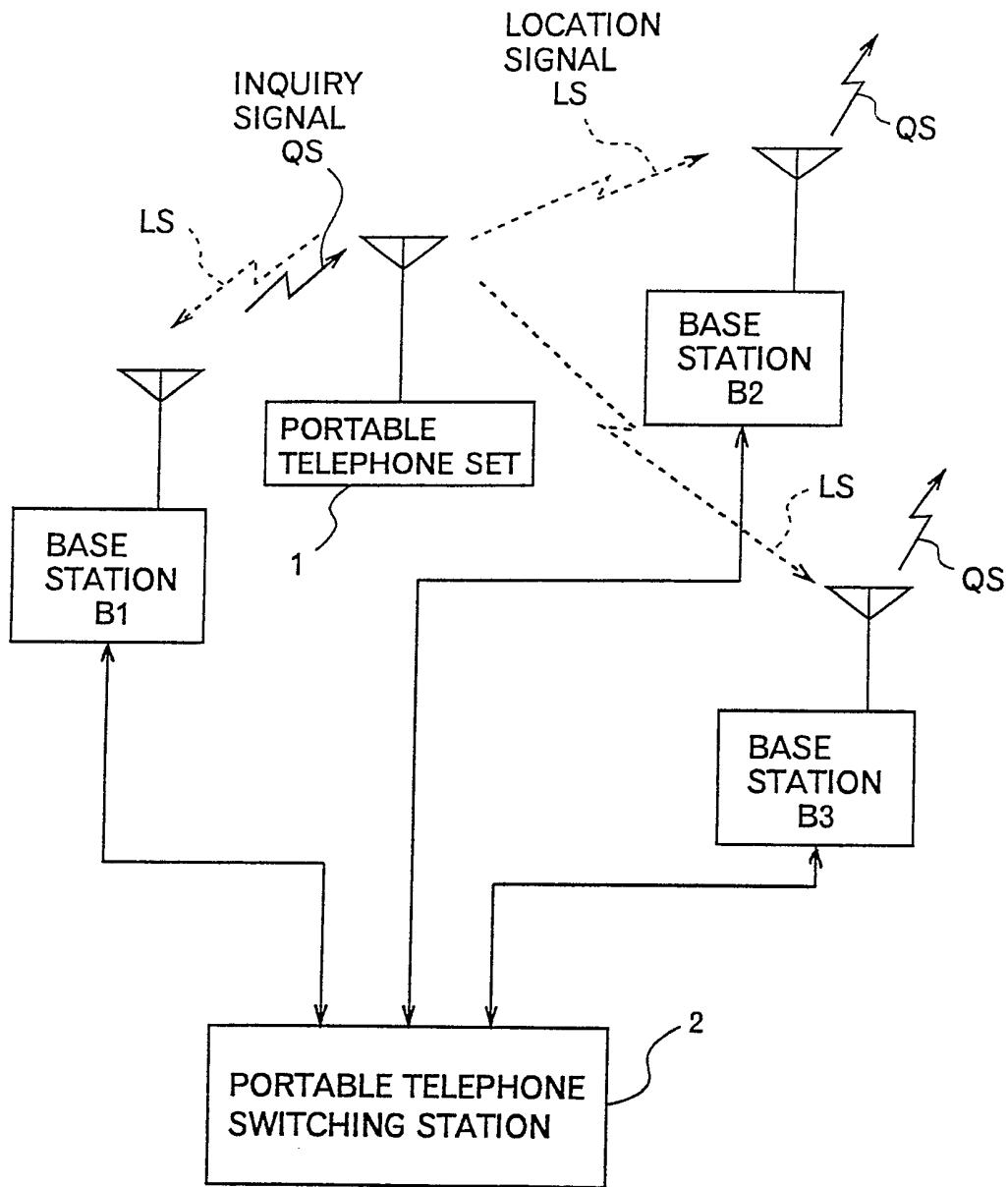


FIG.2

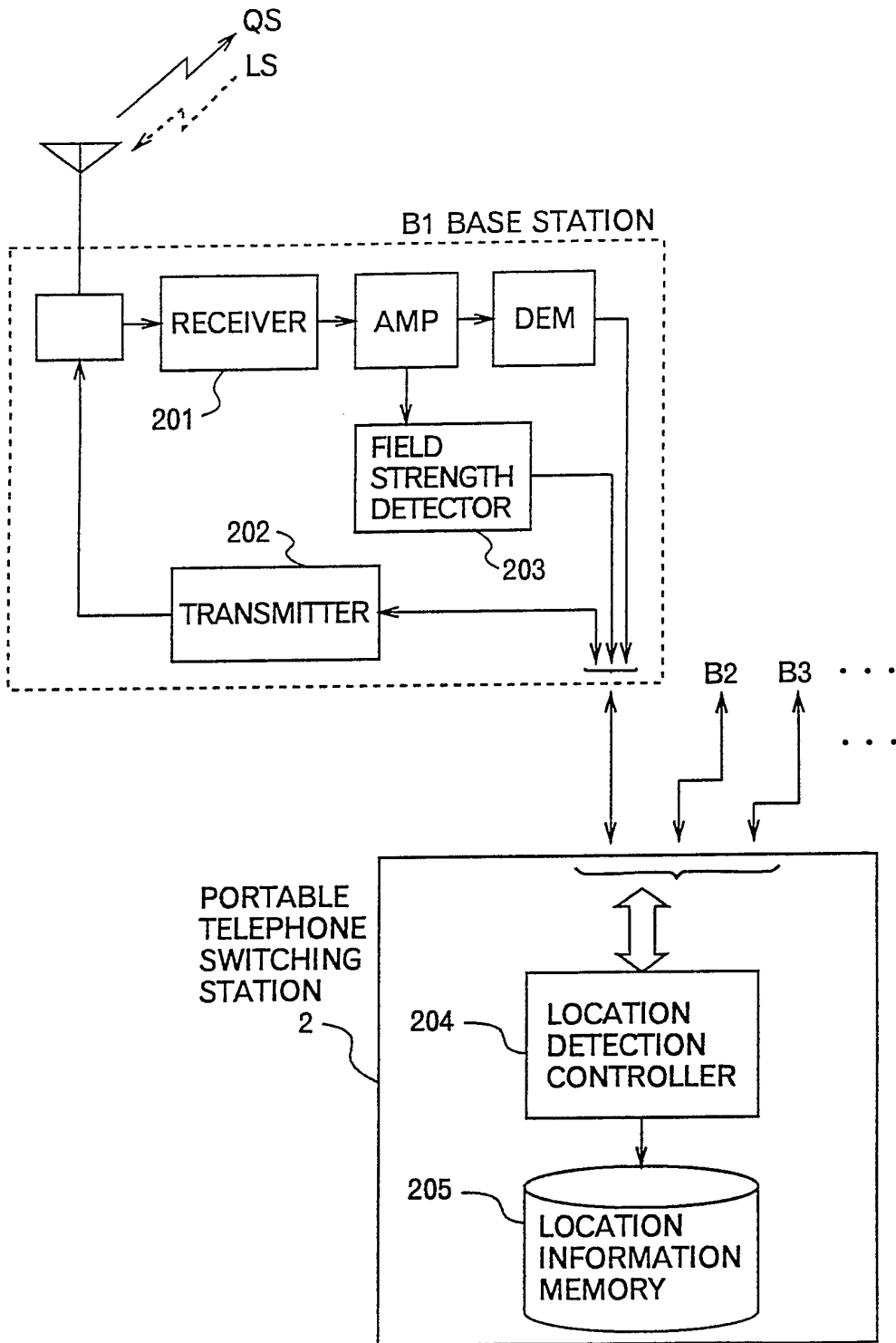


FIG.3

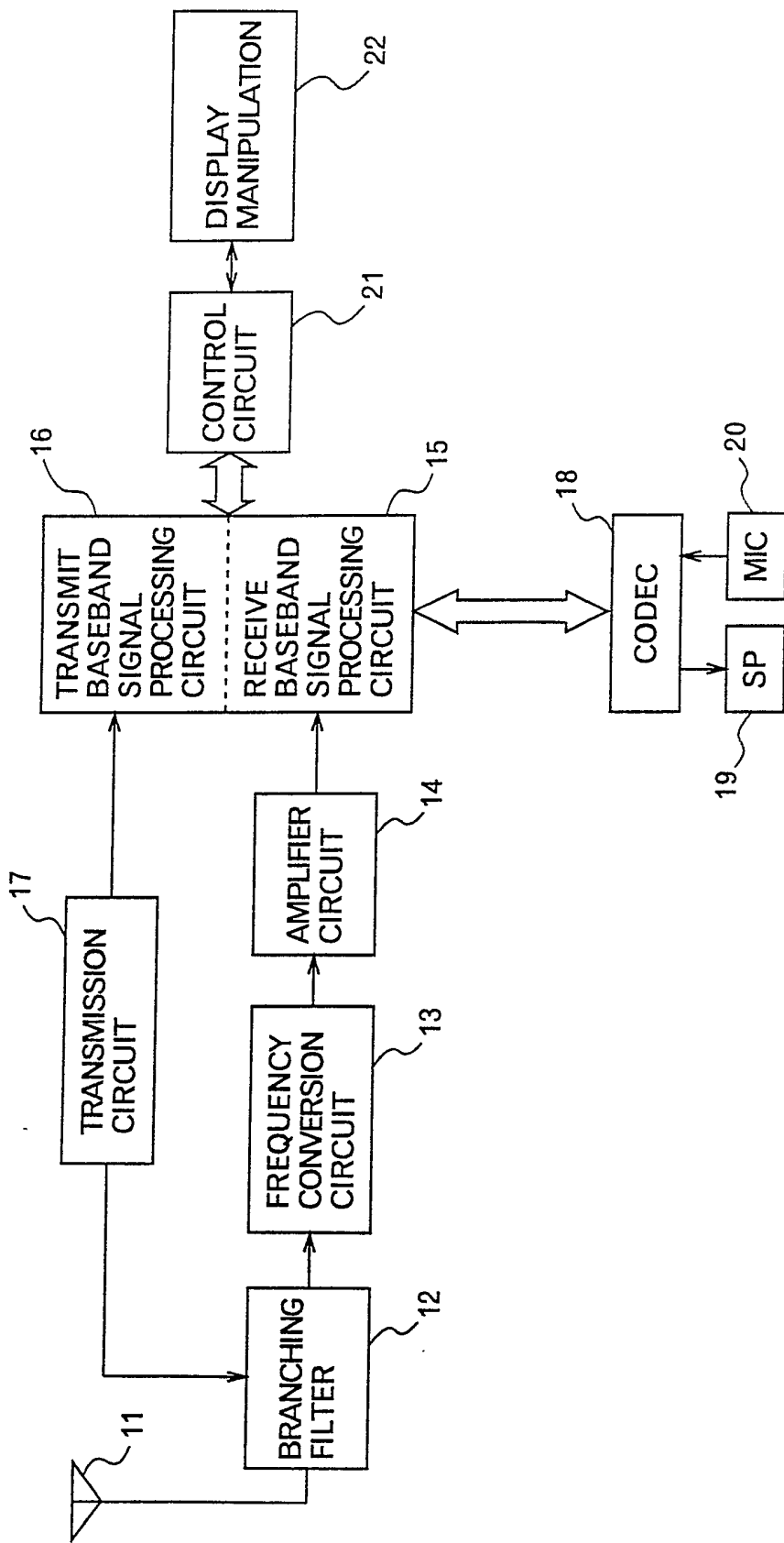


FIG.4

PORTABLE TELEPHONE SWITCHING STATION

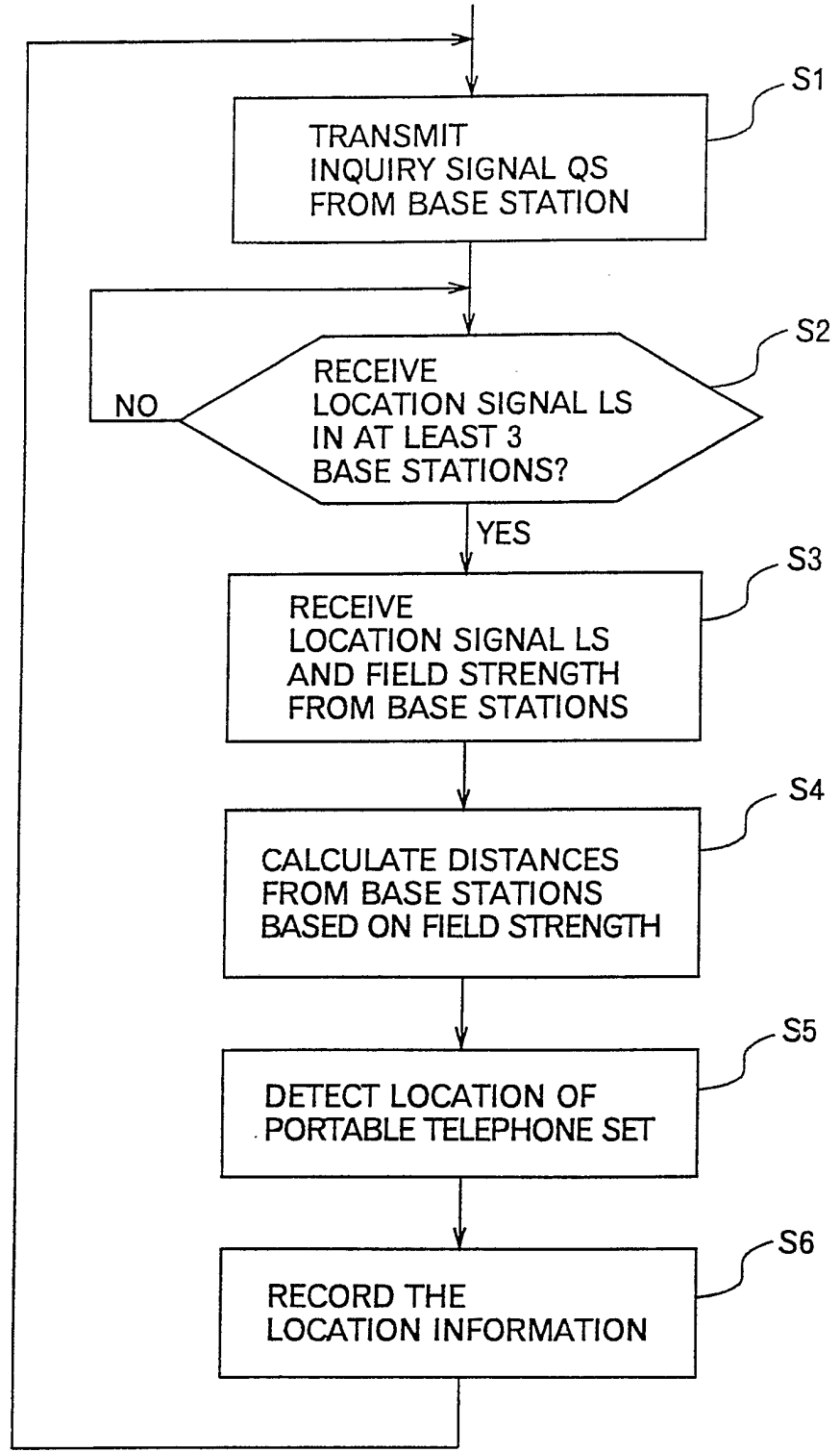
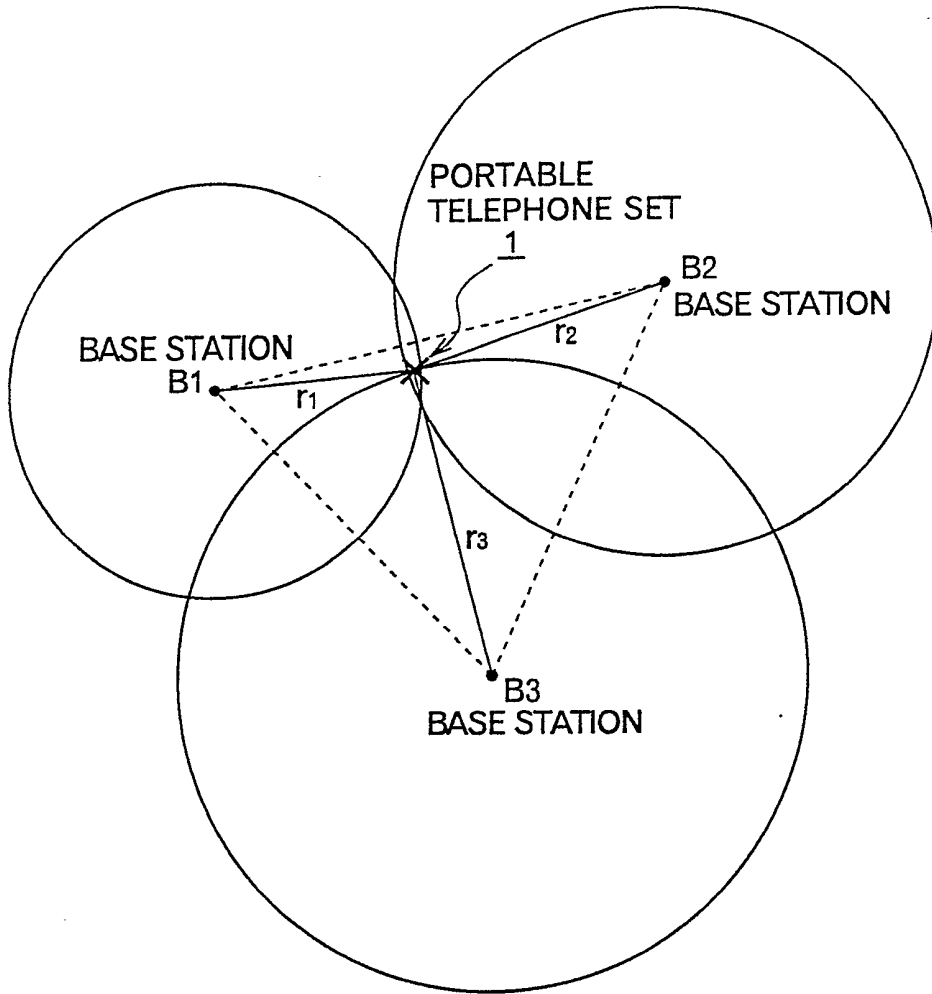


FIG.5

LOCATION DETECTION



METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE LOCATION OF A MOBILE TERMINAL

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention:

The present invention relates to a mobile radio communication system and, more particularly, to a method of determining the location of radio terminal equipment such as a portable telephone set.

Description of the Prior Art:

Recently, small and light-weight portable telephone sets have been developed and widely used. Since such a portable apparatus is designed to be transported easily from one location to another, in some cases, it is very important to detect where it is located. Accordingly, there have been proposed a variety of ways to detect the location of a portable telephone set.

A conventional method is disclosed in Japanese Patent Unexamined Publication No. Hei 2-285730. The method is to specify the location of a portable telephone set depending on which one of receivers each having a certain location has received a predetermined radio wave from the portable telephone set.

Another conventional method is disclosed in Japanese Patent Unexamined Publication No. Hei 3-117225. In this method, a searcher having a directional antenna is used to receive a radio signal from a pocket bell. while moving, the searcher specifies the location of the pocket bell.

However, in the first conventional method, location detection is made by the receiver that has received the radio wave

from a portable telephone set, so a large number of receivers must be installed to increase the accuracy of detection. Therefore, this conventional method can be applied only to a limited area such as a room.

5 Also, in the second conventional method, since a pocket bell emitting a radio signal is searched for by means of the searcher having the directional antenna, the searcher must be moved while the direction of the directional antenna is being changed or, alternatively, a plurality of searchers are required. Therefore,
10 this conventional method cannot be applied to a wide service area.

It is, accordingly, an object of the present invention to provide a method of detecting the location of a mobile terminal without reducing advantages of mobile communication services available in a wide area.

15 It is another object of the present invention to provide a method capable of specifying the location of a mobile terminal as well as tracing it.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 In location detection of a mobile terminal (e.g. a portable telephone set) according to the present invention in a mobile radio communication system comprising a plurality of base stations, a location inquiry signal is transmitted from one or more base stations to the mobile terminal at predetermined intervals. In response to the location inquiry signal, the mobile terminal
25 transmits a location signal including its identification information such as a telephone number. The location signal is received by at least three base stations neighboring to the mobile

terminal. The respective distances from that base stations to the mobile terminal are calculated based on the respective field strength values of the location signal received by the base stations, and the location of the mobile terminal is detected based on the calculated distances. More specifically, the location of the mobile terminal is calculated as an intersection of the respective circles defined by radiuses of the calculated distances from the base stations receiving the location signal. Therefore, location detection of a mobile terminal in a wide area of the mobile radio communication system can be achieved.

Further, storing the locations of the mobile terminal detected at the predetermined intervals, the movement of the mobile terminal can be traced in the mobile communication system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects and advantages will become apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram showing a portable telephone system for explaining an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a detailed block diagram showing a base station and a portable telephone switching station of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a circuit of a portable telephone set of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a flowchart showing how the location of a portable

telephone set is detected in accordance with the embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram explaining a location detection method according to the embodiment of the present invention.

5

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to Fig. 1, a mobile communications system according to an embodiment of the present invention is comprised of a portable telephone set 1 as a mobile terminal and a plurality of base stations B1 - B3. The base stations B1 - B3, each forming a predetermined radio zone, or a cell, are connected to a portable telephone switching station 2. When the portable telephone set 1 exists within a certain zone, a communication line is established on demand and held until no longer required through the base station forming that zone and the portable telephone switching station 2.

The portable telephone set 1 transmits a radio signal LS in response to an inquiry signal QS received from the base stations. Since a signal LS is used for location detection, the signal LS is hereinafter referred to as a location signal LS. A location signal LS includes at least the telephone number assigned to that portable telephone set 1.

The location signal LS is received by the base stations B1, B2, and B3 neighboring to the portable telephone set 1. Here, the portable telephone set 1 is located within the cell formed by the base station B1. The location of the portable telephone set 1 is detected in the portable telephone switching station 2, as will be described later.

Fig. 2 schematically shows a functional block configuration of a base station and a portable telephone switching station in Fig. 1. The base station is comprised of a receiver 201, a transmitter 202, a field strength detector 203, and other necessary circuits. The portable telephone switching station 2 is comprised of a location detection controller 204, a location information memory 205, and other circuits for switching (not shown).

The inquiry signal QS is transmitted from the transmitter 202 to the portable telephone set 1, and then the location signal LS is received by the receiver 201. On receipt of the location signal LS, the field strength detector 203 detects the field strength of the received location signal LS. Since the base stations B1 - B3 have the same function, the respective base stations obtain the field strength values of the location signal LS varying with distance.

The portable telephone switching station 2 causes the base stations B1 - B3 to transmit the location inquiry signal QS according to a predetermined control sequence performed by the location detection controller 204. In response to this inquiry signal QS, the portable telephone set 1 emits the location signal LS which is received by the respective base stations in the vicinity of the portable telephone set 1.

Each base station transfers the information (telephone number, etc.) of the location signal LS and the detected field strength to the location detection controller 204 of the portable telephone switching station 2, in which the location of the portable telephone set 1 is calculated. Such a sequence from transmission of the inquiry signal QS to location specification is done at predetermined intervals. This allows the movement of the portable telephone set 1 to be traced.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing the structure of the

portable telephone set in FIG. 1. A quasi-microwave signal received by means of a non-directional antenna 11 is input to a frequency conversion circuit 13 through a branching filter 12. In the frequency conversion circuit 13, the received wave is converted to a baseband signal. The baseband signal is amplified by an amplifier circuit 14 and is input to a receive baseband signal processing circuit 15. On the other hand, a signal to be transmitted is transferred from a transmit baseband signal processing circuit 16 to a transmitter circuit 17 and is emitted through the branching filter 12.

A received baseband signal is decoded by a CODEC (coder-decoder) 18, and then the decoded signal is output to a speaker 19. A voice signal of a microphone 20 is coded by the CODEC 18, and then the coded signal is modulated and emitted by the transmit baseband signal processing circuit 16 and the transmitter circuit 17. The receive baseband signal processing circuit 15, the transmit baseband signal processing circuit 16, and display manipulation 22 comprising a dial and a liquid crystal panel are controlled by a control circuit 21.

When the inquiry signal QS is received from the base stations by the portable telephone set 1, the control circuit 21, responding to the inquiry signal QS, controls the transmit baseband signal processing circuit 16 to transmit the location detection signal LS including the identification number from the antenna 11 to the base stations B1 - B3 existing near the portable telephone set 1.

As shown in Fig. 4, the location of the portable telephone set 1 is detected and recorded. Assuming now that the portable telephone set 1 is located within the cell formed by the base station B1 and that the base stations B2 and B3 are adjacent to the base station B1 to surround the portable telephone set 1.

In step S1 of Fig. 4, the portable telephone switching station 2 operates the respective base stations B1 - B3 to emit an inquiry signal QS. If the cell in which the portable telephone set 1 exists has been specified, the signal QS may be transmitted from only the
5 base station forming that cell.

In response to the signal QS, the portable telephone set 1 transmits the location signal LS comprising here its own telephone number. This location signal LS is received by the base station B1 in the cell where the portable telephone set 1 is located, and is
10 also received by the base stations B2 and B3 in neighboring cells. The respective base stations that have received the location signal LS detects the received field strength values as described above, and informs the portable telephone switching station 2 about reception of the location signal LS.

If the portable telephone switching station 2 receives that
15 notice from at least three base stations (YES of step S2), the portable telephone switching station 2 receives the location signal LS (the telephone number) and the detected field strength values from the respective base stations that have received the location
20 signal LS (step S3).

The location detection controller 204 of the portable telephone switching station 2 identifies the portable telephone set 1 by using the received location signal LS, that is, the telephone number, and calculates the respective distances between the
25 portable telephone set 1 and the base stations B1 - B3 using the received field strength values (step S4).

The location of the portable telephone set 1 is detected based on the calculated distances. More specifically, the location is found at the place where three or more circles meet, the respective
30 circles having radiuses of the calculated distances (step S5).

Given at least three circles, the location of the portable telephone set 1 can be specified (see Fig. 5).

After the location of the portable telephone set 1 has been detected, the location is recorded in the location information memory 205 of the portable telephone switching station 2 (step S6).
5 Then, returning to step S1, the subsequent location inquiry signal QS is transmitted. In this case, since the portable telephone set 1 has been found within the cell of the base station B1, the location inquiry signal QS may be transmitted from only the base station B1.
10 In the same manner, the location of the portable telephone set 1 can be detected successively at predetermined intervals and recorded in the location information memory 205, so that the location of the mobile terminal 1 can be traced.

As illustrated in Fig. 5, the location of the portable telephone set 1 can be determined. When three base stations B1 - B3 detect the respective field strength values of a location signal LS, the location detection controller 204 calculates the respective distances $r_1 - r_3$ and decides that the mobile terminal 1 is located at the intersection of three circles defined by the distances $r_1 -$
20 r_3 .

As described above, in the location detection according to the present invention, a location inquiry signal is transmitted from one or more base stations to the mobile terminal at predetermined intervals. In response to the location inquiry signal, the mobile
25 terminal emits a location signal which is in turn received by at least three base stations in the neighborhood of the mobile terminal. The respective distances from that base stations to the mobile terminal are calculated based on the respective field strength values of the location signal received by the base
30 stations, and the location of the mobile terminal is detected based

on the calculated distances. Therefore, location detection of a mobile terminal can be achieved in a wide area of the mobile communication system.

Further, storing the locations of the mobile terminal detected at the predetermined intervals, the movement of the mobile terminal can be traced in the mobile communication system. For example, even if the mobile terminal was stolen, it would be traced in a wide range and its location could be specified.

While the subject invention has been described with relation to the preferred embodiments, various modifications and adaptations thereof will now be apparent to those skilled in the art. All such modifications and adaptations as fall within the scope of the appended claims are intended to be covered thereby.

Each feature disclosed in this specification (which term includes the claims) and/or shown in the drawings may be incorporated in the invention independently of other disclosed and/or illustrated features.

The appended abstract as filed herewith is included in the specification by reference.

The appended claims shall be interpreted as if the reference characters were deleted.

CLAIMS:

1. A method for determining the location of a mobile terminal (1) in a mobile radio communication system comprising a plurality of base stations (B1 - B3), the method comprising the steps of:

emitting a location inquiry signal (QS) from at least one
5 of the base stations;

receiving a location signal (LS) from the mobile terminal (1) in at least three base stations,

the mobile terminal transmitting the location signal (LS) in response to the location inquiry signal (QS), and the location
10 signal including at least identification information of the mobile terminal;

calculating the respective distances ($r_1 - r_3$) from the base stations receiving the location signal to the mobile terminal, based on the respective field strength values detected from the
15 received location signal; and

calculating the location of the mobile terminal among the base stations receiving the location signal, based on the respective distances from the base stations receiving the location signal to the mobile terminal.

2. The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein the location of the mobile terminal is calculated as an intersection of the respective circles defined by radiuses ($r_1 - r_3$) of the calculated distances from the base stations receiving the location signal.

3. The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein the mobile radio communication system comprises a portable telephone system

comprising a plurality of base stations (B1 - B3) and a plurality of switching stations (2), each of the base stations comprising a field strength detector (203), and each of the switching stations comprising a location detection controller (204), and the mobile terminal comprises a portable telephone set (1).

4. The method as set forth in claim 3, wherein the detected field strength values are transferred from the base stations (B1 - B3) receiving the location signal to a switching station (2) connected to that base stations,

5 the switching station (2) calculating the respective distances ($r_1 - r_3$) based on the respective field strength values, and calculating the location of the portable telephone set (1) among the base stations (B1 - B3) receiving the location signal, based on the respective distances from the base stations receiving the location signal to the portable telephone set.

5. The method as set forth in any of claims 1 - 4, wherein the steps are performed at a predetermined intervals.

6. The method as set forth in claim 5, further comprising the step of storing the locations of the mobile terminal at the predetermined intervals.

7. A method of determining the location of a mobile terminal substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Relevant Technical Fields

(i) UK Cl (Ed.M) H4D CDD, DPX, DRSA, DRSB, DRSC) H4L
(LDS, LDSF, LDSX)

(ii) Int Cl (Ed.5) G01S 11/00, 11/06, 5/14, 13/87 H04Q 7/04

Databases (see below)

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

(ii)

Search Examiner
DR E PLUMMER

Date of completion of Search
14 SEPTEMBER 1994

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of Claims :-
1 AT LEAST

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. |
| Y: Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of the same category. | E: Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application. |
| 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, Y	EP 0133378 A2 (122923 CANADA) whole document	1 at least
X	WO 92/13284 A1 (SONG) whole document	1 at least
Y	WO 92/05672 A1 (TELEVERKET) whole document	1 at least

Databases: The UK Patent Office database comprises classified collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications as outlined periodically in the Official Journal (Patents). The on-line databases considered for search are also listed periodically in the Official Journal (Patents).