METHOD AND ARRANGEMENT IN A COMMUNICATION NETWORK

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to methods and arrangements in a communication network and more particularly to a downlink out-of-coverage detection and reporting of the out-of-coverage to the network.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In E-UTRAN Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) technology is used in the downlink. OFDM is a modulation scheme in which the data to be transmitted is split into several sub-streams, where each sub-stream is modulated on a separate sub-carrier. Hence in OFDMA based systems, the available bandwidth is sub-divided into several resource blocks or units as defined, for example, in 3GPP TR 25.814: "Physical Layer Aspects for Evolved UTRA". According to this document, a resource block is defined in both time and frequency. According to the current assumptions, a resource block size is 180 KHz and 0.5 ms in frequency and time domains, respectively. The overall uplink and downlink transmission bandwidth is as large as 20 MHz.

Downlink Measurements in E-UTRAN

In E-UTRAN the user equipment (UE) is required to perform different types of measurements in order to facilitate many radio resource management (RRM) related tasks such as scheduling, handover, admission control, congestion control etc. Some typical downlink measurements carried out by the UE include channel quality indicator (CQI), carrier received signal strength indicator (carrier RSSI), reference symbol received power (RSRP) etc. Some of these measurements are done on the reference symbols, which are transmitted at least once every 6^{th} sub-carrier in the frequency domain. For instance RSRP and CQI are measured over the reference symbols. Other common channels sent on the downlink in E-UTRAN include synchronization channel (SCH) and broadcast channel (BCH).

Some of these measurements especially RSRP, which is based on long term averaging, is used by the network for coverage triggered handover. In other words RSRP could provide information related to the cell coverage.

Packet Oriented Transmission in E-UTRAN

The E-UTRAN is a packet oriented system, where all type of uplink and downlink transmission including data and signalling takes place via shared channel. The network has the full control over the radio and network resources or the so-called scheduling grants (e.g. resource blocks, modulation, coding, sub-frames etc), which are assigned to the UE on demand basis. However, it might be possible, partly or fully, to pre-assign limited amount of resources to the UE for certain type of critical periodic measurement reports.

RACH Transmission in E-UTRAN

Random access in E-UTRAN is based on a two-step procedure. In the first step the UE transmits a randomly selected signature to the network. In the subsequent procedure the network responds to the UE with an uplink scheduling grant which is used by the UE to transmit further details related to the connection request.

The transmitted sequence is randomly chosen out of an available pool of 64 unique sequences. If the UE does not receive an uplink scheduling grant within a certain time it randomly selects a new signature sequence and performs a new random access (RA) attempt.

The time-frequency resources where random access may be performed are announced via system information. One random access opportunity (or resource) is 1.08 MHz wide (6 resource blocks, each comprised of 180 kHz in the frequency domain) and lasts for 1 ms. Multiple RA opportunities may be spread out over frequency. It is up to the network whether to schedule other data in a RA slot or not. The network thus also controls whether RA transmission is orthogonal to shared data transmission or not.

Out-of-Coverage Concept

An explicit out of coverage concept is not specified. However, similar concept called out of sync is used in the WCDMA. In WCDMA the downlink power control is mandatory. This means the base station adjusts its downlink transmitted power in response to the power control commands (TPC) sent by the UE. In case of out of sync situation there is a risk that excessive power up commands may saturate the base station downlink transmitted power. Thus the main purpose of out of sync in WCDMA is to protect the base station from transmitting unnecessary high power. In other words

when out of sync is reported the base station disables the UE connection or at least simply ignore the received TPC commands from the UE. The general concept of out of sync concept is described below.

The UE monitors downlink channel quality on a suitable measurement signal (e.g. reference or pilot signals). If the estimated downlink quality remains below an acceptable quality limit (Q_{out}) over time period (T_{out}) then the UE reports out-of-coverage to its higher layers (e.g. layer-3 or RRC) through an out-of-coverage primitive. Subsequently UE higher layers indicate to the RRC in the network (e.g. RNC) that the UE physical layer has detected out-of-coverage. The network then takes an appropriate measure such as change downlink power offsets, handover, congestion control etc.

Since the downlink radio condition improves, hence the UE also needs to monitor downlink channel quality when in the state of out-of-coverage. In this situation if the UE detects that the estimated downlink quality has become greater than another threshold (Q_{in}) over time period T_{in}, then the UE reports in-coverage to its higher layers through primitive. Subsequently the UE higher layers inform the network that its physical layer has detected in-coverage.

Out of Sync Concept in WCDMA

As stated above no explicit out-of-coverage concept is specified. However, similar concept called out-of-sync reporting procedure is used in WCDMA to protect the base station transmitted from transmitting unnecessary high power.

In WCDMA downlink out-of-sync is specified in the specification document 3GPP 25.214 "Physical Layer Procedures" and is briefly described as follows:

The UE estimates downlink channel quality, which is expressed as transmit power control (TPC) command error rate. If the downlink quality is below specified level (Q_{out}) over T_{out} the UE reports out-of-sync. Typically out of sync is reported to the network by the UE if the downlink measured quality in terms of TPC command error rate exceeds 30% over 160 ms measurement interval.

Since TPC commands are sent on DPCCH or F-DPCH, therefore the out of sync criteria is based on the dedicated channel, i.e. on UE specific channel. An overview of the out of sync procedure in WCDMA is depicted in figure 1.

Scenarios for Out of Coverage in E-UTRAN

In this section we described some important scenarios or situations where explicit coverage loss indication is needed by the network. Some examples of such scenarios are:

- E-UTRAN coverage border
- Poor coverage at the junction of irregular cell sizes

Coverage Border Scenario:

Limited E-UTRAN coverage in some geographical vicinity may result in coverage boundaries. This may easily lead to a situation where a UE looses coverage when moving out of the E-UTRAN coverage borders. An explicit coverage loss indication in this scenario would make the network aware of the UE coverage status more clearly. This could help the network to improve the coverage, if possible, by employing suitable radio resource management techniques. On the other hand, a consistent coverage loss as depicted by the coverage loss criteria could allow the network to drop such a UE well in time thereby saving network resources.

Poor Coverage Areas:

E-UTRAN like any other cellular network is expected to offer ubiquitous coverage in all types of locations. However, there are at least some inevitable coverage spots, where good cell planning is very hard to realize in practice. These areas could be found at the intersection of very irregular cell sizes e.g. cells encompassing hilly and skyscrapers within a congested metropolitan region. Consistently ensuring good coverage in such awkward coverage spots could drain enormous network radio resources. However, an efficient radio resource management mechanism could react and improve the coverage on demand basis by allocating more resources etc. The realization of such a mechanism requires explicit UE feedback when its coverage falls below the desired level.

Limitation of Implicit Coverage Loss Indication

The UE reported measurements such as RSRP in E-UTRAN may implicitly depict the coverage status of the UE. However, any measurement including RSRP is limited to a certain minimum reporting value, e.g. up to -140 dBm. However, in such out of coverage scenarios the measured quantity (e.g. RSRP) is likely to be out of the reporting range, i.e. much lower than the minimum reportable value. In case the reported range is further extended (e.g. below -140 dBm), the measured results at lower ranges would obviously incorporate very large measurement uncertainties. This is because at low measured quantity the uncertainty becomes larger rendering the reported value highly unreliable. Hence in these circumstances, solely based on the UE measurement reports, the network may not correctly infer that the UE is out of coverage or not.

Coverage Indication via Dedicated Connection

In out of coverage or out of sync scenario the downlink connection (from base station to UE) becomes unreliable. In WCDMA, where a dedicated connection is maintained, the UE is still able to send out of sync indication on the uplink despite the downlink remains unreachable. In E-UTRAN only shared channel is used for uplink and downlink transmission, where resources are allocated by the network on demand basis. It is thus unlikely that UE in E-UTRAN will be able to correctly receive any scheduling grant or resource allocation from the network in out of coverage situation. Thus the current WCDMA approach is less likely to work in E-UTRAN.

Coverage Loss Criteria based on Dedicated Reference Signals

The existing out-of-sync procedure in UTRAN takes into account only the DPCCH or F-DPCH when estimating the downlink channel quality. As a consequence the downlink channel quality estimate is done on dedicated pilot bits and/or TPC commands.

However, it has been evaluated that downlink channel quality estimate based on both dedicated and common pilots leads to better out-of-sync detection by the UE. The possible reason is that dedicated reference signals or pilots used in WCDMA are power controlled that does not provide the actual coverage status of the UE. The aspect of using the common reference signals to detect out-of-sync or out-of-coverage is not used in the existing system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In the preferred embodiment the downlink out of coverage detection is based on measurement done on some common channels such as BCH, common reference signals, synchronization signals or combinations thereof. In another embodiment it's based on the combination of any set of common reference signals and dedicated reference signals.

The out of coverage is reported to the network in a number of ways. It is indicated:
- By sending a unique pattern of signature sequences on RACH channel
- By proactively allocating resources when certain UE reported measurement(s) is at minimum level
- By defining out of coverage indicator in one or more of the UE measurement reports

Thanks to the provision of the inventive methods following advantages will be obtained:
- Explicit downlink out-of-coverage reporting would allow the network to improve the coverage by taking appropriate action, e.g. handover, congestion control etc.
- On the other hand it would help network to save resources if coverage cannot be improved.
- It will improve network planning and dimensioning.
- The UE is able to report out of coverage without the need for requesting uplink scheduling grants or resource assignment.

Still other objects and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. It is to be understood, however, that the drawings are designed solely for purposes of illustration and not as a definition of the limits of the invention, for which reference should be made to the appended claims. It should be further understood that the drawings are not necessarily drawn to scale and that, unless otherwise indicated, they are merely intended to conceptually illustrate the structures and procedures described herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings, wherein like reference characters denote similar elements throughout the several views:

Figure 1 shows an example of a communication network architecture;

Figure 2: Out-of-coverage and in-coverage reporting principle

Figure 3: Out of coverage indication by unique pattern of signature sequences in time.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figure 1 depicts a communication system, such as a OFDM system or a WCDMA system, including a Radio Access Network (RAN), such as the evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN) architecture, comprising at least one Radio Base Station (RBS) (or Node B) 15a-b, connected to one or more Radio Network Controllers (RNCs) 10 (only one shown in fig. 1). The RAN is connected over an interface such as the Iu-interface to a Core network (CN) 12, which may be a connection-oriented external CN such as the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) or the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), and/or a connectionless external CN as the Internet.

The RAN and the CN 12 provide communication and control for a plurality of user equipments (UE) 18a-d. The UEs 18 each uses downlink (DL) channels (i.e. base-to-user or forward) and uplink (UL) channels (i.e. user-to-base or reverse) to communicate with at least one RBS 15 over a radio or air interface.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the communication system is herein described as a WCDMA communication system. The skilled person, however, realizes that the inventive method and arrangement works very well on all communications system. The user equipments 18 may be mobile stations such as mobile telephones ("cellular" telephones) and laptops with mobile termination and thus may be, for example, portable, pocket, hand-held, computer-included or car-mounted mobile devices which communicate voice and/or data with the RAN.

There are two main aspects of the invention:
Out of coverage detection
Out of coverage reporting

Out-of-Coverage Detection

The downlink out-of-coverage detection is either based on common channel or combination of common and dedicated channels. Hence the following two categories of out-of-sync reporting procedures are discussed:

- Detection based on common channel
- Detection based on combined common and dedicated channels

Detection based on Common Channel

In E-UTRAN some examples of common reference signals or channels are:

- Downlink reference signals
- Primary and/or secondary SCH channel
- Primary BCH channel

The UE should consistently measure and evaluate the coverage loss criteria over a specified time period. For example the out of coverage could occur when one or more of these quantities fall below a desired threshold over a time period ($T_{1, out}$):

- Reference signal (RS) SINR or signal strength
- SCH SINR or signal strength
- Combined RS and SCH SINR or signal strength
- BCH BLER
- BER or symbol error rate

The UE would also report in coverage (i.e., when downlink coverage becomes acceptable) when any one or more of the above measured quantities would become greater than another threshold during certain time period ($T_{1, in}$).

The above description is expressed in algorithmic form in the following sections:

Out-of-Coverage Procedure:

UE reports out-of-coverage based on the following algorithm:

ρ = DL quality estimated by UE on common channel.

Start:

IF ($\rho < \rho_{out}$) over period $T_{1,out}$

UE reports out-of-coverage

ELSE

Go to Start.

In-Coverage procedure:

The precondition for in-coverage reporting is that UE went to out-of-coverage state from in-coverage (based on common channel).

Start:

IF ($\rho > \rho_{in}$) over period $\mathbf{T_{1,in}}$

UE reports in-coverage

ELSE

Go to Start.

Out of coverage based on existing UE measurements:

Since some UE reported neighbour cell measurements (e.g. RSRP) are based on reference signals, therefore another possibility is to define out of coverage occurs when the measured quantity is below the minimum reportable value by certain threshold (Ψ). As an example the out of coverage will occur if the following condition is satisfied during time period ($T_{1, out}$):

$$\mathbf{RSRP_{measured} < RSRP_{min} - \Psi_1} \qquad \mathbf{(1)}$$

Similarly, the in coverage would occur when the following condition is satisfied during certain time period ($T_{1, in}$):

$$\mathbf{RSRP_{measured} > RSRP_{min} + \Psi_2} \qquad \mathbf{(2)}$$

<u>Detection based on combined common and dedicated channels</u>

This procedure is applicable in case measurements are jointly based on dedicated and common channels for defining the out of coverage indication criteria. The basic principle is that in this mode out-of-coverage and in-coverage reporting is based on the downlink channel quality, which in turn is estimated on both common and dedicated pilots or on reference signals.

The dedicated pilot may also represent a power control command sent on the downlink by the base station to run uplink power control. The main point is that dedicated pilot means any sequence of signals known a priori to the receiver.

Both out-of-coverage and in-coverage schemes are given below:

Out-of-Coverage Schemes:

Following two out-of-coverage reporting schemes are proposed in dedicated mode:

Scheme 1 (Step-wise):

γ = DL quality estimated (e.g. SINR or signal strength) by UE on dedicated reference signal.

ϕ = DL quality estimated (e.g. SINR or signal strength) by UE on common reference signal.

Start:

IF ($\gamma < \gamma_{out}$) over period $\mathbf{T_{2,out}}$

IF ($\phi < \phi_{out}$) AND ($\gamma < \gamma_{out}$) over period $\mathbf{T_{3,out}}$

UE reports out-of-coverage

ELSE

Go to Start.

Scheme 2 (Combined):

β = Relative DL channel quality based on common and dedicated reference signals e.g. β could be the ratio of received power on common reference signal to dedicated reference signal.

Start:

IF ($\beta < \beta_{out}$) over period $\mathbf{T_{4,out}}$

UE reports out-of-coverage

ELSE

Go to Start.

<u>Methods to Report Out-of-Coverage</u>

Reporting on RACH

As mentioned earlier that in out of coverage situation the downlink quality is considerably bad that could prevent the network from assigning any scheduled resources to the UE for uplink transmission. Thus, one possibility is that UE utilizes RACH channel to report the explicit out of coverage to the network. The following method could be used on RACH channel:

- By sending unique sequence pattern

Indication by unique sequence pattern on RACH (shown in fig.3)

A UE will report out of coverage to the network by sending a unique (i.e. UE specific) pattern of the signature sequences on RACH channel in the same slots where normal RACH is transmitted. The pattern shall be comprised of more than one signature sequences, which could be transmitted either in consecutive RACH time slots or each sequence in the pattern could be transmitted in every N^{th} RACH time slot as shown in figure 2. In case multiple RACH slots are defined over frequency the transmission of the out-of-coverage report may also utilize this degree of freedom. That means transmission of the pattern would be allowed in certain time-frequency resource.

Two or more sequences in a pattern may be the same. Secondly the pattern could either use the same signature sequences as used for the normal RACH transmission or they could be reserved for out of coverage reporting. The preferred solution is to be able to use all sequences for both normal RACH transmission and out of coverage reporting.

Let there be K unique signature sequences and M sequence per pattern. Then the total number of available unique pattern would be given by K^M. In case $K = 64$, $M = 4$, the total number of unique patterns would be 2^{24}, which is sufficient for all the UE operating in a large coverage area.

Derivation of pattern:

The UE shall derive its unique pattern by a suitable well specified hashing function. As an example the hashing of the UE identifier (e.g. IMSI or TMSI) could map the UE identity on one of the pattern. In this way the UE does not have to explicitly report its UE identity. In fact by decoding the pattern, the network shall be able to uniquely identify the UE that has reported the out of coverage.

Another possibility is that network explicitly signals the index of the pattern to the UE at the time of cell selection. The index is updated whenever UE reselects a new cell or after handover.

When downlink coverage improves the UE reports the in coverage in a normal way that is on a shared channel following the normal resource allocation procedure.

In order to avoid that the network considers a UE that is in coverage and performs regular RACH and by chance selects for its subsequent transmission attempts a valid

out-of-coverage pattern the network combines multiple information it has about a UE before declaring a UE out-of-coverage. Such information could among other include recently reported RRM measurements.

Another possibility is to restrict certain patterns of signature sequences to the purpose of out-of-coverage reporting. These patterns must not be used for regular RACH attempts by any UE.

Proactive Assignment of Resources

The UE could still report out of coverage on uplink shared channel using higher layer signaling (e.g. RRC) provided the network proactively assign the resources to the UE. The network proactively assigns the resources for uplink transmission when it notices that downlink coverage as indicated by one or more UE measurement reports, is significantly poor such as lowest reportable SINR, RSRP etc.

The UE will then be able to report the out of coverage using the proactively assigned resources without the need for requesting any new uplink scheduling grants.

Using the above assigned resources UE either reports the out of coverage in any of the following way:

- Using RRC (layer-3) message or
- As part of the normal measurement report using out of coverage indicator

In the latter method an extra reported value beyond the normal measurement reporting range is to be specified.

RACH unique pattern for other applications

The idea of sending a unique pattern using RACH is also used for reporting any other critical information in situation when UE does not have or could not get UL scheduling grant. Thus, in use of this method, the radio base station signals a plurality of patterns of signature sequences to a user equipment, each pattern of signature sequences being associated with a respective critical condition relating to operation of the user equipment. The user equipment receives the signalled patterns of signature sequences and then, on detection of one of the critical conditions, the user equipment transmits the relevant pattern of signature sequences on the RACH. The radio base station then receives one of the patterns of signature sequences from the user

equipment on the random access channel (RACH); and determines that the user equipment is in the critical condition associated with the received pattern. The radio base station can then take appropriate action. Examples of critical conditions are: UE running out of battery, subscriber in emergency situation, etc.

In the former situation, the network can move the UE from continuous reception mode to the discontinuous reception mode, which is significantly more power efficient. In this way, the UE can extend its battery life and stay active longer. In case of repeated reporting of this critical condition, the network can progressively extend the DRX cycle unless maximum DRX is reached. In a E-UTRAN system, the DRX cycle in RRC connected mode (i.e. the active mode when the UE can receive data) is between 2 ms and 2560 ms.

In the situation where the subscriber is in an emergency situation, the unique pattern can be sent in response to the subscriber pressing a special key on the UE. The lower layer which receives the unique pattern at the base station will report the emergency situation to the higher layers and eventually to the application layer, which will act accordingly.

CLAIMS

1. A method in a user equipment of measuring the quality of a received common channel, characterized in that the method comprises the steps of:
- detecting an out of coverage condition, when one or more measurement quantities, which is based on the common channel or on common reference signals or combination of common and dedicated reference symbols, deteriorates in relation to a predefined threshold;
- detecting an in coverage condition, when one or more measurement quantities, which is based on the common channel or on common reference signals combination of common and dedicated reference symbols, improves in relation to a predefined threshold;
- receiving information of a pattern of the signature sequences to be used for reporting out of coverage; and,
- reporting the detected out of coverage to a radio base station either on a random access channel or on a shared channel without requesting any uplink scheduling grant or resource assignment.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the common channel is a broadcast channel (BCH) and said out of coverage is detected when the measured BCH block error rate (BLER) exceeds the predefined BLER target during a certain time period.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the common channel is a BCH channel and the said in coverage is detected when the measured BCH BLER falls below another predefined BLER target during another certain time period.

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the common channel is a synchronization channel (SCH) and the said out of coverage is detected when a measured signal to interference and noise ratio (SINR) or signal strength or combination thereof on said SCH falls below a predefined threshold during a certain time period.

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the common channel is a SCH channel and said in coverage is detected when the measured SINR or signal strength or combination thereof on said SCH increases above another predefined threshold during another certain time period.

6. A method according to claim 1, wherein the common channel is a set of reference signals and said out of coverage is detected when the measured SINR or signal strength or combination thereof on the said reference signals falls below a predefined threshold during a certain time period.

7. A method according to claim 1, wherein the common channel is a set of reference signals and said in coverage is detected when the measured SINR or signal strength or combination thereof on the said reference signals increases above another predefined threshold during another time period.

8. A method according to claims 4 or 6, wherein said out of coverage is detected when the measured signal strength on the common channel in relation to the measured signal strength on a dedicated reference signal falls below a predefined threshold during a certain time period.

9. A method according to claims 5 or 7, wherein the said in coverage is detected when the measured signal strength on the common channel in relation to the measured signal strength on a dedicated reference signal increases above another predefined threshold during another time period.

10. A method according to any of the claims above, wherein the out of coverage is reported by sending a unique pattern of more than one signature sequences on a random access channel (RACH) where the said pattern is user equipment (UE) specific.

11. A method according to any of the claims above, wherein each sequence belonging to the unique pattern is sent on RACH channel only every N^{th} RACH opportunity.

12. A method according to any of the claims above, wherein the user equipment derives the pattern out of the available signature sequences using a hashing function, which maps the UE identifier on to the pattern.

13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the available signature sequences are only allowed for out of coverage reporting.

14. A method according to claim 12, wherein the available signature sequences are shared among normal RACH transmission and out of coverage reporting.

15. A method according to claim 11, wherein the user equipment explicitly receives the information of the pattern to be used for out of coverage reporting from the serving cell by reading the system information sent on the BCH channel.

16. A method according to claim 11, wherein the user equipment explicitly receives the information of the pattern to be used for out of coverage reporting via downlink shared channel.

17. A method according to claims 9 and above, wherein the out of coverage is reported on a shared channel by utilizing the uplink scheduling grant, which is proactively assigned by the network.

18. A method in a radio base station of transmitting one or more common channels, said radio base station comprises means for receiving and detecting a random access channel, means for receiving measurement reports and means for assigning radio resources or scheduling grant to a user equipment, characterized in that the method comprises the steps of:
- signalling a pattern of the signature sequences to the user equipment (UE);
- receiving and correctly interpreting the received pattern of signature sequences on said random access channel (RACH);
- proactively assigning an uplink scheduling grant to the user equipment for the purpose of reporting out of coverage.

19. A method according to claim 18, wherein the serving cell signals the pattern to the UE via system information on a broadcast channel (BCH).

20. A method according to claim 18, wherein the pattern is signalled to the UE via a shared channel on a UE specific channel.

21. A method according to claim 18, wherein by receiving the pattern of signature sequence on RACH channel, the radio base station identifies the user equipment that is out of coverage.

22. A method according to claim 21, wherein the radio base station utilizes additional available UE measurement reports to verify the out-of-coverage situations of the user equipment.

23. A method according to claim 18, wherein the radio base station proactively assigns the radio resources or scheduling grants to the user equipment when one or more downlink reported measurements are at their minimum reportable levels.

24. A method according to claim 18, wherein the pattern uses the signature sequences, which are only allowed for out of coverage reporting.

25. A method according to claim 18, wherein the pattern uses the signature sequences, which are shared among normal RACH transmission and out of coverage reporting.

26. A user equipment for measuring the quality of a received common channel, characterised in that it comprises:
- means for detecting an out of coverage condition, when one or more measurement quantities, which is based on the common channel or on common reference signals or combination of common and dedicated reference symbols, deteriorates in relation to a predefined threshold;
- means for detecting an in coverage condition, when one or more measurement quantities, which is based on the common channel or on common reference signals combination of common and dedicated reference symbols, improves in relation to a predefined threshold;
- means for receiving information of a pattern of the signature sequences to be used for reporting out of coverage; and,
- means for reporting the detected out of coverage to a radio base station either on a random access channel or on a shared channel without requesting any uplink scheduling grant or resource assignment.

27. A radio base station for transmitting one or more common channels, comprising means for receiving and detecting a random access channel, means for receiving measurement reports and means for assigning radio resources or scheduling grant to a user equipment, characterized in that the radio base station further comprises:
- means for signalling a pattern of the signature sequences to the user equipment

(UE);

- means for receiving and correctly interpreting the received pattern of signature sequences on said random access channel (RACH);

- means for proactively assigning an uplink scheduling grant to the user equipment for the purpose of reporting out of coverage.

28. A method, for use in a radio base station, characterized in that the method comprises the steps of:

signalling a pattern of signature sequences to a user equipment;

receiving the pattern of signature sequences from the user equipment on a random access channel (RACH); and

determining in response to the received pattern of signature sequences that the user equipment is out of coverage.

29. A method according to claim 28, comprising signalling the pattern to the UE via system information on a broadcast channel (BCH).

30. A method according to claim 28, comprising signalling the pattern to the UE via a shared channel on a UE specific channel.

31. A method according to claim 28, wherein by receiving the pattern of signature sequences on the RACH channel, the radio base station identifies the user equipment that is out of coverage.

32. A method according to claim 31, wherein the radio base station utilizes additional available UE measurement reports to verify the out-of-coverage situations of the user equipment.

33. A method according to claim 28, wherein the pattern uses the signature sequences, which are only allowed for out of coverage reporting.

34. A method according to claim 28, wherein the pattern uses the signature sequences, which are shared among normal RACH transmission and out of coverage reporting.

35. A radio base station, being adapted to:

signal a pattern of signature sequences to a user equipment;

receive the pattern of signature sequences from the user equipment on a random access channel (RACH); and

determine in response to the received pattern of signature sequences that the user equipment is out of coverage.

36. A method, for use in a radio base station, comprising the steps of:

receiving downlink measurement reports from a user equipment;

determining when one or more downlink reported measurements from the user equipment are at their minimum reportable levels; and

proactively assigning uplink radio resources or scheduling grants to the user equipment for the user equipment to use in the event that it requires to report an out of coverage condition.

37. A radio base station, being adapted to:

receive downlink measurement reports from a user equipment;

determine when one or more downlink reported measurements from the user equipment are at their minimum reportable levels; and

proactively assign uplink radio resources or scheduling grants to the user equipment for the user equipment to use in the event that it requires to report an out of coverage condition.

38. A method, for use in a radio base station, characterized in that the method comprises the steps of:

signalling a plurality of patterns of signature sequences to a user equipment, each pattern of signature sequences being associated with a respective critical condition relating to operation of the user equipment;

receiving one of the patterns of signature sequences from the user equipment on a random access channel (RACH); and

determining in response to the received pattern of signature sequences that the user equipment is in the critical condition associated with the received pattern.

39. A method as claimed in claim 38, wherein the step of signalling a plurality of patterns of signature sequences to the user equipment comprises signalling a plurality of indices that can be used by the user equipment to derive the respective signature sequences.

40. A radio base station, being adapted to:

signal a plurality of patterns of signature sequences to a user equipment, each pattern of signature sequences being associated with a respective critical condition relating to operation of the user equipment;

receive one of the patterns of signature sequences from the user equipment on a random access channel (RACH); and

determine in response to the received pattern of signature sequences that the user equipment is in the critical condition associated with the received pattern.

41. A radio base station as claimed in claim 40, being adapted to signal a plurality of patterns of signature sequences to the user equipment by signalling a plurality of indices that can be used by the user equipment to derive the respective signature sequences.

42. A method, for use in a user equipment, characterized in that the method comprises the steps of:

receiving from a radio base station a plurality of patterns of signature sequences, each pattern of signature sequences being associated with a respective critical condition relating to operation of the user equipment;

determining that one of said critical conditions applies; and

transmitting one of the patterns of signature sequences, associated with the critical condition, on a random access channel (RACH).

43. A method as claimed in claim 42, wherein the step of receiving from the radio base station the plurality of patterns of signature sequences comprises receiving a plurality of indices and using the received indices to derive the respective signature sequences.

44. A user equipment, adapted to:

receive from a radio base station a plurality of patterns of signature sequences, each pattern of signature sequences being associated with a respective critical condition relating to operation of the user equipment;

determine that one of said critical conditions applies; and

transmit one of the patterns of signature sequences, associated with the critical condition, on a random access channel (RACH).

45. A user equipment as claimed in claim 44, adapted to receive from the radio base station the plurality of patterns of signature sequences by receiving a plurality of indices and using the received indices to derive the respective signature sequences.