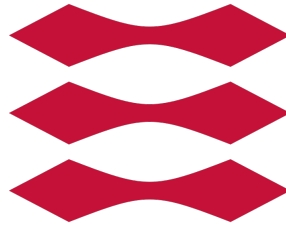


DTU



Introduction to mobile communication - 34330

SON - Self-Organizing Networks

Friday, December 8, 2017

Henrik Lehrmann Christiansen, Department of Photonics Engineering

Frederik Rander Andersen, s164146

Contents

1	SON - Introduction and overview	2
1.1	Introduction	2
1.2	Overview	2
1.3	Why SON?	2
2	Self-configuration	3
3	Self-optimization	4
4	Self-healing	5
	References	6

SON - Introduction and overview

1.1 Introduction

All mobile networks need to be managed and as systems become more and more complex, the need for better and easier ways to manage them are important as ever. LTE (Long Term Evolution) is the newest technology and also the most complex. Therefore, in LTE, management needs to be as good as possible. SON (Self-Organizing Networks) is a very promising area for providers, as it makes managing networks cheaper, more efficient and easier. The goal of SON is basically to reduce the need for technicians and increase the network capabilities, such that the network will be as good as possible in regards to coverage, capacity and user experience.

1.2 Overview

1.3 Why SON?

The reasons for using SON are very obvious from a provider standpoint. First of all, the cost of a Self-Organizing Network should be much lower

Self-configuration

Self-optimization

Self-healing

Bibliography

- [1] Seppo Hämmäläinen. Self-organizing networks in 3GPP LTE. *IEEE Vehicular Technology Conference*, 2009.