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(54) **DATA TRANSCIVING DEVICE AND METHOD IN REPEATER APPARATUS**

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ABSTRACT

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A data transceiver device in a repeater according to an exemplary embodiment includes: a radio unit assigned with a unique port number for uniquely identifying the radio unit and a layer splitter connected to the radio unit; a transfer unit configured to transfer an inbound packet to the layer splitter identified by the unique port number when the inbound packet including the unique port number as an internal port number is received; and the layer splitter configured to transfer the inbound packet to the radio unit corresponding to the unique port number when the inbound packet is received through transfer unit.

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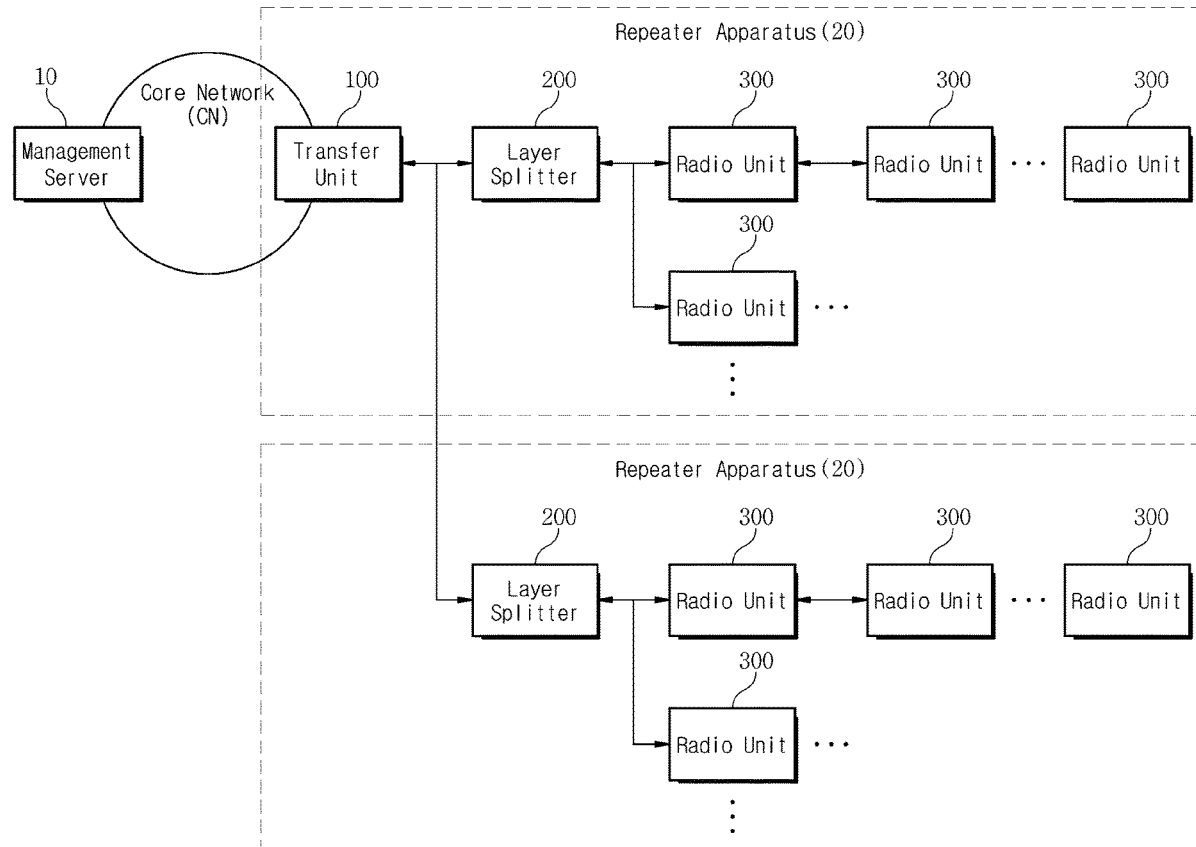


FIG. 1

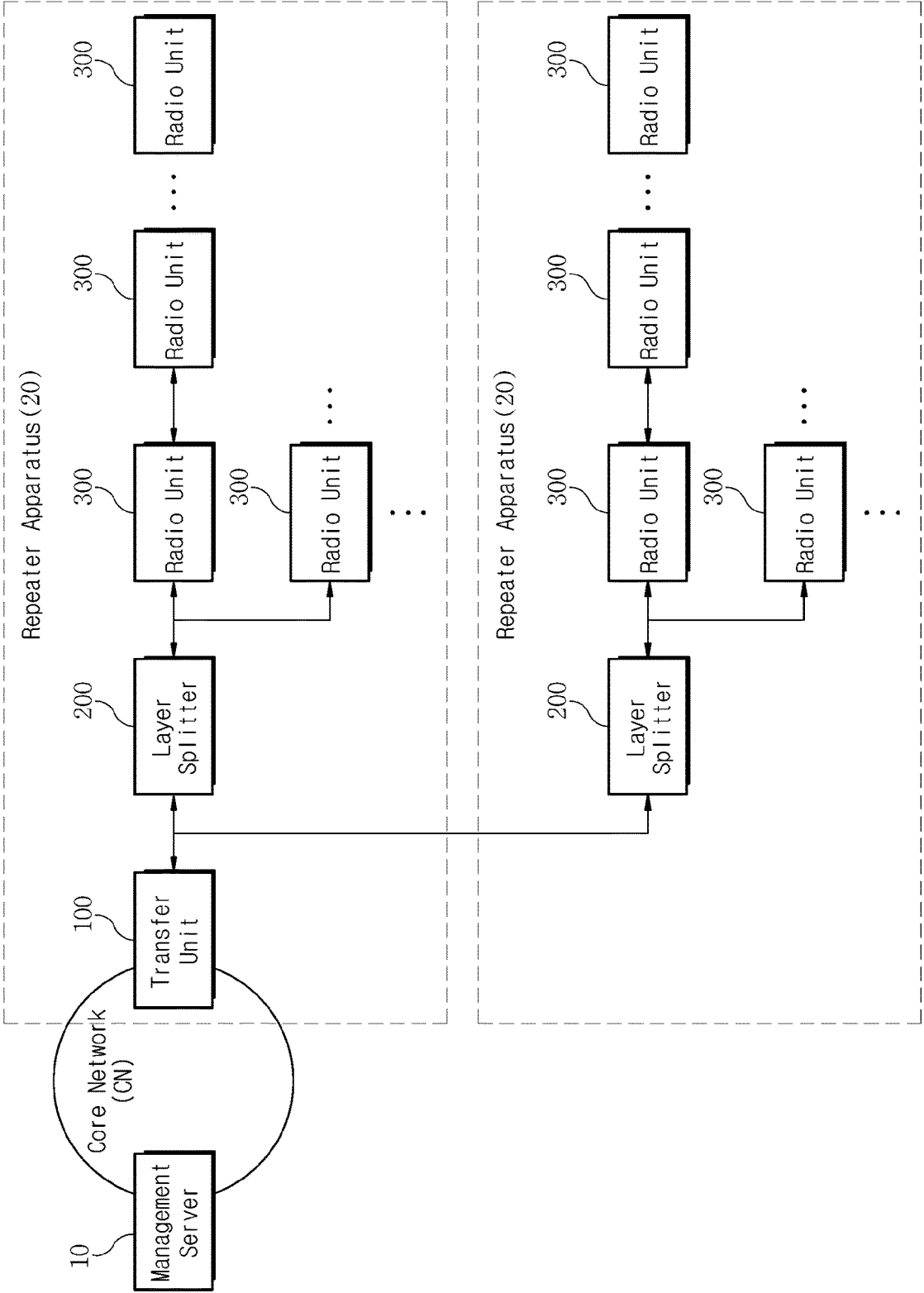


FIG. 2A

LS (index)	RU Port range
1	0x6000~0x603F
2	0x6100~0x613F
3	0x6200~0x623F
4	0x6300~0x633F
5	0x6400~0x643F
6	0x6500~0x653F
7	0x6600~0x663F
8	0x6700~0x673F
9	0x6800~0x683F
10	0x6900~0x693F
11	0x6A00~0x6A3F
12	0x6B00~0x6B3F
13	0x6C00~0x6C3F
14	0x6D00~0x6D3F
15	0x6E00~0x6E3F
16	0x6F00~0x6F3F
17	0x7000~0x703F
18	0x7100~0x713F

Layer Splitter (Cell Number)

FIG. 2B

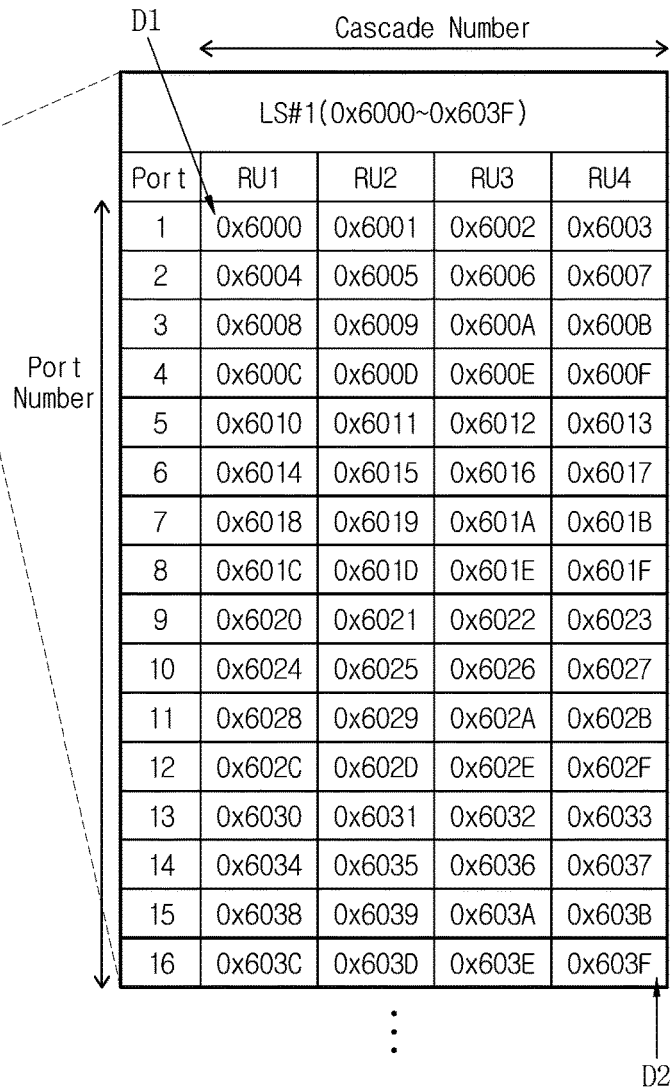


FIG. 3

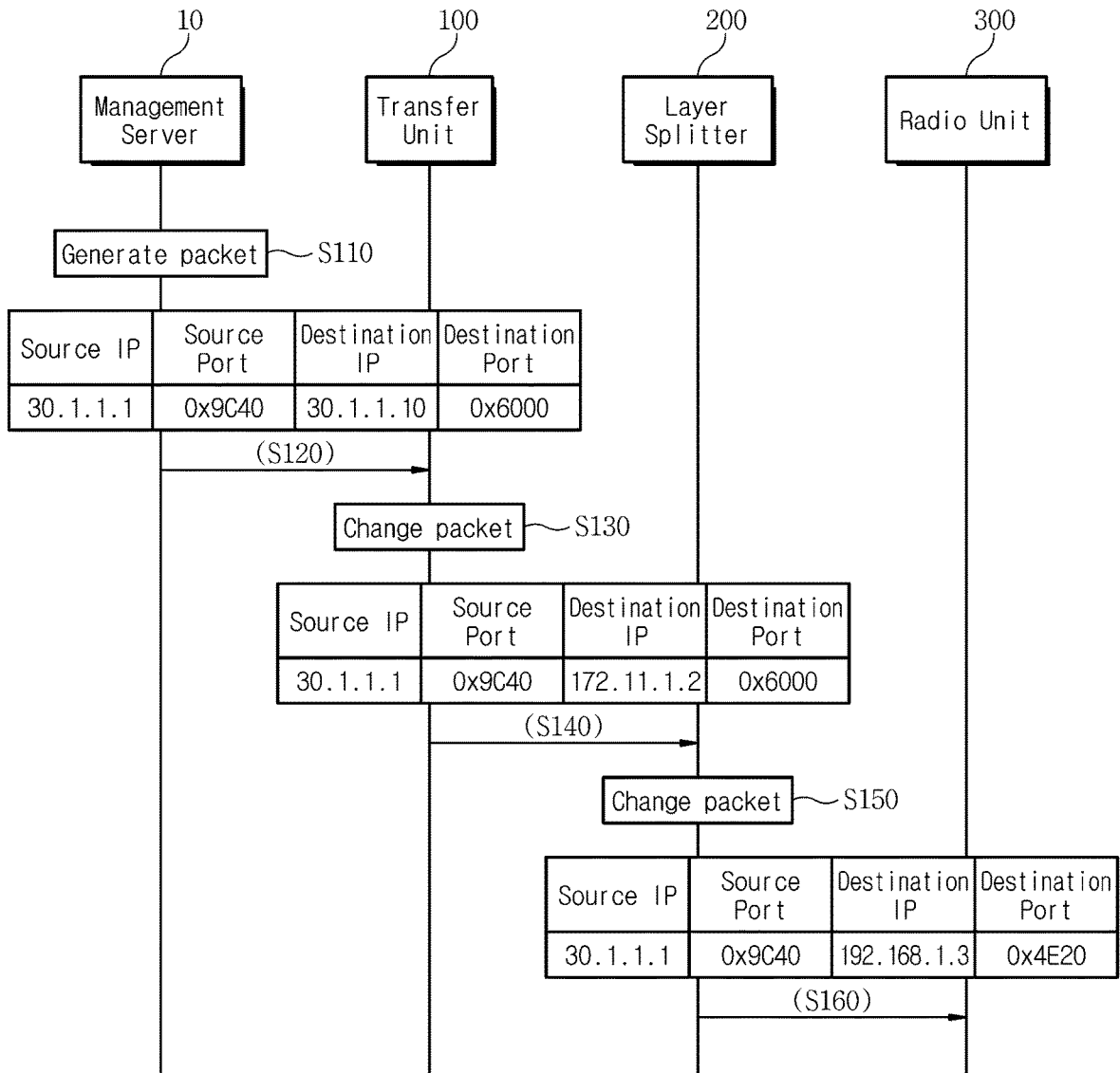
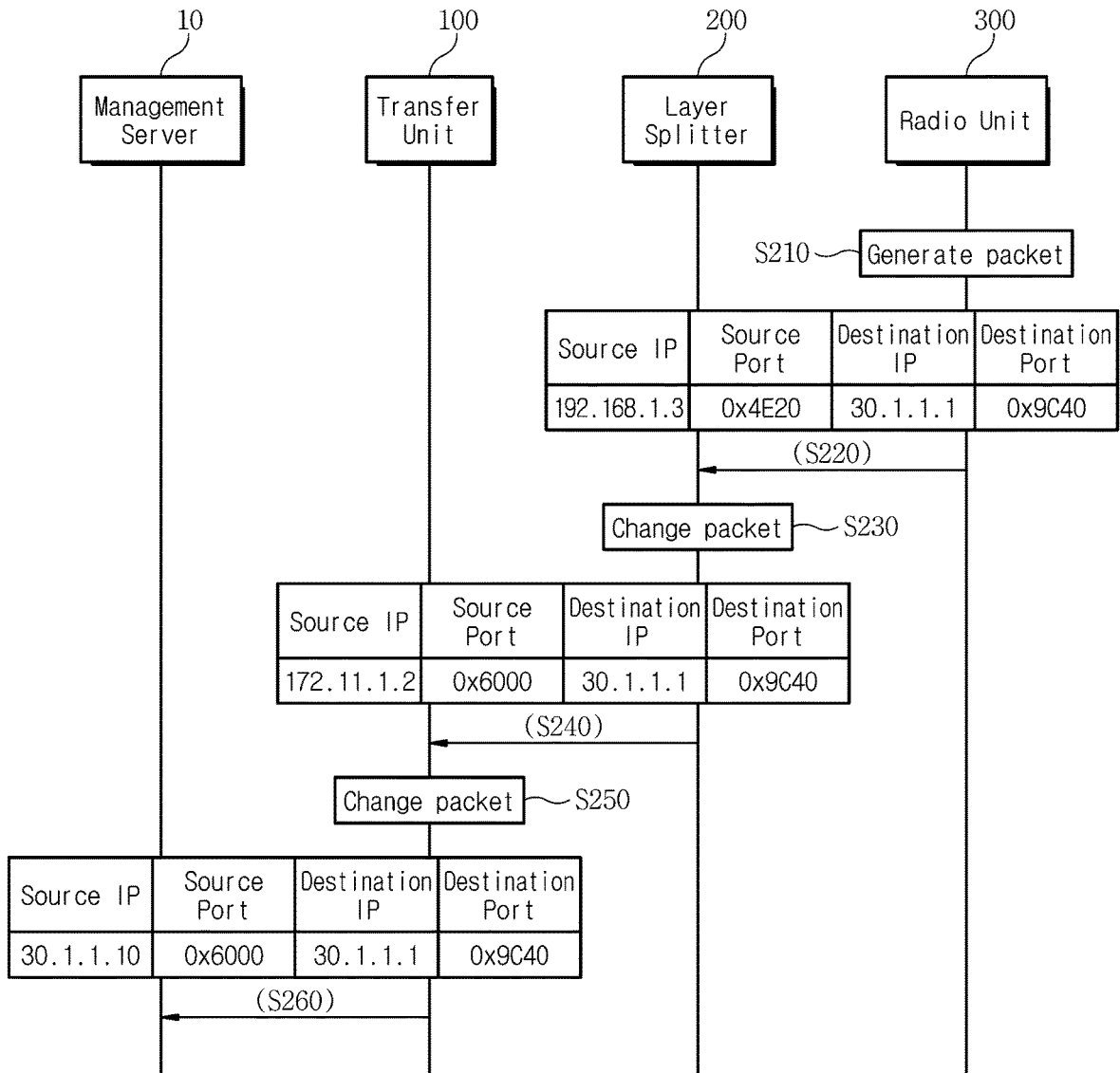


FIG. 4



DATA TRANSCIVING DEVICE AND METHOD IN REPEATER APPARATUS

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a technology for transmitting and receiving data and, more particularly, to an apparatus and method of transmitting and receiving data in a RF repeater using a network address port translation (NAPT) technique.

BACKGROUND

[0002] A radio frequency (RF) repeater is a radio communications apparatus providing an in-building service. A conventional repeater used for a WCDMA or an LTE network, for example, has a structure in which an RF signal of a base station channel is duplicated utilizing a repeater matching device and the duplicated RF signal is transmitted by the repeater. Conventionally, a control of an individual LTE repeater is carried out in such a manner that the LTE repeater is interfaced to an LTE repeater Element Management System (EMS) by a separate communication link, and the LTE repeater is monitored and controlled through the LTE repeater EMS. Such a network configuration is disadvantageous in that operation of multiple repeaters requires an allocation of lots of Internet Protocol (IP) resources.

SUMMARY

[0003] To solve the above problem, provided are a device and a method for transmitting and receiving data in a repeater apparatus which enable a plurality of the radio units to separately communicate with external devices without assigning an IP address to each of the plurality of the radio units.

[0004] According to an aspect of an exemplary embodiment, a data transceiver device includes: a radio unit assigned with a unique port number for uniquely identifying the radio unit and a layer splitter connected to the radio unit; a transfer unit configured to transfer an inbound packet to the layer splitter identified by the unique port number when the inbound packet including the unique port number as an internal port number is received; and the layer splitter configured to transfer the inbound packet to the radio unit corresponding to the unique port number when the inbound packet is received through transfer unit.

[0005] The unique port number may be assigned according to a cell number corresponding to the layer splitter, an internal port number to which the layer splitter and the radio unit are connected, and a cascade number.

[0006] The transfer unit may have a representative IP address known to outside of the data transceiver device. When receiving the inbound packet including the representative IP address as a destination IP address and the unique port number as the internal port number, the transfer unit may change the destination IP address in the inbound packet from the representative IP address to an internal IP address of the layer splitter to transfer an adjusted inbound packet to the layer splitter.

[0007] The radio unit may have an internal IP address and an internal port number used for actual communication with the layer splitter. When receiving the adjusted inbound packet from the transfer unit, the layer splitter may change the destination IP address and the internal port number in the adjusted inbound packet to the internal IP address and the

internal port number, respectively, of the radio unit corresponding to the unique port number to transfer a re-adjusted inbound packet to the radio unit.

[0008] When receiving an outbound packet generated by the radio unit and having an internal IP address and an internal port number used for actual communication with the layer splitter as a source IP address and a source port number, respectively, the layer splitter may change the source port number in the outbound packet to the unique port number to transfer an adjusted outbound packet to the transfer unit. The transfer unit may change the source IP address in the adjusted outbound packet into a representative IP address to transmit a re-adjusted outbound packet to outside of the data transceiver device.

[0009] According to an aspect of another exemplary embodiment, a method of transmitting and receiving data includes: receiving, by a transfer unit, an inbound packet including a unique port number for uniquely identifying a radio unit and a layer splitter connected to the radio unit as an internal port number; transferring, by the transfer unit, the inbound packet to a layer splitter identified by the unique port number; and transferring, by the layer splitter, the inbound packet to a radio unit corresponding to the unique port number.

[0010] The unique port number may be assigned according to a cell number corresponding to the layer splitter, an internal port number to which the layer splitter and the radio unit are connected, and a cascade number.

[0011] The inbound packet received by the transfer unit may include a representative IP address known to an outside as a destination IP address and the unique port number as the internal port number.

[0012] The operation of transferring the inbound packet to the layer splitter may include: changing the destination IP address in the inbound packet from the representative IP address to an internal IP address of the layer splitter; and transferring an adjusted inbound packet to the layer splitter.

[0013] The operation of transferring the inbound packet to the radio unit may include: changing the destination IP address and the internal port number in the adjusted inbound packet to an internal IP address and an internal port number, respectively, of the radio unit corresponding to the unique port number; and transferring a re-adjusted inbound packet to the radio unit.

[0014] The method of transmitting and receiving data may further include: generating, by the radio unit, an outbound packet having an internal IP address and an internal port number used for actual communication with the layer splitter as a source IP address and a source port number, respectively, and transmitting the outbound packet; changing, by the layer splitter, the source port number in the outbound packet to the unique port number and transferring an adjusted outbound packet to the transfer unit; and changing, by the transfer unit, the source IP address in the adjusted outbound packet into a representative IP address and transmitting a re-adjusted outbound packet to an outside.

[0015] According to the present disclosure, a unique port number is assigned to each of a plurality of the radio units so that the radio unit and a layer splitter connected to the radio unit can be identified with reference to a network address port translation table. A representative IP address of a transfer unit and the unique port number may be used as address information indicating locations of the plurality of the radio units during communications with external

devices. Also, packets can be routed in the repeater apparatus by using an internal IP address of the layer splitter and an internal IP address of the radio unit corresponding to the unique port number, and the internal port number of the port connecting between the layer splitter and the radio unit. Therefore, the present disclosure can cope with the IP address exhaustion problem by allowing to discriminate a plurality of the radio units **300** during the communication using only a single IP address, i.e., the representative IP address. Also, the management device **10** can efficiently use the IP resources and manage the plurality of the radio units **300** separately through the use of only a single IP address and the unique port numbers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] In order that the disclosure may be well understood, there will now be described various forms thereof, given by way of example, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0017] FIG. 1 illustrates a configuration of a communications network according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0018] FIGS. 2A and 2B illustrate a network address port translation (NAPT) table according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0019] FIG. 3 is a flowchart illustrating a method of receiving data in a repeater apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure; and

[0020] FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating a method of transmitting data in a repeater apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0021] The drawings described herein are for illustration purposes only and are not intended to limit the scope of the present disclosure in any way.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0022] For a more clear understanding of the features and advantages of the present disclosure, exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure will be described in detail with reference to the accompanied drawings. In the following description and the accompanied drawings, detailed descriptions of well-known functions or configuration that may obscure the subject matter of the present disclosure will be omitted for simplicity. The exemplary embodiments described in this specification and the configurations shown in the drawings are not intended to limit the technical idea of the present disclosure, and thus it should be understood that there may exist various equivalents and modifications which may substitute the exemplary embodiments within the scope of the present disclosure.

[0023] When a component is referred to as being “connected” or “coupled” to another component, it means that the component is connected or may be connected logically or physically to the other component. In other words, it is to be understood that the component or may be connected or coupled to the other component indirectly through an object therebetween instead of being directly connected or coupled to the other component.

[0024] The terminologies are used herein for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and are not intended to limit the disclosure. The singular forms include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Also, the expressions “~ comprises,” “~ includes,” “~ con-

structed,” “~ configured” are used to refer a presence of a combination of enumerated features, numbers, processing steps, operations, elements, or components, but are not intended to exclude a possibility of a presence or addition of another feature, number, processing step, operation, element, or component.

[0025] It is to be noted that the same components or components having similar functions or operations are designated by the same reference numerals throughout the drawings, and repetitive descriptions thereof will be omitted. In addition, detailed descriptions of well-known functions or configuration that may obscure the subject matter of the present disclosure may be omitted for simplicity or be illustrated by a block diagram focusing on core functions of each structure and device.

[0026] First, a configuration of a communications network according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to attached drawings. FIG. 1 illustrates a configuration of a communications network according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, and FIG. 2 illustrates a network address port translation (NAPT) table according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0027] Referring to FIG. 1, a communications network according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure includes a management server **10** and a repeater apparatus **20**. Further, the repeater apparatus **20** may include a transfer unit **100**, a layer splitter **200**, and a radio unit **300**. The transfer unit **100** may be a higher layer distributed unit (DU_H), and the radio unit **300** may be a lower layer distributed unit (DU_L) or a radio remote unit (RRU).

[0028] The management server **10** manages the repeater apparatus **20**. In particular, the management server **10** manages each of the radio units **300** separately. The management server **10** may implemented based on an Element Management System (EMS), a 5G Repeater Element Management System (gREMS), or a Network Management System (NMS).

[0029] According to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, the management server **10** may communicate with the repeater apparatus **20** with reference to a network address port translation table. FIG. 2 shows an example of the network address port translation table.

[0030] The network address port translation table maintains unique port numbers which enable to discriminate each of the radio units **300** from the other radio units. In FIG. 2, it is assumed that eighteen layer splitters **200** are connected to one transfer unit **100**, and four radio units **300** are connected to each of the sixteen ports of each layer splitter **200** through respective cascade connections so that a total of sixty four radio units **300** are connected to each of the layer splitters **200**.

[0031] The network address port translation table includes one layer splitter table shown in portion (A) of FIG. 2 and a plurality of radio unit tables shown in portion (B) of FIG. 2.

[0032] The layer splitters **200** are provided to correspond to cell numbers 1 to 18 of a base station, and the layer splitter table (A) is used for identifying the layer splitters **200** corresponding to the cell number. The layer splitter table (A) provides layer splitter indexes LS #1-18 corresponding to the cell numbers 1-18.

[0033] Each of the plurality of radio unit tables B are provided to correspond to each of the layer splitter indexes

LS #1-18. In the plurality of radio unit tables (B), unique port numbers are assigned to the radio units **300** connected to the layer splitter **200**.

[0034] As mentioned above, four radio units **300** are connected to each of the sixteen ports of each layer splitter **200** through respective cascade connections, so that a total of 64 radio units **300** are connected to each of the layer splitters **200**. Accordingly, the unique port number is assigned according to the cell number 1-18 for distinguishing the layer splitter **200**, the port number 1-16 of the port of the layer splitter **200** to which the radio unit **300** is connected, and a cascade number RU1, RU2, RU3, or RU4 of the radio unit **300**. For example, the radio unit **300** connected in a first cascade connection to a first port of a first layer splitter **200** may be assigned the unique port number of "0x6000" (D1). As another example, the radio unit **300** connected in a fourth cascade connection to a 16-th port of the first layer splitter **200** may be assigned the unique port number of "0x603F" (D2).

[0035] The management server **10** and the repeater apparatus **20** may have the network address port translation table. Thus, the management server **10** may exchange data with each of the radio units **300** separately with reference to the network address port translation table.

[0036] The transfer unit **100** is assigned a representative IP address for a communication with an entity external to the repeater apparatus **20**, e.g., the management server **10**. The repeater apparatus **20** can transmit and receive packets to and from outside of the repeater apparatus **20** by use of the representative IP address of the transfer unit **100**.

[0037] That is, the transfer unit **100** may receive a packet in which a destination IP address is the representative IP address among packets transmitted from the outside. Also, the transfer unit **100** may transmit a packet to the outside by indicating the representative IP address as a source IP address.

[0038] Meanwhile, the layer splitter **200** has an internal IP address. The internal IP address is an IP address which is used only within the repeater apparatus **20**. The use of the internal IP address enables to avoid the problem of IP address exhaustion.

[0039] As mentioned above, the unique port number enables to uniquely identify the radio unit **300** and the layer splitter **200** to which the radio unit **300** is connected. Thus, when the transfer unit **100** receives a packet in which the destination IP address is the representative IP address and the destination port number is one of the unique port numbers, the transfer unit **100** can identify the layer splitter **200** corresponding to the unique port number. Then, the transfer unit **100** changes the destination IP address from the representative IP address to the internal IP address of the identified layer splitter **200** and then transmits the packet to the internal network. Thus, the layer splitter **200** having the internal IP address can receive the packet according to the destination IP address.

[0040] Meanwhile, the radio unit **300** is assigned an internal IP address, for actual communication with the layer splitter **200**, in addition to the internal port number of the layer splitter **200** to which the radio unit **300** is connected. In other words, The internal IP address and the internal port number may be used for the radio unit **300** to actually communicate with the layer splitter **200**. The internal IP

address and internal port number are used only within the repeater apparatus **20** and facilitates avoiding the problem of IP address exhaustion.

[0041] The layer splitter **200** may receive, from the transfer unit **100**, a packet in which the destination IP address is the internal IP address of the layer splitter **200** itself and the internal port number is the unique port number. The layer splitter **200** can identify the radio unit **300** based on the unique port number indicated in the internal port number field in the received packet. Then, the layer splitter **200** changes the IP address in the destination IP address field into the internal IP address of the radio unit **300**, and changes the unique port number in the internal port number field into the internal IP address of the radio unit **300**. Subsequently, the layer splitter **200** transmits, through the internal network, the packet in which the destination IP address is the internal IP address of the radio unit **300** and the internal port number is an internal port number of the radio unit **300**. Accordingly, the radio unit **300** having the destination IP address and the internal port number may receive the packet.

[0042] Meanwhile, the radio unit **300** may transmit host system information including base station information and connection information to the management server **10** according to a predetermined cycle. Here, the base station information includes physical cell identifier (PCI), distributed unit identifier (DU-ID), cell identifier (cell-ID), next generation NodeB identifier (gNB-ID), and the like. The connection information includes port information indicating the port to which the layer splitter **200** and the radio unit **300** are connected, and cascade information indicating a hop in which the radio unit **300** is disposed.

[0043] The radio unit **300** may generate an outbound packet containing a header in which the source IP address is the internal IP address of the radio unit **300**, a source port number is the internal port number, the destination IP address is an IP address of the management server **10**, and a destination port number is a port number of the management server **10** while containing the host system information in a payload, and transmits the generated outbound packet to the layer splitter **200**.

[0044] The layer splitter **200** extracts the unique port number corresponding to the internal IP address and the internal port number of the radio unit **300** with reference to the network address port translation table, changes the source port number in the outbound packet from the internal port number to the unique port number, and changes the source IP address in the outbound packet from the internal IP address of the radio unit **300** to the internal IP address of the layer splitter **200**. Then, the layer splitter **200** transmits the packet to the transfer unit **100**.

[0045] The transfer unit **100** changes the source IP address in the packet from the internal IP address of the layer splitter **200** to the representative IP address. Then, the transfer unit **100** transmits the packet in which the source IP address is the representative IP address and the source port number is the unique port number. The packet will be transmitted to the management device **10** according to the destination IP address and the internal port number.

[0046] As described above, the exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure utilizes the network address port translation table in which each of the plurality of radio units **300** is assigned a unique port number for identifying the radio unit **300** and the layer splitter **200** to which the radio unit **300** is connected. Thus, the repeater apparatus **20** uses

the representative IP address and the unique port number assigned in the network address port translation table in transmitting and receiving as address information of the transfer unit **100** while transmitting and receiving packets outside the repeater apparatus **20**. In addition, the repeater apparatus **20** can route packets inside the repeater apparatus **20** by use of the internal IP address of the layer splitter **200**, the internal IP address of the radio unit **300**, and the internal port number connecting the layer splitter **200** to the lower layer distribution unit **300** which correspond to the unique port number. Therefore, the present disclosure can cope with the IP address exhaustion by allowing to discriminate a plurality of the radio units **300** during the communication using only a single IP address, i.e., the representative IP address. Also, the management device **10** can efficiently use the IP resources and manage the plurality of the radio units **300** separately using only a single IP address and the unique port numbers.

[0047] Next, a data communication method in the repeater apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described. FIG. **3** is a flowchart illustrating a method of receiving data in the repeater apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0048] The management server **10** generates a packet including data to be transmitted to the radio unit **300** in operation **S110**. The header of the packet includes the source IP address, the source port number, the destination IP address, and the destination port number. At this time, the management device **100** extracts the unique port number of the radio unit **300** from the network address port translation table. For example, it is assumed that the radio unit **300** to which the transmit data is addressed is a first radio unit **300#1** connected to the first layer splitter **300#1**. Then, referring to the address port translation table of FIG. **2**, the unique port number of the radio unit **300#1** is '0x6000' (i.e., 24576 in decimal). Also, it is assumed that the representative IP address of the transfer unit **100** connected to the radio unit **300#1** is '30.1.1.10'. The management device **100** generates a packet containing the unique port number '0x6000' (24576 in decimal) of the radio unit **300** in the internal port number field, and the representative IP address '30.1.1.1' of the transfer unit **100** connected to the radio unit **300** in the destination IP address field. The source IP address and the source port number of the packet contains the IP address (e.g., '30.1.1.1') and the port number (e.g., '0x9C40') of the management device **100**, respectively. As mentioned above, the management device **100** transmits the generated packet to the transfer unit **100** in operation **S120**.

[0049] Upon receiving the packet, the transfer unit **100** identifies the radio unit **300** corresponding to the internal port number with reference to the network address port translation table, checks the layer splitter **200** to which the radio unit **300** is connected, and changes the destination IP address in the packet into the internal IP address of the layer splitter **200** in operation **S130**. Here, it is assumed that the internal IP address of the layer splitter **200** is '172.11.1.2'. As a result, the transfer unit **100** changes the destination IP address in the packet from '30.1.1.10' to the internal IP address '172.11.1.2' of the layer splitter **200**. Then, the transfer unit **100** transmits the changed packet to the layer splitter **200** in operation **S140**.

[0050] After receiving the packet, the layer splitter **200** identifies the radio unit **300** corresponding to the internal

port number with reference to the network address port translation table, changes the destination IP address in the packet into the internal IP address of the unit **300**, and changes the internal port number of the packet into the internal port number used for actual communications between the layer splitter **200** and the radio unit **300** in operation **S150**. For example, it is assumed that the internal IP address of the radio unit **300** is '192.168.1.3', and the internal port number used for actual communications between the layer splitter **200** and the radio unit **300** is '0x4E20' (i.e., 20000 in decimal). As a result, the layer splitter **200** changes the destination IP address '172.11.1.2' of the packet into the internal IP address '192.168.1.3' of the radio unit **300**, and changes the internal port number '0x6000' (24576 in decimal) of the packet into the internal port number '0x4E20' (20000 in decimal) used for actual communications between the layer splitter **200** and the radio unit **300**. Subsequently, the layer splitter **200** transmits the changed packet to the radio unit **300** in operation **S160**. Accordingly, the radio unit **300** may receive the packet transmitted by the layer splitter **200**.

[0051] Next, a method of transmitting data in the repeater apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure will be described. FIG. **4** is a flowchart illustrating a method of transmitting data in the repeater apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0052] Referring to FIGS. **2** and **4**, the radio unit **300** generates a packet to be transmitted to the management server **10** in operation **S210**. At this time, the payload of the packet may include the host system information. The host system information may include the base station information and the connection information. The base station information may include the physical cell identifier (PCI), the distributed unit identifier (DU-ID), the cell identifier (cell-ID), the gNB identifier (gNB-ID), and the like. The connection information may include the port information indicating the port through which the layer splitter **200** and the radio unit **300** are connected, and the cascade information indicating the hop in which the radio unit **300** is disposed.

[0053] In particular, the header of the packet includes the source IP address, the source port number, the destination IP address, and the destination port number. As a result, the radio unit **300** generates a packet containing the internal IP address assigned to the radio unit **300** itself in the source IP address field, the internal port number used for communications between the layer splitter **200** and the radio unit **300** in the source port number field, and the IP address and the port number of the management server **10** in the destination IP address and the destination port number fields, respectively. For example, it is assumed that the internal IP address of the radio unit **300** is '192.168.1.3' and the internal port number used for communications between the layer splitter **200** and the radio unit **300** is '0x4E20' (20000 in decimal). Also, it is assumed that the IP address and the port number of the management server **10** are '30.1.1.1' and '0x9C40' (i.e., 40000 in decimal). Then, the radio unit **300** generates the packet containing '192.168.1.3', '0x4E20' (20000 in decimal), '30.1.1.1', and '0x9C40' (40000 in decimal) for the source IP address, the source port number, the destination IP address, and the internal port number, respectively. Subsequently, the radio unit **300** transmits the generated packet to the layer splitter **200** in operation **S220**.

[0054] Upon receiving the packet, the layer splitter **200** identifies the radio unit **300** corresponding to the source port number with reference to the network address port translation table, changes the source port number in the packet from the internal port number of the radio unit **300** to the unique port number, and changes the source IP address from the internal IP address of the radio unit **300** to the internal IP address of the layer splitter **200** in operation **S230**. For example, in the network address port translation table of FIG. 2, the unique port number of the first radio unit **400#1** connected to the first layer splitter **300#1** is '0x6000' (24576 in decimal). Also, it is assumed that the internal IP address of the layer splitter **200** is '172.11.1.2'. As a result, the layer splitter **200** changes the source port number from the internal port number '0x4E20' of the radio unit **300** to the unique port number '0x6000' (24576 in decimal) according to the network address port translation table, and changes the source IP address from the internal IP address '192.168.1.3' of the radio unit **300** to the internal IP address '172.11.1.2' of the layer splitter **200**. Then, the layer splitter **200** transmits the changed packet to the transfer unit **100** in operation **S240**.

[0055] After receiving the packet, the transfer unit **100** changes the source IP address in the packet from the internal IP address of the layer splitter **200** to the representative IP address of the transfer unit **100** in operation **S250**. For example, it is assumed that the representative IP address of the transfer unit **100** is '30.1.1.10'. Then, the transfer unit **100** changes the source IP address in the packet from the internal IP address '172.11.1.2' of the layer splitter **200** to the representative IP address '30.1.1.10' of the transfer unit **100**. Subsequently, the transfer unit **100** transmits, to the management server **10**, the packet in which the source IP address is the representative IP address of the transfer unit **100** and the source port number is the unique port number of the radio unit **300**. Accordingly, the management server **10** receiving the packet can identify the radio unit **300** having transmitted the packet through the source port. Also, the management server **10** can store and manage the host system information received through the payload of the packet in correspondence with the identified radio unit **300**. As described above, according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the management device **10** can efficiently use the IP resources and manage the plurality of the radio units **300** separately using only a single IP address and the unique port numbers.

[0056] The method according to the exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure may be provided in the form of a computer-readable storage medium suitable for storing computer program instructions and data. The computer-readable storage medium may store program instructions, data files, data structures, and a combination thereof, and may include all kinds of recording devices capable of storing computer-readable data. Examples of the storage medium may include magnetic media such as a hard disk, a floppy disk, and a magnetic tape, optical media such as a compact disk read only memory (CD-ROM) and a digital video disk (DVD), magneto-optical medium such as a floptical disk, and semiconductor memories such as ROM, RAM, and the flash memory, erasable and programmable ROM (EPROM), and electrically erasable and programmable ROM (EEPROM), all of which are hardware devices suitable for storing the computer program instructions and data. In addition, the computer-readable storage medium may be

distributed over computer systems coupled through a network so that the computer readable code is stored and executed in a distributed fashion. The functional programs, codes, and code segments for implementing the present disclosure can be easily inferred based on the present specification by programmers in the technical field to which the present disclosure pertains.

[0057] The description set forth above is provided merely to illustrate exemplary embodiments of the disclosure but is not intended to limit the disclosure to specific configurations and functions. Those skilled in the art will be able to make adaptations, modifications, and variations on the examples without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

[0058] The repeater apparatus according an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure assigns a unique port number, to each of a plurality of the radio units, for identifying the radio unit and a layer splitter connected to the radio unit, and uses a representative IP address of a transfer unit and the unique port number as address information indicating locations of the plurality of the radio units during communications with external devices. Also, the repeater apparatus can route packets inside the repeater apparatus by using an internal IP address of the layer splitter and an internal IP address of the radio unit corresponding to the unique port number, and the internal port number of the port connecting between the layer splitter and the radio unit. Therefore, the present disclosure can cope with the IP address exhaustion problem by allowing to discriminate a plurality of the radio units **300** during the communication using only a single IP address, i.e., the representative IP address. Also, the management device **10** can efficiently use the IP resources and manage the plurality of the radio units **300** separately through the use of only a single IP address and the unique port numbers. The present disclosure is industrially applicable since it actually can be implemented obviously and has a sufficiently high possibility of commercialization or sales.

What is claimed is:

1. A data transceiver device, comprising:

a radio unit assigned with a unique port number for uniquely identifying the radio unit and a layer splitter connected to the radio unit;

a transfer unit configured to transfer an inbound packet to the layer splitter identified by the unique port number when the inbound packet including the unique port number as an internal port number is received; and

the layer splitter configured to transfer the inbound packet to the radio unit corresponding to the unique port number when the inbound packet is received through transfer unit.

2. The data transceiver device of claim 1, wherein the unique port number is assigned according to a cell number corresponding to the layer splitter, an internal port number to which the layer splitter and the radio unit are connected, and a cascade number.

3. The data transceiver device of claim 1, wherein the transfer unit has a representative IP address known to outside of the data transceiver device,

wherein, when receiving the inbound packet including the representative IP address as a destination IP address and the unique port number as the internal port number, the transfer unit changes the destination IP address in the inbound packet from the representative IP address

to an internal IP address of the layer splitter to transfer an adjusted inbound packet to the layer splitter.

4. The data transceiver device of claim 3, wherein the radio unit has an internal IP address and an internal port number used for actual communication with the layer splitter,

wherein, when receiving the adjusted inbound packet from the transfer unit, the layer splitter changes the destination IP address and the internal port number in the adjusted inbound packet to the internal IP address and the internal port number, respectively, of the radio unit corresponding to the unique port number to transfer a re-adjusted inbound packet to the radio unit.

5. The data transceiver device of claim 1, wherein, when receiving an outbound packet generated by the radio unit and having an internal IP address and an internal port number used for actual communication with the layer splitter as a source IP address and a source port number, respectively, the layer splitter changes the source port number in the outbound packet to the unique port number to transfer an adjusted outbound packet to the transfer unit,

wherein the transfer unit changes the source IP address in the adjusted outbound packet into a representative IP address to transmit a re-adjusted outbound packet to outside of the data transceiver device.

6. A method of transmitting and receiving data, comprising:

receiving, by a transfer unit, an inbound packet including a unique port number for uniquely identifying a radio unit and a layer splitter connected to the radio unit as an internal port number;

transferring, by the transfer unit, the inbound packet to a layer splitter identified by the unique port number; and transferring, by the layer splitter, the inbound packet to a radio unit corresponding to the unique port number.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the unique port number is assigned according to a cell number corresponding to the

layer splitter, an internal port number to which the layer splitter and the radio unit are connected, and a cascade number.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the inbound packet received by the transfer unit includes a representative IP address known to an outside as a destination IP address and the unique port number as the internal port number.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein transferring the inbound packet to the layer splitter comprises:

changing the destination IP address in the inbound packet from the representative IP address to an internal IP address of the layer splitter; and

transferring an adjusted inbound packet to the layer splitter.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein transferring the inbound packet to the radio unit comprises:

changing the destination IP address and the internal port number in the adjusted inbound packet to an internal IP address and an internal port number, respectively, of the radio unit corresponding to the unique port number; and

transferring a re-adjusted inbound packet to the radio unit.

11. The method of claim 6, further comprising:

generating, by the radio unit, an outbound packet having an internal IP address and an internal port number used for actual communication with the layer splitter as a source IP address and a source port number, respectively, and transmitting the outbound packet;

changing, by the layer splitter, the source port number in the outbound packet to the unique port number and transferring an adjusted outbound packet to the transfer unit; and

changing, by the transfer unit, the source IP address in the adjusted outbound packet into a representative IP address and transmitting a re-adjusted outbound packet to an outside.

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