

Description

Related patent applications

The present invention is related to co-pending European Patent Application, No. 83902772.9, WO84-653, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Measuring the Strength of a Radio Frequency Signal", invented by Michael F. McLaughlin, and assigned to same assignee as, and filed the same date as, the present invention.

Background of the invention

The present invention relates generally to radiotelephone communications systems, and more particularly to an improved method and apparatus for assigning duplex radio channels and scanning duplex radio channels assigned to mobile and portable radiotelephones in cellular radiotelephone communications systems.

Prior art radiotelephone communications systems typically included a single, high power base station for covering a large geographical service area, for example, a large city and its surrounding metropolitan area. The base station was centrally located and included a plurality of duplex radio channels for providing communications paths to radiotelephones anywhere in the system. Supervision of the radio channels was relatively simple and was typically performed by a centrally located control terminal. However, the expansion of service in such radiotelephone communications systems was limited since additional radiotelephones could only be accommodated by adding more duplex radio channels, the availability of which is limited and controlled by governmental regulation.

In order to increase the capacity of radiotelephone communications systems, the geographical service area of some radiotelephone communications systems was divided into a plurality of cells, each of which included a base station having a plurality of duplex radio channels. Since the transmitters of such base stations were operated at relatively low power, duplex radio channels could be reused in geographically separated cells, thereby allowing a limited number of duplex radio channels to serve more radiotelephones than possible with prior radiotelephone communications systems having only one centrally located base station.

However, supervision of the radio channels in such cellular radiotelephone communications systems is complex and requires sophisticated control circuitry since there are large number of base stations and it is necessary to provide the capability of transferring a radiotelephone from one duplex radio channel to another when the radiotelephone moves from cell to cell. Accordingly, there exists a need for improved techniques and processes for controlling communications paths to radiotelephones in cellular radiotelephone communications systems.

A method in accordance with the prior art portion of claim 1 is disclosed in US-A-3663762. In this patent there is described a

method in which mobile radios of a cellular radiotelephone system select between base stations on the basis of the strongest RF signal being received by the mobile station. However, the patent does not provide any solution to the problem of how to determine the strongest RF signal and suffers from the further disadvantage that neither the system controller nor the base stations determine the strongest RF signal from mobile stations.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved method and apparatus for quickly and efficiently assigning radio channels and scanning duplex radio channels assigned to mobile or portable radiotelephones in cellular radiotelephone communications systems.

It is an object of an embodiment of the present invention to provide an improved method and apparatus for assigning duplex radio channels and scanning duplex radio channels assigned to mobile or portable radiotelephones in cellular radiotelephone communications systems, that maintains the quality of communications paths to active mobile and portable radiotelephones by closely monitoring the signal strength of each active mobile and portable radiotelephone and taking corrective action when degradation of the signal strength of an active mobile or portable radiotelephone is detected.

These objects are achieved in the method of the invention having the steps of:

a. sampling N times the strength of the RF signal received by each antenna means from each remote station assigned an RF signal channel, where N is an integer number greater than one;

b. selecting for each such remote station the antenna means for which at least one of its N sampled signal strengths has a magnitude greater than the magnitude of any of the N sampled signal strengths for all other antenna means;

c. comparing the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for each such remote station to a predetermined magnitude; and

d. requesting at least one other cell control means to sample the signal strength of a remote station when the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station is less than the predetermined magnitude.

The cell control means may transmit a control signal to a remote station for causing said remote station to increase or decrease the signal strength of its transmitted RF signal when the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna is less than a predetermined minimum magnitude or greater than a predetermined maximum magnitude, respectively. This insures that the signal strength of each active remote station is maintained at an adequate level for good quality communications.

In an embodiment of the invention where first and second non-adjacent cells are allocated the



same first and second groups of duplex RF signal channels, a unique method performed by the cell control circuitry of the first and second cells comprises the steps of: at the first cell assigning one of said first group of RF signal channels to a requesting remote station, and assigning one of a second group of RF signal channels to a requesting remote station when all RF signal channels of the first group have been assigned; and, at the second cell, assigning one of said second group of RF signal channels to a requesting remote station, and assigning one of said first group of RF signal channels to a requesting remote station when all RF signal channels of said second group have been assigned. This inventive method minimizes co-channel interference between cells using the same frequency channels by requiring that both cells assign different frequency channels before assigning the same frequency channels. Thus, the potential co-channel interference is minimized as long as system usage in the two cells is low.

In another embodiment the method performed by the cell control circuitry comprises the steps of: assigning one of the RF signal channels and one of the plurality of RF signal receiving circuitry to each requesting remote station; periodically sampling N times the strength of the RF signal received by each antenna from each remote station assigned an RF signal channel, where N is an integer number greater than one; and coupling the assigned RF signal receiving circuitry for each such remote station to the antenna for which at least one of its N sampled signal strengths has a magnitude greater than the magnitude of the N sampled signal strengths for all other antennas. This inventive method insures that the RF signal receiver assigned for each remote station is always coupled to the antenna that is receiving the best signal from that remote station.

In yet another embodiment the method performed by the cell control circuitry is comprised of the steps of; assigning one of the RF signal channels and one of the plurality of RF signal receiving means to each requesting remote station; incrementing timers for each remote station assigned an RF signal channel by a predetermined amount at successive time intervals; reassigning RF signal channels that were previously assigned to remote stations whose timer has a magnitude greater than a predetermined maximum magnitude; selecting a remote station whose transmitted RF signal is being received and whose timer has a magnitude greater than a predetermined minimum magnitude; sampling N times the strength of the RF signal received by each antenna from said selected remote station, where N is an integer number greater than one; and resetting the timer of the selected remote station to a predetermined initial magnitude. This inventive method insures that there is a least a minimum time interval between taking different sets of N sampled signal strengths for each active remote station.

Brief description of the drawings

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a radiotelephone communications system that may advantageously utilize the channel assigning and scanning method and apparatus of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of one of the base station radios and its associated base site controllers shown in Figure 1.

Figures 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D arranged as in Figure 4 are a flow chart illustrating the channel assigning and scanning method of the present invention.

Detailed description of the preferred embodiment

Referring to Figure 1, there is illustrated a cellular radiotelephone communications system of the type described in U.S. patent numbers 3,663,762, 3,906,166; in an experimental cellular radiotelephone system application filed under Docket No. 18262 with the Federal Communications Commission by Motorola and American Radio-Telephone Service, Inc., in February, 1977; and more recently in a system description entitled "Motorola DYNATAC Cellular Radiotelephone Systems", published by Motorola, Inc., Schaumburg, Illinois, in 1982. Such cellular systems provide telephone coverage to both mobile and portable radiotelephones located throughout a large geographical area. Portable radiotelephones may be of the type described in US patent numbers 3,962,553 and 3,906,166; and mobile radiotelephones may be of the type described in Motorola Instruction Manual Number 68P81039E25, published by Motorola Service Publications, Schaumburg, Illinois, in 1979. The geographical area may be subdivided into cells 10, 20 and 30, which each may include a base station radio 111, 121 and 131 and an associated base site controller 112, 122 and 132. Base site controller 112, 122 and 132 are each coupled by data and voice links to a radiotelephone control terminal 140, which may be similar to the terminals described in US Patent Numbers 3,663,762, 3,764,915, 3,819,872, 3,906,166 and 4,268,722. These data and voice links may be provided by dedicated wire lines, pulse-code-modulated carrier lines, microwave radio channels, or other suitable communication links. Control terminal 140 is in turn coupled to a conventional telephone central office 150 for completing telephone calls between mobile and portable radiotelephones and landline telephones.

Each base station radio 111, 121 and 131 in Fig. 1 includes a plurality of transmitters and receivers for operating on at least one duplex signalling channel and a plurality of duplex voice channels. Base station radios 111, 121 and 131 may be of the type described in Motorola Instruction Manual Number 68P81060E30, published by Motorola Service Publications, Motorola Inc., Schaumburg, Illinois, in 1982. Base station radios 111, 121 and 131 are located substantially at the center of each of the corresponding cells 10, 20 and 30. The base

station transmitters may be combined onto one omni-directional antenna, while the base station receivers may be intercoupled to two or more directional or omni-directional sector antennas. In Fig. 1 the base station radios 111, 121 and 131 each include six 60° sector antennas. Each sector antenna primarily covers a portion of a cell, such as portion 21 of cell 20, and typically has a coverage area that overlaps the coverage area of adjacent sector antennas. Since the signalling channel requires an omni-directional receiving pattern, the signals received by the six sector antennas may be combined by a maximal ratio predetection diversity combiner, as illustrated and described in the instant assignee's co-pending US patent number 4,369,520 issued 18 January, 1983, entitled "Instantaneously Acquiring Sector Antenna System" and invented by Frank J. Cerny, Jr. and James J. Mikulski, and Canadian Patent No. 1,141,437 issued 15 February, 1983, entitled "Large Dynamic Range Multiplier for a Maximal-Ratio Diversity Combiner", and invented by Frank J. Cerny, Jr. Furthermore, coverage of a portion of a cell may be provided by combining the signals received by two or more of the sector antennas. The sector antennas and associated receiving apparatus may be of the type described in US patent numbers 4,101,836 and 4,317,229.

In order to determine whether or not a mobile or portable radiotelephone leaves one cell, e.g. 20, and enters another, e.g. 10 or 30, the signal strength of the mobile or portable radiotelephone must be monitored by the base site controller 122. When the signal strength of a mobile or portable radiotelephone becomes too weak, the receiving sector antenna may be changed, or the strength of its transmitted signal may be increased by a control signal transmitted from the base site controller 122, or the mobile or portable radiotelephone can be handed off to a base site controller 112 or 132 in another cell. Hand-off involves transferring the particular mobile or portable radiotelephone from a duplex voice channel in one cell to a duplex voice channel in another cell. The signal strength for each operating mobile and portable radiotelephone can be quickly and accurately measured by utilizing the invention described in the aforementioned European application No. 83902772.9, so that corrective action can be taken before communications are degraded or interrupted due to weak signal conditions. Furthermore, as a mobile or portable radiotelephone moves closer to a base station radio 111, 121 or 131, the strength of the RF signal received at the base station radio from the mobile or portable radiotelephone increases and can cause interference with other communications. Accordingly, when the signal strength of a mobile or portable radio becomes too large, a base site controller can send a control signal to the particular mobile or portable radiotelephone causing it to reduce the strength of its transmitted signal. A supervisory signalling scheme and apparatus therefore that provides for such control signals is described in US Patent Numbers 3,906,166,

4,025,853, 4,029,900, 4,302,845 and 4,312,074 and the references cited therein.

Referring to Figure 2, there is illustrated a block diagram of equipment suitable for use in base station radios 111, 121 and 131 and associated base site controllers 112, 122 and 132 shown in Figure 1. The base radio equipment is identified by reference numerals between 200 and 300, and the base site controller equipment by reference numerals between 300 and 400. For example, the base station radios may include a scanning receiver 240; a signalling transceiver 250; a plurality of voice transceivers 220 and 230 each coupled to simplex transmit and receive signals from the control terminal 140 in Figure 1; a transmitter combiner 210 for combining the transmitters of the voice transceivers and signalling transceiver, and coupling the combined signal to an omni-directional transmit antenna 212; and a plurality of sector antennas 214 coupled to the scanning receiver 240 and the receivers of the voice transceivers 220 and 230 and signalling transceiver 250. As previously explained, the transmit and receive signals may be coupled from voice transceivers 220 and 230 by means of modems and dedicated wire lines to control terminal 140 in Figure 1. Signalling transceiver 250, voice transceivers 220 and 230, and scanning receiver 240 may be provided by the equipment described in the aforementioned Motorola instruction manual number 68P81060E30.

The operation of the signalling transceiver 250, voice transceivers 220 and 230 and scanning receiver 240 is controlled by a base site controller, which may include one or more microprocessors 358; peripheral interface adapters (PIA's) 352, 354 and 356; an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) 346 and associated oscillator 348; a read only memory (ROM) 362; a random access memory (RAM) 364; and a data interface 366 which couples microprocessor 358 by way of a modem and dedicated wire line to control terminal 140 in Figure 1. As the number of voice channels is increased, additional microprocessors and associated interface circuitry can be added to the base site controller for sharing the supervisory workload. Sharing of the workload with multiple microprocessors may provide time savings since different microprocessors can be simultaneously working on different portions of a task.

The voice transceivers 220 and 230 in Figure 2 each may include a transmitter 236, a receiver 234 and an antenna selector 232 for coupling one or more sector antennas 214 to receiver 234. Microprocessor 358 controls the operation of voice transceivers 220 and 230 by means of control signals provided by PIA 352. In order to select one of the six sector antennas 214, three control signals are coupled from PIA 352 to antenna selector 232. Additional control signals provided by PIA 352 key-up transmitter 236 for transmitting control signals or RF signals modulated with voice signals, and mute the output of receiver 234 when an RF signal is not being received. For example, if a supervisory audio tone is used to

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indicate that a desired RF signal is present, receiver 234 can be muted whenever the supervisory audio tone is not detected. The RF signal from transmitter 236 is coupled to transmitter combiner 210 where it is combined with the RF signals from other voice transceivers for application to omni-directional antenna 212. Transmitter combiner 210 may be any conventional RF signal combiner, such as, for example, the combiner described in the instant assignee's US Patent Number 4,375,622 issued 1 March, 1983, entitled "Multi-Port Radio Frequency Signal Combiner", invented by Allen H. Hollingsworth and Alan G. Deustchle. In some radiotelephone communications systems, it may be desirable to couple the RF signal from the transmitters in voice transceivers 220 and 230 to separate directional or omni-directional antennas 212, thus eliminating the need for transmitter combiner 210.

Scanning receiver 240 in Figure 2 includes an antenna selector 242 which is coupled to the six sector antennas 214, and a receiver 240 that is coupled to the output antenna selector 242. Three control signals from PIA 354 cause antenna selector 242 to coupled one of the six sector antennas 214 to receiver 244. Receiver 244 may be a conventional synthesized receiver (such as the receiver in the mobile radiotelephone described in the aforementioned Motorola Instruction Manual No. 68P81039E25), whose frequency of reception may be determined by an eleven-bit data signal applied to receiver 244 by PIA 354. An output from receiver 244, which is proportional to the strength of the RF signal being received (e.g. such as the filtered output of an envelope detector), is coupled to ADC 346, which converts the magnitude of the receiver output to an eight-bit data signal. ADC 346 is controlled by PIA 356, which applies a start signal to ADC 346 for initiating the analog-to-digital conversion process. ADC 346 is also coupled to 600 kHz oscillator 348, and completes a conversion in approximately 120 microseconds. When the analog-to-digital conversion is complete, a complete signal is applied to PIA 356 by ADC 346. ADC 346 may be any suitable conventional analog-to-digital converter, such as, for example, an ADC0803 manufactured by National Semiconductor Corporation.

The signalling transceiver 250 likewise includes a transmitter and receiver (not shown) which are tunable to any desired signalling channel in the particular - radiotelephone communications system. The transmitter of signalling transceiver 250 may be coupled to transmitter combiner 210, and the receiver of signalling transceiver 250 may be coupled to a maximal ratio predetection diversity combiner of the type described in the aforementioned US Patent Number 4,369,520 and Canadian Patent Number 1,141,437 for combining the signals from sector antennas 214 to provide an omni-directional receiving pattern. The signalling transceiver 250 provides for the transmission of digital supervisory signalling between microprocessor 358 and mobile and portable radiotelephones in its cell. Control signals are

applied to, and data signals are received from, signalling transceiver 250 by means of PIA 352. Once a telephone call is in process, microprocessor 358 can transmit control signals to an active mobile or portable radiotelephone by means of the transmitters in voice transceivers 220 and 240. A suitable supervisory signalling scheme is described in the aforementioned US Patent Numbers 3,906,166, 4,025,853, 4,029,900, 4,302,845 and 4,312,074.

As explained hereinabove, the operation of the voice transceivers 220 and 230 and scanning receiver 240 is controlled by microprocessor 358. Microprocessor 358 may be any suitable conventional microprocessor, such as, for example, a Motorola type MC6800, MC6801, or MC6802 microprocessor. Microprocessor 358 may be suitably programmed to execute the flow chart in Figures 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D for assigning duplex voice channels and scanning duplex voice channels assigned to mobile or portable radiotelephones in its cell.

Referring to Figures 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D as arranged in Figure 4, there is illustrated a flow chart embodying the channel assigning and scanning methods of the present invention. Entering the channel assigning portion of the flow chart at START block 402 in Figure 3A, program control proceeds to block 404 where microprocessor 358 in Figure 2 monitors the signalling channel for channel request signals from mobile or portable radiotelephone stations. If no station requests a channel, NO branch is taken from decision block 406 to block 414. Otherwise, YES branch is taken from decision block 406 to decision block 408 where it is determined whether or not this cell has frequency reuse. Cells which are sufficiently geographically separated can both utilize the same frequency radio channels. If this cell has frequency reuse, YES branch is taken to block 412 where a channel from a first group of radio channels is assigned to a requesting station. If all channels in the first group are assigned, a channel in a second group is assigned to the requesting station. For example, assuming each reuse cell has the same set of channels each having different RF signal frequencies and being assigned the same number in each reuse cell, the first group of channels in one of the reuse cells may be even numbered channels, while the first group of channels in the other reuse cell may be odd numbered channels. Thus, cochannel interference between reuse channels will be minimized during conditions when only channels of the first group are used to accommodate telephone calls in the reuse cells, since both reuse cells are using different frequency channels. In order to make sure that all channels are periodically exercised, the even/odd channel pattern may be changed once per hour in the reuse cells. If a cell does not have reuse, NO branch is taken from decision block 408 to block 410 where channels are sequentially assigned on a round robin basis to requesting stations.

Next, at block 414 in Figure 3A, timers asso-



cluded with each active station are incremented by one every predetermined time interval, such as, for example, every fifty milliseconds. The station timers indicate how long it has been since the last time the corresponding station was scanned to determine its signal strength. Therefore, the station timers can be monitored to determine whether or not any action must be taken to avoid degradation in communications with the active stations. Next, at decision block 416, it is determined whether or not it is time to scan the active stations. The active stations must be scanned at periodic intervals to ensure that each active station has adequate signal strength to provide good voice communications. The time interval between scanning active stations depends on a number of things, including the time it takes scanning receiver 240 in Figure 2 to tune to the frequency of a selected station, the time it takes the scanning receiver to switch to another sector antenna, the number of signal strength samples taken for each sector antenna, and the time between taking each signal strength sample. Assuming that scanning each active station every fourteen seconds is adequate for a cell having a ten mile diameter, then scans would have to be performed approximately three times per second to handle a cell having thirty-two voice channels. In other words, forty-two stations, including thirty-two active stations and ten hand-off stations, could be scanned in the fourteen second time interval.

On the foregoing basis, the time between scans may be selected to be approximately 350 milliseconds for each cell in most radiotelephone communications systems. If it has not been 350 milliseconds since the last scan, NO branch is taken from decision block 416 back to block 404 to resume monitoring of the signalling channel for channel request signals. Assuming it has been 350 milliseconds or more since the last scan, YES branch is taken to block 418 where the scanning portion of the flow chart is entered.

The scanning method of the present invention quickly and efficiently takes signal strength measurements on each sector antenna for a selected station, and, on the basis of the measured signal strength, either takes no further action, or changes sector antennas, or raises or lowers the power of the signal transmitted from the selected station, or hands off the selected station to another cell so as to optimize its signal strength for good voice communications. Parameters utilized by the scanning method can be varied in each cell in order to optimize voice communications in a particular radiotelephone communications system. For example, parameters may be utilized to set the minimum and maximum allowable signal strengths for each cell or for each sector of a cell. In other words, different cells or even different sectors of a cell may have different minimum and maximum allowable signal strength parameters. Also, parameters can be varied for determining how many out-of-range signal strength readings must have

been taken before changing sector antennas, or changing the power output of a station, or handing off a station to another cell. For example, according to a feature of the present invention, when the signal strength of a selected station is below the minimum allowed level, an attempt may first be made to change the sector antenna used in the receiver of the voice transceiver assigned to the selected station. If no other sector antenna is receiving a stronger signal from the selected station, or changing sector antennas did not result in a signal strength greater than the minimum allowed signal strength, then an attempt may be made to increase the power output of the selected station. The power output of the selected station can be increased in one or more steps between a minimum level and a maximum level. If the selected station is already transmitting at full power and its signal strength is still below the minimum allowed signal strength, an attempt may be made to hand off the selected station to another cell. Conversely, when the signal strength of a selected station exceeds the maximum allowable signal strength, the power output of the selected station may be reduced in one or more steps to prevent overloading of the receiver in the voice transceiver assigned to the station.

Each time the scanning portion of the flow chart in Figure 3A is entered at block 418, one active station is processed. Hand-off stations are given priority over all other active stations since hand-off stations are most likely already outside of the cell that is presently servicing it. Therefore, at decision block 418, a check is made to determine whether a request has been received from another cell to scan a hand-off station. If so, YES branch is taken to block 454 in Figure 3C in order to measure the signal strength of the hand-off station. The sector antenna receiving the strongest signal from the hand-off station is identified in blocks 454, 456 and 458. Next, at decision block 460, YES branch is taken to decision block 468, where the largest signal strength sample is compared to the sample received from the requesting cell. If the largest signal strength sample is greater than the requesting cell sample plus an offset, YES branch is taken to block 470, where the hand-off station is accepted and is subsequently assigned a channel. The value of the offset can vary from zero to any desired value, which may be determined by a stored parameter. If the largest signal strength sample is not greater than the requesting cell sample plus an offset, NO branch is taken from decision block 468 to block 472, where the hand-off station is rejected. A message indication acceptance or rejection is returned via the control terminal 140 in Figure 1 to the requesting cell. An alternative way of handling hand-off stations is to make a direct comparison between the largest signal strength sample and a threshold value, which may be determined by a stored parameter. From blocks 470 and 472, program control returns to monitoring the signalling channel.

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Returning back to decision block 418 in Figure 3A, if there are no hand-off requests, NO branch is taken to block 420 where the timer of the first active station is accessed. Next, the portion of the flow chart starting in Figure 3B at block 422 essentially selects the station which has the largest timer indication that the elapsed time since it was last scanned is greater than that for any other active station. Proceeding to decision block 422, the accessed timer is compared to a parameter labelled SCANSU, which is a time period during which subsequent scanning is suppressed. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, SCANSU has been selected to be seven seconds. If the accessed timer is less than SCANSU, YES branch is taken to decision block 428, where it is determined whether or not the timers for all active stations have been accessed and checked. If not, NO branch is taken to block 430 where the timer of the next active station is accessed, and the process is repeated from decision block 422.

If the accessed timer is greater than SCANSU, NO branch is taken from decision block 422 in Figure 3B to decision block 424, where the accessed timer is compared to a parameter labelled SCANPL. SCANPL is the maximum allowable time from the previous scan for a selected station. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, SCANPL has been selected to be fourteen seconds. If the accessed timer is less than SCANPL, NO branch is taken to block 426, where, if the corresponding station is still active and transmitting an RF signal, its accessed timer is compared with the previously selected timer and the larger of the two is selected. When all active station timers have been accessed and checked, the station selected at block 426 is presently transmitting an RF signal and has a timer that is greater than SCANSU but less than SCANPL.

If a station timer is greater than SCANPL, YES branch is taken from decision block 424 in Figure 3B to decision block 432, where it is determined whether or not the corresponding station is a portable or mobile radiotelephone. If the corresponding station is a mobile radiotelephone, NO branch is taken to block 434 where the mobile station is dropped from the list of active stations and its timer is reset. Since mobile stations transmit continuously when in use, the most likely reason that a mobile station timer will exceed SCANPL is that the mobile station's transmitter has become too weak to be received, or that the mobile station has dropped the call because the base station transmitter has become too weak.

If the corresponding station is a portable station, YES branch is taken from decision block 432 in Figure 3B to decision block 436, where it is determined whether or not the portable station has been sent an audit signal. Portable stations with voice operated transmit (VOX) pose an additional problem for a radiotelephone communications system since portable stations may appear to be inactive when, in fact, the portable

station user is just listening. Therefore, according to a feature of the present invention, when the timer for a portable station exceeds SCANPL, an audit signal may be sent to the portable to cause it to key up for a predetermined time interval, such as, for example, three seconds. Then, while the portable station is keyed up, its signal strength can be measured to determine if any action is necessary to maintain the quality of communications.

If a first audit signal has not been sent, NO branch is taken from decision block 436 in Figure 3B to decision block 438, where it is determined whether or not the corresponding portable station is operating at full power. If so, YES branch is taken to block 442 where an audit signal is sent by microprocessor 358 in Figure 2 by way of the assigned voice transceiver 220 or 240 to the corresponding portable station commanding it to key up for a three second time interval. If the portable unit was not at full power, NO branch is taken from decision block 438 to block 440 where the timer for the corresponding portable station is set to be equal to SCANSU. The portable station timer is set back SCANSU to insure that the portable station will be scanned during one of the succeeding scans. After the portable station timer is set SCANSU at block 440, an audit signal is sent to the portable station at block 442 to cause the portable station to key up for three seconds, so that the portable station transmitter will be on for approximately the next nine scans.

If a first audit signal has been sent to the corresponding portable station, YES branch is taken from decision block 436 in Figure 3B to decision block 444, where it is determined whether or not the portable station is at full power. If the portable station is not at not power, NO branch is taken to block 450 where an audit signal is sent to the portable station causing it to increase its power output and key up for a three second time interval. The audit signal can cause a portable station to increase its power output in one or more steps until full power is reached. The size and number of the steps can be varied depending on the requirements of a particular radiotelephone communications system.

If a portable station is already at full power, YES branch is taken from decision block 444 in Figure 3B to decision block 446, where it is determined whether or not the timer for the portable station is greater than the parameter SCANDP. SCANDP is the maximum allowable time from a previous scan for portable station timers. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, SCANDP has been selected to be twenty-one seconds. If a portable station timer is greater than SCANDP, YES branch is taken to block 448 where that particular portable station is dropped from the list of active stations and its timer is reset. Thus, portable stations that have not been transmitting for a time interval in excess of SCANDP will be considered to be lost and their telephone call will be terminated. If a portable station timer is not greater than SCANDP, NO branch is taken from

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decision block 446 back to block 426, where the portable station timer is selected if it is larger than a station timer previously selected at block 426 and the portable station is presently transmitting. This point in the flow chart is reached only if the particular portable station has been audited at least once and is transmitting at full power.

If a RETURN block is reached before all station timers have been accessed and processed by blocks 422, 424, 426, 428 and 430 in Figure 3B, program control is returned to monitoring of the signalling channel for channel requests from mobile and portable radiotelephone stations. If decision block 428 is reached and all station timers have been accessed and checked, YES branch is taken to decision block 452 in Figure 3C, where it is determined whether or not an active, transmitting station had been selected in block 426. If a station was not selected, NO branch is taken and program control returns to monitoring the signalling channel. If a station has been selected, YES branch is taken from decision block 452 to block 454 to begin the process of measuring the signal strength of the selected station. As previously explained, block 454 may also be reached from decision block 418 in Figure 3A if a hand-off request has been received.

Next, at block 454 in Figure 3C, scanning receiver 240 in Figure 2 is loaded with the frequency of the channel on which the selected station is operating. Proceeding to block 456, the signal strength of the signal received by each sector antenna is measured N times, where N is a parameter greater than one. In the preferred embodiment, N is set to thirty-two so that thirty-two signal strength samples are taken for each of the six sector antennas. Then, at block 458, microprocessor 358 in Figure 2 stores the largest signal strength sample taken in block 456 and its corresponding sector antenna number, and, for the remaining sector antennas, stores the next largest signal strength sample and its corresponding sector antenna number. Next, at decision block 460, it is determined whether or not the station being processed is a hand-off station. If so, YES branch is taken to block 468, where it is determined whether or not to accept the hand-off station. If the station is not a hand-off station, NO branch is taken from decision block 460 to decision block 462, where it is determined whether or not the voice transceiver assigned to the selected station is using the sector antenna receiving the strongest signal. In other words, if the sector antenna presently being used by the voice transceiver 220 or 230 in Figure 2 assigned to the selected mobile station is not receiving the strongest signal, the selected antenna coupled to the voice transceiver may be changed to improve the quality of voice communications. If the transceiver assigned to the selected station is not using the sector antenna having the largest signal strength sample, NO branch is taken to decision block 464, where it is determined if this condition has occurred J or more times, where J is a parameter greater than one. If so, YES branch is taken to block 466 where the voice transceiver

assigned to the selected station is switched to the sector antenna having the largest signal strength sample. By requiring that this condition occurs J or more times, excessive switching between sector antennas is avoided. Program control proceeds from NO branch of decision block 464 and from block 466 to block 494 in Figure 3D, where the timer of the selected station is reset to zero. The selected station timer is reset at block 494 so that the particular station will not be scanned again until after a time interval of length SCANSU. If scans could occur too frequently, both unnecessary overhead would be created and successive signal strength readings may be too highly correlated. Therefore, the scan frequency should be high enough to ensure that any station passing through the transition region between cells at top speed would be scanned at least the M times required for hand off in block 486 in Figure 3D. Thus, according to an important feature of the present invention, excessive scanning is prevented through the use of the delay parameter, SCANSU, which establishes the minimum amount of time which must elapse before a station is eligible to be scanned again.

If the selected station is already using the sector antenna having the largest signal strength sample, YES branch is taken from decision block 462 in Figure 3C to decision block 474 in Figure 3D, where it is determined whether the largest signal strength sample is greater than the maximum allowable signal strength. If so, YES branch is taken to decision block 480 where it is determined whether or not this condition has occurred N or more times, where N is a parameter greater than one. If so, YES branch is taken to decision block 482, where it is determined whether or not the selected station is already at minimum power output. If not, NO branch is taken to block 484 where a control signal is sent by microprocessor 358 in Figure 2 to the selected station commanding it to reduce its power output. The power output reduction can be taken in one or more steps until the minimum power output is reached. Program control proceeds from NO branch of decision block 480, YES branch of decision block 482 and from block 484 to block 494, where the timer of the selected station is reset to zero.

If the largest signal strength sample is not greater than the maximum allowable signal strength, NO branch is taken from decision block 474 in Figure 3D to decision block 476, where the largest signal strength sample is compared to the minimum allowable signal strength. If the signal strength sample is greater than or equal to the minimum allowable signal strength, NO branch is taken to block 494 where the selected station timer is reset. Otherwise, YES branch is taken from decision block 476 to decision block 478, where it is determined whether or not the selected station is transmitting at maximum power output. If the selected station is already transmitting at maximum power output, YES branch is taken to decision block 486, where it is determined whether or not this condition has occurred M or more

times, where M is a parameter greater than one. If so, YES branch is taken to block 488 where a hand-off request is sent via control terminal 140 in Figure 1 to other adjacent base site controllers. As explained hereinabove, the other adjacent base site controllers scan the hand-off station to determine if it will accept the hand-off station. Program control proceeds from NO branch of decision block 486 and from block 488 to block 494 where the selected station timer is reset.

If the selected station is not already transmitting at maximum power output, NO branch is taken from decision block 478 in Figure 3D to decision block 490, where it is determined whether or not this condition has occurred K or more times, where K is a parameter greater than one. If so, YES branch is taken to block 492 where microprocessor 358 in Figure 2 sends a control signal to the selected station commanding it to increase its power output. The power output can be increased in one or more steps until the maximum power output is reached. Program control proceeds from NO branch of decision block 490 and from block 492 to block 494 where the selected station timer is reset. Thereafter, program control returns to scanning the signalling channel.

The flow chart in Figures 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D as arranged in Figure 4, provide a detailed description of the process steps necessary for implementing the channel assigning and scanning method of the present invention in programmable control circuitry, such as microprocessor 358 and its associated circuitry in Figure 2. By way of analogy to an electrical circuit diagram, the detailed flow chart in Figures 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D is equivalent to a detailed schematic for an electrical circuit, where provision of the exact part values for the electrical components in the electrical circuit corresponds to provision of microprocessor instructions for blocks in the flow chart. Therefore, coding the process steps in the blocks of the detailed flow chart in Figures 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D into the appropriate instructions of a suitable conventional microprocessor is a mere mechanical step for one skilled in the art. If the Motorola MC6800 series of microprocessors is utilized for microprocessor 358 in Figure 2, programming techniques for the Motorola MC6800 series microprocessors are described in many currently available sources, including "Basic Microprocessors And The 6800" by Ron Bishop, published by the Hayden Book Company, Inc. in 1979; "Programming The 6800 Microprocessor" by Bob Southern, published by Motorola Semiconductor Products, Inc., Literature Distribution Center, Phoenix, Arizona in 1977; and the "MC6801 8-Bit Signal-Chip Microcomputer Reference Manual", published by Microprocessor Operations, Motorola Inc., Austin, Texas, in 1980.

In summary, a unique method and apparatus for efficiently assigning duplex radio channels and scanning duplex radio channels assigned to mobile and portable radiotelephones in a cellular communications system have been described.

The unique channel assigning and scanning method and apparatus therefor maintain high quality communications paths to mobile and portable radiotelephones by periodically monitoring their signal strength and either changing base station sector antennas coupled to voice transceivers, increasing or decreasing radiotelephone power output, or handing radiotelephones off to another cell when signal strength degradations are detected. In order to avoid unnecessary switching between sector antennas and power output levels, variable parameters are used to determine the number of degraded signal strength readings that must occur before corrective action is taken. The channel assigning and scanning methods of the present invention can be advantageously utilized in any communications system having a plurality of base stations each of which controls a number of communications paths to mobile or portable radios.

Claims

1. A method of controlling radio frequency (RF) signal communications paths to remote stations of a communications system, said communications system including a plurality of cells (10, 20, 30) partitioned from a geographical area; each cell allocated a predetermined number of duplex RF signal channels, and each cell including cell control means (112, 122, 132), RF signal transmitting means (236) for transmitting RF signals at a plurality of signal frequencies, and RF signal receiving means (234) coupled to a plurality of antenna means (224) for receiving RF signals at a plurality of signal frequencies; said cell control means (112, 122, 132) assigning (404-416) one of the RF signal channels to each requesting remote station; said method performed by each of said cell control means (112, 122, 132) further characterized by the steps of:

a) sampling (456) N times the strength of the RF signal received by each antenna means from each remote station assigned an RF signal channel, where N is an integer number greater than one;

b) selecting (458) for each such remote station the antenna means for which at least one of its N sampled signal strengths has a magnitude greater than the magnitude of any of the N sampled signal strengths for all other antenna means;

c) comparing (476) the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for each such remote station to a predetermined magnitude; and

d) requesting (488) at least one other cell control means to sample the signal strength of a remote station when the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station is less than the predetermined magnitude.

2. The method according to claim 1, further characterized by the steps of:

e) at a first cell control means, transmitting

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times, where M is a parameter greater than one. If so, YES branch is taken to block 488 where a hand-off request is sent via control terminal 140 in Figure 1 to other adjacent base site controllers. As explained hereinabove, the other adjacent base site controllers scan the hand-off station to determine if it will accept the hand-off station. Program control proceeds from NO branch of decision block 486 and from block 488 to block 494 where the selected station timer is reset.

If the selected station is not already transmitting at maximum power output, NO branch is taken from decision block 478 in Figure 3D to decision block 490, where it is determined whether or not this condition has occurred K or more times, where K is a parameter greater than one. If so, YES branch is taken to block 492 where microprocessor 358 in Figure 2 sends a control signal to the selected station commanding it to increase its power output. The power output can be increased in one or more steps until the maximum power output is reached. Program control proceeds from NO branch of decision block 490 and from block 492 to block 494 where the selected station timer is reset. Thereafter, program control returns to scanning the signalling channel.

The flow chart in Figures 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D as arranged in Figure 4, provide a detailed description of the process steps necessary for implementing the channel assigning and scanning method of the present invention in programmable control circuitry, such as microprocessor 358 and its associated circuitry in Figure 2. By way of analogy to an electrical circuit diagram, the detailed flow chart in Figures 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D is equivalent to a detailed schematic for an electrical circuit, where provision of the exact part values for the electrical components in the electrical circuit corresponds to provision of microprocessor instructions for blocks in the flow chart. Therefore, coding the process steps in the blocks of the detailed flow chart in Figures 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D into the appropriate instructions of a suitable conventional microprocessor is a mere mechanical step for one skilled in the art. If the Motorola MC6800 series of microprocessors is utilized for microprocessor 358 in Figure 2, programming techniques for the Motorola MC6800 series microprocessors are described in many currently available sources, including "Basic Microprocessors And The 6800" by Ron Bishop, published by the Hayden Book Company, Inc. in 1979; "Programming The 6800 Microprocessor" by Bob Southern, published by Motorola Semiconductor Products, Inc., Literature Distribution Center, Phoenix, Arizona in 1977; and the "MC6801 8-Bit Signal-Chip Microcomputer Reference Manual", published by Microprocessor Operations, Motorola Inc., Austin, Texas, in 1980.

In summary, a unique method and apparatus for efficiently assigning duplex radio channels and scanning duplex radio channels assigned to mobile and portable radiotelephones in a cellular communications system have been described.

The unique channel assigning and scanning method and apparatus therefor maintain high quality communications paths to mobile and portable radiotelephones by periodically monitoring their signal strength and either changing base station sector antennas coupled to voice transceivers, increasing or decreasing radiotelephone power output, or handing radiotelephones off to another cell when signal strength degradations are detected. In order to avoid unnecessary switching between sector antennas and power output levels, variable parameters are used to determine the number of degraded signal strength readings that must occur before corrective action is taken. The channel assigning and scanning methods of the present invention can be advantageously utilized in any communications system having a plurality of base stations each of which controls a number of communications paths to mobile or portable radios.

Claims

1. A method of controlling radio frequency (RF) signal communications paths to remote stations of a communications system, said communications system including a plurality of cells (10, 20, 30) partitioned from a geographical area; each cell allocated a predetermined number of duplex RF signal channels, and each cell including cell control means (112, 122, 132), RF signal transmitting means (236) for transmitting RF signals at a plurality of signal frequencies, and RF signal receiving means (234) coupled to a plurality of antenna means (224) for receiving RF signals at a plurality of signal frequencies; said cell control means (112, 122, 132) assigning (404-416) one of the RF signal channels to each requesting remote station; said method performed by each of said cell control means (112, 122, 132) further characterized by the steps of:

a) sampling (456) N times the strength of the RF signal received by each antenna means from each remote station assigned an RF signal channel, where N is an integer number greater than one;

b) selecting (458) for each such remote station the antenna means for which at least one of its N sampled signal strengths has a magnitude greater than the magnitude of any of the N sampled signal strengths for all other antenna means;

c) comparing (476) the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for each such remote station to a predetermined magnitude; and

d) requesting (488) at least one other cell control means to sample the signal strength of a remote station when the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station is less than the predetermined magnitude.

2. The method according to claim 1, further characterized by the steps of:

e) at a first cell control means, transmitting



(488) the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength received from a remote station by the selected antenna means to at least one other cell control means;

f) at said one other cell control means, sampling (456) M times the strength of the RF signal received by each antenna means from said remote station, where M is an integer number greater than one;

g) at said one other cell control means, selecting (458) for said remote station the antenna means for which one of its M sampled signal strength has a magnitude greater than the magnitude of any of the M sampled signal strengths for all other antenna means;

h) at said one other cell control means, comparing (468) the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station to the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength transmitted from said first cell control means; and

i) at said one other cell control means, assigning (470) said remote station an RF signal channel if the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station is at least a predetermined amount greater than the largest sampled signal strength transmitted from said first cell control means.

3. The method according to claim 2, characterized in that said step h) further includes the step of adding (468) a predetermined number to the sampled signal strength transmitted from said first cell control means, said step h) comparing (468) the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means to the magnitude of the sum of the predetermined number and the largest sample signal strength transmitted from said first cell control means.

4. The method according to claim 1, further characterized by the steps of:

e) at a first cell control means, transmitting (488) the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength received from a remote station by the selected antenna means to at least one other cell control means;

f) at said one other cell control means, sampling (456) M times the strength of the RF signal received by each antenna means from said remote station, where M is an integer number greater than one;

g) at said one other cell control means, selecting (458) for said remote station the antenna means for which one of its M sampled signal strengths has a magnitude greater than the magnitude of any of the M sampled signal strengths for all other antenna means;

h) at said one other cell control means, comparing (468) the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station to a predetermined magnitude; and

i) at said one other cell control means, assigning (470) said remote station an RF signal channel

if the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station is at least a predetermined amount greater than the predetermined magnitude.

5. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said step d) further includes the step of transmitting (492) a control signal to a remote station for causing said remote station to increase the strength of its transmitted RF signal when the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station is less than the predetermined magnitude.

6. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said step d) further includes the step of transmitting (484) a control signal to a remote station for causing said remote station to decrease the strength of its transmitted RF signal when the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station is greater than the predetermined magnitude.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein each cell is allocated first and second groups of duplex RF signal channels, and at least first and second non-adjacent cells being allocated the same first and second groups of duplex RF signal channels; said method performed by said cell control means of said first and second cells further characterized by the steps of:

e) at said first cell, assigning (412) one of said first group of RF signal channels to a requesting remote station when all RF signal channels of said first group have been assigned; and

f) at said second cell, assigning (412) one of said second group of RF signal channels to a requesting remote station, and assigning one of said first group of RF signal channels to a requesting remote station when all RF signal channels of said second group have been assigned.

8. The method according to claim 1, further characterized by the steps of:

e) assigning (410) one of the plurality of RF signal receiving means to each requesting remote station;

f) periodically (414) repeating said step b); and

g) coupling (232) the assigned RF signal receiving means (234) for each such remote station to the antenna means (214) for which at least one of its N sampled signal strengths has a magnitude greater than the magnitude of any of the N sampled signal strengths for all other antenna means.

9. The method according to claim 1, further characterized by the steps of:

e) assigning (410) one of the plurality of RF signal receiving means to each requesting remote station;

f) incrementing (414) timers for each remote station assigned an RF signal channel by a predetermined amount at successive time intervals;

g) re-assigning (410) RF signal channels that were previously assigned to remote stations whose timer has a magnitude greater than a predetermined maximum magnitude;



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h) selecting (452) a remote station whose transmitted RF signal is being received and whose timer has a magnitude greater than a predetermined minimum magnitude;

i) repeating (458) said step b); and

j) resetting (494) the timer of said selected remote station to a predetermined initial magnitude.

10. Control means (112, 122, 132) for a base station (111, 121, 131) of a radio frequency (RF) signal communications system providing communications to remote stations, said communications system including a plurality of cells (10, 20, 30) partitioned from a geographical area; each cell allocated a predetermined number of duplex RF signal channels, and each cell including cell control means (112, 122, 132) and a base station (111, 121, 131), each base station (111, 121, 131) including RF signal transmitting means (236) for transmitting RF signals at a plurality of signal frequencies and RF signal receiving means (234) coupled to a plurality of antenna means (214) for receiving RF signals at a plurality of signal frequencies; said cell control means (112, 122, 132) assigning one of the RF signal channels to each requesting remote station; said cell control means (112, 122, 132) characterized by:

means (240) for sampling N times the strength of the RF signal received by each antenna means from each remote station assigned an RF signal channel, where N is an integer number greater than one;

means (358) for selecting for each such remote station the antenna means for which at least one of its N sampled signal strengths has a magnitude greater than the magnitude of any of the N sampled signal strengths for all other antenna means;

means (358) for comparing the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for each such remote station to a predetermined magnitude; and

means (358) for requesting at least one other cell control means to sample the signal strength of a remote station when the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means is less than the predetermined magnitude.

11. The control means according to claim 10, further including means (366) for communication sampled signal strengths between a first cell control means (112) and a second cell control means (132), and further characterized by:

at said first cell control means (112), means (358) for transmitting the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength received from a remote station by the selected antenna means to said second cell control means;

at said second cell control means (132), means (240) for sampling M times the strength of the RF signal received by each antenna means from said remote station, where M is an integer number greater than one;

at said second cell control means (132), means (358) for selecting for said remote station the

antenna means for which one of its M sampled signal strengths has a magnitude greater than the magnitude of any of the M sampled signal strengths for all other antenna means;

at said second cell control means (132), means (358) for comparing the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station to the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength transmitted from said first cell control means; and

at said second cell control means (132), means (358) for assigning said remote station an RF signal channel if the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station is at least a predetermined amount greater than the largest sampled signal strength transmitted from said first cell control means.

12. The control means according to claim 11, characterized in that said comparing means (358) of said second cell control means further includes means (358) for adding a predetermined number to the sampled signal strength transmitted from said first cell control means, said comparing means (358) of said second cell control means comparing the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means to the magnitude of the sum of the predetermined number and the largest sampled signal strength transmitted from said first cell control means.

13. The control means according to claim 10, further including means (366) for communicating sampled signal strengths between a first cell control means (112) and a second cell control means (132), and further characterized by:

at said first cell control means (112), means (358) for transmitting the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength received from a remote station by the selected antenna means to said second cell control means;

at said second cell control means (132), means (240) for sampling M times the strength of the RF signal received by each antenna means from said remote station, where M is an integer number greater than one;

at said second cell control means (132), means (358) for selecting for said remote station the antenna means for which one of its M sampled signal strengths has a magnitude greater than the magnitude of any of the M sampled signal strengths for all other antenna means;

at said second cell control means (132), means (358) for comparing the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station to a predetermined magnitude; and

at said second cell control means (132), means (358) for assigning said remote station an RF signal channel if the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station is at least a predetermined amount greater than the predetermined amount greater than the predetermined magnitude.

14. The control means according to claim 10, further characterized by:



means for transmitting (366) a control signal to a remote station for causing said remote station to increase the strength of its transmitted RF signal when the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station is less than the predetermined magnitude.

15. The control means according to claim 10, further characterized by:

means for transmitting (366) a control signal to a remote station for causing said remote station to decrease the strength of its transmitted RF signal when the magnitude of the largest sampled signal strength of the selected antenna means for said remote station is greater than the predetermined magnitude.

16. The control means according to claim 10, wherein each cell is allocated first and second groups of duplex RF signal channels, and at least first and second non-adjacent cells (10, 30) being allocated the same first and second groups of duplex RF signal channels;

said first and second cell control means (112, 132) of said first and second cells (10, 30), respectively, further characterized by:

said first cell control means (112) including means for assigning one of said first group of RF signal channels to a requesting remote station, and means for assigning one of said second group of RF signal channels to a requesting remote station when all RF signal channels of said first group have been assigned; and

said second cell control means (132) including means for assigning one of said second group of RF signal channels to a requesting remote station, and means for assigning one of said first group of RF signal channels to a requesting remote station when all RF signal channels of said second group have been assigned.

17. The control means according to claim 10; further characterized by:

means for assigning (358) one of the plurality of RF signal receiving means to each requesting remote station; said sampling means (240) periodically sampling N times the strength of the RF signal received by each antenna means from each remote station assigned an RF signal channel, where N is an integer number greater than one; and

means for coupling (242) the assigned RF signal receiving means for each such remote station to the antenna means for which at least one of its N sampled signal strengths has a magnitude greater than the magnitude of any of the N sampled signal strengths for all other antenna means.

18. The control means according to claim 10, further characterized by:

means for assigning (358) one of the plurality of RF signal receiving means to each requesting remote station;

means (358) for incrementing timers for each remote station assigned an RF signal channel by a predetermined amount at successive time intervals;

means (358) for re-assigning RF signal channels that were previously assigned to remote stations whose timer has a magnitude greater than a predetermined maximum magnitude;

means (358) for selecting a remote station whose transmitted RF signal is being received and whose timer has a magnitude greater than a predetermined minimum magnitude;

said sampling means (240) sampling N times the strength of the RF signal received by each antenna means from said selected remote station, where N is an integer number greater than one; and

means (358) for resetting the timer of said selected remote station to a predetermined initial magnitude.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Steuern von Hochfrequenz(HF)-Signalübertragungswegen zu entfernten Stationen eines Übertragungssystems, wobei das Übertragungssystem eine Mehrzahl von Zellen (10, 20, 30) umfaßt, die aus einer geographischen Fläche abgeteilt sind; wobei jeder Zelle eine vorbestimmte Anzahl von Duplex-HF-Signalkanälen zugeordnet ist und jede Zelle eine Zellensteuereinrichtung (112, 122, 132), HF-Signalsendeinrichtungen (236) zum Aussenden von HF-Signalen bei einer Vielzahl von Signalfrequenzen und HF-Signalempfangseinrichtungen (234), die mit mehreren Antenneneinrichtungen (224) zum Empfang von HF-Signalen bei einer Mehrzahl von Signalfrequenzen verbunden sind, enthält, wobei die Zellensteuereinrichtungen (112, 122, 132) einen der HF-Signalkanäle zu jeder anfordernden entfernten Station zuweist (404—406), wobei das von jeder Zellensteuereinrichtung (112, 122, 132) ausgeführte Verfahren ferner durch die folgenden Schritte gekennzeichnet ist:

a) N-maliges Abtasten (456) der Stärke des von jeder Antenneneinrichtung empfangenen HF-Signals von jeder entfernten Station, die einem HF-Signalkanal zugewiesen ist, wobei N eine ganze Zahl größer als 1 ist;

b) Auswählen (458) für jede solche entfernte Station der Antenneneinrichtung, für die wenigstens eine der N-abgetasteten Signalstärken eine Amplitude hat, die größer als die Amplitude aller N-abgetasteten Signalstärken aller anderen Antenneneinrichtungen ist;

c) Vergleichen (476) der Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für jede solche entfernte Station mit einer vorbestimmten Amplitude; und

d) Anfordern (488) wenigstens einer anderen Zellensteuereinrichtung zur Abtastung der Signalstärke einer entfernten Station, wenn die Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für die entfernte Station kleiner als die vorbestimmte Amplitude ist.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, weiterhin gekennzeichnet durch die Schritte:

e) an einer ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung:



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Aussenden (488) der Amplitude der stärksten, von einer entfernten Station von einer ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung empfangenen abgetasteten Signalstärke zu wenigstens einer anderen Zellensteuereinrichtung;

f) in der anderen Zellensteuereinrichtung: M-maliges Abtasten (456) der Stärke des von jeder Antenneneinrichtung von der entfernten Station empfangenen HF-Signals wobei M eine ganze Zahl größer als 1 ist;

g) in der genannten anderen Zellensteuereinrichtung: Auswählen (458) für die genannte entfernte Station der Antenneneinrichtung, für die eine ihrer M abgetasteten Signalstärken eine Amplitude hat, die größer als die Amplitude aller M abgetasteten Signalstärken für alle anderen Antenneneinrichtungen ist;

h) bei der genannten anderen Zellensteuereinrichtung: Vergleichen (468) der Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für die entfernte Station mit der Amplitude der stärksten von der genannten ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung übertragenen abgetasteten Signalstärke; und

i) an der genannten anderen Zellensteuereinrichtung: Zuweisen (470) eines HF-Signalkanals zu der entfernten Station, wenn die stärkste abgetastete Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für die entfernte Station um wenigstens einen vorbestimmten Betrag größer als die stärkste abgetastete Signalstärke ist, die von der ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung ausgesendet wurde.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Schritt h) weiterhin den Schritt enthält: Addieren (468) einer vorbestimmten Zahl zu der abgetasteten Signalstärke, die von der ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung ausgesendet wurde, wobei der Schritt h) die Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke von der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung mit der Amplitude der Summe der vorbestimmten Zahl und der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke, die von der ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung gesendet wurde, vergleicht (468).

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, weiterhin gekennzeichnet durch die Schritte:

e) an der ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung: Aussenden (488) der Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke, die von einer entfernten Station von der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung empfangen wurde, zu wenigstens einer anderen Zellensteuereinrichtung;

f) an der genannten anderen Zellensteuereinrichtung: M-maliges Abtasten (456) der Stärke des HF-Signals, das von jeder Antenneneinrichtung von der entfernten Station empfangen wurde, wobei M eine ganze Zahl größer als 1 ist;

g) an der genannten anderen Zellensteuereinrichtung: Auswählen (458) für die genannte entfernte Station der Antenneneinrichtung, für die eine ihrer M abgetasteten Signalstärken eine Amplitude hat, die größer als die Amplitude von allen M abgetasteten Signalstärken aller anderen Antenneneinrichtungen ist;

h) an der genannten anderen Zellensteuereinrichtung: Vergleichen (468) der Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für die entfernte Station mit einer vorbestimmten Amplitude; und

i) an der genannten anderen Zellensteuereinrichtung: Zuweisen (470) eines HF-Signalkanals zu der entfernten Station, wenn die Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für die genannte entfernte Station um wenigstens einen vorbestimmten Betrag größer als die vorbestimmte Amplitude ist.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Schritt d) weiterhin den Schritt enthält: Aussenden (492) eines Steuersignals zu einer entfernten Station, um die genannte entfernte Station zu veranlassen, die Stärke ihres gesendeten HF-Signals zu vergrößern, wenn die Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für die genannte entfernte Station kleiner als die vorbestimmte Amplitude ist.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Schritt d) weiterhin den Schritt enthält: Aussenden (484) eines Steuersignals zu einer entfernten Station, um die entfernte Station zu veranlassen, die Stärke ihres ausgesendeten HF-Signals zu vermindern, wenn die Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für die entfernte Station größer als die vorbestimmte Amplitude ist.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei der jeder Zelle erste und zweite Gruppen von Duplex-HF-Signalkanälen zugeordnet sind und wobei wenigstens ersten und zweiten nicht benachbarten Zellen die gleichen ersten und zweiten Gruppen von Duplex-HF-Signalkanälen zugeordnet sind; wobei das von jeder Zellensteuereinrichtung der ersten und zweiten Zellen ausgeführte Verfahren weiterhin durch die Schritte gekennzeichnet ist:

e) an der ersten Zelle: Zuweisen (412) eines aus der ersten Gruppe von HF-Signalkanälen zu einer anfordernden entfernten Station, wenn alle HF-Signalkanäle der ersten Gruppe zugewiesen worden sind; und

f) an der genannten zweiten Zelle: Zuweisen (412) eines aus der zweiten Gruppe der HF-Signalkanäle zu einer anfordernden entfernten Station und Zuweisen eines aus der ersten Gruppe der HF-Signalkanäle zu einer anfordernden entfernten Station, wenn alle HF-Signalkanäle der zweiten Gruppe zugewiesen worden sind.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, weiterhin gekennzeichnet durch die folgenden Schritte:

e) Zuweisen einer der mehreren HF-Signalempfangseinrichtungen zu jeder anfordernden entfernten Station;

f) periodisches (414) Wiederholen des Schrittes b); und

g) Verbinden (232) der zugewiesenen HF-Signalempfangseinrichtung (234) für jede solche entfernte Station mit der Antenneneinrichtung



(214), die wenigstens eine ihrer N abgetasteten Signalstärken eine Amplitude hat, die größer als die Amplitude aller N abgetasteten Signalstärken für alle anderen Antenneneinrichtungen ist.

9. -Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, weiterhin gekennzeichnet, durch die Schritte:

e) Zuweisen (410) einer aus der Mehrzahl der HF-Signalempfangseinrichtung zu jeder anfordernden entfernten Station;

f) Erhöhen (414) von Zeitgebern für jede entfernte Station, die einem HF-Signalkanal zugewiesen ist, um eine vorbestimmte Größe in aufeinanderfolgenden Zeitintervallen;

g) Neu-Zuweisen (410) von HF-Signalkanälen, die zuvor zu entfernten Stationen zugewiesen waren, deren Zeitgeber eine Größe hat, die größer als eine vorbestimmte Maximalgröße ist,

h) Auswählen (452) einer entfernten Station, deren ausgesendetes HF-Signal empfangen wird und deren Zeitgeber eine Größe hat, die größer als eine vorbestimmte Minimalgröße ist,

i) Wiederholen (458) des Schrittes b); und

j) Rücksetzen (494) des Zeitgebers der ausgewählten entfernten Station auf eine vorbestimmte Anfangsgröße.

10. Steuereinrichtung (112, 122, 132) für eine Basisstation (111, 121, 131) eines Hochfrequenz(HF)-Signalübertragungssystems, das Übertragungen zu entfernten Stationen vorsieht, wobei das Übertragungssystem mehrere Zellen (10, 20, 30) enthält, die aus einer geographischen Fläche abgeteilt sind; wobei jeder Zelle eine vorbestimmte Anzahl von Duplex-HF-Signalkanälen zugeordnet ist und jede Zelle eine Zellensteuereinrichtung (112, 122, 132) und eine Basisstation (111, 121, 131) umfaßt, wobei jede Basisstation (111, 121, 131) eine HF-Signalsendeeinrichtung (236) zum Aussenden von HF-Signalen bei einer Mehrzahl von Signalfrequenzen und eine HF-Signalempfangseinrichtung (234) aufweist, die mit einer Mehrzahl von Antenneneinrichtungen (214) verbunden ist, um HF-Signale bei einer Mehrzahl von Signalfrequenzen zu empfangen; wobei die Zellensteuereinrichtung (112, 122, 132) einen der HF-Signalkanäle jeder anfordernden entfernten Station zuweist; wobei die Zellensteuereinrichtung (112, 122, 132) gekennzeichnet ist durch:

eine Einrichtung (240) zum N-maligen Abtasten der Stärke des von jeder Antenneneinrichtung von jeder entfernten Station, die einem HF-Signalkanal zugewiesen ist, empfangenen HF-Signals, wobei N eine ganze Zahl größer als 1 ist;

eine Einrichtung (358) zum Auswählen für jede solche entfernte Station der Antenneneinrichtung, für die wenigstens eine der N abgetasteten Signalstärken eine Amplitude hat, die größer als die Amplitude jeder der N abgetasteten Signalstärken für alle anderen Antenneneinrichtungen ist;

eine Einrichtung (358) zum Vergleichen der Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für jede solche entfernte station mit einer vorbestimmten Amplitude; und

eine Einrichtung (358) zum Anfordern, daß wenigstens eine andere Zellensteuereinrichtung die Signalstärke einer entfernten Station abtastet, wenn die Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung kleiner als die vorbestimmte Amplitude ist.

11. Steuereinrichtung nach Anspruch 10, weiterhin enthaltend eine Einrichtung (366) zum übermitteln von abgetasteten Signalstärken zwischen einer ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung (112) und einer zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung (132), und weiterhin gekennzeichnet durch:

an der ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung (112): eine Einrichtung (358) zum Übertragen der Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke, die von einer entfernten Station von der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung empfangen worden ist, zu der zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung;

an der zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung (132): eine Einrichtung (240) zum M-maligen Abtasten der Stärke des von jeder Antenneneinrichtung von der genannten entfernten Station empfangenen HF-Signals, wobei M eine ganze Zahl größer als 1 ist;

an der zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung (132): eine Einrichtung (358) zum Auswählen für die entfernte Station der Antenneneinrichtung, für die eine ihrer M abgetasteten Signalstärken eine Amplitude hat, die größer als die Amplitude aller M abgetasteten Signalstärken für alle anderen Antenneneinrichtungen ist;

an der genannten zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung (132): eine Einrichtung (358) zum Vergleichen der Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für die genannte entfernte Station mit der Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke, die von der ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung übertragen worden ist; und

an der genannten zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung (132): eine Einrichtung (358) zum Zuweisen eines HF-Signalkanals zu der entfernten Station, wenn die stärkste abgetastete Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für die genannte entfernte Station um wenigstens einen vorbestimmten Betrag größer als die stärkste abgetastete Signalstärke ist, die von der genannten ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung übertragen worden ist.

12. Steuereinrichtung nach Anspruch 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Vergleichseinrichtung (358) der zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung weiterhin eine Einrichtung (358) zum Addieren einer vorbestimmten Zahl zu der abgetasteten, von der ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung übertragenen Signalstärke umfaßt, wobei die Vergleichseinrichtung (358) der zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung die Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung mit der Amplitude der Summe der vorbestimmten Zahl und der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke, die von der ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung übertragen worden ist, vergleicht.

13. Steuereinrichtung nach Anspruch 10, weiterhin enthaltend eine Einrichtung (366) zum



Übertragen der abgetasteten Signalstärken zwischen einer ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung (112) und einer zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung (132), und weiterhin gekennzeichnet durch:

an der ersten Zellensteuereinrichtung (112): eine Einrichtung (358) zum Übertragen der Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke, die von einer entfernten Station von der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung empfangen worden ist, zu der zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung;

an der genannten zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung (132): eine Einrichtung (240) zum M-maligen Abtasten der Stärke von jeder Antenneneinrichtung von der entfernten Station empfangenen HF-Signals, wobei M eine ganze Zahl größer als 1 ist;

an der zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung (132): eine Einrichtung (358) zum Auswählen für die entfernte Station der Antenneneinrichtung, für die eine ihrer M abgetasteten Signalstärken eine Amplitude hat, die größer als die Amplitude aller M abgetasteten Signalstärken für alle anderen Antenneneinrichtungen ist;

an der genannten zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung (132): eine Einrichtung (358) zum Vergleichen der Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für die ausgewählte Station mit einer vorbestimmten Amplitude; und

an der genannten zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtung (132): eine Einrichtung (358) zum Zuweisen eines HF-Signalkanals zu der entfernten Station, wenn die Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für die genannte entfernte Station um wenigstens einen vorbestimmten Betrag größer als die vorbestimmte Amplitude ist.

14. Steuereinrichtung nach Anspruch 10, weiterhin gekennzeichnet durch:

eine Einrichtung zum Übertragen (366) eines Steuersignals zu einer entfernten Station, um die genannte entfernte Station zu veranlassen, die Stärke ihres gesendeten HF-Signals zu vergrößern, wenn die Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für die genannte entfernte Station kleiner als die vorbestimmte Amplitude ist.

15. Steuereinrichtung nach Anspruch 10, weiterhin gekennzeichnet durch:

eine Einrichtung zum Übertragen (366) eines Steuersignals zu einer entfernten Station, um die genannte entfernte Station zu veranlassen, die Stärke ihres ausgesendeten HF-Signals zu vermindern, wenn die Amplitude der stärksten abgetasteten Signalstärke der ausgewählten Antenneneinrichtung für die genannte entfernte Station größer als die vorbestimmte Amplitude ist.

16. Steuereinrichtung nach Anspruch 10, bei der jeder Zelle erste und zweite Gruppen von Duplex-HF-Signalkanälen zugeordnet sind, und wobei wenigstens ersten und zweiten nicht benachbarten Zellen (10, 30) die gleichen ersten und zweiten Gruppen von Duplex-HF-Signalkanälen zugeordnet sind;

wobei die ersten und zweiten Zellensteuereinrichtungen (112, 132) der genannten ersten und

zweiten Zellen (10, 30) weiterhin gekennzeichnet sind:

die genannte erste Zellensteuereinrichtung (112) enthält eine Einrichtung zum Zuweisen eines aus der ersten Gruppe von HF-Signalkanälen zu einer anfordernden entfernten Station, und eine Einrichtung zum Zuweisen eines aus der genannten zweiten Gruppe von HF-Signalkanälen zu einer anfordernden entfernten Station, wenn alle HF-Signalkanäle der ersten Gruppe zugewiesen worden sind; und

die zweite Zellensteuereinrichtung (132) enthält eine Einrichtung zum Zuweisen eines aus der zweiten Gruppe von HF-Signalkanälen zu einer anfordernden entfernten Station und eine Einrichtung zum Zuweisen eines aus der ersten Gruppe von HF-Signalkanälen zu einer anfordernden entfernten Station, wenn alle HF-Signalkanäle der zweiten Gruppe zugewiesen worden sind.

17. Steuereinrichtung nach Anspruch 10, weiterhin gekennzeichnet durch:

eine Einrichtung zum Zuweisen (358) einer aus der Mehrzahl der HF-Signalempfangseinrichtungen zu jeder anfordernden entfernten Station;

die Abtasteinrichtung (240) tastet periodisch N-mal die Stärke des HF-Signals ab, das von jeder Antenneneinrichtung von jeder entfernten Station, der ein HF-Signalkanal zugewiesen ist, empfängt, wobei N eine ganze Zahl größer als 1 ist; und

eine Einrichtung zum Verbinden (242) der zugewiesenen HF-Signalempfangseinrichtung für jede solche entfernte Station mit der Antenneneinrichtung, für die wenigstens eine ihrer N abgetasteten Signalstärken eine Amplitude hat, die größer als die Amplitude aller N abgetasteten Signalstärken für alle anderen Antenneneinrichtungen ist.

18. Steuereinrichtung nach Anspruch 10, weiterhin gekennzeichnet durch:

eine Einrichtung zum Zuweisen (358) einer aus der Mehrzahl der HF-Signalempfangseinrichtungen zu jeder anfordernden entfernten Station;

eine Einrichtung (358) zum Erhöhen von Zeitgebern für jede entfernte Station, der ein HF-Signalkanal zugewiesen ist, um eine vorbestimmte Größe in aufeinanderfolgenden Zeitintervallen;

eine Einrichtung (358) zum Neuzeuweisen von HF-Signalkanälen, die zuvor entfernten Stationen zugewiesen worden sind, deren Zeitgeber eine Größe hat, die größer als eine vorbestimmte Maximalgröße ist;

eine Einrichtung (358) zum Auswählen einer entfernten Station, deren ausgesendetes HF-Signal empfangen wird und deren Zeitgeber eine Größe hat, die größer als eine vorbestimmte Minimalgröße ist;

wobei die Abtasteinrichtung (240) N-mal die Stärke des von jeder Antenneneinrichtung von der ausgewählten entfernten Station empfangenen HF-Signals abtastet, wobei N eine ganze Zahl größer als 1 ist, und

eine Einrichtung (358) zum Rücksetzen des Zeitgebers der genannten ausgewählten entfernten Station auf eine vorbestimmte Anfangsgröße.



Revendications

1. Procédé de commande de trajets de communication de signal à radio-fréquences (RF) vers des postes éloignés d'un système de communication, ce système de communication comprenant une pluralité de cellules (10, 20, 30) réparties dans une zone géographique; à chaque cellule étant alloué un nombre prédéterminé de canaux de signal RF duplex et chaque cellule comprenant des moyens de commande de cellules (112, 122, 132), des moyens émetteurs de signal RF (236) pour émettre des signaux RF à une pluralité de fréquences de signal et un moyen de réception de signal RF (234) couplé à une pluralité de moyens d'antenne (224) pour recevoir des signaux RF à une pluralité de fréquences; lesdits moyens de commande de cellules (112, 122, 132) affectant (404—416) l'un des canaux de signal RF à chaque poste éloigné requérant; ce procédé, mis en oeuvre par chaque moyen de commande de cellules (112, 122, 132), étant en outre caractérisé par les étapes suivantes:

a) échantillonner (456) N fois l'intensité du signal RF reçu par chaque moyen d'antenne en provenance de chaque poste éloigné auquel est affecté un canal de signal RF, où N est un nombre entier supérieur à un;

b) choisir (458) pour chaque tel poste éloigné les moyens d'antenne pour lesquels au moins l'une de ces N intensités de signal échantillonné a une amplitude supérieure à l'amplitude de n'importe quelle autre des N intensités de signal échantillonné pour tous les autres moyens d'antenne;

c) comparer (476) l'amplitude de l'intensité de signal échantillonné la plus grande des moyens d'antenne choisis pour chaque tel poste éloigné à une amplitude prédéterminée; et

d) imposer (488) qu'au moins un autre moyen de commande de cellules échantillonne l'intensité de signal d'un poste éloigné quand l'amplitude de l'intensité de signal échantillonné la plus grande des moyens d'antenne choisis pour le poste éloigné est inférieure à l'amplitude prédéterminée.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en outre par les étapes suivantes:

e) au niveau d'un premier moyen de commande de cellule, émettre (488) l'amplitude de l'intensité de signal échantillonné la plus grande reçue à partir d'un poste éloigné par le moyen d'antenne choisi vers au moins une autre moyen de commande de cellules;

f) au niveau dudit autre moyen de commande de cellule, échantillonner (456) M fois l'intensité du signal RF reçu par chaque moyen d'antenne à partir du poste éloigné, où M est un nombre entier supérieur à un;

g) au niveau de l'autre moyen de commande de cellule, choisir (458) pour le poste éloigné le moyen d'antenne pour lequel l'une de ses M intensités de signal échantillonné a une amplitude supérieure à l'amplitude de toutes les M intensités de signal échantillonné de tous les autres moyens d'antenne;

h) au niveau de l'autre moyen de commande de

cellule, comparer (468) l'amplitude de l'intensité de signal échantillonné la plus grande du moyen d'antenne choisi pour le poste éloigné à l'amplitude de l'intensité de signal échantillonné la plus grande émise à partir du premier moyen de commande de cellules; et

i) au niveau de l'autre moyen de commande de cellule, affecter (470) au poste éloigné un canal de signal RF si l'intensité de signal échantillonné la plus grande du moyen d'antenne choisi pour le poste éloigné est au moins d'une quantité prédéterminée supérieure à l'intensité destinée à l'échantillon la plus grande émise à partir du premier moyen de commande de cellule.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que l'étape (h) comprend en outre l'étape consistant à ajouter (468) un nombre prédéterminé à l'intensité de signal échantillonné émise à partir du premier moyen de commande de cellule, ladite étape (h) comparant (468) l'amplitude de l'intensité de signal échantillonné la plus grande du moyen d'antenne choisie à l'amplitude de la somme du nombre prédéterminé et de la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné émis à partir du premier de commande de cellule.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en outre par les étapes suivantes:

e) au niveau d'un premier moyen de commande de cellule, émettre (488) l'amplitude de l'intensité de signal échantillonné la plus grande reçue à partir d'un poste éloigné par le moyen d'antenne choisi vers au moins un autre moyen de commande de cellule;

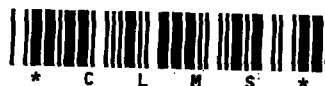
f) au niveau dudit autre moyen de commande de cellule, échantillonner (456) M fois l'intensité du signal RF reçu par chaque moyen d'antenne à partir du poste éloigné, où M est un nombre entier supérieur à un;

g) au niveau de l'autre moyen de commande de cellule, choisir (458) pour le poste éloigné le moyen d'antenne pour lequel l'une de ses M intensités de signal échantillonné a une amplitude supérieure à l'amplitude de toutes les M intensités de signal échantillonné de tous les autres moyens d'antenne;

h) au niveau de l'autre moyen de commande de cellule, comparer (468) l'amplitude de l'intensité de signal échantillonné la plus grande du moyen d'antenne choisi pour le poste éloigné à une amplitude prédéterminée; et

i) au niveau de l'autre moyen de commande de cellule, affecter (470) au poste éloigné un canal de signal RF si l'amplitude de la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné du moyen d'antenne choisi pour le poste éloigné est supérieure au moins d'une quantité prédéterminée à l'amplitude prédéterminée.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que l'étape (d) comprend l'étape consistant à émettre (492) un signal de commande à un poste éloigné pour amener le poste éloigné à augmenter l'intensité de son signal RF quand l'amplitude de la plus grande intensité du signal échantillonné du moyen d'antenne choisi pour le



poste éloigné est inférieure à l'amplitude prédéterminée.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que l'étape (d) comprend en outre l'étape consistant à émettre (484) un signal de commande à un poste éloigné pour amener ce poste éloigné à réduire l'intensité de son signal RF émis quand l'amplitude de la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné du moyen d'antenne choisi pour le poste éloigné est supérieure à l'amplitude prédéterminée.

7. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel à chaque cellule sont alloués des premier et second groupes de canaux de signaux RF duplex, et au moins des première cellules non adjacentes sont allouées aux mêmes premier et second groupes de canaux de signal RF duplex; ledit procédé, réalisé par le moyen de commande de cellule des première et seconde cellules, étant caractérisé en outre par les étapes suivantes:

e) au niveau de la première cellule, affecter (412) l'un du premier groupe de canaux de signal RF à une poste éloigné requérant quand tous les canaux de signal RF du premier groupe ont été affectés; et

f) au niveau de la seconde cellule, affecter (412) l'un du second groupe de canaux de signal RF à un poste éloigné requérant, et affecter l'un du premier groupe de canaux de signal RF à un poste éloigné requérant quand tous les canaux de signal RF du second groupe ont été affectés.

8. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en outre par les étapes suivantes:

e) affecter (410) l'un de la pluralité de moyens de réception de signal RF à chaque poste éloigné requérant;

f) répéter périodiquement (414) l'étape (b); et

g) coupler (232) le moyen de réception de signal RF affecté (234) de ce poste éloigné au moyen d'antenne (214) pour lequel au moins l'une de ces N intensités de signal échantillonné a une amplitude supérieure à l'amplitude de l'une quelconque des N intensités de signal échantillonné pour tous les autres moyens d'antenne.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en outre par les étapes suivantes:

e) affecter (410) l'une de la pluralité de moyens de réception de signal RF à chaque poste éloigné requérant;

f) incrémenter (414) des compteurs pour chaque poste éloigné affecté à un canal de signal RF d'une quantité prédéterminée à des intervalles de temps successifs;

g) réaffecter (410) des canaux de signal RF qui ont précédemment été affectés à des postes éloignés dont le compteur présente une amplitude supérieure à une amplitude maximale prédéterminée;

h) choisir (452) un poste éloigné dont le signal RF émis en est cours de réception et dont le compteur a une amplitude supérieure à une amplitude minimale prédéterminée;

i) répéter (458) l'étape (b); et

j) remettre à zéro (494) le compteur du poste éloigné choisis à une amplitude initiale prédéterminée.

10. Moyen de commande (112, 122, 132) pour une station centrale (111, 121, 131) d'un système de communication de signaux radio fréquence RF assurant des communications vers des postes éloignés, ce système de communication comprenant une pluralité de cellules (10, 20, 30) réparties dans une zone géographique; à chaque cellule étant alloué un nombre prédéterminé de canaux de signal RF duplex, et chaque cellule comprenant des moyens de commande de cellule (112, 122, 132) et une station centrale (111, 121, 131), chaque station centrale (111, 121, 131) comprenant des moyens d'émission de signal RF (236) pour émettre des signaux RF à une pluralité de fréquences et des moyens de réception de signal (234) couplés à une pluralité de moyens d'antenne (214) pour recevoir des signaux RF à une pluralité de fréquences; lesdits moyens de commande de cellule (112, 122, 132) affectant l'un des canaux de signal RF à chaque station éloignée requérante, ces moyens de commande de cellule (112, 122, 132) étant caractérisés par:

des moyens (240) pour échantillonner N fois l'intensité du signal RF reçu par chaque moyen d'antenne à partir de chaque poste éloigné assigné à un canal de signal RF, où N est un nombre entier supérieur à un;

des moyens (358) pour choisir pour chaque tel poste éloigné le moyen d'antenne pour lequel au moins une de ces N intensités de signal échantillonné a une amplitude supérieure à l'amplitude de toutes les N intensités de signal échantillonné de tous les autres moyens d'antenne;

des moyens (358) pour comparer l'amplitude de l'intensité de signal échantillonné la plus grande du moyen d'antenne choisi pour chaque tel poste éloigné à une amplitude prédéterminée; et

des moyens (358) pour requérir qu'au moins un autre moyen de commande de cellules échantillonne l'intensité de signal d'un poste éloigné quand l'amplitude de l'intensité de signal échantillonné la plus grande du moyen d'antenne choisie est inférieure à l'amplitude prédéterminée.

11. Moyen de commande selon la revendication 10, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend en outre des moyens (366) pour communiquer des intensités de signal échantillonné entre un premier moyen de commande de cellule (112) et un second moyen de commande de cellule (132), et caractérisé en outre par:

au niveau du premier moyen de commande de cellule (112) des moyens (358) pour émettre l'amplitude de la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné reçu à partir d'un poste éloigné par le moyen d'antenne choisi vers le second moyen de commande de cellule;

au niveau du second moyen de commande de cellule (132) des moyens (240) pour échantillonner M fois l'intensité du signal RF reçu par chaque moyen d'antenne à partir dudit poste éloigné, où M est un nombre entier supérieur à un;



au niveau du second moyen de commande de cellule (132), des moyens (358) pour sélectionner pour ledit poste éloigné le moyen d'antenne pour lequel l'une de ses M intensités de signal échantillonné a une amplitude supérieure à l'amplitude de toutes les M intensités de signal échantillonné de tous les autres moyens d'antenne;

au niveau du second moyen de commande de cellule (132), des moyens (358) pour comparer l'amplitude de la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné du moyen d'antenne choisi pour le poste éloigné à l'amplitude de la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné émise à partir du premier moyen de commande de cellule; et

au niveau du second moyen de commande de cellule (132), des moyens (358) pour affecter audit poste éloigné un canal de signal RF si la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné du moyen d'antenne choisi pour le poste éloigné est au moins d'une quantité prédéterminée supérieure à la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné émise à partir dudit premier moyen de commande de cellule.

12. Moyen de commande selon la revendication 11, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de comparaison (358) du second moyen de commande de cellule comprennent en outre des moyens (358) pour ajouter un nombre prédéterminé à l'intensité de signal échantillonné émise à partir du premier moyen de commande de cellule, lesdits moyens de comparaison (358) dudit second moyen de commande de cellule comparant l'amplitude de la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné du moyen d'antenne choisi à l'amplitude de la somme du nombre prédéterminé et de la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné émis à partir du premier moyen de commande de cellule.

13. Moyen de commande selon la revendication 10, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend en outre des moyens (366) pour communiquer des intensités de signal échantillonné entre un premier moyen de commande de cellule (112) et un second moyen de commande de cellule (132), et caractérisé en outre par:

au niveau du premier moyen de commande de cellule (112), des moyens (358) pour émettre l'amplitude de la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné reçu à partir d'un poste éloigné par le moyen d'antenne choisi vers le second moyen de commande de cellule;

au niveau du second moyen de commande de cellule (132), des moyens (240) pour échantillonner M fois l'intensité du signal RF reçu par chaque moyen d'antenne à partir dudit poste éloigné, où M est un nombre entier supérieur à un;

au niveau du second moyen de commande de cellule (132), des moyens (358) pour sélectionner pour ledit poste éloigné le moyen d'antenne pour lequel l'une de ses M intensités de signal échantillonné a une amplitude supérieure à l'amplitude de toutes les M intensités de signal échantillonné de tous les autres moyens d'antenne;

au niveau du second moyen de commande de cellule (132), des moyens (358) pour comparer

l'amplitude de la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné du moyen d'antenne choisi pour ce poste éloigné à l'amplitude prédéterminée;

au niveau du second moyen de commande de cellule (132), des moyens (358) pour affecter à ce poste éloigné un canal de signal RF si l'amplitude de la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné du moyen d'antenne choisi pour le poste échantillonné est d'au moins une quantité prédéterminée supérieure à l'amplitude prédéterminée.

14. Moyen de commande selon la revendication 10, caractérisé en outre par:

des moyens pour émettre (366) un signal de commande vers un poste éloigné pour amener ce poste éloigné à accroître l'intensité de son signal RF émis quand l'amplitude de la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné de moyen d'antenne choisi pour le poste éloigné est inférieure à l'amplitude prédéterminée.

15. Moyen de commande selon la revendication 10, caractérisé en outre par:

des moyens pour émettre (366) un signal de commande vers un poste éloigné pour amener ce poste éloigné à diminuer l'intensité de son signal RF émis quand l'amplitude de la plus grande intensité de signal échantillonné du moyen d'antenne choisi pour le poste éloigné est supérieure à l'amplitude prédéterminée.

16. Moyen de commande selon la revendication 10, dans laquelle à chaque cellule sont alloués des premier et second groupes de canaux de signal RF duplex, et au moins des première et seconde cellules non adjacentes (10, 30) étant allouées aux mêmes premier et second groupes de canaux de signal RF duplex;

lesdits premier et second moyens de commande de cellule (112, 132) des première et seconde cellules (10, 30), respectivement, étant caractérisés en outre par:

le premier moyen de commande de cellule (112) comprenant des moyens pour affecter l'un du premier groupe de canaux de signal RF à un poste éloigné requérant et des moyens pour affecter l'un du second groupe de canaux de signal RF à un poste éloigné requérant quand tous les canaux de signal RF du premier groupe ont été affectés; et

le second moyen de commande de cellule (132) comprenant des moyens pour affecter l'un du second groupe de canaux de signal RF à un poste éloigné requérant, et des moyens pour affecter l'un dudit premier groupe de canaux de signal RF à un poste éloigné requérant quand tous les canaux de signal RF du second groupe ont été affectés.

17. Moyen de commande selon la revendication 10, caractérisé en outre par:

des moyens pour affecter (358) l'un de la pluralité de moyens de réception de signal RF à chaque poste éloigné requérant;

le moyen d'échantillonnage (240) échantillonnant périodiquement N fois l'intensité du signal RF reçu par chaque moyen d'antenne à partir de chaque poste éloigné affecté à un canal de signal RF, où N est un nombre entier supérieur à un; et



des moyens pour coupler (242) le moyen de réception du signal RF affecté pour chaque tel poste éloigné au moyens d'antenne pour lequel au moins l'une de ses N intensités de signal échantillonné a une amplitude supérieure à l'amplitude de toutes les N intensités de signal échantillonné pour tous les autres moyens d'antenne.

18. Moyen de commande selon la revendication 10, caractérisé en outre par:

des moyens pour affecter (358) l'un de la pluralité de moyens de réception de signal RF à chaque poste éloigné requérant;

des moyens (358) pour incrémenter des compteurs pour chaque poste éloigné affecté à un canal de signal RF d'une quantité prédéterminée à des intervalles de temps successifs;

des moyens (358) pour réaffecter des canaux de

signal RF qui étaient précédemment affectés à des poste éloignés dont le compteur a une amplitude supérieure à une amplitude maximale prédéterminée;

des moyens (358) pour sélectionner un poste éloigné dont le signal RF émis est en cours de réception et dont le compteur a une amplitude supérieure à une amplitude minimale prédéterminée;

le moyen d'échantillonnage (240) échantillonnant N fois l'intensité du signal RF pour chaque moyen d'antenne à partir du poste éloigné, où N est un nombre entier supérieur à un; et

des moyens (358) pour remettre à zéro le compteur du poste éloigné choisi à une amplitude initiale prédéterminée.



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