

Multicarrier frequency hopping communications system.**Description**

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The invention relates to a multicarrier frequency hopping spread spectrum communications system comprising at least one transmitter station and at least one receiver station communicating with each other by at least one transmit channel, the system comprising, at the transmitting end, baseband transfer means for transferring
5 data by frequency hopping spread spectrum coding and, at the receiving end, reverse transfer means for recovering estimated data.

The invention likewise relates to a communications system comprising a transceiving base station and a plurality of transceiving user stations. The invention also relates to a transceiving user station, specifically either a mobile station ensuring
10 communication by radio channel, or a fixed station communicating by cable, satellite or other means. The invention also relates to a base station intended to receive and relay messages with a view to having mobile stations communicate with each other.

A communications system for communications between users is to satisfy various criterions and among these criterions the criterion of confidentiality is readily
15 experienced. The designers of such systems have thus moved towards the use of coding for message transmission. A high performance coding system is the Code-Division Multiple Access CDMA system. This system provides the advantages of reliability, robustness to disturbance, robustness to interference or degradation and can, furthermore, simply be tailored to any number of users. The principle of the CDMA
20 system consists of spreading the frequency spectrum. Therefore, a coding message of a first duration T_s is transformed into a message of a first duration T_c , so that $T_c = T_s/l$. The parameter l may be smaller than, equal to or greater than 1. When there are M users at a given instant, there are M messages of duration T_c . These messages are then coded with the known technique called frequency hopping spread spectrum coding,
25 which consists of modulating M different carriers with the M messages and switching from time to time the assignment of each carrier to each respective speaker to distribute the transmission errors of the channel. When l is higher than 1 the fast frequency hopping technique is obtained and when l is smaller than 1, the slow frequency hopping

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technique is obtained. When l is equal to 1, the duration of the message to be coded is not changed.

Such a system is described, for example, in the title by J.G. PROAKIS, "Digital Communications", chapter 8, pages 845-860, published by MCGRAW-HILL Book Company (1989), New York.

A base station receives the coded messages coming from all the users, decodes them, recodes them and relays them to the users. The station supervises the communications, that is to say, it allows a receiving user and him alone to decode a message destined for that user. For such a system it is necessary to use an equalizer at the receiving end, which equalizer may become complex when the number of users grows. In effect, when there are echo signals of a multi-path environment, the echo signals of the channel of one user will generally not be the same as the echo signals of the channel of another user. The real performance of such a system is thus limited. On the other hand, it is necessary to synchronize the receiver well with the start of each hopping sequence, so that the received message can be decoded, which often forms a problem.

On the other hand, such a technique makes it necessary to use a frequency generator to generate the carrier assigned to each user. This generator is to be able to change the frequency rapidly with each frequency jump. To avoid the overlaps of the frequencies of two generators, it is generally necessary to provide a guard band, which forms a handicap.

It is thus an object of the invention to outweigh these drawbacks and increase the transmission reliability and capacity in the communications between users.

It is an additional object of the invention to maintain reduced complexity of the system while adding to enhanced performance.

These objects are achieved with a communications system described in the opening paragraph, in which the transfer means perform the coding in accordance with an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing and in that the reverse transfer means perform a decoding while effecting a reverse transformation of that of the coding.

To perform the coding/decoding, the transfer means comprise means for performing an inverse Fourier transform and the reverse transfer means comprise means for performing a direct Fourier transform.

Thus, advantageously, it is no longer necessary to have a frequency



generator for each station, which generator according to the prior art had to be able to change the frequency rapidly with each frequency jump. It is thus no longer necessary to take the switching time of each generator into consideration or the synchronization thereof. The phenomena of spectrum overlap between two generators no longer occur
5 either.

To effect a mixing which changes with time, a pilot mix sequence generator is necessary, so that two users are not assigned simultaneously to the same frequency.

To achieve this, to code the frequency jumps or decode them, the transfer
10 means or reverse transfer means respectively, comprise data mixing means or data demixing means respectively, which individually comprise:

- an address generator which produces variable address sequences,
- a memory which is written with the data to be mixed or demixed and which delivers, when read, mixed or demixed data respectively, the mixing and/or the
15 demixing being realised by addressing the memory differently in the read and write modes with the aid of the variable sequence address generator.

Digital signals may be involved coming from a digitally modulated signal. This may be represented by a state constellation in a two-dimensional representation: in-phase component/quadrature component. The system then comprises in the transmitting
20 station means for transforming transmit messages into digitally modulated symbols and in the receiving station means for extracting the messages from the received symbols.

For each symbol S_e of the constellation the sampling means can generate an arbitrary number of sampled symbols. This number is a real number. Depending on the number of samples taken per symbol and the frequency with which the assignment
25 of the mix is changed, either the fast frequency hopping technique is realised or the slow frequency hopping technique. In the case of the fast frequency hopping technique, the mixing means comprise means for packetizing various sampled symbols, one packet containing a number of sampled symbols higher than or equal to the number of symbols of the constellation from which they originate.

30 The frequency-division multiplexed symbols may preferably be used by accommodating them in a frame format as used in Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing (OFDM).

Therefore, it is no longer necessary, advantageously, to use a complex

equalizer at the receiving end for equalizing the signals which have been subjected to echo signals from a multipath environment. In effect, while organizing the multiplexed signal in the form of successive frames constituted by blocks containing guard intervals, it is possible to remove all the delays caused by multiple paths.

5 With OFDM symbols arranged in frames there are no longer problems of synchronization at the beginning of each mixing sequence either, because all the mechanisms of synchronization are derived from those used in the orthogonal frequency-division multiplex mode. There is a much wider choice and the number of the mixing sequences is much greater too.

10 The multiplexing means further comprise the following to form an OFDM frame:

- means for adding protection symbols,
- serializer means,
- means for forming frames of symbol blocks and appending blocks of special

15 symbols.

The special symbols may be synchronization symbols, service symbols, channel estimation symbols or other symbols.

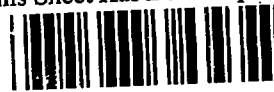
At the receiving end, the demultiplexing means then comprise in a series combination:

- 20
- a sampler,
 - input deserializer means for the received modulated data,
 - means for performing a direct Fourier transform to produce said received estimation symbols.

At the receiving end, one or various automatic gain control module(s)
25 may be added to take signal attenuations into account. These modules may be arranged for influencing each coded message assigned to each carrier at the output of the means for performing the direct Fourier transform.

According to the invention the transmitted energy is much better frequency-divided on the channel, which renders this system more robust to selective
30 fading. The combination of the frequency hopping spread spectrum technique with the multicarrier orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing technique thus provides new performance and advantages.

In a preferred embodiment the system according to the invention



comprises transceiving user stations which may be mobile, and at least one fixed base station. A base station covers what is commonly referred to as a cell, that is to say, it has a certain coverage area. Beyond this coverage area there is another base station which provides the relay when the mobile station has left the boundaries of the first
5 cell. Advantageously, due to the invention, a cell may cover a larger area, whereas previously the enlargement of a cell area necessitated an equalizer of enhanced complexity.

Each user station comprises means for transmission to the base station and for uniquely decoding the messages having that station for their destination.

10 The base station comprises means for transmission to all the user stations and for receiving messages coming from all the user stations and means for supervising the communications between user stations.

These various aspects of the invention and further aspects will become apparent and be explained with respect to embodiments to be described below.

15 The invention will be better understood with the aid of the following Figures given by way of non-limiting examples which represent in:

Fig. 1: a circuit diagram of a transceiving processing circuit working in a user station.

20 Fig. 2: a general circuit diagram of part of a communications system according to the invention.

Fig. 3: a basic circuit diagram of the prior-art frequency hopping spread spectrum technique.

Fig. 4: a circuit diagram of an embodiment for frequency hopping spread spectrum according to the invention.

25 Fig. 5: an example of a circuit diagram for symbol mixing means.

Fig. 6: a circuit diagram of an OFDM multiplexer intended to be used with a multicarrier transmission.

Fig. 7: a circuit diagram of an OFDM demultiplexer.

30 Fig. 8: a circuit diagram of a demultiplexer used for estimating received symbols in a user station with automatic gain control.

Fig. 9: an example of decision means used at the receiving end.

Fig. 10: a general circuit diagram of a multi-user communications system.

Fig. 11: two curves of the frequency response of a conventional system



having spectrum spreading and of a system according to the invention.

Fig. 12: a diagram of symbols distributed over a period of time μTs .

The following description relates to the general case for which the transmission between the transmitting station and the receiving station is effected *via* a base station. Evidently, the invention also relates to the case where there is direct

Fig. 10 symbolically represents a multi-user communications system ($U_1, U_2 \dots U_k \dots U_M$), where M is the total number of users. All the users communicate *via* bidirectional links with a base station B . This base station serves as a relay to allow of communications between two user stations. A base station has a coverage area. As the user stations are *a priori* mobile stations, a user station U_2 (or several of them) may leave the coverage area of a base station B_1 . In this case another base station B_2 co-manages the communications. The two base stations B_1, B_2 then exchange management information to provide a communications between a user station U_1 (of the coverage area of B_1) and a user station U_2 (of the coverage area of B_2).

A conventional processing circuit used in an arbitrary user station is represented in Fig. 1. At the transmitting end (Fig. 1-A), it comprises in a series combination:

- coding means 10 for coding transmit messages M_e and transforming them into symbols S_e of a constellation,
- baseband transfer means FH 12 for transferring said symbols S_e on a plurality of carriers *via* coding by frequency hopping to deliver coded transmit signals S_{ce} ,
- and radio frequency modulation means MOD 14.

The transmission is then effected by a channel CHA 16.

The coding means 10 for coding the messages M_e comprise in a series combination:

- analog-to-digital converting means A/D 71 which may be followed by a source coder SOUR.COD. 73;
- a channel coder CHAN.COD 75;
- and a mapping element MAPP 77 for mapping binary data into a constellation.

This may relate to QAM, QPSK, BPSK constellations or other constellations. The source coder 73 and the channel coder 75 can be suppressed depending on the characteristics of the communications channel. Similarly, the analog-



to-digital converter A/D 71 and the source coder 73 cannot exist if the message M_e is available in digital form (line 9). In contrast, the converter exists, for example, in the case of vocal messages for telephone communications from mobile user stations.

A user station also comprises means for receiving data coming from other user stations *via* the base station. Therefore, a user station also comprises

- radio frequency demodulation means 24 for extracting the digital data representing the received coded symbols S_{cr} ,
- reverse transfer means FH^{-1} 22 for extracting received symbols S_r , said means 22 performing the reverse operations to those performed by the means 12,
- 10 - means 20 for decoding received messages M_r based upon received symbols S_r by performing reverse operations to those performed at the transmitting end by the means 10.

The means 20 comprise in a series combination channel decoding means CHAN. DECOD 97, source decoding means SOUR. DECOD 93 and digital-to-analog
15 converting means D/A 91. These means are used to the extent that the corresponding codings have previously been performed at the transmitting end.

At the receiving end, the means 24 perform reverse operations to those performed at the transmitting end.

The invention relates, in essence, to the frequency hopping spread
20 spectrum means 12 which, at the transmitting end, influence the transmit symbols S_e and the means 22 for extracting received symbols S_r .

Fig. 3 represents a diagram of a conventional technique for spectrum spreading which consists of simultaneously modulating different carriers F_a , F_b by transmit messages while imposing frequency jumps when carriers are assigned to said
25 messages. Fig. 3 relates to a base station. For a user station the diagram is then simplified, because it has only a single channel. Thus, the message M_{e1} of a user is first coded (Fig. 1-A) into symbols S_{e1} which are sampled at a rate $1/T_c$ by a sampler 82_1 (Fig. 3). The samples thus obtained are multiplied in a multiplier 80_1 by a carrier having frequency F_a coming from a local generator GEN1. The data coming from all
30 the users pass through the base station. As indicated in Fig. 3 there are as many paths in the base station as there are possible users. The path assigned to the M^{th} user comprises a generator GEN_M which produces another carrier F_b , another multiplier 80_M and another sampler 82_M . All the output signals of the multipliers are added together in



an adder 84, so that multicarrier symbols S_{ce} are produced on a single output. At a given instant a specific frequency is assigned to each path. To ensure the transmission quality, the assignment of a frequency value to a path is changed intermittently, while preferably the feature that the same frequency is not assigned to two separate path at a given instant is adhered to. The generators are thus controlled to change the carrier frequency rapidly when the frequency jumps occur.

The symbols S_{ce} are then fed to the radio frequency modulator MOD 14 to be transmitted by the channel.

According to the invention the same principle with respect to the assignment of a specific carrier to a path and the frequency jumps is adhered to. The embodiment, however, is totally changed. It is represented in the diagram shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 represents a diagram of a communications system according to the invention, comprising a base station B and user stations, for example, two stations U_1 and U_2 . Because the user stations have the same transceiving means, only station U_1 will be discussed in detail in the following, there being understood that a transmitting station communicates with another station which then operates as a receiving station.

According to the invention, a coding by frequency hopping spread spectrum is realised. At the receiving end, reverse operations are carried out in reverse order.

Station U_1 comprises coding means 10 which produce symbols S_e . These symbols are then coded in a mixer MIX 13 which is followed by a device 15 which performs an inverse Fourier transform FFT^{-1} and a radio frequency modulator MOD 14 and the digital signals are transmitted as has been described hereinbefore. The mixer 13 and the device 15 process the data in similar manner to the processing by the means 12 of Fig. 3. Nevertheless, the processed data are supplied in parallel according to the invention, whereas they are combined to a single output signal according to the known technique.

These data which may be modified by the transmit channel CHA 1 arrive at the base station B as data P_{mr} . They are demodulated in a demodulator 24B, then demultiplexed by a device 25B which performs a Fourier transform FFT so that received coded symbols P_{cr} are produced, after which a demixing MIX^{-1} 23B is performed which is the reverse to that performed at the transmitting end, which



demixing produces non-coded symbols P . These symbols are, in turn, recoded at the base station by mixing means MIX 13B, then multiplexed by a device 15B which performs an inverse Fourier transform FFT^{-1} and finally relayed by a radio frequency modulator 14B. The transmitted symbols arrive by a channel CHA 2 which may be

5 different from the previous channel, at another user station U_2 which acts as a receiving station. Let us consider the case where the station U_1 operates as a receiving station for another transmitting station. It receives modulated symbols S_{mr} which are demodulated by the demodulator 24, then demultiplexed by a device 25 which performs a Fourier transform FFT and which produces coded symbols S_{cr} which symbols are then demixed

10 by demixing means MIX^{-1} 23 performing a reverse demixing of the mix MIX performed at the transmitting end.

The base station B receives all the data coming from all the user stations. These data arrive superimposed on each other in the same frequency band at the input of the base station. This base station manages the communications. Therefore, when a

15 station U_1 is to communicate with a station U_2 , the base station B recodes the transmit message either with the mixing code of the user station for which the message is intended, or with the same mixing code as that of the transmitting station and the base station informs the receiving station of the mixing code belonging to the transmitting station, so that the receiving station can decode the messages entering the receiving

20 station by the channel.

Fig. 4 shows in the case of a base station the mixing block MIX 13B and the block 15B FFT^{-1} . The symbols Se_1 Se_M coming from M users arrive at the sampling means 82_1 - 82_M which work at the rate $1/T_c$ and produce sampled symbols Su_1 - Su_M . The sampled symbols are packetized (symbols S_{se}) in packetizing means S/P, 83_1 - 83_M . The

25 means S/P 83_1 - 83_M exist in so far as the sampling produces more than one sample per symbol Se . Subsequently, means 11 produce a mixture of the packetized symbols S_{se} . At the output of means 11 the sampled symbols are no longer available in the same order as they had when entering. This order is a function of a mixing command SA which imposes for each sampled symbol a specific assignment to a carrier frequency of

30 a multicarrier modulation, the assignment further forming the object of frequency jumps. The symbols thus mixed are then transformed into frequency-division multiplexed symbols in accordance with an orthogonal frequency division. This is effected in the multiplexing means 15B which perform an inverse Fourier transform. To



perform the inverse Fourier transform, a number of data $N = 2^G$, where G is a positive integer, are to be simultaneously applied to the input. When the total number of carriers N_c is such that $N_c < N$, "zero" data are to be added to the inputs situated on either part of the information carrier inputs. At the output of block 15B parallel data S_{ce} are
 5 available in a multicarrier orthogonal frequency-division mode.

Fig. 5 represents an embodiment for the mixing means 11. The symbols S_{se} are, for example, written in a memory MEM 88 at addresses determined by an address generator ADDR GEN 89. When reading this memory MEM, the address generator 89 produces read addresses which are different from the addresses used for
 10 writing. The mixing of the symbols indicated diagrammatically in Fig. 4 is realised in this manner. An output register 87 makes it possible to combine the symbols to groups for a common parallel output.

These symbols may be used in this form or, preferably according to the invention, they are incorporated in a format of a multicarrier modulation called OFDM.
 15 This makes it necessary to add a certain number of service signals which make it possible to enhance the reliability of the transmissions.

The mechanisms for constructing an OFDM frame are represented in the diagram shown in Fig. 6.

At a given instant the N symbols coming simultaneously from means 15
 20 form a part of an OFDM data block. A protection device PROT 54 adds data that correspond to a guard interval to this part of the data block. This consists of recopying certain data.

Fig. 12 shows in detail the mechanisms used in the formation of an OFDM data block. A symbol Se is generally a complex value. The first line represents,
 25 for example, a sequence of states for a symbol Se_1 to be coded for the user U_1 . A symbol Se_1 has a duration T_s . A sequence of various symbols, for example, μ symbols, is considered which corresponds to a duration of $\mu \cdot T_s$. Such a sequence $Se_1 - Se_M$ corresponds to each user $U_1 \dots U_M$.

After passing through the samplers 82₁-82_M (Fig. 4), these symbols Se
 30 become sampled symbols $Su_1 - Su_M$ which, after being formed to groups in parallel, become the grouped symbols S_{se} (referenced V in Fig. 4). Thus μ symbols Se become L output symbols of each combining means S/P, 83₁-83_M for each duration $\mu \cdot T_s$ and for each user U (with $L \geq \mu$). Preferably, the ratio L/μ is an integer.



The data coming from the M users are gathered to form M.L data Sse (signal V). Then, the M.L data are mixed according to the principle described with respect to Fig. 5 and thus form N_c data (signal W) where N_c is equal to the maximum number of users multiplied by L . Nevertheless, N_c can be greater than M.L. The N_c data thus form N_c symbols of an OFDM signal. There are thus N_c symbols which enter in parallel block 15 which performs an N^{th} -order inverse Fourier transform, so that $N = 2^G > N_c$, while G is an integer. Therefore, the N_c symbols are completed by a number $L1 = (N - N_c)/2$ of "0" data on either side of the input of block 15 (referenced X in Fig. 6). If $N - N_c$ is odd, the beginning or end of the block obtains another symbol.

10 If $\mu.L$ is equal to 1 (that is, one sample per initial symbol Se), a slow frequency hopping system is obtained by changing the mixing every k blocks (where k is an integer greater than or equal to 1). To permit the N symbols to leave subsequently during a period μTs , block 15 operates with a shorter duration, that is $\mu Ts/N$ (referenced Y). The N symbols which leave block 15 are in their turn completed by K_G symbols which correspond to a guard interval $\Delta = K_G.T'c$ which forms protection. The K_G symbols correspond to a copy of the most recently preceding symbols. These K_G symbols are appended to the N symbols to form a block of $(K_G + N)$ symbols to be transmitted (referenced Z). There too the guard block 54 operates with a still diminished duration ($T'c = \mu Ts/(N + K_G)$) to allow of the $(K_G + N)$ symbols leaving later

20 in series during a period that is kept equal to μTs . A serializer 56 performs the serialization of the $(K_G + N)$ symbols. The successive blocks of $(K_G + N)$ OFDM symbols are then framed in OFDM frames in a device 58 referenced FRAME. This device adds special symbols 53 (synchronization, modulation or others) which are used, among other things, for synchronizing transmission and reception or for channel estimation. A

25 low-pass filter 59*LPF filters the signals before they are transmitted via the radio frequency modulator 14, 14B (Fig. 2).

At the receiving end, the received modulated symbols Smr are demodulated in the demodulator 24 (Fig. 2) after which they enter the demultiplexing device FFT 25 which performs a reverse process to that performed at the transmitting

30 end by performing a Fourier transform. The device 25 comprises in a series combination (Fig. 7):

- a low-pass filter 69
- a sampler 63 having a timing $1/T'c$,

- a deserializer 66 which produces N useful symbols and thus does not take the K_G symbols received during the guard interval into account,
- a computing device 25 for computing a direct Fourier transform which delivers a sequence of N -symbol blocks.

5 The ends of the N -symbol blocks are abandoned, so that only the central portion is retained comprising N_c symbols S_{cr} . They enter the demixer MIX^{-1} 23, 23B (Fig. 2) to be demixed.

Fig. 11 represents the spectral power density of the transmitted signal plotted against frequency. The curves 70_1-70_N correspond to a conventional spread
10 spectrum system featured by a spectrum formed by narrow bands each centred at frequencies $f_1, f_2 \dots f_N$ separated by guard bands Δf . Curve 72 corresponds to a system according to the invention which combines the frequency hopping spread spectrum techniques with the techniques of multicarrier transmitted orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing. The horizontal scale corresponds to a baseband frequency F_n normalized
15 relative to the useful band of the signal. The vertical scale corresponds to the spectral power density expressed in decibels. It is noted that for a conventional system the spectrum 70 has several separate narrow bands to allow a separation of the oscillators and thus a loss. In contrast, for the multicarrier system according to the invention the spectrum 72 is rectangular, which shows that the transmitted energy for all the carriers
20 remains constant in the useful band of the signal. There is thus a better use of the transmit channel which makes the transmissions more reliable and reduces the complexity of the receiving circuits.

The diagram of the OFDM multiplexer represented in Fig. 6, which is a more elaborate version of the multiplexer FFT^{-1} 15 of Fig. 2, is preferably used both in
25 a user station and in a base station.

The transmit channels may be subject to fading which alters the received signals. This fading may occur in the frequency domain and/or time domain. It is thus desirable to have an automatic gain control at the receiving end. The latter may not be indispensable, however. This is indicated by way of a dotted line in Fig. 8.

30 Fig. 8 shows a diagram of the receiving section of a user station with automatic gain control AGC. The N_c signals assigned to each carrier preferably have device AGC $63_1-63_{N_c}$.

After the demixing by the demixing means 21, the M.L. data leave in



groups of M packets of L data. Each packet is intended for a user $U_1, \dots, U_M$. A packet of L parallel data is transformed by serializers P/S 93₁-93_M into L serial data which are sampled with the timing $1/T_c$ by sampling means 92₁-92_M. The means 93₁-93_M for separating the samples from a packet exist in so far as the reverse operation has been performed at the transmitting end. Finally, decision means 90₁-90_M permit the estimation of the μ transmit symbols $\hat{S}_{e_1}, \hat{S}_{e_M}$ for each user.

A decision means 90₁-90_M may be formed, for example, by a mean value calculating means Σ 94 combined in series with a threshold decision element 97 (Fig. 9).

The combination of the coding *via* frequency hopping spread spectrum with a multicarrier modulation by orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing provides various advantages.

It is no longer necessary to synchronize at the receiving end at the beginning of each mixing sequence as this is required if the known technique is used separately.

Due to the use of a multicarrier modulation, there is much more freedom as to the choice of pseudo-random sequences.

Preferably, OFDM signals organized in frames are used. Because each user station has its own frame, the synchronization mechanisms at the receiving end are simplified. Moreover, the use of a guard interval for each data block permits of eliminating all the uncertainties which could occur both depending on propagation delays which vary with the distances transmitter/receiver and on delays owing to multiple paths. More particularly, the propagation delays are linked with the coverage area of the base station. It is noted that the existence of the guard interval makes it possible to extend this coverage area compared with the conventional techniques of spectrum spreading and this without enhancing the complexity of the hardware used. In the case of the conventional technique it would be necessary to include a complex equalizer to overcome these difficulties.

Furthermore, according to the invention the energy is equalized on the channel, which renders this system more robust to fading.

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1. Multicarrier frequency hopping spread spectrum communications system comprising at least one transmitter station and at least one receiver station communicating with each other by at least one transmit channel, the system comprising, at the transmitting end, baseband transfer means for transferring data by frequency hopping spread spectrum coding and, at the receiving end, reverse transfer means for recovering estimated data, characterized in that the transfer means perform the coding in accordance with an orthogonal frequency division and in that the reverse transfer means perform a decoding while effecting a reverse transformation of that of the coding.
2. System as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the transfer means comprise means for effecting an inverse Fourier transform and the reverse transfer means comprise means for performing a direct Fourier transform.
3. System as claimed in Claim 2, characterized in that for coding the frequency hops or decoding them, the transfer means or reverse transfer means respectively, comprise data mixing means or data demixing means respectively, which individually comprise:
 - an address generator which produces variable address sequences,
 - a memory which is written with the data to be mixed or demixed respectively and which delivers, when read, mixed or demixed data respectively, the mixing and/or the demixing being realised by addressing the memory differently in the read and write modes with the aid of the variable sequence address generator.
4. System as claimed in one of the Claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the data come from a modulated signal by way of digital modulation, the system comprising in the transmitting station means (10) for transforming transmit messages into digitally modulated symbols and in the receiving station means (20) for extracting the messages from the received symbols.
5. System as claimed in Claim 4, characterized in that for coding the frequency jumps the transfer means comprise means (82₁-82_M) for sampling the symbols

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and means (83₁-83_M) for packetizing various sampled signals (Su₁-Su_M), one packet containing a number of sampled symbols higher than or equal to the number symbols (se₁-se_M) of the digital modulation from where they come.

6. System as claimed in one of the Claims 2 to 5, characterized in that the means for performing an inverse Fourier transform are followed by means for forming signal frames and in that the means for performing a direct Fourier transform are preceded by means for extracting signals from the signal frames.

7. System as claimed in Claim 6, characterized in that the means (15) for forming frames comprise:

- 10 - means for adding protection symbols,
- serializer means,
- means for forming frames of symbol blocks and adding blocks of special symbols.

8. System as claimed in one of the Claims 1 to 7, characterized in that it comprises at least a transceiving base station (B) and a plurality (U₁, U₂) of transceiving user stations communicating with each other by transmit channels (CHA 1, CHA 2) via the base station.

9. User station used in a system as claimed in Claim 7.

10. Base station used in a system as claimed in Claim 7.



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