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MICROCELL INCLUDING REMOTE RADIO CHANNEL UNITS TO A MACROCELL RADIO CONTROL COMPLEX

Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to mobile radio telecommunications systems and in particular to microcellular access stations to be used in conjunction with macrocellular base stations for use in cellular telecommunication systems.

Background of the Invention

10 Cellular communication systems are divided into a plurality of contiguous specific geographical coverage areas called cells. Access, via mobile subscriber (MS) radiotelephones, to the telephone network is through a cell site or macrocellular base station (BS) located in each cell, (i.e. equipment which includes antennas, radio transceivers and control equipment operative to facilitate radio air interconnection between a MS and the BS assigned to cover the geographical area
15 where the MS is located). The BS is connected to a mobile switching center (MSC) which is in turn connected to the public switched land telephone network (PSTN). A detailed description of the cellular telecommunications system may be found in "The Cellular Concept" by V.H. MacDonald in The Bell System Technical Journal, January 1979, vol. 58 no. 1, pages 15 - 42.

20 Coverage in the geographical area of a cell by a single BS is typically uneven. Due to topographical features and building structures and highway passageways; dead or weak spots exist within the cell's geographical area. Coverage of an MS within these dead or weak spots is either substandard or non-existent. MSs may fail to connect, may be suddenly disconnected or may experience a fading of
25 transmission signals.

 Coverage of a cell area may be readily enhanced by the utilization of microcells distributed among the dead or weak spots or in places needing enhanced capacity to handle MSs. microcell units typically act as satellites or repeaters and are used to illuminate or radiate the dead or weak spots. The typical microcell includes
30 amplifiers and radiation antennas. All other signal processing is performed at the BS. They are typically connected to the cell site or BS, via a high capacity link such as light fiber.

 BSs operate with analog signal processing at present. The light fiber link is hence used to transmit analog signals between the BS and the microcell. These
35 light fiber lines are frequently provided by a public utility whose tariff is based on a digital bit rate use. Hence transmitting analog signals becomes prohibitively

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expensive.

Brief Description of the Drawing

In the Drawing:

Fig. 1 is a block schematic of a cellular radio telephone system
5 employing microcell access stations embodying the principles of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a block schematic of a macrocell BS and a microcell access station and their corresponding bus interconnection arrangement; and

Fig. 3 is a block schematic of an interface circuit used to couple a bus of the macrocell BS with a bus in the microcell station.

10 **Detailed Description**

In the cellular radiotelephone system of FIG. 1 the public switched telephone network (PSTN) 101 is connected by a T1 carrier twisted wire pair link 102 to a mobile switching center (MSC) 103. The MSC 103 interconnects the PSTN 101 to a plurality of digital macrocell base stations (BS) 104 and 105, each operating
15 as a macrocell site serving a particular geographical service area 106-107. Since a central BS may not provide adequate coverage of its assigned area, microcell stations 108 - 111 each under control of one of the BSs are located within the assigned service area to provide service in sub areas not adequately serviced by the BS. This deficiency in service is often the result of failure of the centralized BS to
20 satisfactorily radiate that sub area. The service area 106 is shown as containing one BS 104 and two microcell stations 108 and 109.

Within the service area 106 the macrocell BS 104 has a radiating antenna 114. The two microcell access stations 108 and 109 also have radiating antennas 118 and 119 to provide radiant signal energy to sub areas not properly
25 radiated by the macrocell BS 104. The microcell stations 108 and 109 are each connected to the macrocell BS 104 by metallic twisted pair wires 128 and 129, respectively. These wires are typically operated as a T1 carrier link.

The macrocell BS 104 is a digital BS which includes a digital time division multiplex bus 124 connecting a plurality of radio channel units 144 to a
30 digital facilities control 125 connected to the MSC by a T1 carrier line 121. The TDM bus 124 is also connected to interface circuit 126, and 116 which are connected, via T1 carrier links 135 and 136, to the interface circuits 128 and 129 located in the microcell access stations 108 and 109, respectively. The electrical interconnection through the interface circuits 136 and 135 integrates the remote
35 TDM busses 138 and 139 as an integral part of the local TDM bus 124.



Radio channel units (RCUs) 148 and 149 in each of the microcell access stations 108 and 109 are connected to the remote TDM busses 138 and 139. Due to the interface circuit interconnection and the metallic connection these RCUs 148 and 149 are effectively controlled, by the BS 104 in the same manner as are the RCU's 144 physically co-located with the local TDM bus within the macrocell BS 104. Hence the remote TDM busses 138 and 139 are effectively operative as a part of a single common bus 124 which controls the RCUs distributed among the macrocell BSs and the microcell access stations.

The multiplex bus 124 is, as shown in FIG. 2, a time division multiplex (TDM) bus in the illustrative embodiment. This TDM bus 124 is under the control of a radio control complex (RCC) 290 and is operative, under the control of the core computer processors 260 and 280 to connect circuitry, included within the RCC 290, to the RCUs 144 and through the local TDM interface circuits 126 to the RCUs 148 located at the microcell access station 108. The circuitry of the RCC includes an active control system and a parallel connected backup control system. The active control system includes a network control interface (NCI) 261 to synchronize control channel messages between the bus 124 and processor 260. A communications processor interface (CPI) 265 provides control channels for communicating with the MSC, via T1 carrier link 121, (shown in FIG. 1). A memory circuit (MEM) 269 is included to store call processing information. An alarm facility interface (AFI) 267 provides for alarm signaling. A backup core processor 280 is connected to the active processor 260 by an update data communication bus 270. It's stored memory is continuously updated by the processor 260, via the update bus 270. The NCI 281, CPI 285, MEM 289, and AFI 287 connected to processor 280, all function in the same manner as their duplexed counterparts connected to processor 260. Their function is to assume bus and system control should processor 260 fail.

The macrocell BS 104 includes a plurality of RCUs 144 connected to the TDM bus 124. These RCUs are transceiver circuits connected to a combiner/splitter circuit 255 which splits outgoing signals into parallel paths connected to a plurality of paralleled linear amplifiers and filters 256. The plurality of linear amplifiers are operated in parallel to reduce the signal power level that any single amplifier must accommodate. The combiner/splitter-255 receives incoming signals from paralleled amplifiers and combines them and applies them to the RCUs 144. The amplifiers 256 are connected to the antennas 114. An RF switch control 257 is used to control connection of the amplifiers to selected antennas 114 of the macrocell BS 104.



A local TDM interface circuit 121 is connected to the TDM bus 124 and is connected, via the T1 carrier metallic wire, to a corresponding remote TDM interface circuit 135 located at the microcell station 108. This remote TDM interface 135 is connected to the remote TDM bus 138 (TDM). The local and remote TDM
5 interfaces 126 and 135 are operative to condition signals for their transmission over the T1 carrier wire 128 and incorporate the remote TDM bus 138 as an integral part of the local TDM bus 124 at the BS 204.

connected to other remote TDM bus 138 are a plurality of RCUs 148 which are also connected to a combiner/splitter 251..... The combiner/splitter 251 is
10 connected to a power amplifier array 252 which is in turn connected to antennas 118. Coupling of RCUs 148 and antennas 118 is under control of a RF switch control 253.

The microcell's RCUs 148 provide for two way voice connection to the mobile radiotelephone subscribers in a sub area radiated by the microcell access station. They modulate and control voice and control information transmitted over
15 the air interface. The combiner/splitter 251 applies a combined signal of a plurality of channels to the amplifier 252 which amplifies the signal to a level appropriate for providing service to the area covered by the microcell.

The structure of both the local and remote TDM bus interfaces 126 and 135 are shown in detail in the block diagram of FIG. 3. The local and remote bus
20 interfaces communicate with each other over a T1 carrier link 128 interconnecting the macrocell BS and the microcell access station. Interfacing to the T1 carrier link is provided by a T1 link interface 321, which includes the Digital interface facility 310 and the framing controller circuitry 309. The T1 carrier link 128 is connected to a DS1 digital interface facility 310. The T1 link interface 321 provides framing,
25 signaling and data link access to the T1 carrier link. The typical DS1 format is 24 digital voice communication channels in slots of 64 K bits/sec serial data packaged in the proper framing format for transmission over a T1 link at 1.544 Mbit/sec. The digital interface facility includes circuitry to permit interfaces with CEPT lines (a European Standard).

30 Control of the bus interface circuitry is directed by a board control unit 323 including a microcontroller 305 and an associated memory unit 306. The memory unit includes RAM and ROM memory to store data and provide stored program instructions for controlling operation of the interface unit.

Within the bus interface 321 and DS1 digital interface facility 310 is
35 connected to a framing and controller circuit 309. This circuit packages the digital signal frame for transmission over the T1 carrier link and provides the proper



framing format.

The TDM bus interface 322 plugs into a normal RCU TDM bus slot with lead 311. The bus interface 322 includes a TDM buffer circuit 301 which is connected to a TDM bus slot of either the BS or microcell access station depending
5 on the location of the TDM bus interface at either the BS or microcell access station. The TDM buffer is connected to the TDM multi-address control logic circuit 302. A manually switched group address control is connected to an input of the control logic circuit 302 to provide manual addressing control. A dual port memory 314 is connected to a bus coupling the controller 323 to the protocol controller 313. The
10 protocol controller 313, connected to the dual port memory operates to provide data retransmission to the T1 link interface 321 and provide formatting functions such as CRC checking and framing.

A network processing circuit 308 provides information transfer, including a serial to parallel conversion, between the T1 link interface 321 and the
15 TDM buffer 310.

Overall TDM interface circuit protection is provided by a TDM bus sanity an control interface circuit 304.





Claims:

1. A microcell station (108) operative in a cellular radiotelephone system having primary service area coverage provided by digital processing base stations (BS) as part of a macrocell station (104) and the microcell station being operative for
5 enhancing service coverage in a selected portion of the primary service area;

comprising:

the BS including a radio control complex (RCC) (290) having a multiplex bus (126) and a plurality of radio channel units (RCU) (144) connected to the multiplex bus and responsive to control of the RCC;

10 CHARACTERIZED BY:

the microcell station (108) including;

a remote multiplex bus extension (138) included in the microcell station;

a plurality of remote radio channel units (RRCU) (148) each connected to the remote multiplex bus extension;

15 a remote interface circuit (135) connected to the remote multiplex bus extension at the the microcell station and a local interface circuit (126) connected to the multiplex bus at the BS;

a metallic wire (128) interconnecting the remote interface circuit and the local interface circuit,

20 the metallic wire in combination with the the remote interface circuit and the local interface circuit, enabling the remote bus extension to be electrically equivalent to being an integral part of the multiplex bus and under control of the RCC.

- 25 2. A microcell station as claimed in claim 1, wherein:
the metallic wire is a twisted pair operating as a T1 carrier link.

3. A microcell station as claimed in claim 1, wherein:
the local and remote interface circuit each comprising:
a T1 link interface (321) for interconnecting to the T1 carrier link;
a bus interface (301) for connecting to the multiple bus;
30 a message processor connected to receive and utilize control signals from the RCC to control RCUs connected to the bus; and
a protocol control (313) for formatting data transmission.



Abstract

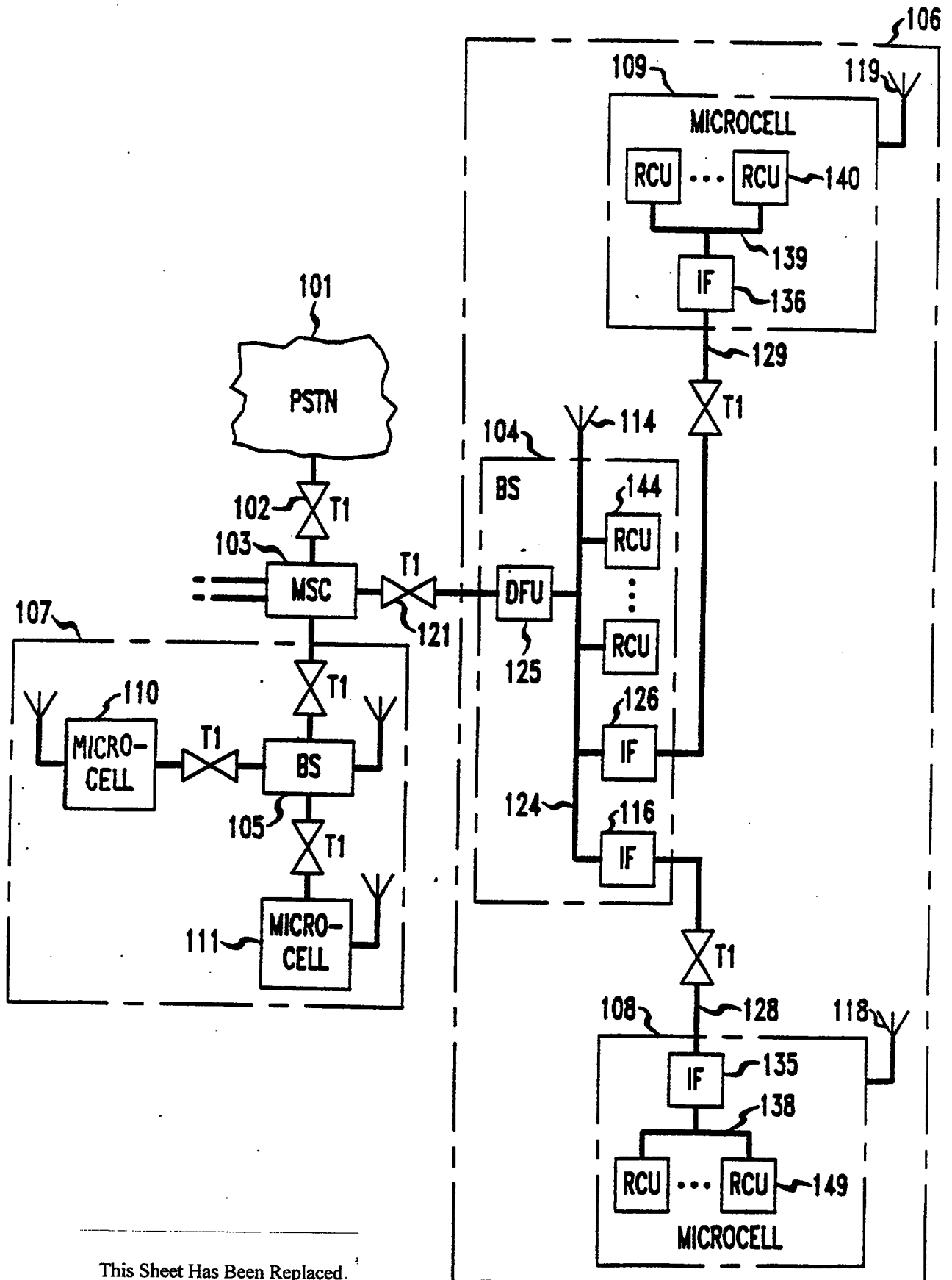
**MICROCELL INCLUDING REMOTE RADIO CHANNEL UNITS
TO A MACROCELL RADIO CONTROL COMPLEX**

5 A microcell unit (e.g.108), in a cellular telephone system using digital
signal processing Bss (104), is digitally connected to a macrocell (104), via a
metallic link (128), such as a twisted pair. The microcell (108) includes a plurality
of radio channel units (RCU) (149), to provide voice connectivity to mobile
subscribers (MS), which are under control of a radio control complex (RCC) located
in the macrocell (104). Several time slots of the macrocell TDM bus (124), through
10 which the RCC exerts control of the RCUs, are remoted (at 138) to the microcell
(108) thereby enabling control of the RCUs at the microcell location by the RCC of
the macrocell. This remoting action is achieved, via a remote time division
multiplex (TDM) circuit pack (135) which enables the RCC to communicate with
the RCUs as if they were located within the macrocell (104).

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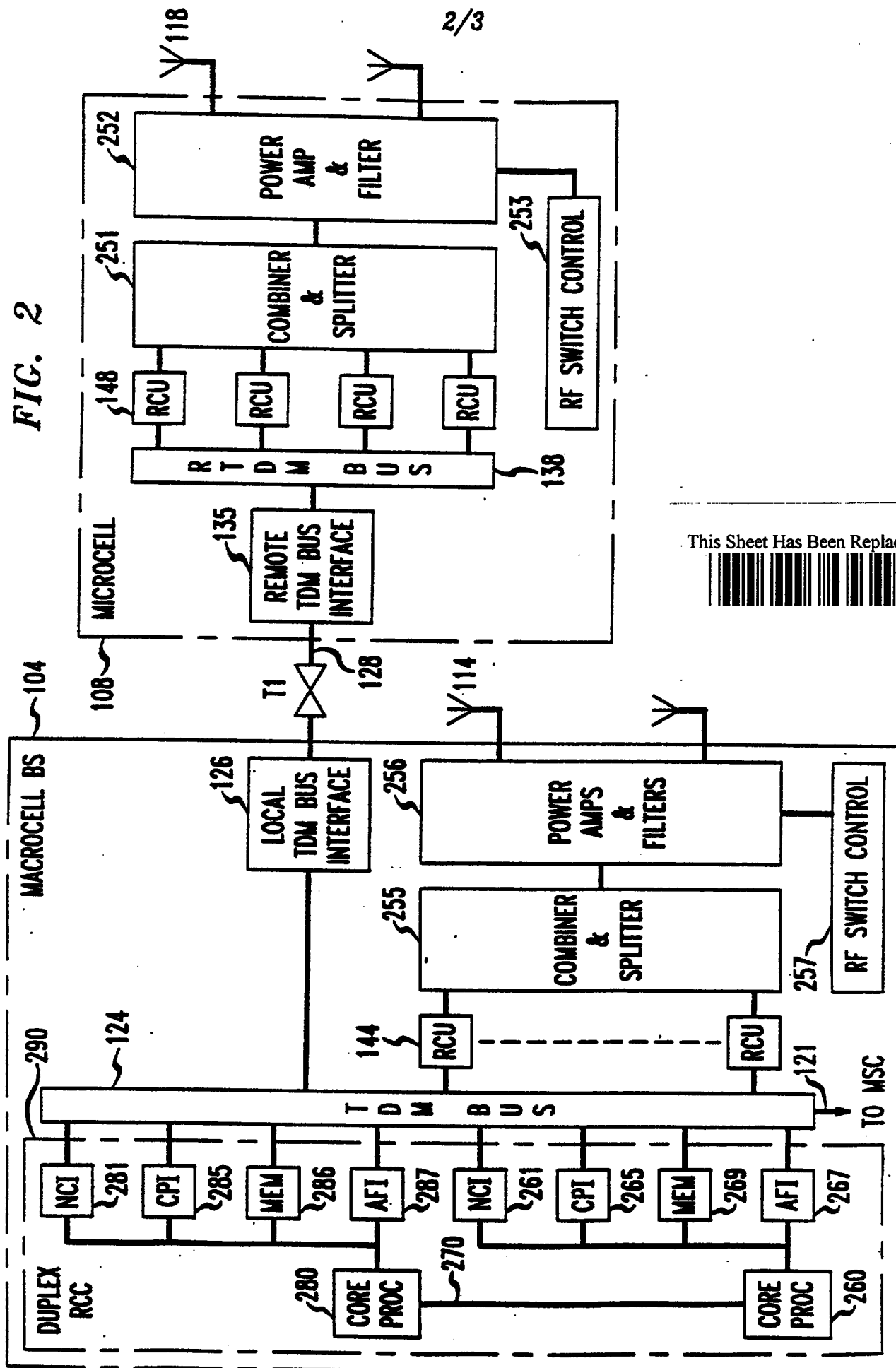
FIG. 1



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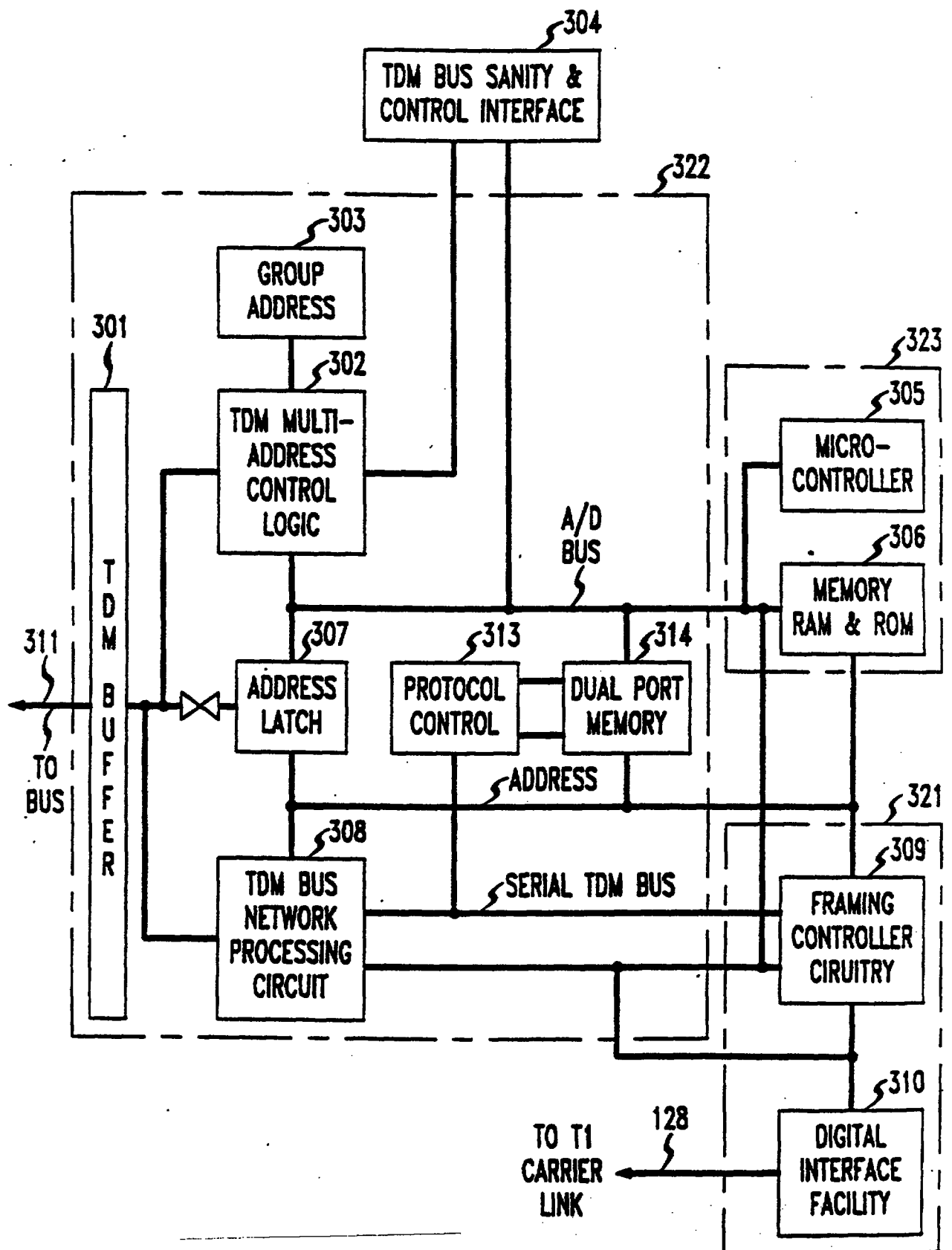
FIG. 2



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FIG. 3



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MICROCELL INCLUDING REMOTE RADIO CHANNEL UNITS TO A MACROCELL RADIO CONTROL COMPLEX

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to mobile radio telecommunications systems and in particular to microcellular access stations to be used in conjunction with macrocellular base stations for use in cellular telecommunication systems.

Background of the Invention

Cellular communication systems are divided into a plurality of contiguous specific geographical coverage areas called cells. Access, via mobile subscriber (MS) radiotelephones, to the telephone network is through a cell site or macrocellular base station (BS) located in each cell, (i.e. equipment which includes antennas, radio transceivers and control equipment operative to facilitate radio air interconnection between a MS and the BS assigned to cover the geographical area where the MS is located). The BS is connected to a mobile switching center (MSC) which is in turn connected to the public switched land telephone network (PSTN). A detailed description of the cellular telecommunications system may be found in "The Cellular Concept" by V.H. MacDonald in The Bell System Technical Journal, January 1979, vol. 58 no. 1, pages 15 - 42.

Coverage in the geographical area of a cell by a single BS is typically uneven. Due to topographical features and building structures and highway passageways; dead or weak spots exist within the cell's geographical area. Coverage of an MS within these dead or weak spots is either substandard or non-existent. MSs may fail to connect, may be suddenly disconnected or may experience a fading of transmission signals.

Coverage of a cell area may be readily enhanced by the utilization of microcells distributed among the dead or weak spots or in places needing enhanced capacity to handle MSs. microcell units typically act as satellites or repeaters and are used to illuminate or radiate the dead or weak spots. The typical microcell includes amplifiers and radiation antennas. All other signal processing is performed at the BS. They are typically connected to the cell site or BS, via a high capacity link such as light fiber.

BSs operate with analog signal processing at present. The light fiber link is hence used to transmit analog signals between the BS and the microcell. These light fiber lines are frequently provided by a public utility whose tariff is based on a digital bit rate use. Hence transmitting analog signals becomes prohibitively

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expensive.

Brief Description of the Drawing

In the Drawing:

Fig. 1 is a block schematic of a cellular radio telephone system employing microcell access stations embodying the principles of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a block schematic of a macrocell BS and a microcell access station and their corresponding bus interconnection arrangement; and

Fig. 3 is a block schematic of an interface circuit used to couple a bus of the macrocell BS with a bus in the microcell station.

Detailed Description

In the cellular radiotelephone system of FIG. 1 the public switched telephone network (PSTN) 101 is connected by a T1 carrier twisted wire pair link 102 to a mobile switching center (MSC) 103. The MSC 103 interconnects the PSTN 101 to a plurality of digital macrocell base stations (BS) 104 and 105, each operating as a macrocell site serving a particular geographical service area 106-107. Since a central BS may not provide adequate coverage of its assigned area, microcell stations 108 - 111 each under control of one of the BSs are located within the assigned service area to provide service in sub areas not adequately serviced by the BS. This deficiency in service is often the result of failure of the centralized BS to satisfactorily radiate that sub area. The service area 106 is shown as containing one BS 104 and two microcell stations 108 and 109.

Within the service area 106 the macrocell BS 104 has a radiating antenna 114. The two microcell access stations 108 and 109 also have radiating antennas 118 and 119 to provide radiant signal energy to sub areas not properly radiated by the macrocell BS 104. The microcell stations 108 and 109 are each connected to the macrocell BS 104 by metallic twisted pair wires 128 and 129, respectively. These wires are typically operated as a T1 carrier link.

The macrocell BS 104 is a digital BS which includes a digital time division multiplex bus 124 connecting a plurality of radio channel units 144 to a digital facilities control 125 connected to the MSC by a T1 carrier line 121. The TDM bus 124 is also connected to interface circuit 126, and 116 which are connected, via T1 carrier links 135 and 136, to the interface circuits 128 and 129 located in the microcell access stations 108 and 109, respectively. The electrical interconnection through the interface circuits 136 and 135 integrates the remote TDM busses 138 and 139 as an integral part of the local TDM bus 124.

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Radio channel units (RCUs) 148 and 149 in each of the microcell access stations 108 and 109 are connected to the remote TDM busses 138 and 139. Due to the interface circuit interconnection and the metallic connection these RCUs 148 and 149 are effectively controlled, by the BS 104 in the same manner as are the RCU's 144 physically co-located with the local TDM bus within the macrocell BS 104. Hence the remote TDM busses 138 and 139 are effectively operative as a part of a single common bus 124 which controls the RCUs distributed among the macrocell BSs and the microcell access stations.

The multiplex bus 124 is, as shown in FIG. 2, a time division multiplex (TDM) bus in the illustrative embodiment. This TDM bus 124 is under the control of a radio control complex (RCC) 290 and is operative, under the control of the core computer processors 260 and 280 to connect circuitry, included within the RCC 290, to the RCUs 144 and through the local TDM interface circuits 126 to the RCUs 148 located at the microcell access station 108. The circuitry of the RCC includes an active control system and a parallel connected backup control system. The active control system includes a network control interface (NCI) 261 to synchronize control channel messages between the bus 124 and processor 260. A communications processor interface (CPI) 265 provides control channels for communicating with the MSC, via T1 carrier link 121, (shown in FIG. 1). A memory circuit (MEM) 269 is included to store call processing information. An alarm facility interface (AFI) 267 provides for alarm signaling. A backup core processor 280 is connected to the active processor 260 by an update data communication bus 270. It's stored memory is continuously updated by the processor 260, via the update bus 270. The NCI 281, CPI 285, MEM 289, and AFI 287 connected to processor 280, all function in the same manner as their duplexed counterparts connected to processor 260. Their function is to assume bus and system control should processor 260 fail.

The macrocell BS 104 includes a plurality of RCUs 144 connected to the TDM bus 124. These RCUs are transceiver circuits connected to a combiner/splitter circuit 255 which splits outgoing signals into parallel paths connected to a plurality of paralleled linear amplifiers and filters 256. The plurality of linear amplifiers are operated in parallel to reduce the signal power level that any single amplifier must accommodate. The combiner/splitter 255 receives incoming signals from paralleled amplifiers and combines them and applies them to the RCUs 144. The amplifiers 256 are connected to the antennas 114. An RF switch control 257 is used to control connection of the amplifiers to selected antennas 114 of the macrocell BS 104.

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A local TDM interface circuit 121 is connected to the TDM bus 124 and is connected, via the T1 carrier metallic wire, to a corresponding remote TDM interface circuit 135 located at the microcell station 108. This remote TDM interface 135 is connected to the remote TDM bus 138 (TDM). The local and remote TDM interfaces 126 and 135 are operative to condition signals for their transmission over the T1 carrier wire 128 and incorporate the remote TDM bus 138 as an integral part of the local TDM bus 124 at the BS 204.

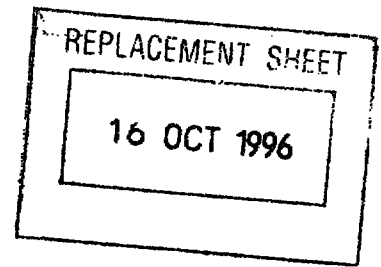
connected to other remote TDM bus 138 are a plurality of RCUs 148 which are also connected to a combiner/splitter 251..... The combiner/splitter 251 is connected to a power amplifier array 252 which is in turn connected to antennas 118. Coupling of RCUs 148 and antennas 118 is under control of a RF switch control 253.

The microcell's RCUs 148 provide for two way voice connection to the mobile radiotelephone subscribers in a sub area radiated by the microcell access station. They modulate and control voice and control information transmitted over the air interface. The combiner/splitter 251 applies a combined signal of a plurality of channels to the amplifier 252 which amplifies the signal to a level appropriate for providing service to the area covered by the microcell.

The structure of both the local and remote TDM bus interfaces 126 and 135 are shown in detail in the block diagram of FIG. 3. The local and remote bus interfaces communicate with each other over a T1 carrier link 128 interconnecting the macrocell BS and the microcell access station. Interfacing to the T1 carrier link is provided by a T1 link interface 321, which includes the Digital interface facility 310 and the framing controller circuitry 309. The T1 carrier link 128 is connected to a DS1 digital interface facility 310. The T1 link interface 321 provides framing, signaling and data link access to the T1 carrier link. The typical DS1 format is 24 digital voice communication channels in slots of 64 K bits/sec serial data packaged in the proper framing format for transmission over a T1 link at 1.544 Mbit/sec. The digital interface facility includes circuitry to permit interfaces with CEPT lines (a European Standard).

Control of the bus interface circuitry is directed by a board control unit 323 including a microcontroller 305 and an associated memory unit 306. The memory unit includes RAM and ROM memory to store data and provide stored program instructions for controlling operation of the interface unit.

Within the bus interface 321 and DS1 digital interface facility 310 is connected to a framing and controller circuit 309. This circuit packages the digital signal frame for transmission over the T1 carrier link and provides the proper

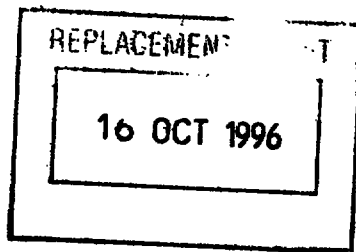


framing format.

The TDM bus interface 322 plugs into a normal RCU TDM bus slot with lead 311. The bus interface 322 includes a TDM buffer circuit 301 which is connected to a TDM bus slot of either the BS or microcell access station depending on the location of the TDM bus interface at either the BS or microcell access station. The TDM buffer is connected to the TDM multi-address control logic circuit 302. A manually switched group address control is connected to an input of the control logic circuit 302 to provide manual addressing control. A dual port memory 314 is connected to a bus coupling the controller 323 to the protocol controller 313. The protocol controller 313, connected to the dual port memory operates to provide data retransmission to the T1 link interface 321 and provide formatting functions such as CRC checking and framing.

A network processing circuit 308 provides information transfer, including a serial to parallel conversion, between the T1 link interface 321 and the TDM buffer 310.

Overall TDM interface circuit protection is provided by a TDM bus sanity an control interface circuit 304.



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Claims:

1. A microcell station (108) operative in a cellular radiotelephone system having primary service area coverage provided by digital processing base stations (BS) as part of a macrocell station (104) and the microcell station being operative for enhancing service coverage in a selected portion of the primary service area;

comprising:

the BS including a radio control complex (RCC) (290) having a multiplex bus (126) and a plurality of radio channel units (RCU) (144) connected to the multiplex bus and responsive to control of the RCC;

CHARACTERIZED BY:

the microcell station (108) including;

a remote multiplex bus extension (138) included in the microcell station;

a plurality of remote radio channel units (RRCU) (148) each connected to the remote multiplex bus extension;

a remote interface circuit (135) connected to the remote multiplex bus extension at the the microcell station and a local interface circuit (126) connected to the multiplex bus at the BS;

a metallic wire (128) interconnecting the remote interface circuit and the local interface circuit,

the metallic wire in combination with the the remote interface circuit and the local interface circuit, enabling the remote bus extension to be electrically equivalent to being an integral part of the multiplex bus and under control of the RCC.

2. A microcell station as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

the metallic wire is a twisted pair operating as a T1 carrier link.

3. A microcell station as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

the local and remote interface circuit each comprising:

a T1 link interface (321) for interconnecting to the T1 carrier link;

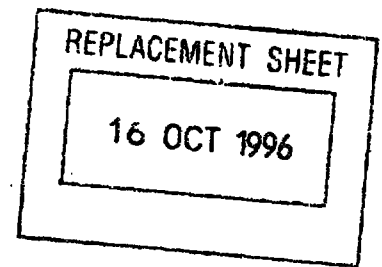
a bus interface (301) for connecting to the multiple bus;

a message processor connected to receive and utilize control signals from the RCC to control RCUs connected to the bus; and

a protocol control (313) for formatting data transmission.

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Abstract

**MICROCELL INCLUDING REMOTE RADIO CHANNEL UNITS
TO A MACROCELL RADIO CONTROL COMPLEX**

A microcell unit (e.g.108), in a cellular telephone system using digital signal processing Bss (104), is digitally connected to a macrocell (104), via a metallic link (128), such as a twisted pair. The microcell (108) includes a plurality of radio channel units (RCU) (149), to provide voice connectivity to mobile subscribers (MS), which are under control of a radio control complex (RCC) located in the macrocell (104). Several time slots of the macrocell TDM bus (124), through which the RCC exerts control of the RCUs, are remoted (at 138) to the microcell (108) thereby enabling control of the RCUs at the microcell location by the RCC of the macrocell. This remoting action is achieved, via a remote time division multiplex (TDM) circuit pack (135) which enables the RCC to communicate with the RCUs as if they were located within the macrocell (104).

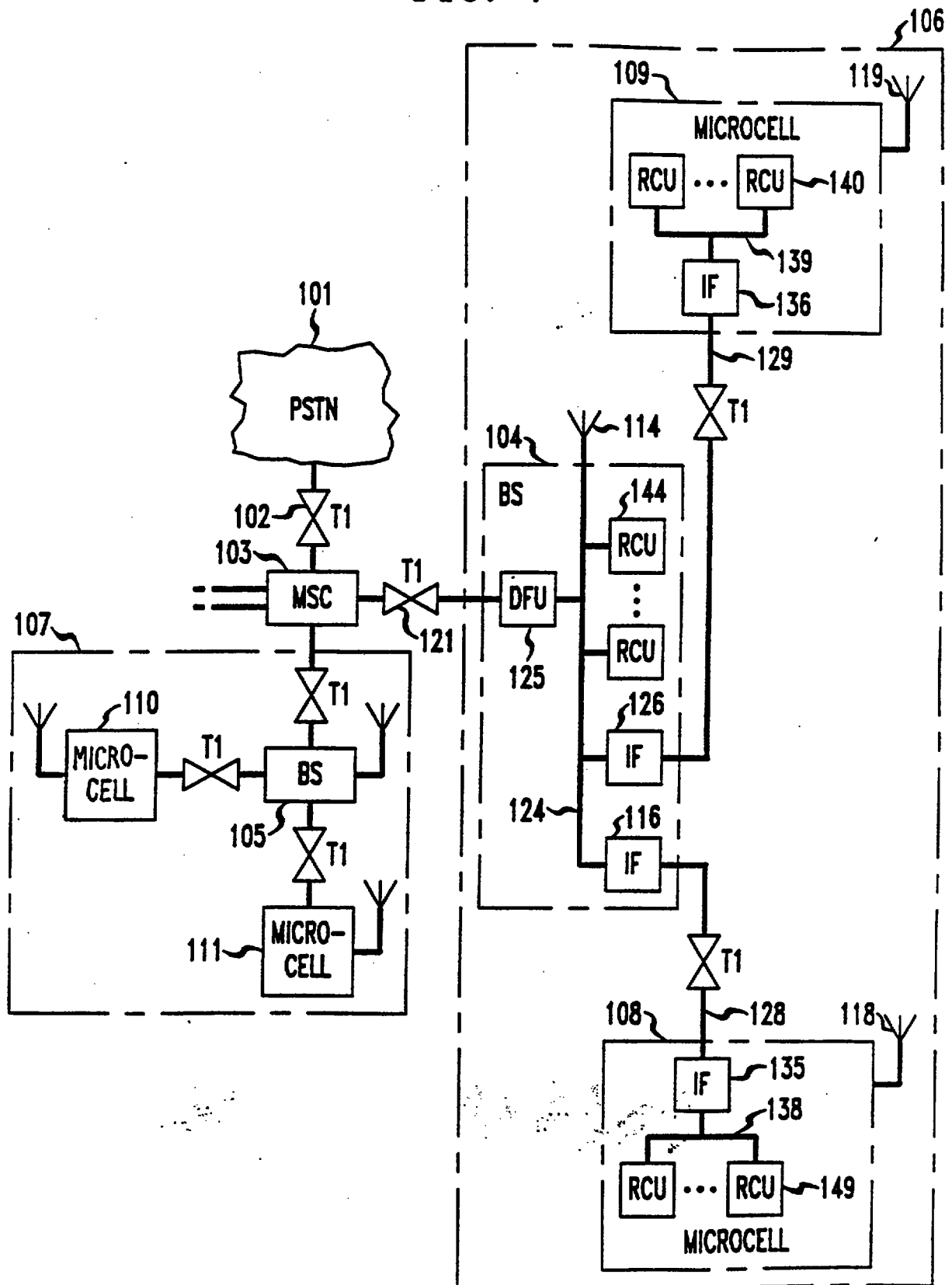
FIGURE 2.

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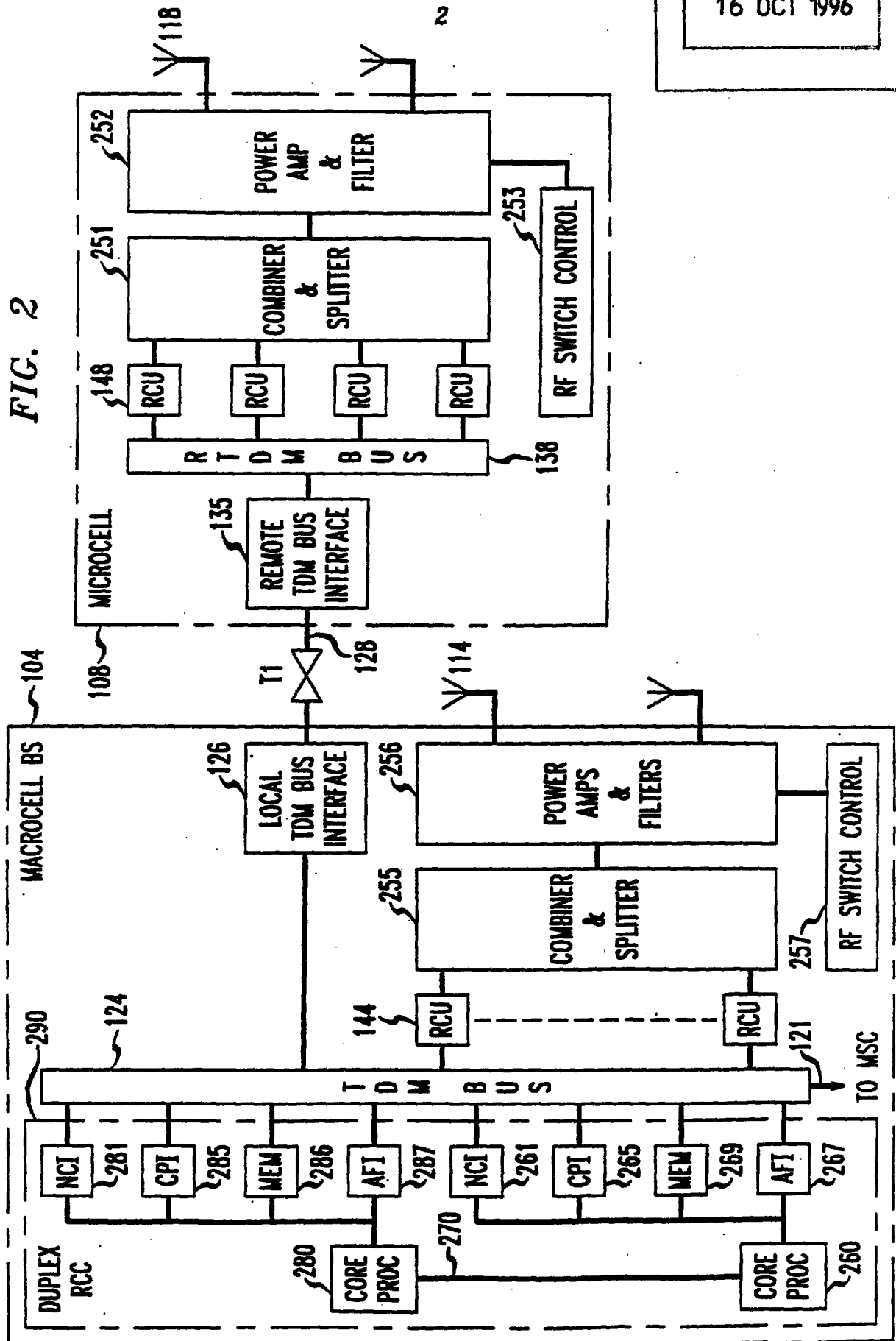
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FIG. 1



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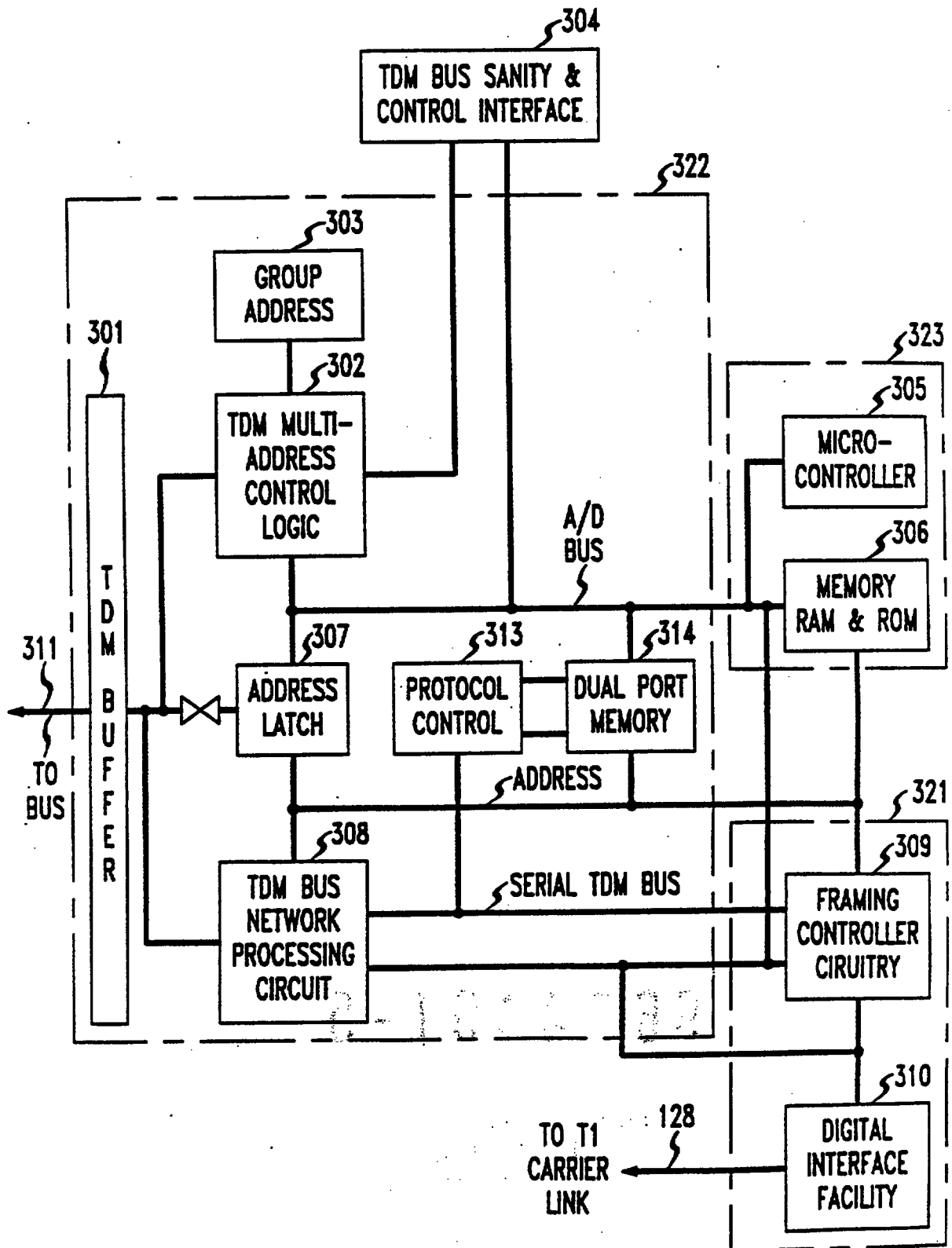
FIG. 2



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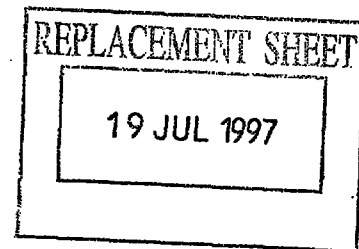
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FIG. 3





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**Claim**

1. A cellular radiotelephone system having primary service area coverage provided by digital processing base stations (BS) each being part of a respective macrocell station, and a microcell station associated with one of said BS and being for enhancing service coverage in a selected portion of the primary service area, wherein said one BS includes a radio control complex (RCC) having a multiplex bus and a plurality of radio channel units (RCU) connected to the multiplex bus and responsive to control by the RCC, and a local interface circuit connected to the multiplex bus at the BS, and the microcell station includes a remote multiplex bus extension, a plurality of remote radio channel units (RRCU) each connected to the remote multiplex bus extension, and a remote interface circuit, connected to the remote multiplex bus extension at the microcell station, and there is provided a metallic wire interconnecting the remote interface circuit and the local interface circuit, the metallic wire in combination with the remote interface circuit and the local interface circuit enabling the remote bus extension to be electrically equivalent to being an integral part of the multiplex bus and under control of the RCC.