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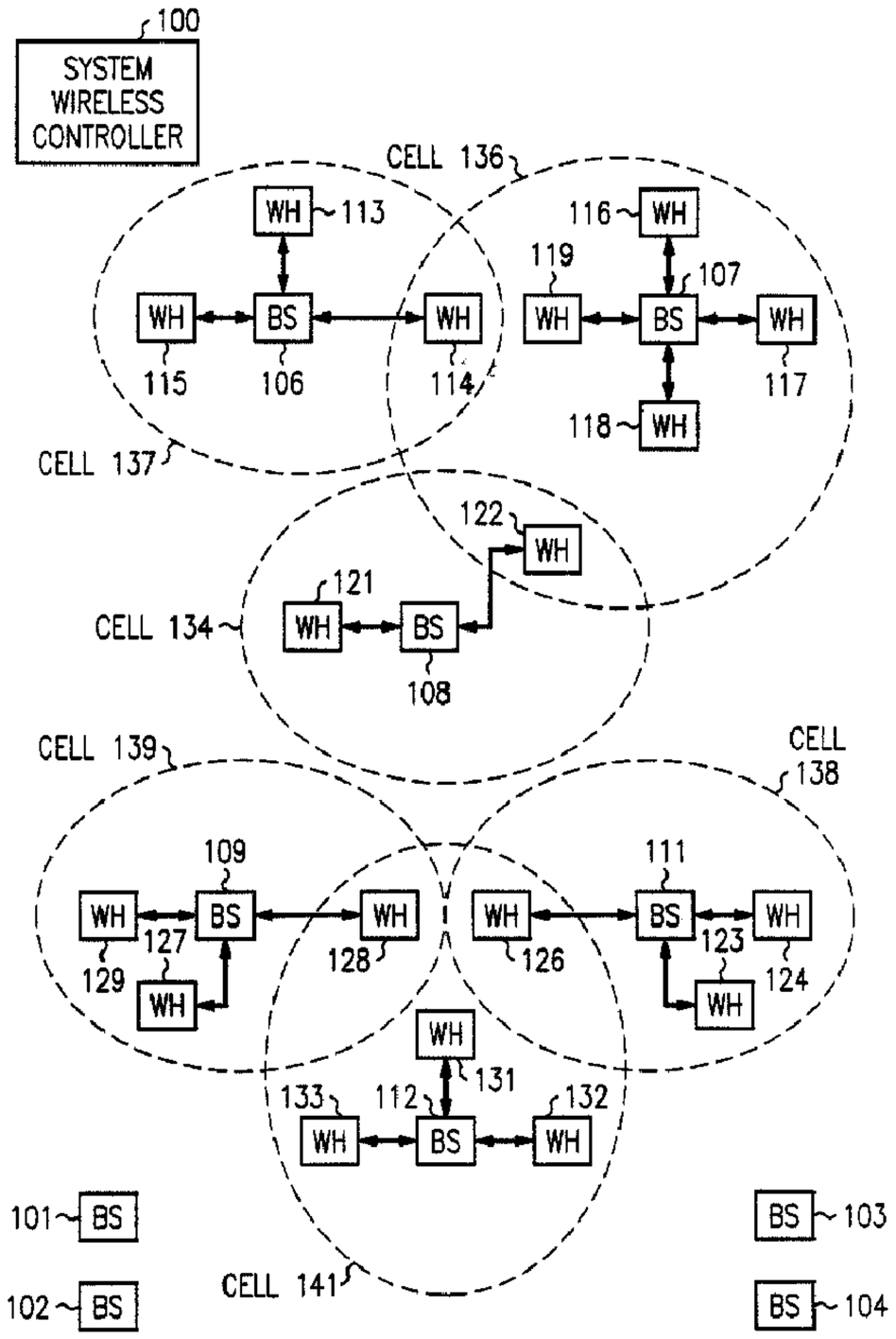
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(54) Titre : ZONES DYNAMIQUES DE DIFFUSION LOGIQUE POUR STATIONS DE BASE SANS FIL
(54) Title: DYNAMIC LOGICAL COVERAGE AREAS FOR WIRELESS BASE STATIONS



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
Logical coverage areas are dynamically rearranged to meet the traffic needs of a wireless switching system. Further, the logical coverage areas do not have to be initially provisioned during deployment of the wireless switching system since the initial

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(57) Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):
determination of the logical coverage areas is automatically performed. Once the logical coverage areas are established, the logical coverage areas adapt to the changing needs of the community of wireless handsets. A first embodiment allows the base stations to control the rearrangements, and a second embodiment allows a system wireless controller controlling the wireless switching system to control the rearrangements.

Dynamic Logical Coverage Areas For Wireless Base Stations

Abstract

Logical coverage areas are dynamically rearranged to meet the traffic needs of a wireless switching system. Further, the logical coverage areas do not have to be initially provisioned during deployment of the wireless switching system since the initial determination of the logical coverage areas is automatically performed. Once the logical coverage areas are established, the logical coverage areas adapt to the changing needs of the community of wireless handsets. A first embodiment allows the base stations to control the rearrangements, and a second embodiment allows a system wireless controller controlling the wireless switching system to control the rearrangements.

Dynamic Logical Coverage Areas For Wireless Base Stations

Technical Field

This invention relates to telecommunications switching and, in particular, to wireless switching systems.

Background of the Invention

A problem in the installing, provisioning, and deploying of in-building or campus personal communications systems (PCS) is the small physical size of the cells provided by the base stations. This is a problem because as an individual walks through a building with their wireless handset, the wireless handset is continuously re-registering on different base stations as it loses contacts with the previous base station. Such movements cause a large amount of traffic for the base stations as well as for the central controller that is providing overall control and switching for the wireless system. Since the central controller must be informed on which base station each wireless handset is registered, there is an advantage in the central controller knowing the exact base station on which a wireless handset is registered. When an incoming call is received for the handset, the wireless system controller can immediately set up the call via the base station to the wireless handset. If the wireless system controller simply knows that the wireless handset is registered on one of the base stations in the wireless system, then, the wireless system controller must attempt to set up the incoming call via all the base stations.

Within the prior art these problems have been resolved by the utilization of logical coverage areas. Base stations are grouped into logical coverage areas, and the wireless system controller is only informed that a wireless handset is registered on a base station within a particular logical coverage area. When an incoming call is received for the wireless handset, the wireless system controller only attempts to establish a connection to the wireless handset through the base stations that make up

the logical coverage area of the wireless handset. Within a logical coverage area, if a wireless handset moves from one base station to another, the wireless handset does not re-register on the other base station since it is in the same logical coverage area. This greatly reduces the number of re-registrations and assists in the amount of work that must be done to route incoming calls to a wireless handset.

Logical coverage areas are used in many wireless protocols such as PHS, DECT, or PWT. However, problems do exist with the utilization of logical coverage areas. First, the use of logical coverage areas complicates the provisioning and deploying of new PCS wireless networks since a great deal of time and effort must be spent in determining which base stations should be placed in which logical coverage areas. Further, within a building or a campus, people do not move in constant and uniform patterns. Rather, people enter the wireless system in the morning and leave in the evening. People go to a cafeteria for lunch, or go to an auditorium for a large meeting. The result is that no matter how carefully the provisioning and deployment of the logical coverage areas is performed, a static deployed logical coverage areas are not efficient for all conditions in most installations.

Summary of the Invention

The foregoing problems are solved, and a technical advance is achieved, by an apparatus and method that dynamically rearrange logical coverage areas to meet the traffic needs of a wireless switching system. Once the logical coverage areas are established, the logical coverage areas adapt to the changing needs of the community of wireless handsets. Advantageously, in a first embodiment, the adaptation is controlled by individual base stations, or in a second embodiment, the adaptation is controlled by a system wireless controller that controls the wireless switching system.

In the first embodiment, a base station in a first logical coverage area determines when it should join a second logical coverage area by monitoring the frequency of registrations of wireless handsets from all other logical coverage areas. When registrations from the second logical coverage area exceed a predetermined threshold rate, the base station joins the second logical coverage area. To join the second logical coverage area, the base station requests permission from another base station within the second logical coverage area. If the number of base stations in the second logical coverage area does not exceed a predetermined threshold number, the other base station gives the base station permission to join the second logical coverage area.

In the second embodiment, the system wireless controller maintains a frequency table for each base station. The frequency table records the rate of registrations from other logical coverage areas to the base station. When registrations from a second logical coverage area to a base station in a first logical coverage area exceed a predetermined threshold rate, the system wireless controller transfers the base station from the first logical coverage area to second logical coverage area if the number of base stations already in the second logical coverage area does not exceed a predetermined threshold.

Other and further aspects of the present invention will become apparent during the course of the following description and by reference to the accompanying drawing.

Brief Description of the Drawing

FIGS. 1-4 illustrate, in block diagram form, a wireless switching system for use with the invention;

FIGS. 5-9 illustrate, in flow chart form, steps performed by a base station in implementing a first embodiment of the invention; and

FIGS. 10-12 illustrate, in flow chart form, steps performed by a system wireless controller in implementing a second embodiment of the invention.

Detailed Description

FIG. 1 illustrates a wireless switching system that has wireless handsets (WH) 113-133 which are capable of registering and placing and receiving calls on base stations (BS) 101-112. The base stations are interconnected by fixed links not illustrated in FIG. 1 to system wireless controller 100. System wireless controller 100 provides overall control of the wireless system and provides the necessary switching of audio information between the wireless handsets. FIG. 1 illustrates the initial state of the system before logical coverage areas are established. Cells 134-141 illustrate the radio coverage of individual base stations. For example, cell 134 is the radio coverage area of base station 108. Double-ended arrows attaching a wireless handset to a base station indicate that the wireless handset is registered on that base station. In a first embodiment of the invention, base stations initially interrogate each wireless handset registered on the base station to determine in which other cells, the wireless handset is registered. For example, base station 108 interrogates its registered wireless handset and determine that wireless handset 122 is within cell 136 of base station 107. Base station 108 then communicates with base station 107 via the fixed links through system wireless controller 100 to determine that base stations 107 and 108 should be in a logical coverage group. Base station 106 performs a similar operation with respect to wireless handset 114. The logical coverage area that results from the communication between base stations 106-108 is logical coverage area 201 as illustrated in FIG. 2. Similarly, base stations 109-112 establish coverage area 202 as illustrated in FIG. 2. The reason that logical coverage area 202 is established is because wireless handsets 128 and 126 are within cell 141 of base

station 112 but are registered on base stations 109 and 111, respectively. Similarly, base stations 101 and 102 also have a common wireless handset, although not illustrated, and form coverage area 203. Similarly, coverage area 204 is formed to include base stations 103 and 104. After a group of base stations such as base stations 106-108 have determined they should be in a logical coverage area, this fact must be communicated to system wireless controller 100 so that it can assign a logical coverage area number to the determined logical coverage area and know the identity of the base stations in the determined logical coverage area.

In a second embodiment of the invention, the previously-described operations of forming the logical coverage areas are performed by system wireless controller 100 using information received from base stations 101-112.

When wireless handset 121 is in logical coverage area 201 and system wireless controller 100 receives a call for wireless handset 121, system wireless controller 100 sends call setup messages to base stations 106-108 since system wireless controller 100 sends setup messages to all of the base stations in logical coverage area 201. If logical coverage areas were not utilized, system wireless controller 100 would either have to send call setup messages to all of the base stations illustrated in FIG. 1, or each time, wireless handset 121 re-registered on a base station, this re-registration would have to be reported back to system wireless controller 100.

Using logical coverage areas, if wireless handset 121 moves into cell 137 of base station 106, wireless handset 121 will not re-register because it detects that it has not left logical coverage area 201. Wireless handset 121 knows that it has not left logical coverage area 201 because base stations 106-108 each broadcast on the broadcast control channel (BCCH) the logical coverage area number. Hence, when wireless handset 121 moves into cell 137 it is aware from information contained in the BCCH broadcasted by base station 107 that it is still in logical

coverage area 201. If wireless handset 121 had entered cell 139 of base station 109, wireless handset 121 would re-register since it detects from information transmitted by base station 109 that it had changed its logical coverage area. This re-registration of wireless handset 121 on base station 109 involves operations by system wireless controller 100 and base station 109. In addition, wireless handset 121 expends a large amount of electrical energy from its battery in performing its portion of the re-registration operation.

Consider now an example of the dynamic rearrangement of logical coverage areas based on the movement of wireless handsets. Assume that wireless handsets 124 and 129 leave cells 138 and 139, respectively, and enter cell 134 in a short period of time as illustrated in FIG. 3. Upon detecting the registration of wireless handsets 124 and 129, base station 108 uses this fact as an indication that there will be a general movement of wireless handsets to cell 134 from logical coverage area 202.

In response to the rapid registration of wireless handsets 124 and 129 from logical coverage area 202, base station 108 determines that it should be part of logical coverage area 202 in anticipation of more wireless handsets from logical coverage area 202 registering on base station 108. First, base station negotiates its entry into logical coverage area 202 with base stations 109-112 by the transmission of messages to these base stations via system controller 100 and the wired links that the base stations maintain to system wireless controller 100. Second, after the negotiations have been successfully completed with base stations 109-112, base station 108 communicates to base stations 106 and 107 of logical coverage area 201 that base station 108 is transferring out of coverage area 201. Third, base station 108 via its BCCH transmits to wireless handsets 121, 122, 124, and 129 that they are no longer part of logical coverage area 201 and are part of logical coverage area 201. Base station 108 also specifies that the handsets do not have to re-

register. Finally, base station 108 transmits to system wireless controller 100 a message for each of its presently registered wireless handsets that informs system wireless controller 100 that these wireless handsets are now part of logical coverage area 202. FIG. 4 illustrates the configuration of the wireless switching system after base station 108 becomes part of logical coverage area 202.

In the second embodiment of the invention, system wireless controller 100 performs the control operations performed by base station 108 in the first embodiment of the invention, and automatically adjusts the logical coverage areas as previously described.

FIGS. 5 and 6 illustrate the steps performed by a base station in initially establishing a logical coverage area. Once started from block 500, the base station first determines the number of registered handsets that are registered on the base station in block 501. Then, decision block 502 determines if there are any registered handsets. If the answer is no, normal processing is performed in block 505 before control is transferred back to block 501. If the answer in decision block 502 is yes, decision block 503 determines if any of the registered handsets are unreported. If the answer in decision block 503 is yes, block 504 requests that a registered handset report other base stations in the radio coverage area of the registered handset before transferring control to decision block 506. The latter decision block waits until the requested handset reports and then transfers control to block 603 of FIG. 6.

Block 603 requests the identification of the other base stations from the requested handset. Block 604 selects one of the base stations identified in block 603. Decision block 606 then determines if the selected base station is already in a logical coverage area with the base station that is performing the steps of FIGS. 5 and 6. If the answer is yes, control is transferred back to block 604. If the answer is no, control is transferred by decision block 606 to decision block 607 that determines whether the selected base station is already in another logical coverage area. If the

answer is yes in decision block 607, control is transferred back to block 604. If the answer is no in decision block 607, block 608 contacts the selected base station and forms it into a new logical coverage area before transferring control to decision block 609. The latter decision block determines if there are any more unselected base stations reported by the reporting handset that supplied a list of base stations in block 603. If the answer is yes, control is transferred back to block 604 so that a new base station can be selected. If the answer is no in decision block 609, control is transferred back to decision block 503 of FIG. 5.

When all of the handsets that are registered on the base station executing the steps of FIGS. 5 and 6 have reported, this fact is determined by decision block 503 which transfers control to block 601 of FIG. 6. Block 601 requests a number for the new logical coverage area that is being formed from the system wireless controller, and block 602 transmits this logical coverage area number to the other base stations that are being formed into the new logical coverage area. These are the base stations that were determined and designated in block 608.

FIGS. 7-9 illustrate, in flow chart form, the steps performed by a base station in automatically transferring to a different logical coverage area. Returning to FIG. 6, after execution of block 602, control is transferred to decision block 701 that examines a frequency table that is maintained by each base station. The frequency table maintains the frequency of transfers of wireless handsets from other logical coverage area to the base station. Decision block 701 determines if the transfer rate from any logical coverage area listed in the frequency table exceeds the threshold for such transfers. If the answer is yes, the base station will join the logical coverage area exceeding the threshold. If the answer is no in decision block 701, control is transferred to decision block 702 which determines if a wireless handset is in the process of registering on the base station. If the answer is yes, decision block 703 determines if the wireless handset is already in the logical coverage area of the base

station. If the answer is yes in decision block 703, control is transferred to block 707 which processes the registration operation with the wireless handset in a normal manner before returning control back to decision block 701. If the answer is no in decision block 703, control is transferred to block 704 which determines from the wireless handset the logical coverage area and base station from which the wireless handset came before transferring control to block 706. The latter block updates the frequency table with the information about the determined logical coverage area from block 704 and records the base station information before transferring control to block 707.

Returning to decision block 701, if a logical coverage area in the frequency table exceeds the threshold, control is transferred to block 801 of the FIG. 8. Block 801 selects a base station associated with the determined logical coverage area to be contacted before transferring control to block 802. The latter block sends a message to the selected base station in the determined logical coverage area requesting permission to join the logical coverage area and to receive the logical coverage area number. If the selected base station returns the logical coverage area number, this means that permission has been granted to join the logical coverage area. The steps performed by a base station such as the selected base station in block 802 are illustrated in FIG. 9. After execution of block 802, block 803 determines if the logical coverage area number has been received from the selected base station of block 801. If the answer is no, control is transferred to decision block 804 that determines if there is another base station that has been associated in the frequency table with the determined logical coverage area. If the answer is yes in decision block 804, block 807 selects another base station from the frequency table and returns control to block 802. If the answer in decision block 804 is no, block 806 deletes the determined logical coverage area with its associated base stations from the frequency table before transferring control back to decision block 701 of FIG. 7.

Returning to decision block 803, if the logical coverage area number is received back from the selected base station of block 801, control is transferred to block 808. Block 808 sends a message to all of the wireless handsets registered on the base station, performing the step of block 808, informing these wireless handsets that they are now in the determined logical coverage area as defined by the logical coverage area number received in block 803. The message transmitted in block 808 also informs the registered wireless handsets that the wireless handsets do not have to re-register. After execution of block 808, control is transferred to block 809 that sends messages to the system wireless controller for the base station and each of the registered handsets informing the system wireless controller that the base station and all of its registered handsets are now in the determined logical coverage area before transferring control to block 811. Block 811 informs the other base stations of the former or departed logical coverage area that the base station is no longer part of that logical coverage area before transferring control back to decision block 701 of FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 illustrates, in flow chart form, the steps performed by a base station upon receiving a message from another base station requesting permission to join the logical coverage area of the base station executing the steps of FIG. 9. Returning to FIG. 7, if a wireless handset registration is not determined in decision block 702, control is transferred to decision block 901 of FIG. 9. Decision block 901 determines if a message is being received from another base station is requesting permission to join the logical coverage area of the base station executing decision block 901. If the answer is no, control is transferred to block 906 which processes the stimuli being received by the base station in a normal manner before transferring control back to decision block 701 of FIG. 7. If the answer in decision block 901 is yes, control is transferred to decision block 902 that determines if the logical coverage area is at the threshold for the number of base stations that are allowed to be in a logical

coverage area. If the answer is yes, control is transferred back to decision block 701 of FIG. 7. If the answer in decision block 902 is no, block 903 transmits the logical coverage area number to the requesting base station, and identifies the requesting base station to the other base stations in the logical coverage area before transferring control back to decision block 701 of FIG. 7.

FIG. 10 illustrates the steps performed by system wireless controller 100 in initially establishing logical coverage areas for the base stations. Once start from block 1000, system wireless controller 100 determines the total number of registered handsets by execution of block 1001. Decision block 1002 determines if there are any registered handsets. If the answer is no, block 1003 performs normal processing before returning control back to block 1001. If the answer in decision block 1002 is yes, block 1004 requests that all handsets report all base stations within the radio coverage area of each wireless handset before transferring control to decision block 1006. The latter decision block waits until all wireless handsets have reported before transferring control to block 1007. The latter block groups the stations into logical coverage areas. A logical coverage area initially consists of those base stations that have common handsets. After execution of block 1007, block 1008 transmits the logical coverage area numbers to the base stations. Finally, decision block 1009 determines when a predefined amount of time that is allowed for the initialization phase has elapsed. If the time has not elapsed yet, decision block 1009 transfers control back to block 1001. If the time has elapsed, decision block 1009 transfers control to block 1101 of FIG. 11.

Block 1101 creates a frequency table for each base station. The frequency table lists the frequency of registrations being received from particular logical coverage areas. Decision block 1102 examines the frequency tables to determine if a logical coverage area in a frequency table for a base station has exceeded the threshold. If the answer is no in

decision block 1102, decision block 1103 determines if a wireless handset has just registered on the wireless switching system. If the answer is no, block 1111 performs normal processing before transferring control back to decision block 1102. If the answer in decision block 1103 is yes, decision block 1104 determines if the handset has merely re-registered on a base station within its present logical coverage area. If the answer is yes, control is transferred to block 1109 which processes the registration in a normal manner before transferring control back to decision block 1102. If the answer in decision block 1104 is no, block 1106 determines the logical coverage area and base station from which the wireless handset came, and block 1107 determines the present logical coverage area and base station on which the wireless handset is presently registered. Then, block 1108 updates the frequency table for the base station with information about the determined logical coverage area before transferring control to block 1109.

Returning to decision block 1102, if a logical coverage area for a particular base station has exceeded the threshold, control is transferred to block 1201 of FIG. 12. Block 1201 sends messages to the handsets registered on the base station selected in decision block 1102. (The selected base station is the one whose frequency table had a logical coverage area that has exceeded the threshold as determined in block 1102.) The messages inform the wireless handsets that they are being switched to the determined logical coverage area but that they should not re-register. Then, block 1202 sends a message to the selected base station requesting that it switch to the new logical coverage area, and messages are sent to the base stations in the new logical coverage area informing them that the selected base station is joining that logical coverage area. Next, block 1203 sends messages to the base stations in the new logical coverage area that the selected base station will be joining the new logical coverage area. Finally, block 1204 sends messages to the base stations in the departed logical coverage area informing these base

stations that the selected base station is leaving the departed logical coverage area before transferring control back to 1102 of FIG. 11.

Claims:

1. A method for arranging a plurality of logical coverage areas among a plurality of base stations of a wireless switching system, comprising the steps of:

detecting by a first one of the plurality of base stations in a first one of the plurality of logical coverage areas a need to join a second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas;

transmitting a first message requesting permission to join the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas by the first one of the plurality of base stations to a second one of the plurality of base stations in the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas;

determining by the second one of the plurality of base stations in response to the first message that the first one of the plurality of base stations can join the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas;

transmitting a second message by second one of the plurality of base stations to the first one of the plurality of base stations granting permission to join the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas; and

joining the second one of plurality of logical coverage areas by the first one of the plurality of base stations in response to the second message.

2. The method of claim 1 further comprises the step of transmitting by the first one of the plurality of base stations a third message that the first one of the plurality of base stations is now in the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas to a system wireless controller controlling the wireless switching system.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of detecting comprises the steps of recording by the first one of the plurality of base stations frequencies of registrations from other ones of the plurality of logical

coverage areas than the first one of the plurality of logical coverage areas;

calculating that frequency of registrations from the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas has exceeded a predetermined threshold; and

indicating the determination of the need of the first one of the plurality of base stations to join the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas if the predetermined threshold has been exceeded.

4. The method of claim 3 further comprises the step of sending messages to all of other ones of the plurality of base stations in the first one of the plurality of logical coverage areas that the first one of the plurality of base stations is departing the first one of the plurality of logical coverage areas.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein in the second message includes a number identifying the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the step of determining comprises the step of calculating a number of base stations in the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas; and

indicating permission for the first one of the plurality of base stations to join the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas upon the calculated number of base stations being less than a predetermined threshold.

7. An apparatus for arranging a plurality of logical coverage areas among a plurality of base stations of a wireless switching system, comprising:

means for detecting by a first one of the plurality of base stations in a first one of the plurality of logical coverage areas a need to join a second

one of the plurality of logical coverage areas;

means for transmitting a first message requesting permission to join the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas by the first one of the plurality of base stations to a second one of the plurality of base stations in the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas;

means for determining by the second one of the plurality of base stations in response to the first message that the first one of the plurality of base stations can join the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas;

means for transmitting a second message by second one of the plurality of base stations to the first one of the plurality of base stations granting permission to join the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas; and

means for joining the second one of plurality of logical coverage areas by the first one of the plurality of base stations in response to the second message.

8. The apparatus of claim 7 further comprises means for transmitting by the first one of the plurality of base stations a third message that the first one of the plurality of base stations is now in the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas to a system wireless controller controlling the wireless switching system.

9. The apparatus of claim 7 wherein the means for detecting comprises means for recording by the first one of the plurality of base stations frequencies of registrations from other ones of the plurality of logical coverage areas than the first one of the plurality of logical coverage areas;

means for calculating that frequency of registrations from the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas has exceeded a predetermined threshold; and

means for indicating the determination of the need of the first one of the plurality of base stations to join the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas if the predetermined threshold has been exceeded.

10. The apparatus of claim 9 further comprises means for sending messages to all of other ones of the plurality of base stations in the first one of the plurality of logical coverage areas that the first one of the plurality of base stations is departing the first one of the plurality of logical coverage areas.

11. The apparatus of claim 10 wherein in the second message includes a number identifying the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas.

12. The apparatus of claim 11 wherein the means for determining comprises means for calculating a number of base stations in the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas; and

means for indicating permission for the first one of the plurality of base stations to join the second one of the plurality of logical coverage areas upon the calculated number of base stations being less than a predetermined threshold.

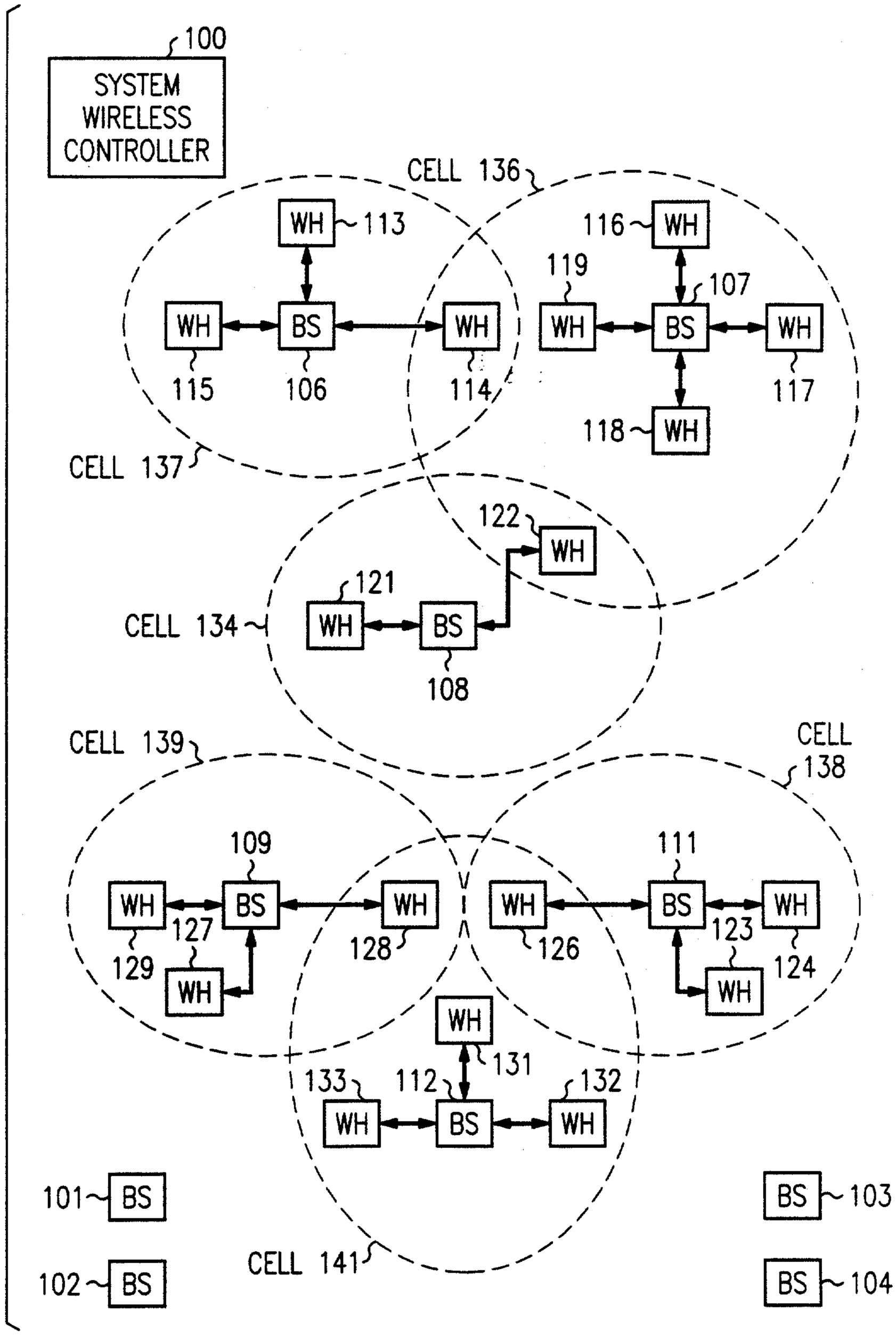

100
SYSTEM WIRELESS CONTROLLER
CELL 136
CELL 137
CELL 134
CELL 139
CELL 138
CELL 141
WH
BS
113
115
106
114
116
119
107
117
118
121
108
122
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109
127
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128
111
126
131
112
133
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101
102
103
104

FIG. 1

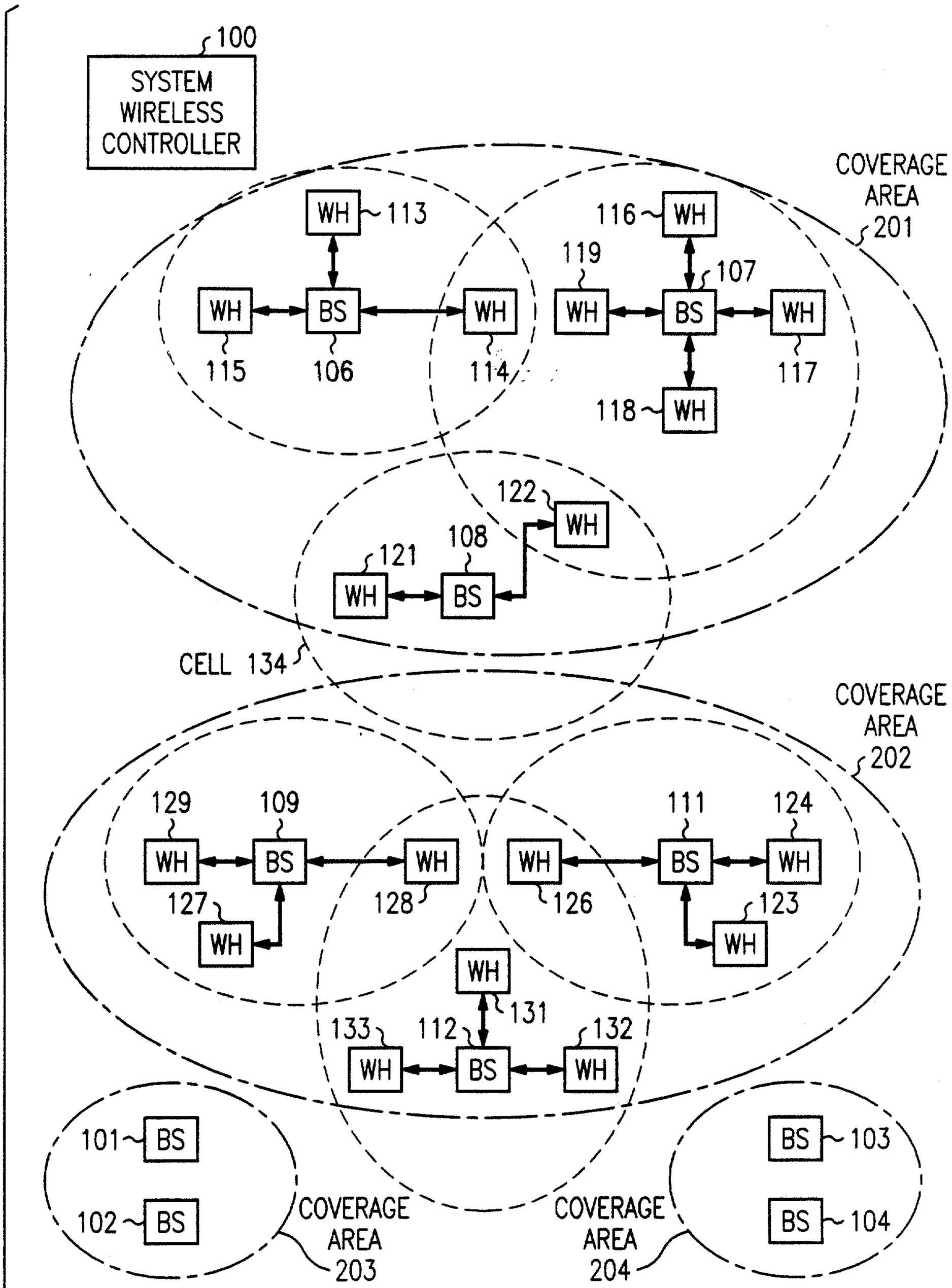

100
SYSTEM
WIRELESS
CONTROLLER
COVERAGE
AREA
201
WH
113
116
WH
119
107
WH
BS
WH
115
106
114
WH
BS
WH
117
118
WH
122
WH
108
121
WH
BS
CELL 134
COVERAGE
AREA
202
129
109
111
124
WH
BS
WH
WH
BS
WH
127
128
126
123
WH
WH
131
133
112
132
WH
BS
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101
BS
103
BS
102
BS
104
COVERAGE
AREA
203
COVERAGE
AREA
204

FIG. 2

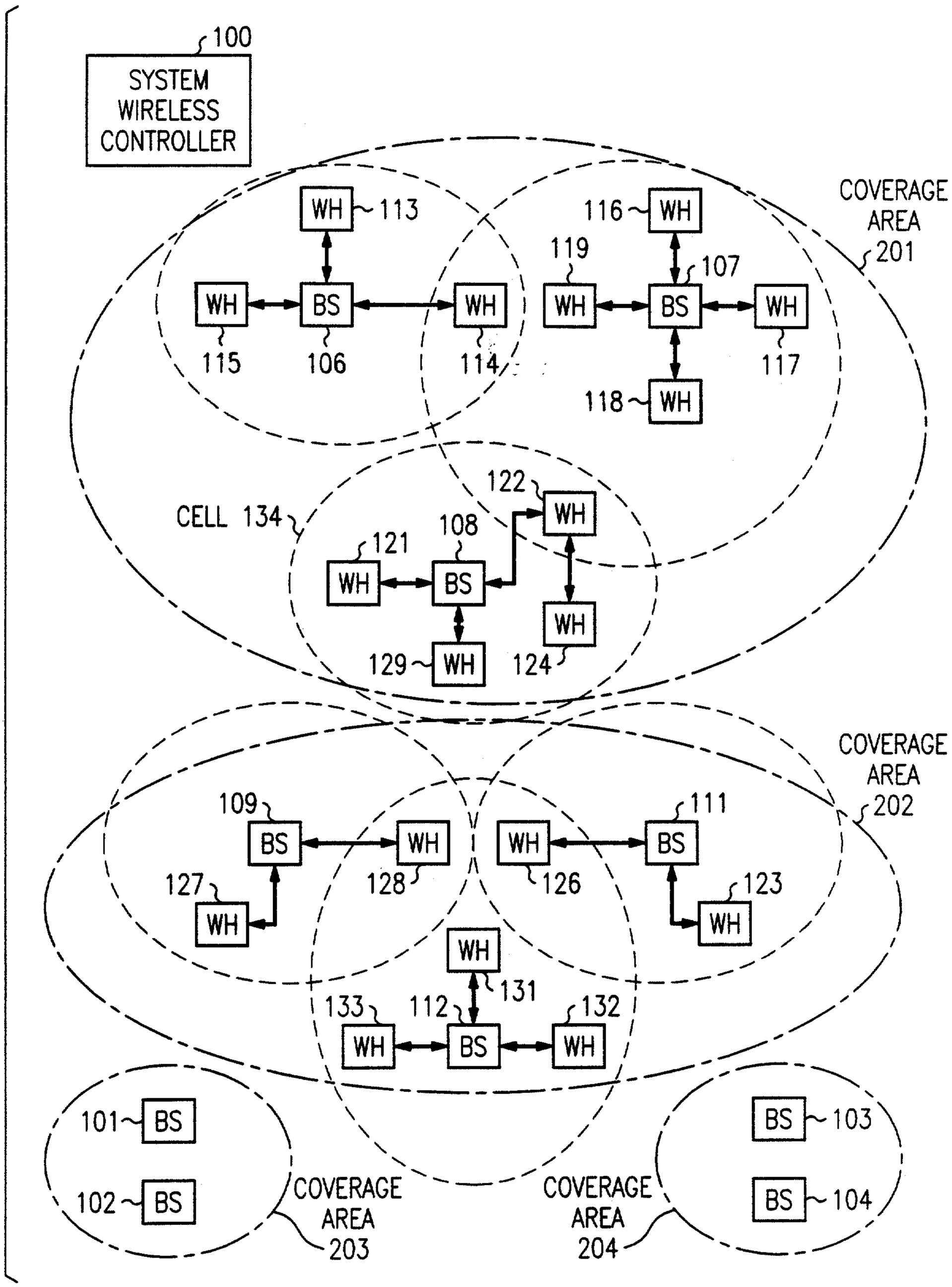

100
SYSTEM
WIRELESS
CONTROLLER
COVERAGE
AREA
201
WH
113
116
WH
119
107
WH
BS
WH
115
106
114
WH
BS
WH
117
118
WH
CELL 134
122
WH
108
121
WH
BS
WH
129
WH
124
COVERAGE
AREA
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112
132
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BS
103
BS
104

FIG. 3

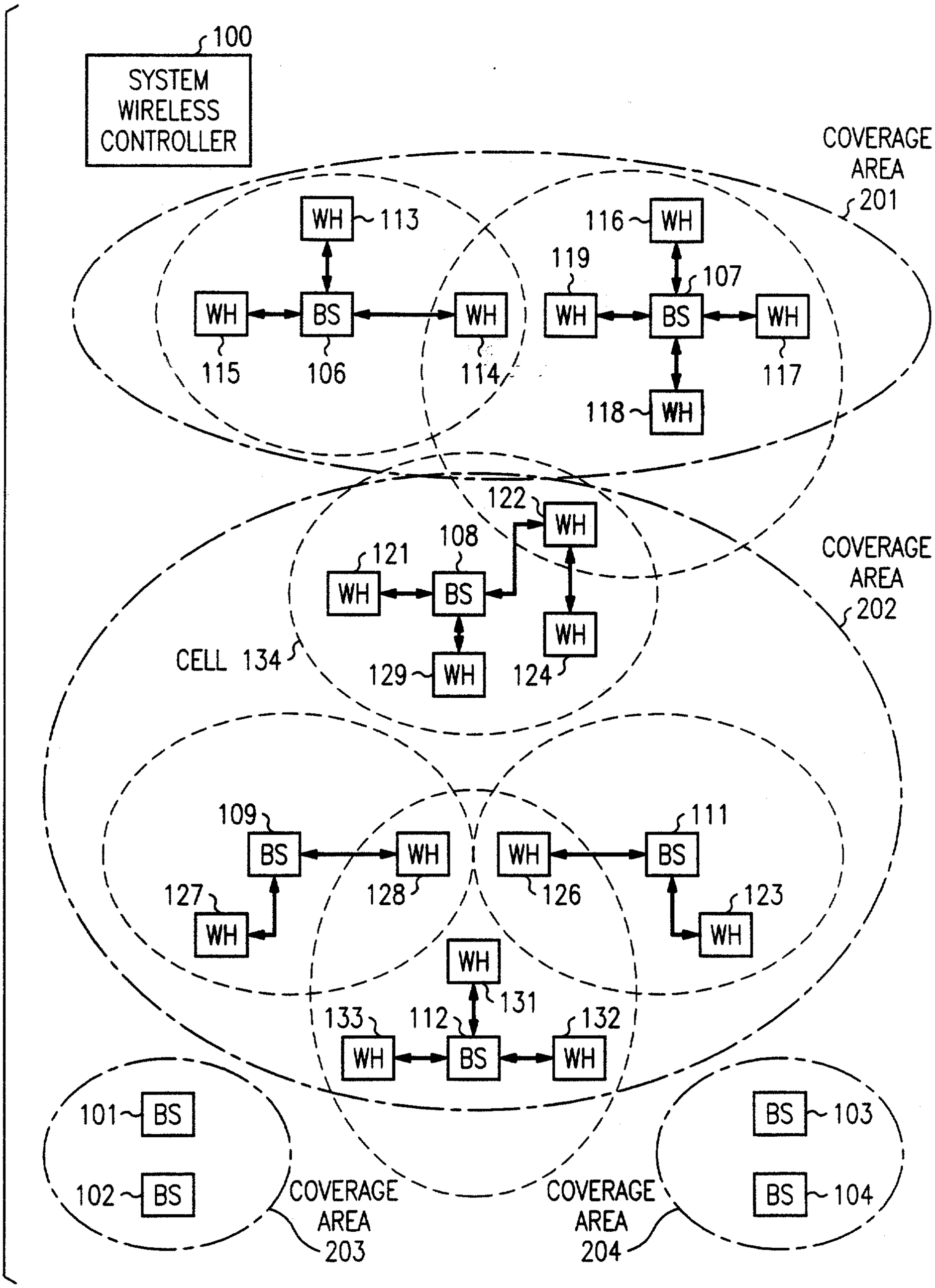
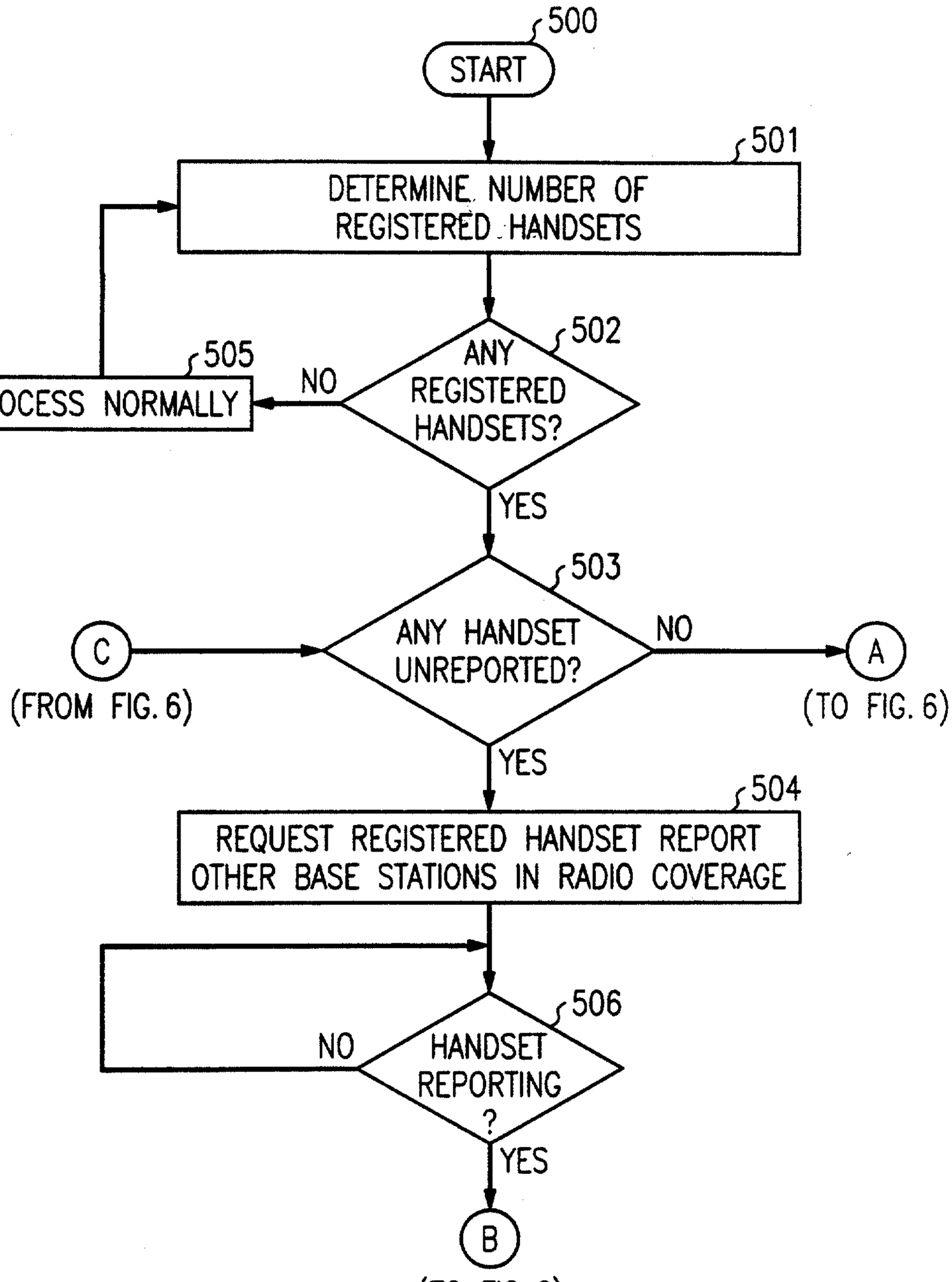

100
SYSTEM WIRELESS CONTROLLER
COVERAGE AREA 201
WH 113
WH
BS
WH
115
106
114
116 WH
119
107
WH
BS
WH
117
118 WH
122
WH
108
121
WH
BS
CELL 134
129 WH
124
WH
COVERAGE AREA 202
109
BS
WH
127
WH
128
WH
111
BS
126
123
WH
WH
131
133
112
132
WH
BS
WH
101 BS
102 BS
COVERAGE AREA 203
COVERAGE AREA 204
BS 103
BS 104

FIG. 4

FIG. 5


500
START
501
DETERMINE NUMBER OF REGISTERED HANDSETS
502
ANY REGISTERED HANDSETS?
NO
505
PROCESS NORMALLY
YES
503
ANY HANDSET UNREPORTED?
NO
A
(TO FIG. 6)
C
(FROM FIG. 6)
YES
504
REQUEST REGISTERED HANDSET REPORT OTHER BASE STATIONS IN RADIO COVERAGE
506
HANDSET REPORTING ?
NO
YES
B
(TO FIG. 6)

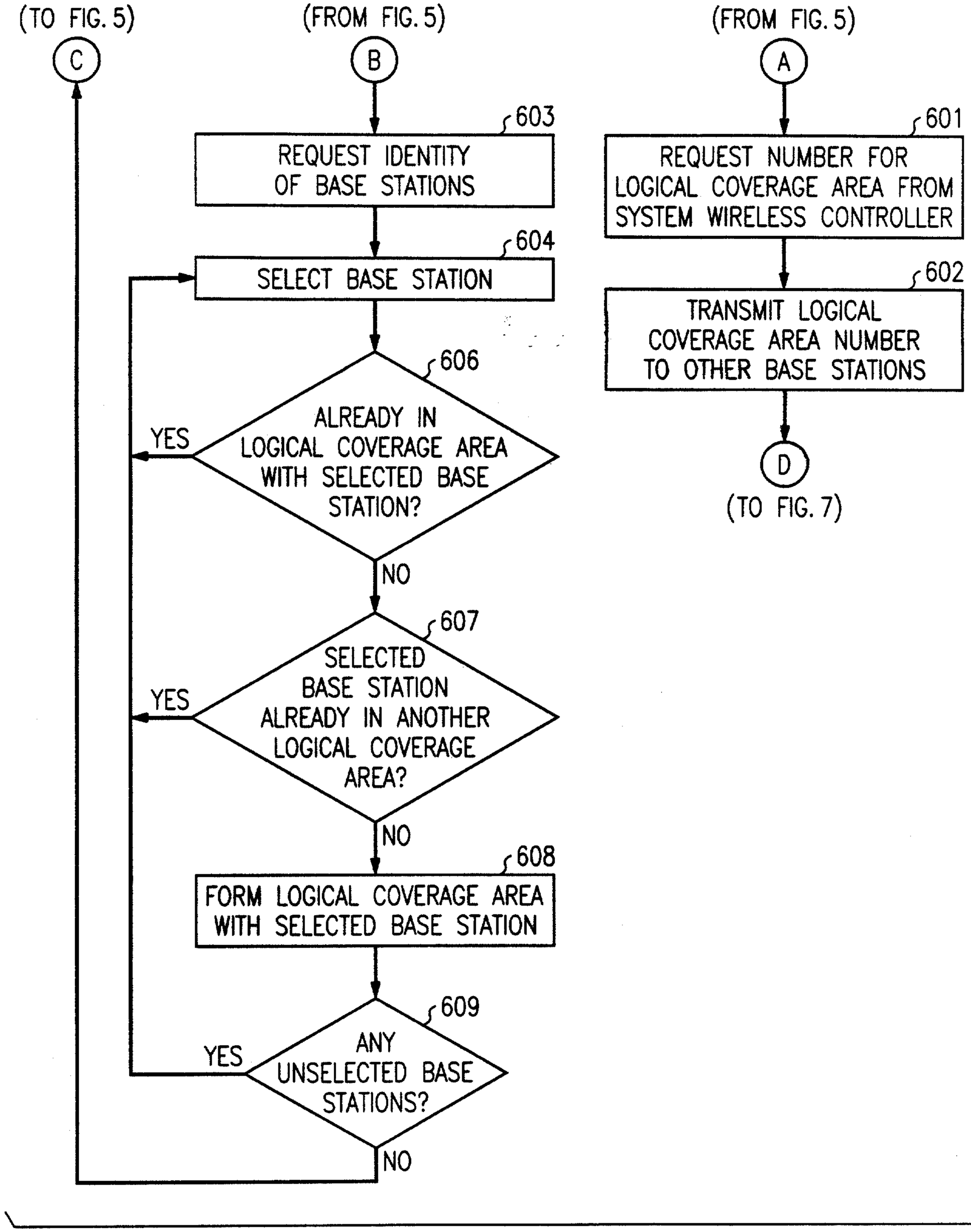

(TO FIG. 5)
C
(FROM FIG. 5)
B
(FROM FIG. 5)
A
603
REQUEST IDENTITY OF BASE STATIONS
601
REQUEST NUMBER FOR LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA FROM SYSTEM WIRELESS CONTROLLER
604
SELECT BASE STATION
602
TRANSMIT LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA NUMBER TO OTHER BASE STATIONS
606
ALREADY IN LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA WITH SELECTED BASE STATION?
YES
NO
D
(TO FIG. 7)
607
SELECTED BASE STATION ALREADY IN ANOTHER LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA?
YES
NO
608
FORM LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA WITH SELECTED BASE STATION
609
ANY UNSELECTED BASE STATIONS?
YES
NO

FIG. 6

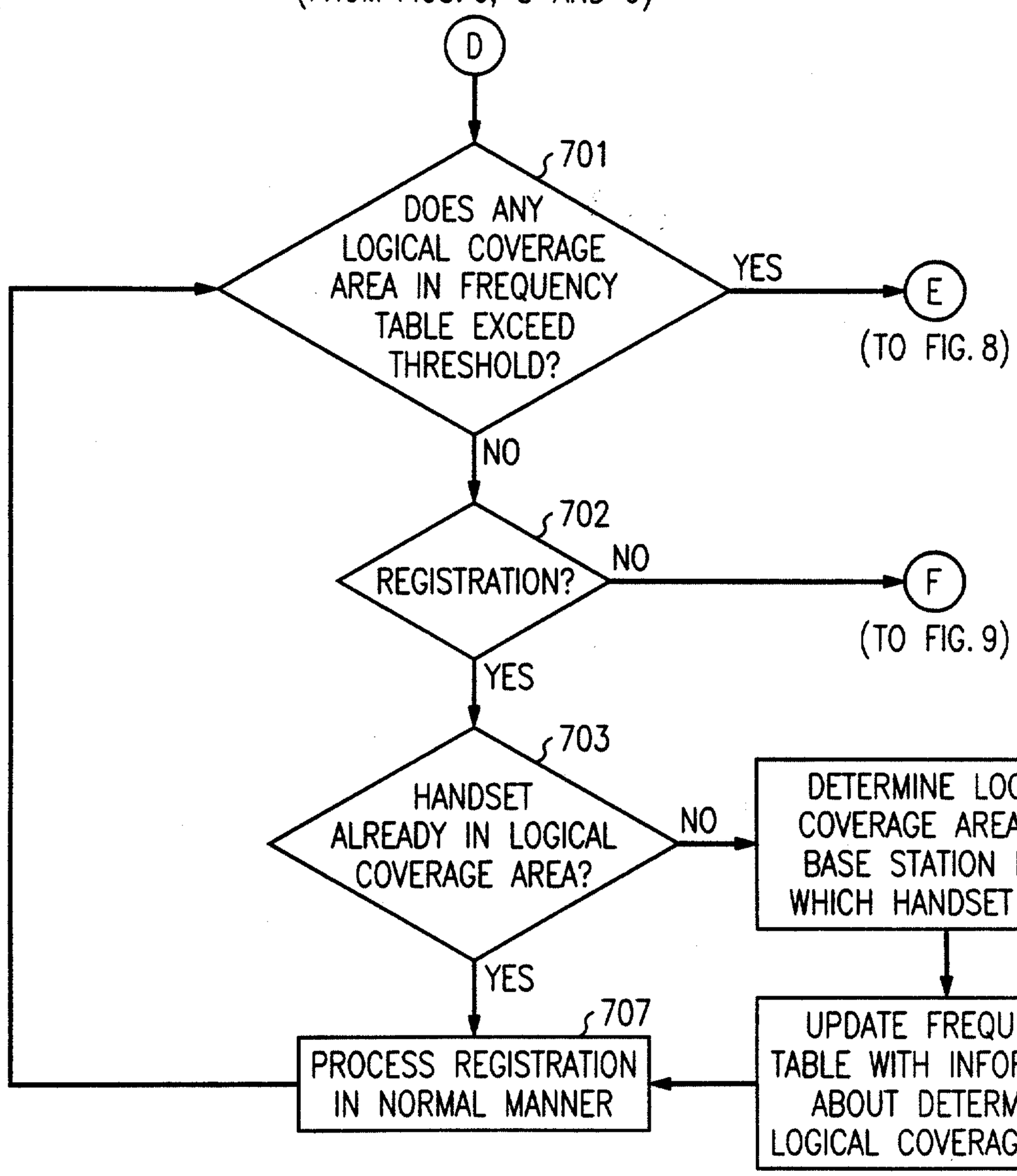

(FROM FIGS. 6, 8 AND 9)
D
701
DOES ANY LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA IN FREQUENCY TABLE EXCEED THRESHOLD?
YES
E
(TO FIG. 8)
NO
702
REGISTRATION?
NO
F
(TO FIG. 9)
YES
703
HANDSET ALREADY IN LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA?
NO
704
DETERMINE LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA AND BASE STATION FROM WHICH HANDSET CAME
YES
706
UPDATE FREQUENCY TABLE WITH INFORMATION ABOUT DETERMINED LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA
707
PROCESS REGISTRATION IN NORMAL MANNER

FIG. 7

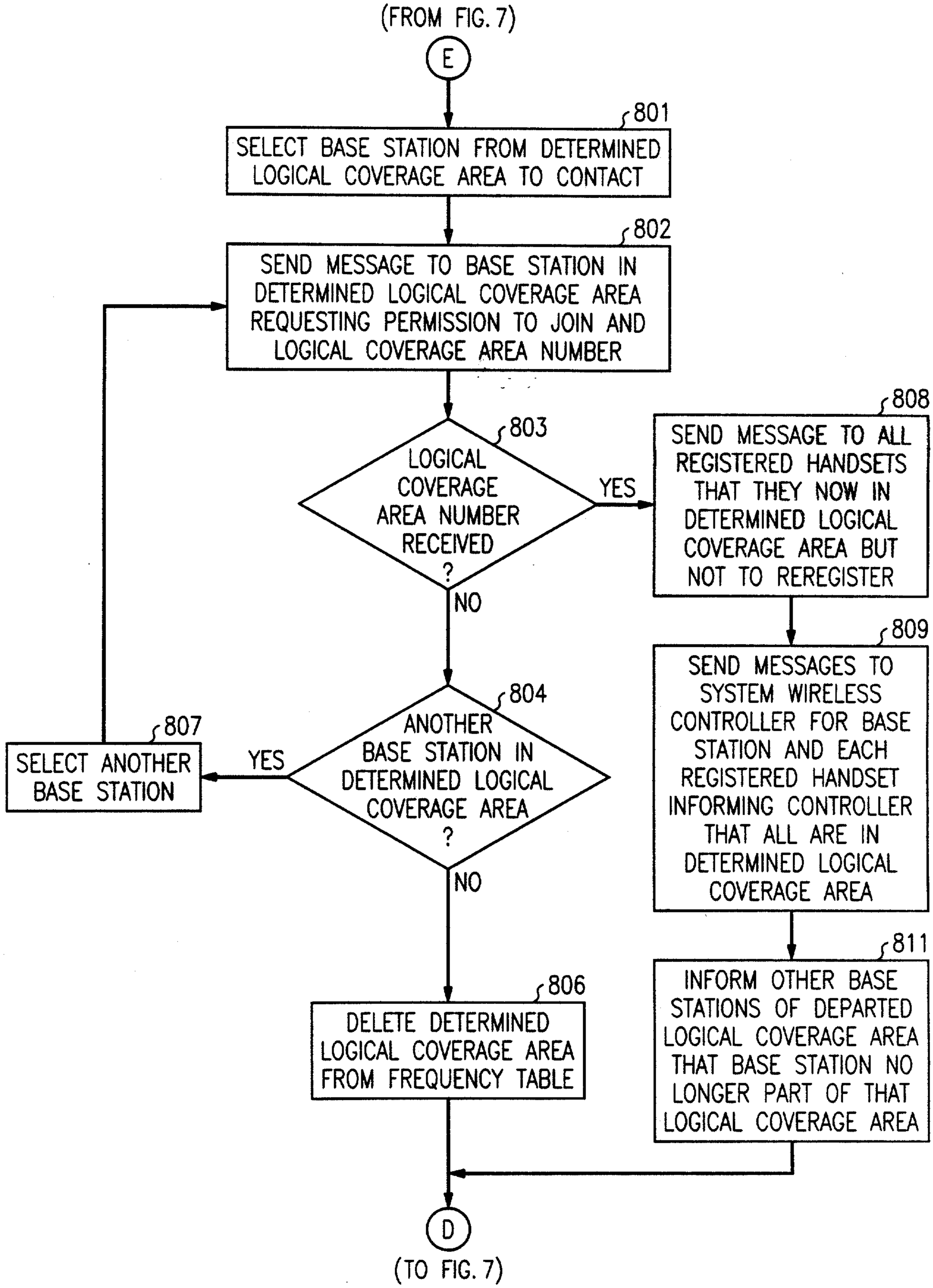

(FROM FIG. 7)
E
801
SELECT BASE STATION FROM DETERMINED LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA TO CONTACT
802
SEND MESSAGE TO BASE STATION IN DETERMINED LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA REQUESTING PERMISSION TO JOIN AND LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA NUMBER
803
LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA NUMBER RECEIVED ?
YES
808
SEND MESSAGE TO ALL REGISTERED HANDSETS THAT THEY NOW IN DETERMINED LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA BUT NOT TO REREGISTER
NO
809
SEND MESSAGES TO SYSTEM WIRELESS CONTROLLER FOR BASE STATION AND EACH REGISTERED HANDSET INFORMING CONTROLLER THAT ALL ARE IN DETERMINED LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA
804
ANOTHER BASE STATION IN DETERMINED LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA ?
YES
807
SELECT ANOTHER BASE STATION
NO
811
INFORM OTHER BASE STATIONS OF DEPARTED LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA THAT BASE STATION NO LONGER PART OF THAT LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA
806
DELETE DETERMINED LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA FROM FREQUENCY TABLE
D
(TO FIG. 7)

FIG. 8

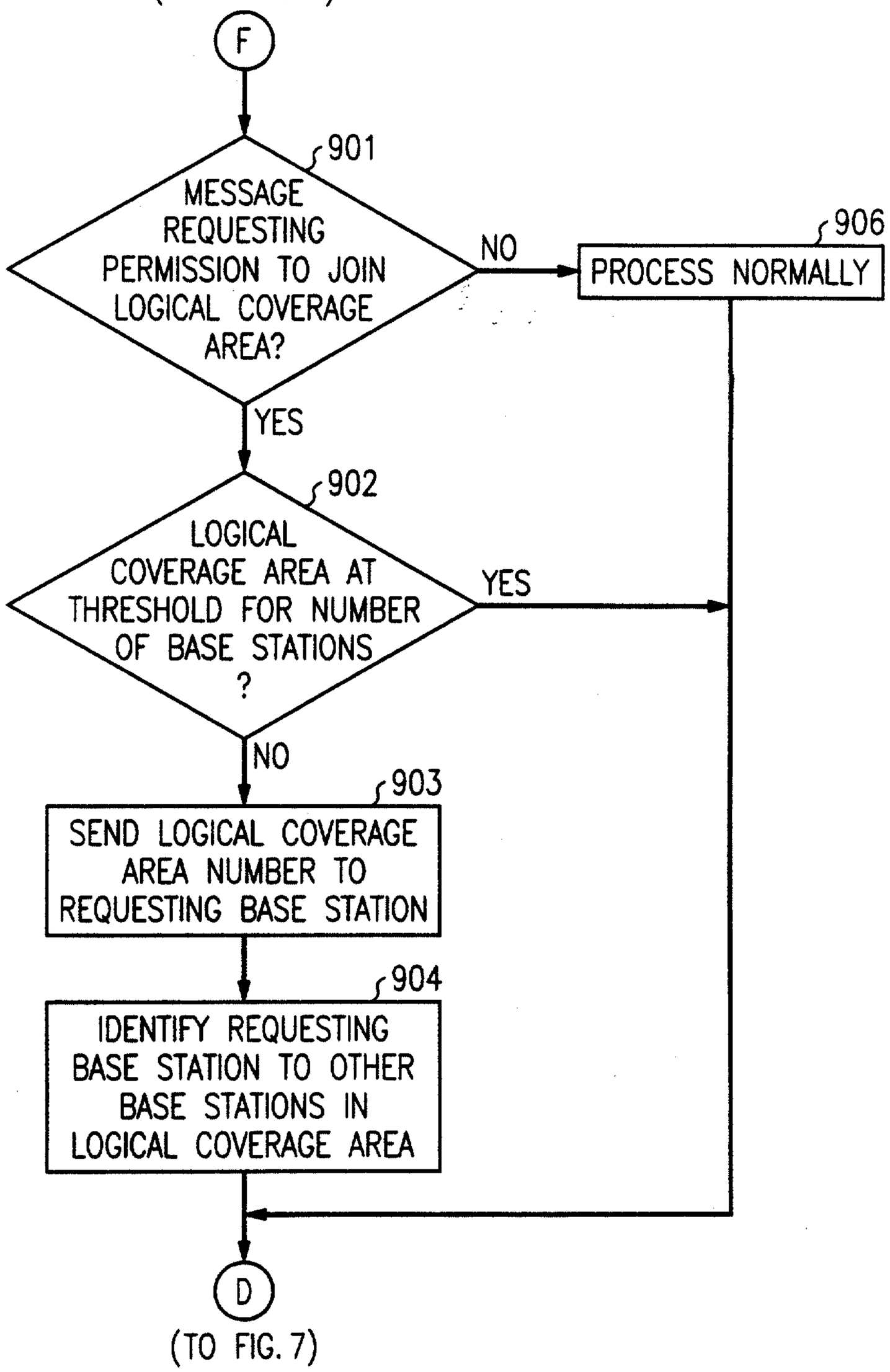
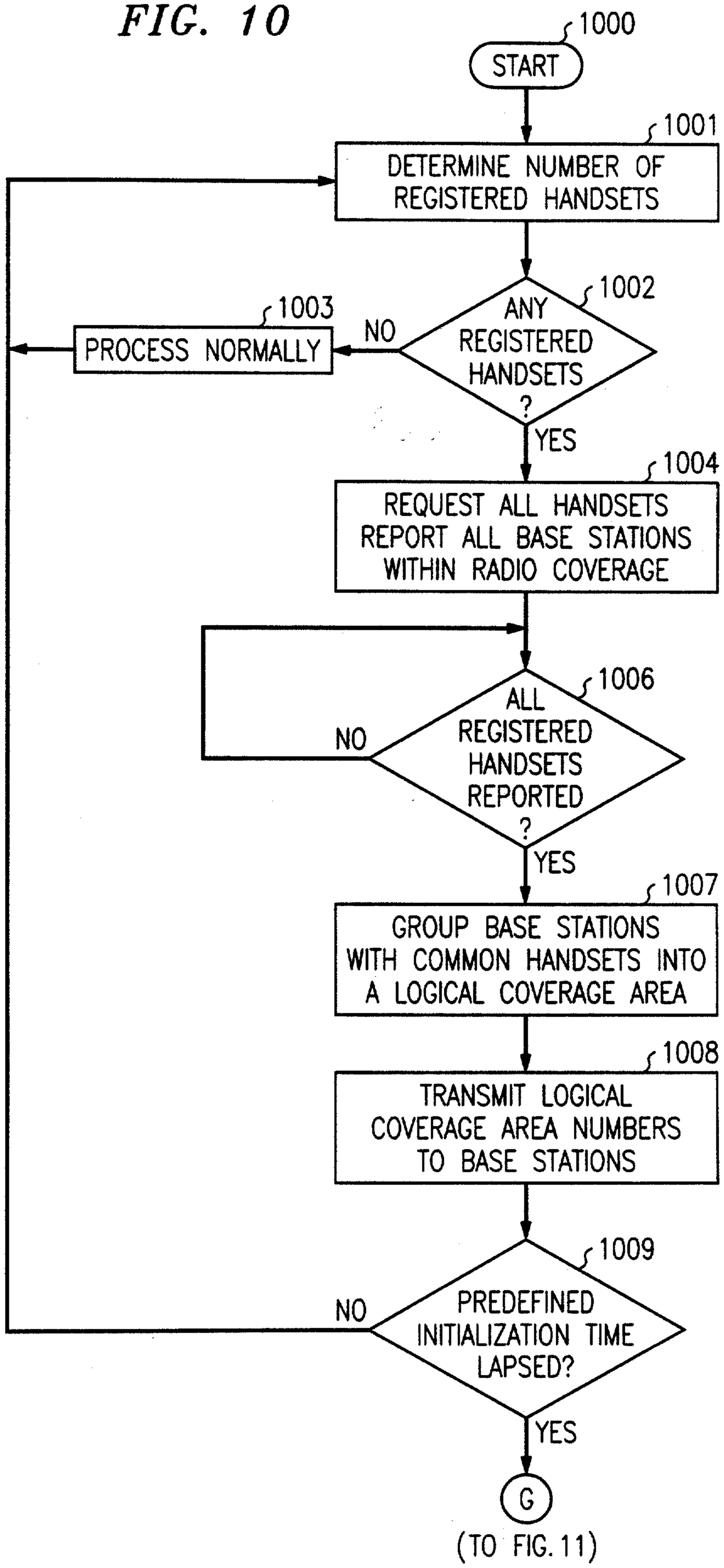

(FROM FIG. 7)
F
901
MESSAGE REQUESTING PERMISSION TO JOIN LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA?
NO
906
PROCESS NORMALLY
YES
902
LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA AT THRESHOLD FOR NUMBER OF BASE STATIONS ?
YES
NO
903
SEND LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA NUMBER TO REQUESTING BASE STATION
904
IDENTIFY REQUESTING BASE STATION TO OTHER BASE STATIONS IN LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA
D
(TO FIG. 7)

FIG. 9

FIG. 10


1000
START
1001
DETERMINE NUMBER OF REGISTERED HANDSETS
1002
ANY REGISTERED HANDSETS ?
NO
1003
PROCESS NORMALLY
YES
1004
REQUEST ALL HANDSETS REPORT ALL BASE STATIONS WITHIN RADIO COVERAGE
1006
ALL REGISTERED HANDSETS REPORTED ?
NO
YES
1007
GROUP BASE STATIONS WITH COMMON HANDSETS INTO A LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA
1008
TRANSMIT LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA NUMBERS TO BASE STATIONS
1009
PREDEFINED INITIALIZATION TIME LAPSED?
NO
YES
G
(TO FIG. 11)

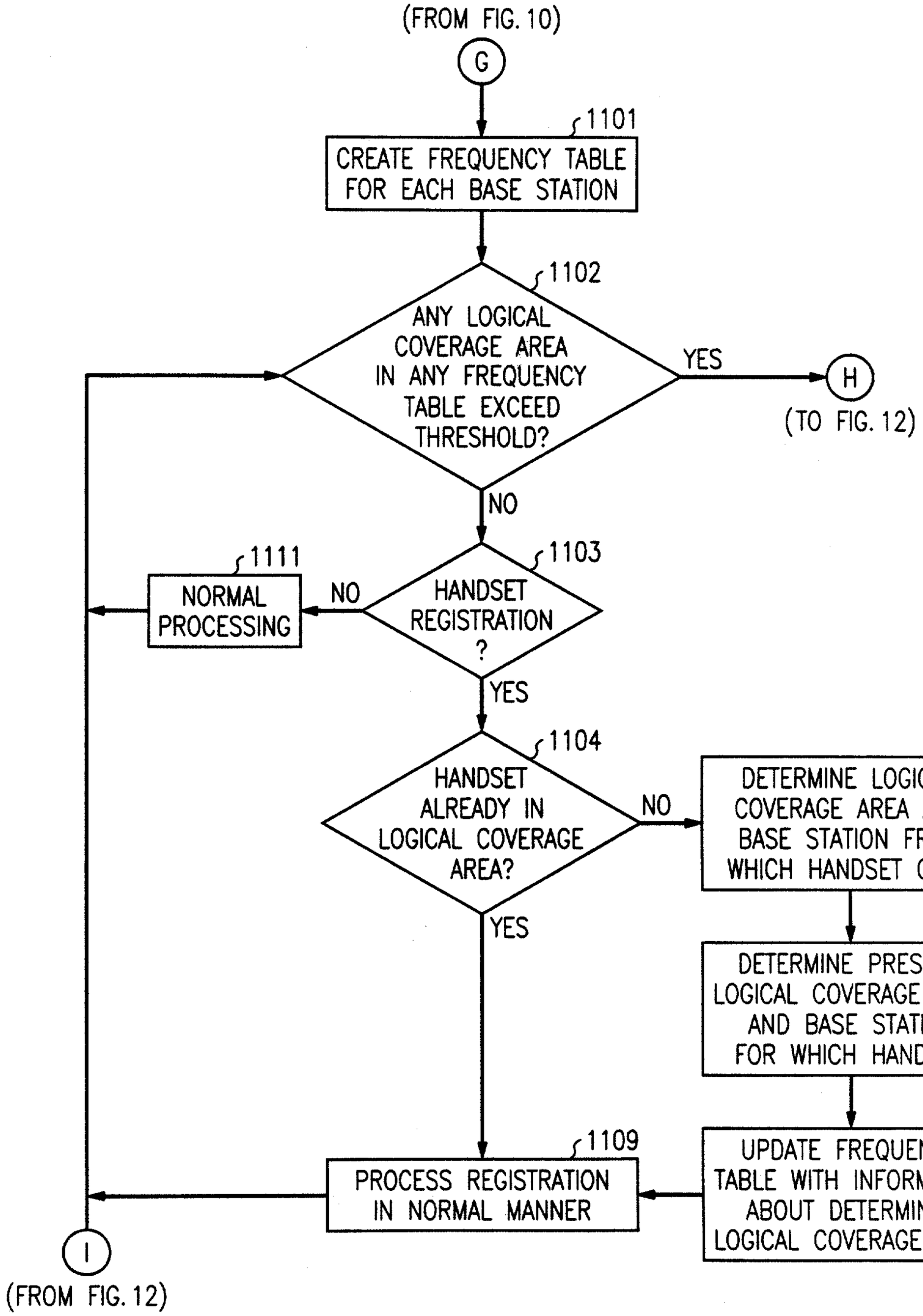

(FROM FIG. 10)
G
1101
CREATE FREQUENCY TABLE FOR EACH BASE STATION
1102
ANY LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA IN ANY FREQUENCY TABLE EXCEED THRESHOLD?
YES
H
(TO FIG. 12)
NO
1103
HANDSET REGISTRATION ?
NO
1111
NORMAL PROCESSING
YES
1104
HANDSET ALREADY IN LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA?
NO
1106
DETERMINE LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA AND BASE STATION FROM WHICH HANDSET CAME
1107
DETERMINE PRESENT LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA AND BASE STATION FOR WHICH HANDSET
1108
UPDATE FREQUENCY TABLE WITH INFORMATION ABOUT DETERMINED LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA
YES
1109
PROCESS REGISTRATION IN NORMAL MANNER
I
(FROM FIG. 12)

FIG. 11

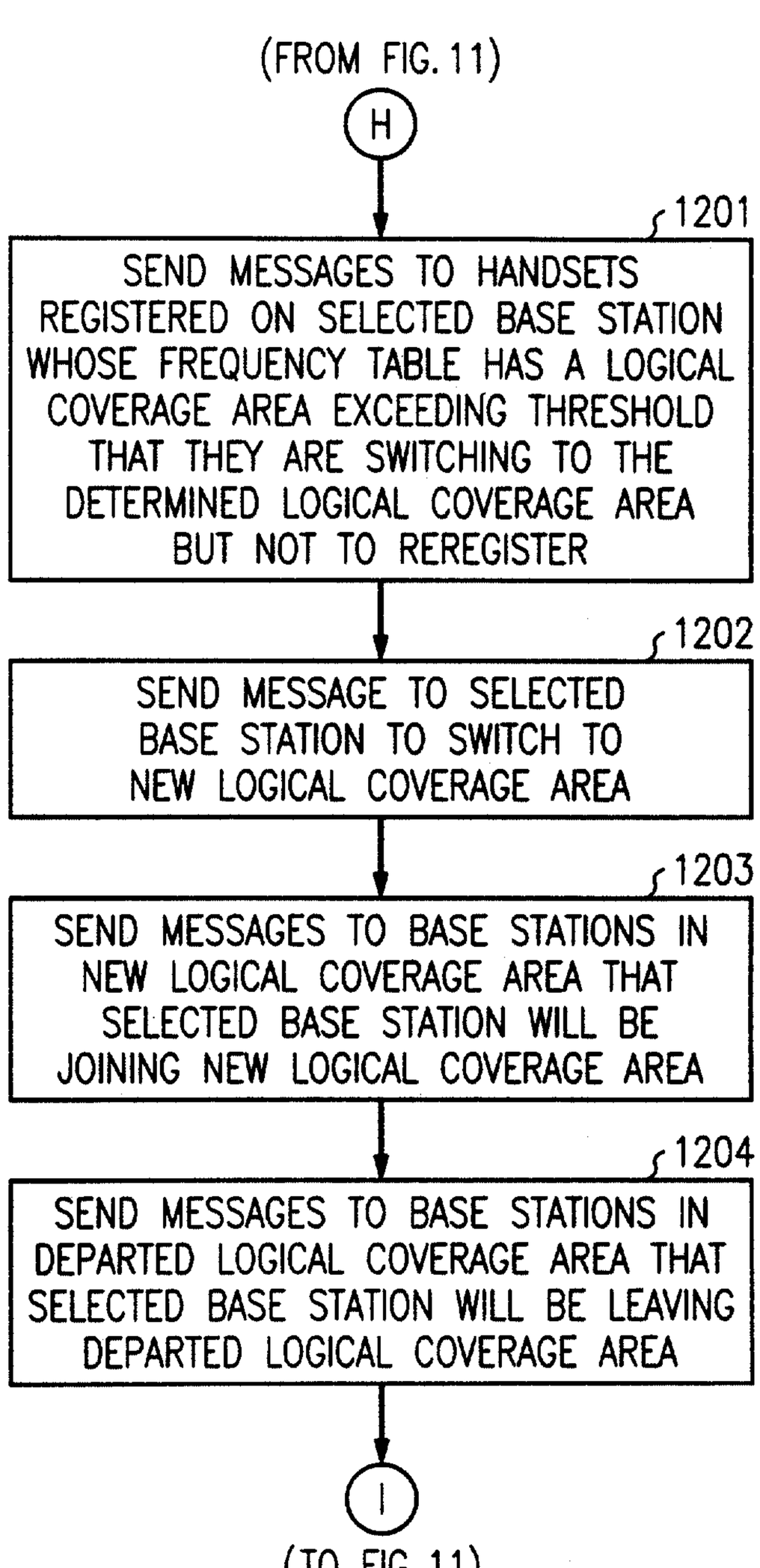
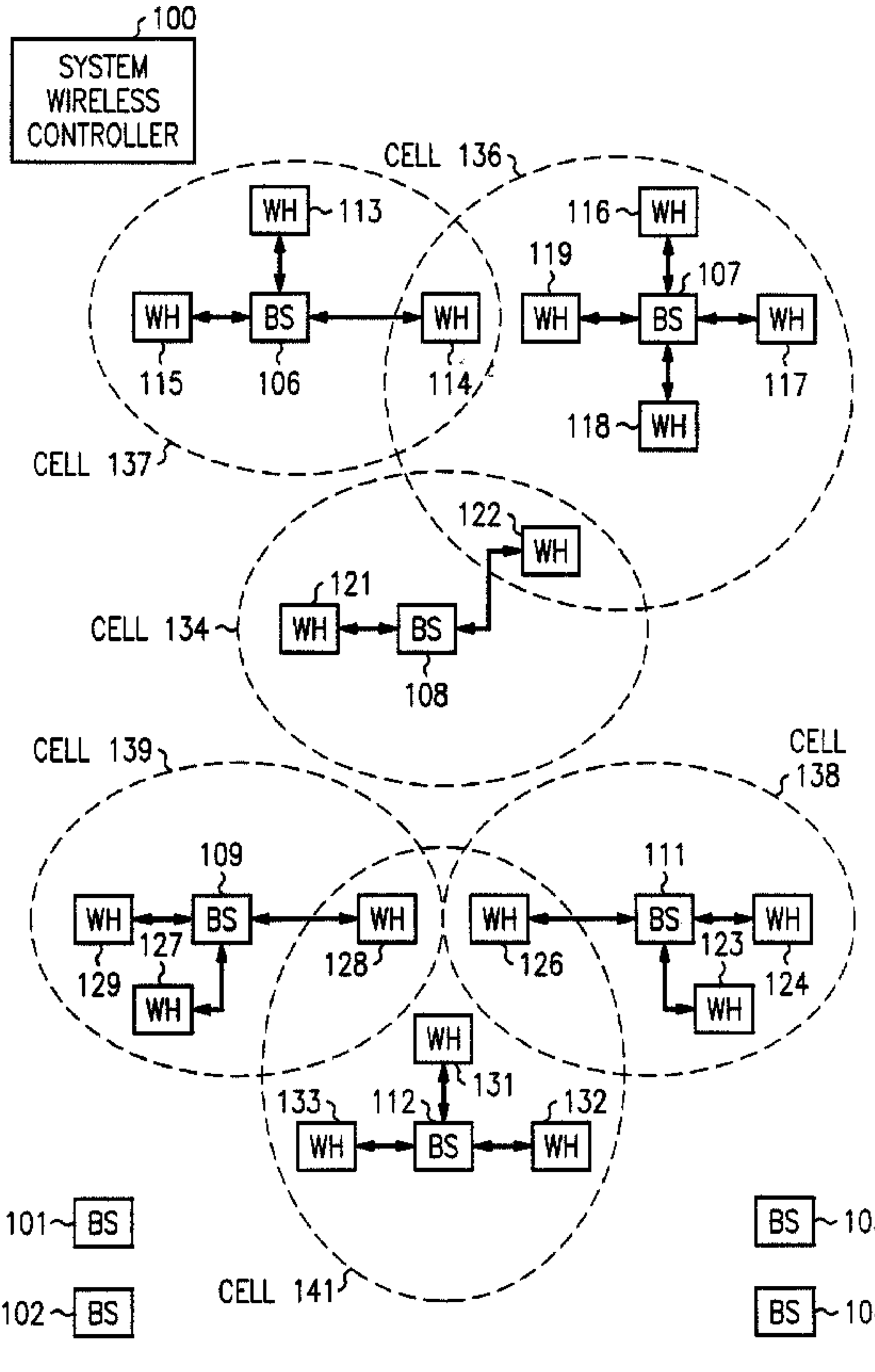

(FROM FIG. 11)
H
1201
SEND MESSAGES TO HANDSETS REGISTERED ON SELECTED BASE STATION WHOSE FREQUENCY TABLE HAS A LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA EXCEEDING THRESHOLD THAT THEY ARE SWITCHING TO THE DETERMINED LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA BUT NOT TO REREGISTER
1202
SEND MESSAGE TO SELECTED BASE STATION TO SWITCH TO NEW LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA
1203
SEND MESSAGES TO BASE STATIONS IN NEW LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA THAT SELECTED BASE STATION WILL BE JOINING NEW LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA
1204
SEND MESSAGES TO BASE STATIONS IN DEPARTED LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA THAT SELECTED BASE STATION WILL BE LEAVING DEPARTED LOGICAL COVERAGE AREA
I
(TO FIG. 11)

FIG. 12


100
SYSTEM
WIRELESS
CONTROLLER
CELL 136
WH
113
116
WH
119
107
WH
BS
WH
WH
BS
WH
115
106
114
117
118
WH
CELL 137
122
WH
121
CELL 134
WH
BS
108
CELL 139
CELL
138
109
111
WH
BS
WH
WH
BS
WH
127
123
129
128
126
124
WH
WH
131
133
112
132
WH
BS
WH
101
BS
BS
103
CELL 141
102
BS
BS
104