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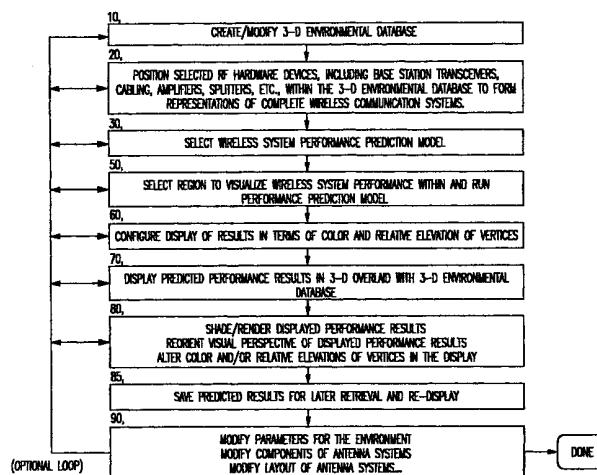
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(54) Title: SYSTEM FOR THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL DISPLAY OF WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE



(57) Abstract: A method for displaying the results of predicted wireless communication system performance as a three-dimensional region of fluctuating elevation and/or color within a three-dimensional computer drawing database consisting of one or more multi-level buildings, terrain, flora, and additional static and dynamic obstacles (e.g., automobiles, people, filing cabinets, etc.). The method combines computerized organization, database fusion, and site-specific performance prediction models. The method enables a design engineer to visualize the performance of any wireless communication system as a three-dimensional region of fluctuating elevation, color, or other aesthetic characteristics with fully selectable display parameters, overlaid with the three-dimensional site-specific computer model for which the performance prediction was carried out.



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**SYSTEM FOR THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL DISPLAY
OF WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE**

DESCRIPTION

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

10 The present invention generally relates to engineering and management systems for the design of wireless systems and, more particularly, to a method for displaying the performance of wireless systems in any environment (e.g., buildings, floors within a building, campuses, within cities, an outdoor setting, etc.) using a three-dimensional (3-D) visualization method.

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Description of the Prior Art

 As wireless communication systems proliferate, radio frequency (RF) coverage within and around buildings, and radio signal penetration into and out
20 of buildings, has become a critical design issue for wireless engineers who must design and deploy cellular telephone systems, paging systems, or new wireless technologies such as personal communication systems (PCS), wireless local area networks (WLAN), and local multi-point distribution systems (LMDS). In
25 addition, RF networks involving micromachinery, RF identification tags, and optical communication links are of increasing interest. Designers are frequently requested to determine if a radio transceiver location or base station cell site can provide adequate, reliable service throughout a room, a building, an entire city, a campus, a shopping mall, or any other environment. The costs of in-building

and microcellular wireless communication devices are diminishing while the workload for wireless system design engineers and technicians to deploy such systems is increasing sharply. Given these factors, rapid engineering design and deployment methods accompanied by comprehensive system performance
5 visualization and analysis methods are vital to wireless communication system designers.

Common to all wireless communication system designs is the desire to maximize the performance and reliability of the system while minimizing the deployment costs. Analyzing radio signal coverage and interference is of critical
10 importance for a number of reasons. A design engineer must determine if an existing wireless system will provide sufficient signal power throughout the desired service area. Alternatively, wireless engineers must determine whether local area coverage will be adequately supplemented by existing large scale outdoor wireless systems, or macrocells, or whether indoor wireless
15 transceivers, or picocells, must be added. The placement of these cells is critical from both a cost and performance standpoint. The design engineer must predict how much interference can be expected from other wireless systems and where it will manifest itself within the environment.

Depending upon the design goals, the performance of a wireless
20 communication system may involve a combination of one or more factors. For example, the total area covered in adequate received signal strength (RSSI), the area covered in adequate data throughput levels, and the number of customers that can be serviced by the system are among the deciding factors used by design engineers in planning the placement of communication equipment comprising the
25 wireless system. Thus, maximizing the performance of a wireless system may involve the complex analysis of multiple, potentially unrelated factors. The ability to display the results of such analysis in a manner easily interpretable by design engineers is invaluable in wireless system deployment. Three

dimensional (3-D) visualization of wireless system operating parameters provides the user with rapid assimilation of large data sets and their relation to the physical environment. As wireless systems proliferate, these issues must be resolved quickly, easily, and inexpensively, in a systematic and repeatable manner.

There are many computer aided design (CAD) products on the market that can be used to design a computerized model of an environment. WiSE™ from Lucent Technology, Inc., SignalPro™ from EDX, PLANet™ by Mobile Systems International, Inc., and TEMS from Ericsson are examples of CAD products developed to aid in the design of wireless communication systems.

Lucent Technology, Inc., offers WiSE™ as a design tool for wireless communication systems. The WiSE system predicts the performance of wireless communication systems based on a computer model of a given environment using a deterministic radio coverage predictive technique known as ray tracing.

EDX offers SignalPro™ as a design tool for wireless communication systems. The SignalPro system predicts the performance of wireless communication systems based on a computer model of a given environment using a deterministic RF power predictive technique known as ray tracing.

Mobile Systems International, Inc., offers PLANet™ as a design tool for wireless communication systems. The PLANet system predicts the performance of macrocellular wireless communication systems based upon a computer model of a given environment using statistical and empirical predictive techniques.

Ericsson Radio Quality Information Systems offers TEMS™ as a design and verification tool for wireless communication indoor coverage. The TEMS system predicts the performance of indoor wireless communication systems based on a building map with input base transceiver locations and using empirical radio coverage models.

The above-mentioned design tools have aided wireless system designers

by providing facilities for predicting the performance of wireless communication systems and displaying the results in the form of flat, two-dimensional grids of color or flat, two-dimensional contour regions. Such displays, although useful, are limited by their two-dimensional nature in conveying all nuances of the wireless system performance. For example, slight variations in color present in a two-dimensional grid of color, which may represent changes in wireless system performance that need to be accounted for, may be easily overlooked. Furthermore, as wireless systems proliferate, the ability to visually predict and design for coverage and interference is of increasing value.

In addition, recent research efforts by AT&T Laboratories, Brooklyn Polytechnic, and Virginia Tech are described in papers and technical reports entitled:

S. Kim, B. J. Guarino, Jr., T. M. Willis III, V. Erceg, S. J. Fortune, R. A. Valenzuela, L. W. Thomas, J. Ling, and J. D. Moore, "Radio Propagation Measurements and Predictions Using Three-dimensional Ray Tracing in Urban Environments at 908 MHz and 1.9 GHz," *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology*, vol. 48, no. 3, May 1999 (hereinafter "Radio Propagation");

L. Piazzzi, H. L. Bertoni, "Achievable Accuracy of Site-Specific Path-Loss Predictions in Residential Environments," *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology*, vol. 48, no. 3, May 1999 (hereinafter "Site-Specific");

G. Durgin, T. S. Rappaport, H. Xu, "Measurements and Models for Radio Path Loss and Penetration Loss In and Around Homes and Trees at 5.85 GHz," *IEEE Transactions on Communications*, vol. 46, no. 11, November 1998;

T. S. Rappaport, M. P. Koushik, J. C. Liberti, C. Pendyala, and T. P. Subramanian, "Radio Propagation Prediction Techniques and Computer-Aided Channel Modeling for Embedded Wireless Microsystems," ARPA Annual Report, MPRG Technical Report MPRG-TR-94-12, Virginia Tech, July 1994;

T. S. Rappaport, M. P. Koushik, C. Carter, and M. Ahmed, "Radio Propagation Prediction Techniques and Computer-Aided Channel Modeling for Embedded Wireless Microsystems," MPRG Technical Report MPRG-TR-95-08, Virginia Tech, July 1994;

5 T. S. Rappaport, M. P. Koushik, M. Ahmed, C. Carter, B. Newhall, and N. Zhang, "Use of Topographic Maps with Building Information to Determine Antenna Placements and GPS Satellite Coverage for Radio Detection and Tracking in Urban Environments," MPRG Technical Report MPRG-TR-95-14, Virginia Tech, September 1995;

10 T. S. Rappaport, M. P. Koushik, M. Ahmed, C. Carter, B. Newhall, R. Skidmore, and N. Zhang, "Use of Topographic Maps with Building Information to Determine Antenna Placement for Radio Detection and Tracking in Urban Environments," MPRG Technical Report MPRG-TR-95-19, Virginia Tech, November 1995; and

15 S. Sandhu, M. P. Koushik, and T. S. Rappaport, "Predicted Path Loss for Rosslyn, VA, Second set of predictions for ORD Project on Site Specific Propagation Prediction," MPRG Technical Report MPRG-TR-95-03, Virginia Tech, March 1995.

20 The papers and technical reports are illustrative of the state-of-the-art in site-specific radio wave propagation modeling. While most of the above papers describe a comparison of measured versus predicted RF signal coverage and present tabular or two dimensional (2-D) methods for representing and displaying predicted data, they do not report a comprehensive method for visualizing and analyzing wireless system performance. The "Radio
25 Propagation" and "Site-Specific" papers make reference to 3-D modeling, but do not offer display methods or graphical techniques to enable a user to visualize signal coverage or interference in 3-D.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 It is therefore an object of the present invention to facilitate the three-dimensional, multi-colored display of predicted performance results for any type of wireless communication system.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a mechanism for viewing a three-dimensional display of predicted performance results from any angle, orientation, distance, or perspective.

10 It is another object of the present invention to provide a mechanism for viewing a three-dimensional display of predicted performance results and interacting with the display in real-time to alter the current viewpoint and perspective.

15 It is another object of the present invention to provide said display of predicted performance results overlaid on a three-dimensional database that may involve a plurality of building structures and the surrounding terrain, flora, climatic conditions, and additional static and dynamic obstacles (e.g., automobiles, people, filing cabinets, etc.).

20 It is another object of the present invention to provide a mechanism for coloring, shading, and otherwise rendering a solid representation of said three-dimensional display utilizing multiple colors and transparency effects.

25 According to the present invention, a system is provided for allowing a RF system designer to dynamically model a wireless system electronically in any environment. The method includes the selection and placement of models of various wireless system hardware components, such as antennas (point, omnidirectional, directional, leaky feeder, etc.), transceivers, amplifiers, cables, splitters, and the like, and allows the user to visualize, in three-dimensions, the effects of their placement and movement on overall system performance throughout the modeled environment. Thus, the placement of components can

be refined and fine-tuned prior to actual implementation of a system to ensure that all required regions of the desired service area are blanketed with adequate RF coverage, data throughput, or system performance. The three-dimensional visualization of system performance provides RF system designers with
5 tremendous insight into the functioning of the modeled wireless communication system, and represents a marked improvement over previous visualization techniques.

To accomplish the above, a 3-D model of the physical environment is stored as a CAD model in an electronic database. The physical, electrical, and
10 aesthetic parameters attributed to the various parts of the environment such as walls, floors, foliage, buildings, hills, and other obstacles that affect radio waves are also stored in the database. A representation of the 3-D environment is displayed on a computer screen for the designer to view. The designer may view the entire environment in simulated 3-D, zoom in on a particular area of
15 interest, or dynamically alter the viewing location and perspective to create a “fly-through” effect. Using a mouse or other input positioning device the designer may select and view various communication hardware device models from a series of pull-down menus. A variety of amplifiers, cables, connectors, and other hardware devices may be selected, positioned, and interconnected in a
20 similar fashion by the designer to form representations of complete wireless communication systems.

A region of any shape or size may be selected anywhere within the displayed environment, or automatically selected based upon certain criteria (e.g., selecting an entire building). The selected region is overlaid with a grid
25 containing vertices of selectable size, shape, and spacing to form a mesh or blanket. Each vertex corresponds to a single point within the 3-D environment. Thereafter, a wireless system performance prediction model is run whereby the computer displays on the screen at each vertex of the mesh the predicted RF

values, for instance, received signal strength intensity (RSSI), network throughput, bit error rate, frame error rate, signal-to-interference ratio (SIR), and signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), provided by the communication system just designed. The display is such that the computer adjusts the elevation and/or coloring including characteristics such as saturation, hue, brightness, line type and width, transparency, surface texture, etc., of each vertex relative to the surrounding vertices to correspond to the calculated RF values. The coloring and elevation may correspond to the same calculated RF value or to different calculated RF values. For example, elevation may correspond to received signal strength intensity (RSSI), and color may correspond to signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), or any other of a variety of calculated RF parameters. The user is able to specify boundaries for this display in terms of selecting the range of elevations, colors, or other aesthetic characteristics from which the vertices of the mesh are assigned. Alternatively, the system can automatically select limits and ranges for the heights, colors, and other aesthetic characteristics. The result is a region of fluctuating color and elevation representing the changing wireless system performance throughout different portions of the modeled 3-D environment. The region may be viewed overlaid with the 3-D environment.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other objects, aspects and advantages will be better understood from the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment of the invention with reference to the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a flow diagram of the general method of the present invention;

Figure 2 shows an example of a simplified layout of a floor plan of a building;

Figure 3 shows a three-dimensional perspective of a building floor plan;

Figure 4 shows an example region segmented into a grid that has been selected by a RF designer for displaying wireless system performance;

5 Figure 5 shows a region similar to that shown in Figure 3 prior to the calculation of wireless system performance and from a three-dimensional perspective;

Figure 6 shows the same region as in Figure 3 following the calculation of wireless system performance and is exemplary of the three-dimensional display of system performance from the present invention;

10 Figure 7 shows the same region as in Figure 6 following the user reducing relative elevations of the vertices and thus altering the display;

Figure 8 shows the same region as in Figure 7 following the user shading the display to produce an altered perspective of the performance results; and

15 Figure 9 shows the same region as in Figure 6 following the user changing the view orientation to provide a different perspective of the performance results;

20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

Using the present method, it is now possible to assess the performance of a wireless communication system to a much higher level of precision than previously possible. The present method is a significant advance over the prior art in the display of predicted performance of wireless communication systems. 25 The design of wireless communication systems is often a very complex and arduous task, with a considerable amount of effort required to simply analyze the results of predicted performance. In the prior art, the only options available

for displaying predicted coverage areas involve the two-dimensional display of boundary contours or colored grids overlaid with a two-dimensional representation of the environment. This is prohibitive to a design engineer in terms of the amount of information conveyed.

5 Referring to Figure 1, there is shown a flow diagram according to the present invention. Before one can run an automated performance predictive model on a desired environment, a 3-D electronic representation of that environment must be created in function block 10. The preferred method for generating a 3-D environmental database is disclosed in the co-pending
10 application Serial No. 09/318,841, filed on May 26, 1999. The resulting definition utilizes a specially formatted vector database comprising lines and polygons that represent physical objects within the environment. The arrangement of lines and polygons in the database corresponds to physical objects in the environment. For example, a line or other shape in the database
15 could represent a wall, a door, a tree, a building wall, or some other physical object in the modeled environment.

 From the standpoint of radio wave propagation, each obstruction/partition in an environment (i.e., each line or polygon in the drawing) has electromagnetic properties that affect a radio wave. When a radio
20 wave signal intersects a physical surface, it interacts with the electromagnetic properties of the surface. A certain percentage of the radio wave reflects off of the surface and continues along an altered trajectory; a certain percentage of the radio wave penetrates through the surface and continues along its course; a certain percentage of the radio wave is scattered once it strikes the surface, etc.
25 The electromagnetic properties given to the obstruction/partition defines this interaction, and thus defines the break down in percentages of the radio wave reacting in a given manner upon intersection. In terms of the environmental database, each obstruction/partition has several parameters used to define its

electromagnetic properties. For example, the attenuation factor of a partition determines the amount of power lost by a radio signal that penetrates through it; the reflectivity of a partition determines the portion of the radio signal reflected from it; and the surface roughness of a partition determines the portion of the
5 radio signal that is scattered upon intersection.

Once the 3-D environmental database has been constructed, the designer identifies and specifies the location and type of all wireless communication system equipment within the 3-D environmental database in function block 20. This point-and-click process involves the user selecting the desired hardware
10 component from a computer parts database and then visually positioning, orienting, and interconnecting various hardware components within the 3-D environmental database to form complete wireless communication systems. The preferred embodiment of the computer parts database, referred to hereinafter as a parts list library, is more fully described in co-pending application Serial No.
15 09/318,842, filed on May 26, 1999. The resulting interconnected network of base station transceivers, cabling, connectors/splitters, amplifiers, antennas, and other RF hardware components (commonly known as a wireless distribution or antenna system) is preferably assembled using either a drag-and-drop or a pick-and-place technique and is graphically displayed overlaid with the 3-D
20 environmental database. Each component utilizes electromechanical information available from the parts list library that fully describes the component in terms of its physical operating characteristics (e.g., the noise figure, frequency, radiation characteristics, etc.). This information is directly utilized during the prediction of wireless system performance metrics.

25 In function block 30, the designer selects the wireless communication system performance predictive model to utilize. The preferred embodiment uses a number of methods to predict and optimize performance in a wireless communication network. These include methods to incorporate and build upon

performance prediction techniques such as those described in the previously cited and following technical reports and papers: “Interactive Coverage Region and System Design Simulation for Wireless Communication Systems in Multi-floored Indoor Environments: SMT Plus,” *IEEE ICUPC '96 Proceedings*, by 5 R. Skidmore, T. Rappaport, and A.L. Abbott, and “SitePlanner 3.16 for Windows 95/98/NT User’s Manual”, Wireless Valley Communications, Inc. 1999, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. It would be apparent to one skilled in the art how to apply other wireless communication system performance models to this method.

10 Next, the designer selects the area within the 3-D environmental database in which to predict how the currently modeled wireless communication systems will perform in function block 50. This is a point-and-click process in which the designer uses the mouse or other pointing device to designate the boundary of a region that encapsulates the area of interest within the 3-D environmental 15 database. The region identified by the user represents a two-dimensional (2-D) plane within the 3-D environmental database. Once the region has been identified, the computer automatically segments the region into a grid of vertices (“mesh”). The designer is free to specify the size of each vertex and spacing between vertices of the mesh. Although the designated region is rectangular in 20 the preferred embodiment of the invention, one skilled in the art could see that the designated region could be of any shape. The computer then calculates the selected wireless system performance predictive model on the region.

25 Once the performance prediction is complete, the designer is free to configure the display of the results in function block 50. The displayed results may be presented on a display screen, printed or otherwise 3-D rendered. The range of values to display and the color and other aesthetic characteristics such as saturation, hue, brightness, line type and width, transparency, surface texture, etc., to associate with each value are selectable, or may be automatically

adjusted by the system. For example, if displaying received signal strength intensity (RSSI), the user may select to only display those portions of the region having a predicted RSSI within the range -50 dBm to -75 dBm, and may assign specific colors to correspond to RSSI values within that range. For example, the user may assign the color red to represent a predicted RSSI value between -50 dBm and -55 dBm, green to represent a predicted RSSI value between -56 dBm and -60 dBm, etc. Thus, the region is displayed as a pattern of fluctuating colors where the color assigned to each vertex within the grid corresponds to a certain value for the predicted performance metric.

In similar fashion, each vertex of the grid is repositioned vertically in 3-D space. The elevation of each vertex directly corresponds to a certain value of predicted performance. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the user specifies the maximum and minimum elevation to assign to vertices, and the computer automatically scales the elevation of each vertex according to its predicted performance value. For example, if the user selects a minimum height of 0.0 meters and a maximum height of 20.0 meters, and the predicted performance values for the entire grid range from -50 dBm to -70 dBm for an RSSI prediction, if a given vertex has a value of -60 dBm it will be assigned an elevation of 10.0 meters. All elevations are specified relative to the 3-D environmental database.

Any combination of elevation, color, and other aesthetic characteristics may be used to customize the display of predicted performance results. For example, signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) may be displayed as fluctuating elevation within the region while received signal strength (RSSI) is displayed by fluctuating colors. Data throughput may be displayed as varying colors while bit error rate (BER) is displayed using differing line types. Any combination of elevation, color, and aesthetic characteristics may be associated with any combination of predicted performance result metric to produce the 3-D display.

The results of the performance prediction are displayed in function block 70 overlaid with or superimposed on the 3-D environmental database, allowing the user to analyze the performance of the current wireless communication system design. The display can be further customized in function block 80. The designer may reorient the viewing direction and zoom factor of the display to achieve varying perspectives of the predicted results. The results may be redisplayed in a variety of forms, including 3-D wireframe with hidden lines removed, 3-D semi-transparent, 3-D shaded or patterned, 3-D rendered, or 3-D photo-realistically rendered. The designer is free to interact with the displayed results in a variety of ways, including real-time panning and zooming to create a “fly-through” effect. The predicted performance results may be saved for later recovery and redisplay in function block 85.

The designer may then decide to modify the electromechanical properties assigned to objects within the 3-D environmental database, modify the type, orientation, or placement of components within the antenna systems, and/or add or remove wireless system hardware components in function block 90. Performance predictions can then be repeated and the results displayed as described above. Once the design is as desired, then the 3-D database contains all of the information necessary to procure the necessary components for installing the wireless system. The locations of each component are clearly displayed, and a visual 3-D representation can be viewed as a guide.

In addition, in function block 90, the various components of the communication system (i.e., transmitters, receivers, transceivers, antennas, cables, etc.) can be moved within the environment as well as components of the environment itself in real time. In this manner, the displayed results superimposed on the displayed 3-D environment are also updated in real time allowing the designer to immediately ascertain the effect of the repositioning.

The preferred embodiment of the invention utilizes a 3-D environmental

database containing information relevant to the prediction of wireless system performance. This information includes but is not limited to the location, physical, electrical, and aesthetic properties of objects within the 3-D environment, where an object is any physical entity or landscape feature, such as
5 a tree, wall, door, person, climatic condition, hill, etc.

Referring now to Figure 2, there is shown a two-dimensional (2-D) simplified layout of a building floor plan. The method uses a three-dimensional (3-D) computer aided design (CAD) representation of a building, a collection of buildings, and/or the surrounding terrain and foliage. However, for simplicity
10 of illustration, a 2-D figure is used. The various physical objects within the environment such as external walls 101, internal walls 102, doors 103, and floors 104 are assigned appropriate physical, electrical, and aesthetic values such as height, attenuation or RF penetration loss, surface roughness, reflectivity, color, etc. The attenuation factor describes the amount of power a radio signal
15 loses upon striking a given object. The surface roughness provides information used to determine the portion of a radio signal that is scattered and/or dissipated upon striking a given object. The reflectivity provides information used to determine the portion of a radio signal that is reflected upon striking a given object. The values for these and other parameters assigned to objects within the
20 3-D environmental database vary depending upon the type of object being represented. For example, external walls 101 may be given a 15 dB attenuation value and have a very rough surface, whereas the interior walls 102 may only have a 3.2 dB attenuation loss.

The three-dimensional nature of the environmental database is shown in
25 Figure 3, which displays the same building layout as in Figure 2 from a different orientation. Again, the physical objects within the environment such as external walls 101, internal walls 102, doors 103, and floors 104 are easily identifiable.

Estimated partition electrical properties may be extracted from extensive

propagation measurements already published, or the partition parameters can be measured directly and optimized instantly using the present invention combined with those methods described in the co-pending application Serial No. 09/221,985 filed on December 29, 1998, entitled "System for Creating a

5 Computer Model and Measurement Database of a Wireless Communication Network" filed by T. S. Rappaport and R. R. Skidmore. Once the desired physical and electrical properties are specified for the objects in the environment, any desired number of wireless system devices can be placed at any location in the 3-D environmental database, and performance predictions can

10 be plotted directly onto the CAD drawing. The 3-D environmental database could be built through any number of methods, the preferred being disclosed in the concurrently filed co-pending application Serial No. 09/318,841.

A base station transceiver 105 has been positioned and modeled within the 3-D environmental database. A length of cable 106 has been connected to

15 the base station transceiver and extended throughout a portion of the database. A connector 107 has been attached to the end of the cable 108, and a length of radiating cable or leaky feeder 108 has been run throughout the database. Because the method allows any type of wireless system to be modeled, while analyzing the component and installation costs as disclosed in the concurrently

20 filed, co-pending application Serial No. 09/318,842, "what-if" designs and scenarios can be carried out with minimum guess work and wasted time.

Figure 3 depicts the three-dimensional perspective of a building floor plan. Referring to Figure 3, there are several partitions within the building structure, including exterior concrete walls 101 and interior sheetrock walls 102.

25 Figure 4 depicts the same environmental database as shown in Figure 3. The designer has specified the region within which the computer is to predict and display the performance of the modeled wireless communication systems. The region 201, is identified with a mouse or other input device by pointing and

clicking on locations 202 and 203 within the 3-D environmental database. This identifies the opposite diagonals of a region within the database. Alternatively, the entire modeled environment can be automatically selected and bounded to form the region. The region is then segmented into a grid of vertices, known as a mesh. The user may specify the spacing between each vertex 204 of the mesh. If the spacing is reduced, the number of vertices is automatically adjusted to cover the region identified by the user. Thus, by reducing the spacing between the vertices, the user may control the number of vertices that form the mesh. Each vertex corresponds to a location within the 3-D environmental database at which a performance prediction will be carried out and displayed.

Figure 5 depicts the identical environmental database as shown in Figure 4 from a three-dimensional perspective.

Figure 6 depicts the identical environmental database as shown in Figure 5 following the prediction of performance for the wireless communication system modeled in Figure 2. Figure 6 shows received signal strength intensity (RSSI) as predicted within the modeled building environment for the base station transceiver 105 and the leaky feeder antenna 108 of Figure 2. In Figure 6, the building environment 300 is displayed underneath the predicted RSSI values. These values are calculated, for example using models as described in co-pending application 09/318,840. The grid 301 has assumed the form of a multi-colored region of fluctuating heights. Each vertex 204 within the grid from Figure 3 has had both its color and elevation altered to represent the value of RSSI predicted for the point in 3-D space within the environmental database corresponding to the initial position of the vertex in Figure 3. For example, in Figure 6, vertices 302 with a relatively high elevation may be shown in red correspond to a higher level of predicted RSSI, while vertices 301 and 303 with a relatively lower elevation corresponding to a lower level of predicted RSSI may be shown in blue, with intermediate heights shown in progressive shades of

red to blue or purples. The relative color, elevation, and other aesthetic characteristics of each vertex corresponds to the RSSI value predicted to occur. Although, the displayed results are shown strictly in terms of RSSI, one skilled in the art could see how this applies regardless of the performance metric selected. For example, in the present embodiment of the invention, similar displays could be generated for signal-to-interference ratios (SIR), signal-to-noise ratios (SNR), bit error rate (BER), frame error rate (FER), frame resolution per second, traffic, capacity, and data throughput.

Figure 7 depicts the identical results as shown in Figure 6 with the exception that the user has altered the relative heights assigned to the vertices. The visual effect is to overlap the predicted performance results 401 with the 3-D environmental database 402. Such a perspective enables the designer to instantly recognize areas within the environment where there is sufficient system performance 403 and areas where there is inadequate system performance 404 simply by noting the color and/or relative height of the predicted results.

Figure 8 depicts the identical results as shown in Figure 7 with the exception that the user has shaded the environment produce a more realistic visual representation.

Figure 9 depicts the identical results as shown in Figure 7 with the exception that the user has altered the viewing orientation to achieve a different perspective of the predicted performance results.

While the invention has been described in terms of a single preferred embodiment, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention can be practiced with modification within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. For example, this invention may not be limited just to wireless communication systems, but may be used to present any type of electromagnetic characteristics superimposed on any simulated three-dimensional environment. For example, the invention would find application in the next generation field of

micromachines and nanomachines or micro-electrical-mechanical machines (MEMS). These machines are extremely small yet highly sophisticated functional elements that allow them to perform complicated tasks in hard-to-access locations, such as inside the human body, in plumbing, in jet engines, etc. It will be necessary to both wirelessly communicate with these machines as well as wirelessly provide power for these machines, such as in the form of RF pulses, infrared (IR) light or any other form of electromagnetic medium. The present invention would therefore facilitate the modeling and presentation of this or any other wireless electromagnetic system.

CLAIMS

We claim:

1 1. A computer implemented method for displaying a simulated
2 performance characteristic for a wireless communication system,
3 comprising the steps of:
4 modeling a three-dimensional environment;
5 modeling a wireless communication system in said three-
6 dimensional environment;
7 generating a computer simulation of at least one performance
8 characteristic for said wireless communication system operating in said
9 three-dimensional environment;
10 displaying said three-dimensional environment; and
11 displaying said at least one performance characteristic as a three-
12 dimensional region superimposed on said displayed three-dimensional
13 environment.

1 2. A computer implemented method for displaying a simulated
2 performance characteristic for a wireless communication system as
3 recited in claim 1 wherein said three dimensional region comprises a
4 mesh of fluctuating elevations, wherein a height of said fluctuating
5 elevations corresponds to a value of said at least one performance
6 characteristic.

1 3. A computer implemented method for displaying a simulated
2 performance characteristic for a wireless communication system as
3 recited in claim 1 wherein a color of said three dimensional region

4 corresponds to a value of said at least one performance characteristic.

1 4. A computer implemented method for displaying a simulated
2 performance characteristic for a wireless communication system as
3 recited in claim 1 further comprising the step of selecting only a portion
4 of said three-dimensional environment to be displayed.

1 5. A computer implemented method for displaying a simulated
2 performance characteristic for a wireless communication system as
3 recited in claim 1, wherein said three-dimensional environment
4 comprises at least one building.

1 6. A computer implemented method for displaying a simulated
2 performance characteristic for a wireless communication system as
3 recited in claim 1, wherein said three-dimensional environment
4 comprises any of buildings, furniture, landscaping, terrain, climatic
5 conditions, and obstacles.

1 7. A computer implemented method for displaying a simulated
2 performance characteristic for a wireless communication system as
3 recited in claim 1, wherein said at least one performance characteristic
4 comprises any of received signal strength intensity (RSSI), network
5 throughput, bit error rate, frame error rate, signal-to-interference ratio
6 (SIR), and signal-to-noise ratio (SNR).

1 8. A computer implemented method for displaying a simulated
2 performance characteristic for a wireless communication system as
3 recited in claim 1, further comprising the step moving said displayed

4 three-dimensional region to create a fly-through effect.

1 9. A computer program for displaying simulated radio frequency (RF)
2 characteristics for a wireless communication system, comprising the steps
3 of:

4 modeling a wireless communication system in a simulated three-
5 dimensional environment;

6 calculating RF characteristics for said wireless communication
7 system; and

8 displaying said RF characteristics as a three-dimensional region of
9 fluctuating elevations superimposed on said three-dimensional
10 environment.

1 10. A computer program for displaying simulated radio frequency (RF)
2 characteristics for a wireless communication system as recited in claim 9
3 wherein said three-dimensional region of fluctuating elevations comprises
4 a mesh, wherein a height of said mesh at any given point corresponds to
5 a value of said RF characteristics at said point.

1 11. A computer program for displaying simulated radio frequency (RF)
2 characteristics for a wireless communication system as recited in claim
3 10, further comprising the step of color coding said mesh according to a
4 value of said RF characteristics.

1 12. A computer program for displaying simulated radio frequency (RF)
2 characteristics for a wireless communication system as recited in claim 9
3 wherein said RF characteristics comprise at least one of one of received
4 signal strength intensity (RSSI), network throughput, bit error rate,

5 frame error rate, signal-to-interference ratio (SIR), and signal-to-noise
6 ratio (SNR).

1 13. A computer program for displaying simulated radio frequency (RF)
2 characteristics for a wireless communication system as recited in claim 9
3 wherein said three-dimensional environment comprises at least one
4 building.

1 14. A computer program for displaying simulated radio frequency (RF)
2 characteristics for a wireless communication system as recited in claim 9
3 wherein said three-dimensional environment comprises any of buildings,
4 furniture, landscaping, terrain, climatic conditions, and obstacles.

1 15. A computer program for displaying simulated radio frequency (RF)
2 characteristics for a wireless communication system as recited in claim 9,
3 further comprising the step moving said displayed three-dimensional
4 region to create a fly-through effect.

1 16. A method for presenting simulated radio frequency (RF)
2 characteristics for a wireless communication system, comprising;
3 creating a database of parameters comprising a three-dimensional
4 environment;
5 positioning hardware device parameters within said environment
6 to form a wireless communication system;
7 running a prediction model of wireless communication system to
8 predict RF characteristics at points within said environment;
9 configuring said RF characteristics in terms of relative elevations

10 on a mesh;
11 presenting said mesh superimposed on said three-dimensional
12 environment, wherein a relative height of said mesh at any given point in
13 said three-dimensional environment corresponds to said RF
14 characteristics at that point.

1 17. A method for presenting simulated radio frequency (RF)
2 characteristics for a wireless communication system as recited in claim
3 16 further comprising the step of configuring said RF characteristics in
4 terms of color on said mesh.

1 18. A method for presenting simulated electromagnetic radio frequency
2 (RF) characteristics for a wireless communication system as recited in
3 claim 16 wherein said database of parameters comprising said three-
4 dimensional environment includes any of buildings, furniture,
5 landscaping, terrain, climatic conditions, and obstacles and said
6 hardware device parameters includes any of antennas, receivers,
7 transmitters, cables, amplifiers and splitters.

1 19. A method for presenting simulated radio frequency (RF)
2 characteristics for a wireless communication system as recited in claim
3 16, wherein said RF characteristics comprise any of received signal
4 strength intensity (RSSI), network throughput, bit error rate, frame error
5 rate, signal-to-interference ratio (SIR), and signal-to-noise ratio (SNR).

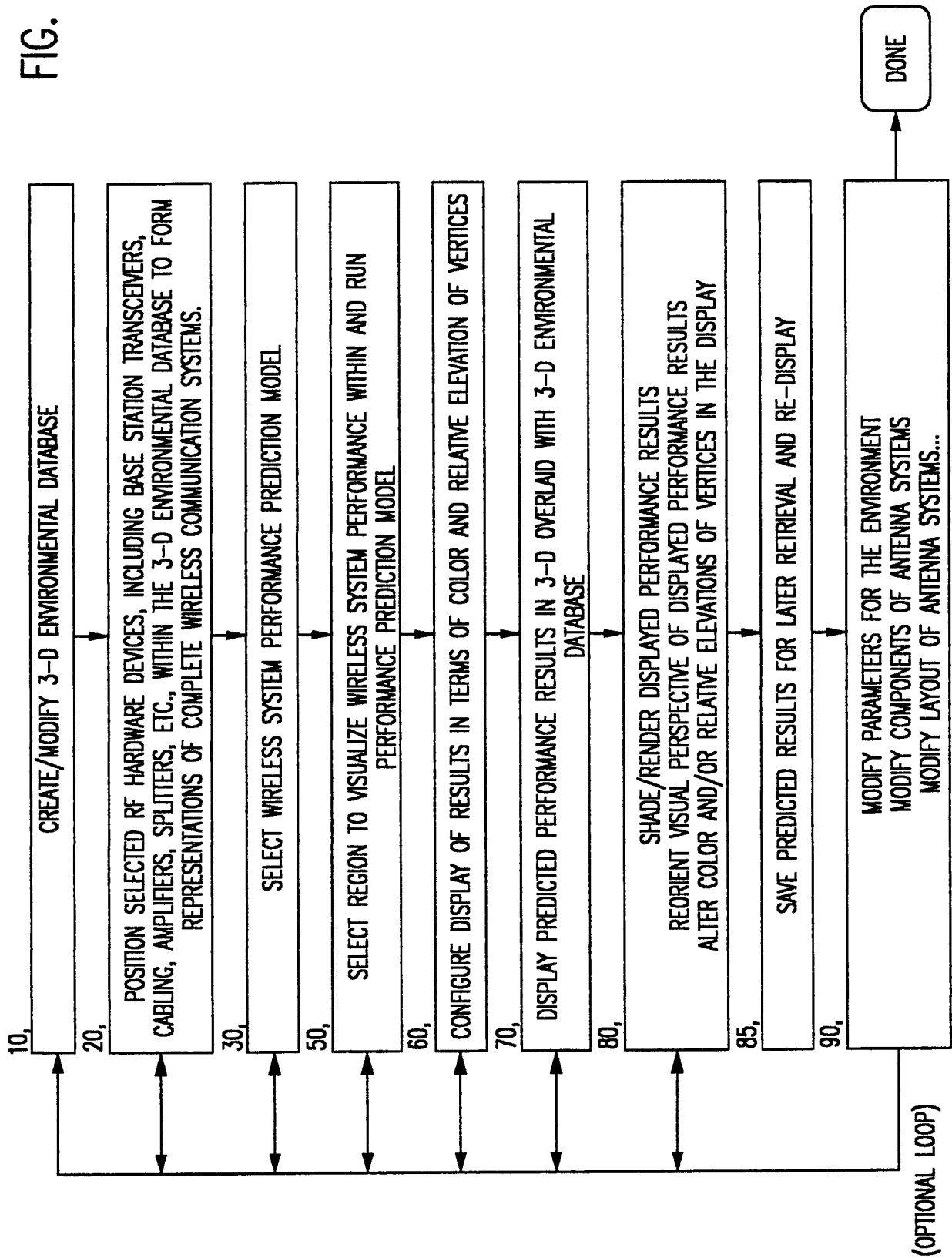
1 20. A method for presenting simulated radio frequency (RF)
2 characteristics for a wireless communication system as recited in claim
3 16, wherein said mesh comprises a plurality of wireframe connected
4 vertices.

1 21. A method for presenting simulated radio frequency (RF)
2 characteristics for a wireless communication system, comprising;
3 creating a database of environmental elements comprising a three-
4 dimensional environment;
5 positioning hardware device components within said three-
6 dimensional environment to form a wireless communication system;
7 repositioning ones of said environmental elements and said
8 hardware device components;
9 running prediction models for said wireless communication
10 system to predict RF characteristics within said three-dimensional
11 environment; and
12 presenting said predicted RF characteristics as a three-dimensional
13 region superimposed on said three-dimensional environment, wherein
14 said three-dimensional region changes in real-time as ones of said
15 environmental elements and said hardware device components are
16 repositioned.

1 22. A method for presenting simulated electromagnetic characteristics in
2 a simulated three-dimensional environment, comprising the steps of:
3 modeling a wireless electromagnetic system in a simulated three-
4 dimensional environment;
5 calculating electromagnetic characteristics for said wireless
6 electromagnetic system; and
7 presenting said calculated electromagnetic characteristics as a
8 three-dimensional region superimposed on said three-dimensional
9 environment.

- 1 23. A method for presenting simulated electromagnetic characteristics in
- 2 a simulated three-dimensional environment as recited in claim 22 wherein
- 3 three-dimensional region comprises at least one of fluctuating elevations
- 4 and colors.

FIG. 1



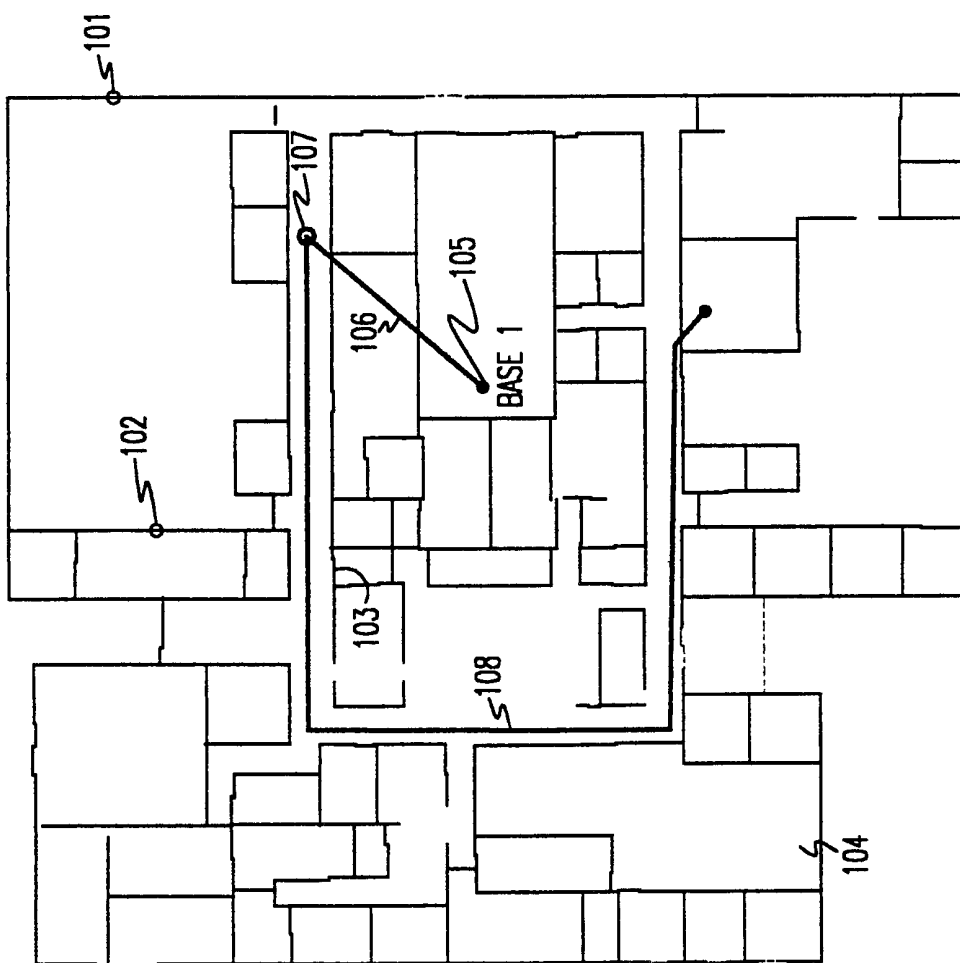


FIG. 2

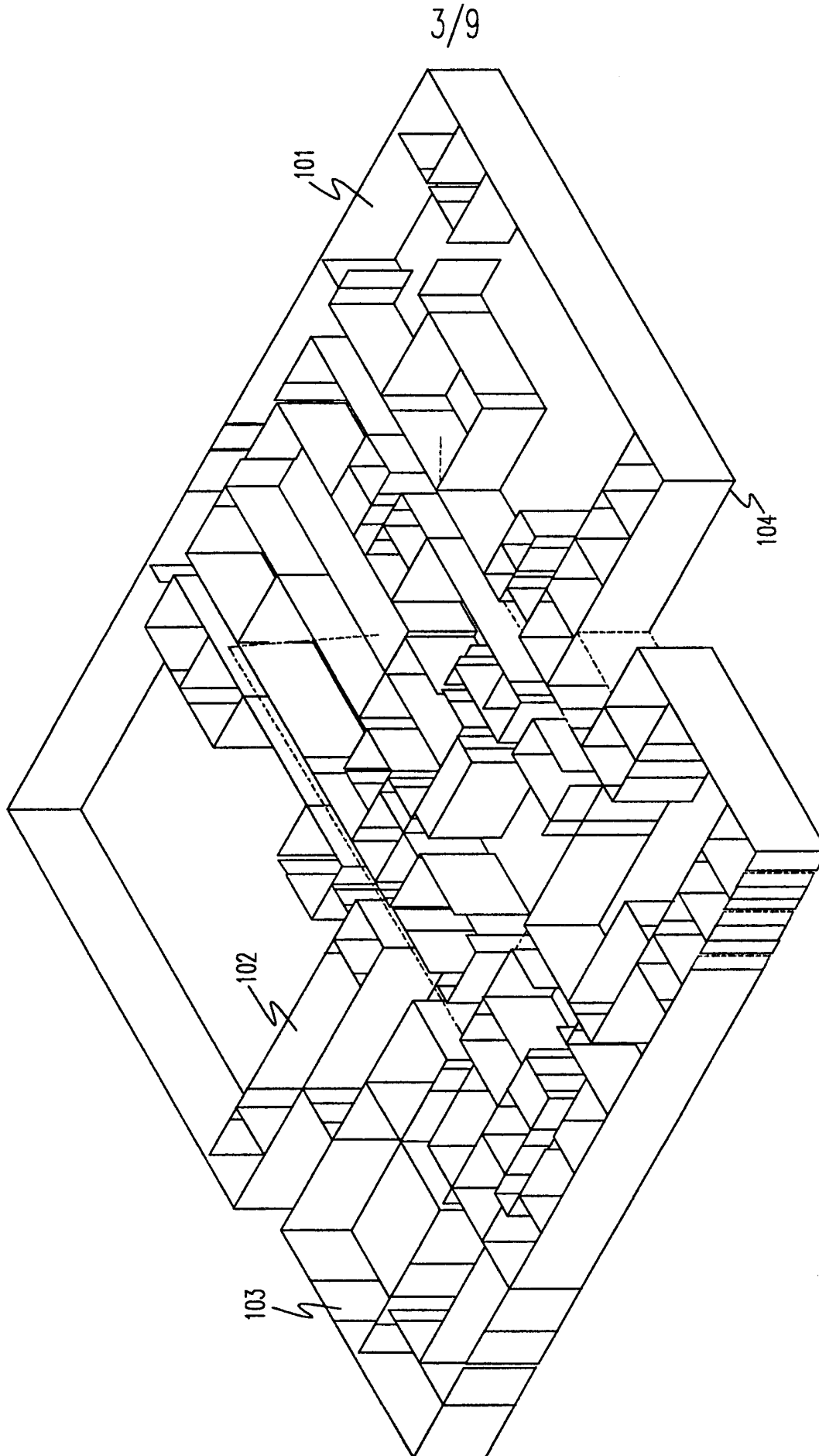


FIG. 3

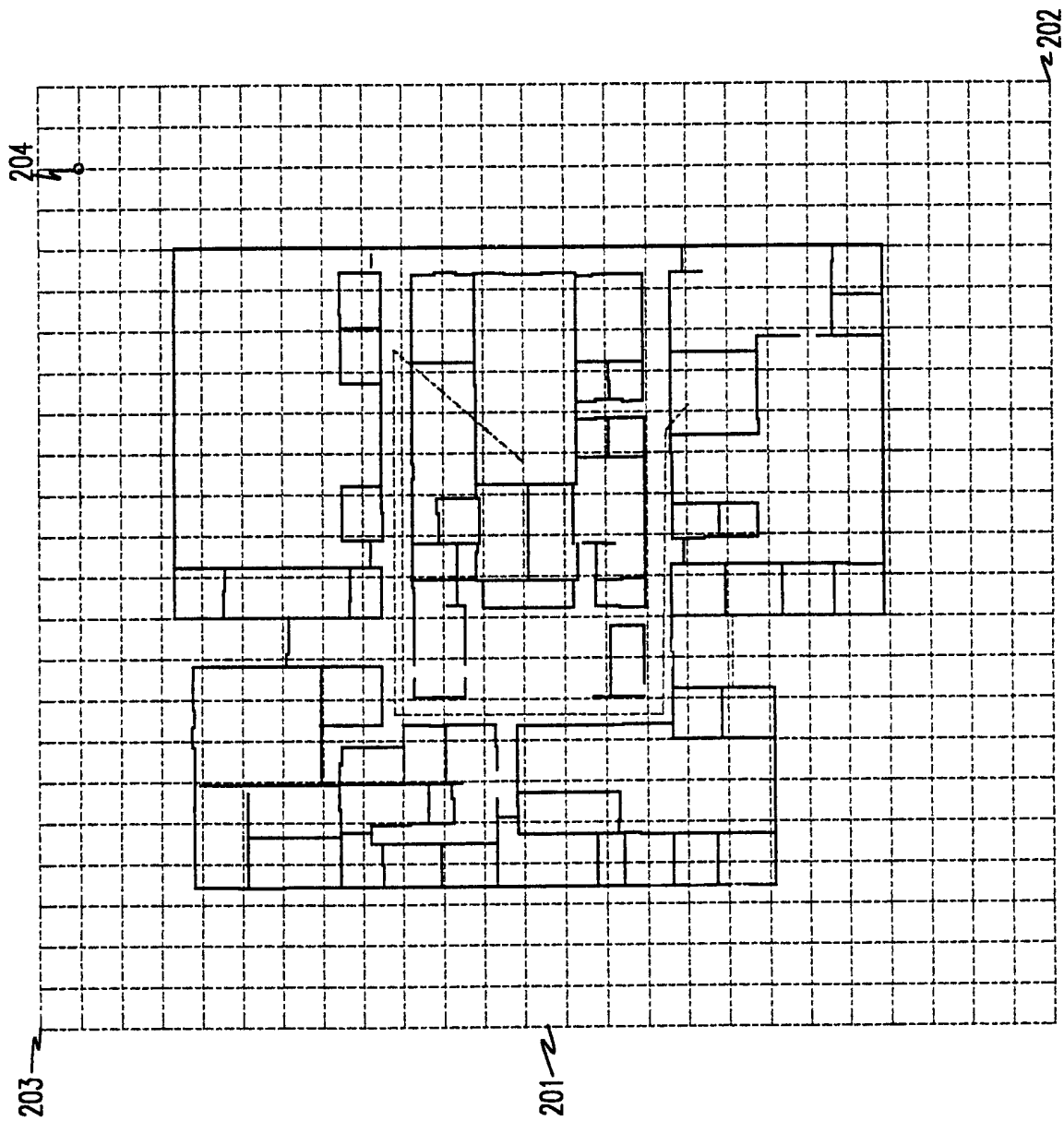


FIG. 4

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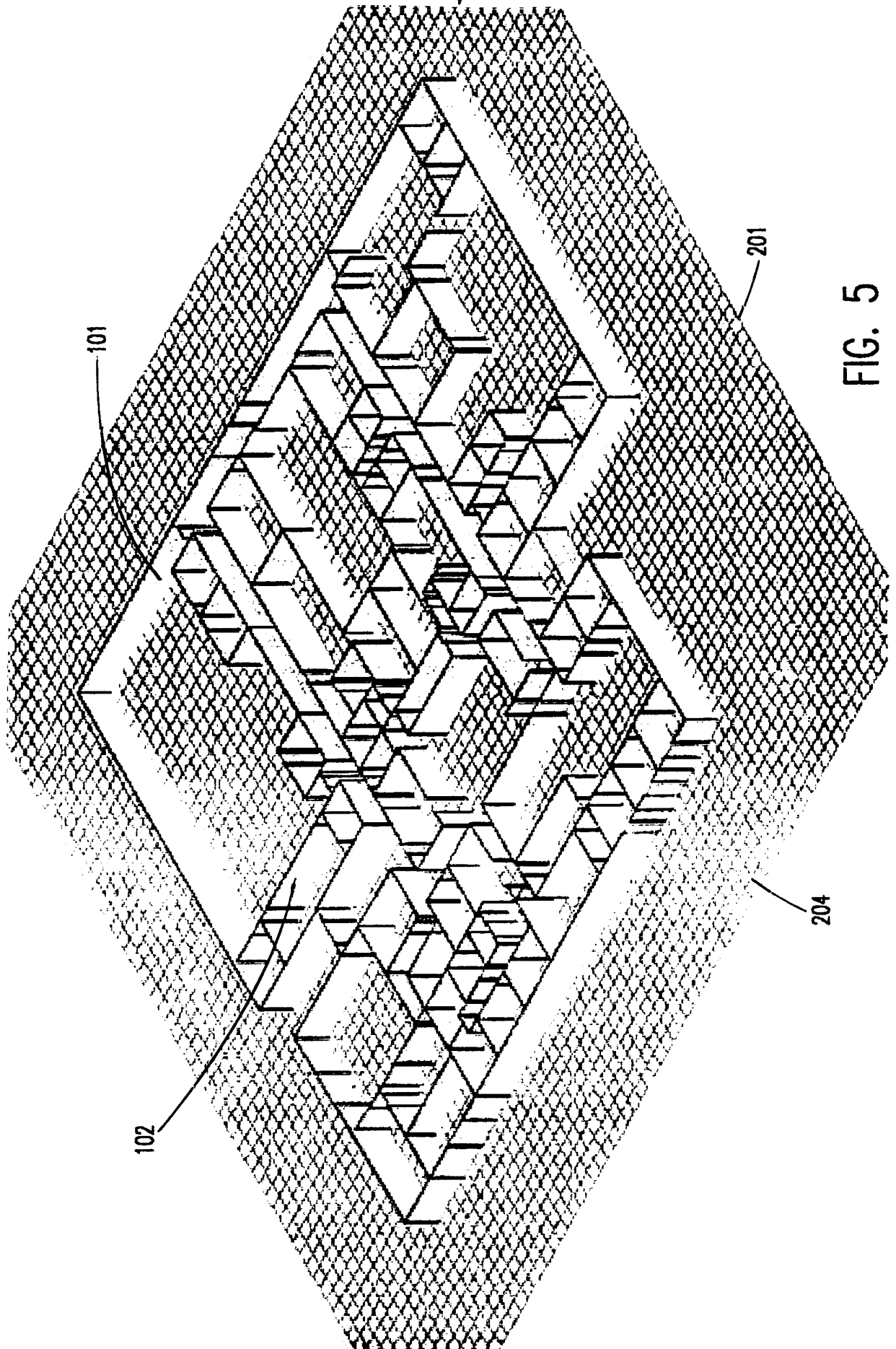


FIG. 5

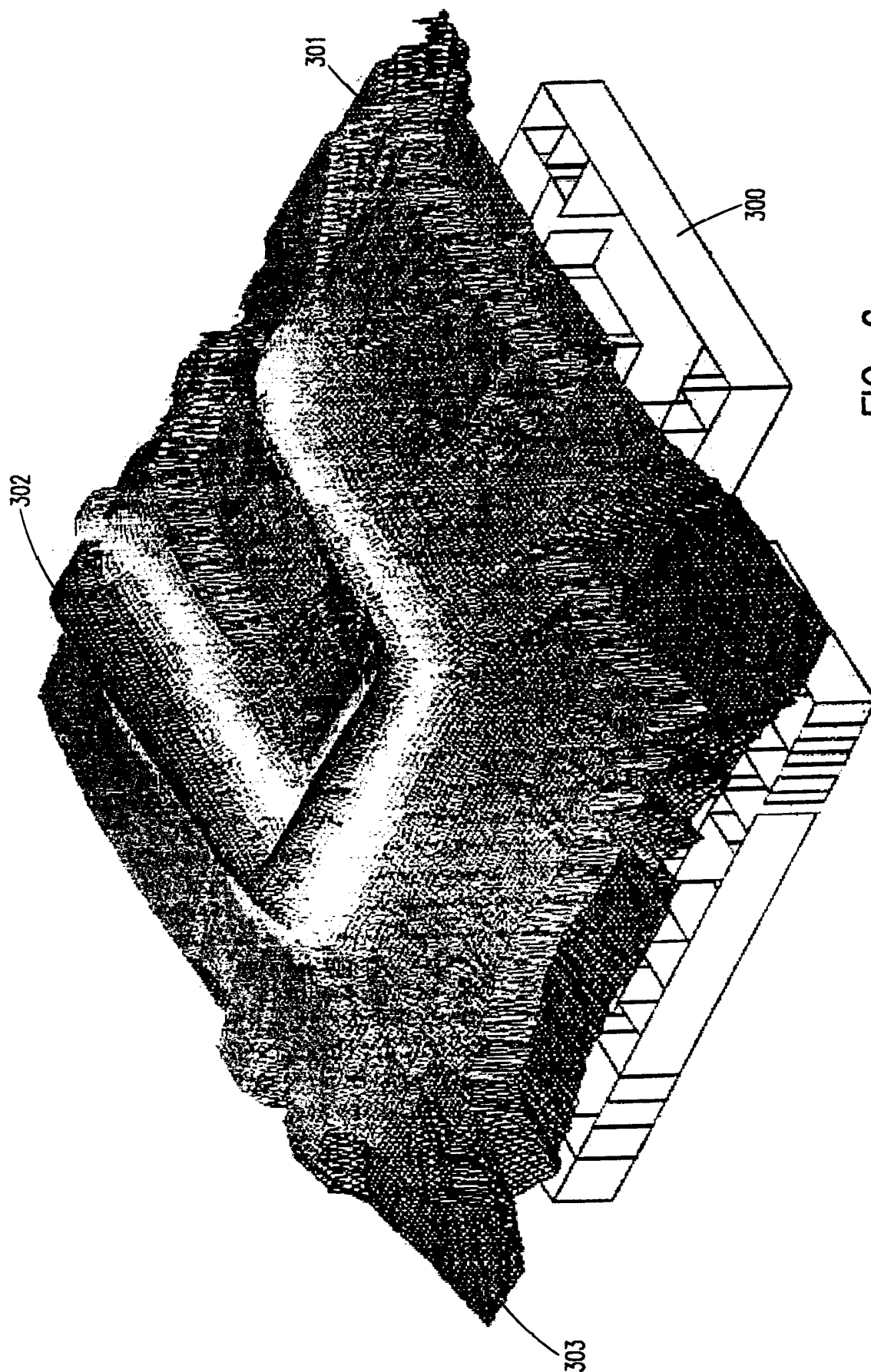


FIG. 6

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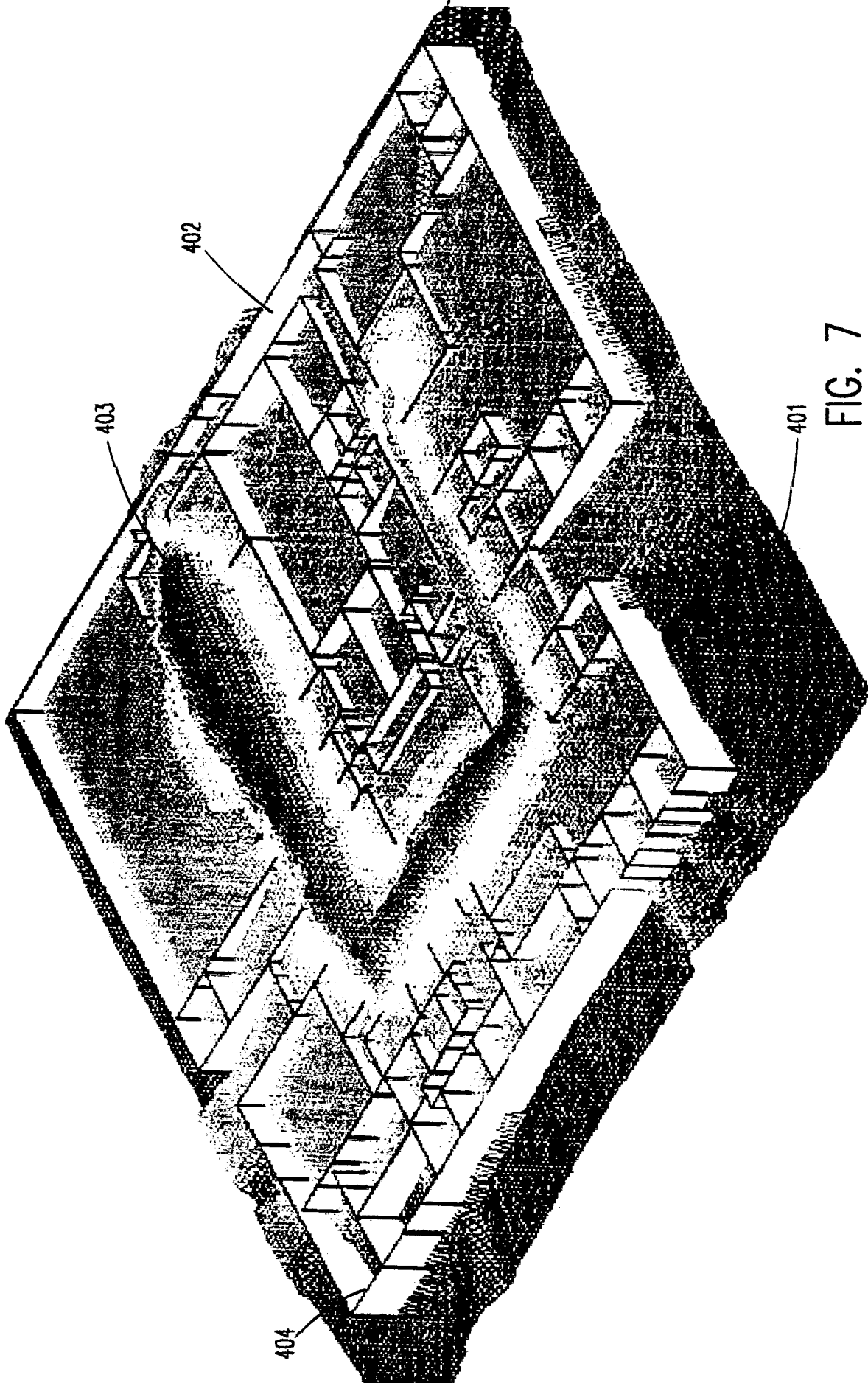


FIG. 7

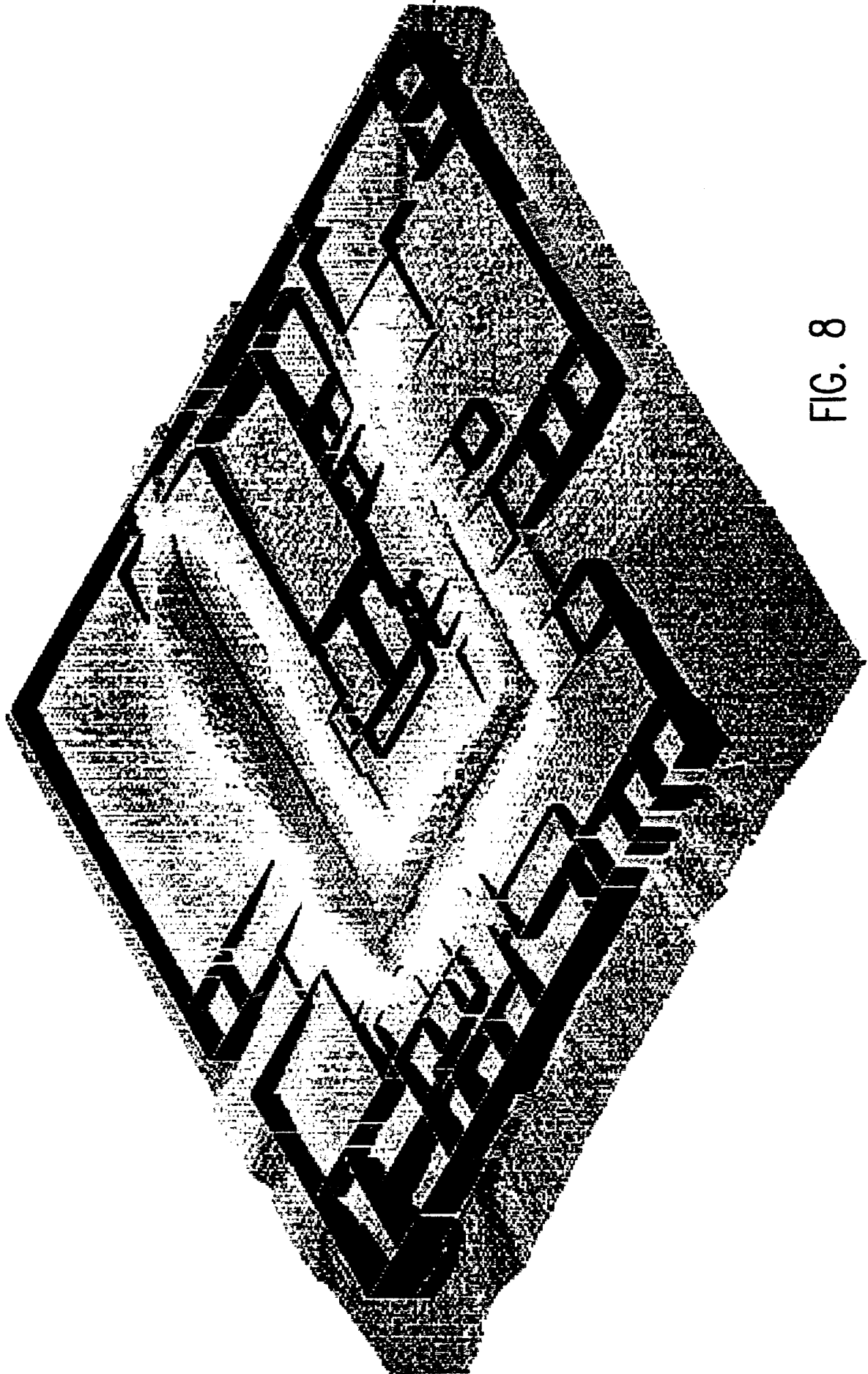


FIG. 8

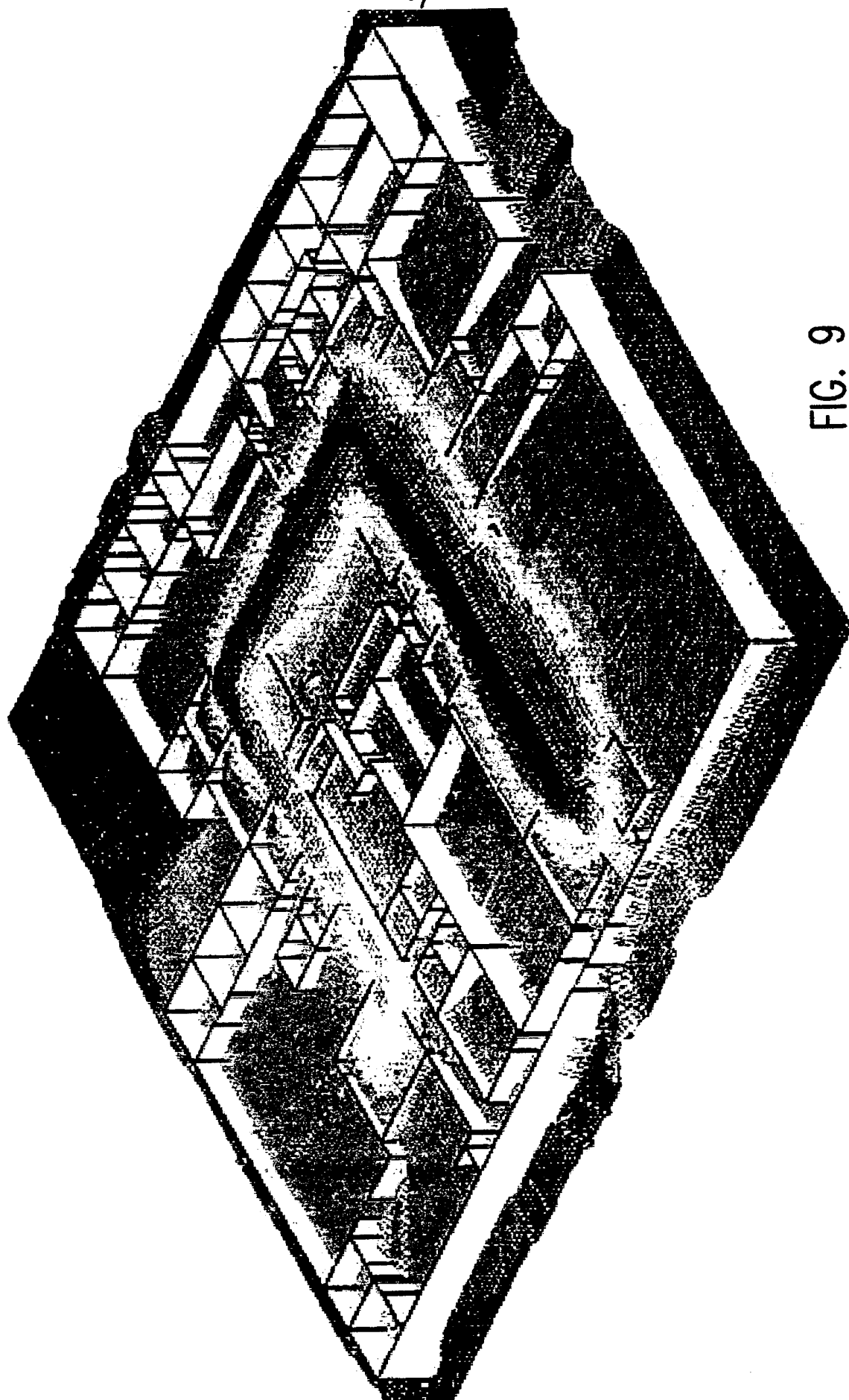


FIG. 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US00/18929

<p>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(7) :G06F 7/50 US CL :703/4, 5; 455/33.1, 67.7, 449, 524 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC</p>																									
<p>B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) U.S. : 703/4, 5; 455/33.1, 67.7, 449, 524 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched IEL, Web-based Search, IEEE Transactions/Proceedings Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) ONLINE, EAST, WEST</p>																									
<p>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category*</th> <th>Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th> <th>Relevant to claim No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>US 5,561,841 A (MARKUS) 01 OCTOBER 1996, cols. 2, 3, col. 4, line 32 to col. 10, line 58.</td> <td>1-23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>US 5,491,644 A (PICKERING ET AL.) 13 FEBRUARY 1996, cols. 2-18.</td> <td>1-23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>US 5,794,128 A (BROCKEL ET AL.) 11 AUGUST 1998, cols. 4-18</td> <td>1-23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X,P</td> <td>US 5,949,988 A (FEISULLIN ET AL.) 07 SEPTEMBER 1999, cols. 3-16</td> <td>1-23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y,P</td> <td>US 5,953,669 A (STRATIS ET AL.) 14 SEPTEMBER 1999, entire document</td> <td>1-23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.	X	US 5,561,841 A (MARKUS) 01 OCTOBER 1996, cols. 2, 3, col. 4, line 32 to col. 10, line 58.	1-23	Y	US 5,491,644 A (PICKERING ET AL.) 13 FEBRUARY 1996, cols. 2-18.	1-23	Y	US 5,794,128 A (BROCKEL ET AL.) 11 AUGUST 1998, cols. 4-18	1-23	X,P	US 5,949,988 A (FEISULLIN ET AL.) 07 SEPTEMBER 1999, cols. 3-16	1-23	Y,P	US 5,953,669 A (STRATIS ET AL.) 14 SEPTEMBER 1999, entire document	1-23					
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<p><input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.</p>																									
<table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="2">* Special categories of cited documents:</td> <td>*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*A*</td> <td>document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</td> <td>*X*</td> <td>document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*E*</td> <td>earlier document published on or after the international filing date</td> <td>*Y*</td> <td>document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*L*</td> <td>document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</td> <td>*&*</td> <td>document member of the same patent family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*O*</td> <td>document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>*P*</td> <td>document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			* Special categories of cited documents:		*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention	*A*	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone	*E*	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art	*L*	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*&*	document member of the same patent family	*O*	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means			*P*	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 01 SEPTEMBER 2000		Date of mailing of the international search report 03 OCT 2000																							
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230		Authorized officer Kevin Teska <i>James R. Matthews</i> Telephone No. (703) 305-9704																							