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- (54) Benævnelse: **FREMGANGSMÅDE OG SYSTEM TIL AT FORDELE DATAPAKKER PÅ EN KOMMUNIKATIONKANAL OG STATIONÆRE MODULÆRE TRANSCIVER-INDRETNINGER TIL AT UDFØRE FREMGANGSMÅDEN OG SYSTEMET**
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DESCRIPTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The subject matter of the invention relates to a method and system for distributing data packets on a communication channel and stationary modular transceiver devices that use in their structure said communication channel that serves in particular for the distribution of an Internet signal with simultaneous possibility of transmitting in said channel an audiovisual signal broadcasted by operators of satellite platforms, cable TV or terrestrial TV.

[0002] Generally, the present solution according to the invention is to provide bidirectional transmission of data packets, particularly, transmitted in wireless networks, such as GSM, 3G, 4G also called LTE in one-family and apartment buildings with the use of already existing installation, for example, satellite installation enhanced with the solution according to the invention. Obviously, this does not exclude applying completely new cables and suitably incorporating in the whole system the claimed stationary modular transceiver device in the form of an Indoor Unit IDU and an Outdoor Unit ODU.

Description of the Prior Art

[0003] The prior art discloses solutions allowing to distribute data packets carried out, in particular, by installed modem devices, mostly by means of an USB port for stationary and/or portable devices, such as, for example, tablets, notebooks, and the like. Nevertheless, solutions of that kind also require installing software such as Connection Manager as well as drivers, which results in a number of potential problems. Generally, modems/routers are used for indoor applications and thus make it possible to use outdoor antennas to improve transmission parameters. The necessity to run dedicated cables and significant losses on antenna cables used for this purpose (about 2 - 6 dB losses / 10 mb or more of cable) make it difficult in practice to build efficient permanent installations in the case of this type of devices.

[0004] The U.S. Patent document No. US 5,592,491 discloses a wireless modem designed for a system and method for communicating between local subscriber units and a local base station repeater cell in a two-way communication interactive video network. In one embodiment, a modem is used to enable communications between a subscriber unit and a local base station repeater cell when the subscriber units are unable to receive rf transmissions from the local base station repeater cell. The local base station repeater cell is connected via a telephone line to a modem. Data communications are sent from the local base station repeater cell to the modem. The modem is also connected via an rf link to the subscriber unit. The modem then transmits the data communications received from the local base station repeater cell to the subscriber unit. Responses from the subscriber unit are then transmitted over the rf link from the subscriber unit to the modem. The modem then transmits the responses over the

telephone line to the local base station repeater cell.

[0005] Furthermore, the U.S. Patent document No. US 7,778,230 discloses a wireless mobile router including a CPU and one or more network interfaces for hosting locally reachable devices. The router includes one or more cellular network interface devices configured to make a network connection with a cellular network. The router operates to translate data packets received from locally reachable devices and to direct the translated data packets to public IP address over the cellular network. Additionally, a stack of mobile routers includes two or more mobile routers interfaced together to make two or more network connections with the cellular network for increasing bandwidth and for load balancing network traffic passing from the router to the cellular network. The wireless mobile router and the stack are suitable for use in a mobile vehicle.

[0006] International application No. WO99/23825A1 further discloses a system and method for the delivery of digital video and data over a communication channel. The presented system for the delivery of digital video and data has been designed for delivering bidirectional services relating to digital video content, such as Internet data and plain old telephone service (POST) to an end user over a communication channel. In such system, the channel is usually the copper wire pair that extends between the telephone company central office and a residential premises.

[0007] In the prior art International application No. WO 2006/075294 A2 is also known which discloses an integrated, one-module device that communicates by means of WiFi or a cable with TV and/or WiFi (broadcast) signal sources. There is no communication with a cellular network and a communication antenna is located outside the device and is not part thereof. This solution relates to a communication device and a method of communication using a wireless communication protocol. A particular, but not exclusive, application of the invention is a communication device for transmitting a Wi-Fi signal via a wireless link or a wired link to another communication device.

[0008] In the prior art International application No. WO 2007/107890 A2 is also known which discloses a transmission method and an integrated one-module device for a cable TV network. It is not modular and cannot use an optimum signal quality of an outdoor cellular network and an optimum indoor WiFi quality. The device is not provided with an integrated antenna. It may be located only in one place at a time (indoor or outdoor). This solution relates generally to local area networks and more particularly to wireless and hard-wired local area network support.

[0009] Another International application No. WO2002/089373A1 discloses a new topology for Third Generation (3G) cellular radio networks like UMTS, CDMA2000 and the like, and a method which improves the in-building coverage and the total available capacity of Third Generation cellular or mobile radio network. Generally describes a system of mobile phone communication by means of cable TV network. Furthermore the document teaches how to connect a cellular network by means of a cable network and transmit the original GSM signal

by cable (without changing the format thereof).

[0010] Furthermore, the prior art discloses systems for distributing data packets as presented in U.S. Patent document No. US 6,512,485 wherein a multiband reflector antenna has a main reflector defining a prime focus and a frequency selective surface (FSS) sub-reflector defining an image focus. One or more transmitter or receiver feeds are provided at each of the prime focus and image focus. In one application as a ground satellite terminal, the antenna supports Ka-band two-way broadband Internet access bundled with a multi-satellite Ku-band direct broadcast television service (DBS).

[0011] U.S. Patent document No. US 7,336,706 B2 discloses a programmable integrated Digital Satellite Equipment Control (DiSEqC) transceiver device which represents another form of sharing the signal cable. The DiSEqC protocol is implemented in hardware, which provides a more reliable demodulation and improved robustness.

[0012] In the prior art U.S. Patent document No US2007/110017 is also known which discloses an integrated, one-module device which is a mobile router device that provides a network interface between locally reachable devices and a cellular network. In particular, the present invention relates to a plurality of mobile network routers stacked together and configured to establish a plurality of network connections with a cellular network.

[0013] Furthermore in the prior art a document DE 10 2004 058576 A1 is also known which also discloses an integrated, one-module device communicating via varying wired and wireless communication media in which wireless and wired communication connections in the outdoor area are provided by various outdoor providers and wherein these are linked to indoor connections using a universal adaptive interface unit. However this solution does not take into account the fact that the signals are processed in their optimal locations in terms of signal quality and strength.

[0014] Moreover in the prior art U.S. Patent Application No. US 2002/059615 A1 is known which discloses a cable broadcasting system for supplying broadcasting signals, via a transmission line, to a subscriber's terminal installed inside a building, as well as a head end unit and an indoor unit to be used in the cable broadcasting system. However the system does not change the format of source signals in their optimal locations in terms of signal quality and strength.

[0015] Furthermore the prior art International application No. WO2012/021517A2 entitled "*Customer premises equipment architecture for bundled services in a fixed broadband wireless installation*" which is considered as the closest prior art regarding claims 1, 5, 8 and 11, discloses that one or more network devices receive, at a location outside a customer premises, a broadband signal from a base station of a wireless network and a satellite television signal from a satellite antenna. The one or more network devices combine, at the location outside the customer premises, the broadband signal with the satellite television signal in a single coaxial cable and send, via the single coaxial cable, the broadband signal and the satellite television

signal to one or more devices inside the customer premises wherein broadband signal and TV signal is based on the standard and possibilities provided by MoCA, which is the standard representing a basically different approach as compared to the solution proposed by the Applicant according to the invention.

Summary of the Invention

[0016] The purpose of the present invention is to propose a new solution enabling distribution of data packets on a communication channel and stationary modular transceiver devices, in particular for distributing Internet signal with simultaneous possibility of transmitting on said channel an audiovisual signal broadcasted by operators of satellite platforms or cable TV or terrestrial TV, which does not obviously exclude distributing only the Internet signal.

[0017] One of basic features of the proposed solution according to the invention, which does not exclude other ones, is the use of already existing satellite or terrestrial or cable installation in order to improve the reception and range for radio modems. In particular, the new solution is intended to enable optimization of radio path losses for a modem and to enable placing an Outdoor Unit ODU at a point of potentially best radio signal reception thereby providing, among other things, end users with improved transmission parameters, and base stations - with broader range of radio signal.

[0018] In the light of problems presented above as to the prior art, there is a need to provide a method and system for distributing data packets on a communication channel that would enable interference-free transmission with definitely better parameters of both transmission and radio range in order to increase coverage, in particular for operators offering Internet access services.

[0019] The invention is defined by the subject-matter of the independent claims. Particular embodiments of the invention are set out in the dependent claims.

[0020] One advantage of the invention is that it provides a solution that ensures a several-times increase in the network range in the case of free space propagation due to a better radio range in relation to the base station, compared with the known prior art solutions, in particular with the solutions based on small devices that can be plugged into a USB port of a computer. For example, the solution according to the invention allows for over a four-times broader network range compared to the known mobile broadband modem - USB Huawei E398.

[0021] Another advantage of the solution according to the invention is the high quality of the signal resulting from direct visibility of the base station while taking into account weather conditions in the area where the solution is installed. Therefore, the solution of the present invention increases the effectiveness of the use of the base station thanks to the higher sensitivity of the device of the order of +3 dB, compared to the known solutions of the prior art, and better signal quality due to the above-mentioned direct visibility of the base station, which

directly and indirectly leads to reduction in losses caused by the walls of buildings, or even to the lack of such losses. Additionally, an antenna integrated with the device reduces losses in signal strength by approximately +3 to +6 dB, and an antenna system in the form of the so called "Smart Antenna System" results in an additional gain of the order of +5 dB, which leads to reduction in interference, better use of spectrum and to improved energy efficiency of the system. As a result, improved transmission parameters for the end user are obtained.

[0022] Furthermore, the solution according to the invention does not require installing software such as Connection Manager, as distinguished from the solutions known from the prior art, and the installation itself is very simple. This leads in consequence to simplification of the system and by the same to its increased failure-free operation, reliability, as well as its lower costs and better quality of the obtained connections.

[0023] The present invention also makes it possible to install the claimed solution with the already existing cable of satellite TV or terrestrial TV or cable TV (adapted to the frequency range from DC (0 Hz) to 2.5 GHz or to 6 GHz), and provides an unattended system, which in consequence significantly lowers the costs of its installation and its further operation. In other words, the users of satellite TV or cable TV or terrestrial TV are provided with an option for a simple extension of the existing installation by adding the function of distributing inside the building the access to the Internet available by means of WiFi protocol or electric signal without the necessity to run new cabling in a flat or building.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0024] The subject matter of the invention is presented in an embodiment with reference to the enclosed figures wherein:

FIG. 1 shows a schematic block diagram of connections between elements of the system for distributing data packets on a communication channel according to the invention;

FIG. 2 shows a block diagram of a stationary modular transceiver device in the form of Outdoor Unit ODU and Indoor Unit IDU combined into a system for distributing data packets on a communication channel according to the invention;

FIG. 3 shows a block diagram of a stationary modular transceiver device in the form of Outdoor Unit ODU and Indoor Unit IDU combined into a system for distributing data packets on a communication channel according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 4 is a general block diagram showing how the method for distributing data packets on a communication channel according to the invention is carried out;

FIG. 5 shows a frequency map including frequency ranges for data packets transmitted in the provided communication channel according to the invention;

FIG. 6 shows a minimum - maximum range provided by the stationary modular transceiver

device according to the invention with relation to an original range resulting from solutions available in the prior art;

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0025] The subject matter of the invention is described in detail below with reference to the enclosed figures and an embodiment. The present embodiment, however, serves only as an example and the invention is not limited only to the embodiment presented herein.

[0026] The embodiment presented in **FIG. 1** shows a diagram of connections between elements of the system for distributing data packets on a communication channel wherein the system according to the embodiment comprises a set consisting of a stationary modular transceiver device in the form of an Outdoor Unit ODU 100 and a stationary modular transceiver device in the form of an Indoor Unit IDU 130. The Outdoor Unit ODU 100 is each case mounted outside the building of a household 180. Such solution of the invention enables the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 to be directly visible (i.e. to be within radio range) when communicating outside the building with a base station BTS (not shown in said figures for the sake of simplicity), which means that there are no unnecessary limitations resulting from the location of the unit. The Outdoor Unit ODU 100 being in such location is directly connected to a transmission medium 110; in the embodiment, the transmission medium 110 is a coaxial cable of 75 Ω impedance that operates within the range from DC (0 Hz) to 2,5 GHz. Said coaxial cable at its other end is connected to the Indoor Unit IDU 130 located in the building of a household 180; the Indoor Unit IDU 130 is used for distribution of WiFi signal or electric signal after conversion into another data transmission standard.

[0027] **FIG. 2** additionally presents more detailed characteristics of the logic of both the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 and the Indoor Unit IDU 130, which units are key elements of the claimed system. As regards the Outdoor Unit ODU 100, in the embodiment, it is provided with, incorporated in its structure, a module 102 with LTE cellular device 1800 and an access point integrated with a transmit-receive antenna 105, which in the present case is an LTE antenna, and a logic circuit 101 performing a dividing/summing of a radio signal coupled with said module 102; the module 102 and the logic circuit 101 are integrated with the logic of the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 and are located in a common weather-resistant housing outside the building of household 180.

[0028] The Indoor Unit IDU 130 has a module 132 of WiFi signal distribution unit integrated with a WiFi antenna and a logic circuit 131 performing a dividing/summing of a radio signal coupled with said module 132, the module 132 and the logic circuit 131 are integrated with the logic of the Indoor Unit IDU 130 and are located inside the building of household 180.

[0029] The above-characterized units, both the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 and the Indoor Unit IDU

130, are connected in series to a transmission medium 110, the direct connection in series being realized by means of the logic circuit 101 performing a dividing/summing of a radio signal on the side of the Outdoor Unit ODU 100, and by means of the logic circuit 131 performing a dividing/summing of a radio signal on the side of the Indoor Unit IDU 130.

[0030] Each time, said logic circuit 101 performing a dividing/summing of a radio signal on the side of the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 and the logic circuit 131 performing a dividing/summing of a radio signal on the side of the Indoor Unit IDU 130 in the presented embodiment is a diplexer. In the embodiment, this diplexer is a combination of two filters, a low-pass one and a high-pass one, with one common port. The low-pass filter bandwidth ends at the frequency of 2150 MHz whereas the high-pass filter bandwidth begins at the frequency of 2400 MHz. Moreover, the diplexer carries the DC component, which is necessary to power the amplifier in a terrestrial antenna and to power LNB as well as to send commands controlling DiSEQ. It is necessary to point out here that the term "radio signal" used in the expression "logical circuit performing a dividing/summing of a radio signal" relates to modulated GSM and/or 3G and/or 4G signal into WiFi signal as well as to TV signals i.e. audiovisual signals comprising both satellite TV signal and/or digital TV signal and/or terrestrial TV signal.

[0031] In the embodiment presented in **FIG. 3**, the logic of the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 and the logic of the Indoor Unit IDU 130 includes an additional Ethernet interface. In the case of the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 it is Ethernet 104 interface, and in the case of the Indoor Unit IDU 130 it is Ethernet interface 134. Said Ethernet interface 134 of the Indoor Unit IDU 130 is used for an alternative method of data packets transmission between ODU 100 and IDU 130 and from IDU 130 to the end user. Moreover, the Ethernet interface 134 on the side of the Indoor Unit IDU 130 additionally communicates with decoder 140, and in the present embodiment, decoder 140 is additionally connected with the Indoor Unit IDU 130 by means of logical circuit 131 incorporated in the unit, wherein logical circuit performs a dividing/summing of a radio signal. Thus, the Indoor Unit IDU 130 makes it possible, on the one hand, to broadcast WiFi signal by means of an WiFi antenna, located inside the household 180, for mobile devices, for example, a portable computer 160, and on the other hand, to deliver audiovisual signal, for example, to a TV receiver 150 connected to a satellite TV decoder 140. It is necessary to point out here that the term "decoder 140" should be understood in a broader sense as a set-top box (STB), i.e. an electronic device connected to a TV receiver 150 which enables reproduction of video, sound, browsing internet sites, playing computer games, etc. Moreover, thanks to the connection of the Indoor Unit IDU 130 to the decoder 140, as illustrated in the above-mentioned figure, the Indoor Unit IDU 130 uses 12V power supply from the attached external power adapter.

[0032] The above-described units ODU 100 and IDU 130, by means of a transmission medium 110, form a communication channel of the claimed distribution system for transmitting data in LTE 1800 100 Mbps technology, using the already existing satellite installation, in order to enable data transmission to client WiFi antenna at the rate of up to 45 Mbps. Thus, the present solution based on the following two units: the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 and the Indoor Unit IDU 130 makes it possible to use in this specific case the already existing satellite installation for

bidirectional transmission of data packets without jeopardizing its present functionality. Thus, the users of satellite TV (as well as of cable or terrestrial TV) are provided with a option for simple extending already existing installation by the addition of a new function of distributing the access to the Internet, by means of WiFi protocol, without the necessity to run new cables, which does not exclude the possibility of running them.

[0033] To summarize, the physical installation of a set in the form of an Outdoor Unit ODU 100 and an Indoor Unit IDU 130 may be carried out by extending the functionality of already existing TV, radio, cable or satellite installations based on copper wiring adapted to receive a satellite signal.

[0034] FIG. 4 is a general block diagram showing how the method for distributing data packets on a communication channel according to the invention is carried out. The present method consists in particular in it that the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 located outside the building of a household 180 receives in step 410 a GSM and/or 3G and/or 4G signal from a service provider. Next, in step 420, the received GSM and/or 3G and/or 4G signal is converted into WiFi signal, the conversion being carried out through an access point integrated in module 102 of the Outdoor Unit ODU 100. Such GSM and/or 3G and/or 4G signal converted into WiFi signal is transmitted, in step 430, by means of a transmission medium 110 within the frequency range from 2400 MHz to 2485 MHz to the Indoor Unit IDU 130 located inside the building of a household 180; in the embodiment, said transmission medium 110 is a coaxial cable of satellite TV. Such received WiFi signal, in step 440, is subsequently broadcasted by means of an antenna mounted in the Indoor Unit IDU 130 in the rooms of the household 180.

[0035] To better illustrate the used frequency range, **FIG 5** shows a frequency map including frequency ranges for data packets transmitted in the provided communications channel; enclosed in **FIG. 5** is also a table illustrating individual ranges of the transmitted WiFi signals and audiovisual signals. Thus, for WiFi signals marked as hatched areas in the figure - signal WiFi 2.4 GHz falls within the range from 2400 MGz to 2485 MGz and signal WiFi 5 GHz falls within the range from 4950 MGz to 5825 MGz. In the case of audiovisual signals marked as dotted areas in said figure the ranges are as follows: analogue TV signal falls within the range from 170 MHz to 230 MHz whereas digital TV signal falls within the range from 470 MHz to 860 MHz, and in turn satellite TV signal falls within the range from 950 MHz to 2150 MHz.

[0036] To summarize, the solution according to the invention guarantees total signal intensity which is better by 10 - 15 dB compared with known modems, and the obtained range is theoretically 2 - 5 times better, as presented below in Table 1 and Table 2 and illustrated in **FIG. 6** which shows the minimum and maximum range of a stationary modular transceiver referred to as the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 according to the invention. In the Figure, the solid line shows the minimum range for the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 compared with the present range marked with dotted line; the comparison shown has been made in relation to broadband modem - USB Huawei E398 available on the market. Thus, the minimum range of the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 according to the invention as compared to the said modem will be approximately twice as big as the present range. At the same time, the maximum range for the Outdoor Unit

ODU 100 marked with a broken line in such case will be approximately 4-5 times bigger than the present range, marked with a dotted line, which represents available solutions of the prior art, including in particular currently manufactured modems, such as the above-mentioned exemplary broadband modem USB Huawei E398.

[0037] To better explain the depicted ranges of the stationary modular transceiver device in the form of an Outdoor Unit ODU 100, several values have been presented. On the basis of given Reference Signal Received Power (RSRP) values, the value of Received Signal Strength Indication (RSSI) is calculated according to the following formula:

$$RSSI [dBm] = RSRP [dBm] - 20dB$$

[0038] Suppression of free space for F ranging from 1700 MHz to 1900 MHz is T ranging from 125 dB to 126 dB, respectively.

Table 1

RSRP [dBm]	DL [Mbit/s]	UL [Mbit/s]
-96	102,1	39,9
-117	42,5	1,7

where:

RSRP -

stands for Reference Signal Received Power;

DL -

stands for bit rate for downlink;

UL -

stands for bit rate for uplink;

[0039] A 21dB increase in suppression (where 20 dB indicates a 10-times increase in the distance from the base station BTS in the conditions of retaining visibility, i.e. in the absence of obstacles in radio link) from RSRP=-96 dBm to RSRP=-117 dBm results in bit rate for a downlink DL at the level of 42,5 Mbit/s.

[0040] From the above calculations it results that a signal level for the distance of 25 km will be -58 dBm. Taking into account correction that the operating power of the amplifier will be smaller by 7db, the sensitivity level will be -65 dBm RSSI. For sensitivity of -82dBm chipset reaches in DL: 95,5 Mbps and in UL: 28 Mbps

[0041] Thus, radio range depending on the Earth surface curvature is as follows:

Table 2

	D [m]	Rz [m]	h1-BTS [m]	h2-home [m]
Option I	42 193,16	8 500 000,00	50,00	10,00

	D [m]	Rz [m]	h1-BTS [m]	h2-home [m]
Option II	29 835,07	8 500 000,00	25,00	5,00

where

D -

stands for the range from base station BTS;

Rz -

stands for effective radius of the Earth;

h1-BTS -

stands for the mounting height of base station antenna/antennas;

h2-home -

stands for the mounting height of the Outdoor Unit ODU antenna/antennas;

[0042] The ranges presented in Table 2 for two options may be defined as follows:



for Option I, which is most probable with relatively large mounting height of the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 outside the building of a household 180, the range of over 40 km from the base station BTS is obtained.



for Option II, which is very pessimistic with relatively low mounting height of the Outdoor Unit ODU 100 outside the building of a household 180, the range of about 30km from the base station BTS is obtained.

[0043] The maximum bit rate, i.e. the speed at which digital signal flows through a communications channel, taking into account limitations of a WiFi router, is 40 - 45 Mbps. In accordance with this requirement such bit rate is obtained in order to increase suppression by additional 20 dB, which leads to obtain reserves of the order of 35 dB. The obtained 35 dB margin allows for compensation depending on weather conditions, obstacles, such as trees, and ability to receive reflected signals, which is guaranteed by the solution according to the invention.

[0044] Thus, the present solution according to the invention, using the technical means indicated above in FIGURES: **Fig. 1** to **Fig. 3**, offers a relatively simple solution relating to a system for distributing data packets on a communication channel based on a stationary modular transceiver device in the form of, on one side, an Outdoor Unit ODU mounted outside the building of a household and on the other side, an Indoor Unit IDU located inside building of the household.

[0045] The invention may be widely used for offering Internet access services with improved transmission parameters and greater area whereon the service offered by providers may be accessible. The solution according to the invention also provides end users, for example the users of satellite TV, with the option of simple installing of an Outdoor Unit ODU and an Indoor Unit IDU according to the invention, without the necessity to run new cabling in the household. The solution according to the invention is particularly useful in low one-family houses, which does not exclude the application of the present solution in housing estates.

[0046] The above description of the presented embodiment of the invention has been provided to enable a person skilled in the art to carry out or use the invention. The present embodiment may be modified to include changes, modifications and variants that fall within the scope of the invention and the enclosed patent claims. The basic rules presented herein may thus be applied in other embodiments without extending the scope of the invention. Therefore, the present invention is not intended to limit it to the presented embodiment but to provide it with the widest possible scope consistent with the new features presented therein.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- [WO2012021517A2 \[0015\]](#)

Patentkrav

1. Fremgangsmåde til at fordele datapakker på en kommunikationskanal, der består i, at den omfatter et trin til at kommunikere med en tjenesteudbyder med henblik på at modtage et GSM- og/eller 3G- og/eller 4G-signal ved et første modul 5 (102), hvor det første modul og et første logikkredsløb (101) er integreret med logikken af en stationær modulær transceiverindretning i form af en Udendørsenhed ODU (100) placeret uden for bygningen af en husstand (180), hvor det nævnte GSM- og/eller 3G- og/eller 4G-signal omdannes til et WiFi-signal gennem en cellulær indretning og/eller et adgangspunkt integreret i det første 10 modul (102) med hvilket det er koblet, idet det første logikkredsløb (101) udfører en opdeling/summering af WiFi-signalet koblet med TV-signaler, og efterfølgende nævnte WiFi-signal transmitteres direkte fra Udendørsenheden ODU (100), som er forbundet direkte i serie ved hjælp af et transmissionsmedium (110) i form af et koaksialkabel til et andet logikkredsløb (131), der udfører en opdeling/summering 15 af WiFi-signalet koblet med TV-signaler, hvor det andet logikkredsløb (131) er koblet med et andet modul (132) af WiFi-signalfordelingsenheden, hvor det andet modul (132) og det andet logikkredsløb (131) er integreret med logikken af en stationær modulær transceiverindretning i form af en Indendørsenhed IDU (130) placeret inden i bygningen af husstanden (180) til at danne en 20 kommunikationsgrænseflade til tovejstransmission af datapakker over det nævnte transmissionsmedium (110), hvor den nævnte Indendørsenhed IDU (130) ved hjælp af det nævnte andet modul (132) af WiFi-signalfordelingsenheden udsender nævnte WiFi-signal inden i bygningen af en husstand (180) og/eller yderligere udsender signalet via tilgængelig Ethernet-grænseflade ved at udføre 25 konvertering til andre datatransmissionsstandarder.

2. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvor WiFi-signalet er transmitteret ved hjælp af transmissionsmediet (110) inden for et frekvensområde fra 0 MHz til 6 GHz, og særligt fra 2400 MHz to 2485 MHz eller fra 4950 MHz til 5825 MHz.

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3. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvor driften af Udendørsenheden ODU (100) styres og/eller monitoreres ved hjælp af Indendørsenheden IDU (130).

4. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvor WiFi-signalet alene og/eller sammen med 35 TV-signaler transmitteres ved hjælp af transmissionsmediet (110), idet hver af de

ovenfor nævnte signaler transmitteres inden for forudbestemte frekvensområder.

5. Stationær modulær transceiverindretning i form af en Udendørsenhed ODU (100), der kommunikerer med en tjenesteudbyder med henblik på at modtage et
5 GSM- og/eller 3G- og/eller 4G-signal ved et første modul (102), hvor det første modul og et første logikkredsløb (101) er integreret med logikken af Udendørsenheden ODU (100), og en sådan integreret indretning i form af Udendørsenheden ODU (100) placeret i et fælles vejrbestandigt hus installeres uden for bygningen af en husstand (180), hvor Udendørsenheden omfatter det
10 første modul (102), som integrerer en cellulær indretning og/eller et adgangspunkt til at konvertere det nævnte GSM- og/eller 3G- og/eller 4G-signal til et WiFi-signal, mindst en sender-modtagerantenne (105), og et første logikkredsløb (101), der udfører en opdeling/summering af WiFi-signalet koblet med TV-signaler, hvor det første logikkredsløb (101) er koblet med nævnte første
15 modul (102), og den nævnte integrerede indretning i form af Udendørsenheden ODU (100) er forbundet direkte i serie til et transmissionsmedium (110) i form af et koaksialkabel ved hjælp af hvilket WiFi-signalet transmitteres direkte til et andet logikkredsløb (131) integreret med logikken af en stationær modulær transceiver i form af en Indendørsenhed IDU (130) placeret inden i bygningen af
20 husstanden (180) til at danne en kommunikationsgrænseflade til tovejstransmission af datapakker over det nævnte transmissionsmedium (110).

6. Stationær modulær transceiverindretning ifølge krav 5, hvor den mindst ene sender-modtagerantenne (105) er en GSM- og/eller 3G- og/eller 4G-antenne
25 integreret med logikken af Udendørsenheden ODU (100).

7. Stationær modulær transceiverindretning ifølge krav 5, hvor det første logikkredsløb (101), der udfører en opdeling/summering af et radiosignal, er en diplexer eller en retningsbestemt kobler.
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8. Stationær modulær transceiverindretning i form af en Indendørsenhed IDU (130) inklusive et andet modul (132) og et andet logikkredsløb (131), der er integreret med logikken af Indendørsenheden IDU (130), og en sådan integreret indretning i form af Indendørsenheden IDU (130) er installeret inden i bygningen
35 af en husstand (180), hvor den omfatter det andet modul (132) af en WiFi-

signalfordelingsenhed til at udsende et WiFi-signal inden i bygningen af husstanden (180) og/eller yderligere til at udsende signalet via tilgængelig Ethernet-grænseflade ved at udføre konvertering til andre datatransmissionsstandarder, yderligere integreret med mindst en sender-
5 modtageantenne, og det andet logikkredsløb (131), der udfører en opdeling/summering af WiFi-signalet koblet med TV-signaler, hvor det andet logikkredsløb (131) er koblet med nævnte andet modul (132), og den nævnte integrerede indretning i form af Indendørsenheden ODU (130) er forbundet direkte i serie til et transmissionsmedium (110) i form af et koaksialkabel ved
10 hjælp af hvilket WiFi-signalet, transmitteres direkte til et første logikkredsløb (101) integreret med logikken af en stationær modulær transceiver i form af en Udendørsenhed ODU (100) placeret uden for bygningen af husstanden (180) til at danne en kommunikationsgrænseflade til tovejstransmission af datapakker over det nævnte transmissionsmedium (110).

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9. Stationær modulær transceiverindretning ifølge krav 8, hvor den mindst ene sender-modtagerantenne er en WiFi-antenne eller en router med mindst en WiFi-antenne.

20 **10.** Stationær modulær transceiverindretning ifølge krav 8, hvor det andet logikkredsløb (131), der udfører en opdeling/summering af et radiosignal er en diplexer eller en retningsbestemt kobler.

11. System til at fordele datapakker på en kommunikationskanal, hvor det
25 omfatter den stationære modulære transceiverindretning i form af Udendørsenheden ODU (100) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav 5-7, placeret uden for bygningen af en husstand (180), som er forbundet direkte i serie ved hjælp af et transmissionsmedium (110) i form af et koaksialkabel med den stationære modulære transceiverindretning i form af Indendørsenheden IDU
30 (130) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav 8-10, placeret inden i bygningen af en husstand (180), til at danne en kommunikationsgrænseflade til tovejstransmission af datapakker over det nævnte transmissionsmedium (110).

12. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1 og de stationære modulære
35 transceiverindretninger ifølge kravene 5 og 8 og også systemet ifølge krav 11,

hvor koaksialkablet er et koaksialkabel af et satellit-TV og/eller terrestrisk TV og/eller kabel-TV.

- 13.** Fremgangsmåde ifølge kravene 1 og 3 og den stationære modulære
5 transceiverindretning ifølge krav 5 og 6 og også systemet ifølge krav 11, hvor Udendørsenheden ODU (100) placeret uden for bygningen af husstanden (180) er inden i radioområdet af en basestation BTS, hvor radioområdet af basestationen BTS i forhold til Udendørsenheden ODU (100) kan øges i takt med, at monteringshøjden af Udendørsenheden ODU (100) øges.

DRAWINGS

FIG. 1

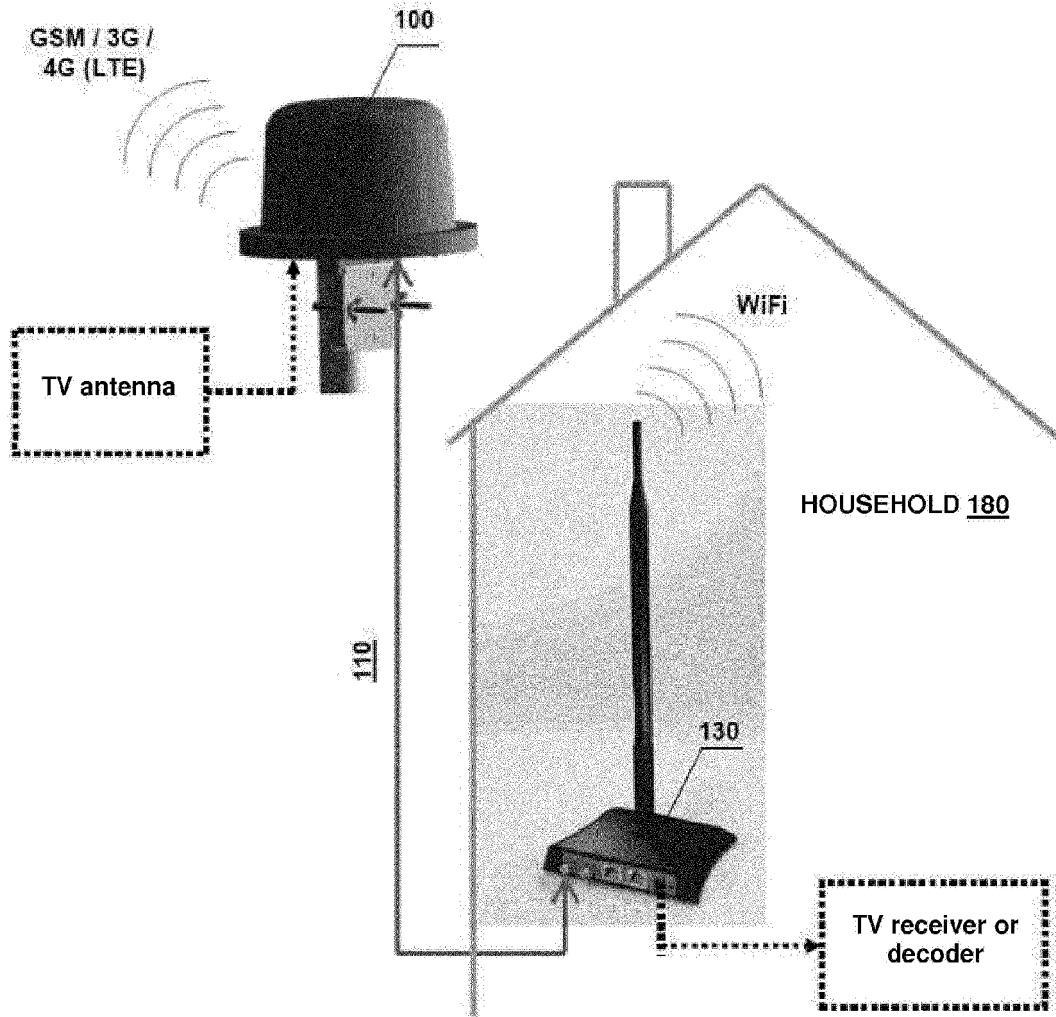


FIG. 2

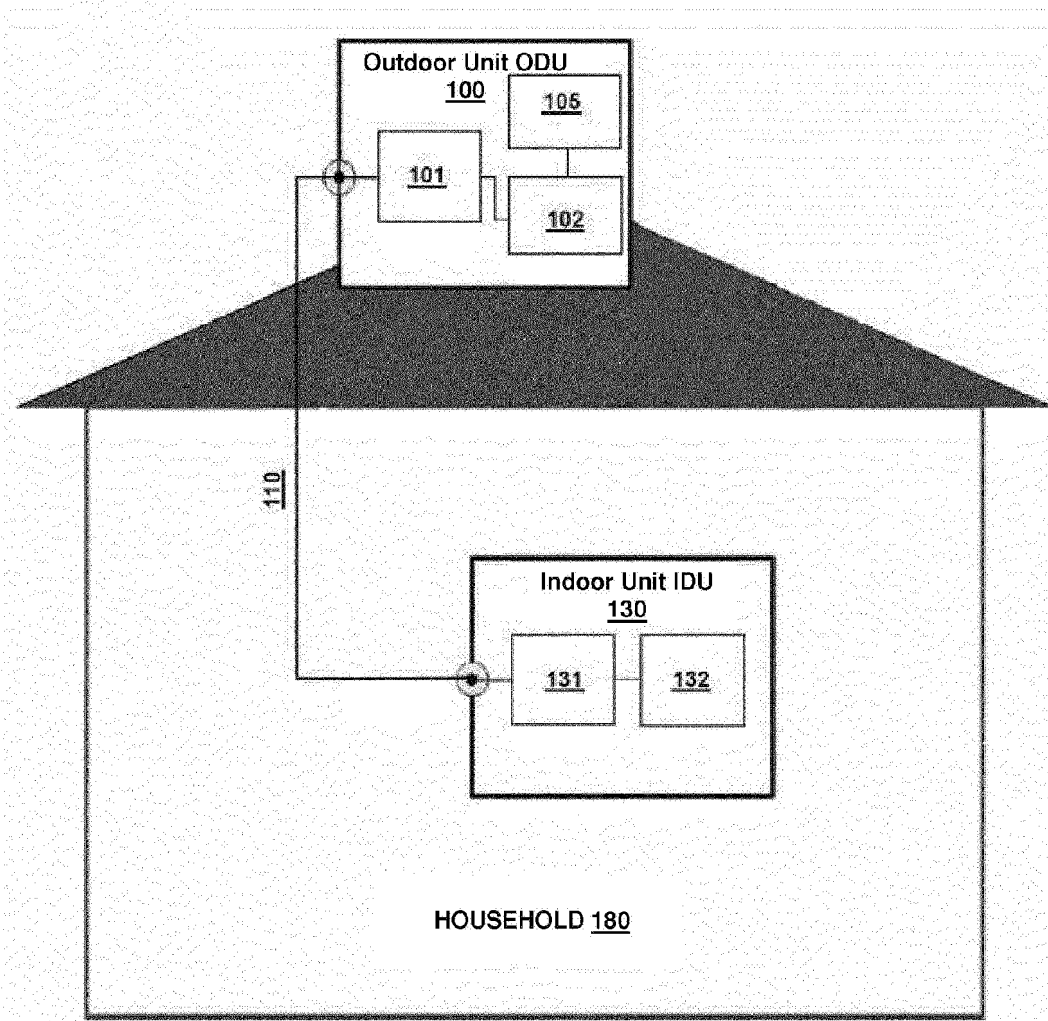


FIG. 3

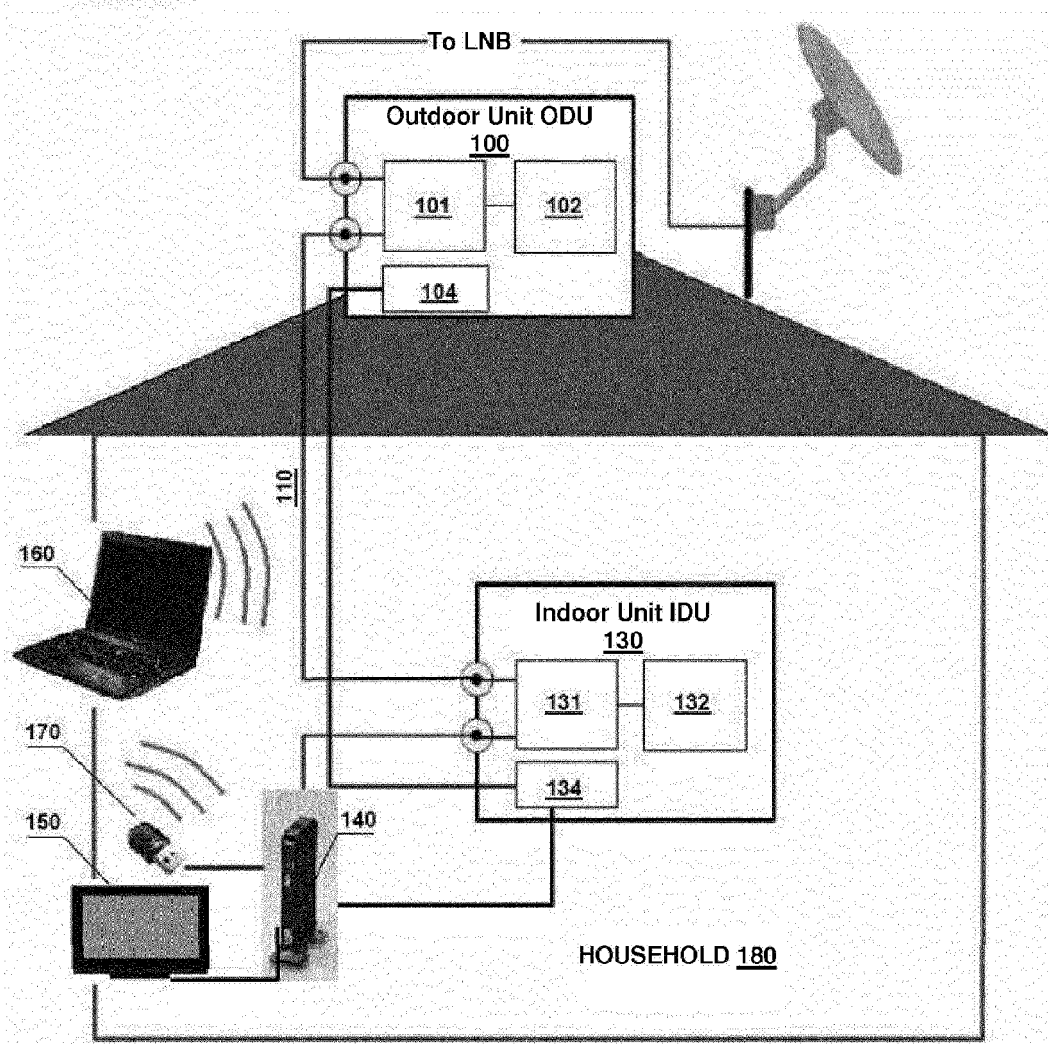


FIG. 4

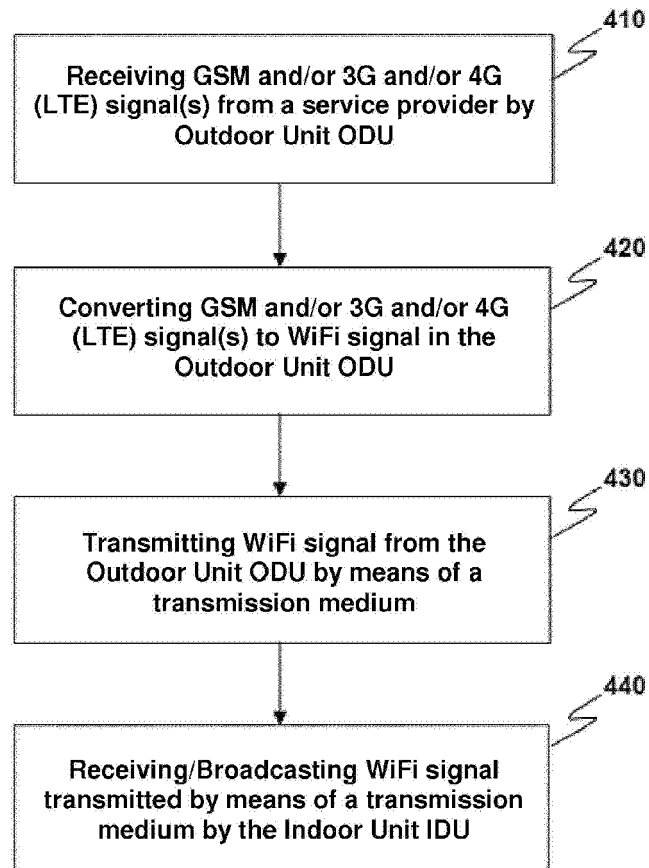
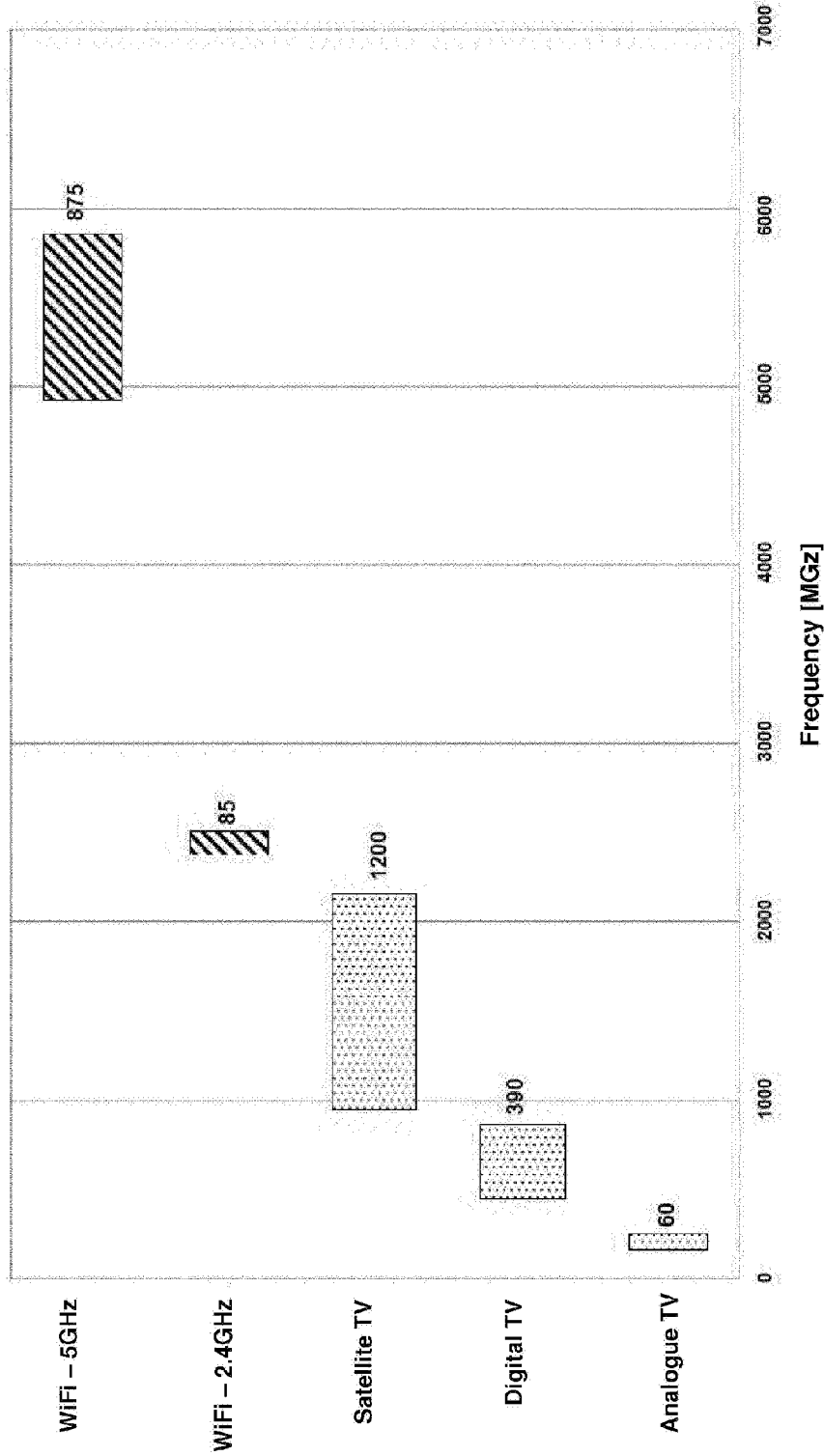


FIG. 5

FREQUENCY MAP



Frequency [MGz]

	Analogue TV	Digital TV	Satellite TV	WiFi - 2.4GHz	WiFi - 5GHz
Beginning of the range	170	470	850	2400	4850
End of the range	230	800	2150	2485	5825
Band	60	300	1200	85	875

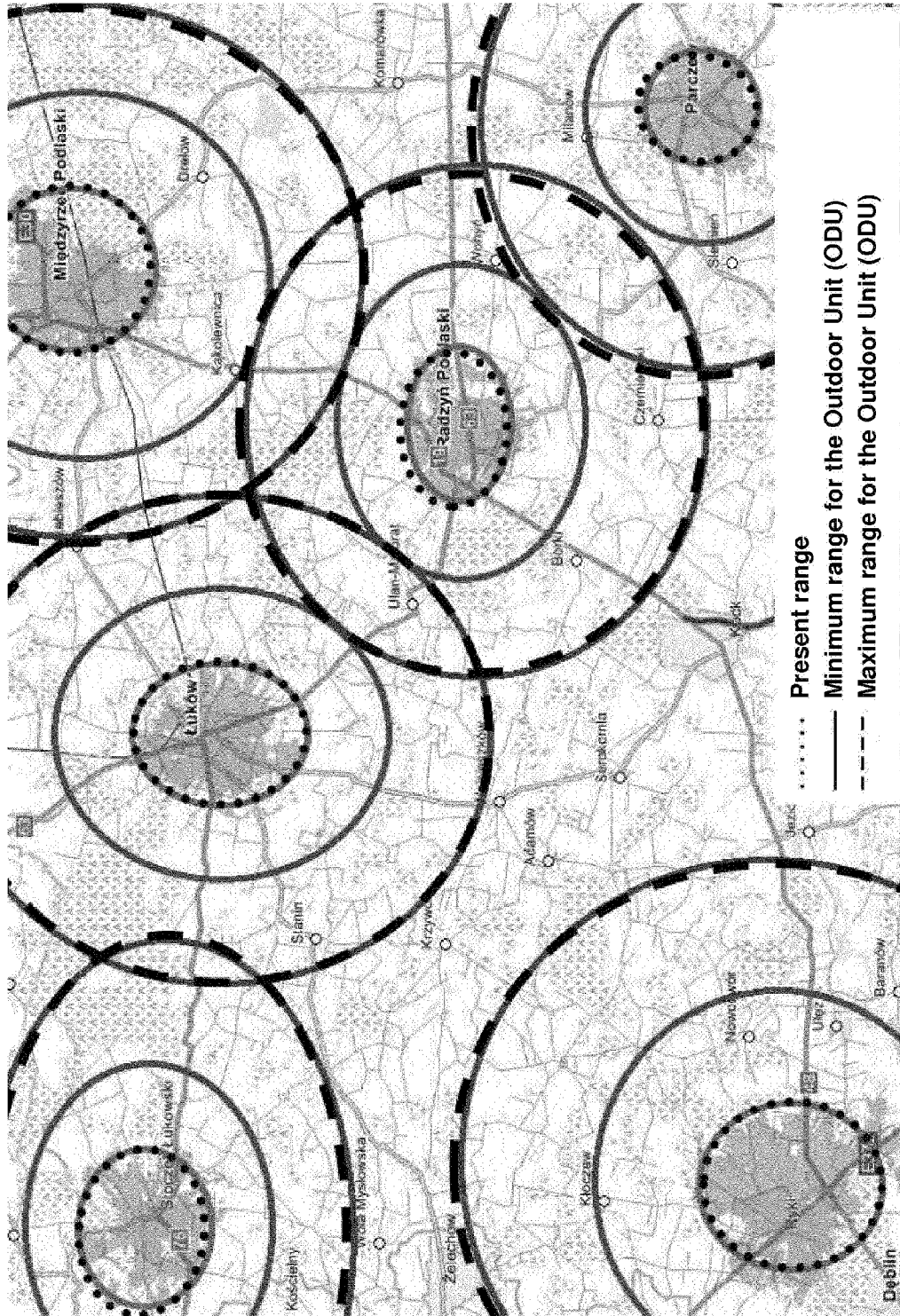


FIG. 6