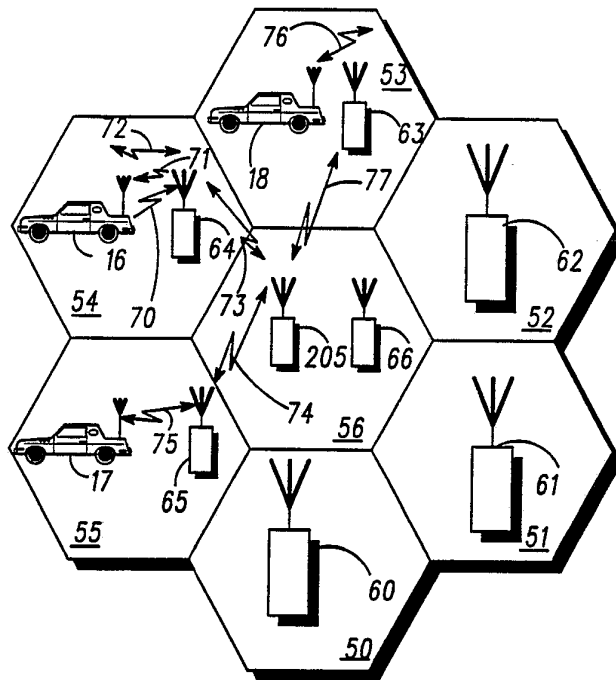




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(54) Title: CELLULAR RADIO SYSTEM USING COMMON RADIO BACKBONE



(57) Abstract

A method and apparatus is disclosed for exchanging communicated signals between a remote base site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64 or 65) and central site (205) of a cellular system on a communication resource that is, upon occasion, also used in exchanging signals between the remote base site and mobile communication units.

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CELLULAR RADIO SYSTEM USING COMMON RADIO BACKBONE

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Field of the Invention

This invention relates to communication systems and more specifically to cellular communication systems.

10

Background of the Invention

Cellular communication systems are known. Such systems are, typically, comprised of a number of cells, each having a service coverage area, and a number of cellular telephones (communication units). The service coverage areas of adjacent cells may be arranged to partially overlap in such a manner as to provide a substantially continuous coverage area in which a communication unit receiving service from one cell may be handed off to an adjacent cell with no interruption in service. The Groupe Special Mobile (GSM) Pan-European digital cellular system, as specified in GSM recommendations available from the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) and incorporated herein by reference, is an example of just such a system.

A cell's radio coverage is provided by a base transceiver station (BTS). Each BTS may contain one or more transceivers (TRX) which can simultaneously receive on one frequency and transmit on another. Communication between a BTS and a mobile communication unit (or mobile station) (MS) typically occurs using a portion of a pair of frequencies (transmit and receive) temporarily assigned in support of the communication transaction at the BTS.

The pair of frequencies assigned for use at the remote site are typically referred to as a radio channel.

Downlink transmissions (from BTS to MS) on the radio channel occur on a first frequency of the pair of frequencies. Uplink transmissions (from MS to BTS) on the radio channel occurs on the second frequency of the pair of frequencies.

5 The GSM system is a TDM/TDMA system providing eight full duplex signal paths (8 TDM slots per TDM frame) on each radio channel. A single, primary radio channel assigned to a BTS, by virtue of its being time multiplexed, can support up to seven full rate duplex traffic users (speech or data) in addition to a multiplexed common control channel within the eight TDM slots. Additional, secondary radio channels assigned to the same cell can provide a full complement of eight full rate traffic users (in the 8 TDM slots) per radio channel, since the control channel within the primary radio channel can control allocation of communication resources on secondary radio channels.

20 Transmissions (control or speech and/ or data traffic) from a BTS to an MS, on the downlink, occupy a first TDM slot (downlink slot) on a first frequency of a radio channel and transmissions from a communication unit to a BTS, on the uplink, occupy a second TDM slot (uplink slot) on the second frequency of the radio channel. The uplink slot on the second frequency is displaced in time three TDM slot positions following the downlink slot on the first frequency. The uplink slot on the second frequency is offset 45 MHz lower in frequency than the downlink. The uplink slot and downlink slot (together providing a two-way signal path for a single user) may be referred to as a "communication resource", allocated by the BTS to an MS for exchanging signals. The term "communication resource" also typically includes an associated signalling channel, as for example the GSM specified slow associated control channel used with traffic channels.

35 Exchanges of paging and setup control information within GSM between MSs and BTSs typically occurs on the common control channel (CCCH) which occupies at least one

slot of a primary channel of the BTS. Transmitted by the
BTS on the CCCH are distinctive identification signals as
well as synchronization and timing information common to
all other frequencies and slots of the BTS. CCCH
5 information allows an MS to differentiate between primary
and non-primary channels.

System control attributes of a GSM-like system are
quite complex and demanding. The operation is hinged to
the existence of a primary channel being present for each
10 BTS. Key system control functions such as cell selection
and handover are based upon the primary channel. Mobiles
select a serving BTS based upon signal measurements of
primary channels of nearby BTSs. Handovers are achieved,
in part, based upon primary channel signal measurements
15 performed by a mobile and transferred to a serving BTS.

Upon activation, an MS scans a set of frequencies in
search of CCCH identification signals transmitted from
proximate BTSs. Upon detecting a CCCH identification
signal the communication unit measures a signal quality
20 factor (such as signal strength and/or bit error rate) of the
identification signal as a means of determining relative
proximity of the BTS. Upon completing the scan of
frequencies within the set, the MS generally selects the
BTS providing the largest relative signal quality factor, as
25 a serving BTS. Upon identifying, and locking onto a suitably
strong signal (and registering if necessary) the
communication unit monitors the selected CCCH for
incoming calls. Should the communication unit desire to
initiate a call, an access request may be transmitted using
30 the CCCH of the serving BTS.

During normal operation (including during active
calls), the MS monitors for, identifies, and measures
primary channels of nearby BTSs. If involved in an active
call, the MS relays measurement information back to the
35 base site on the SACCH. Through such a process, it is
possible for the MS to maintain an association with the
most appropriate BTS. During an inactive state the process
may entail an autonomous switching by the MS to a

different BTS, causing perhaps a re-registration by the MS with the system indicating that such a switch has occurred. Alternatively, during an active communication exchange, the MS may be commanded by the system to
5 handover to a more appropriate BTS.

Access by an MS to a local BTS may allow the MS telephony access to a communication target, such as another MS, served by the same, or another BTS, or to a subscriber within a public switched telephone network
10 (PSTN). Access by the MS to a local BTS may also provide the MS access to a diversity of other data services.

In general, communication access is provided to the MS through a cellular infrastructure system which, in the case of a PSTN target, may include the BTS, a base station
15 controller (BSC), a mobile switching center (MSC), and the PSTN network. Under GSM, a BSC may control a number of BTSs. An MSC, connected to the PSTN network, may control a number of BSCs.

The exchange of information within the
20 infrastructure network of the GSM cellular system generally occurs over high speed (2.048 mb/s) transmission links, based upon CCITT standardized exchange protocol. Physical mediums used to facilitate these high speed links include wireline, coax, fiber optic, or microwave. Such
25 links may be utilized, for example, to interconnect remote BTSs with a controlling BSC.

The use of high speed transmission links within the cellular infrastructure has been justified, in the past, by high capacity requirements due, in part, to the relatively
30 large geographic areas covered by BTSs. High speed links, in other cases, have been justified by the highly variable nature of communication traffic through BTSs and by a desire for standardization.

While, in the past, high speed transmission links have
35 worked well, the cost has not been justified in all applications. In some cases the cost of a high speed transmission link between a BTS and BSC is not justified by the communication traffic. BTSs serving rural areas

may be lightly loaded and spaced at relatively large distances thereby increasing cost in areas least likely to need the capacity of such links. There is often also some difficulty providing such conventional links due to certain logistical problems. (e.g. a remote BTS site at the top of a light pole).

In urban areas, on the other hand, as cellular traffic has increased, the trend has been to divide cells into increasingly smaller cells (microcells). The use of microcells reduces the average distance between MS and BTS allowing for reduced transmission power (thereby increasing the viability of hand-held portables). Reducing average transmission power of communication exchanges allows for a greater number of users within a system by allowing closer reuse of communication resources.

Increasing the capacity of the system by reducing cell size may reduce the average traffic through microcell BTSs. Use of high speed links to interconnected BSCs with microcell BTSs, in such cases, may result in a significant mismatch of need to capacity with severe economic consequences.

As with the use of high speed links at the BTS, it has likewise been traditional in the past to include the capability for radio test diagnostic subsystems at each BTS site. The test subsystem provides MS emulation and is used, under control of an operations and maintenance center (OMC), to test the radios of the BTS, thereby insuring the integrity of the BTS and, through loopback testing, the overall network. The test subsystem, in the past, has been limited to internal test routines within the BTS and has been provided through the high speed link.

Because of the importance of microcells and of cellular service in rural areas, with little communication traffic, a need exists for an alternative to the high speed data links typically used to interconnect remote BTS sites to the remainder of the cellular infrastructure. Such an alternative should have the potential for working equally well in rural areas as in the microcell environment of

urban or other relatively high traffic areas. Such an alternative should also provide a convenient and economical means of testing remote BTS sites.

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Summary of the Invention

10 A backbone communication system is offered for exchanging, on a TDMA channel, a number of communicated signals with a plurality of remote base sites. The system comprises at least one mobile function transceiver, transceiving on the TDMA channel and means for synchronizing a transceiver at each of the number of base
15 sites to the at least one mobile function transceiver.

Brief Description of the Drawing

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FIG. 1 depicts three cells of a communication system including two communication units under the prior art.

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FIG. 2 comprises a block diagram of a remote site under the prior art.

FIG. 3 comprises a block diagram of a central site including controller and transceivers under the invention.

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FIG. 4 depicts seven cells covered by a central site controller under the invention.

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FIG. 5 comprises a timing diagram of central site TDM signals transceived on a communication resource under the invention.

FIG. 6 comprises a timing diagram of central site TDM signals transceived on a communication resource using timing advance signals under the invention.

5 FIG. 7 depicts a single frame of a TDM transmission under the invention.

FIG. 8 comprises a remote base site under the invention.

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FIG. 9 comprises a flow chart of central site operation under the invention.

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Brief Description of a Preferred Embodiment

The solution to the problems caused by wireline or microwave interconnects between remote base sites and the BSC lies, conceptually, in sharing communication resources assigned to a remote base site in support of communication transactions between the remote site and the BSC. In accordance with the invention the communication transactions occur on a backbone system comprised of the shared communication resources and a central controller.

20 The central site controller interconnects with the BSC and provides transceivers and control functions for requesting access from, and exchanging signals with, the remote base site on the shared communication resources.

25 The shared resources are allocated from communication resources that otherwise would be available to user communication units located within the service coverage area of the remote base site.

30 Shown in FIG. 4 are seven cells (50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56) of a communication system under the invention.

35 Included within each cell (50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56) is a remote base site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66)

providing communication services within the service coverage area of each cell (50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56).

Remote sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66) are constructed as shown in FIG. 8. FIG. 8 includes a site controller (301, FIG. 8) and transceivers (302 through 305).

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a central site controller (central site) generally (205) under one embodiment of the invention. Included within the central site is a central site controller (200) and transceivers (201, 202, 203 and 204). The transceivers (201, 202, 203 and 204) are constructed to transmit as mobile function transceivers, under the same format as communication units (16 and 17) (transmit as communication unit transmitters and receive as communication unit receivers). The central site controller (200) is shown having an interconnect with a BSC.

Under one embodiment of the invention the central site (205) may be interconnected by wireline to a BSC (105) and MSC (106) and co-located with a remote site (66, FIG. 4). Under such an embodiment a means for exchanging control information with the remote base sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65), such as a dedicated control link, may be necessary. A dedicated control link from central site (205) to each remote site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) provides a means for communicating with remote base sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65).

The dedicated control link selected, under the invention, is determined by the volume of control traffic required to support remote base site operation. The dedicated control link may be a TDM timeslot (0 through 7) on a primary or secondary channel assigned to a remote base site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) or a portion of a TDM timeslot, such as a SDCCH channel or combination of SDCCH channels.

The control link is continuously maintained through a dedicated transceiver (201, 202, 203, or 204) for the exchange of communicated signals such as paging requests and authorizations of resource allocations to the remote sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65). The dedicated transceiver

(201, 202, 203, or 204), in turn, monitors the dedicated control link of the remote sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) for communicated signals such as resource requests and paging responses.

5 Message flows for resource requests and allocation of communication resources between communication units (16, 17, and 18) and remote base sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66), under the invention, may be processed consistent with ETSI GSM standards for intra-cellular
10 communication transactions.

 Inter-cellular communication transactions on a backbone system, under one embodiment of the invention, occur on at least one communication resource, such as a TCH, or DCCH, or SDCCH, assigned to a remote base site
15 that is, in turn, shared between the remote base site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) and the central site (205). Shared communication resources are requested by the remote base sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) or central site (205), with the central site controller (200) acting as a means for
20 determining that a signal must be exchanged between the remote base site and the central site.

 Shown in FIG. 9 is a flow chart of central site operation under the invention. Reference shall be made to FIG. 9 as required for understanding of the invention.

25 As an example of the invention the remote site (63) receives a resource request (76) from a requesting communication unit (18) for access to a PSTN subscriber (not shown). The remote site (63) transmits the request (77) to the central site (205) on the dedicated control link
30 between the requesting remote base site (63) and the central site (205). The request (77) may contain an ID of the originating remote site (63), an ID of the requesting communication unit (18), and an ID of the PSTN target.

 The central site controller (205) receives the request
35 (77) (501) through a transceiver (203). The access request (77) is transferred by wireline to the BSC (105) and MSC (106) for processing. The request is processed within the BSC (105) and MSC (106), under the invention, consistent

with prior art GSM standards. The BSC (105) and MSC (106), in due course, communicate the access request to the PSTN system.

5 The PSTN system responds by providing an interconnect authorization to the MSC (106) and an interconnect path to the PSTN target. The MSC (106) transfers the interconnect authorization to the BSC (105). The BSC (105), in response, generates a set of two resource allocations and transfers the resource allocations to the
10 central site (205) for transfer to the remote base site (63). The central site (205) transmits (504) the set of resource allocations to the remote base sites on the dedicated control channel. The first resource allocation allows the requesting communication unit (18) to exchange a
15 communicated signal with the remote base site (63) and the second resource allocation allows the central site (205) to exchange the communicated signal with the remote base site (63). The central site (205) allocates a transceiver (201) and a signal path (506) between the
20 transceiver (201) and the PSTN subscriber.

In the case of a PSTN subscriber requesting access to a communication unit (16) a similar process is used. In this case an access request is transferred by wireline from the PSTN network to the MSC (106). The MSC (106), upon
25 validating the request, generates and transfers a paging request to the BSC (106). The BSC (106) transfers the paging request to the remote base sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) via the dedicated control links. The remote base site (64) where the target communication unit (16) is
30 located responds, also via the dedicated control link, with an acknowledgement (73). The acknowledgement is transferred to the MSC (106). The MSC (106) responds with an interconnect and interconnect authorization which is transferred both to the PSTN and to the BSC (105). The
35 interconnect between PSTN subscriber and communication unit (16) is completed as above.

In another embodiment of the invention, control links between the central site (205) and remote base sites (60,

61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) are established on an as-needed basis, existing only for so long as control traffic exists between the remote base sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) and the central site (205). Under such an embodiment, and
5 upon receipt of a resource request from a communication unit (16 or 17), the site controller (100) immediately transmits a page containing an ID recognized by the central site (205). The central site (205), upon recognizing the page, responds with a central site request for a set-up
10 channel. The remote base site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65), upon receiving the central site request transmits a SDCCH channel grant on the CCCH. The central site (205) upon receipt of the channel grant tunes to the SDCCH channel and receives the resource request information and transmits
15 resource authorizations, as above. The SDCCH channel is released by the central site (205) upon receiving a communicated signal resource allocation for the inter-cell communicated signal as above.

Paging requests from the central site (205) are
20 transferred to the remote base sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) by first transmitting a resource request to the remote base site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) followed by the exchange of control information on a SDCCH granted for such exchange. SDCCH channels granted in support of
25 paging may be retained by the remote base site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) for a time period pending a response from a target unit or immediately released. If immediately released, then a remote site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65)
30 receiving a response from a target communication unit would transmit a page to the central site (205) followed by a SDCCH grant on the CCCH re-establishing the control link for channel set-up.

The means for determining the need for a signal exchange within the site controller (301) comprises a
35 software routine providing a search algorithm for interrogating communication units (16, 17, or 18) within the service coverage area (50 through 56) served by the site controller (301) and determining the need for a signal

exchange based upon an absence of a response from a target communication unit (16, 17, or 18).

5 In another embodiment of the invention the communication resource allocated by the remote site (63) for communication with the central site (205) is operated as a high speed link exchanging information between the remote site (63) and the central site (205) at a rate that is a multiple of a base transfer rate used between the remote site and the communication unit (18). The high speed link
10 is then used to service a number of communication transactions, simultaneously, from the remote site (63) on the same communication resource, which number of transactions is equal to the multiple of the high speed link divided by the base transfer rate.

15 The high speed data link between remote sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) may be achieved by a suitable encoding technique for a backbone communication network involving inter-cell communications between remote base sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) and the central site (205).
20 The unique and relaxed requirements for encoding information for inter-cell slots used for point-to-point (central site to remote site) allows for considerable flexibility in the slot's actual composition in comparison to GSM uplink and downlink requirements. For example, it
25 is not necessary that inter-cell traffic be error correction coded since the degree of error protection needed over the relatively high quality, stationary backbone link is reduced. In GSM, the difference in error corrected coding and non-error corrected coding relates to 22.8 kb/s versus 13 kb/s.
30 Other sources of reduced inter-cell traffic (increased capacity) include increasing the modulation of an encoded signal, through the elimination of tail bits, some sync bits, flag stealing bits, etc. As such it is possible to encode more than a single traffic channel and or to combine traffic
35 and signalling information into fewer backbone, inter-cell slots.

In one embodiment of the invention, the high speed link for inter-cell communications uses a high order

modulation technique to enhance the channel capacity for communicating backbone information. The high order modulation technique allows an increase in the subscriber capacity improving the economics and viability of the technique. In the case of inter-cell communication eight-level multi-shift frequency keying (FSK) may be used since it is easy to generate and decode and, being a constant envelope modulation technique, is compatible with typical system operation and prior-art GSM equipment.

5
10 The ability to utilize such an enhanced modulation technique (such as eight level FSK) requiring a stronger signal level for backbone slots is justified because the point-to-point, backbone link is not subject to the rapid fade normally associated with an uplink channel. Fixed site locations can also be easily selected and/or constructed to have a line-of-site transmission paths thereby providing additional signal to noise advantage. In this way, the particular modulation used for each function is tailored for its particular radio path application - fixed or mobile.

15
20 Selection based upon function allows maximizing the capacity throughput (thereby minimizing cost) for the non-faded stationary point-to-point carrying capacity of inter-cell communications.

Inter-cell timing within the communication system may be controlled by the central site (205). In such an embodiment control links and/or communicated signals may be exchanged between the central site (205) and the remote base sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) on successive time slots and be serviced from a single transceiver (201, 202, 203, or 204).

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35 Shown (FIG. 5) is a TDM timing diagram for the above examples (a requestor (16) in remote site 64 in contact with a target (17) in remote site 65 and requestor (18) in contact with a PSTN subscriber (not shown)). Remote site 64 occupies slots 0 and 5 for transmission and reception, remote site 63 occupies slots 1 and 6, and remote site 65 occupies slots 2 and 6.

Remote sites (63, 64, and 65) synchronize (FIG. 5) to transmissions from the central site (205). The reference in FIG. 5 (Central Site Tx) is a transmission (Tx) in each time slot, in phase with the time slot. As shown (FIG. 5) a transmission (Tx) from the central site (205) in slot 0 is received (Rx) at remote site 64 after a transmission time delay of t_1 . Similarly a transmission (Tx) in time slot 1 and 2 to remote site 63 and 65 is received (Rx) after time delays t_2 and t_3 . Transmissions received at the central site (205) from the remote sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) are similarly displaced by transmission delays. Total transmission time delay on a signal received from remote site 64 is $t_1 \times 2$. Total time delay for remote sites 63 and 65 is $t_2 \times 2$, and $t_3 \times 2$, respectively.

Remote sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) adjust the timing of transmissions to the central site (205) through the use of interslot timing commands transmitted by the central site (205) to the remote sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) in a manner similar to the ETSI GSM algorithm used by GSM mobile communication units. The ETSI GSM algorithm reduces (advances) the interslot timing (time between receive and transmit) at remote sites based upon timing information transmitted from the central site (205) to the remote sites (64, 65, and 63).

In the case of remote site 64 the central site (205) measures a time offset (in slot 5) of $t_1 \times 2$ on a signal received from remote site 64 in response to a signal transmitted in slot 1. Upon measuring the offset of $t_1 \times 2$ the central site (205) transmits commands to remote site 64 reducing the interslot timing between receive (slot 1) and transmit (slot 5) by a time interval of $t_1 \times 2$ to compensate for transmission delays. The central site (205), likewise, transmits commands to remote site 63 and 65 reducing interslot timing by $t_2 \times 2$ and $t_3 \times 2$, respectively. As shown (FIG. 6) use of the ETSI GSM algorithm allows for reduced incidence of signal collision at the central site (205).

In another embodiment of the invention the central site (205) functions as a system tester of remote base sites (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65). The central site (205) may test remote base site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) operation by emulating the transmissions of a communication unit (16, 17, and 18) thereby testing and verifying remote site operation. In such a case the central site (205) may transmit a resource request to a remote site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) using a fictional ID of a test communication unit (not shown) to verify remote site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) call set-up procedures. The central site (205) may also transmit a fictional paging message to a remote base site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) and then monitor the CCCH of the remote site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) for a transmitted page.

The central site may also test remote site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) operation through the transmission of executive commands initiating test routines over an allocated resource requested for that purpose. Such commands may initiate specialized test routines or capabilities provided within the remote base site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65). For example, the remote base site (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, or 65) could be requested to enter a loop-around mode, report local status or measurements, and/or enter other diagnostic modes.

Claims

1. A method of exchanging a communicated signal, on a backbone system, between a central site and a remote base site, such method including the steps of; A) allocating, for exchanging the communicated signal, a shared communication resource of a plurality of communication resources, at least some of which otherwise would be available to user communication units located within a service coverage area of the remote base site, and B) exchanging the communicated signal on the shared communication resource.
2. The method as in claim 1 wherein the step of allocating the communication resource further includes the step of; initiating the resource allocation in response to a request requiring communication access between a communication unit and the central site.
3. The method as in claim 2 wherein initiating the resource allocation in response to a request requiring communication access between a communication unit and the central site further includes the step of determining that an inter-cell communicated signal must be exchanged.
4. The method as in claim 1 further including the step of operating the backbone network as a high speed data link.
5. The method as in claim 4 wherein the step of operating the backbone network as a high speed data link further includes the step of increasing the bit modulation of an encoded signal.
6. An apparatus for exchanging communicated signals within a communication system between a remote base site and a central site on a communication resource of a

plurality of communication resources assigned to the remote base site, such apparatus comprising:

A) means for determining that a signal must be exchanged between the remote base site and the central site, and;

B) means for allocating the communication resource by the remote base site for use in exchanging signals between the remote base site and the central site.

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7. The apparatus as in claim 6 wherein the means for determining that a communicated signal must be exchanged between a remote base site and the central site further includes means for receiving and decoding by the remote base site of a request from a communication unit requiring access to the central base site.

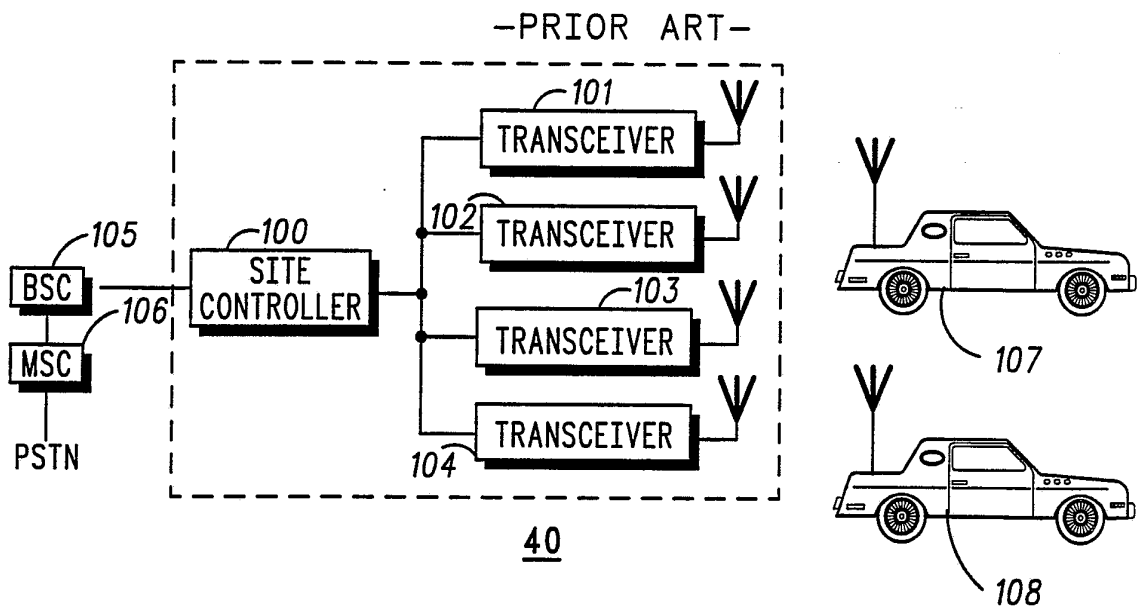
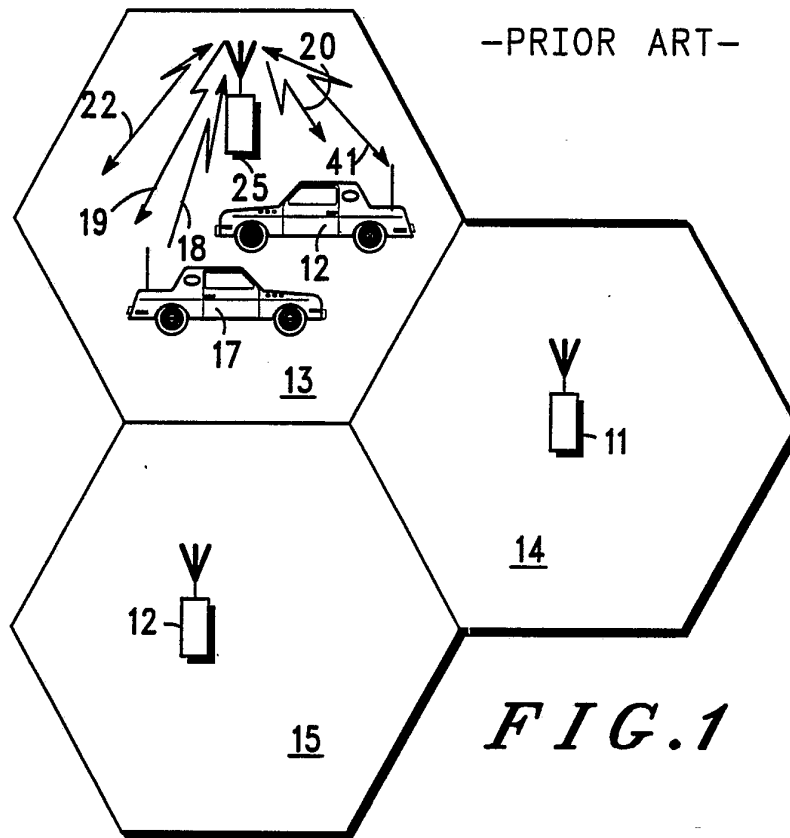
8. The apparatus as in claim 6 further including means for transmitting an access request to the central site.

20
9. The apparatus as in claim 6 wherein the means for allocating the communication resource by the remote base site further includes means for transmitting control information to the remote site.

25
10. The apparatus as in claim 6 further including means for transmitting commands by the central site to the remote site reducing the interslot timing.

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11. The apparatus as in claim 6 wherein the means for determining that a signal must be exchanged between a remote base site and the central site further includes means for receiving and decoding by the central site of a request for access to a target communication unit serviced by the remote base site.

12. The apparatus as in claim 11 further including means for transmitting an access request to the remote base site.



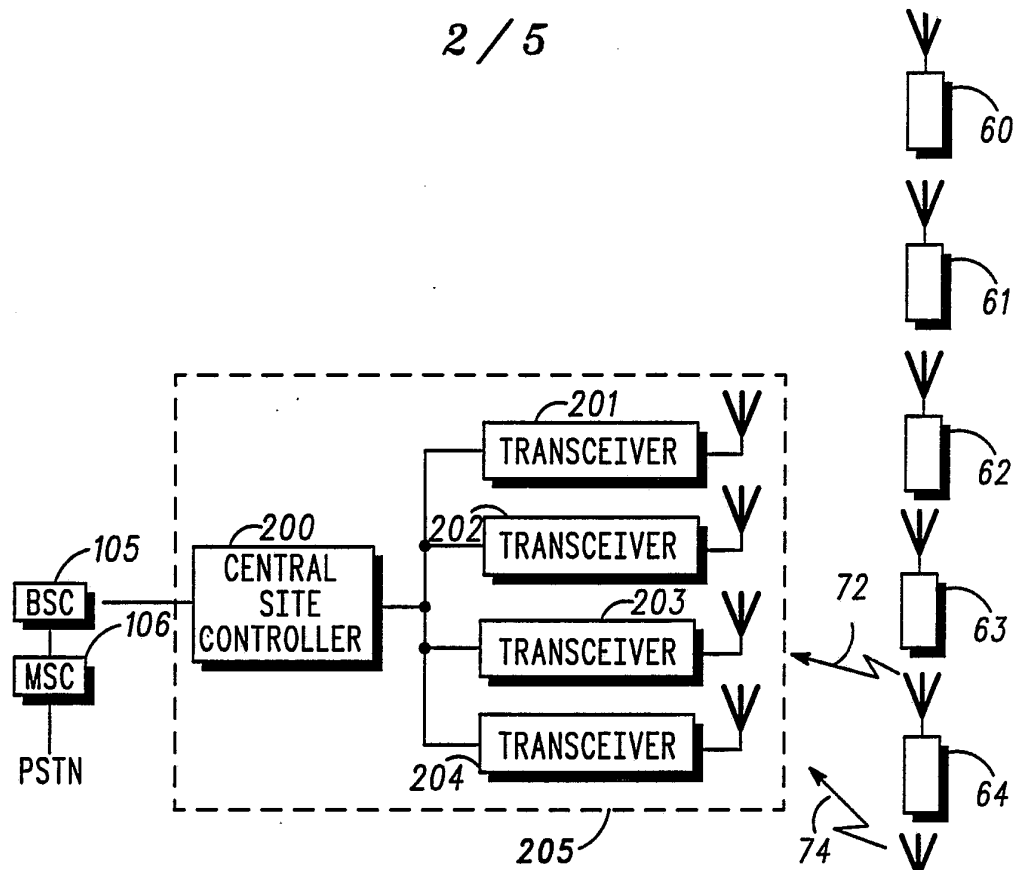


FIG. 3

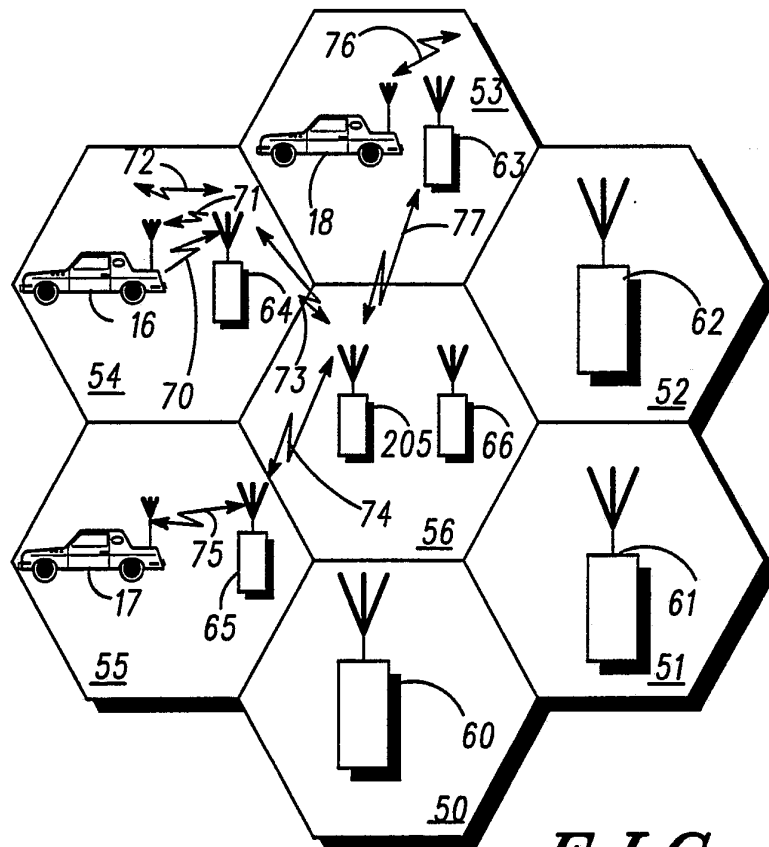


FIG. 4

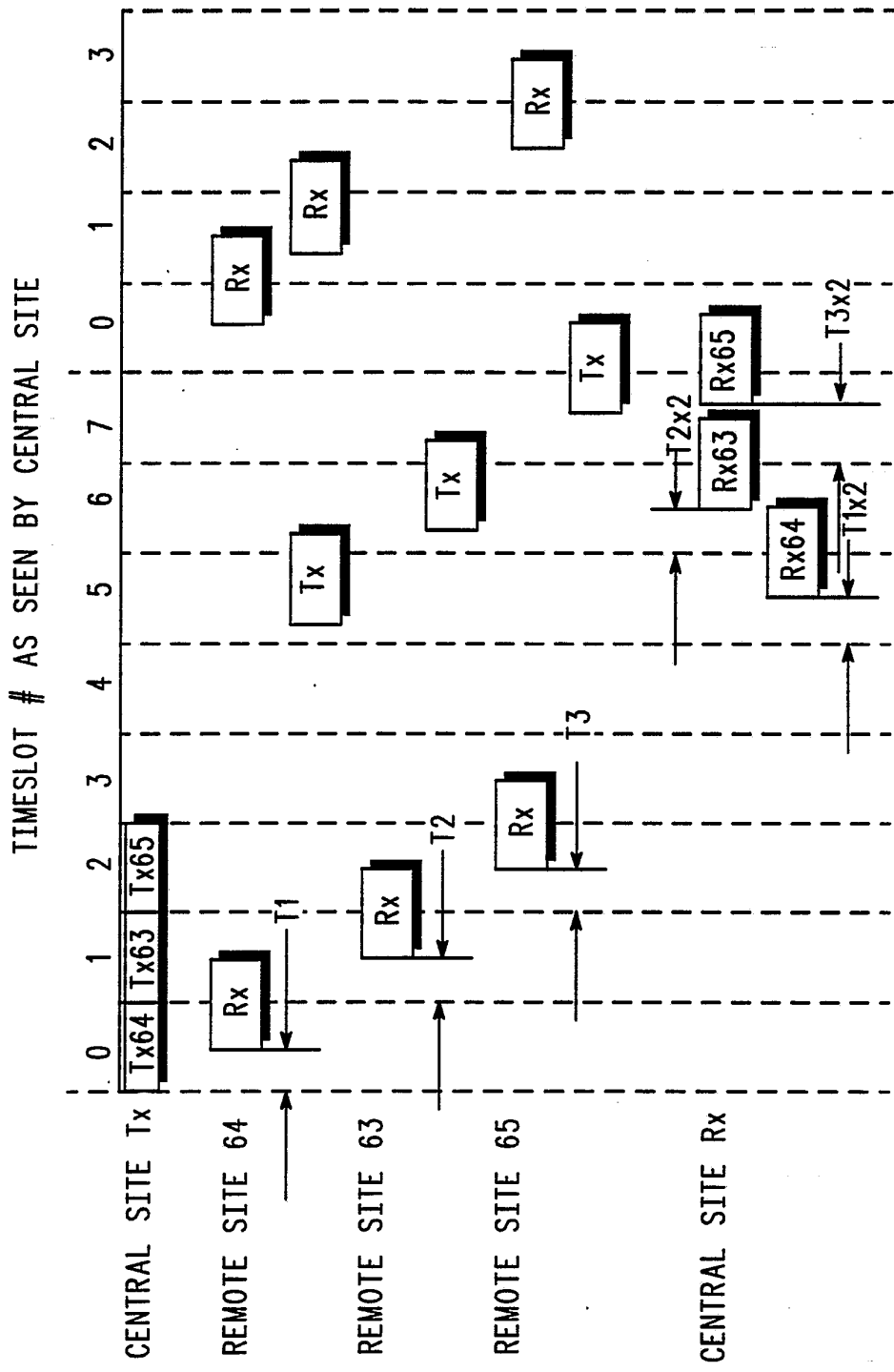


FIG. 5

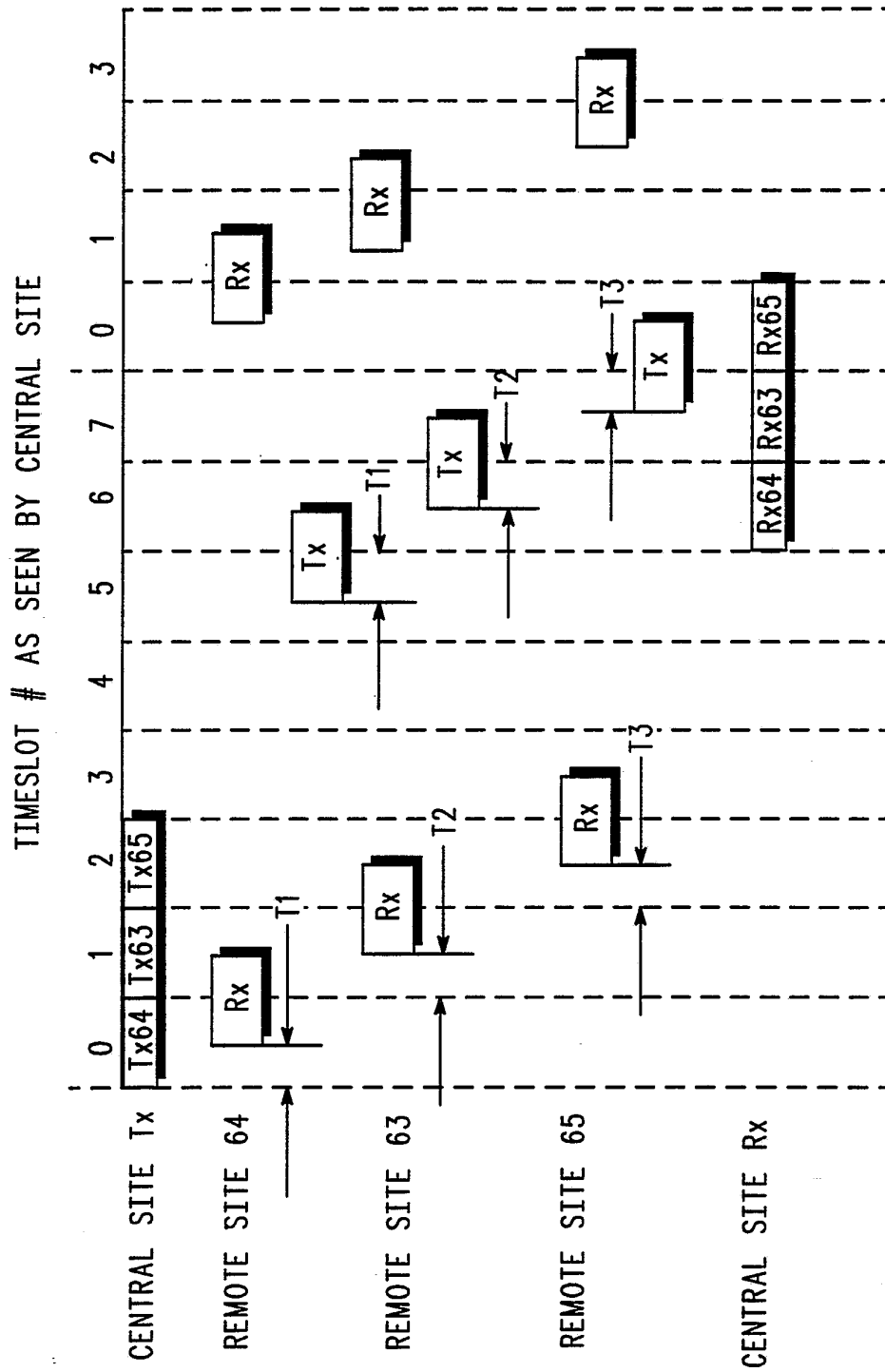


FIG. 6

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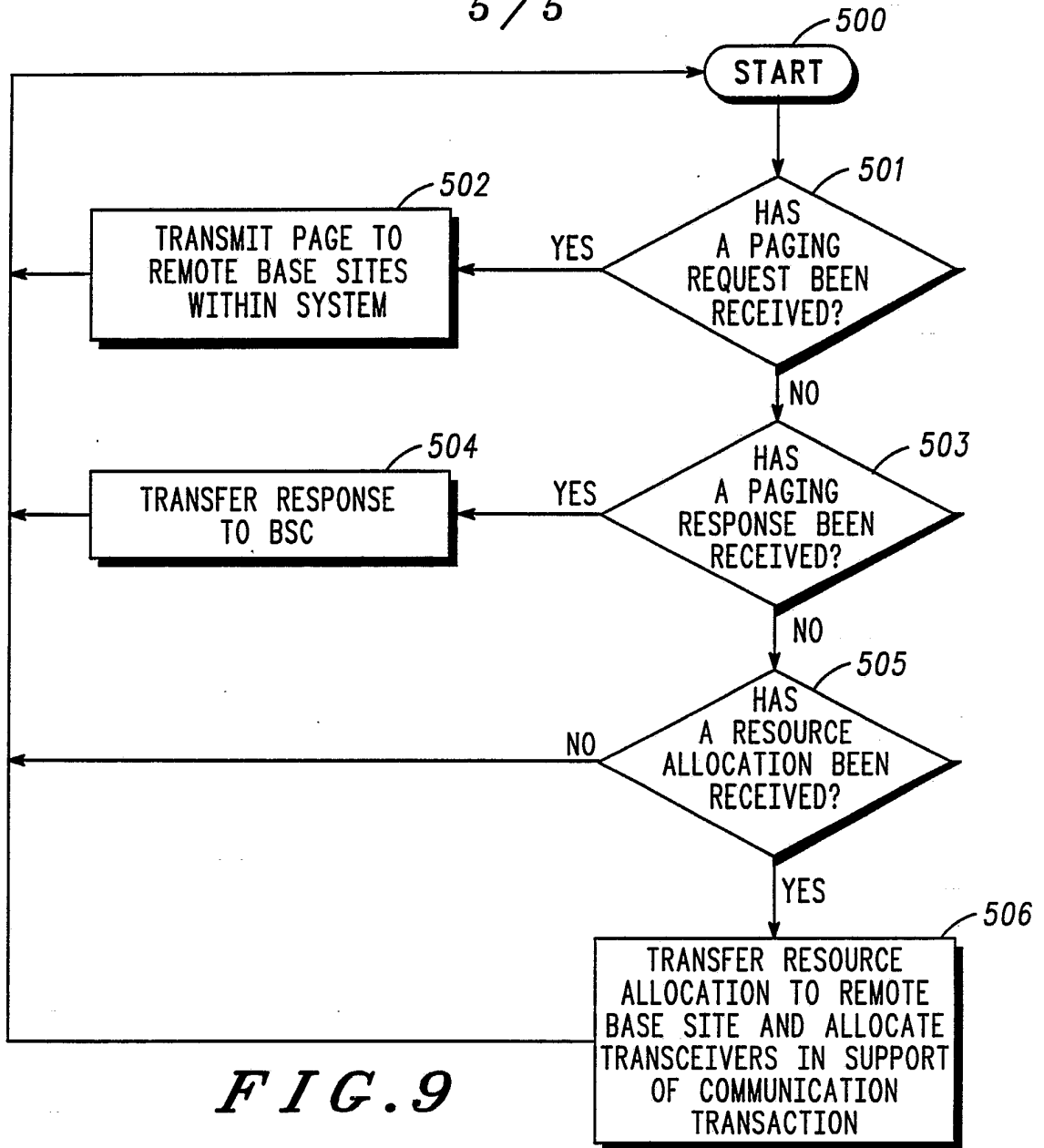


FIG. 9

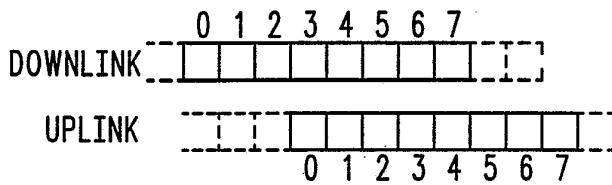


FIG. 7

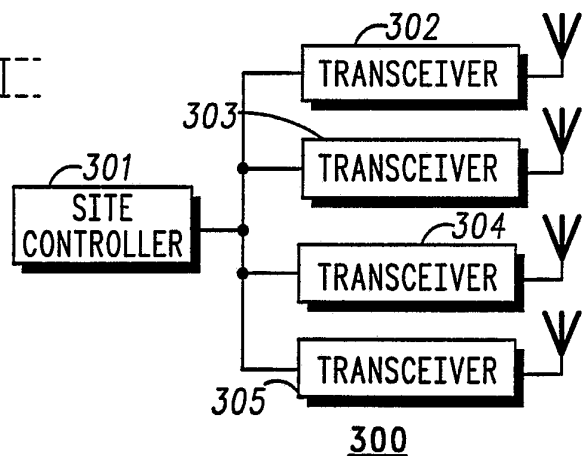


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US92/07009

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC(5) : H04M 11/00; H04B 1/38; H04L 5/16; **H04B 7/00**
US CL :455/33.1,34.1; 379/58,59; 375/7
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
U.S. :

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
NONE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	US,A, 5,054,110 (COMROE ET AL) 01 OCTOBER 1991 Column 6, lines 19-50, figures 1 and 2.	1-3,6-9
<u>X</u> ,P Y	US,A, 5,117,502 (ONODA ET AL) 26 MAY 1992 Figure 9, column 5 lines 48-59, claim 1	<u>1-3</u> 4-5
X	US,A, 4,726,014 (GOLDMAN ET AL) 16 FEBRUARY 1988 Figure 1 and 8	1-12
<u>X</u> Y	US,A, 5,008,953 (DAHLIN ET AL) 16 APRIL 1991 Figure 1	<u>6-9</u> 10-12

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* 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 part 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
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"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	

Date of the actual completion of the international search
28 OCTOBER 1992

Date of mailing of the international search report
07 DEC 1992

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