

station 36 is a neighbor base station 38 in the local group 34 in which its neighbor base station 38 is a parent base station 36.

Each parent base station 36 keeps its neighbor base stations 38 appraised of its current channel assignments. Because of this, and because each base station 22 is a parent base station 36 of its own local group 34, each parent base station 36 is also appraised of the current channel assignments of its neighbor base stations 38.

Since, in this embodiment of the present invention, each base station 22 is in a low-earth polar orbit 24, the number of base stations 22 in line-of-sight communications with a given base station 22 increases as that base station 22 approaches the poles and decreases as that base station 22 approaches the equator. Hence, the number of neighbor base stations 38 in the local group 34 of a given parent base station 36 may constantly change.

FIG. 3 depicts a schematic representation of a pair of base stations 22, referred to as base stations 40 and 42, and their respective cellular footprints 44 and 46 in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Footprints 44 and 46 each contain a multiplicity of cells 48. In the example shown, there are 48 cells 48 in each footprint 44 or 46.

Base stations 40 and 42 are in adjacent low-earth polar orbits 50 and 52. This means that they converge as they approach the poles and diverge as they approach the equator. As base stations 40 and 42 converge, footprints 44 and 46 overlap and cells 48 that did not interfere will now interfere.

For example, a cell 54 (number 39) in footprint 44 did not interfere with a cell 56 (number 6) in footprint 46 prior to convergence. All communication channels 58 in cell 54 were non-interfering with regard to communication channels 58 in cell 56. As base stations 40 and 42 converge, footprints 44 and 46 begin to overlap and cell 54 approaches cell 56. At some point, channels 58 in cell 54 interfere with channels 58 in cell 56. When this occurs, a conflict resolution process, discussed later, resolves the conflict.

FIG. 4 depicts a chart 60 indicating a relationship between reuse units 62 and communications channels 58 in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. A first plurality 64 of communications channels 58 are grouped into reuse units 62, each of which contains a second plurality 66 of channels 58. In the preferred embodiment, each reuse unit 62 contains eight channels 58. The use of reuse units 62 simplifies the management of channel assignments. Those skilled in the art may readily discern that reuse units 62 of other numbers of channels 58 are viable, including reuse units 62 containing only a single channel 58.

A reuse unit 62 is placed in use when a channel 58 it contains is placed in use, and is placed out of use when all channels 58 it contains are placed out of use. A channel 58 in an in-use reuse unit 62 may have one of three states; in-use, out-of-use but potentially interfering, or out-of use and non-interfering.

An in-use channel 58 is one that has already been assigned to a call at a particular location. An in-use channel is, therefore, not available for assignment in the vicinity of its use. That is, an in-use channel is not considered to be a free channel 58 in the vicinity of its use.

A conflict may arise with an in-use channel 58, e.g. through the convergence of base stations 22. The conflict is resolved through a process described later. Resolution of the conflict may or may not require the conflicting channel 58 to be placed out of use.

A potentially interfering out-of-use channel 58 is one that, while not assigned to a call, cannot be so assigned because

placing it in-use would interfere with a channel 58 already in use nearby. An interfering out-of-use channel 58 is not available for assignment and is not a free channel 58.

A non-interfering out-of-use channel 58 is one that is out of use and, were it to be assigned to a call at a particular location, would not interfere with a channel 58 already in use near that location or elsewhere. Therefore, a non-interfering out-of-use channel 58 is available for use and is considered to be a free channel 58.

At base station 22, free channels 58 (FIG. 3) in in-use reuse units 62 are desirably placed in use before another reuse unit 62 is placed in use. Conversely, when the last in-use channel 58 in a reuse unit 62 is placed out of use, reuse unit 62 is placed out of use and returned to a general pool of reuse units 62 available for use throughout system 20.

The placing of channels 58 in use or out of use is performed at the reuse-unit level. In other words, whenever base station 22 desires to place a channel 58 in use, it will use a free channel 58 (a non-interfering out-of-use channel 58) in an in-use reuse unit 62 if possible. If no free channel 58 exists, then base station 22 will place a reuse unit 62 in use, from the general pool of reuse units 62 for system 20, to provide the required free channel 58. Conversely, whenever base station 22 places the last in-use channel 58 in reuse unit 62 out of use, then reuse unit 62 is itself placed out of use and returned to the general pool of reuse units 62 for system 20. Those skilled in the art may readily discern that reuse units 62 of other numbers of channels 58, and other reuse schemes, may be used.

FIG. 5 depicts a flow chart of a process 68 for managing the assignment of communication channels 58 on a real-time basis in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6 depicts a representational local-group reuse-unit allocation table 70 in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIGS. 1, 2, 5, and 6, process 68 provides efficient management of communication channel usage and assignments between base stations 22 and subscriber units 26 of system 20. Process 68 is executed in base stations 22 in response to channel usage requests from base stations 22 and subscriber units 26.

A task 72 of process 68 is performed in which parent base station 36 receives reuse unit status data from neighbor base stations 38 in its local group 34. A task 74 is then performed wherein parent base station 36 sends reuse unit status data to each neighbor base station 38 in local group 34. Through tasks 72 and 74, parent base station 36 continuously notifies neighbor base stations 38 of the status of reuse units 62 in use at base station 22, and is kept continuously notified of the status of reuse units 62 in use at each neighbor base station 38 in local group 34 of which base station 22 is the parent. For these purposes, reuse unit status refers to whether reuse units 62 are in use or out of use. Base station 22 coordinates this reuse unit status data by updating allocation table 70. Since every base station 22 is a parent base station 36 of its own local group 34, every base station 22 has the requisite data to keep its allocation table 70 current.

In this embodiment, tasks 72 and 74 maintain table 70 to give the real-time status of all reuse unit 62 assignments made by parent base station 36 and all neighbor base stations 38 within local group 34. In exemplary table 70, at least two primary data are kept, these being a loading index 76 and reuse units data 78. Loading index 76 is effectively the number of in-use reuse units 62 at each base station 22 in local group 34. In the exemplary table 70, empty data cells