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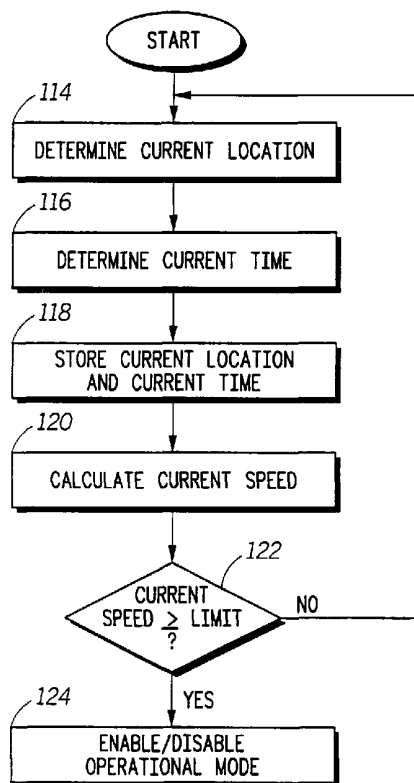
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(54) Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR SPEED SENSITIVE OPERATION IN A WIRELESS COMMUNICATION DEVICE



(57) Abstract: A wireless communication device (30) within a wireless communication system (10) includes a receiver (68) for receiving a message, a processor (78) coupled to the receiver (68) for processing the message, and a memory (80) coupled to the processor (78). The memory (80) includes a message memory (94) for storing the message and a location memory (96) for storing location information (100). The wireless communication device (30) further includes an operation mode management application (90) coupled to the processor (78). The operation mode management application (90) identifies at least one operation mode (112), and enables the operation mode (112) in response to a processor command (104) received from the processor (78).



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*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

## APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR SPEED SENSITIVE OPERATION IN A WIRELESS COMMUNICATION DEVICE

### Background of the Invention

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#### Field of the Invention

This invention relates in general to wireless communication devices and in particular to wireless communication devices with speed sensitive operation.

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#### Description of the Related Art

Wireless communication devices, such as two-way pagers and cellular telephones, have become more popular in recent years. This is due, in part, to the variety of conveniences they afford users. Much of the popularity of wireless communication devices comes from the added ability provided to the user to place and receive calls and messages wirelessly.

Recently, cellular telephones have been designed with the capability to be used in a "hands-free" mode of operation using a full-duplex speakerphone. This "hands-free" mode of operation is particularly beneficial when a user receives an incoming call. The user is able to answer the phone and have a conversation without having to manipulate buttons or hold the phone to the user's ear.

One disadvantage with the current implementation of the "hands-free" mode is the need to enter a specific sequence of button presses to place the handset in the "hands-free" mode. This requires the user to remember the proper procedure for placing the phone in the "hands-free" mode. Another disadvantage is that the "hands-free" mode may not always be appropriate, such as when the user is attending a meeting. This requires the user to remember to disable the "hands-free" mode before attending the meeting. The user is again required to remember the proper procedure for turning off the "hands-free" mode.

Recently, some wireless communication devices have been designed to include the capability to determine the device's current location. For example, a wireless communication system can use direction-finding equipment at each base station site in order to fix the location of the handset. The current location is

computed by triangulation when two or more transmitter base stations receive the same signal. Once the wireless communication device's location is determined, it may be used along with the current time to calculate the speed and direction of the wireless communication device.

5           Similarly, the portable wireless communication device can include a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver for determining its location. The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a worldwide radio-navigation system formed from a constellation of 24 satellites and their ground stations. The GPS receiver uses signals received from the satellites to calculate the current position, heading,  
10 speed and even altitude of the wireless communication device equipped with the GPS receiver.

          What is needed is an improved method of automatically placing a wireless communication device equipped with location finding capability in the proper operational mode based upon the surrounding conditions in which the wireless  
15 communication device is being used.

### **Brief Description of the Several Views of the Drawings**

FIG. 1 is an electronic block diagram of a wireless communication system;  
20

FIG. 2 is an electronic block diagram of one embodiment of the wireless communication system of FIG. 1 in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 3 is an electronic block diagram of a wireless communication device  
25 for use within the wireless communication system of FIGs. 1 and 2; and

FIGs. 4 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of the wireless communication device of FIG. 3 in accordance with the present invention.

### **Detailed Description of the Invention**

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Referring to FIG. 1, an electronic block diagram of a wireless communication system **10** is shown. The wireless communication system **10** includes a message input device for initiating messages into the wireless communication system **10**.

The message input device can be, for example, a telephone **12**, a computer **14**, or a desktop messaging unit **16**, connected through a conventional public switched telephone network (PSTN) **18** through a plurality of telephone links **20** to a system controller **22**. The telephone links **20**, for example, can be a plurality of twisted  
5 wire pairs, a fiber optic cable, or a multiplexed trunk line.

The system controller **22** is coupled to and oversees the operation of at least one radio frequency (RF) transmitter **26** and at least one radio frequency (RF) receiver **28** through one or more communication links **24**. The communication links **24** typically are twisted pair telephone wires, and additionally can include  
10 radio frequency (RF), microwave, or other communication links. The radio frequency transmitter **26** and the radio frequency receiver **28** typically are used with message store and forward stations that encode and decode inbound and outbound messages into formats that are compatible with landline message switched computers and personal radio addressing requirements, such as cellular  
15 messages, short messaging service, or paging protocols. The system controller **22** can also function to encode and decode wireless messages that are transmitted to or received by the radio frequency transmitter **26** or the radio frequency receiver **28**. Telephony signals are typically transmitted to and received from the system controller **22** by telephone sets such as the telephone **12** or a wireless  
20 communication device **30**. The system controller **22** encodes and schedules outbound messages such as a downlink message **32**. The system controller **22** then transmits the encoded outbound messages through the radio frequency transmitter **26** via a transmit antenna **34** to a plurality of wireless communication devices **36** such as the wireless communication device **30** on at least one  
25 outbound radio frequency (RF) channel **38**. The downlink message **32** can be, for example, a data message or a voice call. Similarly, the system controller **22** receives and decodes inbound messages such as an uplink message **40** received by the radio frequency receiver **28** via a receive antenna **42** on at least one  
inbound radio frequency (RF) channel **44** from one of the plurality of wireless  
30 communication devices **36**. The uplink message **40** can be, for example, a data message, a reply to a data message, a voice call, or a reply to a voice call.

It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that the wireless communication system **10**, in accordance with the present invention, can function

utilizing any wireless RF channel, for example, a one or two-way pager channel, a mobile cellular telephone channel, or a mobile radio channel. Similarly, it will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that the wireless communication system **10** can function utilizing other types of communication channels such as infrared channels. In the following description, the term "wireless communication system" refers to any of the wireless communication systems mentioned above or an equivalent.

Similarly, it will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that the wireless communication device **30** in accordance with the present invention, can be a mobile cellular telephone, a mobile radio data terminal, a mobile cellular telephone having an attached data terminal, or a two way pager, such as the "Pagewriter 2000X" manufactured by Motorola Inc. of Schaumburg, Illinois. In the following description, the term "wireless communication device" refers to any of the devices mentioned above or an equivalent.

The wireless communication device **30** assigned for use in the wireless communication system **10** has an address **46** or identity assigned thereto which is a unique selective call address in the wireless communication system **10**. It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that other wireless communication devices assigned for use in the wireless communication system **10** have an address assigned thereto which is a unique selective call address in the wireless communication system **10**.

The address **46** enables the transmission of the downlink message **32** from the system controller **22** only to the wireless communication device **30** having the address **46**, and identifies the messages and responses received at the system controller **22** from the wireless communication device **30** with the address **46**. In one embodiment, each of the plurality of wireless communication devices **36** also has a pin number assigned thereto, the pin number being associated with a telephone number within the PSTN **18**. A list of the assigned addresses and correlated telephone numbers for each of the plurality of wireless communication devices **36** is stored in the system controller **22** in the form of a subscriber database **48**.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the wireless communication device **30** calculates its location position utilizing a plurality of GPS signals **50** broadcast from a GPS system **52** in a manner well known in the art.

FIG. **2** is an electronic block diagram illustrating the interaction of the plurality of wireless communication devices **36**, the wireless communication system **10**, and the GPS system **52**. The wireless communication device **30** in FIG. **2** can be traveling, for example, at a movement speed **54**, and in a movement direction **56** from a first location **58** to a second location **60** and then to a current location **62**. The detection and notification of the first location **58**, the second location **60**, the current location **62**, the movement direction **56**, and the movement speed **54** of the wireless communication device **30** can be done by either the wireless communication device **30** itself or the wireless communication system **10** or a combination of both. For example, in a wireless communication system **10** using the ReFLEX protocol, each radio tower is assigned a 'Color Code', which is embedded in the frame synchronization word broadcasted to the plurality of wireless communication devices such as the wireless communication device **30**. The wireless communication device **30** can determine its relative location by comparing the current color code against an earlier color code. Similarly, in the GSM protocol, the Base Identification Code (BSIC) broadcasted on the SCH of every cell allows a mobile station to distinguish among neighboring cells. The movement direction **56** and the movement speed **54** are calculated using a plurality of received location points such as the first location **58** and the second location **60**.

Alternatively, the wireless communication system **10** can use a very high-frequency omni directional range (VOR), which is used primarily as a navigation aid for aircraft compares the phase of a fixed and rotating signal to compute its angle with respect to a transmitter station. In a VOR system, a transmitter emits a (variable) modulation whose phase relative to a reference modulation is different for each bearing of the receiving point from the station. The typical radio frequency (RF) bandwidth required for a VOR system is around 25 kilohertz (KHz).

Alternatively, as illustrated in FIG. **2**, the current location **62** of the wireless communication device **30** can be determined using the Global Positioning System

(GPS) **52**. The Global Positioning System is a worldwide radio-navigation system formed from a constellation of 24 satellites and their ground stations. GPS uses these "man-made stars" as reference points to calculate positions accurate to a matter of meters. The satellites in space are used as reference points for locations  
5 here on earth.

It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that the wireless communication system **10** and/or the wireless communication device **30**, in accordance with the present invention, can determine the first location **58**, the second location **60**, the current location **62**, the movement direction **56**, and the  
10 movement speed **54** of the wireless communication device **30** using the systems mentioned above or an equivalent.

FIG. **3** is electronic block diagram of a preferred embodiment of the wireless communication device **30** for use within the wireless communication system **10**. It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that the electronic block  
15 diagram of FIG. **3** is illustrative of each of the plurality of wireless communication devices **36** assigned for use in the wireless communication system **10**.

Referring to FIG. **3**, the wireless communication device **30** includes a first antenna **64**, a second antenna **66**, a receiver **68**, a transmitter **70**, a clock **72**, a GPS antenna **74**, a GPS receiver **76**, a processor **78**, a memory **80**, an alert  
20 circuit **82**, a display **84**, a user interface **86**, a hands-free circuit **88**, and an operation mode management application **90**. It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that the operation mode management application **90** can be a software program or any other equivalent.

The first antenna **64** intercepts transmitted signals from the wireless  
25 communication system **10**. The first antenna **64** is coupled to the receiver **68**, which employs conventional demodulation techniques for receiving the communication signals transmitted by the wireless communication system **10** such as the downlink message **32** of FIG. **1**.

Coupled to the receiver **68**, is the processor **78** utilizing conventional signal-  
30 processing techniques for processing received messages. Preferably, the processor **78** is similar to the MC68328 micro-controller manufactured by Motorola, Inc. of Schaumburg, Illinois. It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that other similar processors can be utilized for the processor **78**,



and that additional processors of the same or alternative type can be utilized as required to handle the processing requirements of the processor **78**.

The processor **78** decodes an address in the demodulated data of the received message, compares the decoded address with one or more addresses  
5 such as the address **46** stored in an address memory **92** of the memory **80**; and when a match is detected, proceeds to process the remaining portion of the received message.

To perform the necessary functions of the wireless communication device **30**, the processor **78** is coupled to the memory **80**, which preferably includes a  
10 random access memory (RAM), a read-only memory (ROM), and an electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM)(not shown). The memory **80** also includes the address memory **92**, a message memory **94**, and a location memory **96**. The location memory **96** preferably includes a plurality of location information **100**. The plurality of location information **100**, for example, can include  
15 the current location **62**, a current time **98** as well as previous locations and associated times such as the first location **58** and a first time **102**. It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that the plurality of location information **100**, in accordance with the present invention, can include any number of previous locations and associated previous times. Further, it will be  
20 appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that, in accordance with the present invention, the number of previous locations and associated previous times can be variable, fixed, and/or modifiable.

Once the processor **78** has processed a received message, it stores the decoded message in the message memory **94**. It will be appreciated by one of  
25 ordinary skill in the art that the message memory **94**, in accordance with the present invention, can be a voicemail box or a group of memory locations in a data storage device. In the following description, the term "message memory" refers to any of the memory means mentioned above or an equivalent.

Upon receipt and processing of a message, the processor **78** preferably  
30 generates a command signal to the alert circuit **82** as a notification that the message has been received and stored. The alert circuit **82** can include a speaker (not shown) with associated speaker drive circuitry capable of playing melodies and other audible alerts, a vibrator (not shown) with associated vibrator drive

circuitry capable of producing a physical vibration, or one or more LEDs (not shown) with associated LED drive circuitry capable of producing a visual alert. It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that other similar alerting means as well as any combination of the audible, vibratory, and visual alert outputs described can be used for the alert circuit **82**.

Upon receipt of a message, the processor **78** preferably also generates a command signal to the display **84** to generate a visual notification of the receipt and storage of the message. When the display **84** receives the command signal from the processor **78** that the message has been received and stored in the message memory **94**, a message indication is displayed. The message indication, for example can be the activation of one of a plurality of message icons on the display **84**. The display **84** can be, for example, a liquid crystal display utilized to display text. It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that other similar displays such as dot matrix displays can be utilized for the display **84**.

The wireless communication device **30** preferably further includes the clock **72**. The clock **72** provides timing for the processor **78**. The clock **72** can include the current time **98** for use in the operation of the wireless communication device **30**. The clock **72** also provides a source for timing of feature enhancements such as active and inactive periods of operation or periods of alerting.

In a preferred embodiment, the wireless communication device **30** includes the operation mode management application **90**. The wireless communication device **30** performs operation mode management functions within the operation mode management application **90** using a processor command **104** sent from the processor **78**. The operation mode management application **90** sends an application response **106** in reply to the processor command **104**. The operation mode management application **90** preferably includes a current speed **108** and an operation mode list **110**. The operation mode management application **90** can be hard coded or programmed into the wireless communication device **30** during manufacturing, can be programmed over-the-air upon customer subscription, or can be a downloadable application. It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that other programming methods can be utilized for programming the operation mode management application **90** into the wireless communication device **30**.

The operation mode management application **90** preferably is programmed to enable an operation mode **112** from the operation mode list **110**. The operation mode management application **90**, in response to the processor command **104**, preferably accesses the location memory **96** of the memory **80**. The operation mode management application **90** is programmed to calculate the current speed **108** using the plurality of location information **100** stored in the location memory **96** by using predetermined algorithms, as is well known in the art. The operation mode management application **90** is preferably programmed with a set of rules identifying the operation mode **112** dependent upon the current speed **108**. When the operation mode management application **90** identifies the operation mode **112**, the operation mode management application **90** sends the application response **106** to the processor **78**. The processor **78**, in response to receipt of the application response **106**, enables the operation mode **112**. For example, when the operation mode **112** is a hands-free operation mode, the processor **78** sends a command signal to the hands-free circuit **88** to activate the hands-free operation of the wireless communication device **30**. The hands-free circuit **88**, for example, can include a speaker, a microphone and control circuitry for allowing the wireless communication device **30** to operate as a speakerphone.

Preferably, the user interface **86** is coupled to the processor **78**, as shown in FIG. 3. The user interface **86** can be one or more buttons used to generate a button press, a series of button presses, a voice response from the device user, or some other similar method of manual response initiated by the device user of the wireless communication device **30**. The processor **78**, in response to the user interface **86**, initiates the processor command **104** to the operation mode management application **90**. The operation mode management application **90**, in response to the processor command **104**, calculates the current speed **108** and identifies the operation mode **112** as described previously. In this manner, the operation mode **112** can be altered directly by the user of the wireless communication device **30**.

The transmitter **70** is coupled to the processor **78** and is responsive to commands from the processor **78**. When the transmitter **70** receives a command from the processor **78**, the transmitter **70** sends a signal via the second antenna

**66** to the wireless communication system **10**. The signal, for example, can be the uplink message **40**. (see FIG. 1).

In an alternative embodiment (not shown), the wireless communication device **30** includes one antenna performing the functionality of the first antenna **64** and the second antenna **66**. Further, the wireless communication device **30** alternatively includes a transceiver circuit performing the functionality of the receiver **68** and the transmitter **70**. It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that other similar electronic block diagrams of the same or alternate type can be utilized for the wireless communication device **30** to handle the requirements of the wireless communication device **30**.

The wireless communication device **30** further preferably comprises the GPS receiver **76** and the GPS antenna **74**. The GPS receiver **76** receives the plurality of GPS signals **50** broadcasted from the GPS system **52** via the GPS antenna **74**. The processor **78** processes the plurality of GPS signals **50** as received, in a manner well known in the art, to calculate the current location **62** of the wireless communication device **30**.

The GPS receiver **79** is coupled to the processor **78**. The processor **78** is coupled to the memory **80**, which in response to receiving a command that includes information from the GPS receiver **79** stores the current location **62**, preferably in the form of a latitude and longitude, along with the current time **98** in the location memory **96** portion of the memory **80**. The current location **62** can be determined from the processing of the plurality of GPS signals **50** in the memory **80** for later use by the operation mode management application **90**. The GPS receiver **79** provides an accurate method for the wireless communication device **30** to determine the current location **62** as well as direction of travel and speed

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating one embodiment of the operation of the wireless communication device **30** of FIG. 3 within the wireless communication system **10** of FIG. 1 in accordance with the present invention. In Step **114**, the processor **78** determines the current location **62**. Preferably, the processor **78** calculates the current location **62** using the plurality of GPS signals **50** as received. Alternatively, the processor **78** calculates the current location **62** using information contained within the downlink message **32**. It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that, in accordance with the present invention, the

processor **78** can calculate the current location **62** in the described methods or an equivalent. Next, in Step **116**, the processor **78** determines the current time **98**. Preferably, the processor **78** receives the current time **98** from the clock **72**. Alternatively, the processor **78** receives the current time **98** using information  
5 contained within the downlink message **32**. It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that, in accordance with the present invention, the processor **78** can receive and/or calculate the current time **98** in the described methods or an equivalent. Next, in Step **118**, the processor **78** stores the current location **62** and the current time **98** in the location memory **96** of the memory **80**.  
10 Next, in Step **120**, the operation mode management application **90** calculates the current speed **108** using the plurality of location information **100** including the current location **62**, the current time **98** and previous locations and times stored in the location memory **96** by using predetermined algorithms, as is well known in the art. Next, in Step **122**, the operation mode management application **90**  
15 compares the current speed **108** to a predefined speed limit. When the current speed **108** does not exceed the predefined speed limit, the process returns to Step **114**. In Step **124**, when the current speed **108** exceeds the predefined speed limit, the operation mode management application **90** is preferably programmed with a set of rules identifying the operation mode **112** to enable. For  
20 example, when the current speed **108** exceeds the predefined speed limit, the operation mode management application **90** can enable a hands free mode. Further, an indication can be provided to the user that a particular mode of operation has been changed.

If the current speed **108** subsequently goes below the predefined speed limit,  
25 the operation mode management application **90** could disable the hands free mode. Alternatively, the operation mode management application **90** could allow a user to set time parameters which would require the current speed **108** to be maintained for a preset period of time before a mode is enable or disabled.

Other operation modes of the wireless communication device can be  
30 controlled by the operation mode management application **90**. For example, a voice control feature may be activated if the speed of the wireless device reaches a predefined limit. Voice control allows a user to control certain operations of a wireless communication device, such as adjusting the volume, by using voice

commands. In this way, the user can audibly control the features of the wireless device without having to come into physical contact with the device. Alternatively, a speech-to-text feature may activate if the speed of the wireless device reaches a predefined limit. Speech-to-text circuitry can convert spoken voice into words. In  
5 this way, the user can audibly construct a message and send it to the appropriate destination without having to come into physical contact with the wireless communication device.

Although the invention has been described in terms of preferred  
embodiments, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various alterations  
10 and modifications may be made without departing from the invention. Accordingly, it is intended that all such alterations and modifications be considered as within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

## CLAIMS

1. A wireless communication device within a wireless communication system  
5 for receiving a message, the wireless communication device comprising:  
a receiver for receiving the message;  
a processor coupled to the receiver for processing the message;  
a memory coupled to the processor, wherein the memory includes a  
message memory for storing the message and a location memory for storing  
10 location information; and  
an operation mode management application coupled to the processor,  
wherein the operation mode management application identifies at least one  
operation mode, and further wherein the operation mode management application  
enables the operation mode in response to a processor command received from  
15 the processor.
2. A wireless communication device as recited in Claim 1, wherein the  
operation mode management application is programmed to access the location  
memory in response to the processor command and calculate a current speed  
20 using location information stored in the location memory, and further wherein the  
operation mode management application is programmed with a set of rules  
identifying the operation mode corresponding to the current speed.
3. A wireless communication device as recited in Claim 2, wherein the  
25 processor enables the operation mode in response to the operation mode  
management application identifying the operation mode.
4. A wireless communication device as recited in Claim 2, wherein the  
wireless communication device further comprises a hands-free circuit, and further  
30 wherein the operation mode is a hands-free operation, and further wherein the  
processor activates the hands-free circuit in response to the operation mode  
management application identifying the operation mode.

5. A wireless communication device as recited in Claim 2, wherein the wireless communication device further comprises a clock, wherein the clock includes a current time, and further wherein the location information stored in the location memory includes the current time.

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6. A wireless communication device as recited in Claim 5, wherein the location information includes a current location, the current time, a plurality of previous locations and a plurality of previous times.

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7. A wireless communication device as recited in Claim 2, wherein the wireless communication device further includes a GPS receiver coupled to the processor for receiving a plurality of GPS signals, wherein the processor calculates the current speed using the plurality of GPS signals.

15



8. A method for speed sensitive operation in a wireless communication device having a processor, a memory, and an operation mode management application, the method for speed sensitive operation comprising:

- 5       determining a current location and a current time by the processor;  
      storing the current location and the current time in the memory;  
      calculating a current speed using the current location, the current time and  
a plurality of previous location information stored in memory by the operation  
mode management application;  
10       comparing the current speed to a speed limit;  
      identifying an operation mode when the current speed exceeds the speed  
limit; and  
      enabling the operation mode.

- 15   9. A method for speed sensitive operation in a wireless communication device as recited in Claim 8 wherein the method further comprises:

- identifying an operational mode when the current speed no longer exceeds  
the speed limit; and  
      disabling the operational mode.

20

10. A method for speed sensitive operation in a wireless communication device having a processor, a memory, and an operation mode management application, the method for speed sensitive operation comprising:
- 5       determining a current speed by the processor;  
      storing the current speed in the memory;  
      comparing the current speed to a speed limit;  
      identifying an operation mode when the current speed exceeds the speed  
limit; and
- 10       enabling the operation mode.

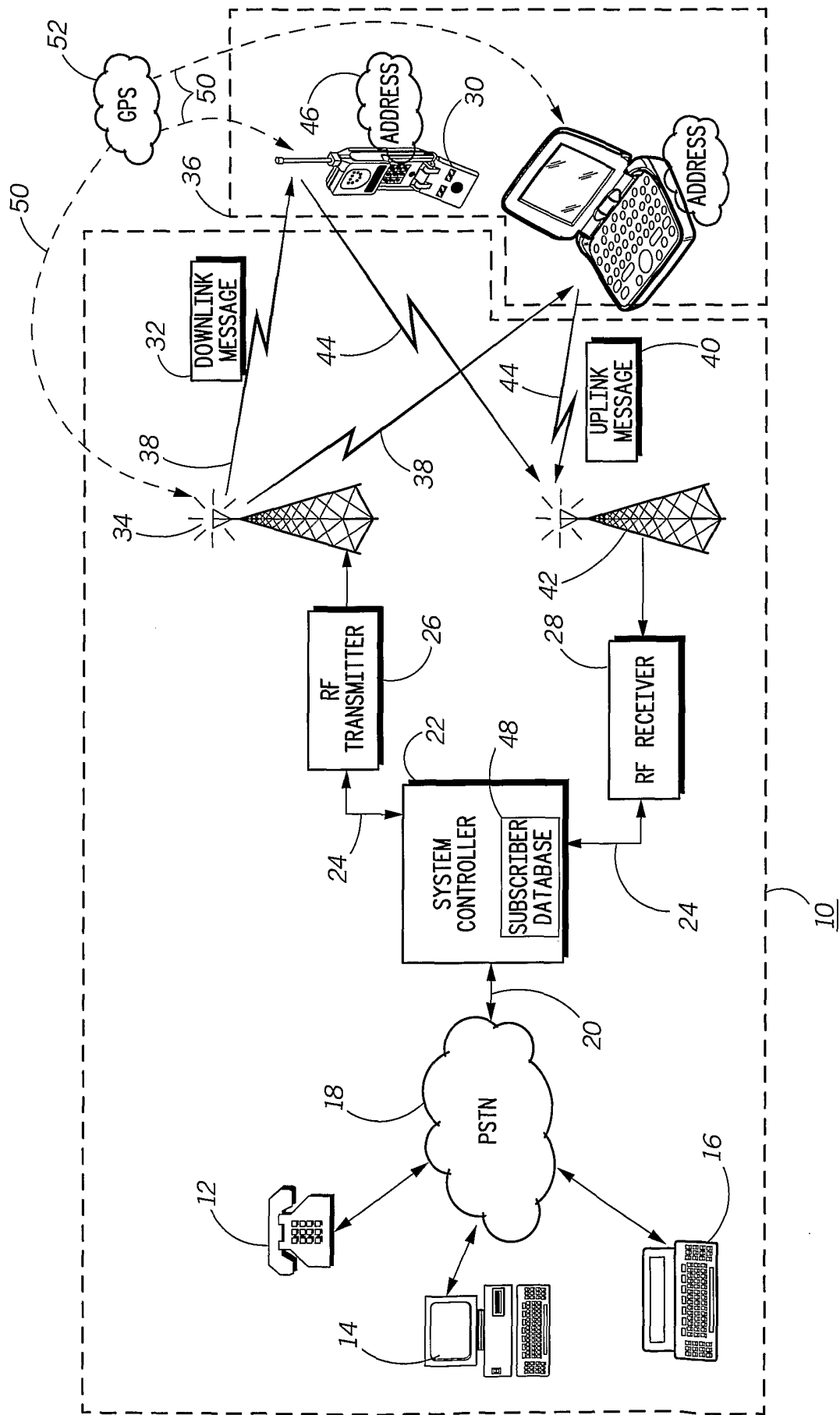
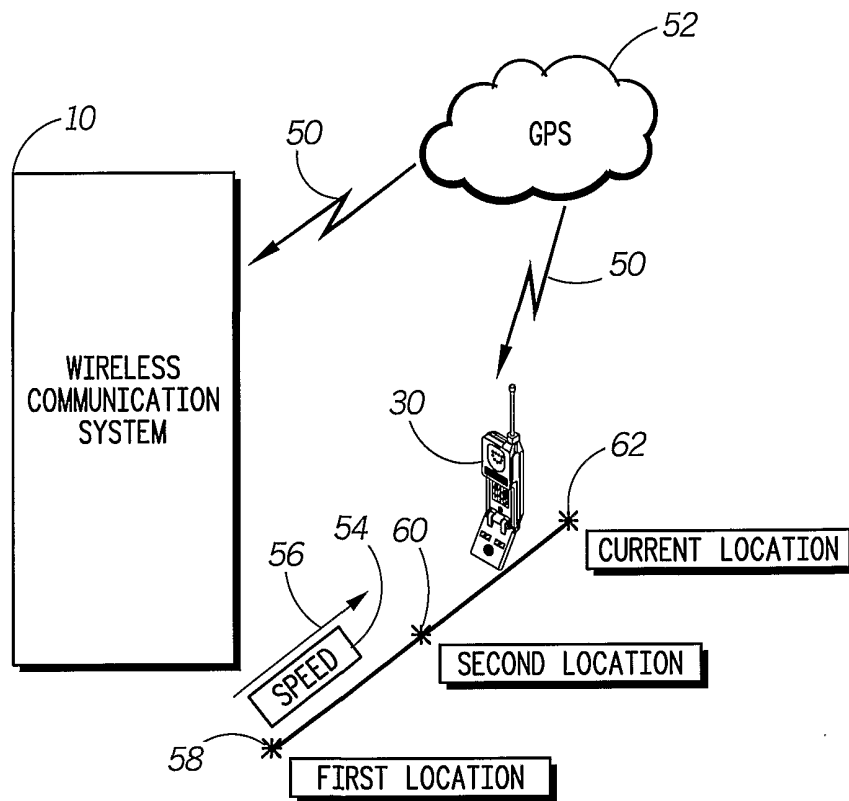
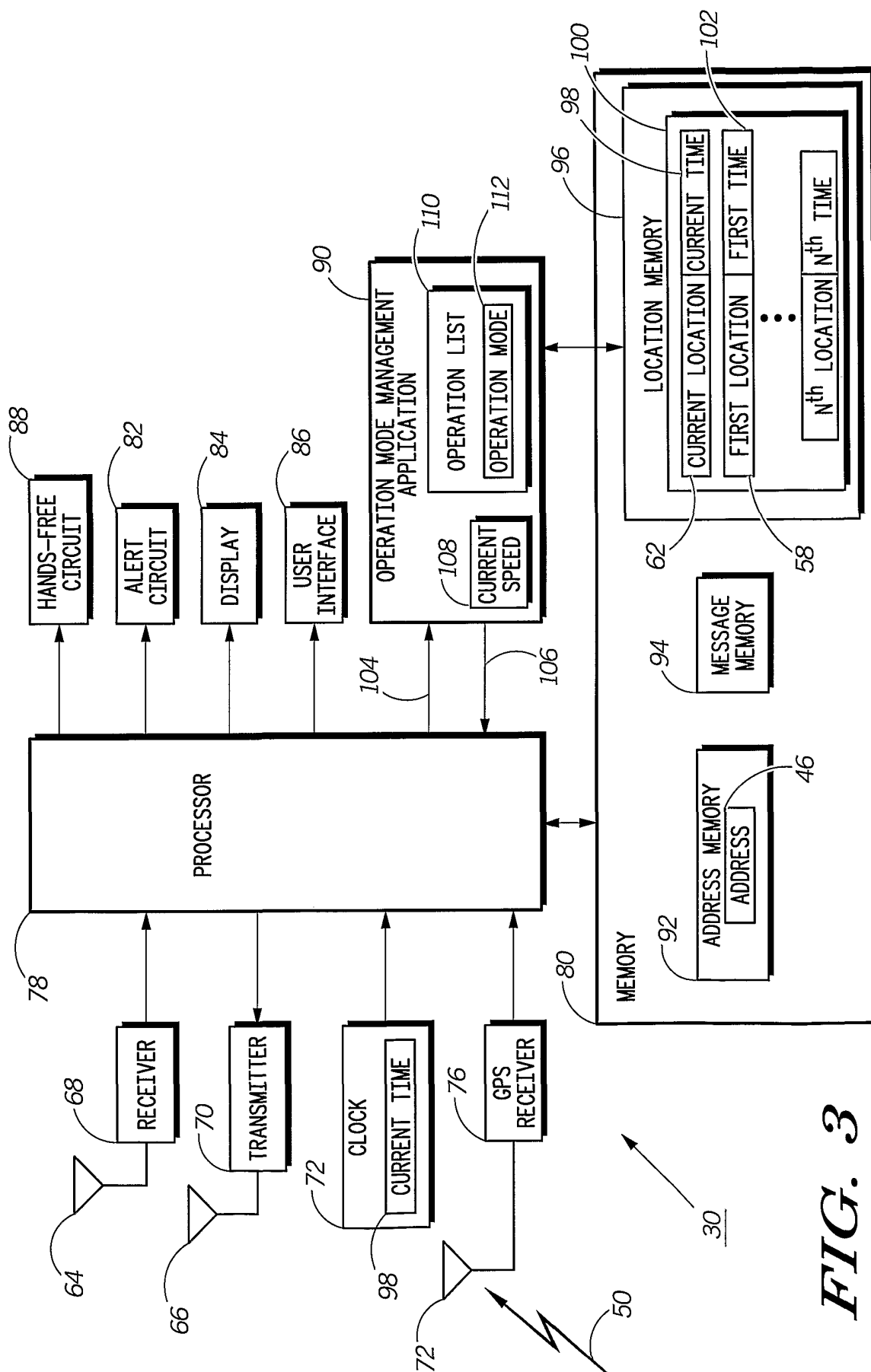


FIG. 1

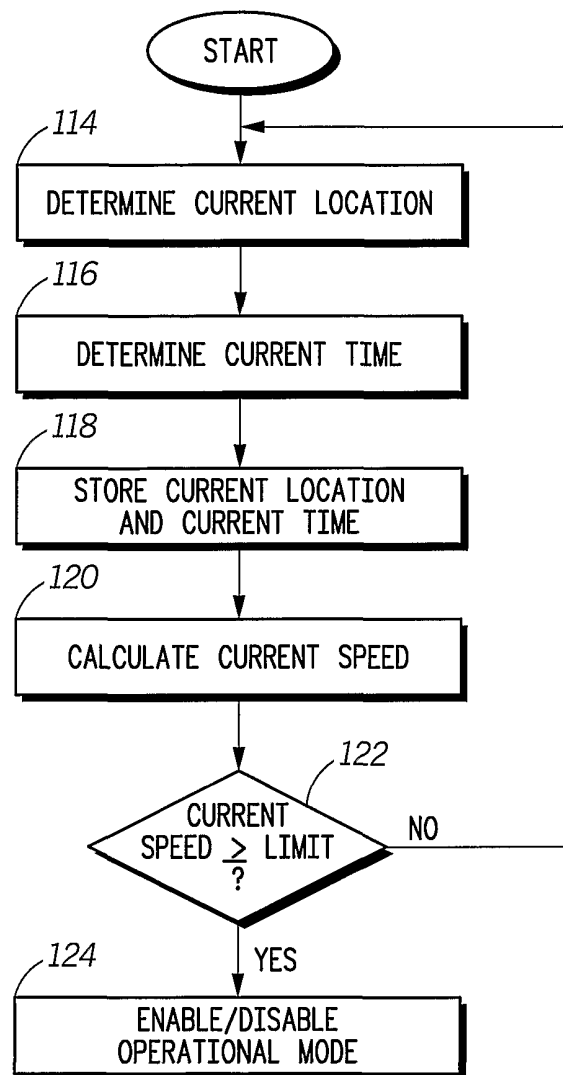
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**FIG. 2**

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**FIG. 3**

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**FIG. 4**

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US02/04892

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : H04B 1/88

US CL : 455/569, 575

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. : 455/569, 575, 412,414,456,73,550,553,345,346,441,238.1; 701/213

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

USPAT; US-PGPUB

## 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 2001/0034250 A1 (CHADHA) 25 October 2001, par 57.	10
Y	US 6,108,532 A (MATSUDA et al.) 22 August 2000, col. 7, line 4 - col. 9, line 47.	1-10
Y	US 6,150,961 A (ALEWINE et al.) 21 November 2000, col. 3, line 14 - col. 4, line 4.	1-10

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

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"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
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"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
"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)	"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
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"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

29 MAY 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

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