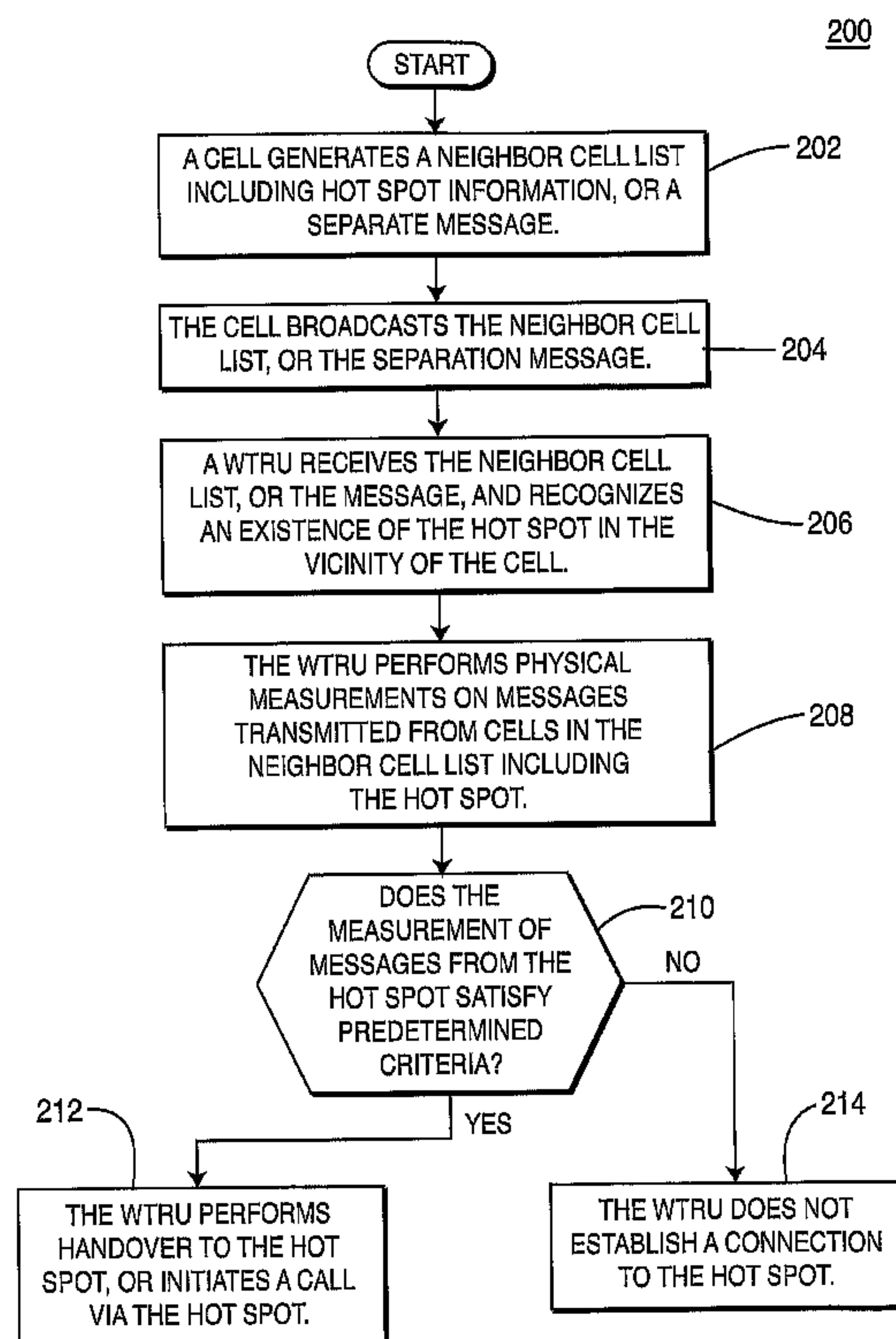




(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2004/11/12
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2005/06/02
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2006/05/12
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: US 2004/037774
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2005/050965
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2003/11/13 (US60/519,761)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *H04M 11/00* (2006.01)
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(54) Titre : PROCÉDE ET SYSTÈME DE FACILITATION DU TRANSFERT INTER-SYSTÈMES
(54) Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR FACILITATING INTER-SYSTEM HANDOVER



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A method for facilitating inter-system handover by a multi-mode wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) is disclosed. The WTRU is capable of communicating in multiple wireless communication systems using different wireless communication protocols. A first wireless communication system provides a hot spot within the coverage area of a second wireless communication system. A base station in a cell in the second wireless communication system generates and transmits a message to inform the WTRU of the existence of the hot spot located in the vicinity of the cell. The WTRU receives the message and is therefore informed of the existence of the hot spot in the vicinity of the cell.



(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
2 June 2005 (02.06.2005)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2005/050965 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **H04M 11/00**

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(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2004/037774

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(22) International Filing Date:
12 November 2004 (12.11.2004)

(81) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/519,761 13 November 2003 (13.11.2003) US

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **INTER-DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION** [US/US]; 300 Delaware Avenue, Suite 527, Wilmington, DE 19801 (US).

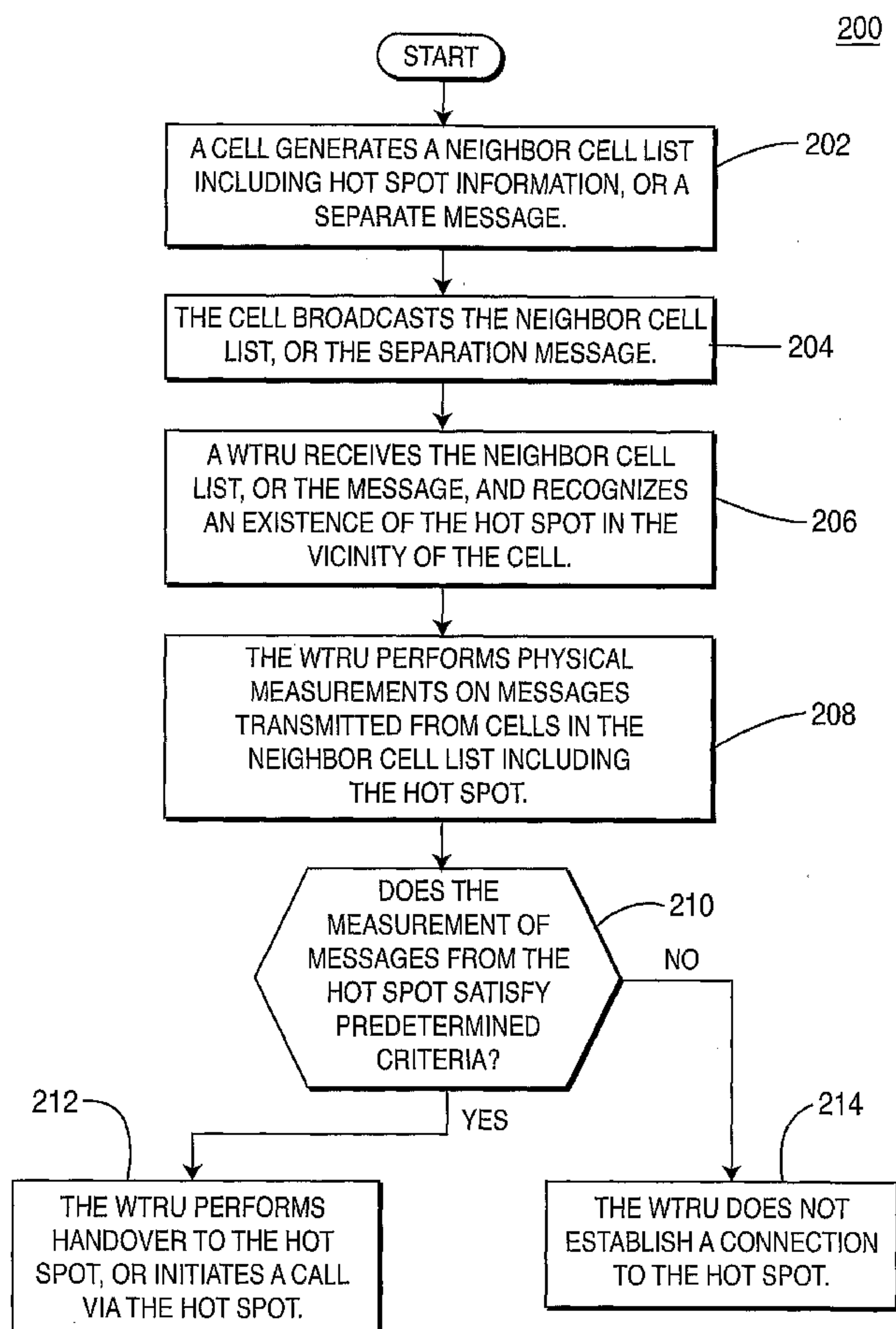
(84) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available*): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,

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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR FACILITATING INTER-SYSTEM HANDOVER



(57) Abstract: A method for facilitating inter-system handover by a multi-mode wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) is disclosed. The WTRU is capable of communicating in multiple wireless communication systems using different wireless communication protocols. A first wireless communication system provides a hot spot within the coverage area of a second wireless communication system. A base station in a cell in the second wireless communication system generates and transmits a message to inform the WTRU of the existence of the hot spot located in the vicinity of the cell. The WTRU receives the message and is therefore informed of the existence of the hot spot in the vicinity of the cell.

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WO 2005/050965 A1



ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— *with international search report*

— *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments*

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.

[0001] METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR FACILITATING
INTER-SYSTEM HANDOVER

[0002] FIELD OF INVENTION

[0003] The present invention is related to a wireless communication system. More particularly, the present invention is related to a method and system for facilitating inter-system handover in a wireless communication system.

[0004] BACKGROUND

[0005] Prior art cellular-type wireless communication systems, such as universal mobile telecommunication services (UMTS) systems, comprise a plurality of cells having a particular coverage area. As a wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) moves across the boundary of the cells, the WTRU needs to handover from one cell to another.

[0006] Each cell broadcasts information necessary to facilitate the handover procedure within the UMTS system. This information typically includes a neighbor cell list comprising a list of neighbor cells in the vicinity of the serving cell. The neighbor cell list enables a WTRU to search through only a limited number of cells, instead of all possible codes. As a result, the WTRU is able to speed up the cell search procedure and execute handover to a new cell more quickly.

[0007] Meanwhile, wireless local area networks (WLANs) based on IEEE 802.11 standards have been developed, and are widely being deployed. These systems are desirable for their support of high data rate transmissions. One example of the deployment of a WLAN in accordance with 802.11 standards is the use of access points, so called "hot spots", in public spaces. A WTRU with an 802.11 interface may connect to a hot spot without any physical connections. Once the WTRU is wirelessly associated with the hot spot via RF interface, the WTRU is able to transmit and receive data through the hot spot typically at a much faster data rate than that provided in a UMTS system.

[0008] While a hot spot provides high quality, high data rate connectivity, the service range of the hot spot is typically limited to a relatively short range. Since the transmission power of a WTRU under the 802.11 standards is limited to a relatively low power level, it is difficult to achieve sufficient coverage throughout an area of large population. In addition, due to the limited range of 802.11 devices, WTRUs typically perform a constant search procedure for new hot spots. This is a severe processing load and, therefore, a constant drain on WTRUs batteries. In the absence of a mechanism for informing an existence of the hot spot, the WTRU should search signals transmitted from the hot spot periodically and continuously. This causes an unnecessary consumption of processing power and resources.

[0009] It would be desirable to provide a dual-mode WTRU which is configured to communicate in, and handover between, a UMTS system and a WLAN system under 802.11 standards, since a WTRU may receive much higher rate services from the hot spot while maintaining a connection in a wide coverage area in a UMTS system. However, currently, there is no convenient method for handover from a cellular-type communication system, such as UMTS, to a wireless local area network (WLAN)-type communication system, such as a hot spot. Therefore, it is desirable to provide a method and system for facilitating inter-system handover between two wireless communication systems, such as UMTS and WLAN.

[0010] SUMMARY

[0011] A method for facilitating inter-system handover by a multi-mode wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) is disclosed. The WTRU is capable of communicating in multiple wireless communication systems using different wireless communication protocols. A first wireless communication system provides a hot spot within at least a portion of the coverage area of a second wireless communication system. A base station in a cell in the second wireless communication system generates and transmits a message to inform the WTRU of the existence of the hot spot located in the vicinity of the cell. The WTRU

receives the message and is therefore informed of the existence of the hot spot in the vicinity of the cell.

[0012] The WTRU is able to initiate a handover procedure more rapidly and efficiently without searching for a signal transmitted from the hot spot.

[0013] BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] Figure 1 is a block diagram of a wireless communication system in accordance with the present invention.

[0015] Figure 2 is a flow diagram of a process for facilitating inter-system handover in accordance with the present invention.

[0016] DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0017] Herein, the term "WTRU" includes, but is not limited to, a station, a mobile station, a user equipment, a fixed or mobile subscriber unit, a pager, or any other type of device capable of operating in a wireless environment.

[0018] The present invention facilitates an inter-system handover between two different wireless communication systems using two different communication protocols. The wireless communication systems may be any type of present or future-developed wireless communication systems including, but not limited to, UMTS, code division multiple access 2000 (CDMA2000), global system for mobile communications (GSM), general packet radio services (GPRS), IEEE 802.11 systems, and Bluetooth.

[0019] For simplicity, hereinafter the present invention will be described with reference to a UMTS system and a IEEE 802.11 WLAN communication system which provides a hot spot within the coverage area of the UMTS system. However, as aforementioned, it should be noted that the present invention also applies to any wireless access systems other than UMTS or 802.11 WLAN systems equally well.

[0020] Figure 1 is a block diagram of a wireless communication system 100 in accordance with the present invention. The system 100 comprises two or more communication systems operating in different communication protocols and

having an overlapping coverage area. Figure 1 illustrates, as an example, a UMTS system 110 and a hot spot 120 operating under an 802.11 standards. The UMTS system 110 has a wider coverage area and the hot spot 120 has a limited coverage area within the UMTS system 110 coverage area. The UMTS system 110 comprises a plurality of cells 112 each of which serves a particular coverage area. Each cell 112 is served by a base station 114, and the hot spot 120 is served by an AP 122.

[0021] A WTRU 130 is configured to communicate in both the UMTS system 110 and the hot spot 120. The WTRU 130 monitors messages, constantly or periodically, from a plurality of base stations 114 and APs 122. The WTRU 130 performs physical measurements on the messages received from the cells 112 and the hot spot 120, and may handover to another cell 112 or the hot spot 120.

[0022] In accordance with the present invention, each base station 114 of the UMTS system 110 informs the WTRU 130 of the existence of any hot spot, such as the hot spot 120, in the vicinity of the cell 112. The base station 114 of each cell is already aware of the existence of the hot spot 120 located in the vicinity of each cell 112. The manner in which the base station 114 obtains information regarding the hot spot 120 is not central to the present invention. However, by way of example, the base station 114 may obtain the information by detecting signals transmitted from the hot spot 120 or by receiving messages from the UMTS system 110 or the WLAN system. Alternatively, the base station 114 may be manually configured to include such information when the base station 114 is set-up, or as new hot spots are configured.

[0023] In the UMTS system 110, the base station 114 in each cell 112 generates and broadcasts a neighbor cell list to support efficient handover between cells 112 in the UMTS system 110. In accordance with the present invention, each cell 112 preferably also includes additional information regarding the hot spot 120 in the neighbor cell list. Alternatively, the cell 112 may transmit a separate message for this purpose.

[0024] The WTRU 130 receives the neighbor cell list, or a separate message, from the base station 114 of the cell 112 serving the WTRU 130, and is

therefore informed of the existence of the hot spot 120 in the vicinity of the cell 112. The information about hot spot 120 includes, but is not limited to, the location of the hot spot 120, the frequency band, security level, or any other information necessary for establishing a connection to the hot spot 120. Since the WTRU 130 obtains the necessary information for connection to the hot spot 120 in advance, the WTRU 130 may reduce the processing power and any resources that are typically required to locate the hot spots and to set the parameters for connection to a particular hot spot.

[0025] The information about the hot spot 120 is preferably broadcast from the base station 114 to all WTRUs 130 in the cell 112. Alternatively, the base station 114 of each cell 112 may transmit the neighbor cell list, or a separate message, only to a subset of WTRUs 130 via a dedicated channel or a common/shared channel.

[0026] Figure 2 is a flow diagram of a process 200 for facilitating inter-system handover by informing a WTRU 130 of an existence of a hot spot 120 in accordance with the present invention. A WTRU 130 is a multi-mode WTRU so that the WTRU 130 may receive messages from both a UMTS system 110 and a WLAN system (i.e., hot spot) 120. A base station 114 in a cell 112 of the UMTS system 110 informs WTRUs 130 located in the cell 112 of the existence of the hot spot 120 in the vicinity of the cell 112. The information about the hot spot 120 is preferably included in a neighbor cell list. However, the information may be transmitted through a separate message.

[0027] Each base station 114 in the UMTS system generates a neighbor cell list for efficient handover to another cell (step 202). The neighbor cell list contains information necessary for handover including, but not limited to, a code group of neighbor cells, primary scrambling code identity, or a search window for neighbor cells. Each base station 114 broadcasts the neighbor cell list to WTRUs 130 via a broadcast channel.

[0028] Each base station 114 preferably includes information regarding the nearby hot spot 120 in the neighbor cell list, or generates a separate message (step 202), and transmits the neighbor cell list or the message to WTRUs 130

located in each cell 112 (step 204). The information about the hot spot may include, but is not limited to, the location of the hot spot, the frequency band, security level, or any other information necessary for establishing a connection to the hot spot.

[0029] The information regarding the hot spot 120 is preferably broadcast. However, a base station may transmit the information about the hot spot 120 to only a subset of WTRUs 130 instead of broadcasting it. The information may be transmitted via either a dedicated channel or a common/shared channel.

[0030] The WTRU 130 receives the neighbor cell list, or the separate message, and is therefore informed of the existence of the hot spot 120 (step 206). The WTRU 130 may initiate a handover procedure more rapidly and efficiently without searching for a signal transmitted from the hot spot 130.

[0031] The WTRU 130 may be in either an idle mode or an active mode when the WTRU 130 receives the neighbor cell list or the separate message. When the WTRU 130 is in an active mode, the WTRU 130 utilizes the information about the hot spot 120 for handover to the hot spot 120, and when the WTRU 130 is in an idle mode, the WTRU 130 may initiate a new call via the hot spot 120 using the information.

[0032] Before establishing a connection to the hot spot 120, the WTRU 130 performs physical measurements on messages transmitted from base stations 114 in the neighbor cell list and the hot spot 120 (step 208). The physical measurements may be any measurements relevant to measure and compare signal qualities among the neighbor cells 112 and the hot spot 120. This may include, but is not limited to, a signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) or a received signal strength indicator (RSSI).

[0033] The WTRU 130 determines whether the measurement of messages transmitted from the hot spot 120 satisfies predetermined criteria (step 210). If the measurements satisfy the criteria, the WTRU 130 initiates a handover procedure to the hot spot 120, or initiates a new call via the hot spot 120 (step 212). If the measurements do not satisfy the predetermined criteria, the WTRU 130 does not attempt to establish a connection to the hot spot 120 (step 214).

[0034] Although the features and elements of the present invention are described in the preferred embodiments in particular combinations, each feature or element can be used alone without the other features and elements of the preferred embodiments or in various combinations with or without other features and elements of the present invention.

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CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for facilitating inter-system handover by a multi-mode wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) which is capable of communicating in two wireless communication systems using different wireless communication protocols, and a first wireless communication system provides a hot spot within the coverage area of a second wireless communication system, the second wireless communication system comprising a plurality of base stations and each base station serving at least one cell, the method comprising the steps of:

each base station of the second wireless communication system detecting a hot spot in the vicinity of each base station and generating a message to inform a WTRU of the existence of a hot spot located in the vicinity of each base station;

each base station transmitting the message to WTRUs located in the cell covered by each base station; and

the WTRU receiving the message and recognizing the existence of the hot spot in the vicinity of the cell.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

the WTRU performing physical measurements on messages transmitted from the hot spot;

the WTRU determining whether the measurement results satisfy a predetermined criteria; and

the WTRU establishing a connection to the hot spot if the predetermined criteria are satisfied.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the base station transmits the message via a broadcast channel.

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4. The method of claim 1, wherein the base station transmits the message via a dedicated channel dedicated to the WTRU.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the base station transmits the message to a subset of WTRUs located in the cell.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the message is included in a neighbor cell list.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the message includes at least one of a location, identity, frequency band, and security level of the hot spot.

8. A system for facilitating inter-system handover between two wireless communication systems using two different wireless communication protocols, the system comprising:

a wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) configured to communicate with both a first wireless communication system and a second wireless communication system;

the first wireless communication system providing a hot spot in a coverage area of the second wireless communication system; and

the second wireless communication system comprising a plurality of base stations, each base station serving at least one cell, each base station comprising a means for detecting hot spots located in the vicinity of the base station and generating and transmitting a message to inform the WTRU of the existence of the hot spot located in the vicinity of the base station.

9. The system of claim 8, wherein the WTRU further comprises a means for performing a measurement on messages transmitted from the hot spot,

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whereby the WTRU establishes a connection to the hot spot if the measurement satisfies predefined criteria.

10. The system of claim 8, wherein the message is transmitted via a broadcast channel.

11. The system of claim 8, wherein the message is transmitted via a dedicated channel dedicated to the WTRU.

12. The system of claim 8, wherein the message is transmitted to a subset of WTRUs located in the cell.

13. The system of claim 8, wherein the message is included in a neighbor cell list.

14. The system of claim 8, wherein the message includes at least one of a location, identity, frequency band, and security level of the hot spot.

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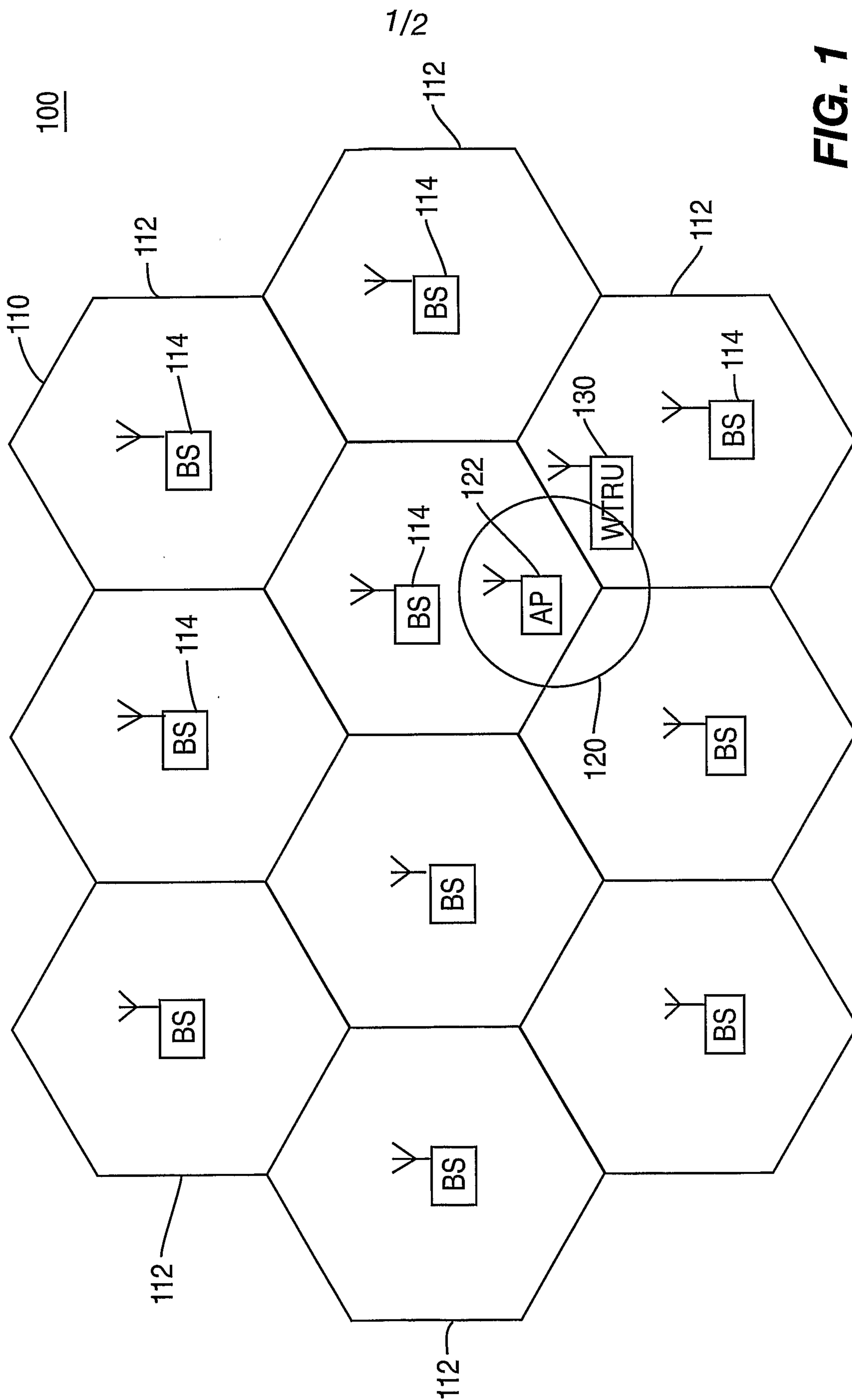
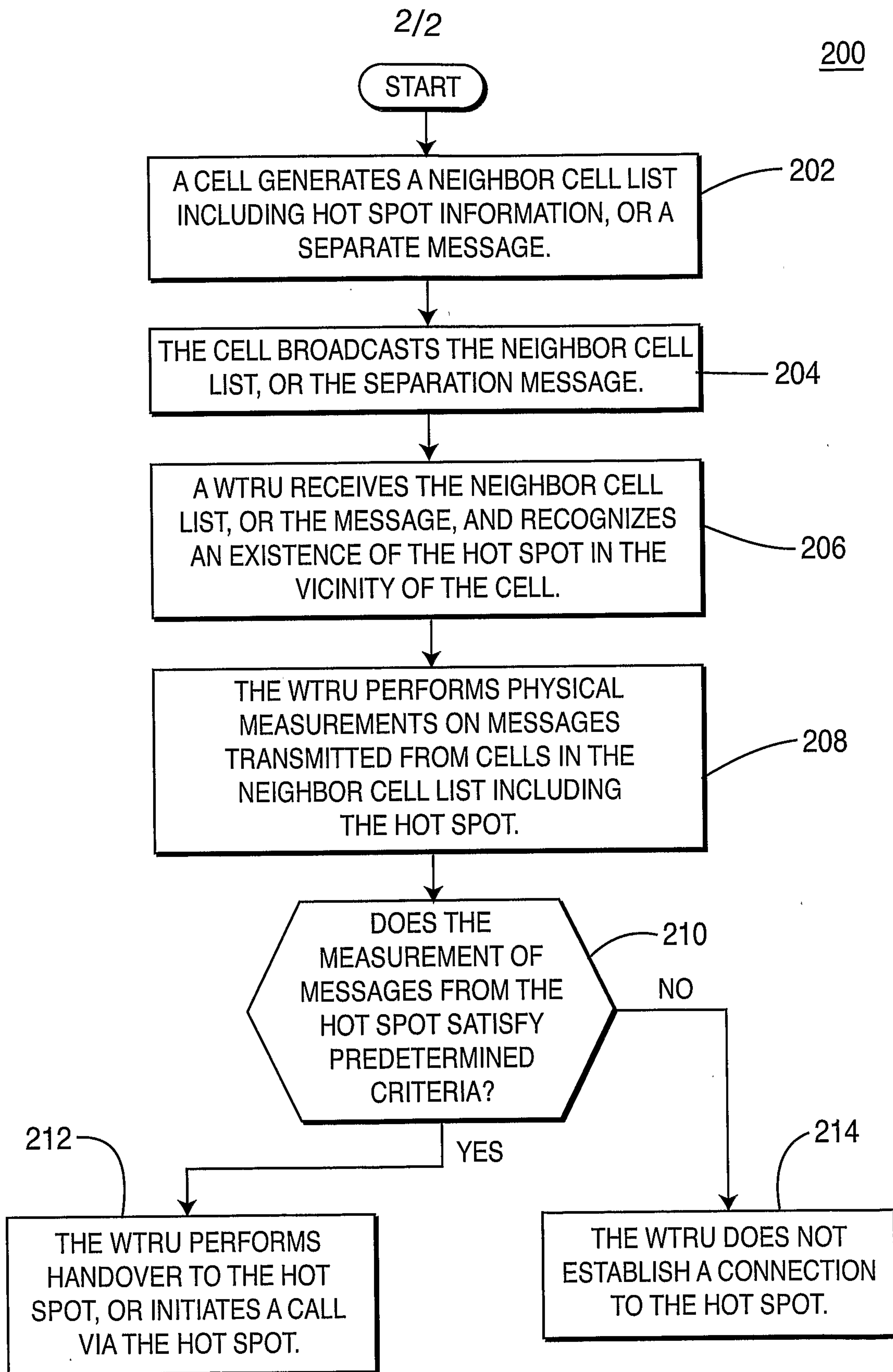


FIG. 1

**FIG. 2**

