

(51) International Patent Classification:  
*H04W 36/32* (2009.01)(21) International Application Number:  
PCT/US2013/047734(22) International Filing Date:  
26 June 2013 (26.06.2013)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
1211580.4 29 June 2012 (29.06.2012) GB  
13/666,739 1 November 2012 (01.11.2012) US(71) Applicant: MICROSOFT CORPORATION [US/US];  
One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052-6399 (US).

(72) Inventors: GILLET, Mark Alastair; c/o Microsoft Corporation, LCA - International Patents, One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052-6399 (US). ANDERSEN, Soren Vang; c/o Microsoft Corporation, LCA - International Patents, One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052-6399 (US). RODBRO, Christoffer, Asgaard; c/o Microsoft Corporation, LCA - International Patents, One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052-6399 (US).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,

AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

## Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))

## Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))

(54) Title: DETERMINING SUITABILITY OF AN ACCESS NETWORK

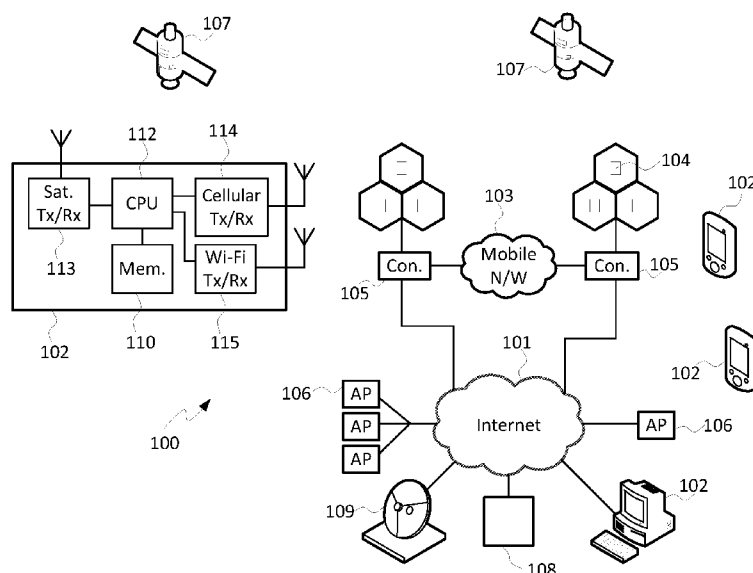


Figure 1

(57) Abstract: A mobile terminal for use in a communication system comprising a first, packet-based network and a plurality of wireless access networks providing access to the first network. The mobile terminal comprises: one or more transceivers for connecting to the wireless access networks; and processing apparatus coupled to the one or more transceivers, operable to communicate with the first network by forming connections with the access networks using the one or more transceivers. The processing apparatus is configured to access a database recording motion information relating to motion of connection points of the wireless access networks; and the processing apparatus is further configured to determine one of the wireless access networks for use in accessing the first network, in dependence on the motion information accessed from the database relating to one or more of the wireless access networks.

## DETERMINING SUITABILITY OF AN ACCESS NETWORK

### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to determining a network for use by a mobile terminal at different locations, e.g., so as to select between a WLAN and WWAN  
5 or to select between two or more WLANs as a means for accessing the internet in order to perform a VoIP call or other communication.

### Background

Some communication systems allow the user of a mobile terminal to conduct voice or video calls over a packet-based computer network, e.g., over an  
10 internetwork such as the Internet. Such communication systems include voice or video over internet protocol (VoIP) systems. These systems are beneficial to the user as they are often of significantly lower cost than conventional fixed-line or mobile networks, particularly for long-distance communication. Other types of communication media that can be implemented over a packet-based network  
15 include instant messaging ("IM"), SMS messaging, file transfer and/or voicemail.

When conducting communications such as VoIP calls over a first, packet-based network like the Internet, a mobile terminal typically connects to the Internet via a second, access network (which may also be packet-based in nature). If available, it is often possible to select between multiple different access networks. Typically  
20 a mobile terminal has two different types of connections available: Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) and Wireless Wide Area Network (WWAN). Many WLANs typically use wi-fi, but other local, short-range wireless standards are also known in the art. The WWAN can be implemented by a number of different technologies such as GPRS, UMTS, HSPA, LTE, Wimax, etc. Usually, the type of WWAN  
25 available is decided by the operator, and as such the decision to make at the mobile terminal boils down to whether to use WLAN, WWAN, or both. On top of WLAN and WWAN, certain mobile terminals may have access to a satellite link as a third access technology, though this is usually a "last resort" if neither WLAN nor WWAN is accessible. In some systems it may also be possible to take into  
30 account a users' physical location in deciding whether to move to a network connection using a different wireless internet access technology.

To be able to choose which network to connect to, e.g., to select between WLAN or WWAN, or to select between two or more overlapping WLANs, the mobile terminal needs to know which networks are physically present and in operation. To do this the mobile terminal powers up its wireless interface or interfaces and  
5 listens for paging signals from the networks. So if a mobile terminal comprises a short-range, local transceiver for communicating with a local area wireless network such as a wi-fi network, this must be powered-up to listen for paging signals broadcast from any available WLANs; and if the mobile terminal comprises a longer-range transceiver for communicating with a wide area wireless network  
10 such as a 3G or LTE network, this must be power-up to listen for paging signals from the user's one or more WWAN providers. The interface is then powered down after a certain listening duration. This kind of process may be referred herein to as a scan. Conventionally such scans are performed periodically, e.g., every few seconds or minutes, so that the mobile terminal always knows roughly  
15 what networks are available.

In one existing system a location service server tells the mobile terminal which networks are believed to be available based on geographical location of the mobile in relation to known geographic information regarding network coverage.

#### Summary

20 According to embodiments of the present invention there is provided a mobile terminal for use in a communication system comprising a first, packet-based network and a plurality of wireless access networks providing access to the first network. The mobile terminal comprises: one or more transceivers for connecting to the wireless access networks; and processing apparatus coupled to the one or  
25 more transceivers, and operable to communicate with the first network by forming connections with the access networks using the one or more transceivers. The processing apparatus is configured to access a database recording motion information relating to motion of connection points of the wireless access networks. The processing apparatus is further configured to determine one of the  
30 wireless access networks for use in accessing the first network, in dependence on the motion information accessed from said database relating to one or more of the wireless access networks.

According to further embodiments of the present invention, there is a provided a corresponding method and computer program product.

This Summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This Summary is not  
5 intended to identify key features or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used to limit the scope of the claimed subject matter. Nor is the claimed subject matter limited to implementations that solve any or all of the noted disadvantages.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

10 For a better understanding of the present invention and to show how it may be put into effect, reference is made by way of example to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic representation of a communication system,

Figure 2 is a schematic representation of a localization database,

15 Figure 3 is a schematic representation of another localization database,

Figure 4 is a schematic representation of another localization database,

Figure 5 is a schematic representation of a cell-like localization scheme, and

Figure 6 is a schematic representation of another localization database.

#### Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

20 As mentioned, a mobile terminal performs a scan by powering up its wireless interface or interfaces and listening for paging signals from potential networks in order to determine which networks are present. The mobile terminal can thereby choose which network to connect to (e.g., to select between WLAN or WWAN, or between two or more overlapping WLANs). One issue is that the scanning  
25 consumes a certain amount of power due to the need to regularly power-up the relevant interface, and therefore the process can affect the battery life of the mobile terminal.

In one existing system a location service server tells the mobile terminal which networks are believed to be available based on geographical location of the  
30 mobile in relation to known geographic information regarding network coverage.

However, the geographical coverage of a network is not necessarily the only or most relevant factor. It would therefore be desirable to find an improved way of determining when useful networks are likely to be available.

The present invention provides a mobile terminal for use in a communication  
5 system comprising a first, packet-based network and a plurality of wireless access  
networks providing access to the first network.; The mobile terminal comprises  
one or more transceivers for connecting to the wireless access networks, and  
processing apparatus coupled to the one or more transceivers, operable to  
communicate with the first network by forming connections with the access  
10 networks using the one or more transceivers. The processing apparatus is  
configured to access a database recording motion information relating to motion  
of connection points of the wireless access networks. The processing apparatus  
is further configured to determine one of the wireless access networks for use in  
accessing the first network, in dependence on the motion information accessed  
15 from the database relating to one or more of the wireless access networks.

Motion information may also be relevant to the suitability of an access network.  
For example, certain WLAN access points are physically moving, e.g., access  
points installed on-board cars or trains. A moving user may well have reason to  
connect to such a moving access point, whereas a stationary user would not want  
20 to connect to a bypassing car or train, etc.

In embodiments, the database may record whether an access point is moving or  
stationary. In other embodiments, if a velocity estimate (speed and direction) is  
available, it may be possible to predict which network will become available and  
which will be disconnected in the near future. For example, in one direction the  
25 best decision may be to handoff from a WLAN to a WWAN, while in another  
direction the best decision is to handoff from a current WLAN directly to a  
neighbouring WLAN.

In embodiments, the processing apparatus may be configured to automatically  
select which of a plurality of available ones of said wireless access networks to  
30 use to connect to the first network in dependence on the motion information  
accessed from said database relating to one or more of the wireless access  
networks.

In further embodiments, the processing apparatus may be configured to determine motion information relating to a connection point as experienced by the mobile terminal, and to thereby dynamically record the determined motion information in the database.

- 5 Thus in embodiments, the present invention may enable one or more user terminals to dynamically contribute to a database based on their actual experience. Because the motion information is contributed by the mobile terminal based on its own experience, this is advantageously achieved without the need for the database to be maintained solely by a central operator.
- 10 In further preferred embodiments, the processing apparatus may be configured such that said determination of one of the access networks comprises: controlling activation of one or more of the transceivers to scan for availability of one or more of the access networks in dependence on the motion information accessed from said database relating to one or more of the wireless access networks.
- 15 Thus the invention advantageously reduces the need to scan when useful new networks are unlikely to be available.

The below-described embodiments of the invention revolve around improving the experience of a VoIP user by means of geographical localization data. In the preferred embodiments such information is used to enable selection of the best

20 network to connect to in a given scenario. The idea is to take into account a users' physical location in deciding whether to move or attempt to move a network connection to a different wireless internet access technology.

As the mobile terminal moves to a new position, it performs a table look-up to see whether a network access point is available. In certain embodiments the table

25 can be stored locally, with updates being pushed now and then. If an access point is nearby, a scan is triggered or the frequency of scans is increased. This is advantageous over constant scanning which costs battery.

The method is further augmented according to one or more of the following scenarios. In the following it is assumed that the user's position is known for

30 example through GPS or other alternative positioning techniques that will be discussed later.

A first scenario comprises a handover to a dynamically tagged access point, based on storing and utilizing a history of different networks' quality indexed by localization. At the mobile, a table of data is stored comprising entries like {position, network, quality, time-of-day}. The quality parameter may comprise a  
5 measure of fidelity, such as signal strength or uplink and/or downlink bandwidth experienced on the network. The table is updated when a call or similar is carried out. When moving to a new position, the mobile terminal performs a look-up in this table to see whether there should be a better network available at the current position. If so, it triggers a scan, or increases the frequency of scans, and makes  
10 the handover if possible. This will save battery, and moreover void handovers to networks that performed poorly in the past.

A second scenario comprises a handover to a global dynamically tagged access point, based on dynamically updating and consulting a centralized table of network qualities indexed by localization. As a variant of the above, the table  
15 could be kept at a server. All users then update the table when trying out new networks and a user moving to a new position performs the look-up in the table on the server instead of locally. This has advantages over the locally tagged version as users learn from each other, although it comes at the cost of increased radio access.

20 A third scenario comprises tagging networks with reliability parameters. The "quality" entry of a tagged network may alternatively or additionally contain parameters describing reliability, for example, the average duration of uninterrupted service.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, quality is an aggregation of latency,  
25 bandwidth, reliability, loss and jitter. Alternatively the quality may comprise any or all of these properties.

A fourth example comprises tagging networks with movement data, e.g., as being stationary or not. Stationary networks may be preferred when user is stationary and vice versa. Certain WLAN access points (APs) are physically moving. For  
30 example, this is true for on-board car or train WLANs. This could be detected and stored in the dynamic tagging database. A moving user would probably want to

connect to such a moving access point, whereas a stationary user would not want to connect to, for example, an access point that is just passing by.

If a velocity estimate (speed and direction) is available, it is also possible to predict which network will become available and which will be disconnected in the near future. This can be exploited. For example: in one direction of motion the best decision will be to handoff from WLAN to WWAN, while in another direction of motion the best decision will be to handoff from current WLAN directly to the neighbour WLAN so as to avoid superfluous WLAN to WWAN to WLAN handover cycle.

- 10 A fifth scenario comprises rating providers as part of a virtual market-place, presenting to a user a list of available networks along with their quality as experienced by other users, or alternatively selecting a network for the user based on pricing information, quality, user needs and/or activity. As an extension to the globally tagged access points, or an alternative, the user may be presented with his current connection options along with quality indicators and also pricing information to help him select an appropriate one. Alternatively, the mobile terminal may make the decision for the user automatically based on pricing info and what he is doing (e.g., audio or video call), and on a selection policy which can be either a default one or one defined or selected by the user.
- 20 A sixth scenario involves reducing network scanning frequency when not moving. When staying in the same position for a long time the frequency of WLAN scanning can be reduced as the chance of (a better) one suddenly becoming available is small. This saves battery. Further, instead of consulting the GPS which is costly battery wise, lack of movement could be detected via an accelerometer.
- 25

This idea can be extended to reduce network scanning frequency when moving fast.

- Under certain conditions, for example when driving a car, constant scanning for WLANs is pointless and a waste of battery; WWAN is a better choice of connection. Such scenarios could be detected by considering the velocity data that are already present in typical GPS processing algorithms.
- 30



Similarly, when already connected to a WLAN and moving at the same time (for example on a train or airplane) the frequency of WLAN scans can be reduced as the chance of one becoming available is very slim. Also, if the speed of travel is high it indicates we should not handover to WWAN as that will lead to frequent cell  
5 handovers.

Hence network scanning frequency can be set in dependence of speed of movement. Preferably scanning is disabled when speed is too high.

In embodiments, a particularly preferred behavior with which a mobile terminal may be configured is to detect when the terminal is first moving and then  
10 subsequently stops. This may be taken to indicate arrival at a new position. Here it is particularly advantageous to scan for new networks. Therefore the mobile terminal may advantageously be configured with a rule along the lines "trigger scan if not moving after scans have been suspended due to motion".

The above scenarios fall into two categories: firstly, localization assisted network  
15 handovers by dynamic tagging, and secondly adaptation of network scanning to user movement.

Some examples of localization technologies that can be used to implement the present invention are now discussed.

A first example is GPS. There are various ways to obtain the above-mentioned  
20 localization data, such as GPS (the term GPS may be used herein for all similar services, that is, it includes GLONASS and Galileo). Using such a system readily provides geocentric coordinates, velocity, and their associated uncertainties as long as the mobile terminal has a clear view to the sky. If accelerometer data is available, it can be incorporated as an acceleration observation, e.g., which fits  
25 into a Kalman filtering framework.

One problem with using GPS though is that it is quite battery hungry, but some of the scenarios above do not need continual position monitoring, i.e., the GPS could be turned on only when needed. In older systems, this might not have been a desirable option because obtaining the position from cold start could take up to 12  
30 minutes (broadcast cycle for almanac and ephemeris). However this problem has been relieved by assisted GPS (A-GPS) where information is received via a data network.

Another option for obtaining geocentric-type coordinates is to observe which network cells are available, based on cell ID. Combining this with a database will provide a rough location estimate. Such can be refined by also taking into account signal strength. There are well-known trilateration methods for this. As compared to GPS such an approach is much less battery hungry and it works indoors. On the downside, it is not as precise, and it works only in areas that have cell coverage. Obtaining velocity estimates should be possible just as for GPS, though they will be less precise.

Another option is to use an ID of a nearby wi-fi access point or network. WLAN networks have small coverage and therefore simply observing a nearby wi-fi access point is a good location indicator. If the position of the wi-fi access point is known, this location can be directly mapped to coordinate data. Over time, a database of wi-fi access point locations can be built when they are observed and the mobile terminal's location is known (for example, if GPS is running).

In some implementations of the above scenarios however, there may be little need to map wi-fi IDs to geographical positions. Instead, an alternative is to use the wi-fi ID for table lookup directly.

While this method cannot provide any meaningful velocity vectors, the speed of movement can be assessed qualitatively by monitoring the rate of change of available wi-fi IDs.

Aggregated localization techniques may also be used, i.e., combining different localization techniques. For example the Skyhook and Place Lab systems make use of GPS, cell and wi-fi ID.

Some exemplary embodiments of the present invention are now discussed in more detail in relation to Figure 1.

Figure 1 is a schematic illustration of a communication system 100 comprising a plurality of communication networks. The plurality of networks comprises a first, packet-switched network 101; preferably a predominantly-wired, wide area internetwork such as the Internet. Connected to the first network 101, the plurality of networks further comprises at least one wireless wide area network (WWAN) and a plurality of wireless local area networks (WLANs).

The at least one WWAN preferably comprises a mobile cellular network 103. The mobile cellular network 103 comprises a plurality of base stations 104 (sometimes referred to as node Bs in 3GPP terminology) operating according to a longer range wireless access technology. Each base station 104 is arranged to serve a  
5 corresponding cell of the cellular network 103.

Each of the WLANs comprises one or more local, short-range wireless access points 106 such as wi-fi access points operating according to a shorter range wireless access technology. In some cases, a WLAN may be formed of only a single access point 106 (and whatever mobile user terminals are connected to it  
10 at the time).

WLAN and WWAN are terms that will be familiar to a person skilled in the art. A wireless local area connection uses a different kind of radio technology than a wireless wide area connection.

In most territories, local area wireless technologies are configured to operate on  
15 unlicensed frequency bands whereas wide area wireless technologies are configured to operate on licensed frequency bands.

Further, local area technologies are designed to form short-range connections over a range of the order of tens of meters, e.g., each access point covering a radius smaller than about 100m or 200m. For example a WLAN is typically  
20 arranged to cover a region corresponding to the size of a room, building, office, shop, cafe or such like. Wide area technologies on the other hand are designed to form connections over a range of the order of hundreds of meters or kilometers, e.g., each base station covering a cell of radius greater than 200m, 500m or 1km. For example a cell is typically arranged to cover a region corresponding to the  
25 size of several streets or a village, and the network itself is arranged to cover a region corresponding to the size of a town, city, county, state or country or even crossing boundaries between countries.

Examples of WWANs include LTE (Long Term Evolution), W-CDMA (Wideband Code Division Multiple Access), GSM (Global System for Mobile  
30 Communications), UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System), UTRAN (Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network), HSPA (High Speed Packet Access), CDMA2000 or other 3GPP (3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project)

networks; WiMAX networks, CDPD (Cellular Digital Packet Data) networks and Mobitex networks. Other WWAN technologies may be familiar to a person skilled in the art.

5 Examples of WLANs include wi-fi networks, a HiperLAN networks, HomeRF networks, OpenAir networks and Bluetooth networks. Other WLAN technologies may be familiar to a person skilled in the art.

For illustrative purposes, the following will be described in terms of a 3G network and a plurality of wi-fi networks providing access to the internet 101, but it will be appreciated that the teachings herein can apply to any one or more wide area  
10 wireless networks and any local area wireless networks for providing access to any further packet-based network, preferably a predominantly-wired wide area internetwork.

Still referring to Figure 1, a plurality of mobile user terminals 102 are arranged to communicate over the networks 101, 103 and/or 106. The user terminals 102  
15 may comprise for example laptop computers, tablets or other mobile terminals such as mobile phones. Each user terminal 102 comprises one or more transceivers for accessing the one or more networks 101, 103, 106.

Each user terminal 102 comprises a short-range wireless transceiver (e.g., wi-fi) for accessing the Internet 101 via the wireless access points 106. In some places,  
20 a WLAN may be formed of a single short-range access point 106. In other places, small numbers of access points 106 may be connected together to form a WLAN connecting to the internet 101 through shared local area network equipment. Either way, a mobile terminal 102 connecting to one of the local access points 106 is provided with a route for accessing the internet 101.

25 Further, each user terminal 102 typically comprises a cellular wireless transceiver 114 for accessing the mobile cellular network 103 via the base stations 104.

Access to the Internet 101 may be achieved by means of the base stations 104 of the cellular WWAN 103, e.g., using a mobile packet technology such as GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) or HSPA (High Speed Packet Access). At a  
30 higher level of the cellular hierarchy, the cellular network 103 comprises a plurality of cellular controller stations 105 each coupled to a plurality of the base stations 104. The controller stations 105 are coupled to a traditional circuit-switched

portion of the mobile cellular network 103 but also to the Internet 101. The controller stations 105 are thus arranged to allow access to packet-based communications via the base stations 104, including access to the Internet 101.

The controller stations 105 may be referred to for example as Base Station  
5    Controllers (BSCs) in GSM/EDGE terminology, or Radio Network Controllers (RNCs) in USTM or HSPA terminology.

As mentioned, the cellular and short-range wireless transceivers are typically arranged to operate on radio frequencies (RF), with the cellular wireless transceiver 114 typically being arranged to operate on a licensed RF band and the  
10    short-range wireless transceiver 115 being arranged to operate on an unlicensed RF band.

An alternative or additional WWAN that may be available in some systems is provided by satellite hub 109 connected to the internet 101. The satellite WWAN may provide yet another route enabling the mobile terminal 102 to access the  
15    internet 101 via a satellite transceiver of the mobile terminal 102, typically as a back-up if the other routes via the cellular WWAN or the LLANs fail or are unavailable.

Each user terminal 102 further comprises a memory 110 such as an electronic erasable and programmable memory (EEPROM, or "flash" memory); and a  
20    processor 112 coupled to the memory 110, cellular wireless transceiver 114 and short-range wireless transceiver 115. The memory 110 stores communications code arranged to be executed on the processor 112, and configured so as when executed to engage in communications over the Internet 101 and/or cellular network 103. The communications code may comprise signal processing code for  
25    transmitting and receiving signals over the wireless cellular network 103 via the cellular wireless transceiver 114 (and/or some or all of this functionality may be implemented in the cellular transceiver 114, though the increasing trend is for at least some of the signal processing to be performed in software). Further, the communications code preferably comprises a communication client application for  
30    performing communications such as voice or video calls with other user terminals 102 over the Internet 103, preferably via the short-range wireless transceiver 115 and wireless access points 106; and/or via the cellular wireless transceiver 114, base stations 104 and controller stations 105 of the cellular network 103 as

discussed above. However, one or more of the user terminals 102 involved could alternatively communicate via a wired modem, e.g., in the case of a call between a mobile terminal and a desktop PC.

At least some of the user terminals 102 are additionally equipped with a  
5 positioning system, coupled to the processor 112. In embodiments this takes the form of a satellite-based positioning system 113 such as a GPS receiver (possibly including of the assisted GPS feature), configured to detect the geographical location of its respective user terminal 102 by reference to a plurality of satellites 107 according to techniques known in the art (usually not the same satellites as  
10 provide the back-up internet access via hub 109, though at least some of the components of the satellite transceiver 113 may be shared). In the case of GPS, the system 113 returns a set of geographic coordinates, for example in the form of a pair of latitude and longitude values such as WGS84 (World Geodetic System 1984) coordinates of the form (e.g., 51.0000, 0.5200).

15 In other embodiments, the positioning system could alternatively or additionally comprise a cellular positioning system in the form of cellular positioning code stored on the memory 110 and arranged for execution on the processor 112. In that case, the cellular positioning code is arranged to detect the location of the user terminal 102 by reference to one or more base stations 104. This can be  
20 achieved crudely by identifying the location of the base station 104 which is currently serving the user terminal 102, or more accurately by identifying the location of a plurality of nearby base stations 104 and performing a trilateration. In the latter case, the trilateration works by detecting the time for a signal to travel between the user terminal 102 and each of the respective base stations 104. The  
25 signal can also travel the other way, from base station to mobile terminal. In another example position can be determined based on signal strength relative to one or more known cells or base stations 104. The detection could be performed by the cellular positioning system 113 running on the user terminal 102 itself, or could be performed by another network element such as controller station 105  
30 and then signalled to the positioning system 113 running on the user terminal 102.

Another option is that the positioning system comprises code configured to detect the position of the respective user terminal 102 by reference to the location of one or more of the WLAN access points 106. This may be achieved by detecting an

identifier (ID) of one or more access points 106. Either the ID of the access point 106 could be mapped to a known location of the access point, or the ID itself could be used directly as an indication of geographic location.

In the case of detecting the location by reference to one or more base stations 104 or to a wireless access point 106, the positioning calculation (e.g., the trilateration) may be taken care of on a host terminal of the respective network 103 or 101 (e.g., on a cellular controller station 105 or a server in communication with the wireless access point 106). The positioning system on the user terminal 102 would then comprise a suitable programming interface for retrieving the location information from the host terminal. However, another possibility is for the user terminal 102 performing its own positioning calculation by reference to the one or more base stations 104 or wireless access point 106 is not excluded, e.g., by performing its own cell trilateration.

Other methods also exist. For example, the location of a mobile phone can be calculated by comparing a multipath signal pattern received by a base station with prior known information stored in a database through pattern matching algorithms known as fingerprinting.

Whatever form the positioning system 113 takes, in preferred embodiments it is configured to *detect* the geographical location of its own respective user terminal 102. That is to say, by means of a measurement or determination process that is at least partially automated, rather than location information simply being entered manually at the respective user terminal 102 for example. However, the option of a manually entered location is not excluded.

Further, the processing apparatus 112 on the mobile terminal 102 will be arranged to perform scanning processes via its local transceiver 115 and cellular transceiver 114, to scan for availability of WLANs and the WWAN respectively. This means the communication client application running on the processing apparatus 112 can be kept aware of what networks are available for internet access, and hence select one of the WLANs or select between a WLAN and WWAN as a means for accessing the internet 101, e.g., for performing a real-time VoIP call with another user terminal 102 over the internet 101. Other examples are to view a website or send an email via a server of the internet 101, or send or

receive an IM message or file transfer to or from another user 102. In embodiments the scanning process may be used to enable handover during an ongoing communication, e.g., to handover mid call or during a file transfer.

To assist in the scanning and handover process, there is provided a database of the kind shown by way of example in Figure 2, 3 or 4.

The database may be stored and maintained in a server 108 connected to one of the networks such as the internet 101, allowing it to be accessed by the mobile terminal 102 via the current transceiver 114 or 115 and corresponding one of the WWAN or WLANs by which it is currently connected to the internet 101.

Alternatively the database may be stored and maintained in a memory (e.g., 110) of the mobile terminal 102 itself.

The database provides a look-up table listing a relevant geographical location against each of a plurality of networks or their individual access points or base stations. In conjunction, the database also lists respective tags providing additional information for use in controlling the scanning and/or handover process. The tags are preferably allocated dynamically by the users themselves, i.e., based on their experience of the networks.

Preferably the database is configured so as to provide a look-up table listing measures of connection quality for the different possible WLANs against corresponding geographical locations relevant to the respective connection quality. Notably, some or all of the measures of connection quality are contributed by the mobile user terminal 102 itself based on its own past experience, or communally by a plurality of user terminals 102, rather than being centrally maintained by a network operator or at least rather than being maintained purely by the operator. The corresponding geographical locations may comprise either the locations of the WLAN access points, or the locations of the mobile terminal 102 at the time of recording its experience.

Note that the term database as used herein does not imply any particular size or amount of data, and nor does the term look-up table imply a graphical table nor any particular structure or layout other than the ability to look-up element against another associated element.



In the example of Figure 2, each entry in the database comprises: an identifier (ID) of a respective WLAN, an indication of location at which the mobile terminal encountered the respective WLAN, and at least one dynamically allocated "tag" providing additional information relating to the experience of a mobile terminal

5 102.

Preferably the one or more tags for each entry comprise a measure of connection quality which the mobile terminal 102 experienced when it connected to the WLAN in question. The term quality may be used herein to refer to either fidelity and/or reliability. Fidelity is a measure of a property such as the bandwidth or

10 signal strength available on a particular connection. Reliability is a measure of a property such as how often a connection fails, or the amount of time the connection is available (a connection could be high fidelity when it is available, but not be available very often, or vice versa). Quality may also refer to properties such as latency, loss and/or jitter. In a particularly preferred embodiment, quality

15 is an aggregation of latency, bandwidth, reliability, loss and jitter. Alternatively the quality may comprise any or all of these properties.

The processing apparatus 112 may be provided with a suitable algorithm for making measurements such as peak, average or typical uplink or downlink bandwidth, connection strength, connection up-time or down-time, latency, loss,

20 jitter, or an aggregate measure or any or all of these.

When the client application running on the processing apparatus 112 of the mobile terminal finds itself connected to a particular WLAN or a particular WLAN access point, it instigates a measurement of the connection quality and logs it in the database in association with an indication of the geographical location

25 relevant to that measurement. In a particularly preferred embodiment this may be the geographical location at which the mobile terminal 102 took the measurement, as determined by the positioning system (e.g., GPS transceiver 113) of the mobile terminal 102 itself. The geographic information may comprise coordinates of the experience, e.g., in the form of a latitude and longitude.

30 In this type of embodiment the client running on the processing apparatus 112 logs the self-determined location in the database along with the quality measurement. This is particularly advantageous as does not require a central

operator to maintain the quality measures or the locations in the database, both being contributed instead by the user terminal (or terminals). That is, it is not necessary for an operator or provider to know about access points in advance. Instead it allows users to discover them for themselves.

- 5 An alternative is for the geographical location in the database to comprise a predetermined, known location of the access point 106 through which the mobile terminal 102 connected. In this case the geographic locations of the access points 106 may be provided by one or more network operators as predefined elements in the table, against which the client on the mobile terminal 102 logs its  
10 measurements. In this case the mobile terminal does not need to submit location measurements as part of the logging process, although it does place a burden on the operator.

Either way, the measurement may be instigated in a number of ways. For example the client application on the mobile terminal 102 may make and log the  
15 measurement at the time when it first encounters a new network or first makes a new connection, or at a time of experiencing a peak, average or typical connection quality within a given time window or event (e.g., during a call), or based on a random or periodic timing.

Optionally, the database may also include entries for one or more WWANs, e.g.,  
20 an entry for each of a plurality of cellular WWAN base stations or cells 104, or an entry for one or more satellite networks. These entries may again be supplemented with dynamically allocated tags, preferably comprising experienced connection quality which may be logged by one or more mobile terminals 102, either recorded against predetermined known locations of the base stations 104  
25 or against the location of the experience as determined by the positioning system of the mobile terminal 102 at the time. The manner of logging the information on the WWAN(s) need not be the same as used in relation to the WLANs, though it may be.

In embodiments, each mobile user terminal may maintain its own personal  
30 database on a storage medium (e.g., memory 110) of the mobile terminal 102 itself.

Alternatively, in an even more advantageous embodiment, a plurality of like client applications running on a plurality of mobile terminals 102 are arranged to contribute to a combined database. The combined database may be stored on a server 108 connected to one of the networks to which the mobile terminals have common access, e.g., the internet 101. Alternatively the combined database could be created by sharing recorded experiences between mobile terminals 102 (e.g., using an ad-hoc or peer-to-peer network), in which case each mobile terminal 102 stores its own instance of the combined database in local storage (e.g., 110).

10 In the case of a combined database, the amount of data is liable to grow very large, making it unwieldy to search. Even in the case of a personal, local database maintained by one mobile terminal 102 for its own use, the database may nonetheless become cumbersome as many results are logged over time. Therefore there is preferably provided a method of compressing the data into a more manageable form. One way to do this is to detect areas with a high density of entries for a particular WLAN or particular WLAN access point 106, and input these points into an averaging or combining function in order to produce a centroid. This function may be applied by the client application running on the mobile terminal 102 or by a suitable function implemented on the server 108, as appropriate to the embodiment in question. The data could also be trained over multiple iterations, i.e., so that a plurality of already-averaged centroids become the input data to a further averaging function to create a second generation centroid, and so forth.

Note that Figure 2 does not represent the only way of storing localization data.

25 Some other examples are provided in Figures 3 and 4.

In the example of Figure 3, instead of network IDs each entry is listed by an identification of an individual connection point of the network in question: i.e., either an access point 106 of a WLAN or a specific cell or base station 104 of the WWAN. This is shown schematically in the middle column of Figure 3. In this case the geographic location associated with each entry need not necessarily be the location of the mobile terminal 102 when it logged it's experience (though that is still one option). Instead, the geographic location may be a predetermined location of the connection point (access point or base station), pre-stored in the

database by the operator or operators of the network or networks in question.

This embodiment may be more suited to a database maintained centrally on a server 108 rather than on individual mobile terminals 102, though it is not excluded that the operator provides information on locations of access points and/or base stations to the mobile terminals 102.

Of course in many cases, where the WLAN comprises only one access point 106, the identification of the WLAN access point 106 may be the same as or equivalent to the ID of the WLAN.

Furthermore, the geographic location need not be defined in terms of the coordinates of a specific point or only in such terms. The geographic information may alternatively or additionally define a region, i.e., an area. This is shown schematically in the left-hand column of Figures 3 and 4.

For example, in Figure 3 optional additional information may be included along with the coordinates of the connection point indicating an extent of the coverage from that point, e.g., an approximate radius to which the coverage extends from the connection point.

In the example of Figure 4, the geographic information is defined in terms of a region associated with a particular respective network ID. E.g., this information may comprise the name or an indication of a particular town or area, or the coordinates of a set of connection points (WLAN access points or WWAN base stations as appropriate), or a geometric definition of a region such as polygon on the earth's surface (e.g., defined in terms of the vertices of the region).

Once the table begins to be compiled, it can be used by the client application running on the processing apparatus 112 of a mobile terminal 102 to determine whether or when to scan for the availability of alternative access networks (WLAN or WWANs) for accessing the internet 101, with a view to potentially handing over between access networks. For example, the database can be used to determine whether a mobile terminal 102 currently connected to the internet 101 via a WWAN such as a 3G mobile cellular network should scan for availability of a WLAN such as a wi-fi network, so as to potentially handover to the WLAN. Or the database may be used to determine whether a mobile terminal 102 currently connected to the internet 101 via a WLAN should scan for the availability of an

alternative WLAN, so as to potentially hand over to the alternative WLAN. As mentioned, this could be used to handover during a VoIP call or other internet communication such as an IM chat session or file transfer.

The client running on the processing apparatus 112 of the mobile terminal 102 is  
5 configured to access the database, e.g., from the terminal's own local storage 110, or from server 108 via its current connection to the internet 101. The client running on the mobile terminal 102 then determines its own current geographic location using its positioning module, e.g., GPS 113, and uses its current location to index the database by geographic location. The mobile terminal 102 is thereby  
10 able to find the entry most relevant to its current location.

The database may be structured to enable the client on the mobile terminal 102 to narrow down the entries before searching by geographic information. For example, the database may comprise a tree structure, e.g., ordered by country, and then region inside each country, and potentially further subdivisions of region.  
15 E.g., the database may comprise a global table of entries, divided into sub tables for each country, then the sub-table for each region may be sub-divided into a further level of sub-table for each smaller region within that region, and so forth as required to achieve a practically searchable level of sub-table. If the client on the mobile terminal 102 has a high-level indication of its region (e.g., knows that it is  
20 connected in the UK, or in south west London, or a particular borough in south west London) it can then access the relevant sub-table in the database. However, searching a whole global table is not excluded (though it would be heavy on processing resources).

Within the relevant table or sub-table, the client on the mobile terminal 102 then  
25 indexes the remaining entries according to the mobile terminal's own current geographical location. For example it may calculate the distance of the mobile terminal 102 from the geographic location of each entry in the sub-table (e.g., in the examples of Figures 2 and 3) and select the most relevant (e.g., closest). Alternatively it may determine the relative location in terms of which  
30 geographically defined region or regions the mobile terminal currently falls within (Figure 4).

In one embodiment, the client on the mobile terminal 102 indexes the table or sub-table according to distance or relative geographic location, and for those within suitable range determines the associated measure of connection quality found in the look-up table provided by the database. The client running on the  
5 processing apparatus 112 of the mobile terminal 102 thus determines the best result, i.e., best quality within range according to the table.

An alternative is for locations in the table to be quantized according to a structured, cell-like grid, as will be discussed later in relation to Figures 5 and 6. In this case the client looks up the available network(s) in the current unit area of  
10 the grid in which the mobile terminal currently finds itself.

The client application on the mobile terminal 102 may be configured to perform the table look-up to assess network availability on a periodic or random basis, or in response to being to a certain event such as detecting that current connection quality has fallen below a certain threshold. In another alternative, the results  
15 could be looked-up and provided to the mobile terminal 102 by a network element such as the sever 108, via the access point or base station through which the mobile terminal 102 is currently connected to the internet 101.

Once the table is accessed and indexed to find the most appropriate entry, this result may then be used by the client on the mobile terminal 102 to decide  
20 whether it is worth powering up its transceiver(s) to perform a scan for other available potentially networks (other than the one it is currently connected to). This may comprise deciding whether to initiate a handover process. In embodiments of the present invention, initiating a handover process comprises at least as an initial stage performing a scan (as opposed to conventional systems  
25 which perform a periodic scan). On condition that the scan detects empirically that the network expected based on the table look-up is indeed available, the mobile terminal 102 then hands over.

So if the best entry as determined according to the table look-up corresponds to a different network than that which the mobile 102 is currently using to connect to  
30 the internet 101, the client application initiates a handover by first performing a scan to test whether the new network is actually present, and then if so handing over to that network. For example if the mobile terminal is currently connected to

- the internet 101 by a WWAN such as a 3G cellular network, but the best entry found in the table based on relative location and connection quality corresponds to a particular WLAN such as a wi-fi network, then the mobile terminal 102 is configured to use the ID of that WLAN as indicated in the relevant table entry to
- 5 initiate a handover process. This starts with at least a scan to test whether the expected WLAN is really available, and if so continues to complete the handover. If it turns out the WLAN is not in fact available on the other hand (e.g., because it is experiencing a temporary problem or the table is out of date) then handover may be aborted, or the second best entry could be tried.
- 10 Similarly, if the mobile terminal is currently connected to the internet 101 by a WLAN such as wi-fi network, but the best entry found in the table based on relative location and connection quality corresponds to a different WLAN such as another wi-fi network, then the mobile terminal 102 is configured to use the ID of the new WLAN as indicated in the relevant table entry to initiate a handover
- 15 process. This starts with at least a scan to test whether the expected new WLAN is really available, and if so continues to complete the handover. If it turns out the new WLAN is not in fact available on the other hand then handover is aborted, or the second best entry could be tried.
- In alternative embodiments, the mobile terminal 102 may be configured to perform
- 20 a periodic scan, and the results from the table look-up may be used to adapt the frequency of scanning or to inhibit the periodic scan. For example, if it is determined that there are no likely better candidates at the mobile terminal's current location, the scan may be performed at lower rate or regularity (fewer scans per unit time); but if it is determined that likely better candidates do appear
- 25 to be available based on the table-look up, it increases the scans to a high rate or regularity (more scans per unit time). In another example, the mobile terminal may be configured to perform scans periodically, but to cancel one or more of the scheduled scans if it is determined based on the table look up that no better candidates are likely to be available at the mobile terminal's current location.
- 30 Instead of searching the table for the best quality network from amongst a plurality within suitable range, a variant of this is to index the table by location to find the closest network to the mobile terminal, then check whether that closest network

promises a better connection quality than the current network according to the associated tag in the look-up table.

Note that the table does not necessarily comprise entries for all types of network. E.g., in one preferred embodiment the table only comprises entries for WLANs or  
5 WLAN access points 106, but not WWANs or WWAN base stations or cells (e.g., not for 3G mobile networks or satellite back-up networks). In this case one or more WWANs may be assumed always to be present. In embodiments, the decision whether to scan and attempt handover from a WWAN to a WLAN may be based on whether the best WLAN entry found in the table passes a certain  
10 threshold or other criterion - for example if the metric is below a certain threshold if the metric increases with distance and decreases with quality, or above a certain threshold if the metric decreases with distance and increases with quality. If the threshold or criterion is not met, the mobile terminal 102 may connect to the internet 101 via a particular WWAN by default, e.g., via a cell 104 and control  
15 station 105 of the 3G cellular network 103.

Quality measurements are not the only kind of additional information with which entries in the table may be tagged.

Other information with which entries may be tagged includes motion information, which information may comprise an indication of whether the connection point of a  
20 network is stationary or moving, and/or a measure of speed or velocity of the connection points. This is particularly suited to a situation in which each entry of the table comprises an element identifying an individual connection point and/or a particular WLAN. For example, nowadays WLANs are increasingly found on public transport such as trains, busses, planes and boats, or even in private cars.  
25 The motion of the WLAN may be relevant to the decision as to whether it is worth spending battery power scanning, and whether it would be desirable to handover. For example, a WLAN on a passing train will not be very useful to a user who is relatively stationary. On the other hand, a user on the train is likely to want mainly to use the train's WLAN, and other passing WLANs that are relatively stationary  
30 on the ground will be not tend to be useful.

The motion information for each of a plurality of the entries in the table may comprise an indication as to whether or not the access point or WLAN is moving.



Alternatively or additionally, the motion information for each of a plurality of the entries in the table may comprise an indication of speed (magnitude only) or velocity (magnitude and direction), or indeed just direction. Direction may matter, e.g., a mobile terminal 102 moving at a similar speed as a WLAN and in  
5 approximately the same direction may have reason to connect to it, but a mobile terminal 102 moving at similar speed but substantially opposite direction to a particular WLAN would probably not want to connect to that WLAN.

In particularly preferred embodiments, the motion information is captured and tagged dynamically by one or more individual mobile terminals 102 based on their  
10 own experience, in an analogous manner as described in relation to the quality information.

In this case, instead of measuring connection quality, the client application on the mobile terminal 102 determines an indication of motion as and when it encounters a given network. For example, the motion measurement could be determined by  
15 detecting how quickly the access points or cells or base stations pass by relative to the mobile terminal 102, and/or Doppler estimates based on signals from access points or cells or base stations may be used. Information from one or more accelerometers (not shown) and/or GPS on the mobile terminal 102 may also be taken into account (so that the mobile 102 knows it is not itself the one  
20 moving, if so how much of the relative motion is due to itself). In embodiments, multiple such factors can be taken into account to give an estimation of the motion of the WLAN or its individual access points 106. The measurements may be instigated and logged in any of the same ways discussed in relation to the quality information.

25 However, another option is for some or all of the motion information to be maintained in a predetermined fashion by one or more operators, and/or entered manually by a user based on experience.

In some embodiments the motion information may be taken into account in a combined metric, combining quality and motion information.

30 Metric = function { quality, relative motion }

The table can then be used to find a best (most relevant) entry for the mobile terminal according to this combined metric at its current location, in a similar

manner to that described above but with the metric also taking into the mobile's own state of motion relative to the entries in the table, e.g., whether the mobile terminal 102 itself is moving or not and/or its own speed or velocity). The particular form of the metric is free for the system designer to tune according to particular requirements, e.g., based on simulations of the particular communication system in which it is to be applied.

Alternatively, instead of searching the table for the best entry within range according to the combined metric, the client on the mobile terminal 102 may look-up the closest access network that is not ruled out by a particular rule, such as that all moving WLANs are to be ignored unless moving in the same direction as the mobile terminal 102 (within some allowed margin).

Once the desired entry is found, the client running on the mobile terminal 102 determines whether this corresponds to a different access network than the mobile is currently using to connect to the internet 101, and if so control scanning and potentially handover. Again, the process may proceed in the same manner described in relation to the scanning and handover based on the quality tags.

In embodiments, the table may contain both motion information and geographical location. Either or both of these may be tagged dynamically by a mobile terminal as and when it experiences the network. Of course if an access point is moving, e.g., because it's installed on a train, it may not have a well-defined location. There are a number of ways to combine both motion information and geographic information into the same table for use in predicting network availability.

One way is for stationary networks or access points to be tagged with a static geographic location, and for moving networks or access points to be tagged with motion information indicative of motion instead of the geographic location. These different kinds of information may be included for different entries in the same table. I.e., each entry comprises one but not both of: a geographic location (and optionally motion information in the form of a flag indicating that the network or access point is stationary), or motion information indicative of motion (either in the form of a flag indicating motion and/or an indication of the speed, direction or velocity of the network or its access point(s)).

For example, the server 108 may be configured to recognize when it has received a lot of contradictory localization observations. From that, the server may tag the network as “moving” – so it yields dynamic “movement” tagging. That also means that the observation of that access point is not useful for positioning. The

5 relevancy of a moving access point depends on the mobile terminal moving itself.

In a more advanced implementation, the system may exploit knowledge that the mobile terminal's position is somewhere on a line or route over which the access point has been observed. For example, the database may be configured to map the multiple observed positions of the access point along a regular route like a

10 train line. The client on the mobile terminal 102 may then be configured to determine that when it is found at a geographic location along the train line or other such regular route, then there is a possibility of the access point or network being available. In this embodiment, a given entry in the table may include both geographic location information and motion information.

15 Another way is to tag the access as being available at a particular location at a particular time of day, e.g., based on train time tables or real-time updates available from railway operators. See also discussion later on including time of day in the look-up table.

Further, according to particularly advantageous embodiment of the present  
20 invention, each of a plurality of entries in the database is also tagged with price information. This information may comprise a quantitative indication of the actual cost of connecting to the internet 101 through a particular access network, or just an indication of whether the network or access point is free or not. For example, some WLANs are free whilst some others incur a cost, e.g., a cost per unit time.

25 The cost of different WLANs may also be different. Alternatively or additionally, the table could include the cost of one or more WWANs, e.g., 3G cellular network and/or satellite back-up network.

In one particularly preferred embodiment, the price information is tagged dynamically by users themselves, in a similar manner as described in relation to  
30 the quality information and motion information, i.e., based on their actual experience when encountering networks rather than the price database being centrally administered by one or more operators. The information could be logged

automatically by the client application, or manually instigated by the user. This advantageously enables users to rate providers in a “virtual marketplace”.

- As an extension to the globally tagged access points, the client running on the mobile terminal 102 may present the user with his current connection options
- 5 including quality indicators, along with pricing information to help him select an appropriate one. Alternatively, the client application may make the decision for the user based on the pricing information and what he or she is doing at the time (e.g., audio or video call), using a selection policy which can be either a default one or one defined or selected by the user.
- 10 The table is initially indexed according to geographic location. Instead of just automatically selecting the best entry based on quality and/or motion and performing a scan in dependence on that entry, the client application on the mobile terminal 102 may be configured to generate a short-list from amongst a plurality of best entries according to the geographical locations, quality information
- 15 or combined metric. The client then displays the short-list to the user, with price listed against network. Preferably the short-list also displays other tagged information such as the connection quality and or motion information alongside the identity of the networks. The user is then able to select one of the access networks, e.g., to select between WWAN and WLAN and/or select between
- 20 multiple available WLANs.

- For example the user wishes to perform a non real-time communication such as a file transfer and is not in a hurry, he or she may choose a cheaper but worse quality network, e.g., a free WLAN that is slow because it is shared between many users. On the other hand if the user wishes to perform a real-time or urgent
- 25 communication such as a VoIP call, he or she may choose a more expensive but faster or more reliable network such as a paid WLAN or a WWAN.

- Alternatively the client application may not necessarily display the short-list to the user, but may be configured to automatically select one of the access networks from the short-list according to the automatic selection policy (e.g., select the best
- 30 quality candidate for real-time calls and the cheapest candidate for non real-time communications).

Thus the user is presented with a list of available networks along with their quality as experienced by other users, or alternatively, a network is selected for the user based on pricing information, quality, and user needs/activity.

In another alternative, the price information may be taken into account in a  
5 combined metric, e.g., as a function of { quality, motion, price}, and the client application running on the mobile terminal 102 may use this metric to automatically select the best entry from amongst those within suitable range based on the indexed localization. For example if the best entry does not  
10 correspond to the current network (e.g., the table look-up indicates there is a better WLAN available when price is weighed against connection quality), then the client application may trigger a scan and potentially a handover in the same manner discussed above in relation to the quality and motion information.

Other information listed could include time of day. For example, certain networks may be more or less likely to be available at certain times of day.

15 The information on time of day may be logged in any of the same ways discussed in relation to the quality tags, e.g., dynamically by the mobile terminal 102. In embodiments, the time-of-day may be used as an extra table index, i.e., the table may be indexed based not only on geographic location, but also based on time of day. So the searching of the table does not just comprise checking a certain  
20 network at a certain location, but also checking a certain network at a certain time of day. For example, some networks may be fine mid-day, but horrible in rush hour. E.g., this may be the case with the 3G network in the business centre of a busy city due to commuters with smartphones.

A method using a database of a kind exemplified in relation to Figures 2, 3 or 4  
25 may proceed as follows.

(i) Obtain the position of the mobile terminal (MT) by GPS, base station  
trilateration, or WWAN/WLAN ID (using WWAN and/or WLAN ID requires the  
server knows the relevant positions). If the user terminal knows the position by  
GPS, it may send coordinates to the server along with WLAN/WWAN ID so the  
30 server can add the ID to its table.

(ii) Poll a server (or a locally maintained or shared distributed database) for list of nearby networks (according to some suitable proximity criterion), and look up the associated tags such as quality, motion and/or price information.

(iii) If multiple tags are taken into account, e.g., quality and motion, compute a  
5 score for each network determined to be nearby according to the table. For example,  $\text{score} = f(\text{quality}, \text{motion})$ .

(iv) If there is a better network, scan for it.

(v) Handover to network with best score.

(vi) After use, send the experienced quality to server so it can update its quality for  
10 the network. The database is thereby dynamically maintained. Alternatively or additionally the table could be dynamically updated on other occasions, e.g., periodically or upon a certain event such as entering a new network for the first time.

An alternative method using an alternative kind of database is now discussed in  
15 relation to Figures 5, 6 and 7.

Referring to Figure 5, in this alternative method a geographical region such as a country or region of the globe is considered to be divided and sub-divided into areas and sub-areas, preferably into multiple hierarchical levels of sub-area. As shown in the left-hand columns of Figure 6, each of a plurality of entries in the  
20 table then corresponds to a respective unit of geographical area, a unit being the smallest level of sub-area, i.e., smallest sub-division. Thus the region is divided into a cell-like grid (not necessarily square or rectangular), but each "cell" corresponds to a geographical sub-division on the map, rather than the area covered by a particular access point or base station.

The database then provides a look-up table (maintained on a server 108 or on the  
25 mobile terminal 102 itself) which maps against each cell-like geographic unit a list of any networks that have been found to be available in that unit (i.e., sub-area). This is shown schematically in the middle column of Figure 6.

In addition, the table stores the associated tags (quality, motion and/or cost  
30 information) for each of the networks. In Figure 6 the tags are mapped against

each occurrence of each network in each unit. Duplicate entries can be avoided by averaging quality tags for the {location,network} tuples

Preferably the tags are again logged dynamically by the mobile terminal 102 or a plurality of such mobile terminals as and when they encounter the relevant  
5 experience, along with in identification of the geographical unit in which they encountered that experience.

The mobile terminal 102 can thus access and index the table by location, to determine the identities of nearby networks and associated information such as quality, motion and/or cost. The different levels of division and sub-division make  
10 the table more efficient for the mobile terminal to search. Such a method may proceed as follows.

(i) Obtain position of Mobile Terminal (MT) by GPS, base station trilateration, or WWAN/WLAN ID. For WWAN/WLAN positioning, the server keeps a table indexed WWAN/WLAN ID containing an estimate of their position. If the user  
15 terminal knows its position by GPS, this is sent to server along with WWAN/WLAN ID. The server uses this to update its WWAN/WLAN position estimate.

(ii) The server holds a table indexed by geographical positions that is a cell-like, world-spanning grid. Cells are preferably smaller than WWAN cells. The table may be huge, but well-structured so easy to search.

20 (iii) Server keeps a list of networks known within each cell.

(iv) For each network in a cell, keep track of experienced quality.

(v) The mobile terminal scans for a better network if the server table indicates a better one should be available.

(vi) The mobile terminal hands over if better network is available.

25 (vii) After use, the mobile terminal sends its experience to server to update its quality of network in given position.

The cell-like structure provides an alternative way of the mobile terminal 102 logging its position. Instead of the actual coordinates at which the mobile terminal encountered the logged experience (quality, motion or price information), or an  
30 average centroid based on multiple mobile terminals experiences; an identification

of the geographical unit corresponding to the sub-area in which the mobile terminal 102 encountered the experience can be logged.

Either way, an advantage of the mobile terminal logging its position is that the server does not need *a priori* knowledge about WWAN and/or WLAN positions, but can update these dynamically too. A potential disadvantage is that distance to the access point may not be taken into account explicitly without such knowledge. A way to mitigate this is in step (vi) is to take into account signal strength when deciding which network is better (signal strength is known after scan).

It will be appreciated that the above embodiments have been described only by way of example.

In embodiments the database may be stored at a server and populated by measurements from a plurality of user terminals including said mobile terminal.

Alternatively the database may be stored at said mobile terminal and populated by said mobile terminal.

In further embodiments the database may be stored at a server and the motion information is predetermined by one or more network operators.

The positioning module may be arranged to determine the location of the mobile terminal using one or more of: GPS, identification of one or more access points of the wireless local area networks, an identification of one or more cells of a wireless wide area network, a trilateration between ones of said access points and/or base stations, a measure of signal strength relative to one or more of said access points and/or base stations, and a comparison of a multipath signal pattern received by a base station with prior known information, or others.

The geographical locations in said database may be contributed by one or more mobile terminals including at least said mobile terminal. The geographical locations in said database may be predetermined by one or more network operators.

In further embodiments, the motion of the mobile terminal may be determined using one of: the positioning module, and one or more accelerometers of the mobile terminal, or others.



The wireless local area networks may comprise at least one of a wi-fi network, a HiperLAN network, a HomeRF network, an OpenAir network and a Bluetooth network, or others.

- 5 The one or more wireless wide area networks may comprise one or more of an LTE, W-CDMA, GSM, UMTS, UTRAN, HSPA, CDMA2000 or other 3GPP network, a WiMAX network, a CDPD network and a Mobitex network, or others. Alternatively or additionally, the one or more wireless wide area networks comprise a satellite network.

The first network may be the internet.

- 10 Other variants may become apparent to a person skilled in the art given the disclosure herein. The scope of the invention is not limited by the described examples but only by the accompanying claims.

Claims

1. A mobile terminal for use in a communication system comprising a first, packet-based network and a plurality of wireless access networks providing access to the first network; the mobile terminal comprising:
- 5 one or more transceivers for connecting to the wireless access networks; and
- processing apparatus coupled to the one or more transceivers, and operable to communicate with the first network by forming connections with the access networks using the one or more transceivers;
- 10 wherein the processing apparatus is configured to access a database recording motion information relating to motion of connection points of the wireless access networks; and
- the processing apparatus is further configured to determine one of the wireless access networks for use in accessing the first network, in dependence on
- 15 the motion information accessed from said database relating to one or more of the wireless access networks.
2. The mobile terminal of claim 1, wherein the processing apparatus is configured to automatically select which of a plurality of available ones of said wireless access networks to use to connect to the first network in dependence on
- 20 the motion information accessed from said database relating to one or more of the wireless access networks.
3. The mobile terminal of claim 1 or 2, wherein the processing apparatus is configured to determine motion information relating to a connection point as experienced by the mobile terminal, and to thereby dynamically record the
- 25 determined motion information in the database.
4. The mobile terminal of any preceding claim, comprising a positioning module coupled to the processing apparatus and arranged to determine a geographical location of the mobile terminal; wherein the database records geographical location information relating to a plurality of the wireless access
- 30 networks, and the processing apparatus of the mobile terminal is configured to determine one of the access networks for use in accessing the first network in dependence on the geographical location information accessed from said

database, relative to the geographical location of the mobile terminal as determined by said positioning module.

5        5.        The mobile terminal of claim 4, wherein the geographical locations in said database comprise locations as measured by one or more mobile terminals including at least said mobile terminal, the processing apparatus being configured to dynamically record a geographical position of the mobile terminal as determined by said positioning module as the geographical location information in said database relating to one of said access networks.

10       6.        The mobile terminal of any preceding claim, wherein the processing apparatus is configured such that said determination of one of the access networks comprises: controlling activation of one or more of the transceivers to scan for availability of one or more of the access networks in dependence on the motion information accessed from said database relating to one or more of the wireless access networks.

15       7.        The mobile terminal of any preceding claim, wherein one or both of:  
             the access networks comprise a plurality of wireless local area networks, and the one or more transceivers comprise a local transceiver for connecting to the wireless local area networks, the processing apparatus being coupled to the local transceiver and operable to communicate with the first network by forming  
20       connections with the wireless local area networks using the local transceiver, and  
             the database records motion information relating to motion of connection points of the wireless local area networks, the processing apparatus being further configured to determine one of the wireless local area networks for use in accessing the first network in dependence on the respective motion information  
25       accessed from said database; and

             the access networks comprises one or more wireless wide area networks providing access to the first network, and the mobile terminal comprises a further transceiver for connecting to one or more of the wireless wide area networks, the processing apparatus being coupled to the further transceiver and operable to  
30       communicate with the first network by forming a connection with one or more of the wireless wide area networks using the further transceiver, the processing apparatus being further configured to automatically select whether to connect to the first network via one of the wireless wide area networks or one of the wireless

local area networks in dependence on the respective motion information accessed from said database.

8. The mobile terminal of claim 7, wherein the processing apparatus is configured so as, while the call is ongoing, to automatically select which of a plurality of available local wireless area networks to use to connect to the first network, or whether to connect to the first network via one of the wireless wide area networks or one of the wireless local area networks, in dependence on the motion information accessed from said database.

9. A method for use in a communication system comprising a first, packet-based network and a plurality of wireless access networks providing access to the first network; the method comprising:

communicating between a transceiver of a mobile terminal and the first network by forming connections with the wireless access networks;

accessing a database recording motion information relating to motion of connection points of the wireless access networks; and

determining one of the wireless access networks for use by the mobile terminal in accessing the first network, in dependence on the motion information accessed from said database relating to one or more of the wireless access networks.

10. A computer program product for operating a mobile terminal for use in a communication system comprising a first, packet-based network and a plurality of wireless access networks providing access to the first network; the computer program product comprising code embodied on a computer-readable medium and configured so as when executed on the mobile terminal to perform operations of:

communicating with the first network by forming connections with the access networks using one or more transceivers of the mobile terminal;

accessing a database recording motion information relating to motion of connection points of the wireless access networks; and

determining one of the wireless access networks for use in accessing the first network, in dependence on the motion information accessed from said database relating to one or more of the wireless access networks.

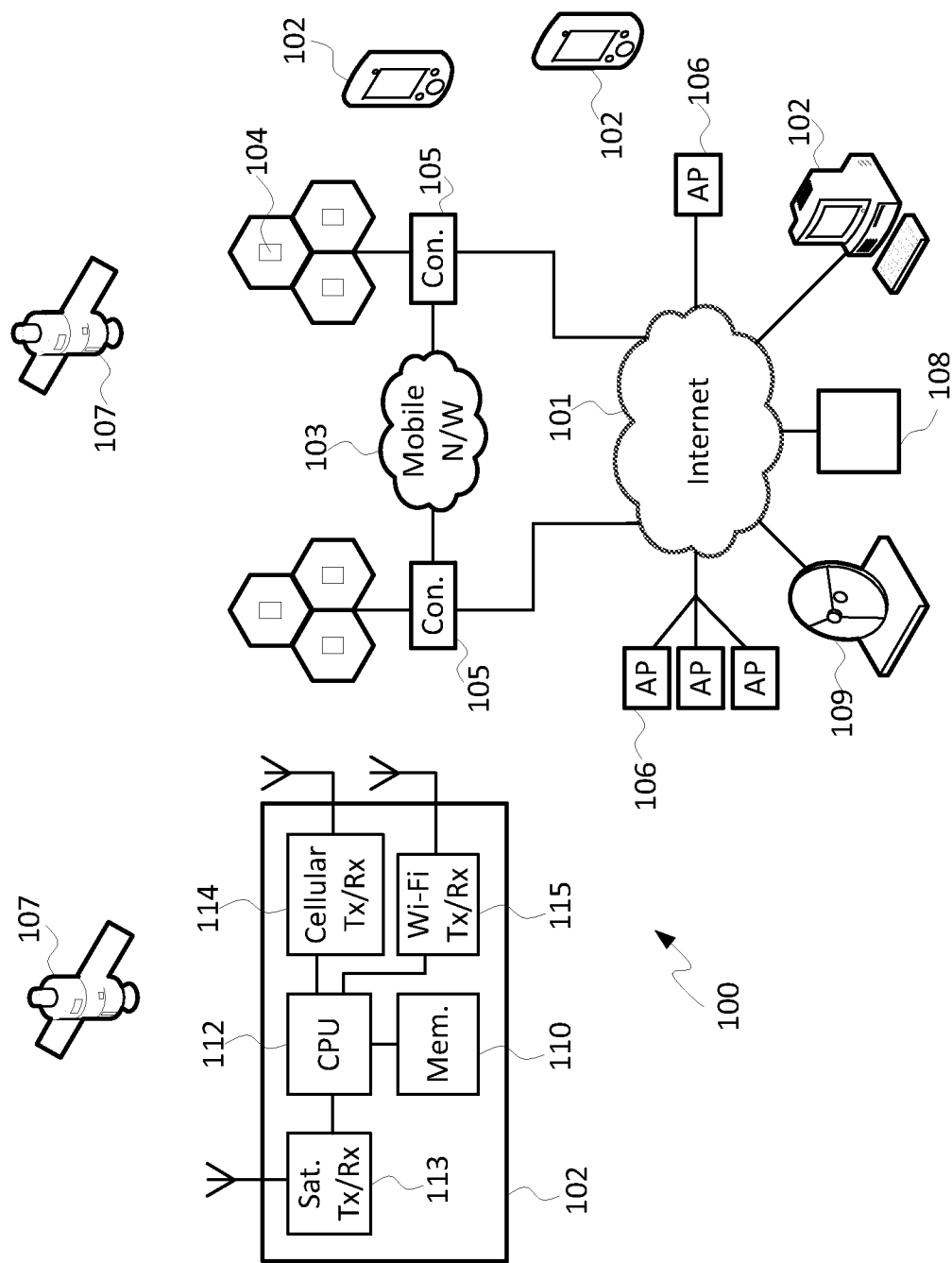


Figure 1

2/6

Location At Which Encountered	Network ID	Tag(s)
[Latitude, longitude]	ID of WLAN network A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> <li>• Motion (yes/no, velocity)</li> <li>• Pricing info</li> </ul>
[Latitude, longitude]	ID of WLAN network B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> <li>• Motion (yes/no, velocity)</li> <li>• Pricing info</li> </ul>
[Latitude, longitude]	ID of WLAN network C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> <li>• Motion (yes/no, velocity)</li> <li>• Pricing info</li> </ul>
...	...	• ...
[Latitude, longitude]	ID of WWAN network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> </ul>
[Latitude, longitude]	ID of WWAN network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> </ul>
...	...	• ...
[Latitude, longitude]	ID of satellite network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> </ul>
...	...	• ...

Figure 2

3/6

Location	Connection Point	Tag(s)
[Latitude, longitude] [Radius]	WLAN AP #1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> <li>• Motion (yes/no, velocity)</li> <li>• Pricing info</li> </ul>
[Latitude, longitude] [Radius]	WLAN AP #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> <li>• Motion (yes/no, velocity)</li> <li>• Pricing info</li> </ul>
[Latitude, longitude] [Radius]	WLAN AP #3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> <li>• Motion (yes/no, velocity)</li> <li>• Pricing info</li> </ul>
...	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ...</li> </ul>
[Latitude, longitude] [Radius]	WWAN BS #1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> </ul>
[Latitude, longitude] [Radius]	WWAN BS #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> </ul>
...	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ...</li> </ul>

Figure 3

4/6

<b>Regions Covered</b>	<b>Network ID</b>	<b>Tag(s)</b>
[Definition of region]	ID of WLAN network A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> <li>• Motion (yes/no, velocity)</li> <li>• Pricing info</li> </ul>
[Definition of region]	ID of WLAN network B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> <li>• Motion (yes/no, velocity)</li> <li>• Pricing info</li> </ul>
[Definition of region]	ID of WLAN network C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> <li>• Motion (yes/no, velocity)</li> <li>• Pricing info</li> </ul>
...	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ...</li> </ul>
[Definition of region]	WWAN area X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> </ul>
[Definition of region]	WWAN area Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality (fidelity, reliability)</li> </ul>
...	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ...</li> </ul>

**Figure 4**



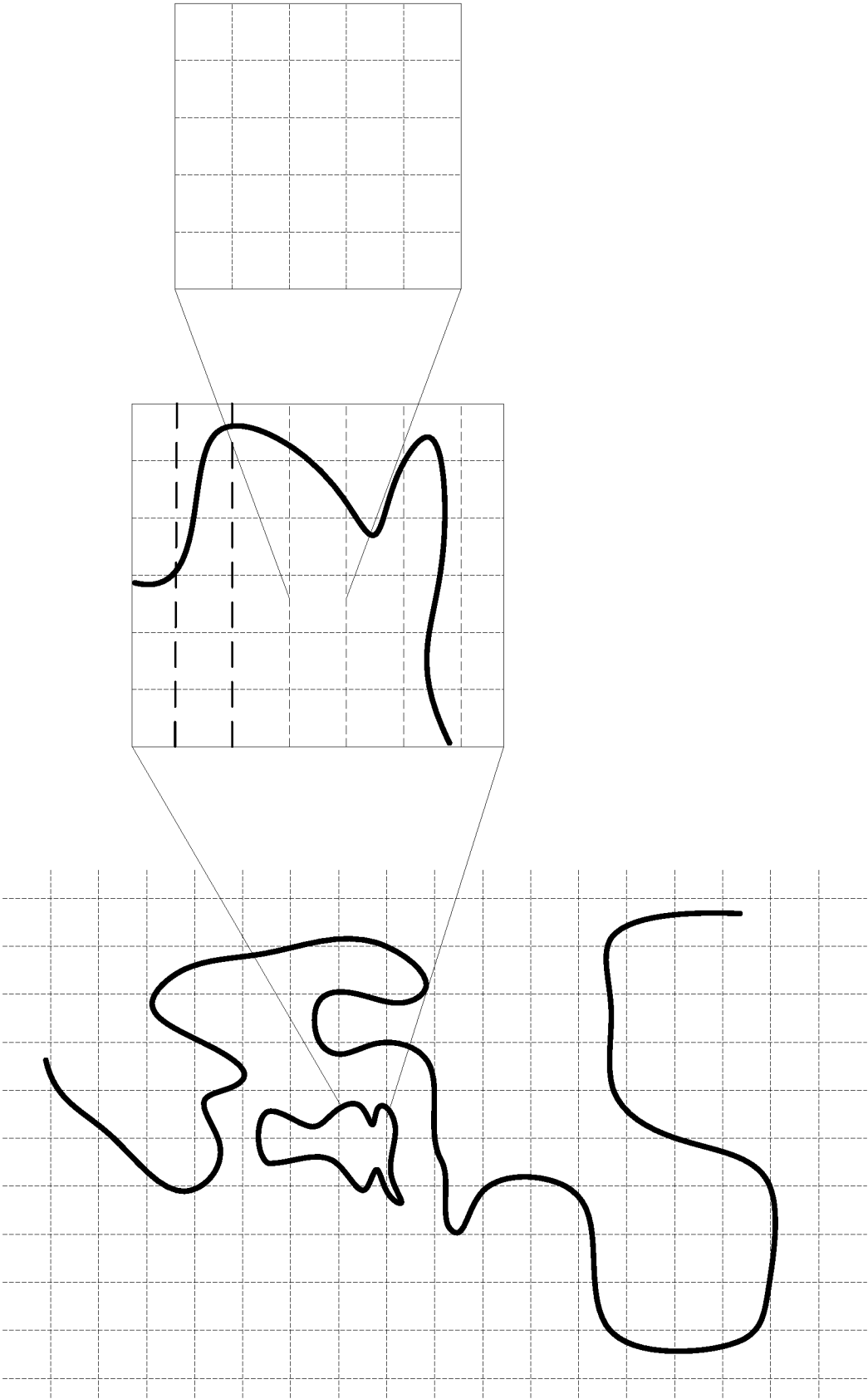


Figure 5

Area / sub area	Networks available	
[unit sub-area 1]	ID of WLAN n/w A ID of WLAN n/w B ID of WWAN n/w X ID of WWAN n/w Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tags</li> <li>• Tags</li> <li>• Tags</li> <li>• Tags</li> </ul>
[unit sub-area 2]	ID of WLAN n/w B ID of WLAN n/w C ID of WLAN n/w D ID of WWAN n/w X ID of WWAN n/w Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tags</li> <li>• Tags</li> <li>• Tags</li> <li>• Tags</li> <li>• Tags</li> </ul>
[unit sub-area 3]	ID of WLAN n/w A ID of WLAN n/w C ID of WWAN n/w X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tags</li> <li>• Tags</li> <li>• Tags</li> </ul>
[unit sub-area 4]	ID of WWAN n/w X ID of WWAN n/w Y ID of Satellite n/w	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tags</li> <li>• Tags</li> <li>• Tags</li> </ul>
...	...	...

Figure 6

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/US2013/047734

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
INV. H04W36/32  
ADD.

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)  
H04W

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)

EPO-Internal, COMPENDEX, INSPEC, WPI Data

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 1 924 114 A2 (BROADCOM CORP [US]) 21 May 2008 (2008-05-21) paragraph [0011] - paragraph [0034] paragraph [0071] - paragraph [0075] -----	1-10
Y	WO 2007/103975 A2 (QUALCOMM INC [US]; EDGE STEPHEN [US]; WILLIAMS DAVID [ES]; ANDERSEN NI) 13 September 2007 (2007-09-13) abstract paragraph [0008] - paragraph [0012] paragraph [0041] - paragraph [0089] -----	1-10
Y	US 2011/013569 A1 (SCHERZER SHIMON [US] ET AL) 20 January 2011 (2011-01-20) paragraph [0012] - paragraph [0019] paragraph [0034] - paragraph [0076] ----- -/--	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

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"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)

"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

"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

"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

"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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 September 2013

Date of mailing of the international search report

30/09/2013

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Frantzeskakis, D

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/US2013/047734

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 2005/255856 A1 (GRIFFIN SHAWN [CA] ET AL) 17 November 2005 (2005-11-17) paragraph [0014] - paragraph [0016] paragraph [0030] - paragraph [0042] -----	1-10
Y	EP 2 051 458 A2 (FUJITSU LTD [JP]) 22 April 2009 (2009-04-22) paragraph [0010] - paragraph [0014] paragraph [0028] - paragraph [0035] -----	1-10

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2013/047734

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 1924114	A2	21-05-2008	CN 101198174 A	11-06-2008
			EP 1924114 A2	21-05-2008
			HK 1120979 A1	06-01-2012
			KR 20080045623 A	23-05-2008
			TW 200845781 A	16-11-2008
			US 2008117875 A1	22-05-2008
-----				
WO 2007103975	A2	13-09-2007	AT 509493 T	15-05-2011
			BR PI0708566 A2	07-06-2011
			CA 2643191 A1	13-09-2007
			CN 101395940 A	25-03-2009
			EP 1999979 A2	10-12-2008
			JP 5242423 B2	24-07-2013
			JP 2009529835 A	20-08-2009
			JP 2013051704 A	14-03-2013
			KR 20080108279 A	12-12-2008
			RU 2008139627 A	20-04-2010
			US 2007275717 A1	29-11-2007
			WO 2007103975 A2	13-09-2007
-----				
US 2011013569	A1	20-01-2011	US 2011013569 A1	20-01-2011
			US 2011159818 A1	30-06-2011
-----				
US 2005255856	A1	17-11-2005	EP 1598985 A1	23-11-2005
			US 2005255856 A1	17-11-2005
-----				
EP 2051458	A2	22-04-2009	EP 2051458 A2	22-04-2009
			JP 2009100338 A	07-05-2009
			US 2009104911 A1	23-04-2009
-----				