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(54) Title: TIME-SHIFTING OF A LIVE MEDIA STREAM

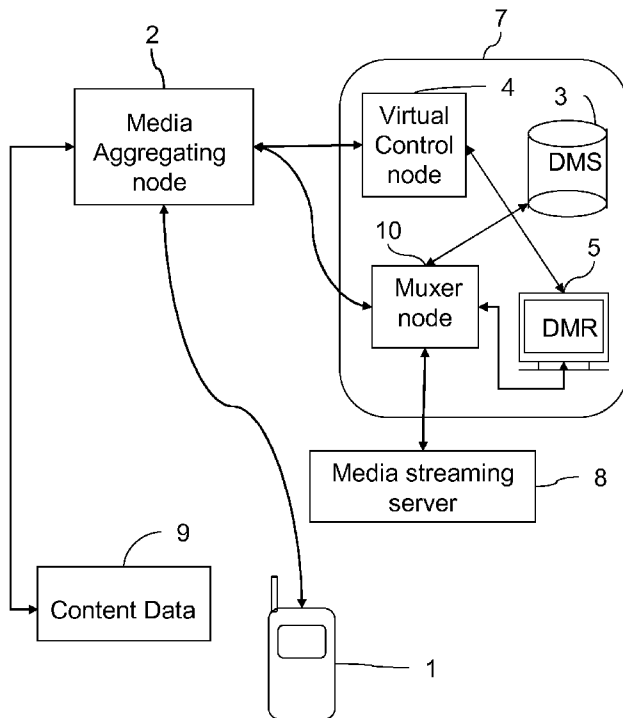


Fig. 2

(57) **Abstract:** A media muxer node (10) of a local network (7) is configured to time-shift a live media stream, by storing the stream on a local network storage (3) during a pause, and providing the stored and time-shifted stream to a local network-UE (5) after the pause. The pausing and the resuming of the media stream can be initiated from an external network-connected UE (1) outside the local network, or directly from the local network UE (7). The system also comprises a media aggregating node (2) for authentication of the external network - connected UE (1), which are both connected to a virtual control node (4). If a pause in the replay is discovered, the media muxer node (10) sees to the storage of the media in a local network storage (3) until the discovery of a restart command.

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Time-shifting of a live media stream.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a method for a media
5 aggregating node, for a media muxer node of a local network, and
for an external network-connected UE, of time-shifting a live
media stream playing on a local network-UE, as well as to the
media aggregating node, the media muxer node, and the external
network-connectable UE.

10

BACKGROUND

A local network, e.g. a home network or an office network, may
comprise several inter-connected consumer electronic devices,
e.g. personal computers, mobile phones, set-top-boxes and gaming
15 consoles. Electronic devices within a local network can be
adapted to communicate with each other e.g. according to DLNA
(Digital Living Network Alliance) standard, which allows
electronic devices to communicate and share media content with
each other, thereby enabling e.g. access of media files residing
20 e.g. on a PC directly on a TV within the e.g. a DLNA home
network, without a complicated configuration process.

20

A DLNA-compatible device is able to communicate with other DLNA-
compatible devices within the DLNA network via the Universal
25 Plug and Play (UPnP), which is a network protocol that is capable
of establishing communication between DLNA-compatible devices
within a DLNA network, without any configuration. By means of
the UPnP, a DLNA device is able to e.g. discover and address
other available DLNA devices within a DLNA network, and receive
30 a description of their capabilities.

30

The DLNA-compatible devices within a DLNA network are typically
of different types, based on their function in the media
distribution and rendering, and the types involve a DMS (Digital

Media Storage/Server), a DMP (Digital Media Player), a DMR (Digital Media Renderer), and a DMC (Digital Media Controller). A DMS may be e.g. a PC (Personal Computer) or a NAS (Network Attached Storage), and it is a device that stores media content and makes it available to a wired and/or wireless networked DMP or DMR. A DMP may be e.g. a TV, a stereo, a game console or a mobile phone, and it is a device that is able to find content on a DMS, and provide playback and rendering capabilities. Further, a DMC is a device that locates content on a DMS and plays it on a DMR, and a DMC may be e.g. a PDA (Personal Digital Assistant) or a mobile phone. Finally, a DMR is a device that plays content received from a DMC, and a DMR may be e.g. a TV, an audio/video receiver, a video display or remote speakers.

Figure 1 illustrates a conventional DLNA network comprising four DLNA compatible devices, i.e. a DMP 5a, a DMR 5b, a DMS 5c and a DMC 5d. The DMC (Digital Media Controller) 5d is able to obtain a file structure from the DMS, and send a specific URL to the DMR, the URL received from the DMS file structure. The DMR 5b is able to connect to the specified URL, which in this case is the DMS 5c itself. Further, the DMP 5d is also able to obtain a file structure from the DMS, and play a link given in the DMS file structure.

An end-user may want to pause a live media session, e.g. for answering the phone, and then resume the watching of the media session after the phone call. Therefore, it would be advantageous to enable a time-shifting of live media content playing on a local network-device, e.g. in a DLNA network.

However, a time-shifting of the live media stream is not possible on a local network-device that is not provided with a hard-drive, such as on a DMR (Digital Media Renderer), e.g. a TV. In order to pause the streaming of a live media session, and resume the streaming of the media session at the same position,

a DLNA-device, e.g. a DMR, has to query the status from the media server before pausing the streaming, and perform a seek-command in order to resume the playing of the stream. However, even if a media server would support this functionality, a
5 synchronization gap would exist between the instance when the seek-command was read by the media server, and when the streaming was really paused. Moreover, there is no way to stop an inline-frame in the media stream, so the media content will appear garbled for a while after resuming the play-out.

10

Thus, it still presents a problem to enable a time-shifting of a live media stream playing on a local network-device, e.g. on a DLNA-compatible device of a DLNA network.

15 SUMMARY

An object of the present invention is to address the problems and disadvantages outlined above, and this object and others are achieved by the method and the arrangement according to the appended independent claims, and by the embodiments according to
20 the dependent claims.

According to one aspect, the invention provides a method for a media muxer node of a local network of time-shifting a live media stream playing on a local-network UE. The playing is
25 initiated by an external network-connected UE located outside the local network and communicating with a media aggregating node, and a user has to be logged-in both to the external network-connected UE and to a virtual control node of the local network. The virtual control node and the media muxer node are
30 both connected to the media aggregating node, and the media muxer node is further connected to a media streaming server for providing a media stream to the local network-UE, as well as to a local network-storage. The method comprises at least the following steps, performed by media muxer node:

- Discovering a pause of the media stream to the local network UE;
 - Storing the media stream in an available local network-storage;
 - 5 - Discovering a restart of the media stream to the local network;
 - Providing a time-shifted media stream from the local network storage to the local network-UE.
- 10 The media muxer node may further provide the live media stream to the local network-UE, if the time-shifted media stream catches-up the live media stream.

15 The media muxer node may determine if a local network-storage is available for storage of a media stream.

The media muxer node may have performed the following steps, before the above steps:

- Received a playlist from the media aggregating node; and
- 20 - Retrieved the media stream from a media streaming server, and provided to the local network-UE.

25 The time-shifted media stream may be played at a user-selectable speed, and the pausing, as well as the playing of the live media stream, may be initiated by the external network-connected UE or by the local network-UE.

30 According to a second aspect, the invention provides a method for a media aggregating node of time-shifting a live media stream playing on a local-network UE, the playing initiated by an external network-connected UE located outside the local network and communicating with the media aggregating node. The local network further comprises a media muxer node and a virtual control node connected to the media aggregating node. The media

muxer node is further connected to a media streaming server for providing a media stream to the local network-UE, as well as to a local network-storage, and a user has to be logged-in both to the external network-connected UE and to the virtual control
5 node. The media aggregating node performs at least one of the following steps:

- Receiving a pause command from the external network-connected UE for the live media stream, and forwarding a command to the local network-UE, via the virtual control node, to pause the
10 playing of the live media stream received from the media muxer node, the media muxer node storing the live media stream in an available local network-storage;
- Receiving a resume play-command from the external network-connected UE for the live media stream, and forwarding a command
15 to the local network UE, via the virtual control node, to resume the playing of the media stream received from the media muxer node, the media muxer node providing the time-shifted media stream stored in the local network-storage to the local network-UE.

20

The media aggregating node may have performed the following steps, before the above steps:

- Received a command from the external network-connected UE to play a user-selected live media content on a user-selected local
25 network-UE;
- Sent a command to the virtual control node of the local network to play the media content on the local network-UE as a live media stream received from the media muxer node; and
- Sent a playlist to the media muxer node.

30

According to a third aspect, the invention provides a method for an external network-connected UE of time-shifting a live media stream playing on a local-network UE from the outside of the local network by communicating with a media aggregating node.

The playing is initiated by the external network-connected UE, and the local network further comprises a media muxer node and a virtual control node, both connected to the media aggregating node, and the media muxer node is further connected to a media
5 streaming server for providing a media stream to the local network-UE, as well as to a local network-storage. A user has to be logged-in to both the external network-connected UE and to the virtual control node, and the external network-connected UE performs at least one of the following steps:

- 10 - Sending a pause command to the media aggregating node for the playing of the live media stream, the command to be forwarded to the local network UE via the virtual control node, the media muxer node storing the live media stream in an available local network-storage;
- 15 - Sending a resume play-command to the media aggregating node to resume the playing of the live media stream, the command to be forwarded to the local network UE via the virtual control node, the media muxer providing the time-shifted media stream stored in the local network-storage to the local network-UE.

20

The external network-connected UE may have performed the following steps, before the above steps:

- Sent a command to the media aggregating node to play a user-selected live media content on a user-selected local network-UE,
25 the play command forwarded to a local network-UE via the virtual control node.

The external network-connected UE may further perform the additional steps of:

- 30 - Sending a message to the media aggregating node indicating a user-selected speed of the playing of the time-shifted media, to be forwarded to the local network UE via the virtual control node.

According to a fourth aspect, the invention provides a media muxer node for a local network, arranged to time-shift a media stream playing on a local-network UE. The playing is initiated by an external network-connected UE located outside the local network and communicating with a media aggregating node, and the media muxer is connectable to a media streaming server for providing a media stream to the local network-UE, as well as to a local network-storage. A user has to be logged-in to both the external network-connected UE and to a virtual control node of the local network, and the media muxer node and the virtual control node are both connectable to the media aggregating node. The media muxer node comprises:

- A device for communicating with local network UEs, and the device is arranged to:
 - Discover a pause of the live media stream to the local network UE;
 - Store the media stream in an available local network-storage;
 - Discover a restart of the media stream to the local network UE;
 - Provide the time-shifted media stream from the local network-storage to the local network-UE.

According to a fifth aspect, the invention provides a media aggregating node arranged to time-shift a media stream playing on a local-network UE, and the playing is initiated by an external network-connected UE located outside the local network and communicating with the media aggregating node. A media muxer node of the local network is connectable to a media streaming server for providing a media stream to the local network-UE, as well as to a local network-storage, and a user has to be logged-in to both the external network-connected UE and to a virtual control node of the local network. The media muxer node and the virtual control node are both connectable to the media aggregating node, which comprises:

- A device for communicating with the external network-connected UE, and the device is arranged to:

Receive a command to pause the playing of the live media stream;

Receive a command to resume the playing of the live media
5 stream;

- A device for communicating with the virtual control node, and the device is arranged to:

Forward a command to pause the playing of the media stream from the media muxer on the local network-UE, the media muxer node

10 storing the media stream in an available local network-storage;

Forward a command to resume the playing of the media stream from the media muxer node on the local network-UE, the media muxer node providing the time-shifted media stream stored in the local network-storage.

15

The device for communicating with the external network-connected UE may be further arranged to receive a command to play user-selected live media content on a user-selected local network UE, the device for communicating with the virtual control node may

20 be further arranged to send a command to play the live media content on the local network-UE as a live media stream to be received by the local network-UE from the media muxer node, and the device for communicating with the media muxer node may be arranged to forward a playlist.

25

The media aggregating node may be further arranged to receive a message from the external network-connected UE indicating a user-selected speed for the playing of the time-shifted media stream, to be forwarded to the virtual control node.

30

According to a sixth aspect, the invention provides an external network-connectable UE arranged to time-shift a media stream playing on a local-network UE from the outside of the local network by communicating with a media aggregating node. The

playing is initiated by the external network-connectable UE, and a media muxer node of the local network is connectable to a media streaming server for providing a media stream to the local network UE, as well as to a local network-storage. A user has to
5 be logged-in both to the external network-connected UE and to a virtual control node of the local network, and the media muxer node and the virtual control node are both connectable to the media aggregating node, the external network-connectable UE comprising:

- 10 - A device for communicating with a media aggregating node, the device arranged to:

Send a command to pause the playing of the live media stream, the command to be forwarded to the local network UE via the virtual control node, the media muxer node storing the media
15 stream in an available local network-storage;

- Send a command to resume the playing of the media stream, the command to be forwarded to the local network UE via the virtual control node, the media muxer node providing the time-shifted media stream stored in the local network-storage to the local
20 network-UE.

The device for communicating with a media aggregating node may be further arranged to send a command to play a user-selected live media content on a user-selected local network-UE, to be
25 forwarded to the virtual control node, and to send a message indicating a user-selected speed of the playing of the time-shifted media stream.

The external network-connectable UE may further comprise a
30 display for displaying received information, as well as suitable user input means.

The local network may be a DLNA-network and the local network-UEs DLNA-compatible, and the external network may be the Internet.

- 5 An advantage with the present invention is that it allows an end-user to pause a live media stream playing on a local network-device, and to resume playing a time-shifted media stream at the same position. Optionally, the invention further enables a catch-up of the live media stream after the pause in order to provide synchronization with the EPG (Electronic Program Guide)
- 10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will now be described in more detail, and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

15

- Figure 1 schematically illustrates a conventional DLNA network;
- Figure 2 is a block diagram schematically illustrating a local network, in particular a DLNA network, comprising a virtual control node and a media muxer node, which both are connected to a media aggregating node, and an external network-connected UE communicating with the media aggregating node, according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention;
- 20 - Figure 3a is an exemplary signalling diagram illustrating how an Internet-connected UE logs in to a media aggregating node, enabling the UE to control Internet-media content on a DLNA-compatible device within a DLNA network;
- Figure 3b is an exemplary signalling diagram illustrating the play-out of media content on a DMR from a media muxer node of the DLNA network;
- 30 - Figure 4a is an exemplary signalling diagram illustrating time-shifting of a live media stream on a DMR initiated by the

Internet-connected UE, the media stream provided by a media muxer node;

- Figure 4b is an exemplary signalling diagram illustrating time-shifting of a live media stream on a DMR, the time-shifting initiated directly on the DMR, e.g. via a remote-control;
- Figure 5 is a flow diagram showing an external network-connected UE pausing the play-out of a live media stream on a local network-UE, and resuming the play-out of a time-shifted media stream;
- Figure 6 is a flow diagram showing a media aggregating node pausing the play-out of a live media stream on a local network-UE, and resuming the play-out of time-shifted media stream;
- Figure 7 is a flow diagram showing a media muxer node discovering a pause in the live media stream to a local network-UE, and providing a time-shifted media stream to the local network-UE;
- Figure 8 illustrated schematically an exemplary external-network-connectable UE, according to this invention; and
- Figure 9 illustrated schematically an exemplary media aggregating node and an exemplary media muxer node, according to this invention.

25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following description, the invention will be described in more detail with reference to certain embodiments and to accompanying drawings. For purposes of explanation and not limitation, specific details are set forth, such as particular scenarios, techniques, etc., in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it is apparent to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practised in other embodiments that depart from these specific details.

Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the functions and means explained herein below may be implemented using software functioning in conjunction with a programmed
5 microprocessor or general purpose computer, and/or using an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC). It will also be appreciated that while the current invention is primarily described in the form of methods and devices, the invention may also be embodied in a computer program product as well as in a
10 system comprising a computer processor and a memory coupled to the processor, wherein the memory is encoded with one or more programs that may perform the functions disclosed herein.

In the following, the term **local network-UE** (User Equipment) is
15 defined as a device that is capable of operating in a local network and communicating with the other devices in the local network, e.g. in a DLNA network. The term **external network** is defined as another network than the local network, and the term
external network-connectable UE or **external network-connected UE**
20 is defined as a device that is capable of communicating with this external network. According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the external network corresponds to the Internet, but this invention is not limited thereto.

25 Conventionally, a DLNA network comprises one or more DMS (Digital Media Storage/Server) for storing media content, and the available media content can be presented to a user on a DMC (Digital Media Controller), typically in the form of tree
30 structure. Thereafter, a user-selected media content, such as video- or audio-media or an image, can be made available by the user to be played or rendered on a DMP (Digital Media Player) or on a DMR (Digital Media Renderer).

However, according to this invention, an external-network-connectable UE (User Equipment), such as e.g. an Internet-enabled mobile phone or a PC, is used for controlling and navigating media content, e.g. hosted on the Internet, within the local network (e.g. a DLNA network) via a media aggregating node, for pushing the media content directly to a first local network-compatible UE, e.g. to a DLNA-compatible PC, TV or radio, via a virtual control node of the local network. The end-user logs in to an external network-connectable UE and starts playing a selected external network-media session on a device of a local network, to which the user, or an associated user, is logged-in via a virtual control node of the local network, by attaching the UE to a media aggregating node, and sending a play command selecting said device and the media session to play. The media aggregating node authenticates the end-user and checks that he/she is also logged in to the local network, and forwards the play-command to the device in the local network via the virtual control node.

Said media aggregating node is responsible e.g. for authenticating a user logged-in to the UE and a user logged in to the virtual control node of the local network, and the virtual control node controls and communicates with the local network-compatible devices of the local network, e.g. using the UPnP. The external network-connectable UE communicates with the media aggregating node, which, in turn, communicates with the virtual control node of the local network. Thereby, the external network-connectable UE is able to function as a custom-optimized navigation client, without the restrictions imposed e.g. by the DLNA and the UPnP. Further, external network-media content can be streamed on-demand to the local network-UEs, and do not have to be downloaded locally prior to playing.

Media content, as well as advertisements, could be hosted anywhere on external networks, e.g. on the Internet. In order to time-shift a live media stream provided by a media streaming server, e.g. for enabling the user to pause a live media session, or for inserting advertisements into the live media stream, a media muxer node of the local network communicates with the media aggregating node for receiving a playlist of information, e.g. URLs, indicating where to find the media content. The media muxer node will retrieve the media stream from a media streaming server, and provide to the local network-device. In order to time-shift the live media stream, according to this invention, the media muxer node will identify if an available DMS (Digital Media Server/Storage) is present in the local network. If so, the media muxer node will store the media stream temporarily in the DMS. Then, when the playing of the media stream is resumed, the media muxer fetches the media content stored in the DMS, and provides the content as a time-shifted media stream to the local network-device, e.g. to a DMR.

If the speed of the playback of the time-shifted media content is increased only slightly, e.g. by 5%, the increase will not be noticeable, but will still allow a catch-up of the live media stream, such that the media muxer eventually will be able to provide the media stream to the local network-UE directly from the media streaming server. Preferably, the speed is selectable by the user, and enabling the user to synchronize the media content with the timing of the EPG. The user could pause and resume the playing of the live media stream via an external network-connected UE, or directly via the DMR.

In an exemplary use-case according to an embodiment of the present invention, according to which the local network is a DLNA network and the external network is the Internet, an end-user logs in to an Internet-connected UE, e.g. to a mobile phone

or a PC. Thereafter, the user requests the media aggregating node to send information regarding e.g. available and popular television news programs from a pre-selected Internet-media content provider, as well as regarding available and suitable DLNA-compatible devices. In response, the end-user receives a list comprising short descriptions, thumbnails and various additional metadata in return, provided by the Internet-media content provider via the content data-node and the media aggregating node, as well as a list of available and suitable devices within the available DLNA networks. The end-user selects e.g. a DLNA-compatible TV located in the living room, and sends a play command to the media aggregating node indicating the selected news program and the selected TV in the living room.

The media aggregating node forwards the play command via the virtual control node, the command also indicating that the media stream shall be provided to the selected TV by a media muxer node of the local network. The media muxer node will receive a playlist from the media aggregating node containing URLs for the user-selected media content, and create a stream by retrieving the media content from a streaming server, to be forwarded to the selected living-room TV.

If, and when, the end-user wishes to pause the playing of the live media content, e.g. for answering the phone, he inputs a pause command on the Internet connected UE, or directly on the DLNA-compatible TV, in order to freeze the picture on the TV-display. When the media muxer node discovers the pause in the media stream to the TV, the media muxer node will determine if any available storage device is present within the local network. If so, the media muxer node will store the live media stream in the storage device. Later, when the end-user wishes to resume watching the media content, he/she inputs a resume play-command on the Internet connected UE, or directly on the TV.

When the media muxer node discovers that the media stream is about to be restarted, it will provide the stored media stream to the TV as a time-shifted media stream, instead of the live media stream. Thereby, the end-user is able to resume watching the media content without having missed anything. Optionally, the end-user is able to play the time-shifted media stream with a selectable higher speed, in order to catch-up the live media stream.

10 Thus, a preferred embodiment of the invention is implemented by means of a media aggregating node (MA), a media muxer node (MUX), and of an external network-connectable UE, e.g. an Internet-connectable UE (IC UE), which are described below:

15 - The media aggregating node is connected to a content database, which is able to send URLs to the media aggregating node, to be forwarded in a playlist to a media muxer node, and the playlist could also include advertisements. The media aggregating node is further able to communicate with the external network-connected
20 UE, and with the virtual control nodes of one or more local networks, e.g. DLNA networks.

- The media muxer node of the local network receives information, e.g. URLs, from the media aggregating node to
25 enable the media muxer node to retrieve user-selected media content from the media streaming server, and advertisements from an advertisement server, which could be streaming server. This information could be pushed by the media aggregating node, or sent on request. Thereafter, the media muxer node creates a
30 stream to be provided to a user-selected local network-compatible device.

Thus, the media muxer node is able to communicate with the media aggregating node, with the media streaming servers, with the

advertisement servers, as well as with the local network-compatible devices of the local network, e.g. a DLNA network.

- An external network-connectable UE, e.g. a PC or a mobile phone, is capable of displaying available external network-media content and available and suitable local network-compatible UEs within the local network to a user, thereby enabling the user to select an external network-media content and an available local network-compatible UE, and send a control command, e.g. to start playing the selected media content on the selected local network-UE within the local network, and to pause and resume the playing of the media content. The external network-connectable UE is able to communicate with a media aggregating node.

Other nodes that are involved in the implementation of the present invention are the following:

- A virtual control-node is located within a local network and acts e.g. as a DMC (Digital Media Controller) in a DLNA network for communicating presence and control messages to the local network-compatible UEs within the local network. The virtual control node is able to communicate with the UEs within the local network, e.g. according to the UPnP, and with the media aggregating node. According to an exemplary implementation, the virtual control node communicates with the media aggregating node via a Home Gateway, and could be co-located with the Home Gateway node.

- A content data-node owned by the Internet-media content providers, for publishing the available media titles and their respective URL's, by communicating with the media aggregating node.

- A streaming server-node from which the media muxer node retrieves the media stream, and provides it to the local network-UEs.

- 5 The above-described nodes are all illustrated in Figure 2, which is a block diagram schematically illustrating an exemplary DLNA network 7 comprising a virtual control node 4 and a DLNA-compatible UE 5, e.g. a DMR (Digital Media Renderer). The virtual control node is communicating with a media aggregating
- 10 node 2, e.g. via a Home Gateway (not illustrated in the figure), and the media aggregating node is communicating with an Internet-connected UE 1 outside the DLNA network, and enabling the UE to control Internet media-content in the DMRs within the DLNA, the stream provided to the DMR 5 by a media muxer-node 10.
- 15 The media muxer-node obtains the media stream from the media streaming server 8, and creates the stream to be provided to the DMR, or to the DMS 3 (Digital Media Storage/Server), for storing the media stream during a pause. The media aggregating node is further able to communicate with a Content data-node 9 in order
- 20 to obtain available media titles and their respective URLs, to be forwarded in a playlist to the media muxer node, either pushed to the media muxer node, or sent in response to a request.
- 25 Figure 3a is an exemplary signalling diagram illustrating how an Internet-connected UE 1 logs in to a media aggregating node 2, enabling the IC UE 1 to control Internet-media content on the DLNA-compatible devices within a DLNA network, according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention. In signal S2, the IC-UE 1
- 30 logs in to the MA 2 (media aggregating node) by sending user name and password, and the MA determines that the user has previously logged-in to the virtual control node 4, which forwarded the user name and password to the MA in signal S1.

In signals S3 and S4, the DMR 5 and the DMS 3, respectively, sends a UPnP Publish to the VC 4 comprising presence information, e.g. that they are available. The VC, in turn, forwards the presence information to the MA, in signal S5. In 5 signal S6, the MA sends information regarding Internet media content to the IC UE, and the Internet media content-information has been obtained by the MA from a content-provider via a content data-node (not illustrated in the diagram). Further, in signal S7, the MA sends information regarding available and 10 suitable DLNA UEs to the IC UE. Thereafter, using the information received in signals S6 and S7, the user is able to select Internet media content and a DLNA UE, and send a play command to the MA, to be forwarded to the DLNA UE via the VC.

15 Thus, the media aggregating node 2 receives status and presence information from the local network-UEs of the local network via the virtual control node 4. When a user logs in to an external network-connected UE 1 outside the local network, the media aggregating node receives user login information from the 20 external network-connected UE. The media aggregating node authenticates the user, and sends information regarding external network-media to the external network-connected UE, in response to a request. Further, it determines whether or not the user, or an associated user, is also logged in to a virtual control node, 25 with which the media aggregating node is communicating. If so, the media aggregating node will send information regarding available and suitable local network-UEs to the external network-connected UE, typically in response to a request. When the media aggregating node receives a user-selected control 30 command associated with a selected external network-media and a selected local network-UE from the external network-connected UE, it will forward the control command to the virtual control node.

Figure 3b is an exemplary signalling diagram illustrating an IC UE initiating the playing of a live media stream on a DMR within the DLNA network. In signal S1, the end-user sends a command to the MA, using the IC UE, to play a certain live media session on a selected DMR 5, and the MA forwards the play command to the VC, in signal S2. Next, the VC forwards the play command, in signal S3, as a corresponding UPnP Play command to the DMR, the command further indicating that the live media stream shall be provided by a media muxer node 10 of the local network.

Accordingly, the DMR requests a stream from the media muxer, in signal S4, and the media muxer sends a request for a playlist to the MA, in signal S5. The MA forwards a playlist comprising the URLs of the user-selected media content, and possibly also of advertisements, to the media muxer, in signal S6.

Next, the media muxer node retrieves a live media stream from the streaming server 8, in signal S7, and provides to the DMR in signal S8. The DMR issues a UPnP publish, in signal S9, that the media content is being played, which is forwarded to the MA in signal S10.

Figure 4a is an exemplary signalling diagram illustrating time-shifting of a live media stream on a DMR, the time-shifting initiated by the Internet-connected UE, and the media stream provided by a media muxer node. In signal S11, the end-user inputs a pause-command on his/her IC UE, which is forwarded to the VC 4, via the MA 2. The VC issues a corresponding UPnP pause command to the DMR, in signal S12, and in signal S13, the MUX discovers a pause in the media streaming to the DMR. In signal S14 the MUX determines if an available DMS for storing the live media stream exists in the DLNA network, and if so, the MUX stores the media stream in the available DMS, in signal S15.

Next, the end-user wants to resume watching the media content, and inputs a resume play-command in his/her IC UE, in signal S16, which is forwarded to the VC 4, via the MA 2. The VC issues a corresponding UPnP Resume command to the DMR, in signal S17, and in signal S18, the MUX discovers that the DMR wants to resume the media streaming. Accordingly, in signal S19, the MUX fetches the time-shifted media stream from the DMS, and provides to the DMR, in signal S20. In case the end-user chooses to speed-up the playing of the time-shifted stream, the time-shifted stream will eventually catch-up the live media stream, and the MUX will continue to provide the live media stream from the streaming server directly to the DMR, in signal S21, instead of storing it in the DMS.

Figure 4b is an exemplary signalling diagram illustrating time-shifting of a live media stream on a DMR, the time-shifting initiated directly on the DMR, e.g. via a remote-control. In signal S11, the end-user inputs a pause-command on the DMR (e.g. a TV), and the DMR stops the streaming, in signal S12. Accordingly, in signal S13, the MUX discovers a pause in the media stream to the DMR, and determines, in signal S14, if an available DMS for storing the live media stream exists in the DLNA network. If so, the MUX stores the media stream in the available DMS, in signal S15.

Next, the end-user wants to resume watching the media content, and inputs a resume play-command in the DMR, in signal S16, and in signal S18, the MUX discover that the DMR wants to resume the media streaming, in signals S17 and S18. Accordingly, in signal S19, the MUX fetches the time-shifted media stream from the DMS, and provides to the DMR, in signal S20. In case the end-user chooses to speed-up the playing of the time-shifted stream, the time-shifted stream will eventually catch-up the live media stream, and the MUX will continue to provide the live media

stream from the streaming server directly to the DMR, in signal S21, instead of storing it in the DMS.

Figure 5 is a flow diagram showing an embodiment of the invention, according to which an external network-connected UE pauses the play-out of a live media stream on a local network-UE, and resumes the play-out of a time-shifted media stream. In step 42, the external network-connected UE sends a play command to the media aggregating node, in step 42, to start playing a selected media content on a selected local network-UE as a live media stream to be received by the local network UE from the media muxer node. In step 43, the external network-connected UE sends a pause command to the media aggregating node, to be forwarded to the local network-UE playing the media stream via the virtual control node, which issues a corresponding local network-adapted command for the local network UE, resulting in that the local network-UE stops the streaming from the media muxer node, and the media muxer node stores the media stream in a local network-storage. At a later moment, in order to resume the media session, the external network-connected UE send a resume play-command to the media aggregating node, in step 44, to be forwarded to the local network-UE via the virtual control node, which issues a corresponding local network-adapted command for the local network UE. This will lead to that the local network-UE resumes the streaming from the media muxer node, the media muxer node now providing the stored time-shifted media stream from the local network storage to the local network UE, instead of the live media stream.

Figure 6 is a flow diagram showing an embodiment of the invention, according to which a media aggregating node pauses the play-out of a live media stream on a local network-UE, and resumes the play-out of time-shifted media stream. In step 52, the media aggregating node receives a play command from the

external network-connected UE, selecting an external network media content and a local network-UE, and forwards the play command to the virtual control node, to play the media content on the local network-UE as a media stream to be received by the

5 local network UE from the media muxer node. In step 53, the media aggregating node forwards a playlist to the media muxer node, enabling the media muxer node to fetch the selected media content from the media streaming server. Next, in step 54, the media aggregating node receives a pause command from the

10 external network-connected UE, to be forwarded to the local network-UE playing the media stream via the virtual control node, which issues a corresponding local network-adapted command for the local network-UE. This will result in that the local network-UE stops the streaming from the media muxer node, and

15 that the media muxer node stores the media stream in a local network-storage. Later, the media aggregating node receives a resume play-command from the external network-connected UE, in step 55, to be forwarded to the local network-UE via the virtual control node, which issues a corresponding local network-adapted

20 command for the local network UE. This will lead to that the local network-UE resumes the streaming from the media muxer node, the media muxer node now providing the stored time-shifted media stream from the local network storage to the local network UE, instead of the live media stream.

25

Figure 7 is a flow diagram showing an embodiment of the invention, according to which a media muxer node discovers a pause in the live media stream to a local network-UE, and provides a time-shifted media stream to the local network-UE. In

30 step 62, the media muxer discovers that the local network-UE has stopped the streaming of the live media stream. The media muxer determines if any available local network-storage exists in the local network, and if so, stores the live media stream in the available storage, in step 63. Later, the media muxer discovers

that the local network-storages attempts to resume the streaming, in step 64, and the media muxer provides the time-shifted media stream from the local network-storage, instead of the live media stream, in step 65.

5

According to a preferred embodiment, the media muxer node has received a playlist from the media aggregating node, retrieved the media content from a media streaming server according to the playlist, and provided the media stream to the local network-UE, before performing the steps according to figure 7.

10

According to alternative exemplary embodiments, the pause and/or the restart of the media stream is initiated directly from the local network UE, instead of from the external network-connected UE. Preferably, the end-user can choose to pause and restart the media stream on his/her external network-connected UE, e.g. an Internet-connected PC or mobile phone, or directly on the local network-UE, e.g. on a DLNA-compatible TV.

15

According to a further embodiment, the speed of the play-out of the time-shifted media stream is selectable by the end-user, to enable a catch-up of the live media stream, and eventually synchronization with the EPG (Electronic Program Guide.) When the time-shifted media stream becomes synchronized with the live media stream, the media muxer node will provide the live media stream directly to the local network-UE again, instead of storing it in the local network storage, e.g. in a DMS.

20

25

According to a preferred embodiment, the local network is a DLNA-network, the local network-UEs are DLNA-compatible, and the external network is the Internet.

30

Figure 8 illustrates schematically an exemplary external-network-connectable UE, according to an embodiment of this

invention, e.g. a PC (Personal Computer) or a mobile phone, adapted to communicate with the external network, e.g. the Internet. The UE is provided with a device 71 for communicating with a media aggregating node, as well as with a display 72 for displaying e.g. available external network-media content and available local network-compatible UEs within the local network to a user in order to enable the user to select e.g. media content and an available local network-UE. The UE is further provided with suitable user input means, e.g. keys, (not illustrated in the figure) for initiating the UE to send log-in information and control commands to the media aggregating node, and e.g. to select a speed for the play-out of the time-shifted media stream.

The device 71 for communicating with the media aggregating node comprises a suitable sender and receiver, and the sender is arranged to forward a command to pause a live media stream playing on a local network-UE, as well as a command to resume the playing of a time-shifted media stream after the pause.

According to a preferred exemplary embodiment, the device 71 for communicating with the media aggregating node is further arranged to forward login information from a logged-in user, the user logged in to a virtual control node of a local network, and to send a play command to the media aggregating node to play a user-selected media content on a user-selected local network-UE.

According to another exemplary embodiment, the device 71 is further arranged to forward a command indicating a user-selected speed of the play-out of the time-shifted media stream.

Figure 9 illustrates schematically an exemplary media aggregating node and an exemplary media muxer node, according to an embodiment of this invention.

As described previously, the media aggregating node 2 of a local network is responsible for authenticating the users, for processing all requests and presence messages, for storing data and making the user profile available, and for handling media and device metadata to be displayed on an external-network connected UE. The media aggregating node comprises a device 81 for communicating with an external network-connected UE 1, said device comprising a receiver arranged to receive a command to pause the playing of a live media stream on a local network-UE, as well as a command to resume the playing of a time-shifted media stream after the pause. Preferably, the receiver is also arranged to receive user login information from the user of an external network-connected UE, as well as a command to play a user-selected media content on a user-selected first local network-UE. According to a further exemplary embodiment, the receiver is arranged to receive a message indicating a user-selected speed for the play-out of the time-shifted media stream after the pause.

The media aggregating node is further provided with a device 82 for communicating with one (or more) virtual control nodes 4, said device comprising a sender and a receiver arranged to forward a command to pause the playing of a live media stream on a local network-UE, as well as a command to resume the playing of a time-shifted media stream after the pause. Preferably, the sender is also arranged to forward a command to play a user-selected media content on a user-selected first local network-UE, as a media stream provided by the media muxer node. According to a further exemplary embodiment, the sender is arranged to forward a message indicating a user-selected speed for the play-out of the time-shifted media stream after the pause.

Additionally, the media aggregating node is provided with a device 83 for communicating with a media muxer node, the device preferably arranged to forward a playlist of user-selected media content to the media muxer node.

5

The media muxer node 10 is arranged to create a media stream by retrieving media content from a media streaming server (not illustrated in figure 9), according to a playlist received from the media aggregating node, and to provide the stream to the selected local network UE 5. Thus, the media muxer node is also provided with a device 85 for communicating with the media aggregating node 2, the device comprising a receiver and a sender arranged to receive said playlist of media content.

15 The media muxer node is further provided with a device 86 for communicating with the local network UEs, the device comprising a sender and a receiver, which is arranged to discover that a local network-UE has paused or resumed the streaming of a media stream provided by the media muxer node. The device is further arranged to determine if any local network storage is available for storing of a media stream, and if so, storing the live media stream in the local network storage, after discovering a pause, and providing the stored media stream to the local network-UE after the pause, as a time-shifted media stream.

25

According to a further exemplary embodiment, the media muxer node is arranged to provide the live media stream to the local network-UE, instead of the time-shifted media stream from the local network storage, if and when the time-shifted media stream has caught-up the live media stream.

30

It should be noted that the external network-connectable UE 1, the media aggregating node 2 and the media muxer node 10, as illustrated in figures 8 and 9, may be implemented by physical

or logical entities using software functioning in conjunction with a programmed microprocessor or general purpose computer, and/or using an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC).

5 Further, the above mentioned and described embodiments are only given as examples and should not be limiting to the present invention. Other solutions, uses, objectives, and functions within the scope of the invention as claimed in the accompanying patent claims should be apparent for the person skilled in the
10 art.

ABBREVIATIONS

	DLNA	Digital Living Network Alliance
	DLNA UE	DLNA-compatible User Equipment
15	DMC	Digital Media Controller
	DMP	Digital Media Player
	DMS	Digital Media Storage/Server
	DMR	Digital Media Renderer
	UPnP	Universal Plug and Play
20	MA	Media Aggregating node
	VC	Virtual Control node
	MUX	Media Muxer node
	IC UE	Internet-connected User Equipment

CLAIMS

1. A method for a media muxer node (10) of a local network (7) of time-shifting a live media stream playing on a local-network UE (5), the playing initiated by an external network-connected UE (1) located outside the local network and communicating with a media aggregating node (2), wherein a user is logged-in to the external network-connected UE and to a virtual control node (4) of the local network, the virtual control node and the media muxer node both connected to the media aggregating node, the media muxer node further connected to a media streaming server (8) for providing a media stream to the local network-UE, as well as to a local network-storage (3), the method **characterized by** comprising the following steps, by the media muxer node:
- 15 - Discovering (62) a pause of the media stream to the local network UE;
 - Storing (63) the media stream in an available local network-storage (3);
 - Discovering (64) a restart of the media stream to the local network;
 - 20 - Providing (65) a time-shifted media stream from the local network storage to the local network-UE.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the media muxer node provides the live media stream to the local network-UE, if the time-shifted media stream catches-up the live media stream.
3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the media muxer node determines if a local network-storage is available for storage of a media stream.
- 30
4. A method according to any of the preceding claims, characterized by the media muxer node performing the preceding steps of:

- Receiving a playlist from the media aggregating node; and
- Retrieving the media stream from a media streaming server, and providing to the local network-UE.

5 5. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the time-shifted media stream is played at a user-selectable speed.

6. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein
10 the pausing of the playing of the live media stream is initiated by the external network-connected UE (1) or by the local network-UE.

7. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein
15 the resuming of the playing of the media stream is initiated by the external network-connected UE (1) or by the local network-UE.

8. A method for a media muxer node in a local network, according
20 to any of the preceding claims, wherein the local network is a DLNA-network, and the local network-UEs are DLNA-compatible.

9. A method for a media aggregating node (2) of time-shifting a
live media stream playing on a local-network UE, the playing
25 initiated by an external network-connected UE (1) located outside the local network and communicating with the media aggregating node, the local network further comprising a media muxer node (10) and a virtual control node (4) connected to the media aggregating node, the media muxer node further connected
30 to a media streaming server (8) for providing a media stream to the local network-UE, as well as to a local network-storage (3) wherein a user is logged-in to the external network-connected UE and to the virtual control node, the method **characterized by**

comprising at least one of the following steps, by the media aggregating node:

- Receiving (54) a pause command from the external network-connected UE (1) for the live media stream, and forwarding a
5 command to the local network-UE, via the virtual control node (4), to pause the playing of the live media stream received from the media muxer node (10), wherein the media muxer node stores the live media stream in an available local network-storage (3);
- Receiving (55) a resume play command from the external
10 network-connected UE (1) for the live media stream, and forwarding a command to the local network UE, via the virtual control node (4), to resume the playing of the media stream received from the media muxer node, wherein the media muxer node provides the time-shifted media stream stored in the local
15 network-storage to the local network-UE.

10. A method according to claim 9, **characterized by** the media aggregating node performing the preceding steps of:

- Receiving (52) a command from the external network-connected
20 UE (1) to play a user-selected live media content on a user-selected local network-UE;
- Sending a command to the virtual control node of the local network to play the media content on the local network-UE as a live media stream received from the media muxer node; and
- 25 - Sending (53) a playlist to the media muxer node.

11. A method according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the time-shifted media stream is played at a user-selectable speed.

- 30 12. A method for an external network-connected UE (1) of time-shifting a live media stream playing on a local-network UE (5) from the outside of the local network by communicating with a media aggregating node (2), the playing initiated by the external network-connected UE, the local network further

comprising a media muxer node (10) and a virtual control node (4) connected to the media aggregating node, the media muxer node further connected to a media streaming server (8) for providing a media stream to the local network-UE, as well as to a local network-storage (3), and wherein a user is logged-in to the external network-connected UE and to the virtual control node, the method **characterized by** comprising at least one of the following steps, by the external network-connected UE:

- Sending (43) a pause command to the media aggregating node (2) for the playing of the live media stream, the command to be forwarded to the local network UE via the virtual control node, wherein the media muxer node stores the live media stream in an available local network-storage;

- Sending (44) a resume command to the media aggregating node (2) to resume the playing of the live media stream, the command to be forwarded to the local network UE via the virtual control node, wherein the media muxer provides the time-shifted media stream stored in the local network-storage to the local network-UE.

13. The method according to claim 12, **characterized by** the external network-connected UE performing the preceding step of:

- Sending (42) a command to the media aggregating node (2) to play a user-selected live media content on a user-selected local network-UE, the play command to be forwarded to a local network-UE via the virtual control node.

14. A method according to claim 12 or 13, **characterized by** the external network-connected UE performing the additional steps of:

- Sending a message to the media aggregating node indicating a user-selected speed of the playing of the time-shifted media, to be forwarded to the local network UE via the virtual control node.

15. A method for an external network-connected UE according to any of the claims 12 - 14, wherein said external network is the Internet, and the external network-connected UE is connected to
5 the Internet.

16. A media muxer node (10) for a local network, arranged to time-shift a media stream playing on a local-network UE (5), the playing initiated by an external network-connected UE (1)
10 located outside the local network and communicating with a media aggregating node (2), the media muxer connectable to a media streaming server (8) for providing a media stream to the local network-UE, as well as to a local network-storage (3), and wherein a user is logged-in to the external network-connected UE
15 and to a virtual control node (4) of the local network, the media muxer node and the virtual control node both connectable to the media aggregating node, the media muxer node
characterized by comprising:

- A device (86) for communicating with local network UEs, the
20 device arranged to:
Discover a pause of the live media stream to the local network UE (5);
Store the media stream in an available local network-storage (3);
25 Discover a restart of the media stream to the local network UE (5);
Provide the time-shifted media stream from the local network-storage to the local network-UE.

30 17. A media muxer node according to claim 16, arranged to provide the live media stream to the local network-UE, if the time-shifted media stream catches-up the live media stream.

18. A media muxer node according to claim 16 or 17, further arranged to determine if the local network storage is available for storing a media stream.

5 19. A media muxer node according to any of the claims 16 - 18, wherein the pausing of the playing of the live media stream is initiated by the external network-connected UE (1) or by the local network-UE.

10 20. A media muxer node according to any of the claims 15 - 18, wherein the resuming of the playing of the media stream is initiated by the external network-connected UE (1) or by the local network-UE.

15 21. A media muxer according, according to any of the claims 16 - 20, wherein the local network is a DLNA-network, and the local network-UEs are DLNA-compatible.

20 22. A media aggregating node (2) arranged to time-shift a media stream playing on a local-network UE (5), the playing initiated by an external network-connected UE (1) located outside the local network and communicating with the media aggregating node, a media muxer node (10) of the local network connectable to a media streaming server (8) for providing a media stream to the
25 local network-UE (5), as well as to a local network-storage (3), and wherein a user is logged-in to the external network-connected UE and to a virtual control node of the local network, the media muxer node and the virtual control node both connectable to the media aggregating node, which is

30 **characterized by** comprising:

- A device (81) for communicating with the external network-connected UE (1), the device arranged to:

Receive a command to pause the playing of the live media stream;

Receive a command to resume the playing of the live media stream;

- A device (82) for communicating with the virtual control node (4), the device arranged to:

5 Forward a command to pause the playing of the media stream from the media muxer on the local network-UE, wherein the media muxer stores the media stream in an available local network-storage (3);

10 Forward a command to resume the playing of the media stream from the media muxer on the local network-UE, wherein the media muxer provides the time-shifted media stream stored in the local network-storage.

23. A media aggregating node according to claim 22, wherein the device for communicating with the external network-connected UE is further arranged to:

15 Receive a command to play user-selected live media content on a user-selected local network UE; and wherein the device for communicating with the virtual control node is further arranged to:

20 Send a command to play the live media content on the local network-UE as a live media stream to be received by the local network-UE from the media muxer node; and wherein a device for communicating with the media muxer node is arranged to forward a playlist.

24. A media aggregating node according to claim 22 or 23, further arranged to receive a message from the external network-connected UE indicating a user-selected speed for the playing of the time-shifted media stream, to be forwarded to the virtual control node.

25. An external network-connectable UE (1) arranged to time-shift a media stream playing on a local-network UE (5) from the

outside of the local network by communicating with a media aggregating node (2), the playing initiated by the external network-connectable UE, a media muxer node (10) of the local network connectable to a media streaming server (8) for
5 providing a media stream to the local network UE, as well as to a local network-storage (3), and wherein a user is logged-in to the external network-connected UE and to a virtual control node (4) of the local network, the media muxer node and the virtual control node both connectable to the media aggregating node, the
10 external network-connectable UE **characterized by** comprising:
- A device (71) for communicating with a media aggregating node, the device arranged to:
Send a command to pause the playing of the live media stream, the command to be forwarded to the local network UE via the
15 virtual control node, wherein the media muxer node stores the media stream in an available local network-storage;
Send a command to resume the playing of the media stream, the command to be forwarded to the local network UE via the virtual control node, wherein the media muxer node provides the time-
20 shifted media stream stored in the local network-storage to the local network-UE.

26. An external network-connectable UE according to claim 25, wherein said device (71) for communicating with a media
25 aggregating node is further arranged to:
Send a command to play a user-selected live media content on a user-selected local network-UE, to be forwarded to the virtual control node.

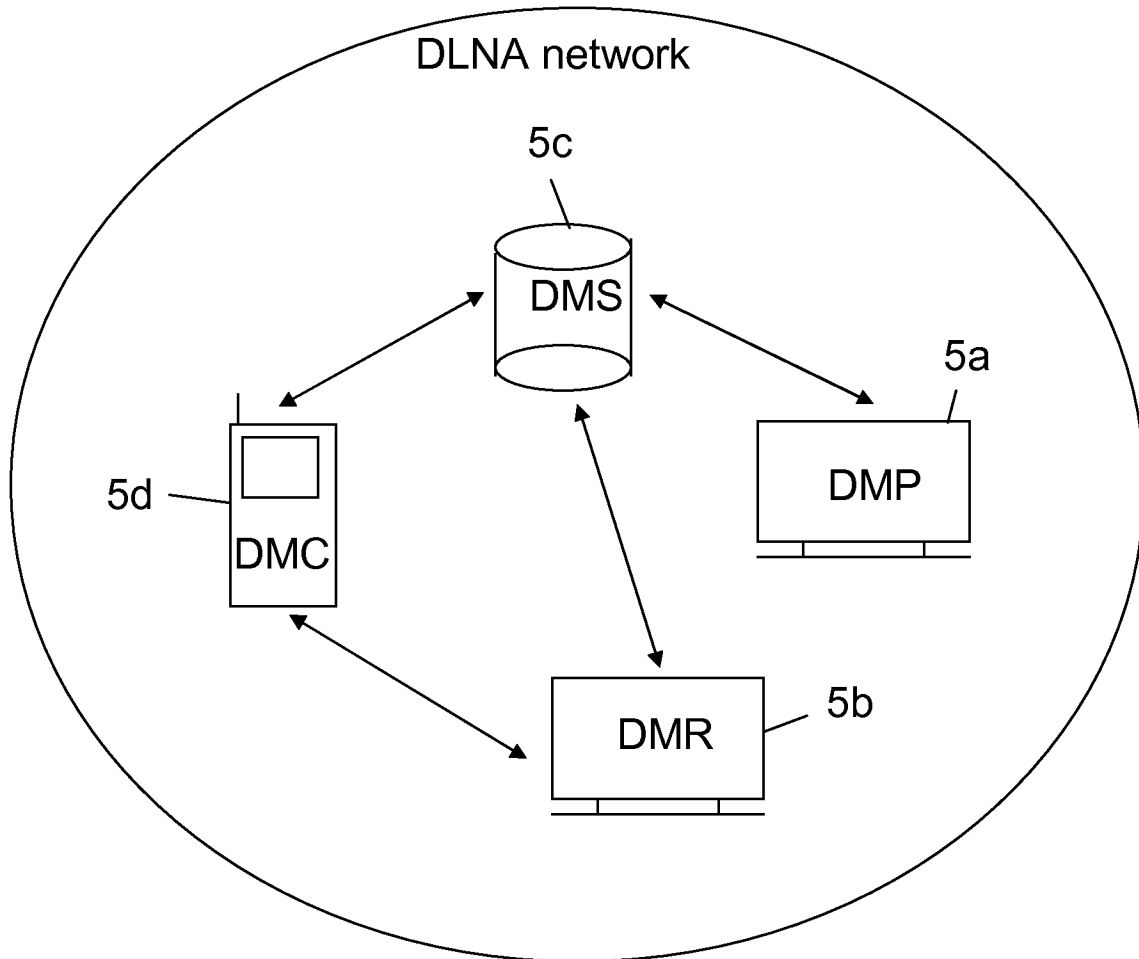
30 27. An external network-connectable UE according to claim 25 or 26, wherein said device (71) for communicating with a media aggregating node is further arranged to:
Send a message indicating a user-selected speed of the playing of the time-shifted media stream.

27. An external network-connectable UE according to any of the claims 24 - 26, **characterized** in that it further comprises:

- A display (72) for displaying received information;
- 5 - User input means.

28. An external network-connectable UE, according to any of the claims 24 - 27, wherein the external network is the Internet, and said external network-connectable UE is arranged to be
10 connectable to the Internet.

1/11



Prior
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Fig. 1

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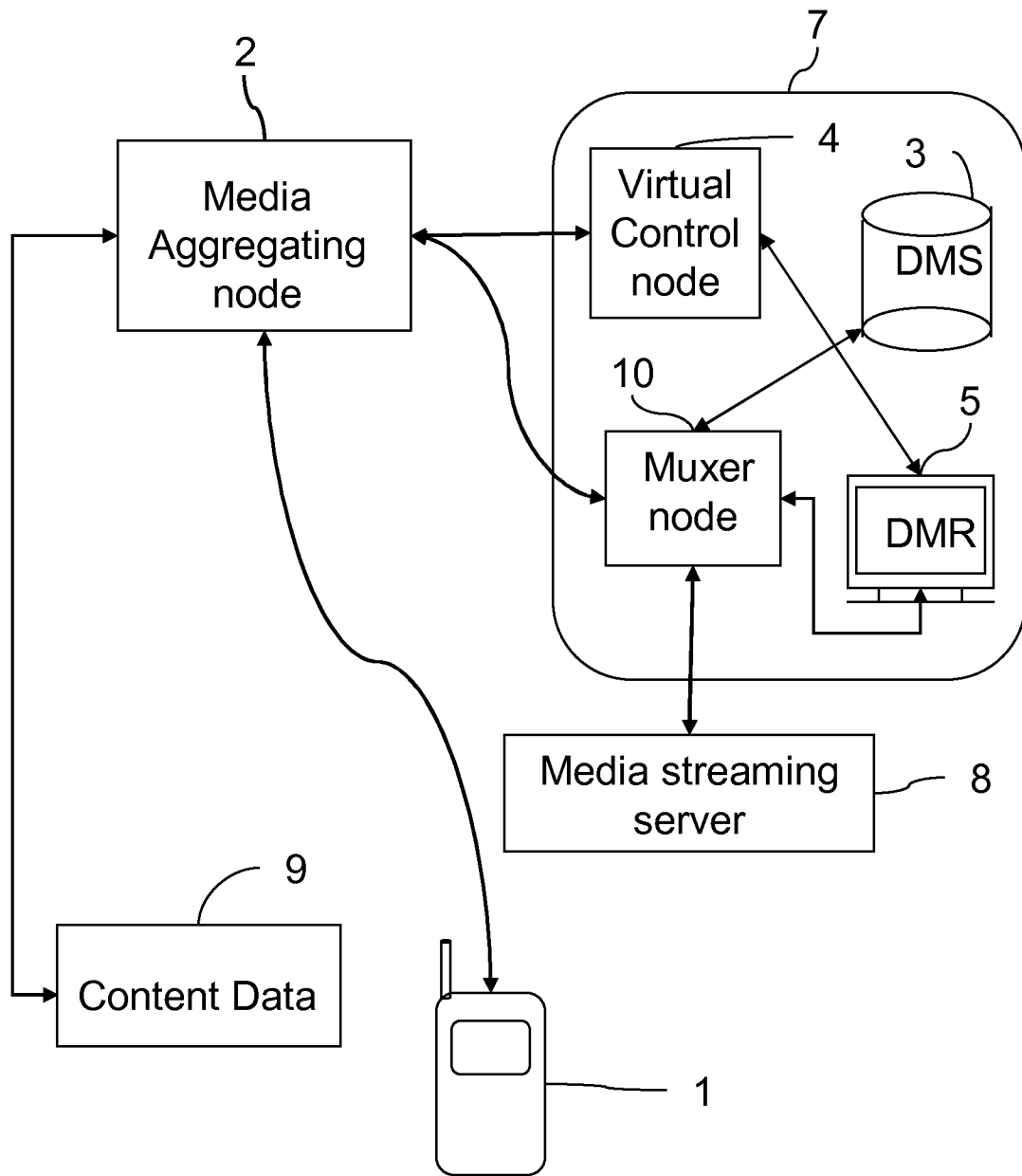


Fig. 2

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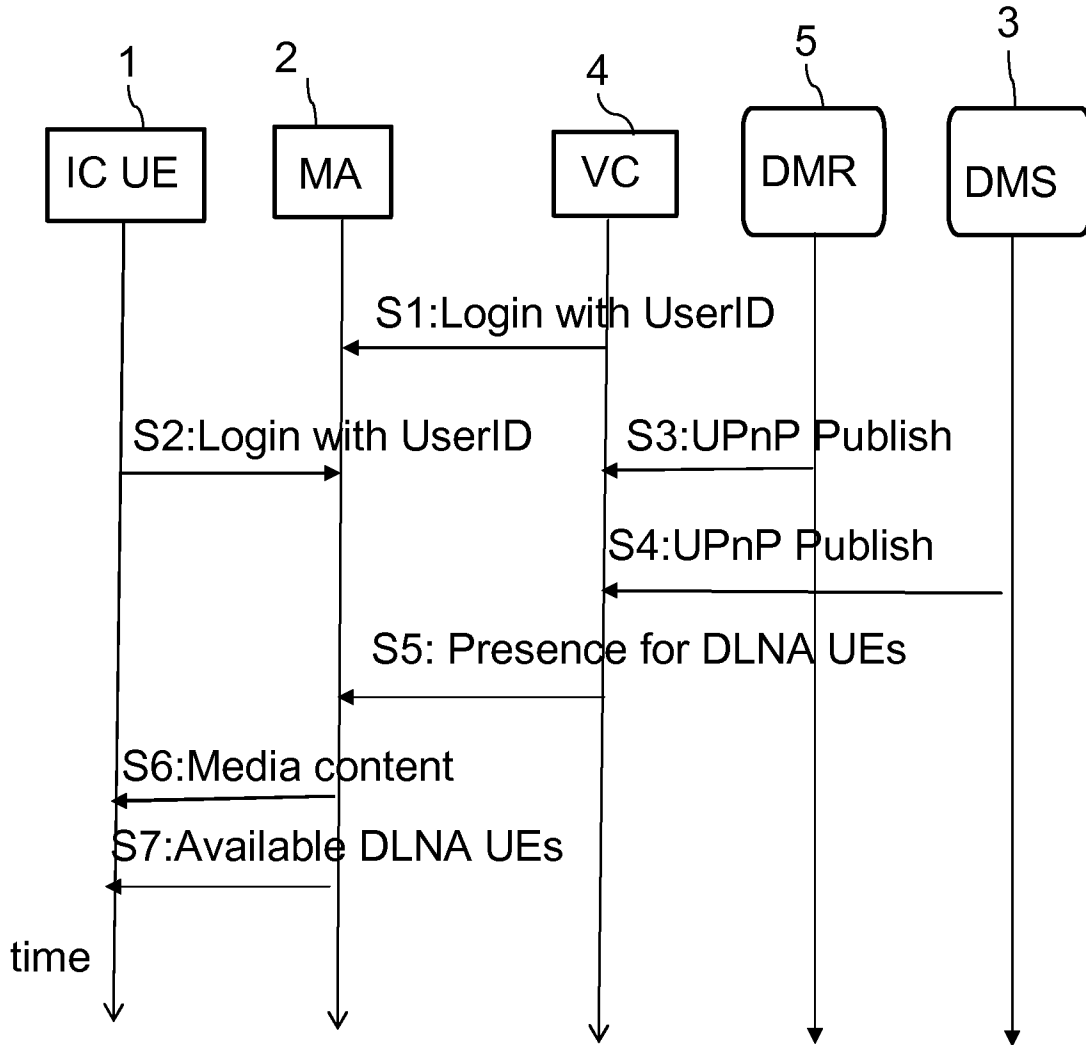


Fig. 3a

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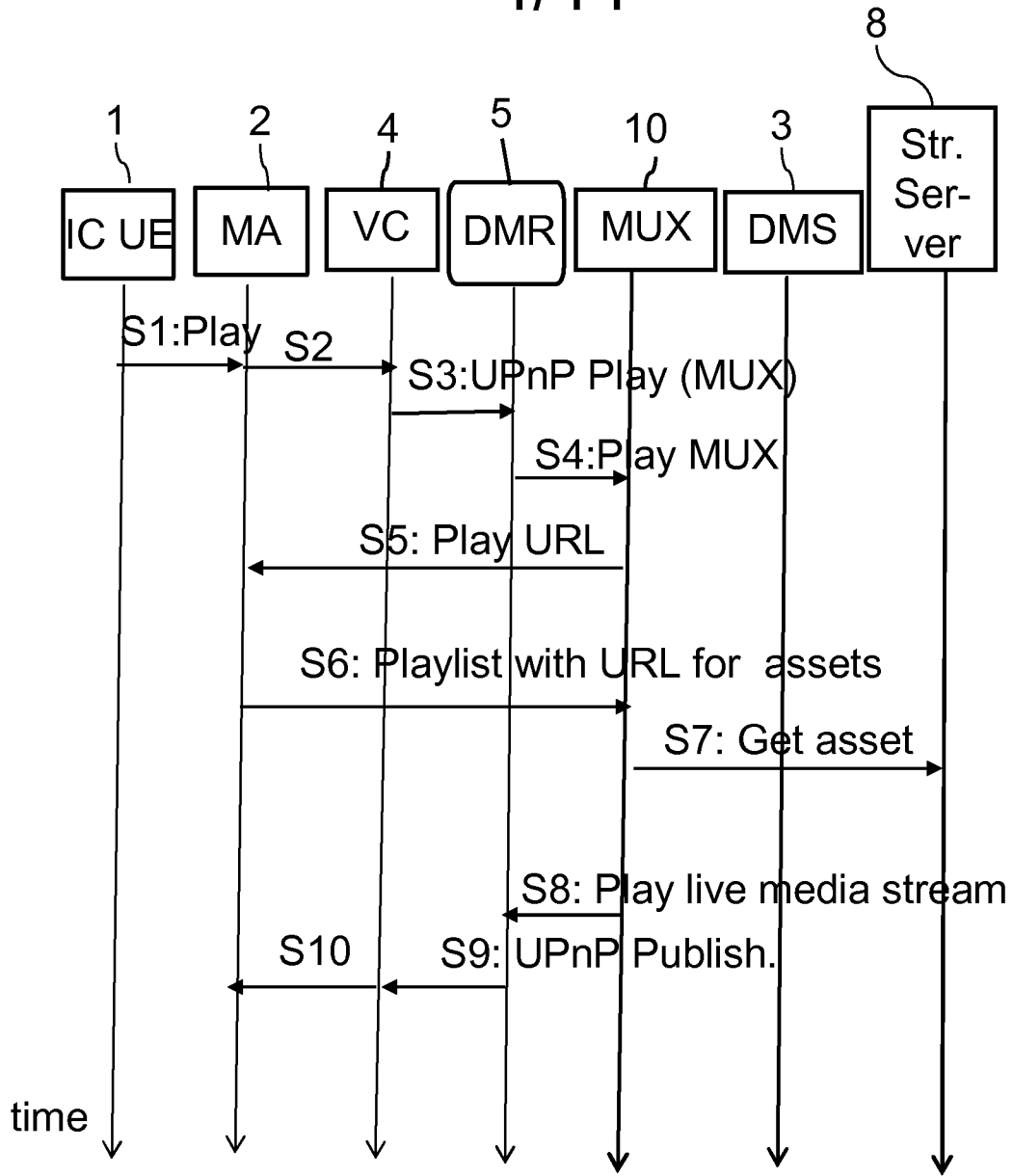


Fig. 3b

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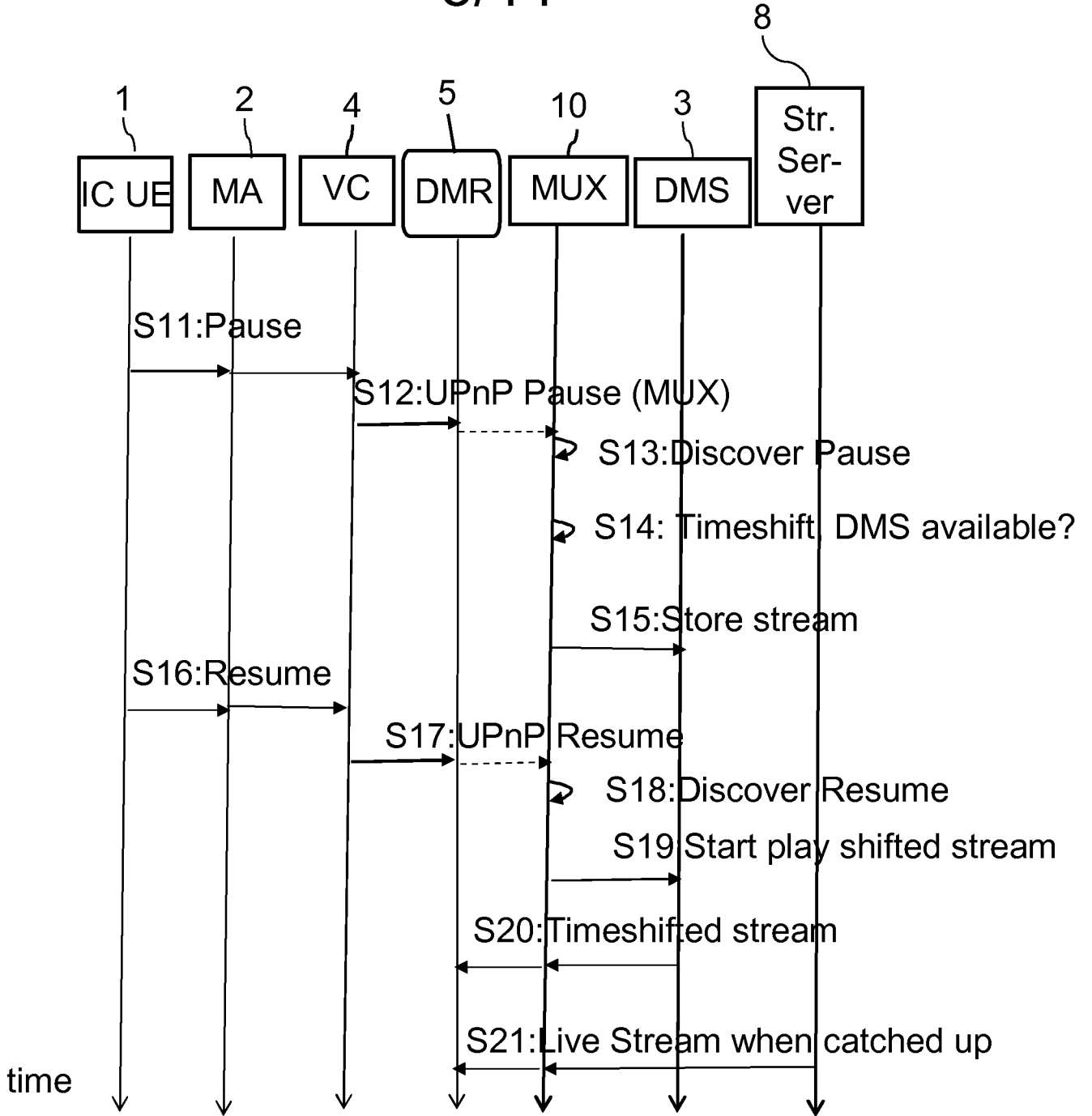


Fig. 4a

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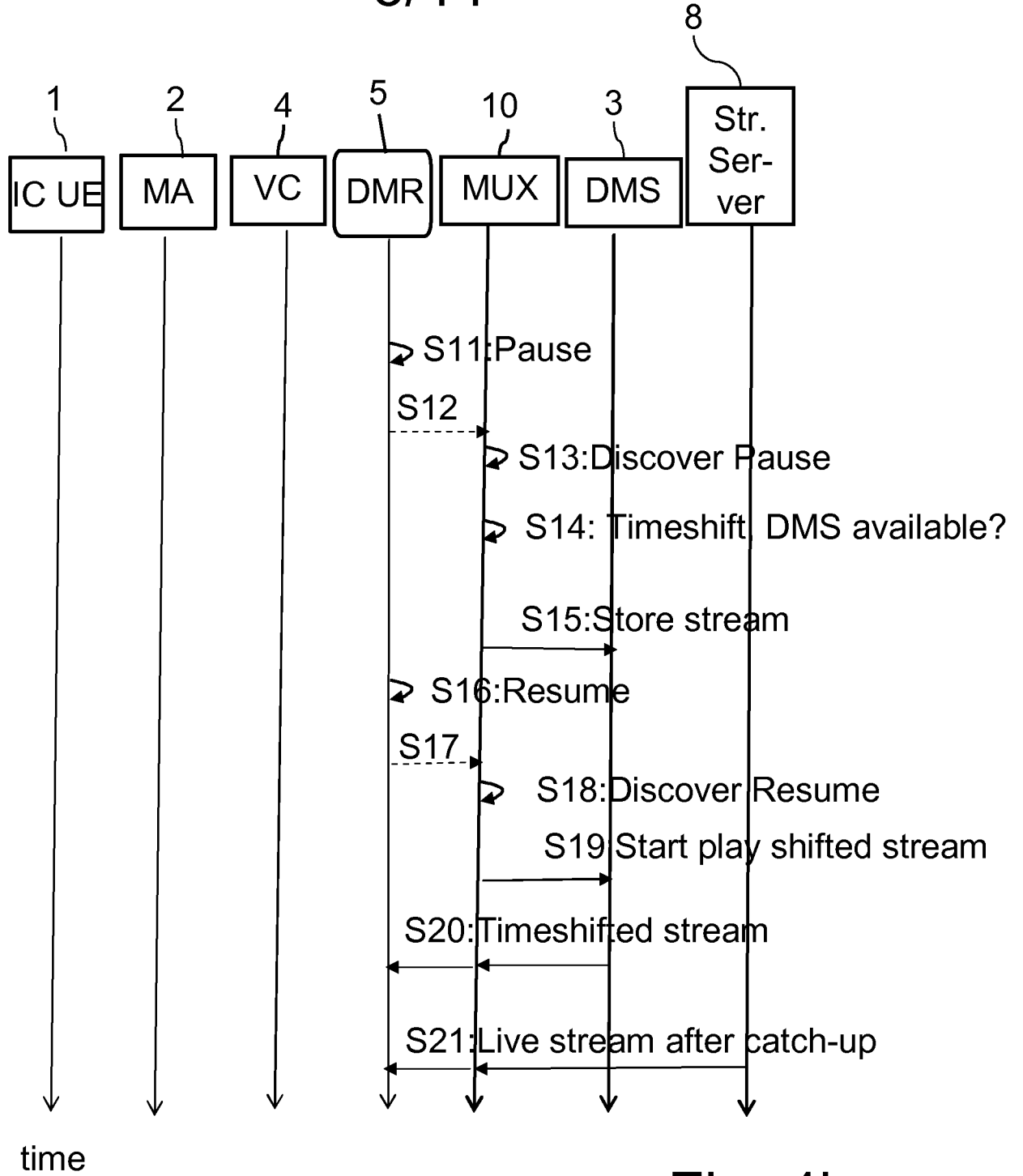


Fig. 4b

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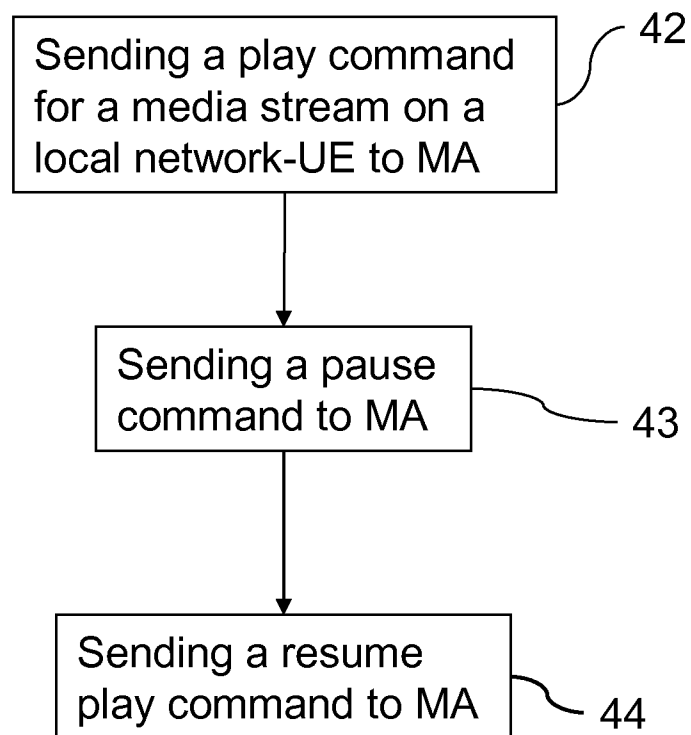


Fig. 5

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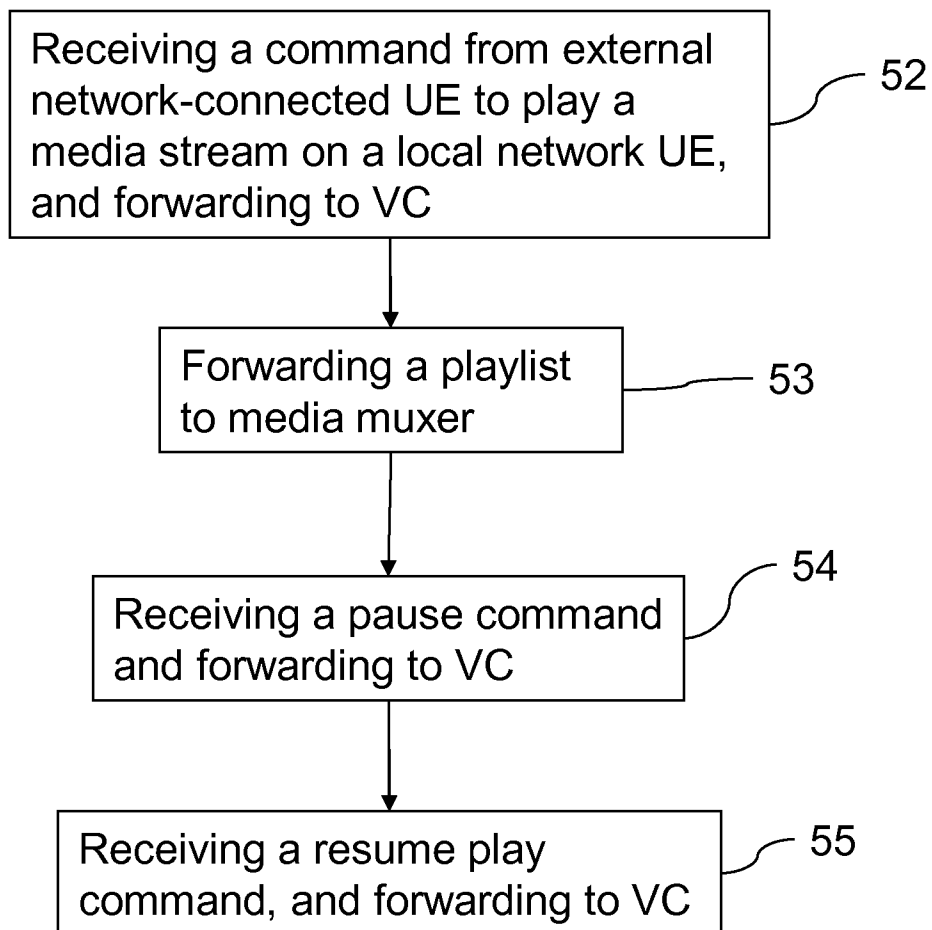


Fig. 6

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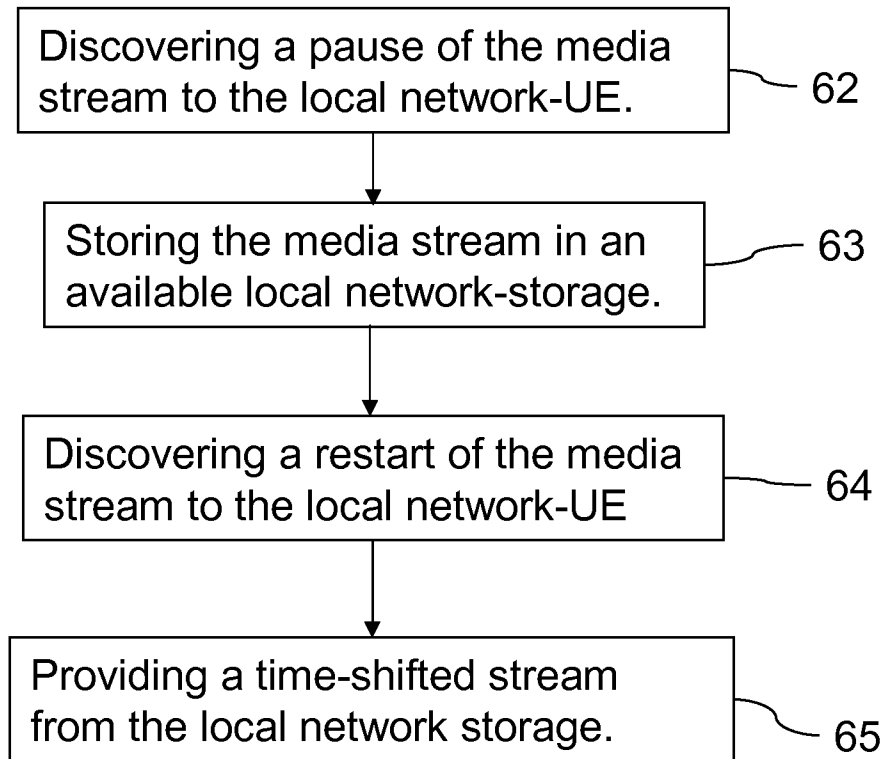


Fig. 7

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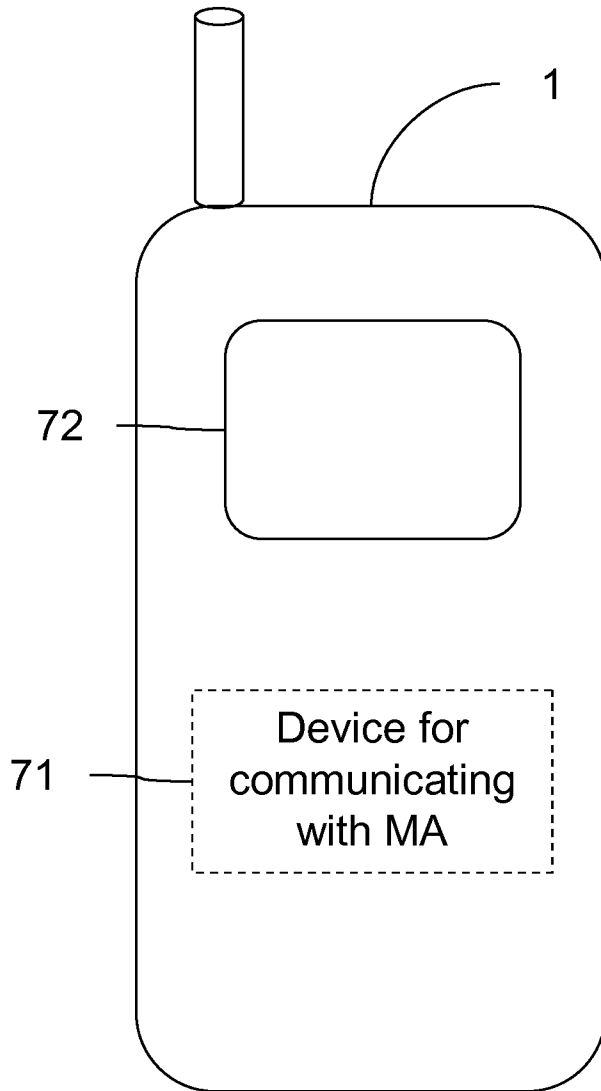


Fig. 8

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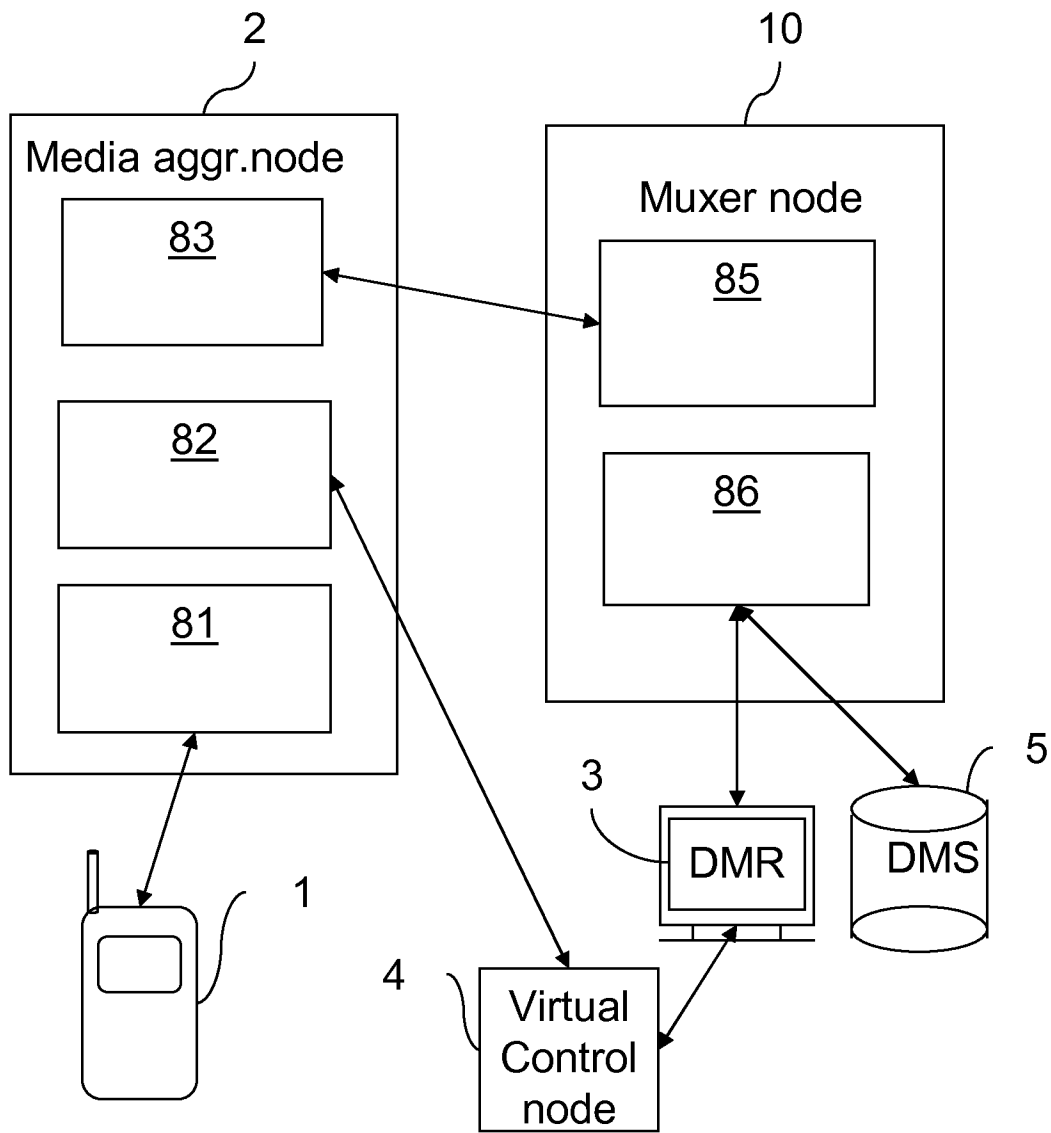


Fig. 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/SE2009/051424A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. H04N7/173 H04L29/06
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)

H04N H04L

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 practical, search terms used)

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 2 034 730 A1 (NOKIA SIEMENS NETWORKS OY [FI]) 11 March 2009 (2009-03-11) paragraph [0050] - paragraph [0059] paragraph [0065] - paragraph [0068] paragraph [0084] - paragraph [0086]; claims 1,5,6,10-13,20-26; figures 1,6-8,17 -----	1-27
A	US 7 020 081 B1 (TANI HIDEAKI [JP] ET AL) 28 March 2006 (2006-03-28) column 6, line 56 - column 7, line 43 column 11, line 44 - column 12, line 4 page 13, line 58 - page 15, line 14; claims 1,3,7,8; figures 1,2,4,5 ----- -/--	1-27

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

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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2009/044242 A1 (RAMAKRISHNAN KADANGODE [US] ET AL) 12 February 2009 (2009-02-12) paragraph [0007] - paragraph [0015] paragraph [0017] - paragraph [0018] paragraph [0025] - paragraph [0035]; claims 1,8,13,15,19,27; figures 1-4 -----	1-27
A	US 6 990 512 B1 (MAJOR ROBERT D [US] ET AL) 24 January 2006 (2006-01-24) column 2, line 37 - column 3, line 26 column 6, line 16 - column 7, line 3; claims 1,7-9,11-21; figures 1,2,4 -----	1-27

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Information on patent family members

International application No

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