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(54) Title: METHODS, WIRELESS COMMUNICATION STATIONS, AND SYSTEM FOR DEVICE-TO-DEVICE DISCOVERY AND ADVERTISEMENT

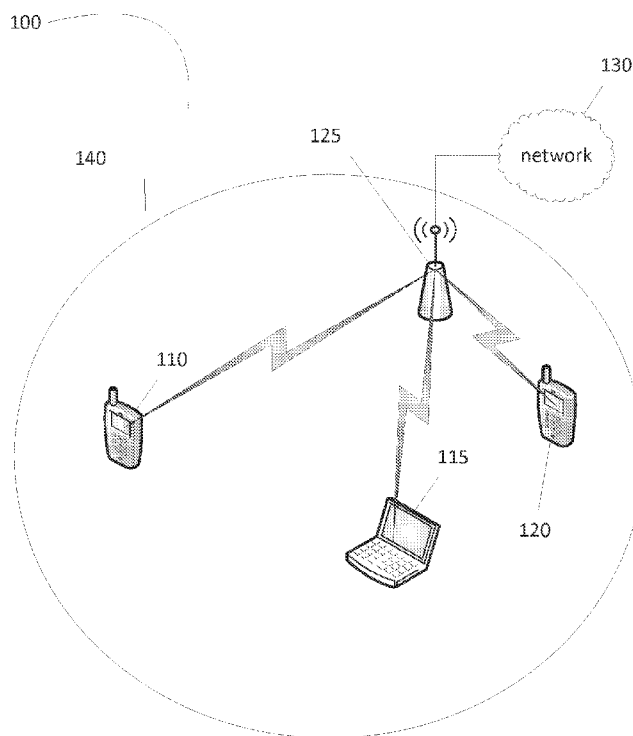


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: Embodiments of a user station (STA) and methods for device-to-device discovery and advertisement through broadcast beacon signals are generally described herein. In some embodiments, group information, including a list of STAs in an advertising group, is transmitted in a beacon. A STA may transmit a request to join the advertising group. The request may be transmitted to an upchain STA, the upchain STA being determined based on inspection of the list of STAs of the advertising group. After receiving a response to the request, the STA may periodically broadcast the beacon and the STA may transmit acknowledgements to the upchain STA upon receiving beacons from the upchain STA.



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METHODS, WIRELESS COMMUNICATION STATIONS, AND SYSTEM
FOR DEVICE-TO-DEVICE DISCOVERY AND ADVERTISEMENT

5

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent
Application No. 61/717,819, filed on October 24, 2012, and to U.S. Patent
10 Application Serial No. 13/793,337, filed on March 11, 2013, the content of
which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

15 [0002] Embodiments pertain to communication networks. Some
embodiments pertain to wireless devices operating in wireless local area
networks (WLANs) in accordance with Institute of Electrical and Electronics
Engineers (IEEE) 802.11 family of standards.

20

BACKGROUND

[0003] Recently, there has arisen a demand for systems that perform device-
to-device (D2D) discovery among devices within a Wi-Fi service area, and D2D
advertisement of commercial or social information among these devices. In
25 order to support discovery and advertisement, devices in some systems broadcast
their own information periodically, which may require large amounts of device
power and consume substantial bandwidth in the Wi-Fi service area.

[0004] Some other systems provide D2D advertisement with reduced power
and bandwidth consumption by allowing one device at a time, sequentially and
30 periodically, to broadcast the information for devices in a Wi-Fi service area.
Nevertheless, the devices in the group may not be aware if a device leaves the
Wi-Fi service area or otherwise is unable to receive or broadcast the group
information. This may lead to a breakdown of the group.

[0005] Accordingly, there is a general need for improved reliability in D2D group discovery and advertisement.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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[0006] FIG. 1 illustrates a wireless local area network (WLAN) in which example embodiments are implemented.

[0007] FIG. 2 illustrates transmissions of an ordered list of user stations (STAs) in an advertising group in accordance with some embodiments.

10 [0008] FIG. 3 is a flow diagram of a procedure performed by a user STA for broadcasting in a wireless communication network, in accordance with some embodiments.

[0009] FIG. 4 illustrates a functional block diagram of a communication station (STA), in accordance with some embodiments.

15 [0010] FIG. 5 is a flow diagram of a procedure for reducing device-to-device broadcast failures in a wireless communication network in accordance with some embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[0011] The following description and the drawings sufficiently illustrate specific embodiments to enable those skilled in the art to practice them. Other embodiments may incorporate structural, logical, electrical, process, and other changes. Portions and features of some embodiments may be included in, or substituted for, those of other embodiments. Embodiments set forth in the claims encompass all available equivalents of those claims.

25

[0012] FIG. 1 illustrates a system 100 in which example embodiments may be implemented. The system 100 includes user wireless communication stations (STAs) 110, 115 and 120. The user STAs 110, 115 and 120 may be, for example, laptop computers, smart phones, tablet computers, or any other

30

wireless device. In an example, the user STAs 110, 115 and 120 have a wireless connection through a STA 125 to the network 130. The STA 125 may be a more stationary communication unit such as a wireless access point (AP) and will hereinafter be referred to as the AP 125. In some embodiments, the user STAs 110, 115 and 120 and the AP 125 may transmit and/or receive communications in accordance with specific communication standards, such as the IEEE 802.11 standards although user STAs 110, 115 and 120 and the AP 125 may also be suitable to transmit and/or receive communications in accordance with other techniques.

10 [0013] One or more of the user STAs 110, 115 or 120 may advertise social, commercial, or other information to other user STAs 110, 115, or 120 by broadcasting signals including this information. In order to advertise information, a user STA 110, 115, or 120 may wake up to transmit the information, and the waking up process may consume large amounts of power. 15 Further, if several user STAs in the group wish to transmit, channel congestion may occur.

[0014] To reduce the number of overall broadcast transmissions, and the number of transmissions by any given user STA 110, 115, or 120, some systems may provide a synchronized advertisement mechanism. In these systems, the user STAs 110, 115, or 120 may take turns advertising all of the information for each user STA 110, 115, and 120 in a group 140. In this way, the user STAs 110, 115 or 120 may conserve power and channel congestion may be reduced at least because there may be fewer overall advertisement broadcasts. However, if one user STA 110, 115 or 120 leaves the range of the AP 125, or is unable to 25 broadcast or receive transmissions for any reason, the synchronized advertising mechanism may fail.

[0015] Example embodiments may provide more reliable maintenance for the group of STAs 110, 115 or 120, referred to hereinafter as an “advertising group.” In example embodiments, the advertising group may maintain an ordered group list of user STAs in the advertising group. The ordered list may 30 be transmitted within a beacon of each broadcast transmission to provide updated membership information for the user STAs 110, 115 and 120.

[0016] In an embodiment, the ordered list may specify the order in which user STAs of the group are to take turns transmitting a beacon with group information. Hereinafter, a first user STA 110, 115 or 120 previous to a second user STA 110, 115 or 120 in the ordered list is referred to as an “upchain” STA of the second user STA. The second user STA is referred to as a “downchain” STA of the first user STA.

[0017] FIG. 2 illustrates transmissions of an ordered list of user STAs in an advertising group in accordance with some embodiments. In the illustrative example, Device A is an upchain device to Device B. Device B therefore is a downchain device to Device A. Device B is an upchain device to Device C. Device C is a downchain device to Device B and Device C is an upchain device to Device D. Device D is a downchain device to Device C. Devices A, B, C, and D may be user STAs similar to STAs 110, 115 or 120 (FIG. 1).

[0018] In time interval T1, Device A may advertise all of the information for the advertising group comprising Devices A, B, C, and D by transmitting a beacon with this information. The beacon further includes the group list. The beacon may specify a broadcast address as the destination for the beacon. The beacon may only be transmitted to downchain Device B. Device B may wake at such a time as its upchain Device A is transmitting the beacon, so that Device C and Device D may remain in a sleep mode to conserve power.

[0019] In time interval T2, Device B may advertise all of the information for Devices A, B, C and D by transmitting a beacon with this information. The beacon may further include the group list. The beacon may specify a broadcast address as the destination address for the beacon. The beacon may only be transmitted to downchain Device C. Device C may wake at such a time as its upchain Device B is transmitting the beacon, so that Device A and Device D may remain in a sleep mode to conserve power.

[0020] Similarly, in time intervals T3 and T4, Device C and Device D, respectively, transmit the beacon. Device D may transmit the beacon to Device A. If a device leaves the group for some reason, or is unable to transmit, the group list may be updated to remove the non-communicative device and

transmitted in a next time interval so that a next downchain device can receive the updated group list.

[0021] FIG. 3 illustrates a method 300, performed by the user STA 110, for operating in a wireless network.

5 [0022] Referring to FIG. 3, in operation 310, the user STA 110 may receive information of an advertising group of STAs. The information may include a list of STAs in the advertising group. The information may be received in a beacon transmitted by the STA 115, by the STA 120, or by another STA in the group 140 (FIG. 1). The STAs in the advertising group may be within a broadcast
10 range of the user STA 110. For example, the STAs in the advertising group may be the user STAs 115 and 120, or other STAs in the group 140 (FIG. 1). The beacon may be configured in accordance with a standard of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.11 family of standards.

[0023] In operation 320, the user STA 110 may transmit a request to join the
15 advertising group 140. The user STA 110 may transmit the request to an upchain STA. The upchain STA may be the user STA 115 or 120 or another STA in the group 140. The user STA 110 may determine the identity of the upchain STA based on an inspection of the ordered list of STAs that was received in the beacon in operation 210. The user STA 110 may transmit the
20 request to join during a join window associated with the upchain STA.

[0024] In operation 330, the upchain STA may respond with a join response, and the user STA 110 may respond to the join response with an ACK. In this manner, it may be established that the user STA 110 and the upchain STA are capable of communicating with each other. Subsequently, the user STA 110
25 may transmit the beacon to another device, for example a downchain device. The beacon may include group information. The group information may include the group list, including at least the user STA 110 and the upchain STA. The information may include social information or commercial information of one or more of the STAs 110, 115, or 120 of the group 140. Social information may
30 be, for example, information that might be pertinent to a user STA's social network, such as notifications that a user is present in a location, information about a user's friends or contact list, user reviews or comments on a location or

merchant, etc. Commercial information may be, for example, advertisements or special offers pertinent to the location of the user STA. The user STA 110 may continue to receive beacons from the upchain STA. The user STA 110 may transmit ACK messages to the upchain STA in response to receiving beacons
5 transmitted by the upchain STA.

[0025] The user STA 110 may receive a request to join the advertising group from a downchain STA. The downchain STA may be the user STA 115, or 120, or another user STA in the group 140. Upon receiving the request, the user STA 110 may wake from a sleep mode. The user STA 110 may acknowledge the
10 request, and subsequently the user STA 110 may transmit a beacon to the downchain STA. The beacon may include the list of STAs of the advertising group. The list may include the downchain STA. The user STA 110 may re-enter the sleep mode after transmitting the beacon.

[0026] The user STA 110 may take turns with the other STAs of the group
15 140 to transmit the beacon periodically. A time interval between transmissions by the user STA 110 may be determined based on the number of STAs in the group 140. A time interval between transmissions by the user STA 110 may be relatively large, i.e., the STA 110 may be responsible for transmitting the beacon less frequently, in a group 140 with relatively many members. Conversely, for a
20 group 140 with relatively few members, the user STA 110 may be responsible for transmitting the beacon more often.

[0027] The user STA 110 may determine that the upchain STA has terminated transmissions of the beacon. The user STA 110 may determine this based on an examination of the list of STAs of the group 140 and based on a
25 comparison of the sending address of the beacon with the list information. The user STA 110 may subsequently receive the beacon from a second upchain STA, and the user STA 110 may transmit an ACK in response to the beacon transmitted by the second upchain STA.

[0028] FIG. 4 illustrates a functional block diagram of a STA 400, in
30 accordance with some embodiments. The STA 400 may be suitable as a user STA 110, 115, or 120 (FIG. 1) or as Device A, B, C, or D (FIG. 2). The STA 400 may support methods for operating in a wireless communication network, in

accordance with embodiments. The STA 400 may include a processor 402, which uses a chipset 404 to access on-chip state memory 406, as well as a communications interface 408. In one embodiment the memory 406 includes, but is not limited to, random access memory (RAM), dynamic RAM (DRAM),
5 static RAM (SRAM), synchronous DRAM (SDRAM), double data rate (DDR) SDRAM (DDR-SDRAM), or any device capable of supporting high-speed buffering of data.

[0029] In at least one embodiment, the communications interface 408 is, for example, a wireless Physical Layer (PHY), which operates according to a
10 multiple input/multiple output (MIMO) operation. The communications interface 408 may receive a list of STAs of an advertising group 140 (FIG. 1). The STAs of the advertising group 140 may be within a broadcast range of the STA 400. The communications interface 408 may transmit a join request to a first upchain STA, in a join window of a broadcast time interval associated with
15 the upchain STA. The first upchain STA may be a member of the list of STAs of the advertising group 140. The communications interface 408 may receive a response to the request from the first upchain STA. The communications interface 408 may transmit ACKs to subsequent beacons transmitted by the first upchain STA.

20 [0030] The communications interface 408 may periodically broadcast social information or advertising information of the advertising group 140 subsequent to receiving the response to the join request from the first upchain STA. As described above with respect to FIG. 3, a time interval between the broadcasts may be based on the number of STAs in the advertising group 140.

25 [0031] The communications interface 408 may receive a request to join the advertising group 140 from a downchain STA. The communications interface 408 may transmit a beacon to the downchain STA upon accepting this request.

[0032] The chipset 404 may incorporate therein Join Logic 412 to, for example, configure a join request message for joining an advertising group 140
30 of user STAs. In an embodiment, the chipset 404 provides MAC layer functionality.

[0033] Embodiments may be implemented in one or a combination of hardware, firmware and software. Embodiments may also be implemented as instructions 414 stored on a computer-readable storage device, which may be read and executed by at least one processor 402 to perform the operations
5 described herein.

[0034] The processor 402 may be arranged to determine an identity of the upchain STA based on an inspection of the list of STAs of the advertising group 140. The processor 402 may be arranged to add downchain STAs to the list of STAs of the advertising group 140. The processor 402 may be arranged to
10 determine that a beacon transmission was received from a second upchain STA different from the first upchain STA. The processor 402 may be arranged to remove the first upchain STA from the list based on the determining. The communications interface 408 may subsequently transmit ACKs to the second upchain STA in response to receiving beacon transmissions from the second
15 upchain STA.

[0035] The processor 402 may be arranged to enter a sleep mode after transmitting each periodic broadcast of the group information.

[0036] The processor 402 may be arranged to determine whether an ACK of a broadcast has been received from a downchain STA within a time interval.
20 The processor 402 may be arranged to remove the downchain STA from the list or retransmit the beacon to the downchain STA if an ACK has not been received from the downchain STA within the time interval. If the processor 402 removes the downchain STA from the list, the processor 402 may retransmit the beacon to a second downchain STA.

25 [0037] In some embodiments, the instructions 414 are stored on the processor 402 or the memory 406 such that the processor 402 and the memory 406 act as computer-readable media. A computer-readable storage device may include any non-transitory mechanism for storing information in a form readable by a machine (e.g., a computer). For example, a computer-readable storage
30 device may include ROM, RAM, magnetic disk storage media, optical storage media, flash-memory devices, and other storage devices and media.

[0038] The instructions 414, when executed on the STA 400, may cause the STA 400 to extract a list of user stations (STAs) of an advertising group from a beacon and store the list in the memory 406. The advertising group may be within a broadcast range of the STA 400. The instructions 414, when executed
5 on the STA 400, may cause the STA 400 to transmit a join request to a first upchain STA. The identity of the first upchain STA may be determined based on an inspection of the list of STAs. The instructions 414, when executed on the STA 400, may cause the STA 400 to periodically transmit advertising information or social information of the advertising group subsequent to
10 receiving a response to the join request. The time interval between transmissions may be based on the number of STAs in the advertising group. The instructions 414, when executed on the STA 400, may cause the STA 400 to transmit an ACK to the first upchain STA in response to receiving a beacon transmitted by the first upchain STA.

15 [0039] Although the STA 400 is illustrated as having several separate functional elements, one or more of the functional elements may be combined and may be implemented by combinations of software-configured elements, such as processing elements including digital signal processors (DSPs) and/or other hardware elements. For example, some elements may comprise one or
20 more microprocessors, DSPs, application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), radio-frequency integrated circuits (RFICs), and combinations of various hardware and logic circuitry for performing at least the functions described herein. In some embodiments, the functional elements of the STA 400 may refer to one or more processes operating on one or more processing elements.

25 [0040] The STA 400 may include multiple transmit and receive antennas 410-1 through 410-N, where N is a natural number. Antennas 410-1 through 410-N may comprise one or more directional or omnidirectional antennas, including, for example, dipole antennas, monopole antennas, patch antennas, loop antennas, microstrip antennas, or other types of antennas suitable for
30 transmission of RF signals. In some embodiments, instead of two or more antennas, a single antenna with multiple apertures may be used. In these embodiments, each aperture may be considered a separate antenna. In some MIMO embodiments, antennas 410-1 through 410-N may be effectively

separated to take advantage of spatial diversity and the different channel characteristics that may result between each of antennas 410-1 through 410-N. In some MIMO embodiments, antennas 410-1 through 410-N may be separated by up to 1/10 of a wavelength or more.

- 5 **[0041]** FIG. 5 illustrates a method 500, performed by the user STA 110, for reducing device-to-device broadcast failures in a wireless communication network. In operation 510, the user STA 110 may transmit a beacon. The beacon may include a list of user STAs in an advertising group 140. The list may include a downchain STA as described above with respect to FIG. 2.
- 10 **[0042]** The user STA 110 may transmit the beacon to the downchain STA. The downchain STA may compare the sending address of the beacon with group information to determine which STA in the advertising group transmitted the beacon. If the downchain STA transmits an ACK to the user STA 110, the user STA 110 may enter a sleep mode.
- 15 **[0043]** In operation 520, the user STA 110 may remove the downchain STA from the list upon failing to receive an ACK from the downchain STA. The user STA 110 may first attempt one or more retransmissions of the beacon to the downchain STA if an ACK is not received from the downchain STA. The retransmission may be in accordance with a standard of the IEEE 802.11 family
- 20 of standards. The user STA 110 may perform a number of retransmissions over a time interval before determining that communication with the downchain STA is lost. Based on a number of failed retransmissions, the user STA 110 may determine that the downchain STA is out of range, or that the channel conditions between the user STA 110 and the downchain STA have deteriorated. The user
- 25 STA 110 may remove the downchain STA from the advertising group so that group list information remains updated with STAs that are capable of receiving and transmitting group broadcast information.
- 30 **[0044]** The user STA 110 may suppress further transmissions of beacons to the downchain STA upon removing the downchain STA from the list. The user STA 110 may not include social or commercial information for the removed downchain STA in further transmissions, and further transmissions by other

STAs in the advertising group 140 may not include information for the removed downchain STA.

[0045] The user STA 110 may commence transmitting beacons to a second downchain STA upon removing the downchain STA from the list. An identity
5 of the second downchain STA may be determined based on an inspection of the list. The user STA 110 may wait some time Δt before transmitting the beacon to the second downchain STA to prevent collisions in cases that the first downchain STA attempts to transmit a beacon to the second downchain STA.

[0046] The Abstract is provided to comply with 37 C.F.R. Section 1.72(b)
10 requiring an abstract that will allow the reader to ascertain the nature and gist of the technical disclosure. It is submitted with the understanding that it will not be used to limit or interpret the scope or meaning of the claims. The following claims are hereby incorporated into the detailed description, with each claim standing on its own as a separate embodiment.

15

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method, performed by a first user station (STA), for broadcasting in a
5 wireless network, the method comprising:
 receiving, in a beacon, information of an advertising group of STAs, the
information including a list of STAs of the advertising group;
 transmitting a request to join the advertising group to a first upchain STA,
the first upchain STA being included in the list of STAs and an identity of the
10 first upchain STA being determined based on an inspection of the list of STAs;
and
 transmitting the beacon subsequent to receiving, from the first upchain
STA, a response to the request.
- 15 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the information of the advertising group
further includes social information or commercial information.
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
 transmitting an ACK to the first upchain STA in response to receiving a
20 beacon transmitted by the first upchain STA.
4. The method of claim 3, further comprising:
 receiving a request to join the advertising group from a downchain STA;
 transmitting a beacon to the downchain STA subsequent to
25 acknowledging the request, the beacon including the list of STAs of the
advertising group, the list including the downchain STA; and
 entering a sleep mode after transmitting the beacon.
5. The method of claim 4, further comprising:
30 waking from a sleep mode upon receiving the request.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the first STA broadcasts group information
for the advertising group periodically, a time interval between broadcasts being
based on a number of STAs in the advertising group.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the request is transmitted during a join window of a broadcasting period.

5 8. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

transmitting an ACK to a second upchain STA upon determining that the first upchain STA has not transmitted a beacon within a time interval.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the group information is received in a
10 broadcast message configured in accordance with a standard of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.11 family of standards.

10. A wireless communication station (STA) comprising:

a medium access control (MAC) layer to configure a join request
15 message for joining an advertising group of user stations (STAs); and
physical layer (PHY) circuitry to:

receive a list of STAs of the advertising group, the STAs of the
advertising group being within a broadcast range of the STA,
transmit the join request message to a first upchain STA in a join
20 window of the first upchain STA, the first upchain STA being a member
of the list of STAs of the advertising group,

receive a response to the request from the first upchain STA,
transmit an ACK to the first upchain STA in response to
receiving subsequent beacons transmitted by the first upchain STA; and
25 one or more processors to

determine an identity of the first upchain STA based on an
inspection of the list of STAs of the advertising group.

11. The STA of claim 10, wherein
30 the PHY layer is further arranged to:

receive a request to join the advertising group from a downchain
STA, and

transmit a beacon to the downchain STA upon accepting the
request; and

the processor is further arranged to
add the downchain STA to the list of STAs of the advertising
group.

- 5 12. The STA of claim 10, wherein
the processor is arranged to
determine that a beacon transmission was received from a second
upchain STA, the second upchain STA being different from the first upchain
STA, and
10 remove the first upchain STA from the list based on the
determining, and
the PHY layer is further arranged to transmit an ACK to the second
upchain STA based on the determining.

- 15 13. The STA of claim 10, wherein the PHY layer is further arranged to:
periodically broadcast social information or advertising information of
the advertising group subsequent to receiving the response to the request, a time
interval between the broadcasts being based on a number of STAs in the
advertising group.

- 20 14. The STA of claim 13, wherein the processor is further arranged to:
wake from a sleep mode upon receiving the request to join the
advertising group from the downchain STA; and
enter the sleep mode after transmitting each periodic broadcast of the
25 group information.

15. A method for reducing device-to-device broadcast failures in a wireless
network, the method comprising:
transmitting a beacon, the beacon including a list of user stations (STAs)
30 in an advertising group, the list including a downchain STA;
removing the downchain STA from the list upon failing to receive,
within a first time duration, an acknowledgement (ACK) from the downchain
STA.

16. The method of claim 15, further comprising:
entering a sleep mode subsequent to receiving an ACK, from the
downchain STA, of the transmission of the beacon.
- 5 17. The method of claim 15, further comprising:
retransmitting the beacon to the downchain STA upon failing receiving
an ACK from the downchain STA within a second time duration, the second
time duration being shorter than the first time duration.
- 10 18. The method of claim 15, wherein the removing further comprises:
suppressing transmissions of beacons to the downchain STA.
19. The method of claim 15, further comprising:
retransmitting the beacon to a second downchain STA, an identity of the
15 second downchain STA being determined based on an inspection of the list of
group STAs in the advertising group.
20. A computer-readable medium comprising instructions that, when executed
on a machine, cause the machine to:
- 20 extract, from a beacon, a list of user stations (STAs) of an advertising
group, the STAs of the advertising group being within a broadcast range of the
machine;
- transmit a join request to a first upchain STA, an identity of the first
upchain STA being determined based on an inspection of list of STAs,
- 25 periodically transmit advertising information or social information of the
advertising group subsequent to receiving a response to the join request, a time
interval between transmissions being based on a number of STAs in the
advertising group, and
- transmit an ACK to the first upchain STA in response to receiving a
30 beacon transmitted by the first upchain STA; and
- store the list of STAs in a memory.
21. The computer-readable medium of claim 20, further comprising instructions
that, when executed on the machine, cause the machine to:

receive a request to join the advertising group from a downchain STA;
add the downchain STA to the list of STAs of the advertising group;
transmit a beacon to the downchain STA subsequent to acknowledging
the request; and

- 5 remove the downchain STA from the list of STAs of the advertising
group upon failing to receive an ACK of the beacon from the downchain STA.

22. A wireless communication station (STA) comprising:

- physical layer (PHY) circuitry to
10 broadcast a list of user stations (STAs) in an advertising group,
the list including a downchain STA, the STAs of the advertising group being
within a broadcast range of the STA; and
one or more processors to
determine whether an acknowledgment of a broadcast has been
15 received from the downchain STA within a time interval; and
remove the downchain STA from the list or retransmit the
broadcast to the downchain STA based on the determining.

23. The STA of claim 22, wherein the PHY layer is further arranged to:

- 20 broadcast the group information to a second downchain STA upon the
one or more processors removing the first downchain STA from list of STAs in
the advertising group.

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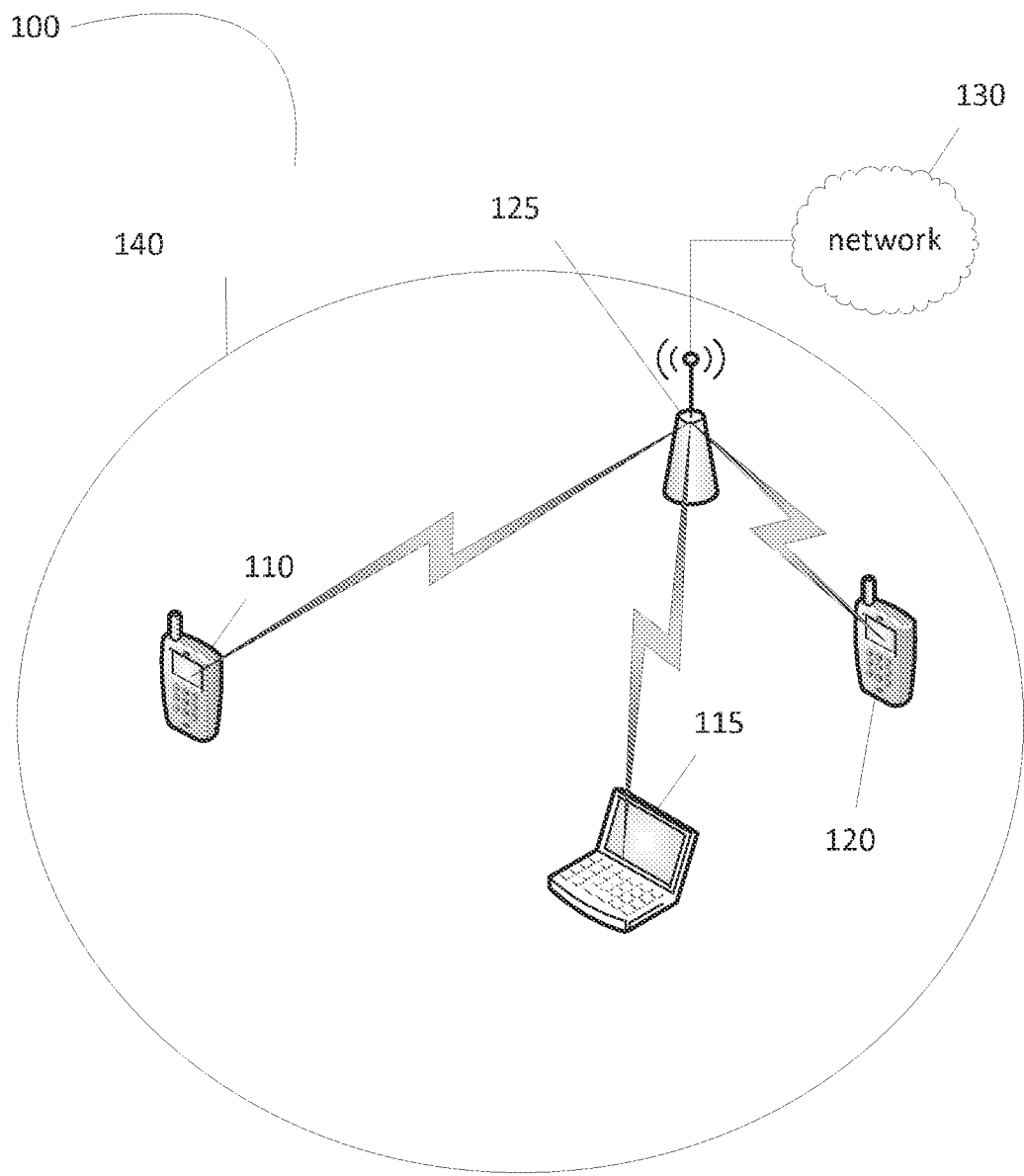


FIG. 1

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	T1	T2	T3	T4
Device A	A,B,C, D			
Device B		A,B,C, D		
Device C			A,B,C, D	
Device D				A,B,C, D

FIG. 2

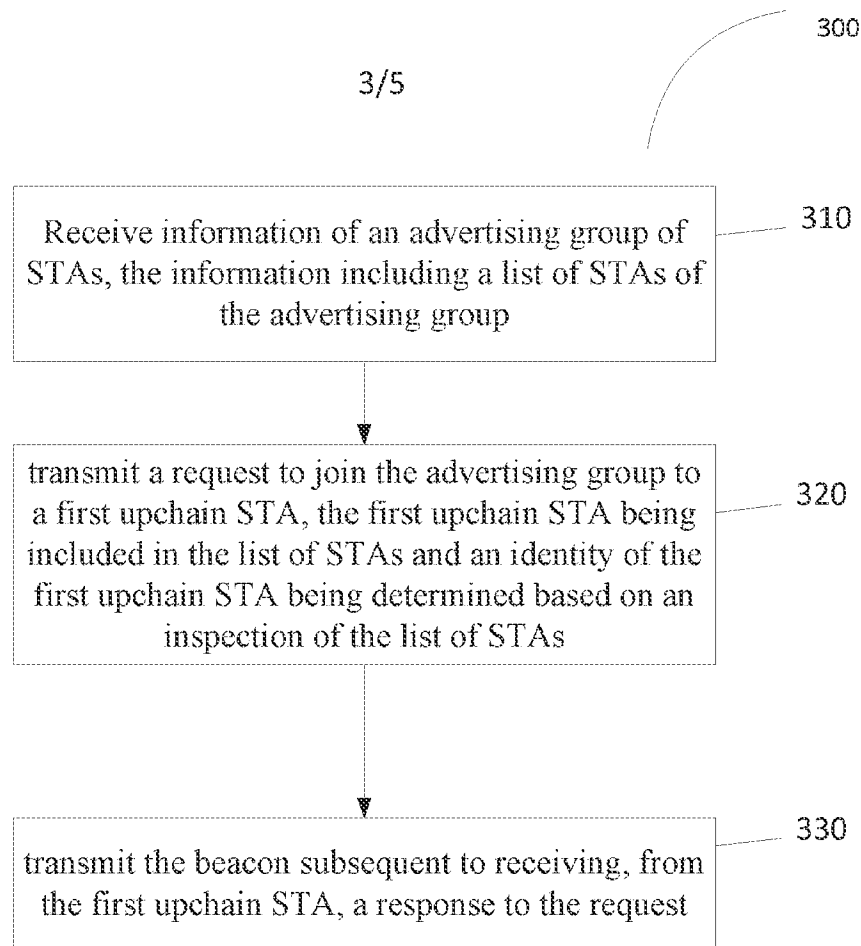


FIG. 3

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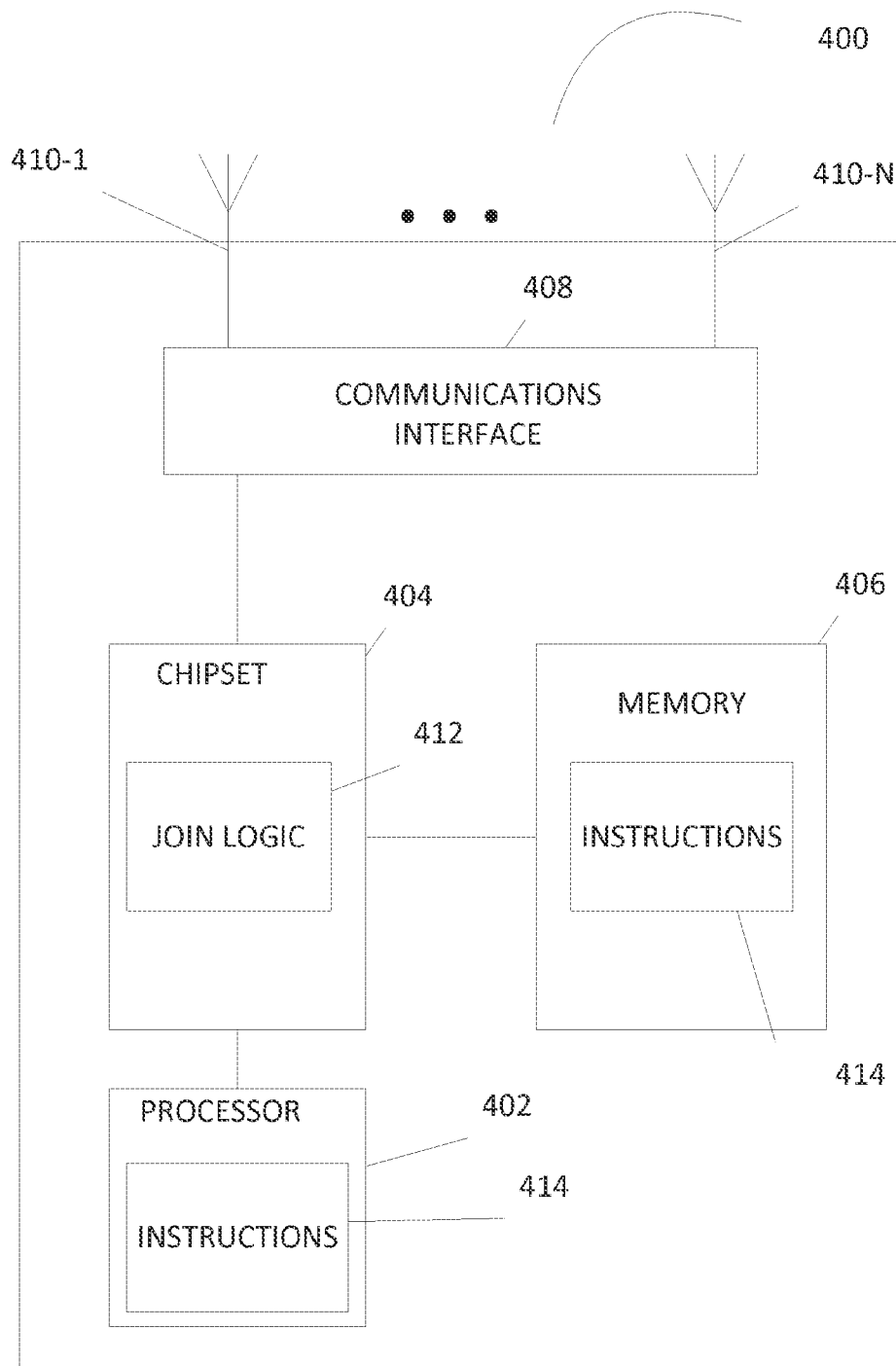


FIG. 4

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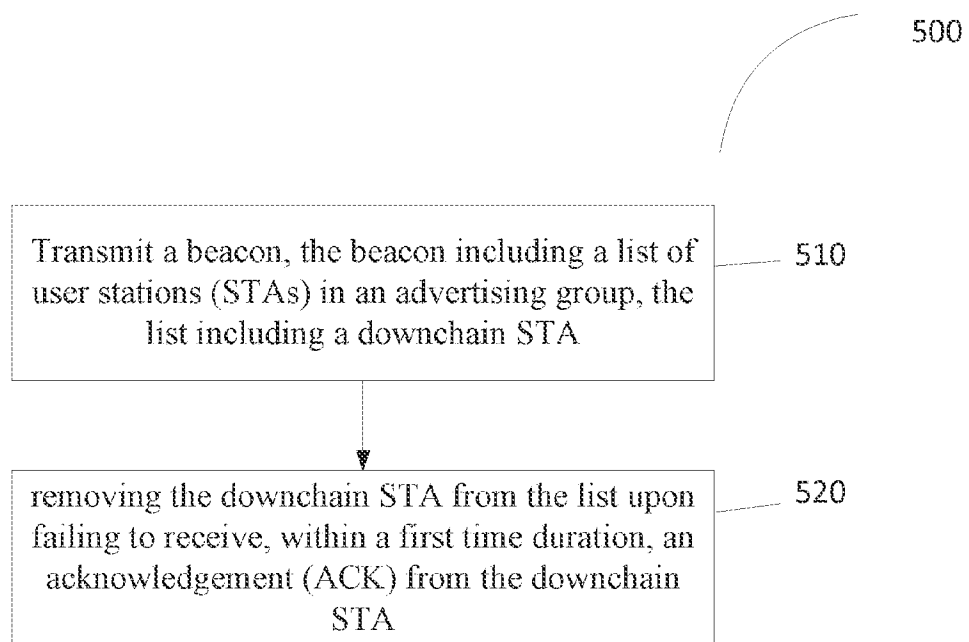


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2013/061449**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER****H04W 48/16(2009.01)i, H04W 76/00(2009.01)i**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHEDMinimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
H04W 48/16Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
Korean utility models and applications for utility models
Japanese utility models and applications for utility modelsElectronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: advertis* , group, D2D**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2011-0055326 A1 (OLIVER MICHAELIS et al.) 03 March 2011 See abstract, figures 4,6 and claims 1-56.	1-23
A	US 2012-0093098 A1 (GILLES CHARBIT et al.) 19 April 2012 See abstract, figure 5 and claims 31-50.	1-23
A	US 2011-0256896 A1 (GERARDO GIARETTA et al.) 20 October 2011 See abstract, figures 3-10 and claims 1-50.	1-23
A	WO 2012-091418 A2 (ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE) 05 July 2012 See abstract, figures 3,7 and claims 1-18.	1-23



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 December 2013 (16.12.2013)

Date of mailing of the international search report

16 December 2013 (16.12.2013)

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

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