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(54) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INTER USER-EQUIPMENT TRANSFER (IUT), ACCESS TRANSFER AND FALLBACK INITIATED BY A SERVICE CENTRALIZATION AND CONTINUITY APPLICATION SERVER (SCC AS)

(75) Inventors: **Kamel M. Shaheen**, King of Prussia, PA (US); **Xavier DeFoy**, Kirkland (CA)

(73) Assignee: **INTERDIGITAL PATENT HOLDINGS, INC.**, Wilmington, DE (US)

(21) Appl. No.: **12/977,421**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 23, 2010**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/289,662, filed on Dec. 23, 2009, provisional application No. 61/290,042, filed on Dec. 24, 2009, provisional application No. 61/308,193, filed on Feb. 25, 2010, provisional application No. 61/308,086, filed on Feb. 25, 2010.

Publication Classification

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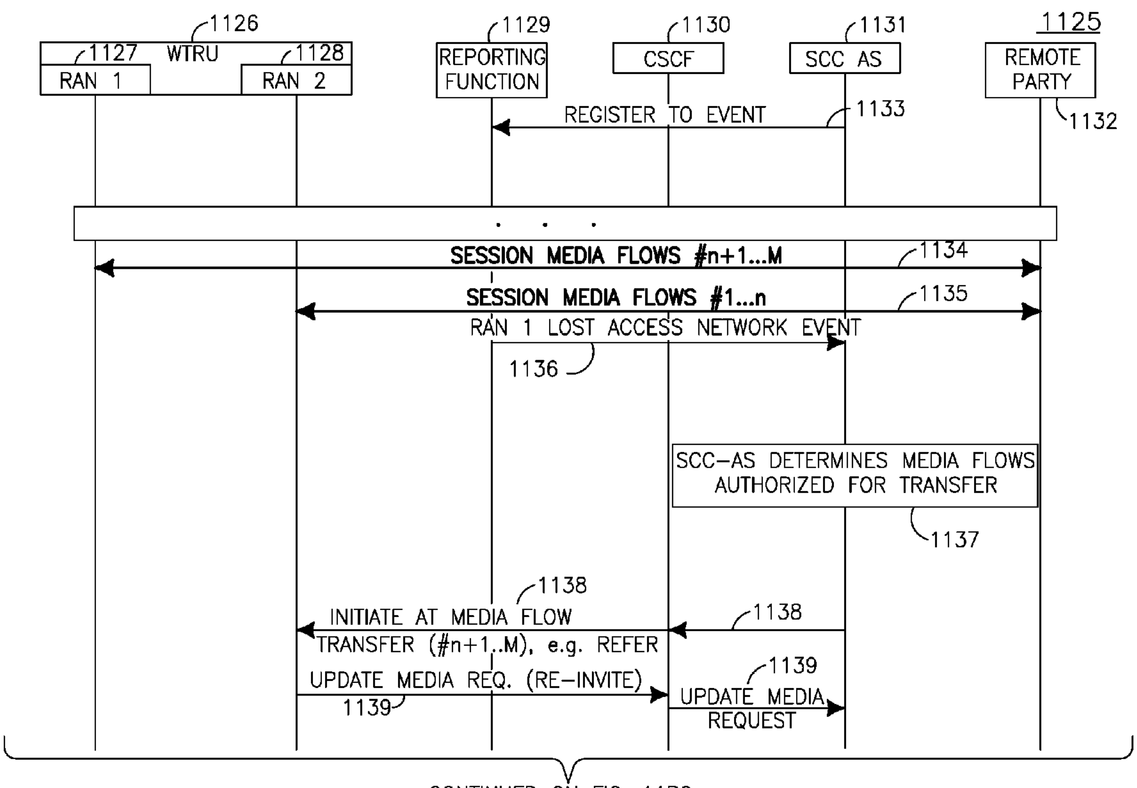
H04W 8/24 (2009.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **370/328**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Methods and apparatuses for Inter-User Equipment Transfer (IUT), access transfer (AT) and fallback of an IP Multimedia (IM) Subsystem (IMS) session initiated by a service centralization and continuity application server (SCC AS). The SCC AS receiving information, wherein the information includes availability information, capability information or preference information and processing the information to determine IUT or AT capabilities of one or more IMS-capable wireless transmit/receive units (WTRUs) and initiating AT or IUT.



CONTINUED ON FIG. 11B2

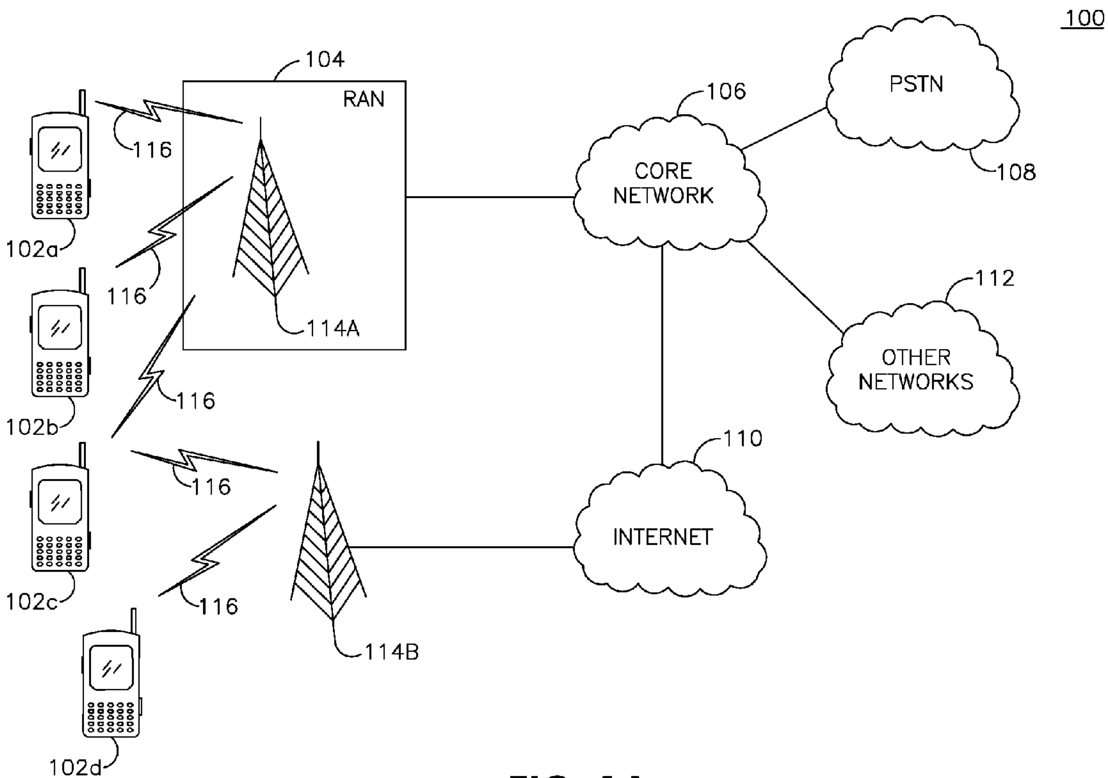

100
104
RAN
106
CORE NETWORK
PSTN
108
112
OTHER NETWORKS
110
INTERNET
116
116
116
116
116
114A
114B
102a
102b
102c
102d

FIG. 1A

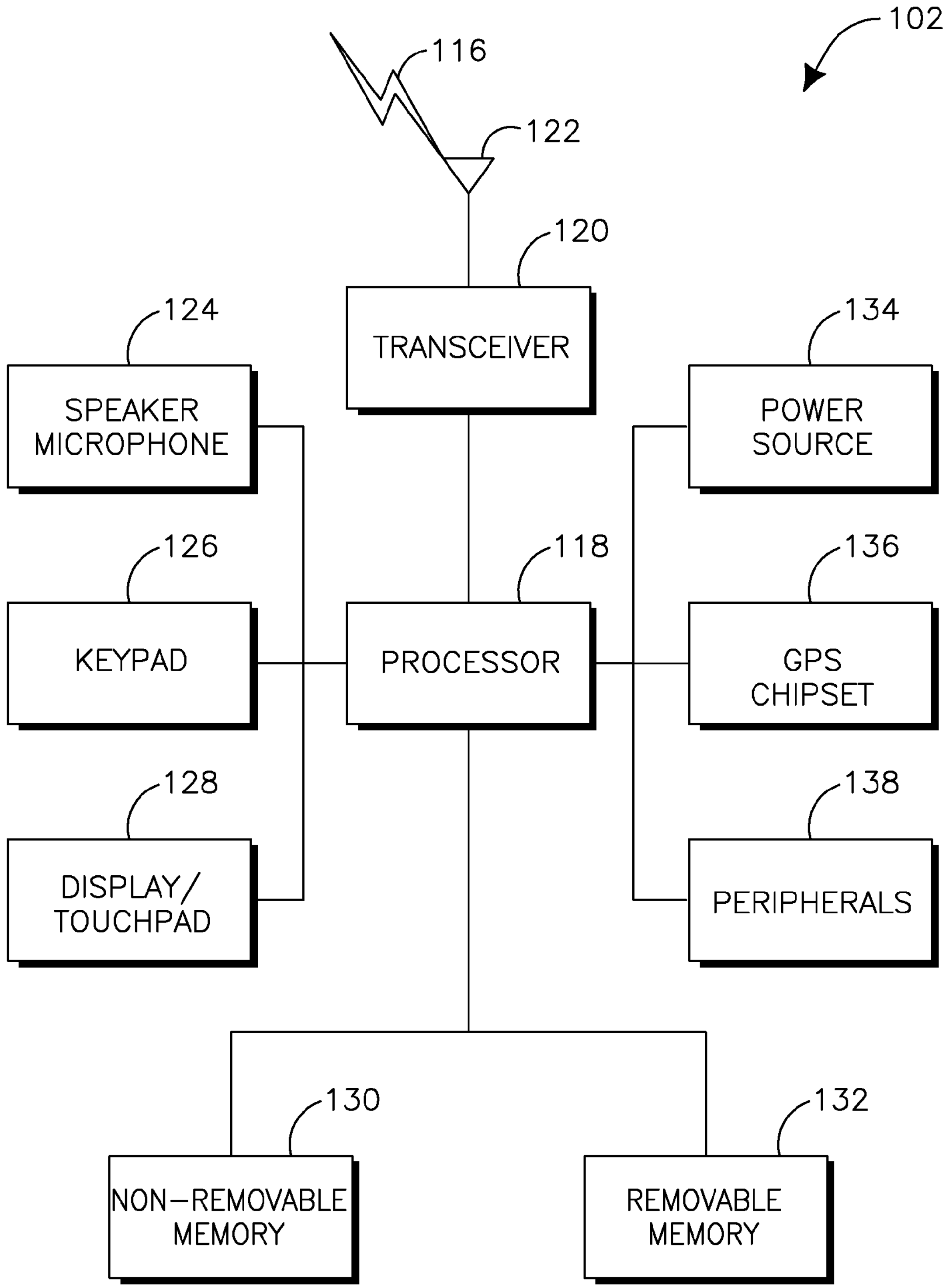

102
116
122
120
TRANSCEIVER
124
SPEAKER MICROPHONE
134
POWER SOURCE
126
KEYPAD
118
PROCESSOR
136
GPS CHIPSET
128
DISPLAY/ TOUCHPAD
138
PERIPHERALS
130
NON–REMOVABLE MEMORY
132
REMOVABLE MEMORY

FIG. 1B

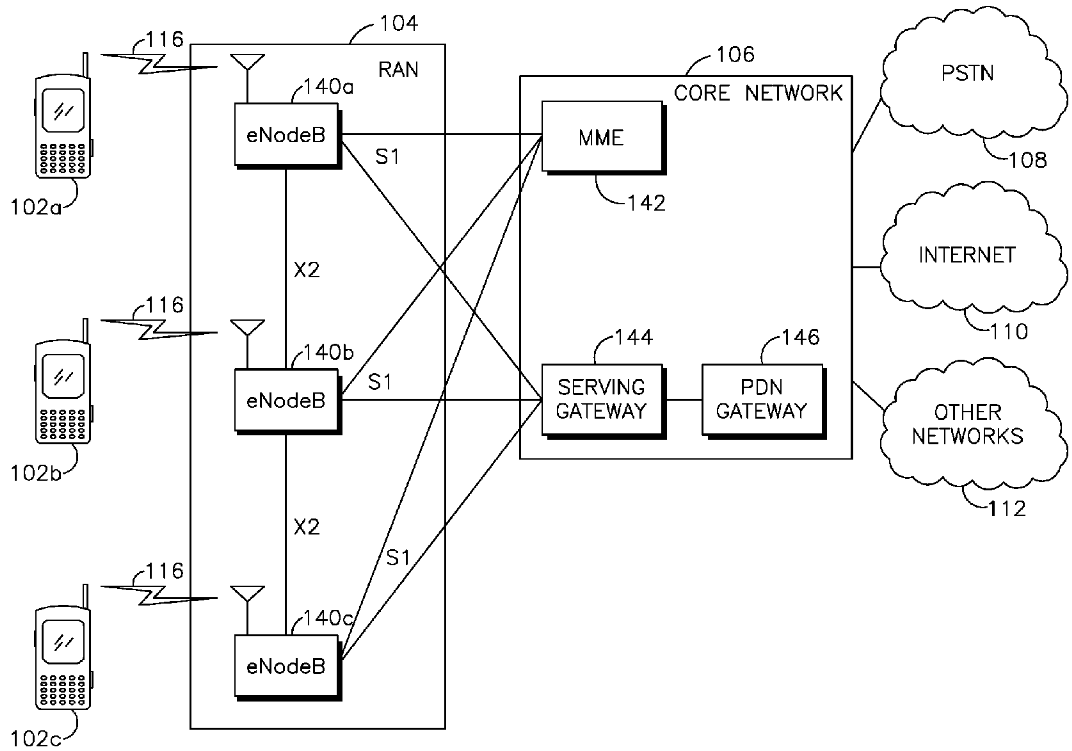

104
RAN
116
140a
eNodeB
S1
X2
116
140b
eNodeB
S1
X2
116
140c
eNodeB
S1
102a
102b
102c
106
CORE NETWORK
MME
142
144
SERVING GATEWAY
146
PDN GATEWAY
PSTN
108
INTERNET
110
OTHER NETWORKS
112

FIG. 1C

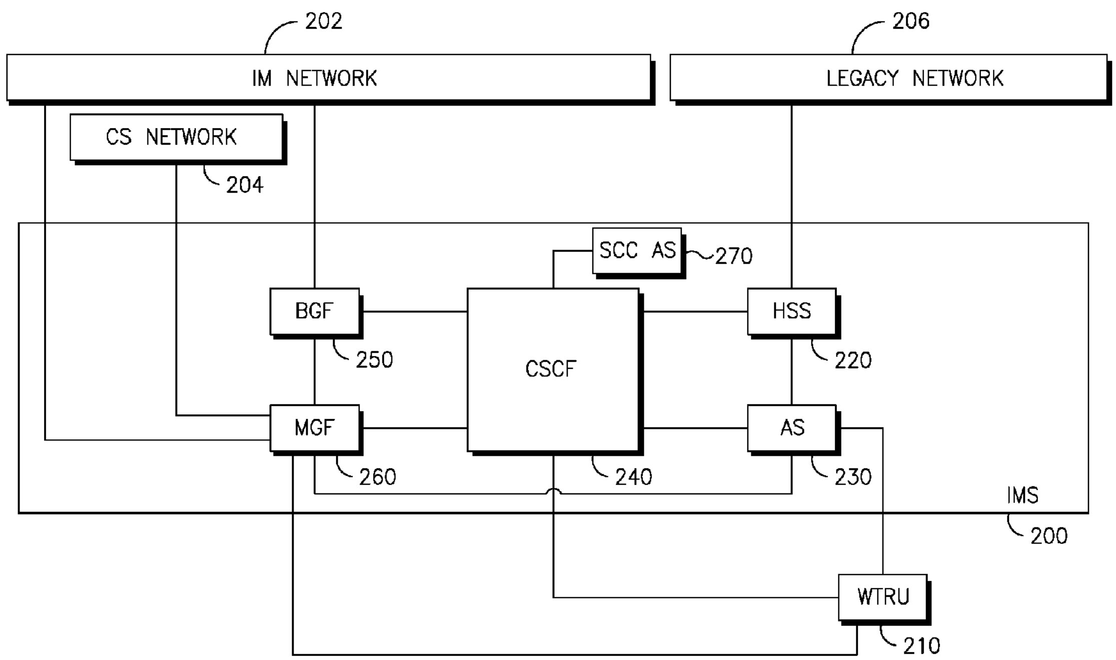

202
IM NETWORK
206
LEGACY NETWORK
CS NETWORK
204
SCC AS
270
BGF
250
CSCF
HSS
220
MGF
260
240
AS
230
IMS
200
WTRU
210

FIG. 2

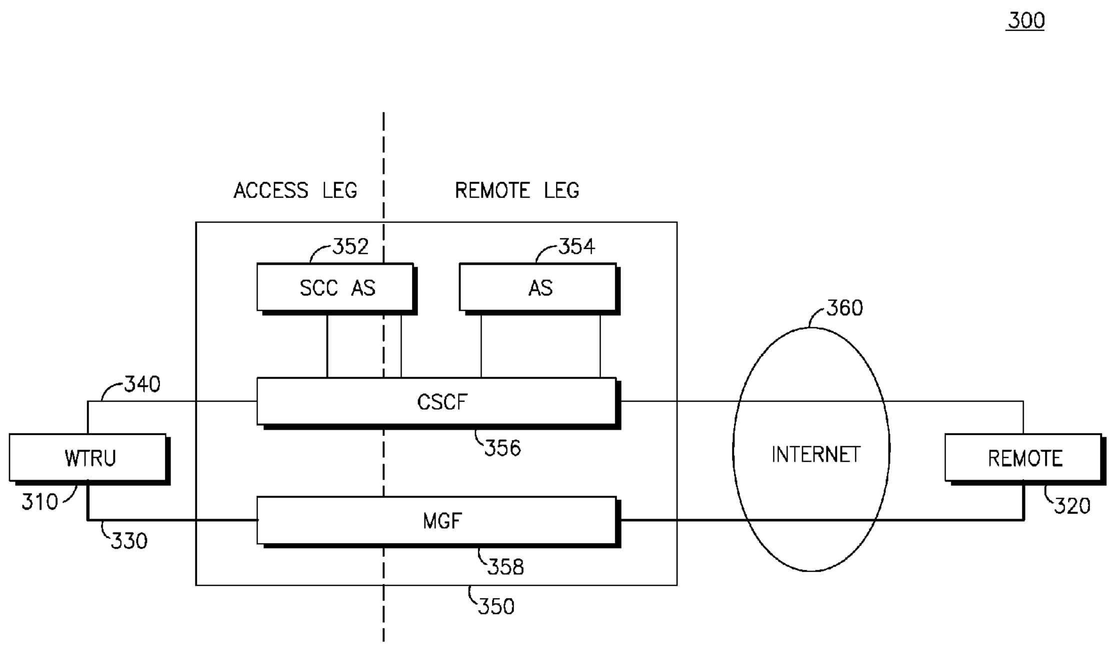

300
ACCESS LEG
REMOTE LEG
352
SCC AS
354
AS
360
340
CSCF
356
WTRU
310
INTERNET
REMOTE
320
MGF
330
358
350

FIG. 3

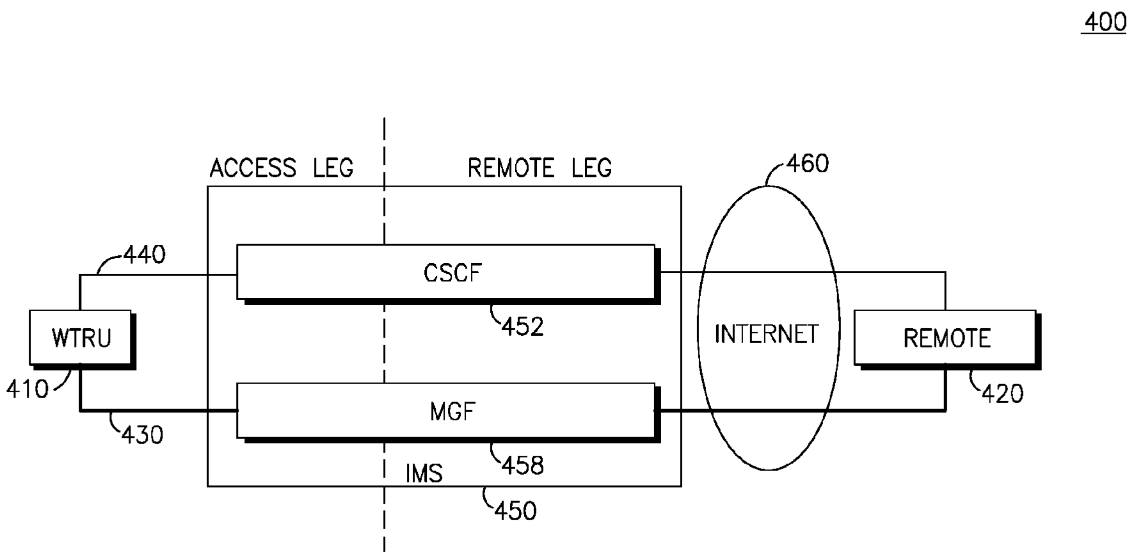

400
ACCESS LEG
REMOTE LEG
460
440
CSCF
WTRU
452
INTERNET
REMOTE
410
420
430
MGF
458
IMS
450

FIG. 4

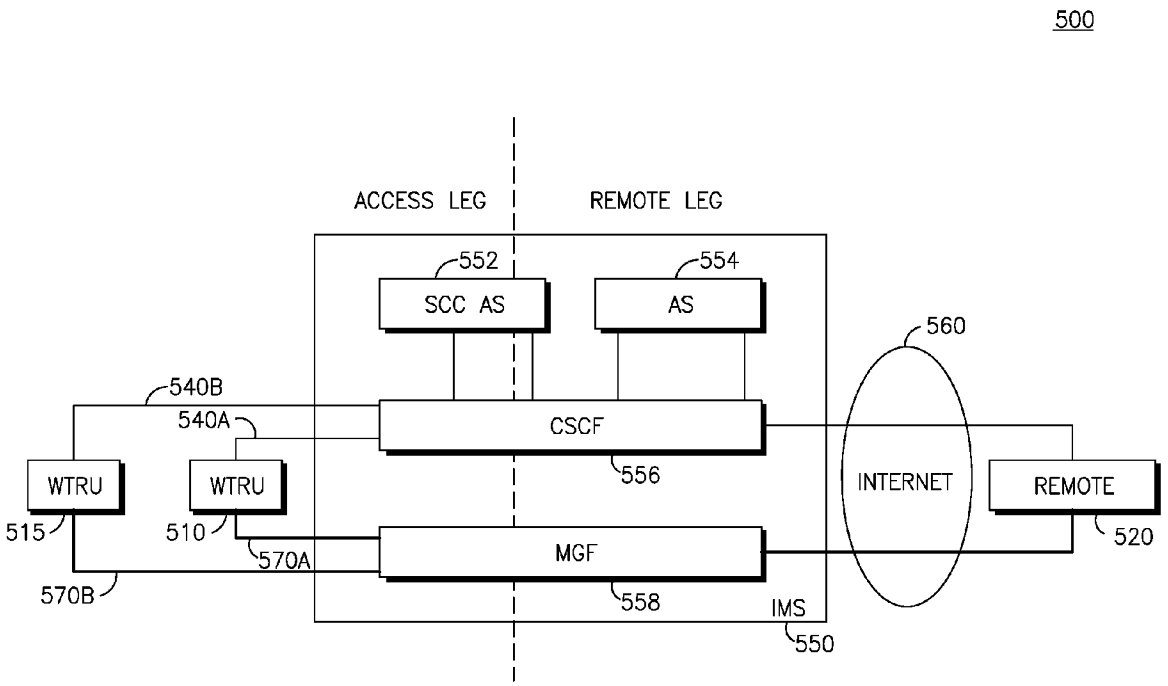

500
ACCESS LEG
REMOTE LEG
552
SCC AS
554
AS
560
540B
540A
CSCF
556
WTRU
WTRU
INTERNET
REMOTE
515
510
570A
MGF
520
570B
558
IMS
550

FIG. 5

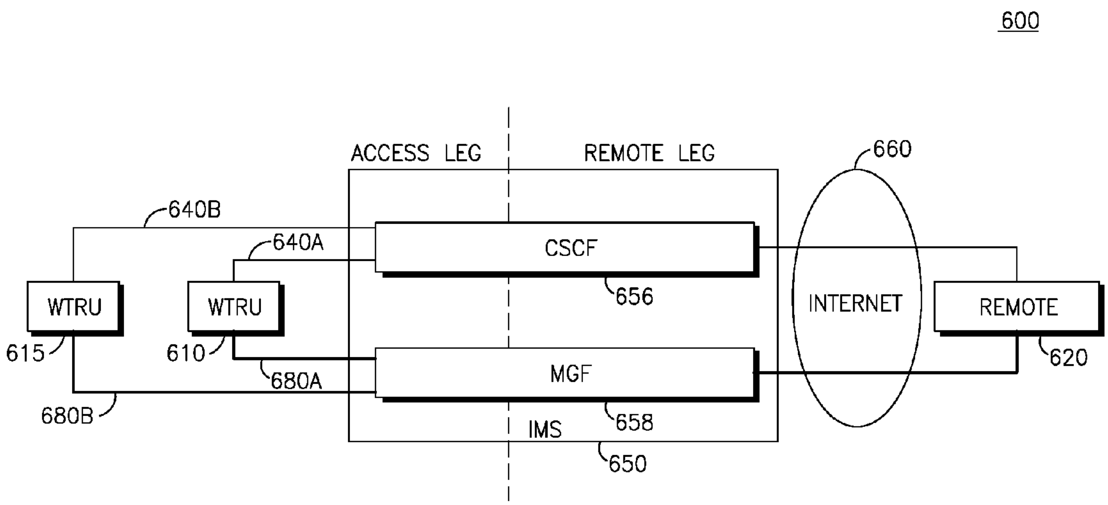

600
ACCESS LEG
REMOTE LEG
660
640B
640A
CSCF
656
WTRU
WTRU
INTERNET
REMOTE
615
610
620
680A
MGF
680B
658
IMS
650

FIG. 6

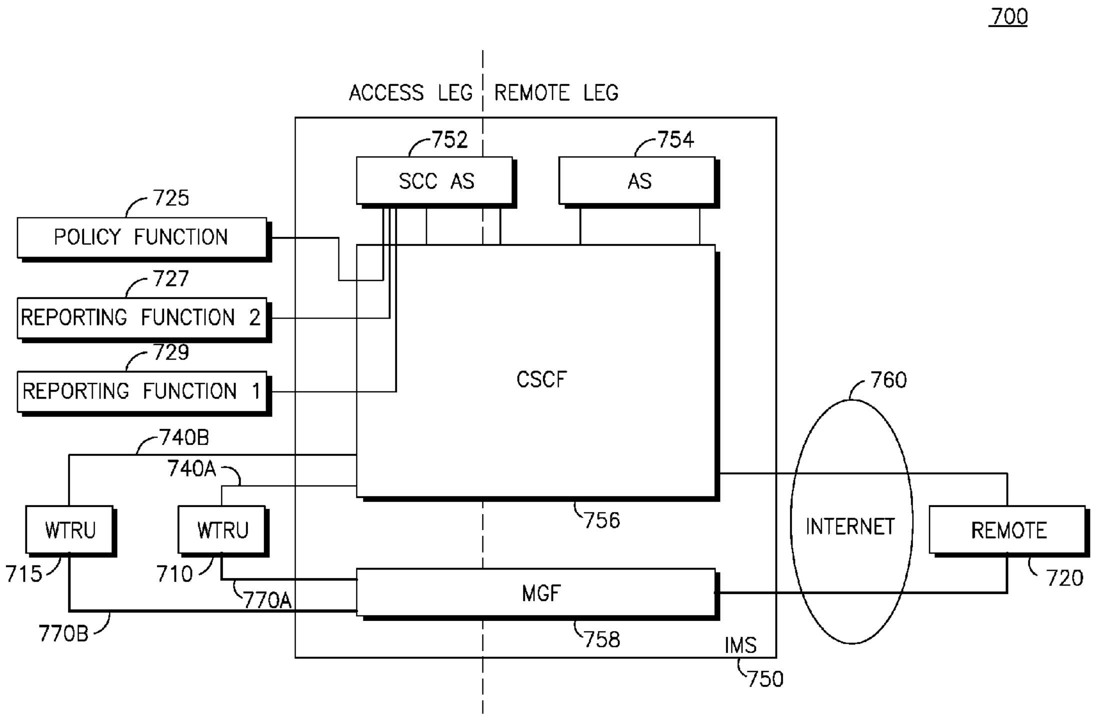
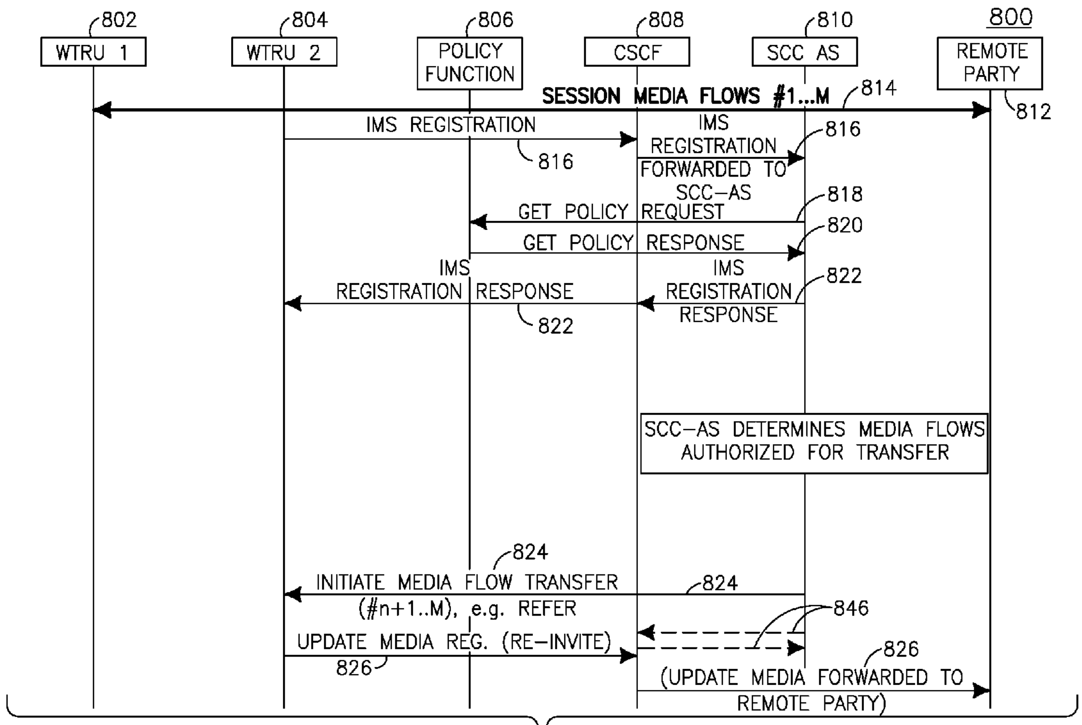

700
ACCESS LEG
REMOTE LEG
752
SCC AS
754
AS
725
POLICY FUNCTION
727
REPORTING FUNCTION 2
729
REPORTING FUNCTION 1
CSCF
760
740B
740A
WTRU
WTRU
715
710
756
INTERNET
REMOTE
720
770A
MGF
770B
758
IMS
750

FIG. 7



CONTINUED ON FIG. 8A2

FIG. 8A1

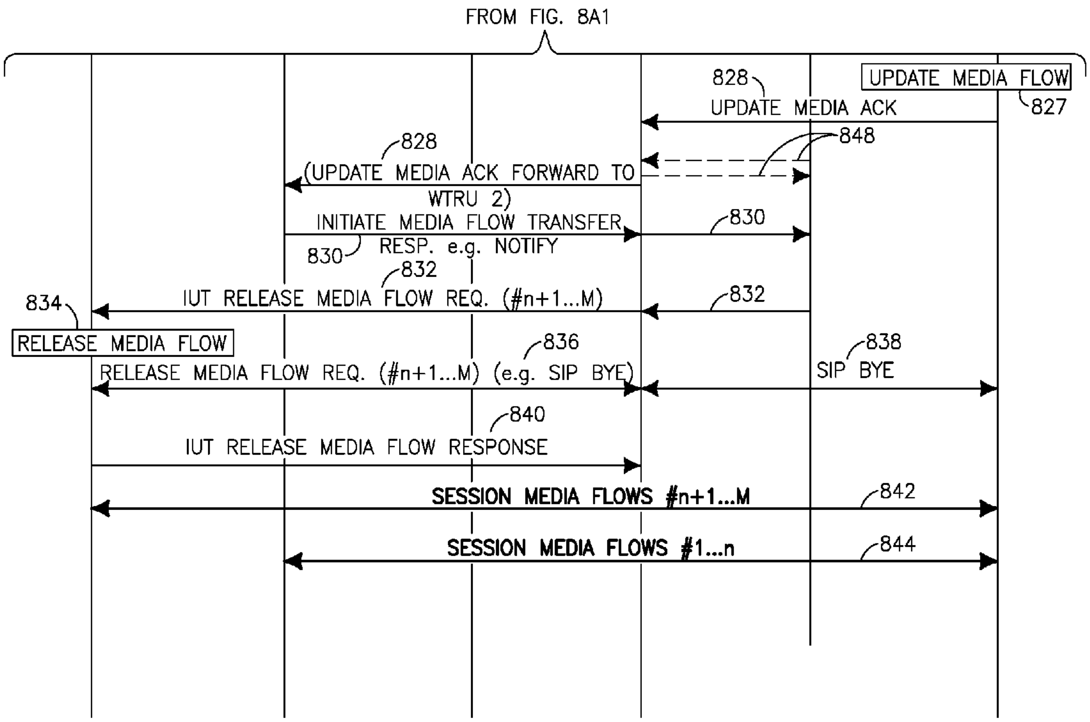
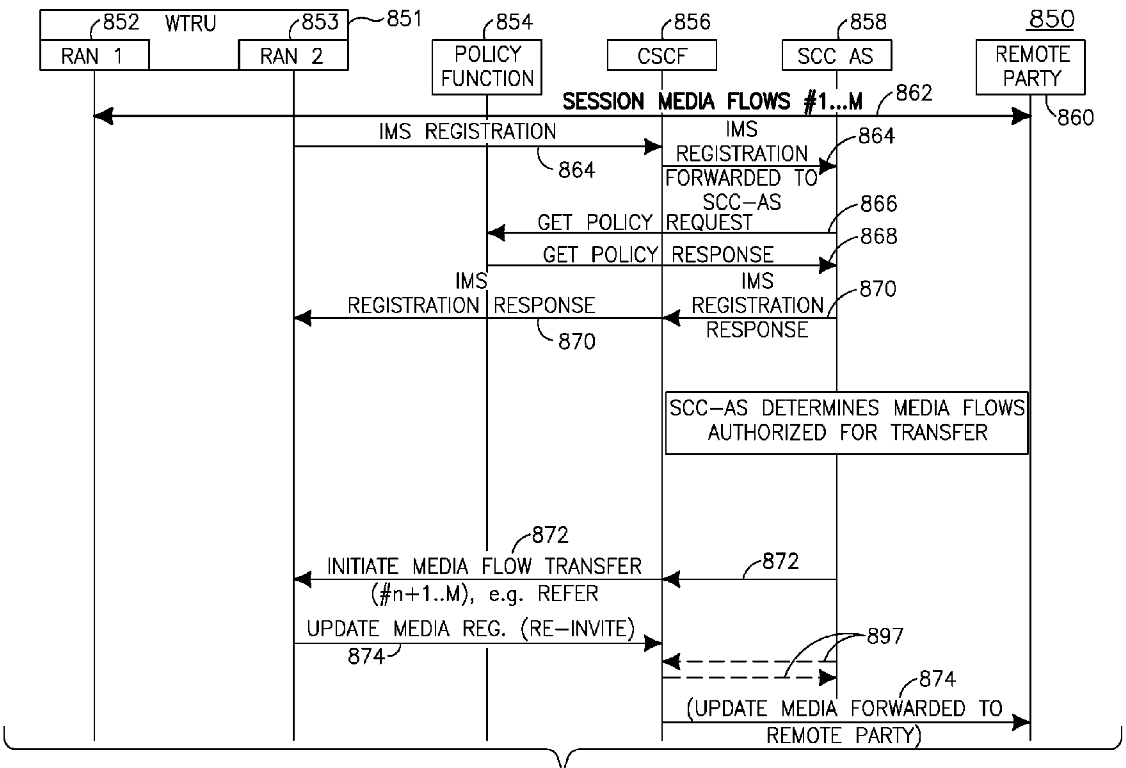

FROM FIG. 8A1
UPDATE MEDIA FLOW
827
828
UPDATE MEDIA ACK
848
828
(UPDATE MEDIA ACK FORWARD TO WTRU 2)
INITIATE MEDIA FLOW TRANSFER RESP. e.g. NOTIFY
830
830
832
IUT RELEASE MEDIA FLOW REQ. (#n+1...M)
832
834
RELEASE MEDIA FLOW
836
RELEASE MEDIA FLOW REQ. (#n+1...M) (e.g. SIP BYE)
838
SIP BYE
840
IUT RELEASE MEDIA FLOW RESPONSE
SESSION MEDIA FLOWS #n+1...M
842
SESSION MEDIA FLOWS #1...n
844

FIG. 8A2



CONTINUED ON FIG. 8B2

FIG. 8B1

FROM FIG. 8B1

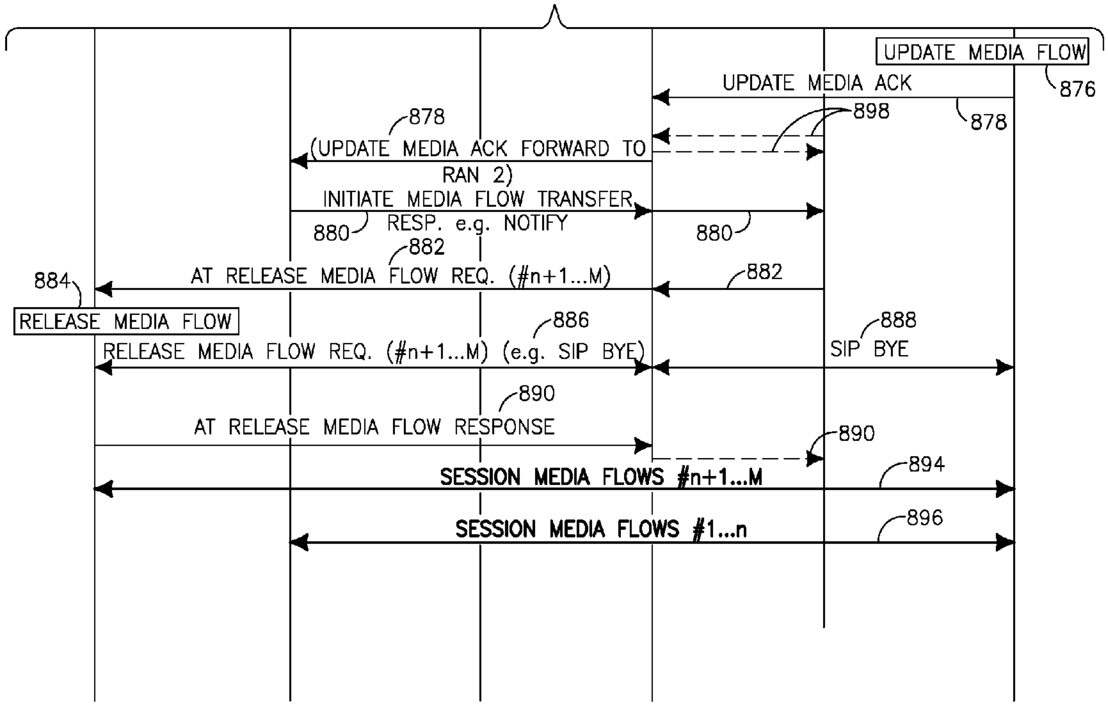
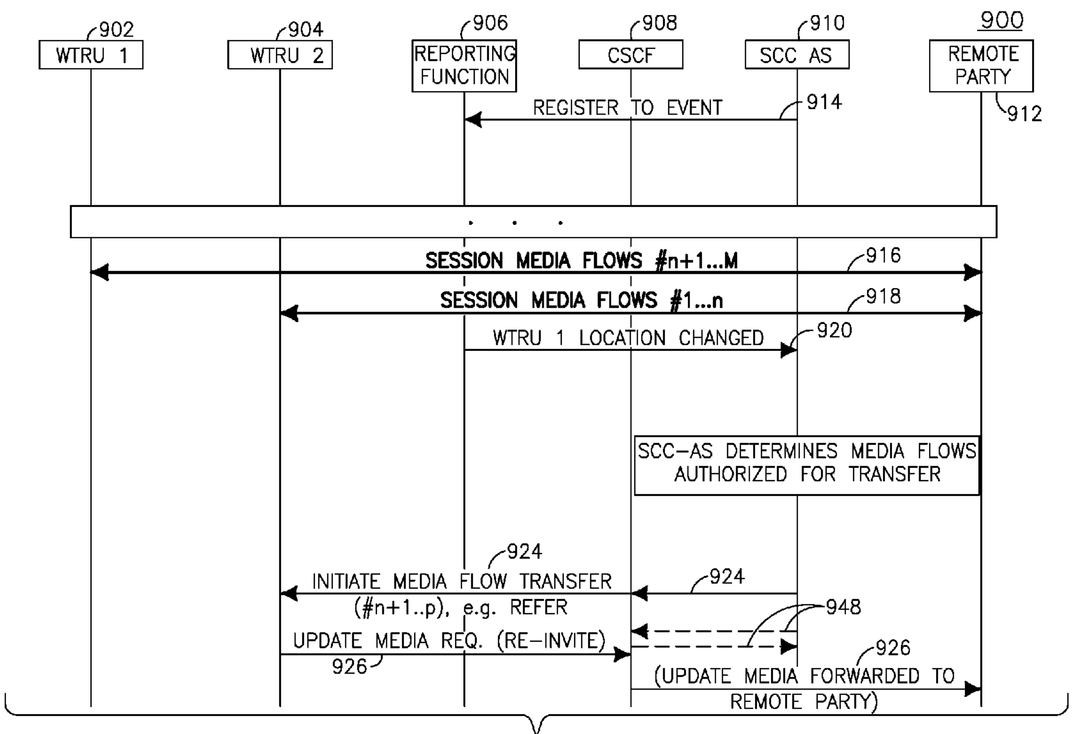


FIG. 8B2



CONTINUED ON FIG. 9A2

FIG. 9A1

FROM FIG. 9A1

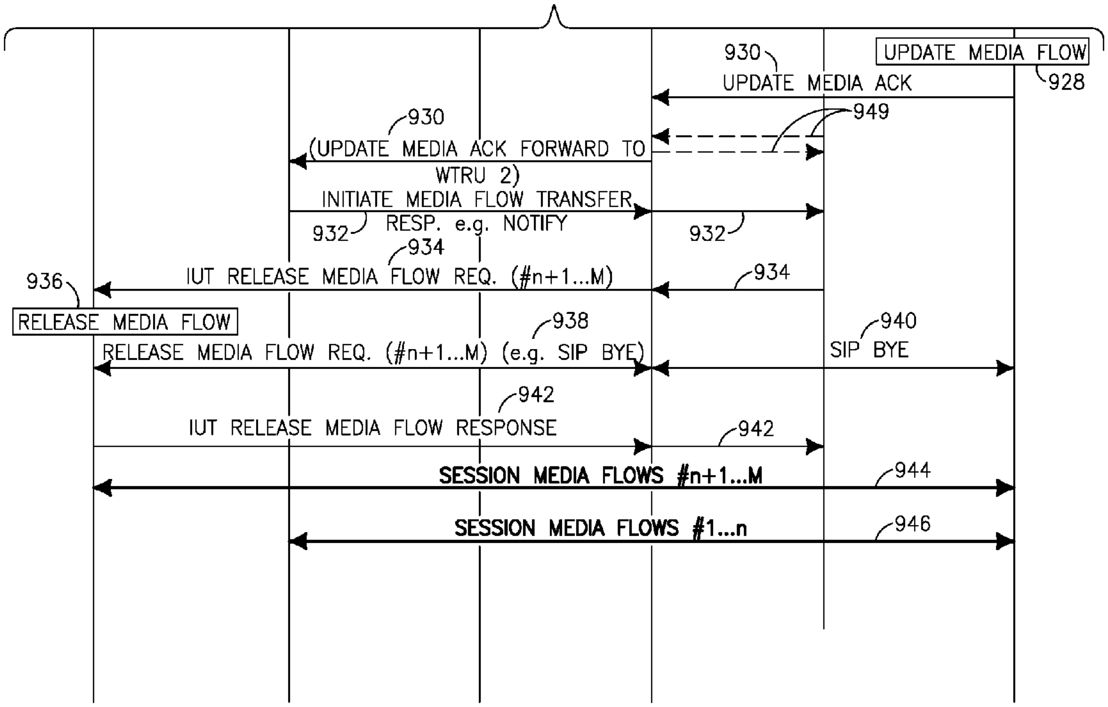
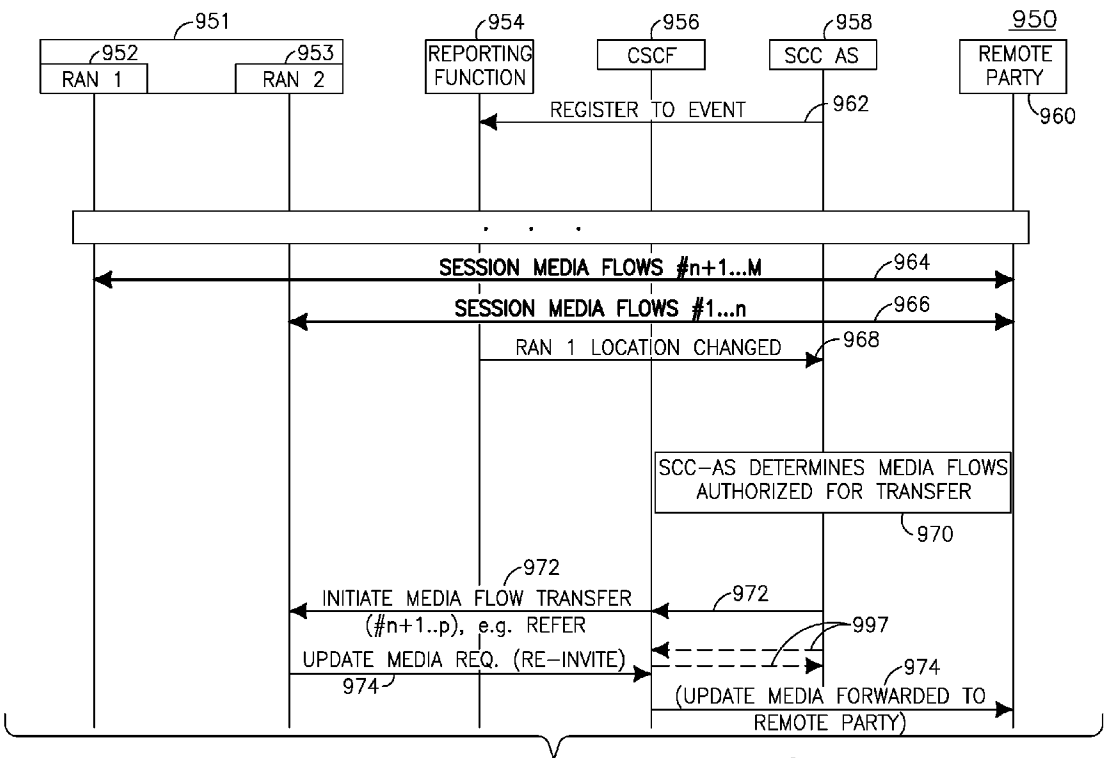


FIG. 9A2



CONTINUED ON FIG. 9B2

FIG. 9B1

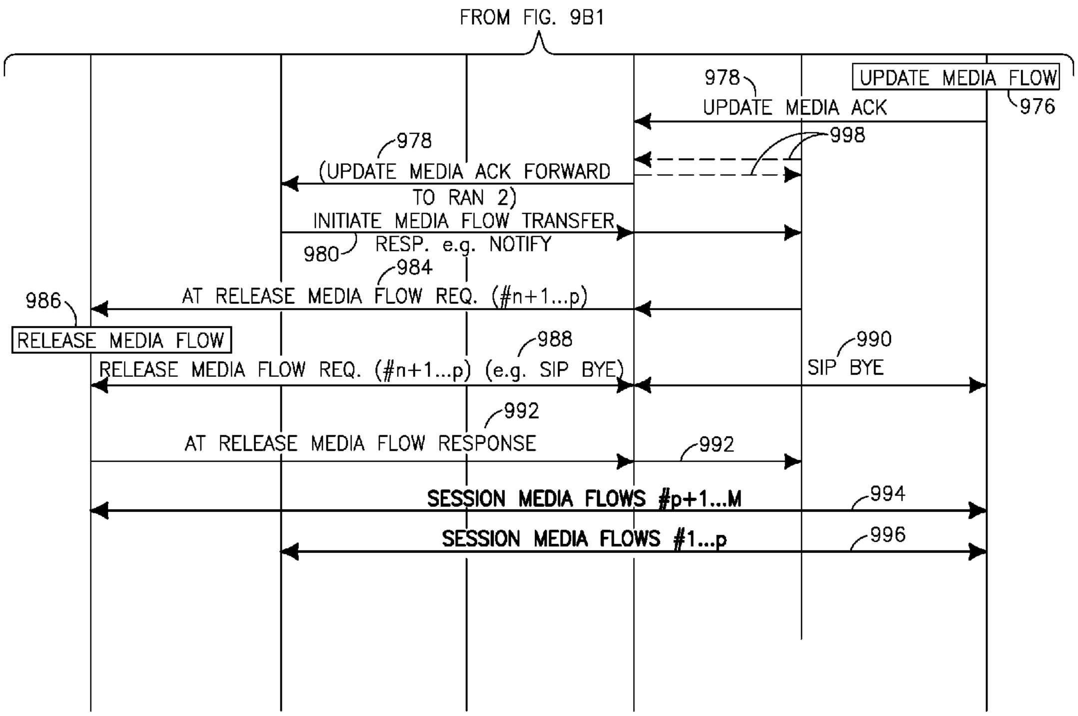
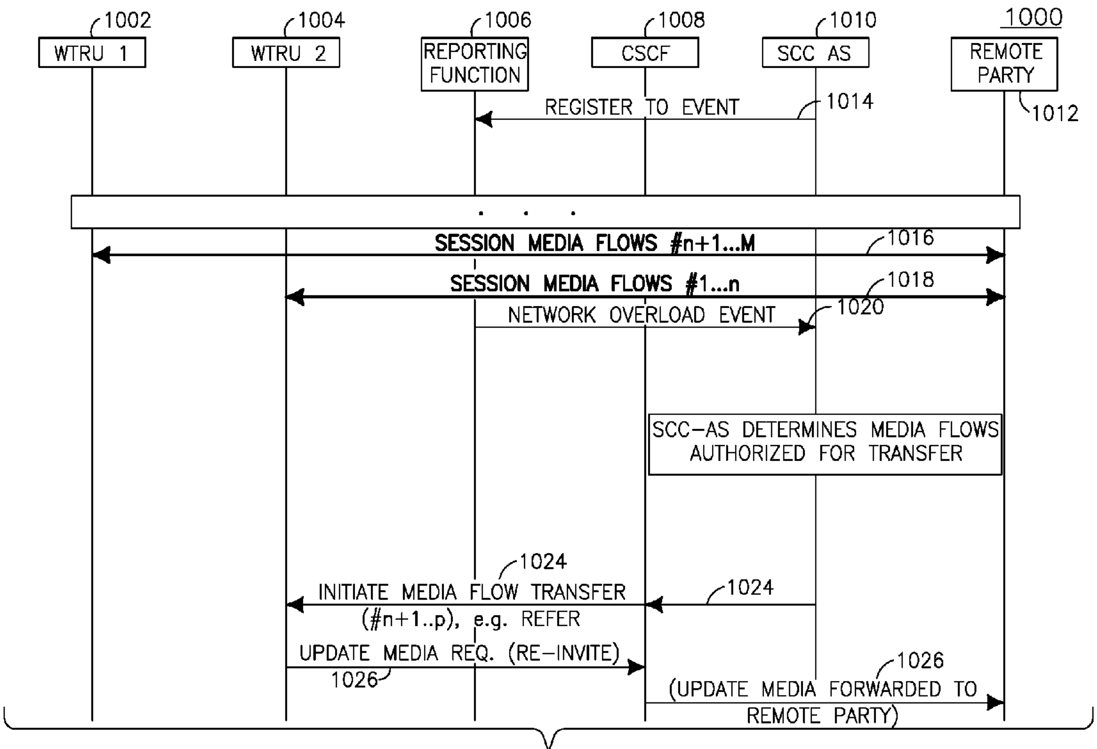

FROM FIG. 9B1
UPDATE MEDIA FLOW
976
978
UPDATE MEDIA ACK
998
978
(UPDATE MEDIA ACK FORWARD TO RAN 2)
INITIATE MEDIA FLOW TRANSFER RESP. e.g. NOTIFY
980
984
AT RELEASE MEDIA FLOW REQ. (#n+1...p)
986
RELEASE MEDIA FLOW
988
RELEASE MEDIA FLOW REQ. (#n+1...p) (e.g. SIP BYE)
990
SIP BYE
992
AT RELEASE MEDIA FLOW RESPONSE
992
SESSION MEDIA FLOWS #p+1...M
994
SESSION MEDIA FLOWS #1...p
996

FIG. 9B2



CONTINUED ON FIG. 10A2

FIG. 10A1

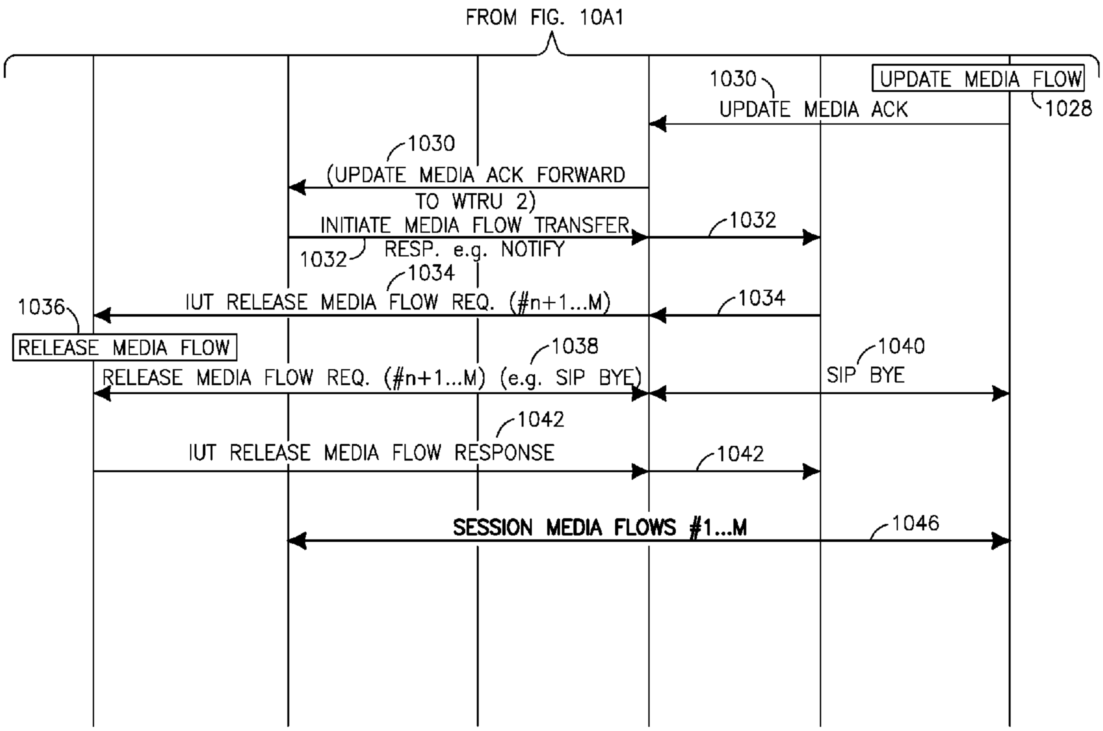
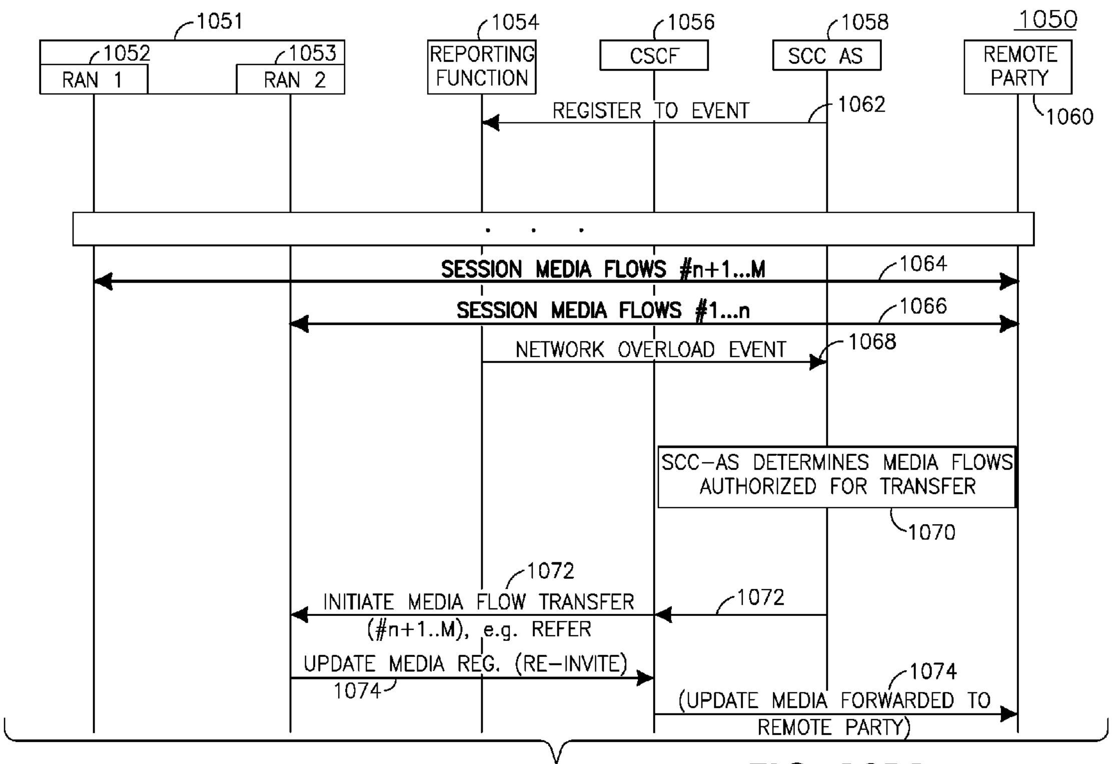

FROM FIG. 10A1
UPDATE MEDIA FLOW
1028
1030
UPDATE MEDIA ACK
1030
(UPDATE MEDIA ACK FORWARD TO WTRU 2)
INITIATE MEDIA FLOW TRANSFER RESP. e.g. NOTIFY
1032
1032
1034
IUT RELEASE MEDIA FLOW REQ. (#n+1...M)
1034
1036
RELEASE MEDIA FLOW
1038
RELEASE MEDIA FLOW REQ. (#n+1...M) (e.g. SIP BYE)
1040
SIP BYE
1042
IUT RELEASE MEDIA FLOW RESPONSE
1042
SESSION MEDIA FLOWS #1...M
1046

FIG. 10A2



CONTINUED ON FIG. 10B2

FIG. 10B1

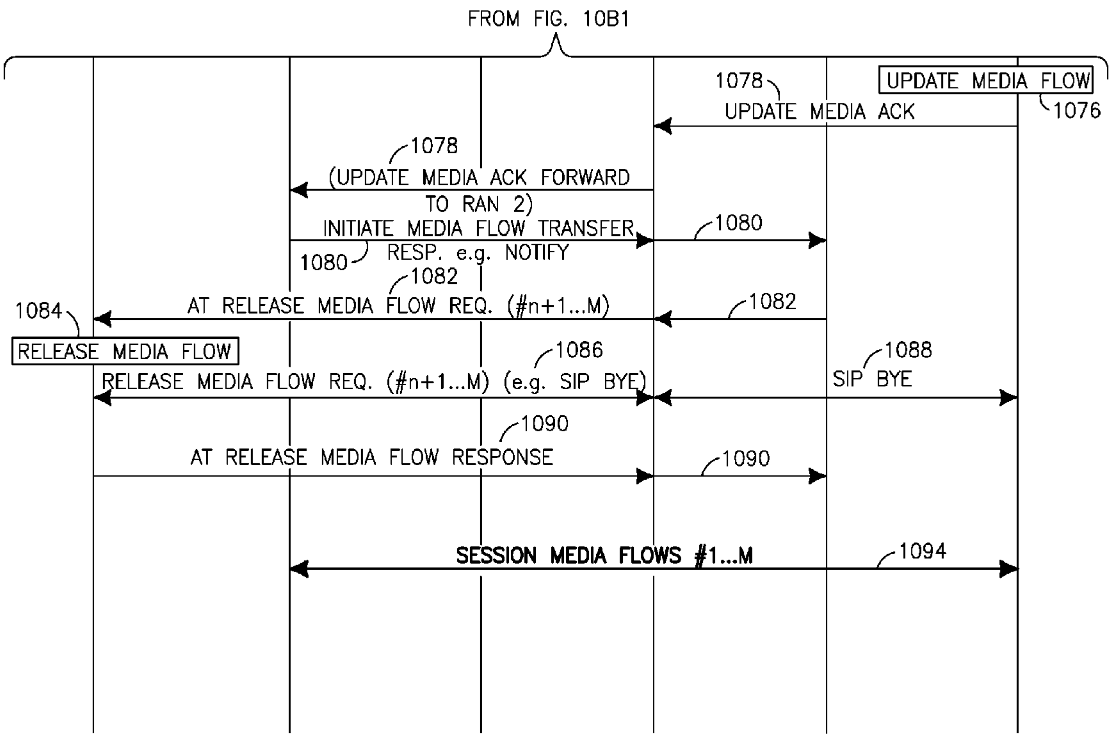
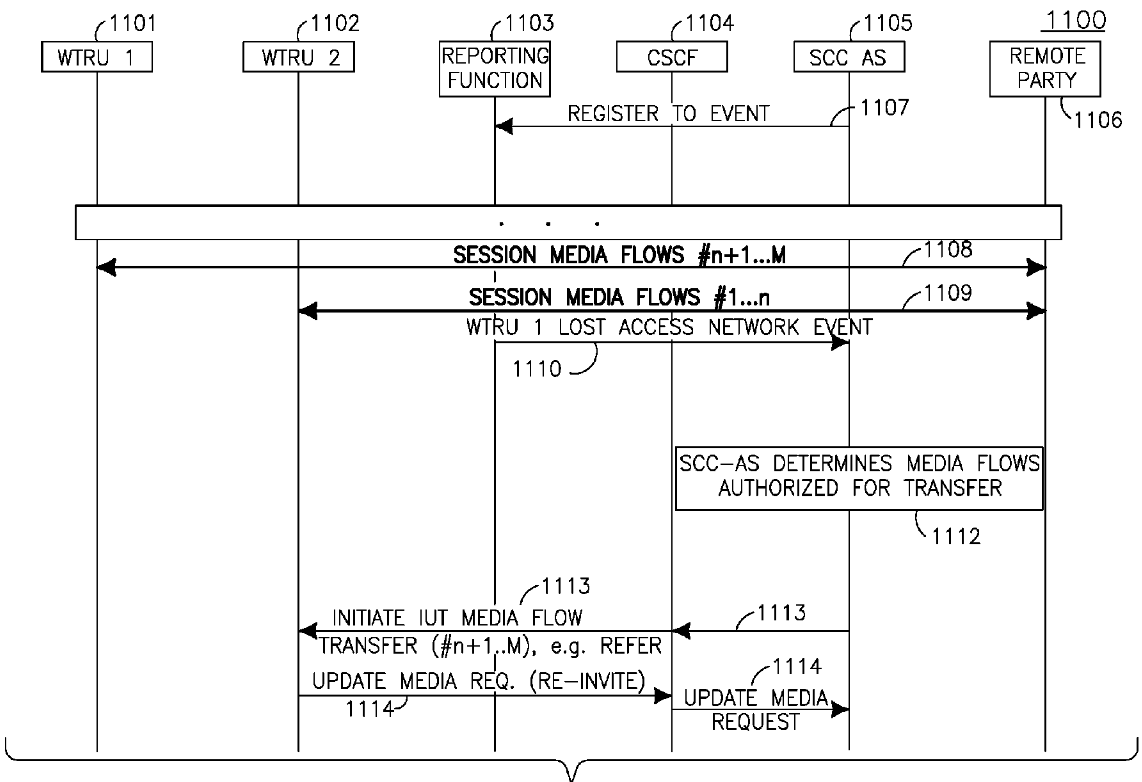

FROM FIG. 10B1
UPDATE MEDIA FLOW
1076
1078
UPDATE MEDIA ACK
1078
(UPDATE MEDIA ACK FORWARD TO RAN 2)
INITIATE MEDIA FLOW TRANSFER RESP. e.g. NOTIFY
1080
1080
1082
AT RELEASE MEDIA FLOW REQ. (#n+1...M)
1082
1084
RELEASE MEDIA FLOW
1086
RELEASE MEDIA FLOW REQ. (#n+1...M) (e.g. SIP BYE)
1088
SIP BYE
1090
AT RELEASE MEDIA FLOW RESPONSE
1090
SESSION MEDIA FLOWS #1...M
1094

FIG. 10B2



CONTINUED ON FIG. 11A2

FIG. 11A1

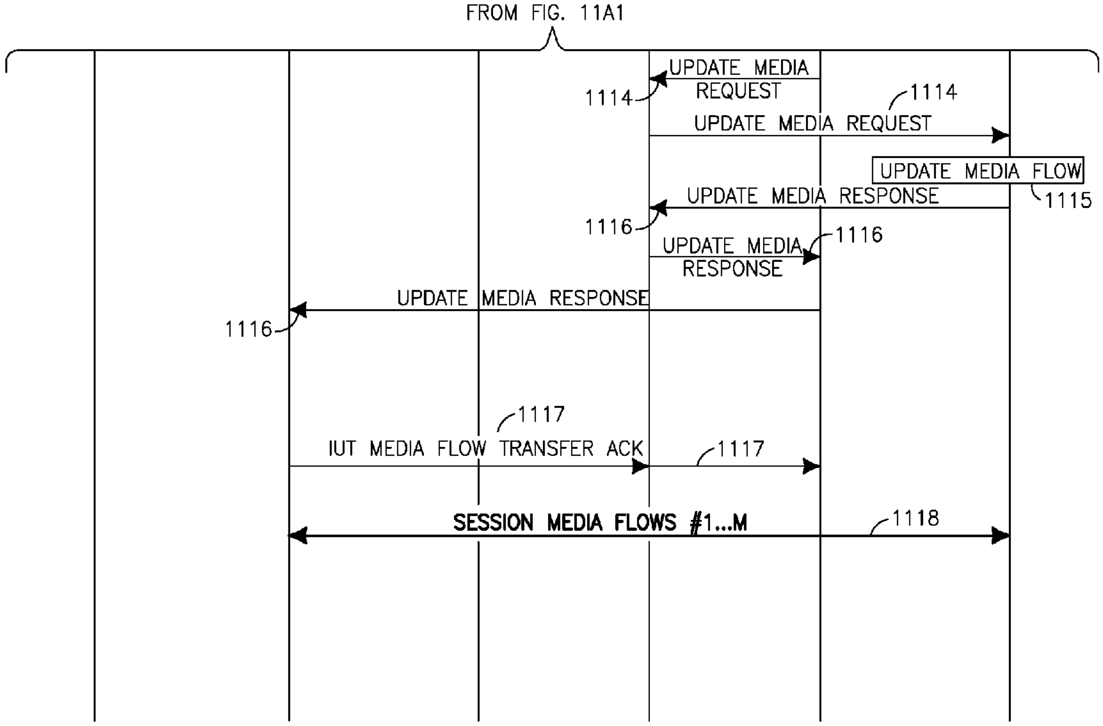
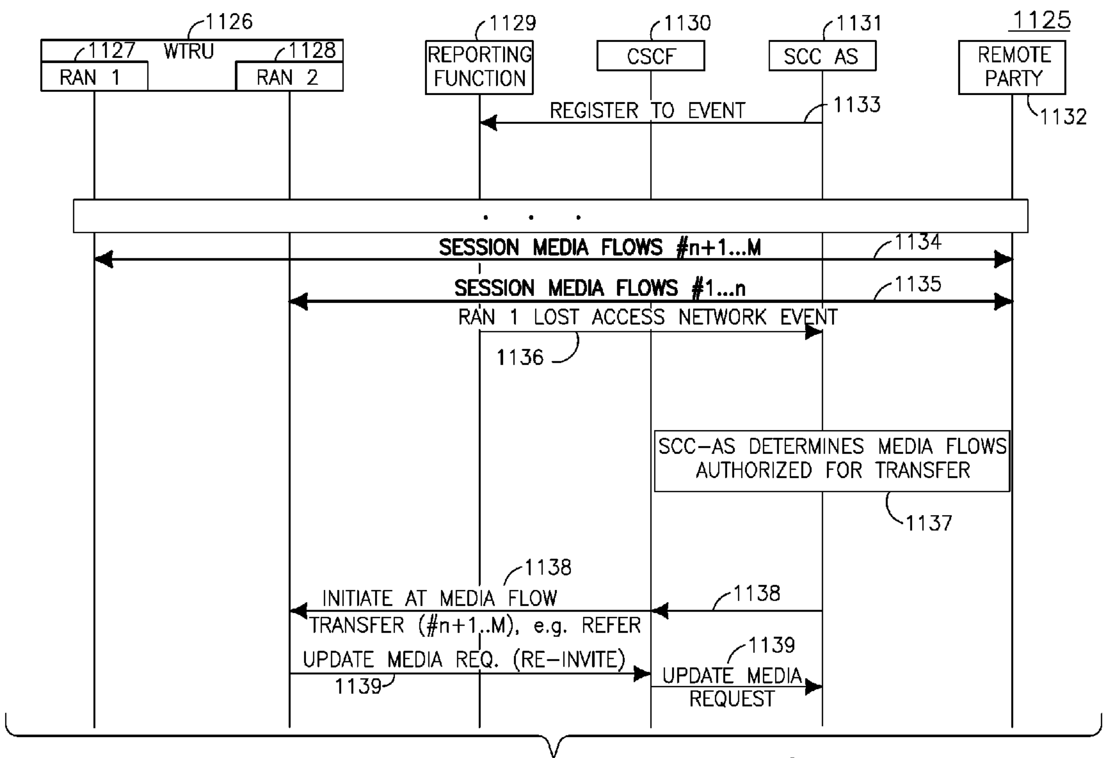

FROM FIG. 11A1
UPDATE MEDIA REQUEST
1114
1114
UPDATE MEDIA REQUEST
UPDATE MEDIA FLOW
UPDATE MEDIA RESPONSE
1115
1116
UPDATE MEDIA RESPONSE
1116
UPDATE MEDIA RESPONSE
1116
1117
IUT MEDIA FLOW TRANSFER ACK
1117
SESSION MEDIA FLOWS #1...M
1118

FIG. 11A2



CONTINUED ON FIG. 11B2

FIG. 11B1

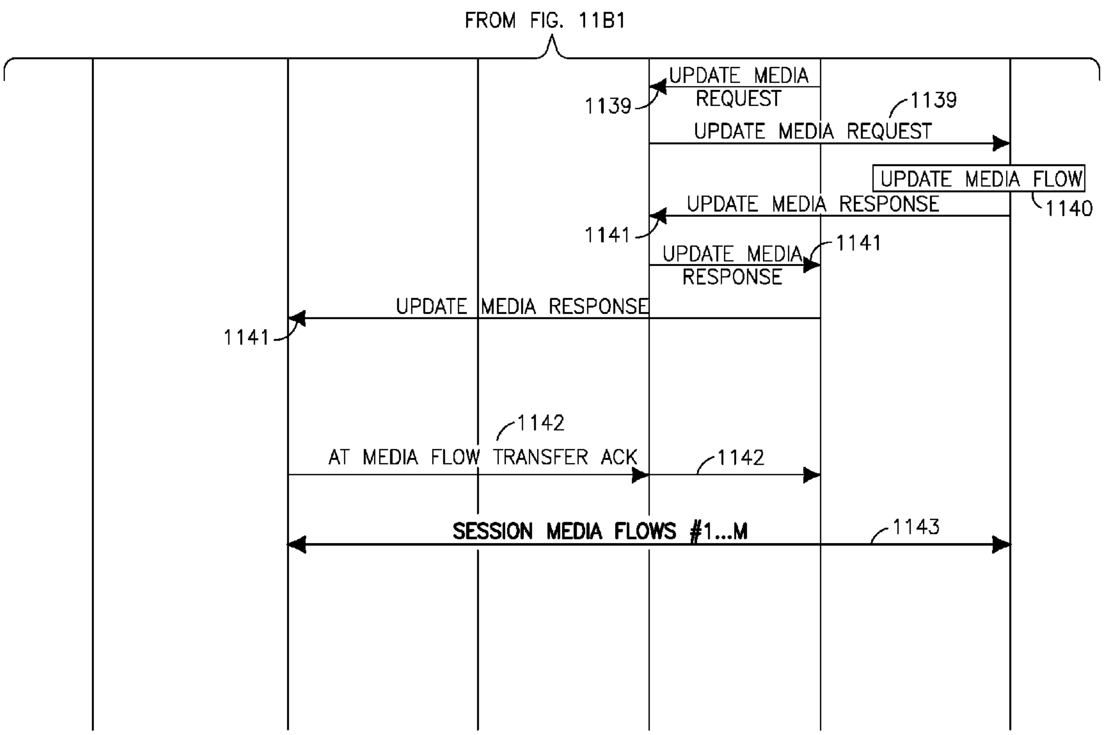
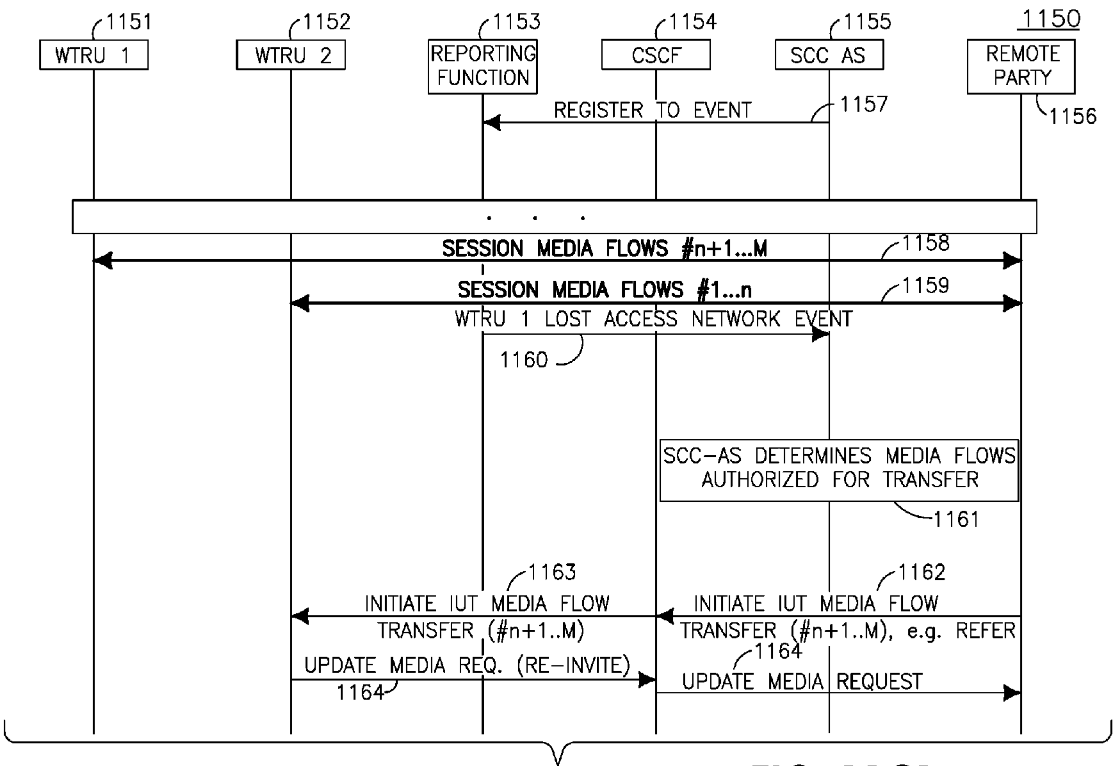

FROM FIG. 11B1
UPDATE MEDIA REQUEST
1139
1139
UPDATE MEDIA REQUEST
UPDATE MEDIA FLOW
1140
UPDATE MEDIA RESPONSE
1141
UPDATE MEDIA RESPONSE
1141
UPDATE MEDIA RESPONSE
1141
1142
AT MEDIA FLOW TRANSFER ACK
1142
SESSION MEDIA FLOWS #1...M
1143

FIG. 11B2



CONTINUED ON FIG. 11C2

FIG. 11C1

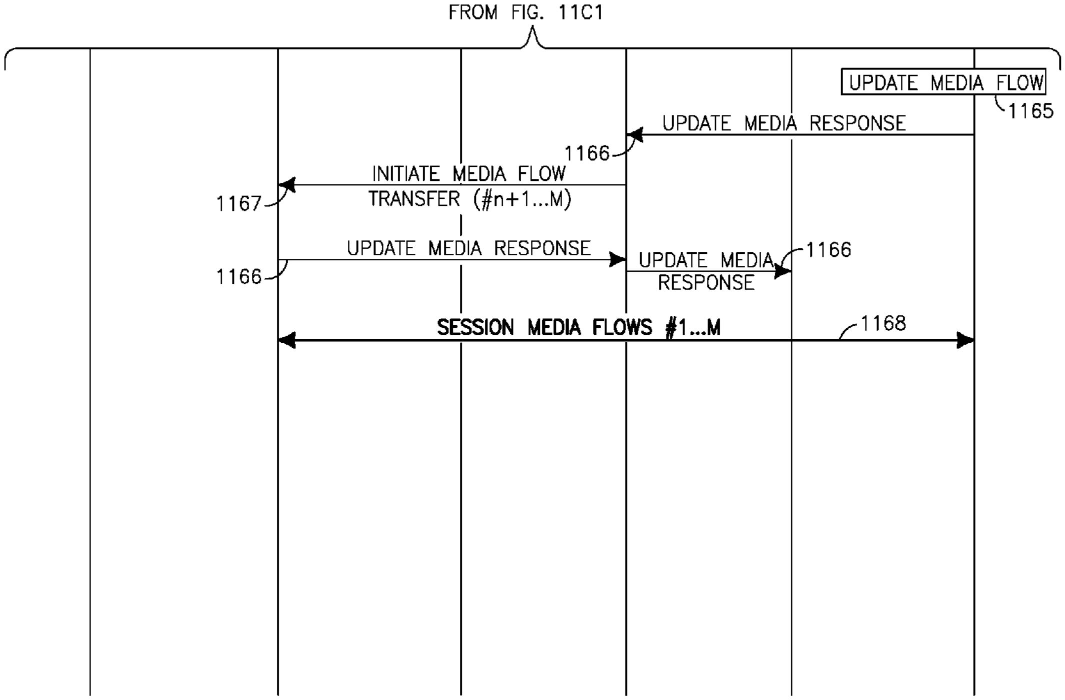
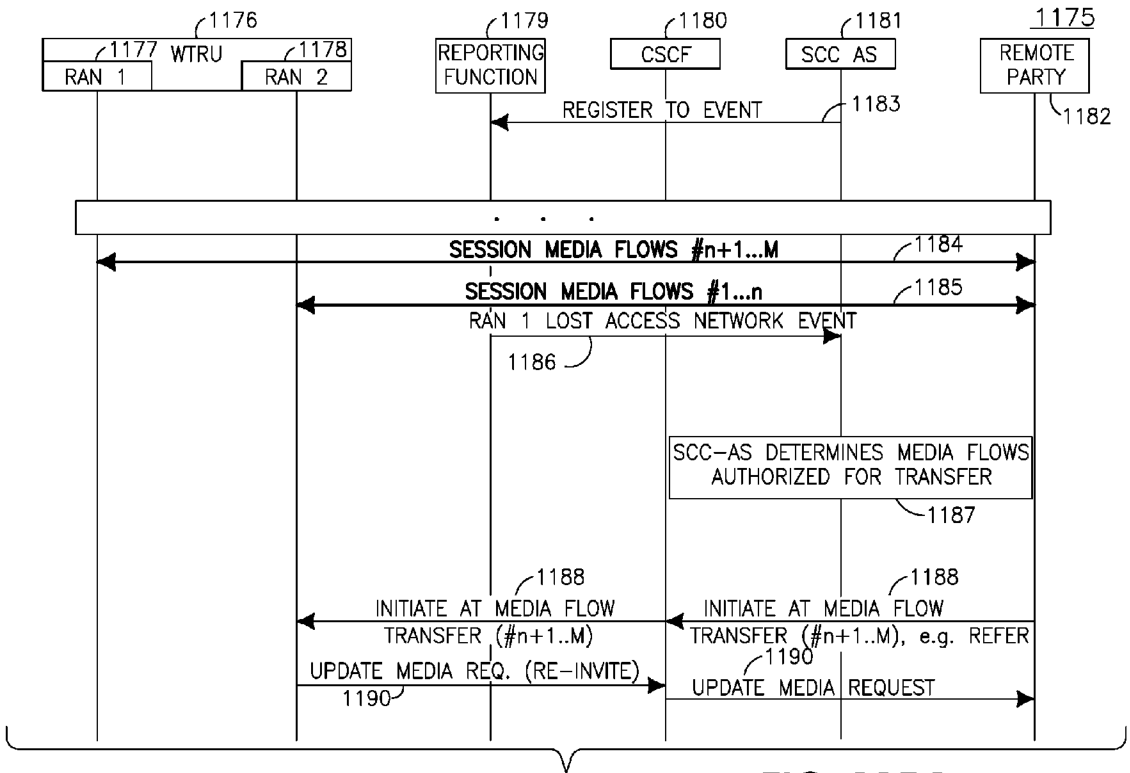

FROM FIG. 11C1
UPDATE MEDIA FLOW
1165
UPDATE MEDIA RESPONSE
1166
INITIATE MEDIA FLOW
TRANSFER (#n+1...M)
1167
UPDATE MEDIA RESPONSE
1166
UPDATE MEDIA
RESPONSE
1166
SESSION MEDIA FLOWS #1...M
1168

FIG. 11C2



CONTINUED ON FIG. 11D2

FIG. 11D1

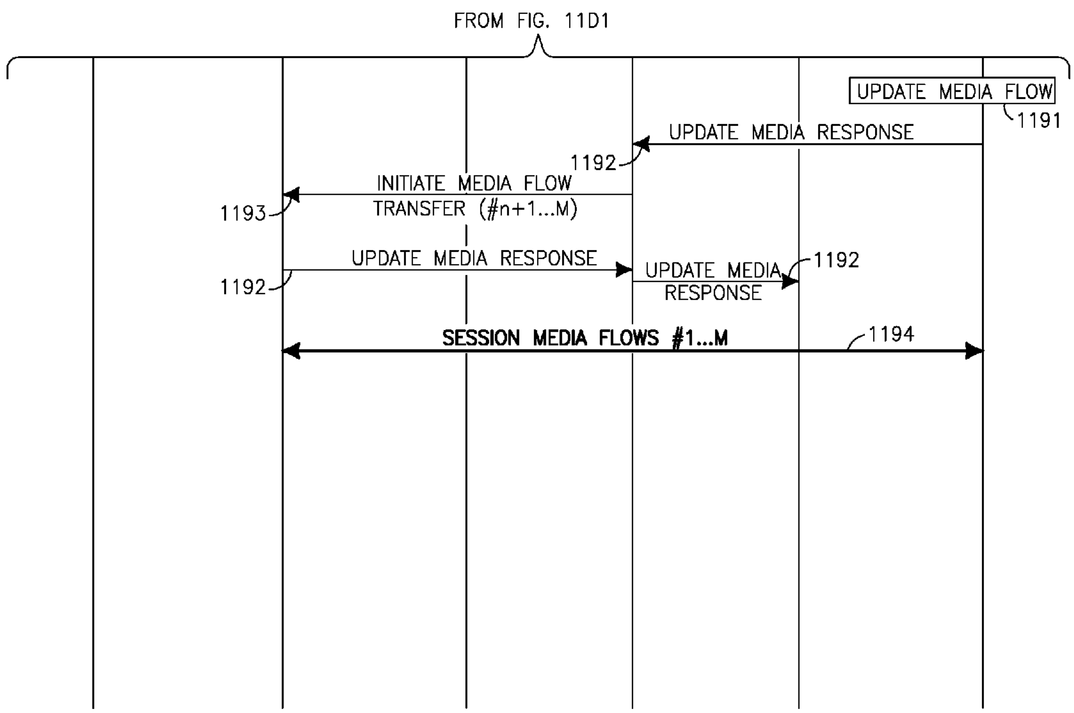
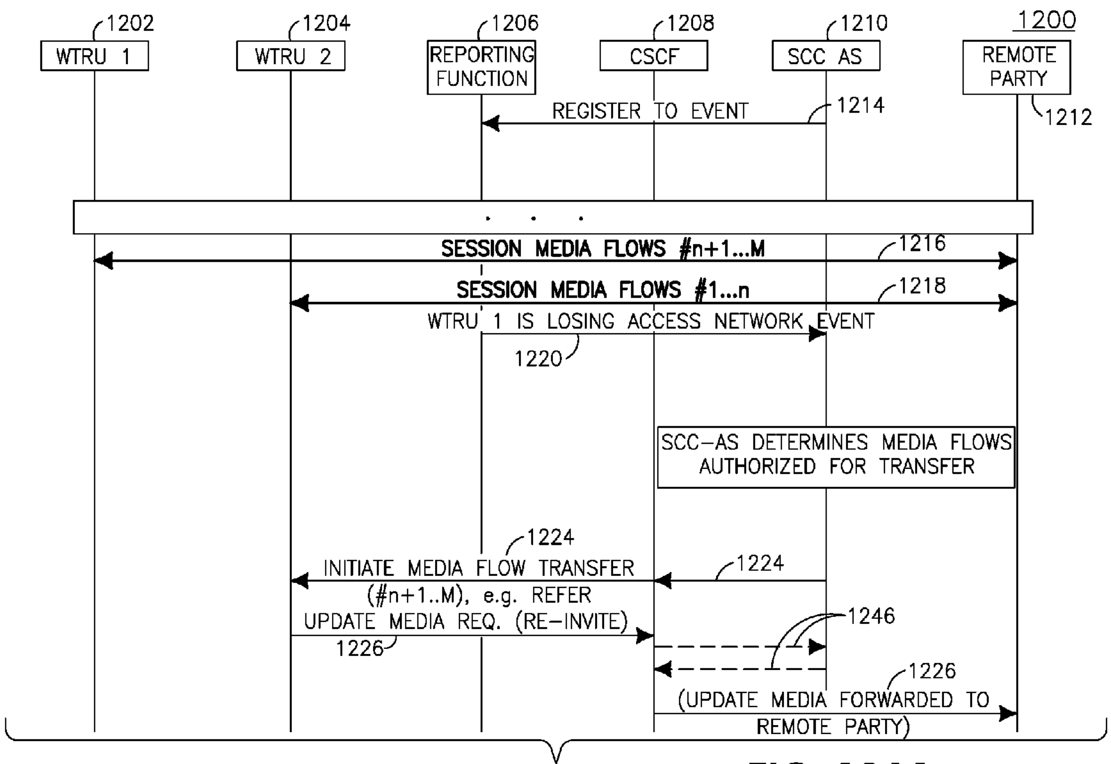

FROM FIG. 11D1
UPDATE MEDIA FLOW
1191
UPDATE MEDIA RESPONSE
1192
INITIATE MEDIA FLOW
TRANSFER (#n+1...M)
1193
UPDATE MEDIA RESPONSE
1192
UPDATE MEDIA
RESPONSE
1192
SESSION MEDIA FLOWS #1...M
1194

FIG. 11D2



CONTINUED ON FIG. 12A2

FIG. 12A1

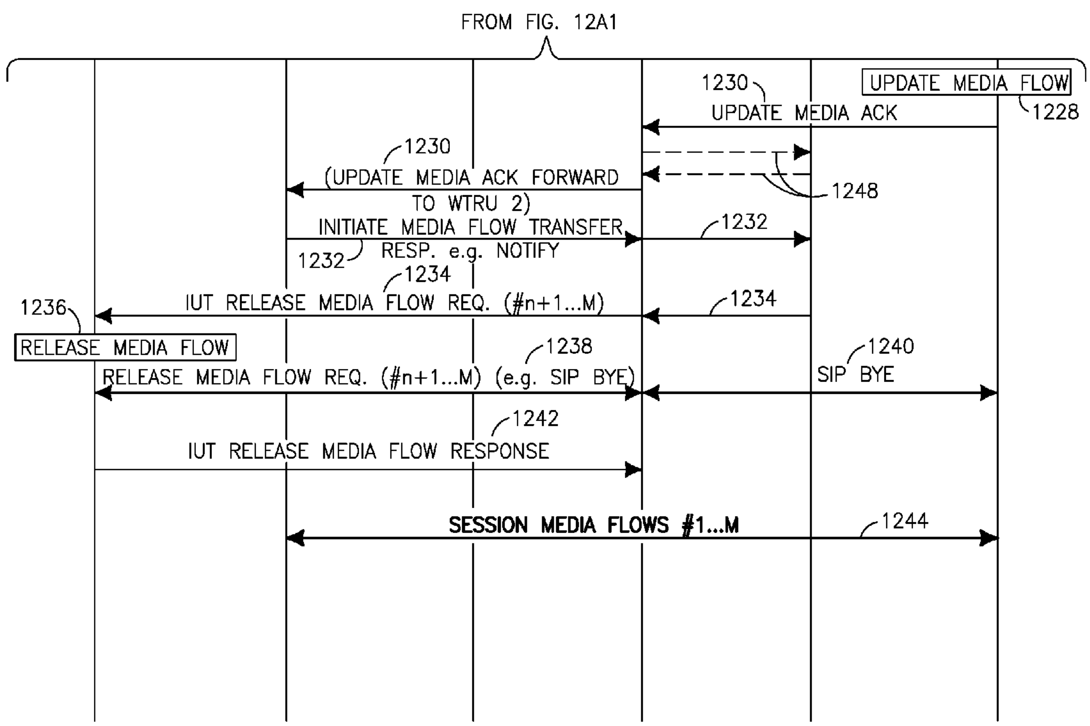
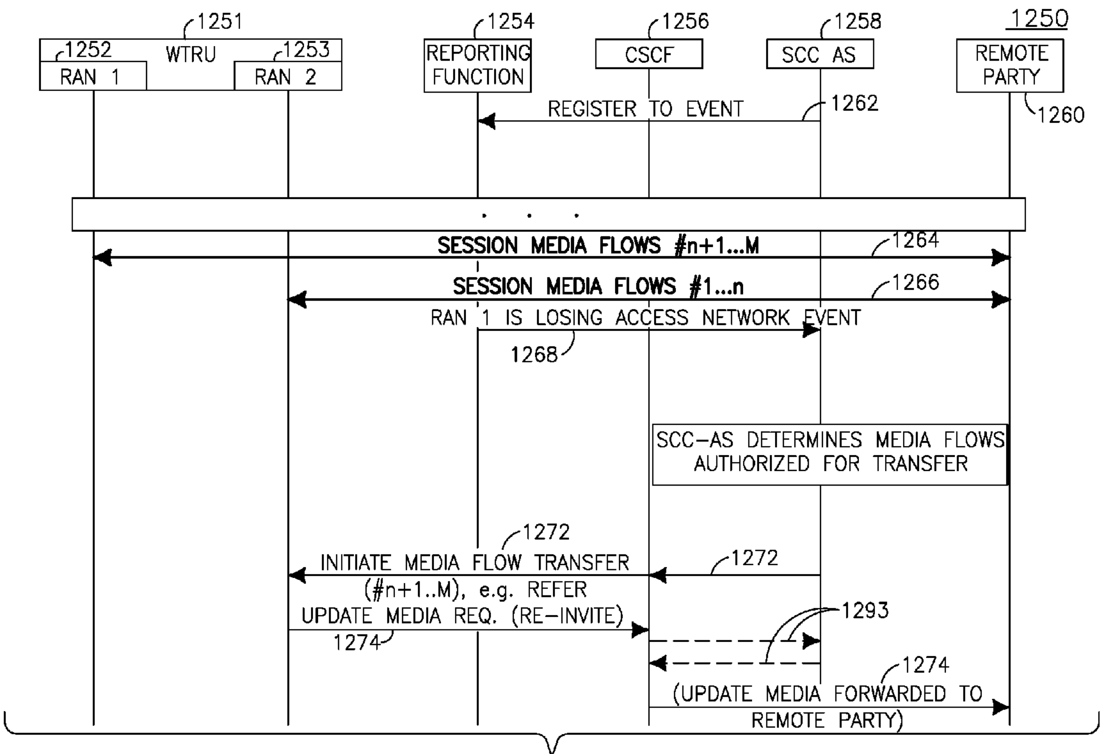

FROM FIG. 12A1
1230
UPDATE MEDIA FLOW
UPDATE MEDIA ACK
1228
1230
(UPDATE MEDIA ACK FORWARD TO WTRU 2)
1248
INITIATE MEDIA FLOW TRANSFER RESP. e.g. NOTIFY
1232
1232
1234
1236
IUT RELEASE MEDIA FLOW REQ. (#n+1...M)
1234
RELEASE MEDIA FLOW
1238
1240
RELEASE MEDIA FLOW REQ. (#n+1...M) (e.g. SIP BYE)
SIP BYE
1242
IUT RELEASE MEDIA FLOW RESPONSE
SESSION MEDIA FLOWS #1...M
1244

FIG. 12A2



CONTINUED ON FIG. 12B2

FIG. 12B1

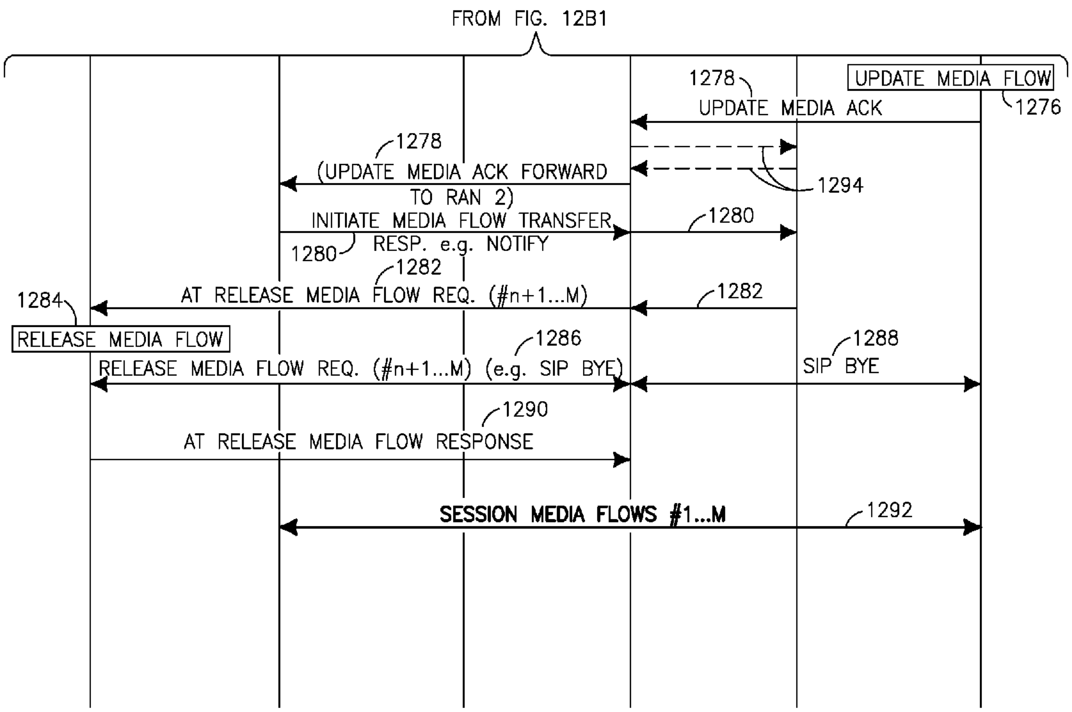

FROM FIG. 12B1
UPDATE MEDIA FLOW
1276
1278
UPDATE MEDIA ACK
1278
(UPDATE MEDIA ACK FORWARD TO RAN 2)
1294
INITIATE MEDIA FLOW TRANSFER RESP. e.g. NOTIFY
1280
1280
1282
AT RELEASE MEDIA FLOW REQ. (#n+1...M)
1282
1284
RELEASE MEDIA FLOW
1286
RELEASE MEDIA FLOW REQ. (#n+1...M) (e.g. SIP BYE)
1288
SIP BYE
1290
AT RELEASE MEDIA FLOW RESPONSE
SESSION MEDIA FLOWS #1...M
1292

FIG. 12B2

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INTER USER-EQUIPMENT TRANSFER (IUT), ACCESS TRANSFER AND FALLBACK INITIATED BY A SERVICE CENTRALIZATION AND CONTINUITY APPLICATION SERVER (SCC AS)

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/289,662 filed on Dec. 23, 2009, U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/290,042 filed on Dec. 24, 2009, U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/308,193 filed on Feb. 25, 2010 and U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/308,086 filed on Feb. 25, 2010, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

[0002] The Internet Protocol (IP) Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) is an architectural framework for delivering IP-based multimedia services. A wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) may connect to an IMS through various access networks, including but not limited to networks based on technology such as Universal Mobile Telecommunication System (UMTS) Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN), Long Term Evolution (LTE), Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMax), or Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) technology. One feature available according to the IMS is the transfer of IMS sessions between multiple IMS-capable WTRUs. Accordingly, it would be advantageous for Inter-User Equipment Transfer (IUT), access transfer and fallback of sessions between IMS-capable WTRUs initiated by a service centralization and continuity application server (SCC AS).

SUMMARY

[0003] Methods and apparatuses for Inter-User Equipment Transfer (IUT), access transfer (AT) and fallback of an IP Multimedia (IM) Subsystem (IMS) session initiated by a service centralization and continuity application server (SCC AS). The SCC AS receiving information, wherein the information includes availability information, capability information or preference information and processing the information to determine IUT and/or AT capabilities of one or more IMS-capable wireless transmit/receive units (WTRUs) and initiating IUT and/or AT.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0004] A more detailed understanding may be had from the following description, given by way of example in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

[0005] FIG. **1**A is a system diagram of an example communications system in which one or more disclosed embodiments may be implemented;

[0006] FIG. **1**B is a system diagram of an example wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) that may be used within the communications system illustrated in FIG. **1**A;

[0007] FIG. **1**C is a system diagram of an example radio access network and an example core network that may be used within the communications system illustrated in FIG. **1**A;

[0008] FIG. **2** is a diagram of an example of a Internet Protocol (IP) Multimedia Subsystem;

[0009] FIG. **3** shows an embodiment of a communication session using third party call control;

[0010] FIG. **4** shows an embodiment of a communication session using first party call control;

[0011] FIG. **5** shows an embodiment of a communication session using third party call control;

[0012] FIG. **6** shows an embodiment of a communication session using first party call control;

[0013] FIG. **7** shows a diagram of a communication session including policy and reporting functions;

[0014] FIG. **8**A**1** shows an example of SCC AS initiated IUT based on policy or profile information;

[0015] FIG. **8**A**2** is a continuation of FIG. **8**A**1**;

[0016] FIG. **8**B**1** shows an example of SCC AS initiated access transfer based on policy or profile information;

[0017] FIG. **8**B**2** is a continuation of FIG. **8**B**1**;

[0018] FIG. **9**A**1** shows an example of SCC AS initiated IUT based on location information;

[0019] FIG. **9**A**2** is a continuation of FIG. **9**A**1**;

[0020] FIG. **9**B**1** shows an example of SCC AS initiated access transfer based on location information;

[0021] FIG. **9**B**2** is a continuation of FIG. **9**B**1**;

[0022] FIG. **10**A**1** shows an example of SCC AS initiated load balancing IUT;

[0023] FIG. **10**A**2** is a continuation of FIG. **10**A**1**;

[0024] FIG. **10**B**1** shows an example of SCC AS initiated load balancing access transfer;

[0025] FIG. **10**B**2** is a continuation of FIG. **10**B**1**;

[0026] FIG. **11**A**1** shows an example of SCC AS initiated fallback IUT;

[0027] FIG. **11**A**2** is a continuation of FIG. **11**A**1**;

[0028] FIG. **11**B**1** shows an example of SCC AS initiated fallback access transfer;

[0029] FIG. **11**B**2** is a continuation of FIG. **11**B**1**;

[0030] FIG. **11**C**1** shows an alternative embodiment to FIG. **11**A;

[0031] FIG. **11**C**2** is a continuation of FIG. **11**C**1**;

[0032] FIG. **11**D**1** shows an alternative embodiment to FIG. **11**B;

[0033] FIG. **11**D**2** is a continuation of FIG. **11**D**1**;

[0034] FIG. **12**A**1** shows an example of SCC AS initiated IUT based on radio coverage;

[0035] FIG. **12**A**2** is a continuation of FIG. **12**A**1**;

[0036] FIG. **12**B**1** shows an example of SCC AS initiated access transfer based on radio coverage; and

[0037] FIG. **12**B**2** is a continuation of FIG. **12**B**1**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0038] FIG. **1**A is a diagram of an example communications system **100** in which one or more disclosed embodiments may be implemented. The communications system **100** may be a multiple access system that provides content, such as voice, data, video, messaging, broadcast, etc., to multiple wireless users. The communications system **100** may enable multiple wireless users to access such content through the sharing of system resources, including wireless bandwidth. For example, the communications systems **100** may employ one or more channel access methods, such as code division multiple access (CDMA), time division multiple access (TDMA), frequency division multiple access (FDMA), orthogonal FDMA (OFDMA), single-carrier FDMA (SC-FDMA), and the like.

[0039] As shown in FIG. **1**A, the communications system **100** may include wireless transmit/receive units (WTRUs)

102*a,* **102***b,* **102***c,* **102***d,* a radio access network (RAN) **104**, a core network **106**, a public switched telephone network (PSTN) **108**, the Internet **110**, and other networks **112**, though it will be appreciated that the disclosed embodiments contemplate any number of WTRUs, base stations, networks, and/or network elements. Each of the WTRUs **102***a,* **102***b,* **102***c,* **102***d* may be any type of device configured to operate and/or communicate in a wireless environment. By way of example, the WTRUs **102***a,* **102***b,* **102***c,* **102***d* may be configured to transmit and/or receive wireless signals and may include user equipment (UE), a mobile station, a fixed or mobile subscriber unit, a pager, a cellular telephone, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a smartphone, a laptop, a netbook, a personal computer, a wireless sensor, consumer electronics, and the like.

[0040] The communications systems **100** may also include a base station **114***a* and a base station **114***b*. Each of the base stations **114***a,* **114***b* may be any type of device configured to wirelessly interface with at least one of the WTRUs **102***a,* **102***b,* **102***c,* **102***d* to facilitate access to one or more communication networks, such as the core network **106**, the Internet **110**, and/or the networks **112**. By way of example, the base stations **114***a,* **114***b* may be a base transceiver station (BTS), a Node-B, an eNode B, a Home Node B, a Home eNode B, a site controller, an access point (AP), a wireless router, and the like. While the base stations **114***a,* **114***b* are each depicted as a single element, it will be appreciated that the base stations **114***a,* **114***b* may include any number of interconnected base stations and/or network elements.

[0041] The base station **114***a* may be part of the RAN **104**, which may also include other base stations and/or network elements (not shown), such as a base station controller (BSC), a radio network controller (RNC), relay nodes, etc. The base station **114***a* and/or the base station **114***b* may be configured to transmit and/or receive wireless signals within a particular geographic region, which may be referred to as a cell (not shown). The cell may further be divided into cell sectors. For example, the cell associated with the base station **114***a* may be divided into three sectors. Thus, in one embodiment, the base station **114***a* may include three transceivers, i.e., one for each sector of the cell. In another embodiment, the base station **114***a* may employ multiple-input multiple output (MIMO) technology and, therefore, may utilize multiple transceivers for each sector of the cell.

[0042] The base stations **114***a,* **114***b* may communicate with one or more of the WTRUs **102***a,* **102***b,* **102***c,* **102***d* over an air interface **116**, which may be any suitable wireless communication link (e.g., radio frequency (RF), microwave, infrared (IR), ultraviolet (UV), visible light, etc.). The air interface **116** may be established using any suitable radio access technology (RAT).

[0043] More specifically, as noted above, the communications system **100** may be a multiple access system and may employ one or more channel access schemes, such as CDMA, TDMA, FDMA, OFDMA, SC-FDMA, and the like. For example, the base station **114***a* in the RAN **104** and the WTRUs **102***a,* **102***b,* **102***c* may implement a radio technology such as Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA), which may establish the air interface **116** using wideband CDMA (WCDMA). WCDMA may include communication protocols such as High-Speed Packet Access (HSPA) and/or Evolved HSPA (HSPA+). HSPA may include High-Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) and/or High-Speed Uplink Packet Access (HSUPA).

[0044] In another embodiment, the base station **114***a* and the WTRUs **102***a,* **102***b,* **102***c* may implement a radio technology such as Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA), which may establish the air interface **116** using Long Term Evolution (LTE) and/or LTE-Advanced (LTE-A).

[0045] In other embodiments, the base station **114***a* and the WTRUs **102***a,* **102***b,* **102***c* may implement radio technologies such as IEEE 802.16 (i.e., Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX)), CDMA2000, CDMA2000 1X, CDMA2000 EV-DO, Interim Standard 2000 (IS-2000), Interim Standard 95 (IS-95), Interim Standard 856 (IS-856), Global System for Mobile communications (GSM), Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE), GSM EDGE (GERAN), and the like.

[0046] The base station **114***b* in FIG. **1**A may be a wireless router, Home Node B, Home eNode B, or access point, for example, and may utilize any suitable RAT for facilitating wireless connectivity in a localized area, such as a place of business, a home, a vehicle, a campus, and the like. In one embodiment, the base station **114***b* and the WTRUs **102***c,* **102***d* may implement a radio technology such as IEEE 802.11 to establish a wireless local area network (WLAN). In another embodiment, the base station **114***b* and the WTRUs **102***c,* **102***d* may implement a radio technology such as IEEE 802.15 to establish a wireless personal area network (WPAN). In yet another embodiment, the base station **114***b* and the WTRUs **102***c,* **102***d* may utilize a cellular-based RAT (e.g., WCDMA, CDMA2000, GSM, LTE, LTE-A, etc.) to establish a picocell or femtocell. As shown in FIG. **1**A, the base station **114***b* may have a direct connection to the Internet **110**. Thus, the base station **114***b* may not be required to access the Internet **110** via the core network **106**.

[0047] The RAN **104** may be in communication with the core network **106**, which may be any type of network configured to provide voice, data, applications, and/or voice over internet protocol (VoIP) services to one or more of the WTRUs **102***a,* **102***b,* **102***c,* **102***d*. For example, the core network **106** may provide call control, billing services, mobile location-based services, pre-paid calling, Internet connectivity, video distribution, etc., and/or perform high-level security functions, such as user authentication. Although not shown in FIG. **1**A, it will be appreciated that the RAN **104** and/or the core network **106** may be in direct or indirect communication with other RANs that employ the same RAT as the RAN **104** or a different RAT. For example, in addition to being connected to the RAN **104**, which may be utilizing an E-UTRA radio technology, the core network **106** may also be in communication with another RAN (not shown) employing a GSM radio technology.

[0048] The core network **106** may also serve as a gateway for the WTRUs **102***a,* **102***b,* **102***c,* **102***d* to access the PSTN **108**, the Internet **110**, and/or other networks **112**. The PSTN **108** may include circuit-switched telephone networks that provide plain old telephone service (POTS). The Internet **110** may include a global system of interconnected computer networks and devices that use common communication protocols, such as the transmission control protocol (TCP), user datagram protocol (UDP) and the internet protocol (IP) in the TCP/IP internet protocol suite. The networks **112** may include wired or wireless communications networks owned and/or operated by other service providers. For example, the networks **112** may include another core network connected to one or more RANs, which may employ the same RAT as the RAN **104** or a different RAT.

[0049] Some or all of the WTRUs **102***a*, **102***b*, **102***c*, **102***d* in the communications system **100** may include multi-mode capabilities, i.e., the WTRUs **102***a*, **102***b*, **102***c*, **102***d* may include multiple transceivers for communicating with different wireless networks over different wireless links. For example, the WTRU **102***c* shown in FIG. **1**A may be configured to communicate with the base station **114***a*, which may employ a cellular-based radio technology, and with the base station **114***b*, which may employ an IEEE **802** radio technology.

[0050] FIG. **1**B is a system diagram of an example WTRU **102**. As shown in FIG. **1**B, the WTRU **102** may include a processor **118**, a transceiver **120**, a transmit/receive element **122**, a speaker/microphone **124**, a keypad **126**, a display/touchpad **128**, non-removable memory **106**, removable memory **132**, a power source **134**, a global positioning system (GPS) chipset **136**, and other peripherals **138**. It will be appreciated that the WTRU **102** may include any sub-combination of the foregoing elements while remaining consistent with an embodiment.

[0051] The processor **118** may be a general purpose processor, a special purpose processor, a conventional processor, a digital signal processor (DSP), a plurality of microprocessors, one or more microprocessors in association with a DSP core, a controller, a microcontroller, Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs), Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGAs) circuits, any other type of integrated circuit (IC), a state machine, and the like. The processor **118** may perform signal coding, data processing, power control, input/output processing, and/or any other functionality that enables the WTRU **102** to operate in a wireless environment. The processor **118** may be coupled to the transceiver **120**, which may be coupled to the transmit/receive element **122**. While FIG. **1**B depicts the processor **118** and the transceiver **120** as separate components, it will be appreciated that the processor **118** and the transceiver **120** may be integrated together in an electronic package or chip.

[0052] The transmit/receive element **122** may be configured to transmit signals to, or receive signals from, a base station (e.g., the base station **114***a*) over the air interface **116**. For example, in one embodiment, the transmit/receive element **122** may be an antenna configured to transmit and/or receive RF signals. In another embodiment, the transmit/receive element **122** may be an emitter/detector configured to transmit and/or receive IR, UV, or visible light signals, for example. In yet another embodiment, the transmit/receive element **122** may be configured to transmit and receive both RF and light signals. It will be appreciated that the transmit/receive element **122** may be configured to transmit and/or receive any combination of wireless signals.

[0053] In addition, although the transmit/receive element **122** is depicted in FIG. **1**B as a single element, the WTRU **102** may include any number of transmit/receive elements **122**. More specifically, the WTRU **102** may employ MIMO technology. Thus, in one embodiment, the WTRU **102** may include two or more transmit/receive elements **122** (e.g., multiple antennas) for transmitting and receiving wireless signals over the air interface **116**.

[0054] The transceiver **120** may be configured to modulate the signals that are to be transmitted by the transmit/receive element **122** and to demodulate the signals that are received by the transmit/receive element **122**. As noted above, the WTRU **102** may have multi-mode capabilities. Thus, the transceiver **120** may include multiple transceivers for enabling the WTRU **102** to communicate via multiple RATs, such as UTRA and IEEE 802.11, for example.

[0055] The processor **118** of the WTRU **102** may be coupled to, and may receive user input data from, the speaker/microphone **124**, the keypad **126**, and/or the display/touchpad **128** (e.g., a liquid crystal display (LCD) display unit or organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display unit). The processor **118** may also output user data to the speaker/microphone **124**, the keypad **126**, and/or the display/touchpad **128**. In addition, the processor **118** may access information from, and store data in, any type of suitable memory, such as the non-removable memory **106** and/or the removable memory **132**. The non-removable memory **106** may include random-access memory (RAM), read-only memory (ROM), a hard disk, or any other type of memory storage device. The removable memory **132** may include a subscriber identity module (SIM) card, a memory stick, a secure digital (SD) memory card, and the like. In other embodiments, the processor **118** may access information from, and store data in, memory that is not physically located on the WTRU **102**, such as on a server or a home computer (not shown).

[0056] The processor **118** may receive power from the power source **134**, and may be configured to distribute and/or control the power to the other components in the WTRU **102**. The power source **134** may be any suitable device for powering the WTRU **102**. For example, the power source **134** may include one or more dry cell batteries (e.g., nickel-cadmium (NiCd), nickel-zinc (NiZn), nickel metal hydride (NiMH), lithium-ion (Li-ion), etc.), solar cells, fuel cells, and the like.

[0057] The processor **118** may also be coupled to the GPS chipset **136**, which may be configured to provide location information (e.g., longitude and latitude) regarding the current location of the WTRU **102**. In addition to, or in lieu of, the information from the GPS chipset **136**, the WTRU **102** may receive location information over the air interface **116** from a base station (e.g., base stations **114***a*, **114***b*) and/or determine its location based on the timing of the signals being received from two or more nearby base stations. It will be appreciated that the WTRU **102** may acquire location information by way of any suitable location-determination method while remaining consistent with an embodiment.

[0058] The processor **118** may further be coupled to other peripherals **138**, which may include one or more software and/or hardware modules that provide additional features, functionality and/or wired or wireless connectivity. For example, the peripherals **138** may include an accelerometer, an e-compass, a satellite transceiver, a digital camera (for photographs or video), a universal serial bus (USB) port, a vibration device, a television transceiver, a hands free headset, a Bluetooth® module, a frequency modulated (FM) radio unit, a digital music player, a media player, a video game player module, an Internet browser, and the like.

[0059] FIG. **1**C is a system diagram of the RAN **104** and the core network **106** according to an embodiment. As noted above, the RAN **104** may employ an E-UTRA radio technology to communicate with the WTRUs **102***a*, **102***b*, **102***c* over the air interface **116**. The RAN **104** may also be in communication with the core network **106**.

[0060] The RAN **104** may include eNode-Bs **140***a*, **140***b*, **140***c*, though it will be appreciated that the RAN **104** may include any number of eNode-Bs while remaining consistent with an embodiment. The eNode-Bs **140**a, **140**b, **140**c may each include one or more transceivers for communicating with the WTRUs **102**a, **102**b, **102**c over the air interface **116**. In one embodiment, the eNode-Bs **140**a, **140**b, **140**c may implement MIMO technology. Thus, the eNode-B **140**a, for example, may use multiple antennas to transmit wireless signals to, and receive wireless signals from, the WTRU **102**a.

[0061] Each of the eNode-Bs **140**a, **140**b, **140**c may be associated with a particular cell (not shown) and may be configured to handle radio resource management decisions, handover decisions, scheduling of users in the uplink and/or downlink, and the like. As shown in FIG. **1**C, the eNode-Bs **140**a, **140**b, **140**c may communicate with one another over an X2 interface.

[0062] The core network **106** shown in FIG. **1**C may include a mobility management gateway (MME) **142**, a serving gateway **144**, and a packet data network (PDN) gateway **146**. While each of the foregoing elements are depicted as part of the core network **106**, it will be appreciated that any one of these elements may be owned and/or operated by an entity other than the core network operator.

[0063] The MME **142** may be connected to each of the eNode-Bs **142**a, **142**b, **142**c in the RAN **104** via an S1 interface and may serve as a control node. For example, the MME **142** may be responsible for authenticating users of the WTRUs **102**a, **102**b, **102**c, bearer activation/deactivation, selecting a particular serving gateway during an initial attach of the WTRUs **102**a, **102**b, **102**c, and the like. The MME **142** may also provide a control plane function for switching between the RAN **104** and other RANs (not shown) that employ other radio technologies, such as GSM or WCDMA.

[0064] The serving gateway **144** may be connected to each of the eNode Bs **140**a, **140**b, **140**c in the RAN **104** via the S1 interface. The serving gateway **144** may generally route and forward user data packets to/from the WTRUs **102**a, **102**b, **102**c. The serving gateway **144** may also perform other functions, such as anchoring user planes during inter-eNode B handovers, triggering paging when downlink data is available for the WTRUs **102**a, **102**b, **102**c, managing and storing contexts of the WTRUs **102**a, **102**b, **102**c, and the like.

[0065] The serving gateway **144** may also be connected to the PDN gateway **146**, which may provide the WTRUs **102**a, **102**b, **102**c with access to packet-switched networks, such as the Internet **110**, to facilitate communications between the WTRUs **102**a, **102**b, **102**c and IP-enabled devices.

[0066] The core network **106** may facilitate communications with other networks. For example, the core network **106** may provide the WTRUs **102**a, **102**b, **102**c with access to circuit-switched networks, such as the PSTN **108**, to facilitate communications between the WTRUs **102**a, **102**b, **102**c and traditional land-line communications devices. For example, the core network **106** may include, or may communicate with, an IP gateway (e.g., an IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) server) that serves as an interface between the core network **106** and the PSTN **108**. In addition, the core network **106** may provide the WTRUs **102**a, **102**b, **102**c with access to the networks **112**, which may include other wired or wireless networks that are owned and/or operated by other service providers.

[0067] FIG. **2** is a diagram of an example of a Internet Protocol (IP) IP multimedia core network (IM CN), including an IP Multimedia (IM) Subsystem (IMS) **200**, an IM network **202**, a Circuit Switched (CS) network **204**, a legacy network **206**, in communication with a wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) **210**. The IMS **200** includes core network (CN) elements for provision of IM services, such as audio, video, text, chat, or a combination thereof, delivered over the packet switched domain. As shown, the IMS **200** includes a Home Subscriber Server (HSS) **220**, an Application Server (AS) **230**, a Call Session Control Function (CSCF) **240**, a Breakout Gateway Function (BGF) **250**, a Media Gateway Function (MGF) **260**, and a Service Centralization and Continuity Application Server (SCC AS) **270**. In addition to the logical entities and signal paths shown in FIG. **2**, an IMS may include any other configuration of logical entities which may be located in one or more physical devices. Although not shown in this logical example, the WTRU may be a separate physical unit and may be connected to the IM CN via a base station such as, a Node-B or an enhanced-NodeB (eNB).

[0068] The WTRU **210** may be any type of device configured to operate and/or communicate in a wired and/or wireless environment.

[0069] The HSS **220** may maintain and provide subscription-related information to support the network entities handling IM sessions. For example, the HSS may include identification information, security information, location information, and profile information for IMS users.

[0070] The AS **230**, which may be a SIP Application Server, an OSA Application Server, or a CAMEL IM-SSF, may provide value added IM services and may reside in a home network or in a third party location. The AS may be included in a network, such as a home network, a core network, or a standalone AS network. The AS may provide IM services. For example, the AS may perform the functions of a terminating user agent (UA), a redirect server, an originating UA, a SIP proxy, or a third party call control.

[0071] The CSCF **240** may include a Proxy CSCF (P-CSCF), a Serving CSCF (S-CSCF), an Emergency CSCF (E-CSCF), or an Interrogating CSCF (I-CSCF). For example, a P-CSCF may provide a first contact point for the WTRU within the IMS, a S-CSCF may handle session states, and a I-CSCF may provide a contact point within an operator's network for IMS connections destined to a subscriber of that network operator, or to a roaming subscriber currently located within that network operator's service area.

[0072] The BGF **250** may include an Interconnection Border Control Function (IBCF), a Breakout Gateway Control Function (BGCF), or a Transition Gateway (TrGW). Although described as a part of the BGF, the IBCF, the BGCF, or the TrGW may each represent a distinct logical entity and may be located in one or more physical entities.

[0073] The IBCF may provide application specific functions at the SIP/SDP protocol layer to perform interconnection between operator domains. For example, the IBCF may enable communication between SIP applications, network topology hiding, controlling transport plane functions, screening of SIP signaling information, selecting the appropriate signaling interconnect, and generation of charging data records.

[0074] The BGCF may determine routing of IMS messages, such as SIP messages. This determination may be based on information received in the signaling protocol, administrative information, or database access. For example, for PSTN/CS Domain terminations, the BGCF may determine the network in which PSTN/CS Domain breakout is to occur and may select a MGCF.

[0075] The TrGW, may be located on the media path, may be controlled by an IBCF, and may provide network address and port translation, and protocol translation.

[0076] The MGF **260** may include a Media Gateway Control Function (MGCF), a Multimedia Resource Function Controller (MRFC), a Multimedia Resource Function Processor (MRFP), an IP Multimedia Subsystem—Media Gateway Function (IMS-MGW), or a Media Resource Broker (MRB). Although described as a part of the MGF, the MGCF, the MRFC, the MRFP, the IMS MGW, or the MRB may each represent a distinct logical entity and may be located in one or more physical entities.

[0077] The MGCF may control call state connection control for media channels in IMS; may communicate with CSCF, BGCF, and circuit switched network entities; may determine routing for incoming calls from legacy networks; may perform protocol conversion between ISUP/TCAP and the IM subsystem call control protocols; and may forward out of band information received in MGCF to CSCF/IMS-MGW.

[0078] The MRFC and MRFP may control media stream resources. The MRFC and MRFP may mix incoming media streams; may source media streams, for example for multimedia announcements; may process media streams, such as by performing audio transcoding, or media analysis; and may provide floor control, such as by managing access rights to shared resources, for example, in a conferencing environment.

[0079] The IMS-MGW may terminate bearer channels from a switched circuit network and media streams from a packet network, such as RTP streams in an IP network. The IMS-MGW may support media conversion, bearer control and payload processing, such as, codec, echo canceller, or conference bridge. The IMS-MGW may interact with the MGCF for resource control; manage resources, such an echo canceller; may include a codec. The IMS-MGW may include resources for supporting UMTS/GSM transport media.

[0080] The MRB may support the sharing of a pool of heterogeneous MRF resources by multiple heterogeneous applications. The MRB may assign, or releases, specific MRF resources to a call as requested by a consuming application, based on, for example, a specified MRF attribute. For example, when assigning MRF resources to an application, the MRB may evaluate the specific characteristics of the media resources required for the call or calls; the identity of the application; rules for allocating MRF resources across different applications; per-application or per-subscriber SLA or QoS criteria; or capacity models of particular MRF resources.

[0081] The SCC AS **270** may provide communication session service continuity, such as duplication, transfer, addition, or deletion of communication sessions, among multiple WTRUs, for example, in a subscription. The SCC AS may perform Access Transfer, Session Transfer or Duplication, Terminating Access Domain Selection (T-ADS), and Handling of multiple media flows. The SCC AS may combine or split media flows over one or more Access Networks. For example, a media flow may be split or combined for Session Transfers, session termination, upon request by the WTRU to add media flows over an additional Access Network during the setup of a session, or upon request by the WTRU to add or delete media flows over one or more Access Networks to an existing sessions.

[0082] A communication session may be performed using a communication system, such as the communication system shown in FIG. **1**A, between a WTRU, such as the WTRU shown in FIG. **1**B, and a remote device. The WTRU may access the communication system via a RAN, such as the RAN shown in FIG. **1**C, or any other wired or wireless access network. The communication session may include services, such as IP multimedia (IM) services provided by the IMS as shown in FIG. **2**.

[0083] The WTRU, the remote device, or the network may control the communication session. Control of the communication session may include, for example, starting or stopping a media flow, adding or removing a media flow, transferring or duplicating a media flow on another WTRU, adjusting a bit-rate, or terminating the communication. For example, a WTRU may initiate a communication session with a remote device. The WTRU may initially control the communication session. The WTRU may pass or share control of the communication session with the remote device.

[0084] FIG. **3** shows a diagram of an example of a communication session **300** between a WTRU **310** and a remote device **320** using IMS. The communication session **300** may include media flows **330** (media path) and control signaling **340** (control path) between the WTRU **310** and the remote device **320** via a network **350**, such as an IM CN as shown in FIG. **2**. The IM CN **350** may include an SCC AS **352**, an AS **354**, a CSCF **356**, and a MGF **358**.

[0085] The communication session **300** may be anchored at the SCC AS **352** associated with the WTRU **310**. For example, the SCC AS **352** may maintain information regarding the communication session, such as media flow identifiers and controlling device identifiers, and may provide call control for the communication session **300**. For simplicity, the part of the communication session between the WTRU **310** and the SCC AS **352** may be referred to as the access leg, and the part of the communication session between the SCC AS **352** and the remote device **320** may be referred to as the remote leg.

[0086] To establish a communication session **300** using IMS the WTRU **310** may initiate a connection (access leg) via the IM CN **350**. The WTRU **310** may receive the media flows **330** via the MGF **358** and control signaling **340** via the CSCF **356**. The remote device **320** may participate in the communication session **300** via a remote network (remote leg), such as via the Internet **360**.

[0087] FIG. **4** shows a diagram of an example of a peer-to-peer communication session **400** between a WTRU **410** and a remote unit **420** using IMS. The communication session **400** may include media flows **430** and control signaling **440** established via a network, which may include an IM CN **450**, such as the IM CN shown in FIG. **2**. The IM CN **450** may include a CSCF **452** and a MGF **458**. The WTRU **410** may also receive control signals and media flows directly from the remote device without the use of the IM CN.

[0088] To establish a communication session **400** using IMS the WTRU **410** may initiate a connection (access leg) via the IM CN **450**. In the access leg, the WTRU **410** may receive the media flows **430** via the MGF **458** and control signaling **440** via the CSCF **452**. The WTRU **410**, the remote unit **420**, or both may maintain the communication and perform call control functions for the communication session **400**. The remote device **420** may participate in the communication session **400** via a remote network (remote leg), such as via the Internet **460**.

[0089] The source WTRU and the target WTRU may be associated via a collaborative session, which may be anchored in a third party, such as the SCC AS.

[0090] The source WTRU may initially control the communication session, or may share control with the remote device. The source WTRU may pass control to the target WTRU or may share control with the target WTRU.

[0091] FIG. **5** shows a diagram of an example of a communication session **500**. The source WTRU **510** and the target WTRU **515** may participate in the communication session **500** with the remote device **520** via a network **550**, such as an IM CN as shown in FIG. **2**. The IM CN **550** may include an SCC AS **552**, an AS **554**, a CSCF **556**, and a MGF **558**.

[0092] The communication session **500** may be anchored at the SCC AS **552** associated with the WTRU **510**. For simplicity, the part of the communication session between the WTRUs **510**/**515** and the SCC AS **552** may be referred to as the access leg, and the part of the communication session between the SCC AS **552** and the remote device **520** may be referred to as the remote leg.

[0093] On the access leg, the source WTRU **510** and the target WTRU **515** may receive the duplicated media flows **570**A/**570**B via the MGF **558** and the duplicated control signaling **540**A/**540**B via the SCC AS **552** and the CSCF **556**. The remote device **520** may participate in the communication session **500** via a remote network, such as via the Internet **560**.

[0094] FIG. **6** shows a diagram of an example of a duplicated peer-to-peer communication session **600**. The source WTRU **610** and the target WTRU **615** may participate in the duplicated peer-to-peer communication session **600** with the remote device **620** via a network **650**, such as an IM CN as shown in FIG. **2**. The IM CN **650** may include a CSCF **656**, and a MGF **658**.

[0095] For simplicity, the part of the communication session between the WTRUs **610**/**615** and the CSCF **656** may be referred to as the access leg, and the part of the communication session between the CSCF **656** and the remote device **620** may be referred to as the remote leg.

[0096] On the access leg, the source WTRU **610** and the target WTRU **615** may receive the duplicated media flows **680**A/**680**B via the MGF **658** and the duplicated control signaling **640**A/**640**B via the CSCF **656**. The remote device **620** may participate in the communication session **600** via a remote network, such as via the Internet **660**. Although FIG. **6** shows the media flow as being duplicated by the MGF **658**, the media flows may be duplicated by the remote device **620**, for example, using multiple transmitters.

[0097] FIG. **7** shows a diagram of a communication session **700** including policy and reporting functions.

[0098] The source WTRU **710** and the target WTRU **715** may participate in the communication session **700** with the remote device **720** via a network **750**, such as an IM CN as shown in FIG. **2**. The IM CN **750** may include an SCC AS **752**, an AS **754**, a CSCF **756**, and a MGF **758**.

[0099] The communication session **700** may be anchored at the SCC AS **752** associated with WTRU **710**. For simplicity, the part of the communication session between WTRUs **710**/**715** and the SCC AS **752** may be referred to as the access leg, and the part of the communication session between the SCC AS **752** and the remote device **720** may be referred to as the remote leg.

[0100] On the access leg, the source WTRU **710** and the target WTRU **715** may receive the duplicated media flows **770**A/**770**B via the MGF **758** and the duplicated control signaling **740**A/**740**B via the SCC AS **752** and the CSCF **756**. The remote device **720** may participate in the communication session **700** via a remote network, such as via the Internet **760**.

[0101] Also on the access leg, the policy function **725**, which may be implemented using a Media Independent Handover (MIH) server or it may be an Application Network Discovery and Selection Function (ANDSF), and reporting devices **727**/**729** may provide policy and reporting information to the SCC AS **752** via the CSCF **756**.

[0102] Policy information for devices located within the network and for a given network may be accessed via a policy function **725**, which may be located in a node, and may be stored along with profile information for each device and the network. The policy function **725** may provide access to policy information via the CSCF **756**. Policy information may include but is not limited to whether a WTRU is part of an implicit collaborative session with another WTRU, whether a media flow may be transferred or may not be transferred between WTRUs, which WTRU is preferred for a media flow, type of media that may or may not be transferred or received by another network, and type of media that may or may not be transferred or received by another WTRU.

[0103] Reporting information for devices located within the network and for a given network may be accessed via one or more reporting functions **727**/**729** which may be located in one or more nodes. The reporting function may transmit reporting information to the SCC AS **752** via the CSCF **756**. Reporting information may include but is not limited to a network overload event, network location change event, WTRU location change event, loss of access by WTRU indicated by the network, imminent loss of access by WTRU either by the WTRU or by the network, and registration of another WTRU.

[0104] FIGS. **8A1** and **8A2** show an example of SCC AS **810** initiated IUT (e.g., voice/video data) **800** to another WTRU based on policy and/or profile information.

[0105] When WTRU**1 802** is active in an IMS session, the transfer of session information to WTRU**2 804** may provide service continuity. Session transfer procedures initiated by the SCC AS **810** may also be executed, controlled and anchored by the SCC AS **810**. In order to execute a session transfer, policy information is provided to the SCC AS **810** by the policy function **806**. The SCC AS **810** receives the policy information and initiates transfer from WTRU**1 802** to WTRU**2 804** based on the received policy information.

[0106] The IMS-capable WTRU**1 802** communicates using SIP signaling with the Remote Party **812** via the SCC AS **810**. The SIP messages may be IMS control plane messages. The IMS-capable WTRU**1 802**, the SCC AS **810** and the Remote Party **812** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #1 . . . M) **814**. The SCC AS **810** is the anchor for the session and maintains, for all active and inactive sessions, session state information.

[0107] Prior to initiating the IUT of a session, the SCC AS **810** may discover that WTRU**2 804** is a potential target for a session transfer from WTRU**1 802** through the receipt of IMS registration information **816** from WTRU**2 804** via CSCF **808**. Registration information may include availability information, capability information or preference information.

[0108] The SCC AS **810** may request policy information by sending a get policy request **818** to the policy function **806**. The get policy request **818** is optional, on a condition that the policy information is already stored at the SCC AS **810**. Policy information may also be received periodically, which may be but is not limited to being time based or location based. In addition, registration information may be received periodically, which may be but is not limited to being time based or location based. The registration information may be analyzed in regards to the policy information. In response to the get policy request **818**, a get policy response **820** is sent by the policy function **806** to the SCC AS **810**.

[0109] The SCC AS **810** may decide to transfer IMS session information to WTRU2 **804**. This determination may be based on one or more preconfigured parameters, profiles, policy information or input from a user. In addition, the SCC AS **810** may determine that WTRU2 **804** is part of an implicit collaboration session with WTRU1 **802** and whether WTRU2 **804** is a preferable candidate for all or some media flows. The media flows authorized for transfer to WTRU2 **804** may be determined based on preconfigured parameters or policy information.

[0110] The SCC AS sends an IMS registration response **822** to WTRU2 **804** via CSCF **808** and an initiates media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . M) **824** to WTRU2 **804** via CSCF **808**. All media flows determined as non-transferrable to WTRU2 **804**, based on WTRU2 **804** policy information, may not be transferred to WTRU2 **804**. WTRU2 **804** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **826** to the CSCF **808**. The CSCF **808** sends the update media flow request **826** to the Remote Party **812**. The Remote Party **812** updates the media flow **827** and sends an update media flow acknowledgment (ACK) **828** to WTRU2 **804** via CSCF **808**. WTRU2 **804** transmits an initiate media flow transfer response (e.g., notify) **830** to the SCC AS **810** via CSCF **808**. The SCC AS **810** sends an IUT release media flow request (#n+1 . . . M) **832**, to WTRU1 **802** via CSCF **808**. WTRU1 **802** releases media flow **834** and exchanges release media flow and SIP BYE requests **836** with CSCF **808**. WTRU1 **802** sends an IUT release media flow response **840** to the CSCF **808**. The CSCF **808** exchanges a SIP BYE **838** with the Remote Party **812**.

[0111] A media flow (#1 . . . n) **844** may be established between WTRU2 **804** and the Remote Party **812**. WTRU1 **802** may exchange media flows (#n+1 . . . M) **842** with the Remote Party **812**.

[0112] At any point in the method of FIGS. **8**A1 and **8**A2, additional actions may be performed between WTRU1 **802**, WTRU2 **804**, Policy Function **806**, CSCF **808**, SCC AS **810** and Remote Party **812** according to IMS IUT processes. Upon completion of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **8**A1 and **8**A2, WTRU1 **802** and WTRU2 **804** may participate in a collaborative session or the session may have been transferred to WTRU2 **804**.

[0113] In an alternate embodiment of FIGS. **8**A1 and **8**A2, the SCC AS **810** initiates IUT of session information based on policy and/or profile information. In this embodiment, the SCC AS **810** sends and receives additional IUT signals. After WTRU2 **804** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **826** to the CSCF **808** and prior to the CSCF **808** sending the update media flow request **826** to the Remote Party **812**, the CSCF **808** sends the update media flow request **846** to the SCC AS **810** and the SCC AS **810** sends a response **846**. Also, after the Remote Party **812** updates the media flow **827** and sends an update media flow ACK **828** to WTRU2 **804** via CSCF **808**, and prior to WTRU2 **804** transmitting an initiate media flow transfer response **830**, the CSCF **808** sends an update media ACK **848** to the SCC AS **810** and the SCC AS **810** sends a response **848**.

[0114] FIGS. **8**B1 and **8**B2 show an example of SCC AS **858** initiated access transfer (e.g., voice/video data) **850** to another network based on policy and/or profile information.

[0115] When a WTRU **851** is active in an IMS session, the transfer of session information to another network (e.g., a radio access network (RAN)) may provide service continuity. Session transfer procedures initiated by the SCC AS **858** may also be executed, controlled and anchored by the SCC AS **858**. In order to execute a session transfer, policy information is provided to the SCC AS **858** by the policy function **854**. The SCC AS **858** receives the policy information and initiates transfer from one RAN to another RAN based on the received policy information.

[0116] WTRU **851** via RAN1 **852** communicates using SIP signaling with the Remote Party **860** via the SCC AS **858**. The SIP messages may be IMS control plane messages. WTRU **851** via RAN1 **852**, the SCC AS **858** and the Remote Party **860** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #1 . . . M) **862**. The SCC AS **858** is the anchor for the session and maintains, for all active and inactive sessions, session state information.

[0117] Prior to initiating the access transfer of a session, the SCC AS **858** may discover that RAN2 **853** is a potential target for a session transfer from RAN1 **852** through the receipt of IMS registration information **864** from RAN2 **853** via CSCF **856**. The SCC AS **858** may request policy information by sending a get policy request **866** to the policy function **854**. The get policy request **866** is optional, on a condition that the policy information is already stored at the SCC AS **858**. In response to the get policy request **866**, a get policy response **868** is sent by the policy function **854** to the SCC AS **858**.

[0118] The SCC AS **858** may decide to transfer IMS session information to RAN2 **853**. This determination may be based on one or more preconfigured parameters, profiles, policy information or input from a user. In addition, the SCC AS **858** may determine that whether RAN2 **853** is a preferable candidate for all or some media flows. The media flows authorized for transfer to RAN2 **853** may be determined based on preconfigured parameters or policy information.

[0119] The SCC AS **858** sends an IMS registration response **870** to RAN2 **853** via CSCF **856** and an initiates media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . M) **872** to RAN2 **853** via CSCF **856**. All media flows determined as non-transferrable to RAN2 **853**, based on RAN2 **853** policy information, may not be transferred to RAN2 **853**. RAN2 **853** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **874** to the CSCF **856**. The CSCF **856** sends the update media flow request **874** to the Remote Party **860**. The Remote Party **860** updates the media flow **876** and sends an update media flow ACK **878** to RAN2 **853** via CSCF **856**. RAN2 **853** transmits an initiate media flow transfer response (e.g., notify) **880** to the SCC AS **858** via CSCF **856**. The SCC AS **858** sends an access transfer release media flow request (#n+1 . . . M) **882**, to RAN1 **852** via CSCF **856**. RAN1 **852** releases media flow **884** and exchanges release media flow and SIP BYE requests **886** with CSCF **856**. RAN1 **852** sends an access transfer release media flow response **890** to the SCC AS **858** via the CSCF **856**. The CSCF **856** exchanges a SIP BYE **888** with the Remote Party **860**.

[0120] A media flow (#1 . . . n) **896** may be established between RAN2 **853** and the Remote Party **860**. RAN1 **852** may exchange media flows (#n+1 . . . M) **894** with the Remote Party **860**.

[0121] At any point in the method of FIGS. **8**B**1** and **8**B**2**, additional actions may be performed between WTRU **851**, RAN**1** **852**, RAN**2** **853**, Policy Function **854**, CSCF **856**, SCC AS **858** and the Remote Party **860** according to IMS access transfer processes. Upon completion of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **8**B**1** and **8**B**2**, RAN**1** **852** and RAN**2** **853** may participate in a collaborative session or the session may have been transferred to RAN**2** **853**.

[0122] In an alternate embodiment of FIGS. **8**B**1** and **8**B**2**, the SCC AS **858** initiates access transfer of session information based on policy and/or profile information. In this embodiment, the SCC AS **858** sends and receives additional access transfer signals. After the RAN**2** **853** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **874** to the CSCF **856** and prior to the CSCF **856** sending the update media flow request **874** to the Remote Party **860**, the CSCF **856** sends the update media flow request **897** to the SCC AS **858** and the SCC AS **858** sends a response **897**. Also, after the Remote Party **860** updates the media flow **876** and sends an update media flow ACK **878** to RAN**2** **853** via CSCF **856**, and prior to RAN**2** **853** transmitting an initiate media flow transfer response **880**, the CSCF **856** sends an update media ACK **898** to the SCC AS **858** and the SCC AS **858** sends a response **898**.

[0123] FIGS. **9**A**1** and **9**A**2** show an example of SCC AS **910** initiated IUT (e.g., voice/video data) **900** to another WTRU based on reporting information.

[0124] When WTRU**1** **902** is active in an IMS session, the transfer of session information to WTRU**2** **904** may provide service continuity. Session transfer procedures initiated by the SCC AS **910** may also be executed, controlled and anchored by the SCC AS **910**. In order to execute a session transfer, reporting information (e.g., a new location of WTRU) is provided to the SCC AS **910** by the reporting function **906**. The SCC AS **910** receives the reporting information and initiates transfer from WTRU**1** **902** to WTRU**2** **904** based on the received reporting information.

[0125] Prior to session initiation or IUT of a session, the SCC AS **910** may be notified of an event such as a new location for a WTRU. The event may be provided to the SCC AS **910** by a Media Independent Handover (MIH) server, an Application Network Discovery and Selection Function (ANDSF), or via other reporting nodes. The SCC AS may send a request to register **914** the event to the reporting function. Explicit event registration is optional. Registration may occur based on configuration procedures.

[0126] The IMS-capable WTRU**1** **902** communicates using SIP signaling with the Remote Party **912** via the SCC AS **910**. The SIP messages may be IMS control plane messages. The IMS-capable WTRU**1** **902**, the SCC AS **910** and the Remote Party **912** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #n+1 . . . M) **916**. In addition, the IMS-capable WTRU**2** **904**, the SCC AS **910** and the Remote Party **912** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #1 . . . n) **918**. The SCC AS **910** is the anchor for the session and maintains, for all active and inactive sessions, session state information.

[0127] The SCC AS **910** may receive an indication from the reporting function that an event has occurred **920**. For example, WTRU**1** **902** may have changed its location from location**1** to location**2**. The SCC AS **910** determines **922** that WTRU**2** **904** is a potential target at location**1** for a session transfer of some media flows from WTRU**1** **902**. The SCC AS determines **922** which media flows may be authorized for transfer to WTRU**2** **904**. This determination **922** may be based on one or more preconfigured parameters, profiles, policy information, reporting information or input from a user.

[0128] The SCC AS **910** sends an initiates media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . p) **924** to WTRU**2** **904** via CSCF **908**. All media flows determined as non-transferrable to WTRU**2** **904**, which may be based on WTRU**2** **904** policy information, may not be transferred to WTRU**2** **904**. WTRU**2** **904** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **926** to the CSCF **908**. The CSCF **908** sends the update media flow request **926** to the Remote Party **912**. The Remote Party **912** updates the media flow **928** and sends an update media flow ACK **930** to WTRU**2** **904** via CSCF **908**. WTRU**2** **904** transmits an initiate media flow transfer response (e.g., notify) **932** to the SCC AS **910** via CSCF **908**. The SCC AS **910** sends an IUT release media flow request (#n+1 . . . M) **934**, to WTRU**1** **902** via CSCF **908**. WTRU**1** **902** releases media flow **936** and exchanges release media flow and SIP BYE requests **938** with CSCF **908**. WTRU**1** **902** sends an IUT release media flow response **942** to the SCC AS **910** via the CSCF **908**. The CSCF **908** exchanges a SIP BYE **940** with the Remote Party **912**.

[0129] A media flow (#1 . . . n) **946** may be established between WTRU**2** **904** and the Remote Party **912**. WTRU**1** **902** may exchange media flows (#n+1 . . . M) **944** with the Remote Party **912**.

[0130] At any point in the method of FIGS. **9**A**1** and **9**A**2**, additional actions may be performed between the WTRU**1** **902**, WTRU**2** **904**, Reporting Function **906**, CSCF **908**, SCC AS **910** and Remote Party **912** according to IMS IUT processes. Upon completion of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **9**A**1** and **9**A**2**, WTRU**1** **902** and WTRU**2** **904** may participate in a collaborative session or the session may have been transferred to WTRU**2** **904**.

[0131] In an alternate embodiment of FIGS. **9**A**1** and **9**A**2**, the SCC AS **910** initiates IUT of session information based on reporting information. In this embodiment, the SCC AS **910** sends and receives additional IUT signals. After WTRU**2** **904** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **926** to the CSCF **908** and prior to the CSCF **908** sending the update media flow request **926** to the Remote Party **912**, the CSCF **908** sends the update media flow request **948** to the SCC AS **910** and the SCC AS **910** sends a response **948**. Also, after the Remote Party **912** updates the media flow **928** and sends an update media flow ACK **930** to WTRU**2** **904** via CSCF **908**, and prior to WTRU**2** **904** transmitting an initiate media flow transfer response **932**, the CSCF **908** sends an update media ACK **949** to the SCC AS **910** and the SCC AS **910** sends a response **949**.

[0132] FIGS. **9**B**1** and **9**B**2** show an example of SCC AS **958** initiated access transfer (e.g., voice/video data) **950** to another network based on reporting information.

[0133] When WTRU **951** via RAN**1** **952** is active in an IMS session, the transfer of session information RAN**2** **953** may provide service continuity. Session transfer procedures initiated by the SCC AS **958** may also be executed, controlled and anchored by the SCC AS **958**. In order to execute a session transfer, reporting information (e.g., a new location of RAN**1**) is provided to the SCC AS **958**. The SCC AS **958** receives the reporting information from the reporting function **954** and initiates transfer from RAN**1** **952** to RAN**2** **953** based on the received reporting information.

[0134] Prior to session initiation or access transfer of a session, the SCC AS **958** may be notified of an event such as a new location for RAN1 **952**. The SCC AS **958** may send a request to register the event **962** to the reporting function **954**. Explicit event registration is optional. Registration may occur based on configuration procedures.

[0135] WTRU **951** via RAN1 **952** and via RAN2 **953** communicates using SIP signaling with the Remote Party **960** via the SCC AS **958**. The SIP messages may be IMS control plane messages. WTRU **951** via RAN1 **952**, the SCC AS **958** and the Remote Party **960** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #n+1 . . . M) **964**. In addition, WTRU **951** via RAN2 **953**, the SCC AS **958** and the Remote Party **960** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #1 . . . n) **966**. The SCC AS **958** is the anchor for the sessions and maintains, for all active and inactive sessions, session state information.

[0136] The SCC AS **958** may receive an indication **968** from the reporting function **954** that an event has occurred. For example, RAN1 **952** may have changed its location from locationl to location**2**. The SCC AS **958** determines **970** that RAN**2 953** is a potential target at locationl for a session transfer of some media flows from RAN**1 952**. The SCC AS **958** determines **970** which media flows may be authorized for transfer to RAN**2 953**. This determination **970** may be based on one or more preconfigured parameters, profiles, policy information, reporting information or input from a user.

[0137] The SCC AS **958** sends an initiates media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . p) **972** to RAN**2 953** via CSCF **956**. All media flows determined as non-transferrable to RAN**2 953**, which may be based on RAN**2 953** policy information, may not be transferred to RAN**2 953**. RAN**2 953** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **974** to the CSCF **956**. The CSCF **956** sends the update media flow request **974** to the Remote Party **960**. The Remote Party **960** updates the media flow **976** and sends an update media flow ACK **978** to RAN**2 953** via CSCF **956**. RAN**2 953** transmits an initiate media flow transfer response (e.g., notify) **980** to the SCC AS **958** via CSCF **956**. The SCC AS **958** sends an access transfer release media flow request (#n+1 . . . p) **984**, to RAN**1 952** via CSCF **956**. RAN**1 952** releases media flow **986** and exchanges release media flow and SIP BYE requests **988** with CSCF **956**. RAN**1 952** sends an access transfer release media flow response **992** to the SCC AS **958** via the CSCF **956**. The CSCF **956** exchanges a SIP BYE **990** with the Remote Party **960**.

[0138] A media flow (#1 . . . p) **996** may be established between RAN**2 953** and the Remote Party **960**. RAN**1 952** may exchange media flows (#p+1 . . . M) **994** with the Remote Party **960**.

[0139] At any point in the method of FIGS. **9B1** and **9B2**, additional actions may be performed between WTRU**1 951**, RAN**1 952**, RAN**2 953**, Reporting Function **954**, CSCF **956**, SCC AS **958** and Remote Party **960** according to IMS access transfer processes. Upon completion of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **9B1** and **9B2**, RAN**1 952** and RAN**2 953** may participate in a collaborative session or the session may have been transferred to RAN**2 953**.

[0140] In an alternate embodiment of FIGS. **9B1** and **9B2**, the SCC AS **958** initiates access transfer of session information based on reporting information. In this embodiment, the SCC AS **958** sends and receives additional access transfer signals. After the RAN**2 953** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **974** to the CSCF **956** and prior to the CSCF **956** sending the update media flow request **974** to the Remote Party **960**, the CSCF **956** sends the update media flow request **997** to the SCC AS **958** and the SCC AS **958** sends a response **997**. Also, after the Remote Party **960** updates the media flow **976** and sends an update media flow ACK **978** to RAN**2 953** via CSCF **956**, and prior to RAN**2 953** transmitting an initiate media flow transfer response **980**, the CSCF **956** sends an update media ACK **998** to the SCC AS **958** and the SCC AS **958** sends a response **998**.

[0141] FIGS. **10A1** and **10A2** show an example of SCC AS **1010** initiated load balancing IUT (e.g., voice/video data) **1000** between WTRUs based on reporting information.

[0142] When WTRU**1 1002** is active in an IMS session, the transfer of session information to WTRU**2 1004** may provide service continuity and load balancing. Session transfer procedures initiated by the SCC AS **1010** may also be executed, controlled and anchored by the SCC AS **1010**. In order to execute a session transfer, reporting information (e.g., a network overload event) is provided to the SCC AS **1010** by the reporting function **1006**. The SCC AS **1010** receives the reporting information and initiates transfer from WTRU**1 1002** to WTRU**2 1004** based on the received reporting information.

[0143] Prior to session initiation or IUT of a session, the SCC AS **1010** may be notified of an event such as a network overload event. The SCC AS **1010** may send a request to register **1014** the event to the reporting function **1006**. Explicit event registration is optional. Registration may occur based on configuration procedures.

[0144] The IMS-capable WTRU**1 1002** communicates using SIP signaling with the Remote Party **1012** via the SCC AS **1010**. The SIP messages may be IMS control plane messages. The IMS-capable WTRU**1 1002**, the SCC AS **1010** and the Remote Party **1012** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #n+1 . . . M) **1016**. In addition, the IMS-capable WTRU**2 1004**, the SCC AS **1010** and the Remote Party **1012** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #1 . . . n) **1018**. The SCC AS **1010** is the anchor for the session and maintains, for all active and inactive sessions, session state information.

[0145] The SCC AS **1010** may receive an indication from the reporting function that an event has occurred **1020**. For example, the SCC AS **1010** may receive information regarding a network overload event **1020**. The SCC AS **1010** determines that WTRU**2 1004** is a potential target and is available for transfer of session information, which may be based on whether WTRU**2**'s **1004** access technology may offload the session information from WTRU**1**'s **1002** congested network. The SCC AS determines **1022** which media flows may be authorized for transfer to WTRU**2**. This determination **1022** may be based on one or more preconfigured parameters, profiles, policy information, reporting information or input from a user.

[0146] The SCC AS **1010** sends an initiate media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . p) request **1024** to WTRU**2 1004** via CSCF **1008**. All media flows determined as non-transferrable to WTRU**2 1004**, which may be based on WTRU**2 1004** policy information, may not be transferred to WTRU**2 1004**. WTRU**2 1004** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **1026** to the CSCF **1008**. The CSCF **1008** sends the update media flow request **1026** to the Remote Party **1012**. The Remote Party **1012** updates the media flow **1028** and sends an update media flow ACK **1030** to WTRU**2 1004** via CSCF **1008**. WTRU**2 1004** transmits an initiate media flow transfer response (e.g., notify) **1032** to the SCC AS **1010** via CSCF **1008**. The SCC AS **1010** sends an IUT release media flow request (#n+1 . . . M) **1034**, to WTRU**1 1002** via CSCF **1008**. WTRU**1 1002** releases media flow **1036** and exchanges release media flow and SIP BYE requests **1038** with CSCF

1008. WTRU1 1002 sends an IUT release media flow response 1042 to the SCC AS 1010 via the CSCF 1008. The CSCF 1008 exchanges a SIP BYE 1040 with the Remote Party 1012.

[0147] A media flow (#1 . . . M) 1046 may be established between WTRU2 1004 and the Remote Party 1012.

[0148] At any point in the method of FIGS. 10A1 and 10A2, additional actions may be performed between WTRU1 1002, WTRU2 1004, Reporting Function 1006, CSCF 1008, SCC AS 1010 and Remote Party 1012 according to IMS IUT processes. Upon completion of the embodiment shown in FIGS. 10A1 and 10A2, WTRU1 1002 and WTRU2 1004 may participate in a collaborative session or the session may have been transferred to WTRU2 1004.

[0149] FIGS. 10B1 and 10B2 show an example of SCC AS 1058 initiated load balancing access transfer (e.g., voice/video data) 1050 between networks based on reporting information.

[0150] When WTRU 1051 is active in an IMS session, the transfer of session information from RAN1 1052 to RAN2 1053 may provide service continuity and load balancing. Session transfer procedures initiated by the SCC AS 1058 may also be executed, controlled and anchored by the SCC AS 1058. In order to execute a session transfer, reporting information (e.g., a network overload event) is provided to the SCC AS 1058. The SCC AS 1058 receives the reporting information and initiates transfer from RAN1 1052 to RAN2 1053 based on the received reporting information.

[0151] Prior to session initiation or access transfer of a session, the SCC AS 1058 may be notified of an event such as a network overload event for RAN1 1052. The SCC AS 1058 may send a request to register the event 1062 to the reporting function 1054. Explicit event registration is optional. Registration may occur based on configuration procedures.

[0152] WTRU 1051 via RAN1 1052 and via RAN2 1053 communicate using SIP signaling with the Remote Party 1060 via the SCC AS 1058. The SIP messages may be IMS control plane messages. WTRU 1051 via RAN1 1052, the SCC AS 1058 and the Remote Party 1060 may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #n+1 . . . M) 1064. In addition, WTRU 1051 via RAN2 1053, the SCC AS 1058 and the Remote Party 1060 may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #1 . . . n) 1066. The SCC AS 1058 is the anchor for the sessions and maintains, for all active and inactive sessions, session state information.

[0153] The SCC AS 1058 may receive an indication from the reporting function 1054 that an event 1068 has occurred. For example, the SCC AS may receive information regarding a network overload event 1068. The SCC AS 1058 determines that RAN2 1053 is a potential target and is available for transfer of session information, which may be based on whether RAN2's 1053 access technology may offload the session information from RAN1's 1052 congested network. The SCC AS 1058 determines 1070 which media flows may be authorized for transfer to RAN2 1053. This determination 1053 may be based on one or more preconfigured parameters, profiles, policy information, reporting information or input from a user.

[0154] The SCC AS 1058 sends an initiate media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . M) request 1072 to RAN2 1053 via CSCF 1056. All media flows determined as non-transferrable to RAN2 1053, which may be based on RAN2 1053 policy information, may not be transferred to RAN2 1053. RAN2 1053 sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) 1074 to the CSCF 1056. The CSCF 1056 sends the update media flow request 1074 to the Remote Party 1060. The Remote Party 1060 updates the media flow 1076 and sends an update media flow ACK 1078 to RAN2 1053 via CSCF 1056. RAN2 1053 transmits an initiate media flow transfer response (e.g., notify) 1080 to the SCC AS 1058 via CSCF 1056. The SCC AS 1058 sends an access transfer release media flow request (#n+1 . . . M) 1082, to RAN1 1052 via CSCF 1056. RAN1 1052 releases media flow 1084 and exchanges release media flow and SIP BYE requests 1086 with CSCF 1056. RAN1 1052 sends an access transfer release media flow response 1090 to the SCC AS 1058 via the CSCF 1056. The CSCF exchanges a SIP BYE 1088 with the Remote Party 1060.

[0155] A media flow (#1 . . . M) 1094 may be established between RAN2 1053 and the Remote Party 1060.

[0156] At any point in the method of FIGS. 10B1 and 10B2, additional actions may be performed between WTRU 1051, RAN1 1052, RAN2 1053, Reporting Function 1054, CSCF 1056, SCC AS 1058 and Remote Party 1060 according to IMS access transfer processes. Upon completion of the embodiment shown in FIGS. 10B1 and 10B2, RAN1 1052 and RAN2 1053 may participate in a collaborative session or the session may have been transferred to RAN2 1053.

[0157] FIGS. 11A1 and 11A2 shows an example of SCC AS 1105 initiated fallback for IUT (e.g., voice/video data) 1100 based on reporting information.

[0158] When WTRU1 1101 is active in an IMS session, the transfer of session information to WTRU2 1102 may provide service continuity. In order to execute a session transfer, reporting information (e.g., registration information) is provided to the SCC AS 1105. The SCC AS 1105 receives the reporting information and initiates transfer from WTRU1 1101 to WTRU2 1102. The SCC AS 1105 may also receive reporting information indicting an event, such as a loss of access by WTRU1 1101. The SCC AS 1105 may initiate a fallback (e.g., transfer) of session information to WTRU2 1102 based on the reporting information. Also, an indication may be sent that the transfer is a fallback IUT transfer. Prior to session initiation or IUT of a session, the SCC AS 1105 may be notified of an event such as a loss of access network event. The SCC AS 1105 may send a request to register the event 1107 to the reporting function 1103. Explicit event registration is optional. Registration may occur based on configuration procedures.

[0159] The IMS-capable WTRU1 1101 communicates using SIP signaling with the Remote Party 1106 via the SCC AS 1105. The SIP messages may be IMS control plane messages. The IMS-capable WTRU1 1101, the SCC AS 1105 and the Remote Party 1106 may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #n+1 . . . M) 1108. In addition, the IMS-capable WTRU2 1102, the SCC AS 1105 and the Remote Party 1106 may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #1 . . . n) 1109. The SCC AS 1105 is the anchor for the session and maintains, for all active and inactive sessions, session state information.

[0160] The SCC AS 1105 may receive an indication 1110 from the reporting function 1103 that an event has occurred. For example, the SCC AS 1105 may receive information regarding a loss of access network event 1110. The SCC AS 1105 determines 1112 that WTRU2 1102 is a potential target and is available for transfer of session information. The SCC AS 1105 determines 1112 which media flows may be authorized for transfer to WTRU2 1102. This determination may be based on one or more preconfigured parameters, profiles, policy information, reporting information or input from a user.

[0161] The SCC AS **1105** sends an initiate media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . M) request **1113** to WTRU**2 1102** via CSCF **1104**. All media flows determined as non-transferrable to WTRU**2 1102**, which may be based on WTRU**2 1102** policy information, may not be transferred to WTRU**2 1102**. WTRU**2 1102** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **1114** to SCC AS **1105** via the CSCF **1104**. The SCC AS **1105** sends the update media flow request **1114** back to the CSCF **1104** which sends the update media flow request **1114** to the Remote Party **1106**. The Remote Party **1106** updates the media flow **1115** and sends an update media flow response **1116** to the CSCF **1104**. The CSCF **1104** sends the response **1116** to the SCC AS **1105** and the SCC AS **1105** sends the response **1116** to WTRU**2 1102**. WTRU**2 1102** transmits an IUT media flow ACK **1117** to the SCC AS **1105** via CSCF **1104**.

[0162] A media flow (#1 . . . M) **1118** may be established between WTRU**2 1102** and the Remote Party **1106**.

[0163] At any point in the method of FIGS. **11A1** and **11A2**, additional actions may be performed between WTRU**1 1101**, WTRU**2 1102**, Reporting Function **1103**, CSCF **1104**, SCC AS **1105** and Remote Party **1106** according to IMS IUT processes. Upon completion of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **11A1** and **11A2**, WTRU**1 1101** and WTRU**2 1102** may participate in a collaborative session or the session may have been transferred to WTRU**2 1102**.

[0164] FIGS. **11B1** and **11B2** show an example of SCC AS **1131** initiated fallback for access transfer (e.g., voice/video data) **1125** based on reporting information.

[0165] When WTRU **1126** is active in an IMS session, the transfer of session information from RAN**1 1127** to RAN**2 1128** may provide service continuity. In order to execute a session transfer, reporting information (e.g., registration information) is provided to the SCC AS **1131**. The SCC AS **1131** receives the reporting information and initiates transfer from RAN**1 1127** to RAN**2 1128**. The SCC AS may also receive reporting information indicting an event, such as a loss of access by RAN**1 1127**. The SCC AS **1131** may initiate a fallback (e.g., transfer) of session information to RAN**2 1128** based on the reporting information.

[0166] Prior to session initiation or access transfer of a session, the SCC AS **1131** may be notified of an event such as a loss of access network event. The SCC AS **1131** may send a request to register the event **1133** to the reporting function **1129**. Explicit event registration is optional. Registration may occur based on configuration procedures.

[0167] WTRU **1126** via RAN**1 1127** communicates using SIP signaling with the Remote Party **1132** via the SCC AS **1131**. The SIP messages may be IMS control plane messages. WTRU **1126** via RAN**1 1128**, the SCC AS **1131** and the Remote Party **1132** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #n+1 . . . M) **1134**. In addition, WTRU **1126** via RAN**2 1128**, the SCC AS **1131** and the Remote Party **1132** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #1 . . . n) **1135**. The SCC AS **1131** is the anchor for the session and maintains, for all active and inactive sessions, session state information.

[0168] The SCC AS **1131** may receive an indication from the reporting function **1129** that an event has occurred. For example, the SCC AS **1131** may receive information regarding a loss of access network event **1136**. The SCC AS **1131** determines that RAN**2 1128** is a potential target and is available for transfer of session information. The SCC AS **1131** determines **1137** which media flows may be authorized for transfer to RAN**2 1128**. This determination **1137** may be based on one or more preconfigured parameters, profiles, policy information, reporting information or input from a user.

[0169] The SCC AS **1131** sends an initiate media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . M) request **1138** to RAN**2 1128** via CSCF **1130**. All media flows determined as non-transferrable to RAN**2 1128**, which may be based on RAN**2 1128** policy information, may not be transferred to RAN**2 1128**. RAN**2 11128** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **1139** to SCC AS **1131** via the CSCF **1130**. The SCC AS **1131** sends the update media flow request **1139** back to the CSCF **1130** which sends the update media flow request **1139** to the Remote Party **1132**. The Remote Party **1132** updates the media flow **1140** and sends an update media flow response **1141** to the CSCF **1130**. The CSCF **1130** sends the response **1141** to the SCC AS **1131** and the SCC AS **1131** sends the response **1141** to RAN**2 1128**. RAN**2 1128** transmits an access transfer media flow ACK **1142** to the SCC AS **1131** via CSCF **1130**.

[0170] A media flow (#1 . . . M) **1143** may be established between RAN**2 1128** and the Remote Party **1132**.

[0171] At any point in the method of FIGS. **11B1** and **11B2**, additional actions may be performed between WTRU **1126**, RAN**1 1127**, RAN**2 1128**, Reporting Function **1129**, CSCF **1130**, SCC AS **1131** and Remote Party **1132** according to IMS access transfer processes. Upon completion of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **11B1** and **11B2**, RAN**1 1127** and RAN**2 1128** may participate in a collaborative session or the session may have been transferred to RAN**2 1128**.

[0172] FIGS. **11C1** and **11C2** show an alternative embodiment **1150** to FIGS. **11A1** and **11A2**.

[0173] When WTRU**1 1151** is active in an IMS session, the transfer of session information to WTRU**2 1152** may provide service continuity. In order to execute a session transfer, reporting information (e.g., registration information) is provided to the SCC AS **1155** by the reporting function **1153**. The SCC AS **1155** receives the reporting information and initiates transfer from WTRU**1 1151** to WTRU**2 1152**. The SCC AS **1155** may also receive reporting information indicting an event, such as a loss of access by WTRU**1 1151**. The SCC AS **1155** may initiate a fallback (e.g., transfer) of session information to WTRU**2 1152** based on the reporting information.

[0174] Prior to session initiation or IUT of a session, the SCC AS **1155** may be notified of an event such as a loss of access network event. The SCC AS **1155** may send a request to register the event **1157** to the reporting function **1153**. Explicit event registration is optional. Registration may occur based on configuration procedures.

[0175] The IMS-capable WTRU**1 1151** communicates using SIP signaling with the Remote Party **1156** via the SCC AS **1155**. The SIP messages may be IMS control plane messages. The IMS-capable WTRU**1 1151**, the SCC AS **1155** and the Remote Party **1156** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #n+1 . . . M) **1159**. In addition, the IMS-capable WTRU**2 1152**, the SCC AS **1155** and the Remote Party **1156** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #1 . . . n) **1159**. The SCC AS **1155** is the anchor for the session and maintains, for all active and inactive sessions, session state information.

[0176] The SCC AS **1155** may receive an indication from the reporting function **1153** that an event has occurred **1160**. For example, the SCC AS **1155** may receive information regarding a loss of access network event **1160**. The SCC AS **1155** determines **1161** that WTRU2 **1152** is a potential target and is available for transfer of session information. The SCC AS **1155** determines **1161** which media flows may be authorized for transfer to WTRU2 **1152**. This determination **1161** may be based on one or more preconfigured parameters, profiles, policy information, reporting information or input from a user.

[0177] The SCC AS **1155** sends an initiate media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . M) request **1162** to WTRU2 **1152** via CSCF **1154**. All media flows determined as non-transferrable to WTRU2 **1152**, which may be based on WTRU2 **1152** policy information, may not be transferred to WTRU2 **1152**. WTRU2 **1152** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **1164** to the Remote Party **1156** via the CSCF **1154**. The Remote Party **1156** updates the media flow **1165** and sends an update media flow response **1166** to the CSCF **1154**. The CSCF **1154** sends an initiate media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . M) request **1167** to WTRU2 **1152**. WTRU2 **1152** transmits an update media response **1166** to the SCC AS **1155** via CSCF **1154**.

[0178] A media flow (#1 . . . M) **1168** may be established between WTRU2 **1152** and the Remote Party **1156**.

[0179] At any point in the method of FIGS. **11C1** and **11C2**, additional actions may be performed between WTRU1 **1151**, WTRU2 **1152**, Reporting Function **1153**, CSCF **1154**, SCC AS **1155** and Remote Party **1156** according to IMS IUT processes. Upon completion of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **11C1** and **11C2**, WTRU1 **1151** and WTRU2 **1152** may participate in a collaborative session or the session may have been transferred to WTRU2 **1152**.

[0180] FIGS. **11D1** and **11D2** show an alternative embodiment **1175** to FIGS. **11B1** and **11B2**. When a WTRU **1176** is active in an IMS session, the transfer of session information from RAN1 **1177** to RAN2 **1178** may provide service continuity. In order to execute a session transfer, reporting information (e.g., registration information) is provided to the SCC AS **1181** by the reporting function **1179**. The SCC AS **1181** receives the reporting information and initiates transfer from RAN1 **1177** to RAN2 **1178**. The SCC AS **1181** may also receive reporting information indicting an event, such as a loss of access by RAN1 **1177**. The SCC AS **1181** may initiate a fallback (e.g., transfer) of session information to RAN2 **1178** based on the reporting information.

[0181] Prior to session initiation or access transfer of a session, the SCC AS **1181** may be notified of an event such as a loss of access network event. The SCC AS **1181** may send a request to register the event **1183** to the reporting function **1179**. Explicit event registration is optional. Registration may occur based on configuration procedures.

[0182] WTRU **1176** via RAN1 **1177** communicates using SIP signaling with the Remote Party **1182** via the SCC AS **1181**. The SIP messages may be IMS control plane messages. WTRU **1176** via RAN1 **1177**, the SCC AS **1181** and the Remote Party **1182** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #n+1 . . . M) **1184**. In addition, WTRU **1176** via RAN2 **1178**, the SCC AS **1181** and the Remote Party **1182** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #1 . . . n) **1185**. The SCC AS **1181** is the anchor for the session and maintains, for all active and inactive sessions, session state information.

[0183] The SCC AS **1181** may receive an indication **1186** from the reporting function **1179** that an event has occurred. For example, the SCC AS **1181** may receive information regarding a loss of access network event **1186**. The SCC AS **1181** determines that RAN2 **1178** is a potential target and is available for transfer of session information. The SCC AS **1181** determines **1187** which media flows may be authorized for transfer to RAN2 **1178**. This determination **1187** may be based on one or more preconfigured parameters, profiles, policy information, reporting information or input from a user.

[0184] The SCC AS **1181** sends an initiate media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . M) request **1188** to RAN2 **1178** via CSCF **1180**. All media flows determined as non-transferrable to RAN2 **1178**, which may be based on RAN2 **1178** policy information, may not be transferred to RAN2 **1178**. RAN2 **1178** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **1190** to the Remote Party **1182** via the CSCF **1180**. The Remote Party **1182** updates the media flow **1191** and sends an update media flow response **1192** to the CSCF **1180**. The CSCF **1180** sends an initiate media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . M) **1193** to RAN2 **1178**. RAN2 **1178** transmits an update media response **1192** to the SCC AS **1181** via CSCF **1180**.

[0185] A media flow (#1 . . . M) **1194** may be established between RAN2 **1178** and the Remote Party **1182**.

[0186] At any point in the method of FIGS. **11D1** and **11D2**, additional actions may be performed between WTRU **1176**, RAN1 **1177**, RAN2 **1178**, Reporting Function **1179**, CSCF **1180**, SCC AS **1181** and Remote Party **1182** according to IMS access transfer processes. Upon completion of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **11D1** and **11D2**, RAN1 **1177** and RAN2 **1178** may participate in a collaborative session or the session may have been transferred to RAN2 **1177**.

[0187] FIGS. **12A1** and **12A2** show an example of SCC AS **1210** initiated IUT of session information (e.g., voice/video data) **1200** based on reporting information regarding a radio coverage event.

[0188] When WTRU1 **1202** is active in an IMS session, the transfer of session information to WTRU2 **1204** may provide service continuity. In order to execute a session transfer, reporting information which may be based on a radio coverage event is provided to the SCC AS **1210** by the reporting function **1206**. The SCC AS **1210** receives the reporting information and initiates transfer from WTRU1 **1202** to WTRU2 **1204** based on the received reporting information.

[0189] Prior to session initiation or IUT of a session, the SCC AS **1210** may be notified of an event such as the imminent loss of a current access network by WTRU1 **1202**. The SCC AS **1210** may send a request to register the event **1214** to the reporting function **1206**. Explicit event registration is optional. Registration may occur based on configuration procedures.

[0190] The IMS-capable WTRU1 **1202** communicates using SIP signaling with the Remote Party **1212** via the SCC AS **1210**. The SIP messages may be IMS control plane messages. The IMS-capable WTRU1 **1202**, the SCC AS **1210** and the Remote Party **1212** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #n+1 . . . M) **1216**. In addition, the IMS-capable WTRU2 **1204**, the SCC AS **1210** and the Remote Party **1212** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #1 . . . n) **1218**. The SCC AS **1210** is the anchor for the session and maintains, for all active and inactive sessions, session state information.

[0191] The SCC AS **1210** may receive an indication **1220** from the reporting function **1206** that an event is about to occur. For example, the SCC AS **1210** may receive information **12220** regarding the imminent loss of a current access network by WTRU1 **1202**. The SCC AS **1210** determines that WTRU2 **1204** is a potential target and is available for transfer of session information. The SCC AS **1210** determines **1222** which media flows may be authorized for transfer to WTRU**2** **1204**. This determination **1222** may be based on one or more preconfigured parameters, profiles, policy information, reporting information or input from a user.

[0192] The SCC AS **1210** sends an initiate media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . M) request **1224** to WTRU**2** **1204** via CSCF **1208**. All media flows determined as non-transferrable to WTRU**2** **1204**, which may be based on WTRU**2** **1204** policy information, may not be transferred to WTRU**2** **1204**. WTRU**2** **1204** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **1226** to the CSCF **1208**. The CSCF **1208** sends the update media flow request **1226** to the Remote Party **1212**. The Remote Party **1212** updates the media flow **1228** and sends an update media flow ACK **1230** to WTRU**2** **1204** via the CSCF **1208**. WTRU**2** **1204** transmits an initiate media flow transfer response (e.g., notify) **1232** to the SCC AS **1210** via CSCF **1208**. The SCC AS **1210** sends an IUT release media flow request (#n+1 . . . M) **1234**, to WTRU**1** **1202** via CSCF **1208**. WTRU**1** **1202** releases media flow **1236** and exchanges release media flow and SIP BYE requests **1238** with CSCF **1208**. WTRU**1** **1202** sends an IUT release media flow response **1242** to the CSCF **1208**. The CSCF **1208** exchanges a SIP BYE **1240** with the Remote Party **1212**.

[0193] A media flow (#1 . . . M) **1244** may be established between WTRU**2** **1204** and the Remote Party **1212**.

[0194] At any point in the method of FIGS. **12A1** and **12A2**, additional actions may be performed between WTRU**1** **1202**, WTRU**2** **1204**, Reporting Function **1206**, CSCF **1208**, SCC AS **1210** and Remote Party **1212** according to IMS IUT processes. Upon completion of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **12A1** and **12A2**, WTRU**1** **1202** and WTRU**2** **1204** may participate in a collaborative session or the session may have been transferred to WTRU**2** **1204**.

[0195] In an alternate embodiment of FIGS. **12A1** and **12A2**, the SCC AS **1210** initiates IUT of session information based on a radio coverage event. In this embodiment, the SCC AS **1210** sends and receives additional IUT signals. After WTRU**2** **1204** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **1226** to the CSCF **1208** and prior to the CSCF **1208** sending the update media flow request **1226** to the Remote Party **1212**, the CSCF **1208** sends the update media flow request **1246** to the SCC AS **1210** and the SCC AS **1210** sends a response **1246** to the CSCF. Also, after the Remote Party **1212** updates the media flow **1228** and sends an update media flow ACK **1230** to WTRU**2** **1204** via CSCF **1208**, and prior to WTRU**2** **1204** transmitting an initiate media flow transfer response **1232**, the CSCF **1208** sends an update media ACK **1248** to the SCC AS **1210** and the SCC AS **1210** sends a response **1248** to the CSCF **1208**.

[0196] FIGS. **12B1** and **12B2** shows an example of SCC AS **1258** initiated access transfer of session information (e.g., voice/video data) **1250** based on reporting information regarding a radio coverage event.

[0197] When RAN**1** **1252** is active in an IMS session, the transfer of session information to RAN**2** **1253** may provide service continuity. In order to execute a session transfer, reporting information which may be based on a radio coverage event is provided to the SCC AS **1258**. The SCC AS **1258** receives the reporting information from the reporting function **1254** and initiates transfer from RAN**1** **1252** to RAN**2** **1253**.

[0198] Prior to session initiation or access transfer of a session, the SCC AS **1258** may be notified of an event such as the imminent loss of a current access network by RAN**1** **1252**. The SCC AS **1258** may send a request to register the event **1262** to the reporting function **1254**. Explicit event registration is optional. Registration may occur based on configuration procedures.

[0199] WTRU **1251** via RAN**1** **1252** communicates using SIP signaling with the Remote Party **1260** via the SCC AS **1258**. The SIP messages may be IMS control plane messages. WTRU **1251** via RAN**1** **1252**, the SCC AS **1258** and the Remote Party **1260** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #n+1 . . . M) **1264**. In addition, WTRU **1251** via RAN**2** **1253**, the SCC AS **1258** and the Remote Party **1260** may establish one or more media flows (e.g., #1 . . . n) **1266**. The SCC AS **1258**is the anchor for the session and maintains, for all active and inactive sessions, session state information.

[0200] The SCC AS **1258** may receive an indication **1268** from the reporting function that an event is about to occur. For example, the SCC AS **1258** may receive information **1268** regarding the imminent loss of a current access network by RAN**1** **1252**. The SCC AS **1258** determines **1270** that RAN**2** **1253** is a potential target and is available for transfer of session information. The SCC AS **1258** determines **1270** which media flows may be authorized for transfer to RAN**2** **1253**. This determination **1270** may be based on one or more preconfigured parameters, profiles, policy information, reporting information or input from a user.

[0201] The SCC AS **1258** sends an initiate media flow transfer (#n+1 . . . M) request **1272** to RAN**2** **1253** via CSCF **1256**. All media flows determined as non-transferrable to RAN**2** **1253**, which may be based on RAN**2** **1253** policy information, may not be transferred to RAN**2** **1253**. RAN**2** **1253** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **1274** to the CSCF **1256**. The CSCF **1256** sends the update media flow request **1274** to the Remote Party **1260**. The Remote Party **1260** updates the media flow **1276** and sends an update media flow ACK **1278** to RAN**2** **1253** via the CSCF **1256**. RAN**2** **1253** transmits an initiate media flow transfer response (e.g., notify) **1280** to the SCC AS **1258** via CSCF **1256**. The SCC AS **1258** sends an access transfer release media flow request (#n+1 . . . M) **1282**, to RAN**1** **1252** via CSCF **1256**. RAN**1** **1252** releases media flow **1284** and exchanges release media flow and SIP BYE requests **1286** with CSCF **1256**. RAN**1** **1252** sends an access transfer release media flow response to the CSCF **1290**. The CSCF **1256** exchanges a SIP BYE **1288** with the Remote Party **1260**.

[0202] A media flow (#1 . . . M) **1292** may be established between RAN**2** **1253** and the Remote Party **1260**.

[0203] At any point in the method of FIGS. **12B1** and **12B2**, additional actions may be performed between WTRU **1251**, RAN**1** **1252**, RAN**2** **1253**, Reporting Function **1254**, CSCF **1256**, SCC AS **1258** and Remote Party **1260** according to IMS IUT processes. Upon completion of the embodiment shown in FIGS. **12B1** and **12B2**, RAN**1** **1252** and RAN**2** **1253** may participate in a collaborative session or the session may have been transferred to RAN**2** **1253**.

[0204] In an alternate embodiment of FIGS. **12B1** and **12B2**, the SCC AS **1258** initiates access transfer of session information based on a radio coverage event. In this embodiment, the SCC AS **1258** sends and receives additional access transfer signals. After the RAN**2** **1253** sends an update media flow request (e.g., re-invite) **1274** to the CSCF **1256** and prior to the CSCF **1256** sending the update media flow request **1274** to the Remote Party **1260**, the CSCF **1256** sends an update media flow request **1293** to the SCC AS **1258** and the

SCC AS **1258** sends a response to **1293** the CSCF **1256**. Also, after the Remote Party **1260** updates the media flow **1276** and sends an update media flow ACK **1278** to RAN2 **1253** via CSCF **1256**, and prior to RAN2 **1256** transmitting an initiate media flow transfer response **1280**, the CSCF **1256** sends an update media ACK **1294** to the SCC AS **1258** and the SCC AS **1258** sends a response **1294** to the CSCF **1256**.

[0205] Although features and elements are described above in particular combinations, one of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that each feature or element can be used alone or in any combination with the other features and elements. In addition, the methods described herein may be implemented in a computer program, software, or firmware incorporated in a computer-readable medium for execution by a computer or processor. Examples of computer-readable media include electronic signals (transmitted over wired or wireless connections) and computer-readable storage media. Examples of computer-readable storage media include, but are not limited to, a read only memory (ROM), a random access memory (RAM), a register, cache memory, semiconductor memory devices, magnetic media such as internal hard disks and removable disks, magneto-optical media, and optical media such as CD-ROM disks, and digital versatile disks (DVDs). A processor in association with software may be used to implement a radio frequency transceiver for use in a WTRU, UE, terminal, base station, RNC, or any host computer.

What is claimed is:

1. A service centralization and continuity application server (SCC AS) for initiation of Inter-User Equipment Transfer (IUT) of an IP Multimedia (IM) Subsystem (IMS) media session, the SCC AS comprising:

a receiver configured to receive information, wherein the information includes availability information, capability information or preference information;

a processor configured to process the information to determine IUT capabilities of one or more IMS-capable wireless transmit/receive units (WTRUs) and to initiate IUT; and

a transmitter configured to transmit an IUT request to a target device.

2. The SCC AS of claim **1** wherein the information is policy and/or profile information and the policy information is received from a policy function node.

3. The SCC AS of claim **2** wherein the policy and/or the profile information includes whether a first WTRU is part of an implicit collaborative session with a second WTRU, whether the media session is transferrable between the first and the second WTRU, and whether the first or the second WTRU is preferable for a media flow transfer.

4. The SCC AS of claim **1** wherein the information is reporting information and the reporting information is received from a reporting function node

5. The SCC AS of claim **4** wherein the reporting information includes a network overload event, a network location change event, a loss of access by a network event, a WTRU location change event, a loss of access by a WTRU, an imminent loss of access by a WTRU, registration of another WTRU, a load balancing event.

6. A service centralization and continuity application server (SCC AS) for initiation of access transfer (AT) of an IP Multimedia (IM) Subsystem (IMS) media session, the SCC AS comprising:

a receiver configured to receive information, wherein the information includes availability information, capability information or preference information;

a processor configured to process the information to determine AT capabilities of one or more IMS-capable wireless transmit/receive units (WTRUs) and to initiate AT; and

a transmitter configured to transmit an AT request to a target device.

7. The SCC AS of claim **6** wherein the information is policy and/or profile information and the policy information is received from a policy function node.

8. The SCC AS of claim **7** wherein the policy and/or the profile information includes whether a first WTRU is part of an implicit collaborative session with a second WTRU, whether the media session is transferrable between the first and the second WTRU, and whether the first or the second WTRU is preferable for a media flow transfer.

9. The SCC AS of claim **6** wherein the information is reporting information and the reporting information is received from a reporting function node

10. The SCC AS of claim **9** wherein the reporting information includes a network overload event, a network location change event, a loss of access by a network event, a WTRU location change event, a loss of access by a WTRU, an imminent loss of access by a WTRU, registration of another WTRU, a load balancing event.

11. A method for Inter-User Equipment Transfer (IUT) of an IP Multimedia (IM) Subsystem (IMS) media session initiated by a service centralization and continuity application server (SCC AS), the method comprising;

receiving information, wherein the information includes availability information, capability information or preference information;

processing the information to determine IUT capabilities of one or more IMS-capable wireless transmit/receive units (WTRUs) and to initiate IUT; and

transmitting an IUT request to a target device.

12. The method of claim **11** wherein the information is policy and/or profile information and the policy information is received from a policy function node.

13. The method of claim **12** wherein the policy and/or the profile information includes whether a first WTRU is part of an implicit collaborative session with a second WTRU, whether the media session is transferrable between the first and the second WTRU, and whether the first or the second WTRU is preferable for a media flow transfer.

14. The method of claim **11** wherein the information is reporting information and the reporting information is received from a reporting function node

15. The method of claim **14** wherein the reporting information includes a network overload event, a network location change event, a loss of access by a network event, a WTRU location change event, a loss of access by a WTRU, an imminent loss of access by a WTRU, registration of another WTRU, a load balancing event.

16. A method for access transfer (AT) of an IP Multimedia (IM) Subsystem (IMS) media session initiated by a service centralization and continuity application server (SCC AS), the method comprising;

receiving information, wherein the information includes availability information, capability information or preference information;

processing the information to determine AT capabilities of one or more IMS-capable wireless transmit/receive units (WTRUs) and initiate AT; and

transmitting an AT request to a target device.

17. The method of claim **16** wherein the information is policy and/or profile information and the policy information is received from a policy function node.

18. The method of claim **17** wherein the policy and/or the profile information includes whether a first WTRU is part of an implicit collaborative session with a second WTRU, whether the media session is transferrable between the first and the second WTRU, and whether the first or the second WTRU is preferable for a media flow transfer.

19. The method of claim **16** wherein the information is reporting information and the reporting information is received from a reporting function node

20. The method of claim **19** wherein the reporting information includes a network overload event, a network location change event, a loss of access by a network event, a WTRU location change event, a loss of access by a WTRU, an imminent loss of access by a WTRU, registration of another WTRU, a load balancing event.

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