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(54) **MOBILE BASED AREA EVENT HANDLING WHEN CURRENTLY VISITED NETWORK DOES NOT COVER AREA**

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This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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Related U.S. Application Data

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H04W 4/00 (2009.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **455/433**; 455/414.1; 455/432.1; 455/435.1

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 455/433, 455/414.1, 432.1, 435.1

See application file for complete search history.

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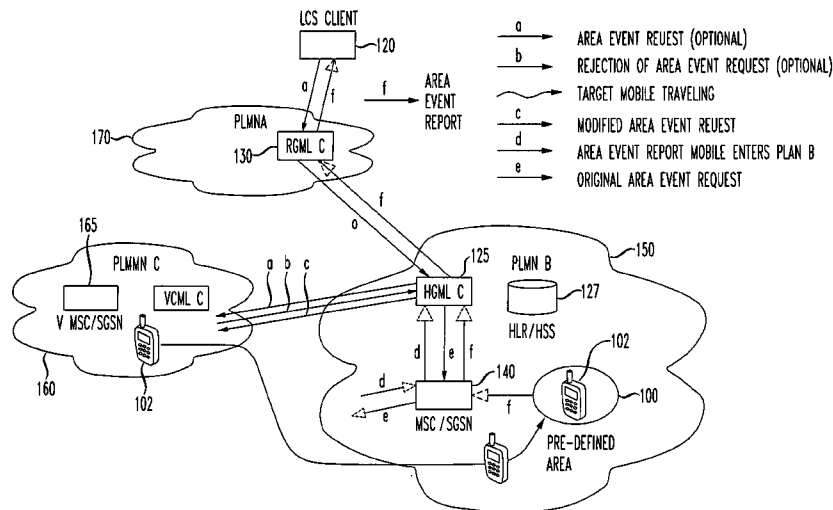
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An area event handler informs when a target mobile enters or leaves a network covering a pre-defined target area, and remains an original area event request. When the event occurs, the mobile sends a location report to an initiator of the request. A PLMN list with estimated geographic coverage areas is stored in a Home GMLC, and sent to each relevant mobile. When a mobile enters new network coverage, it uses this list for network access selection. When the Home GMLC discovers that the currently visited PLMN does not serve the original target area, it modifies the area event to the that mobile, so that the Home GMLC will be notified when the target mobile once again enters a PLMN that serves the original target area. Then, after being so notified, the Home GMLC re-sends the original area event location service request to the target mobile.

15 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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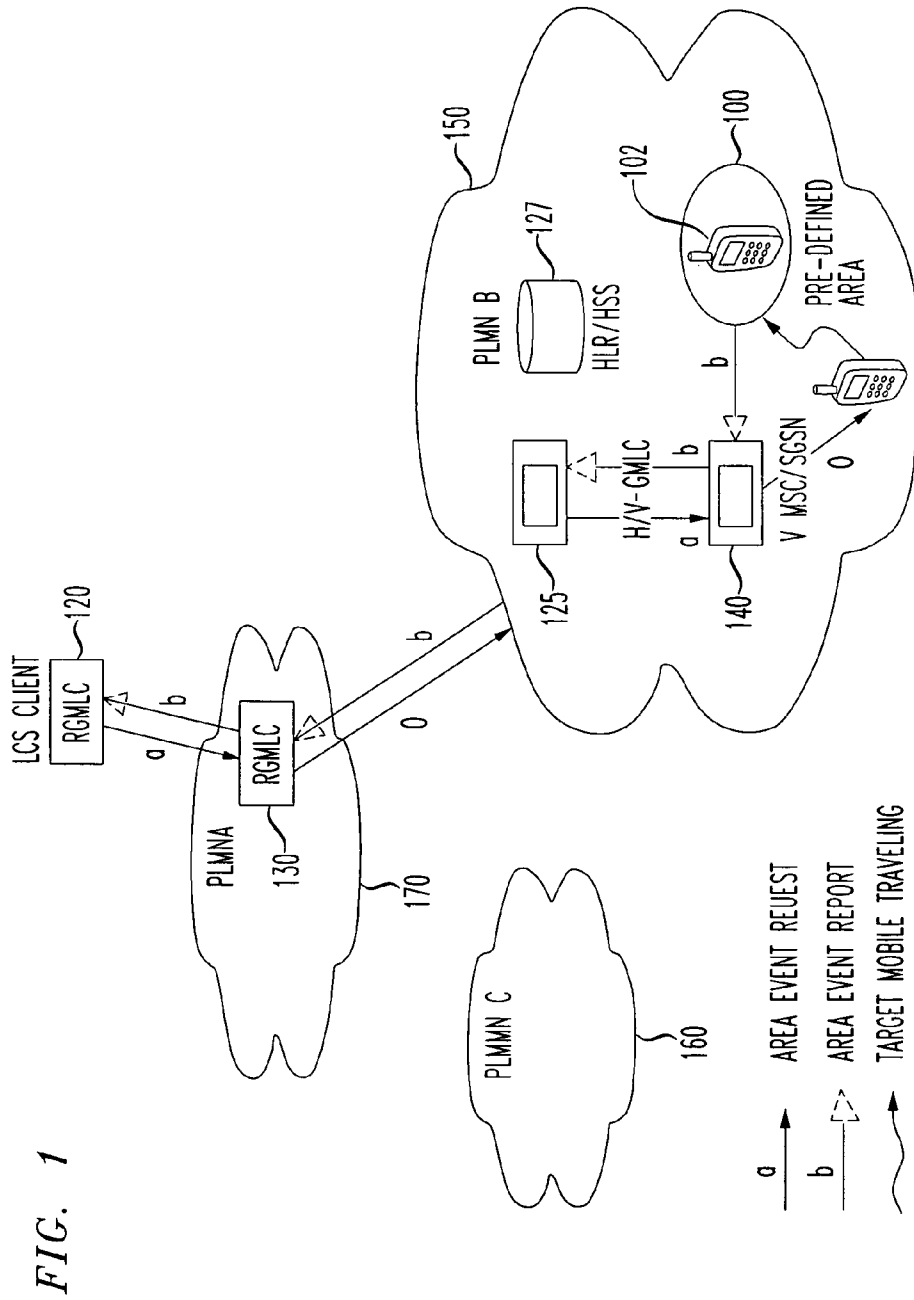
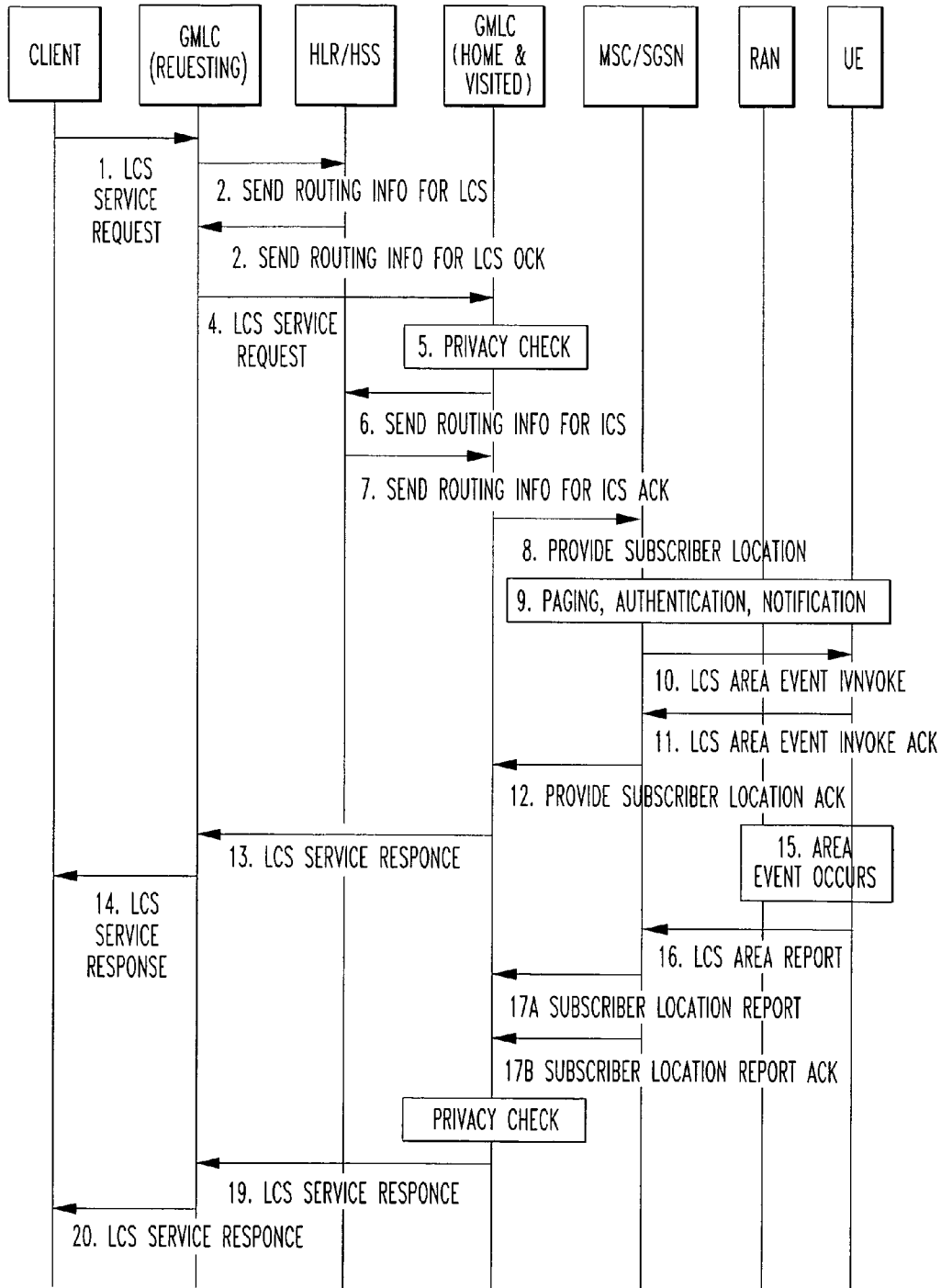


FIG. 2



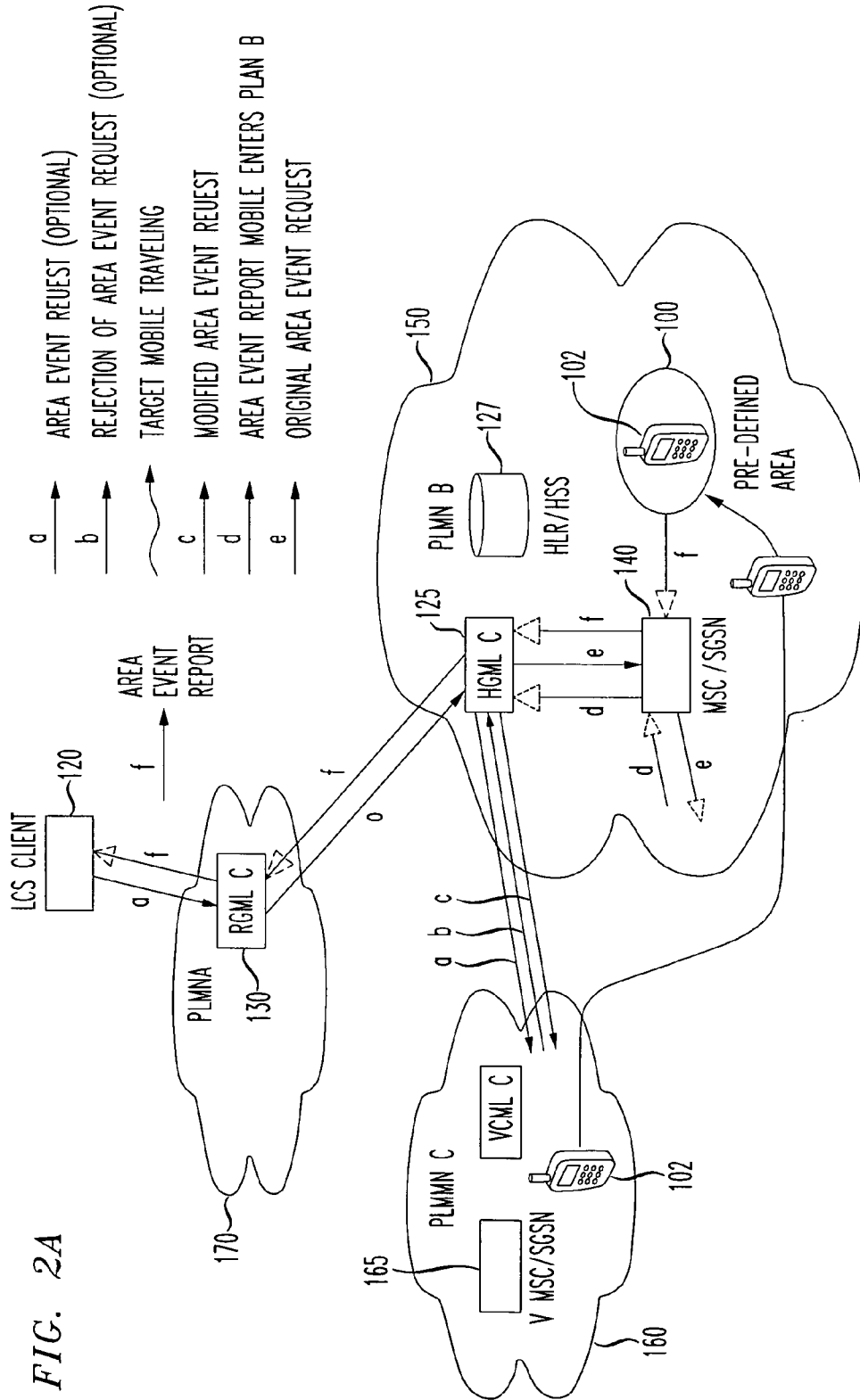


FIG. 2B

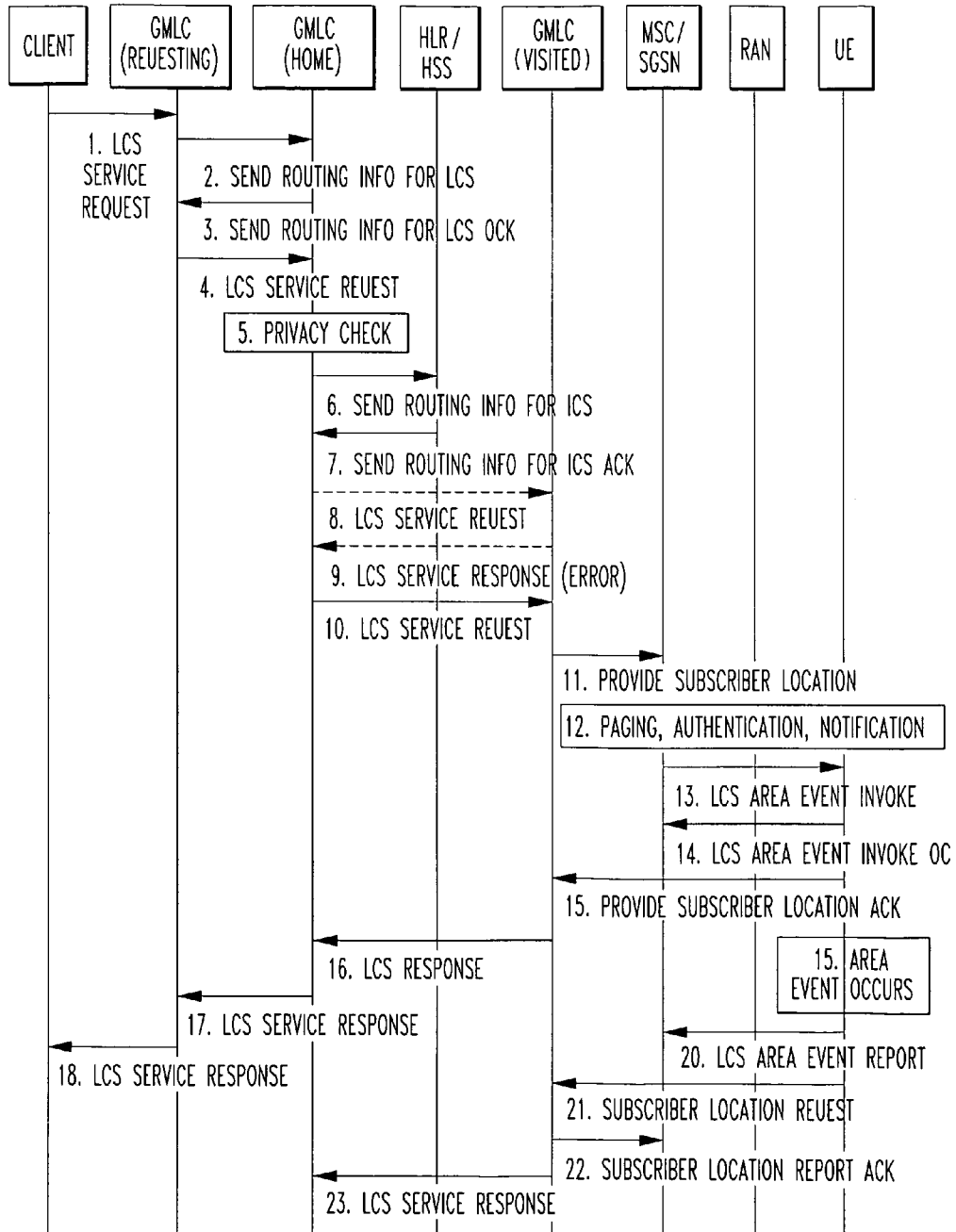
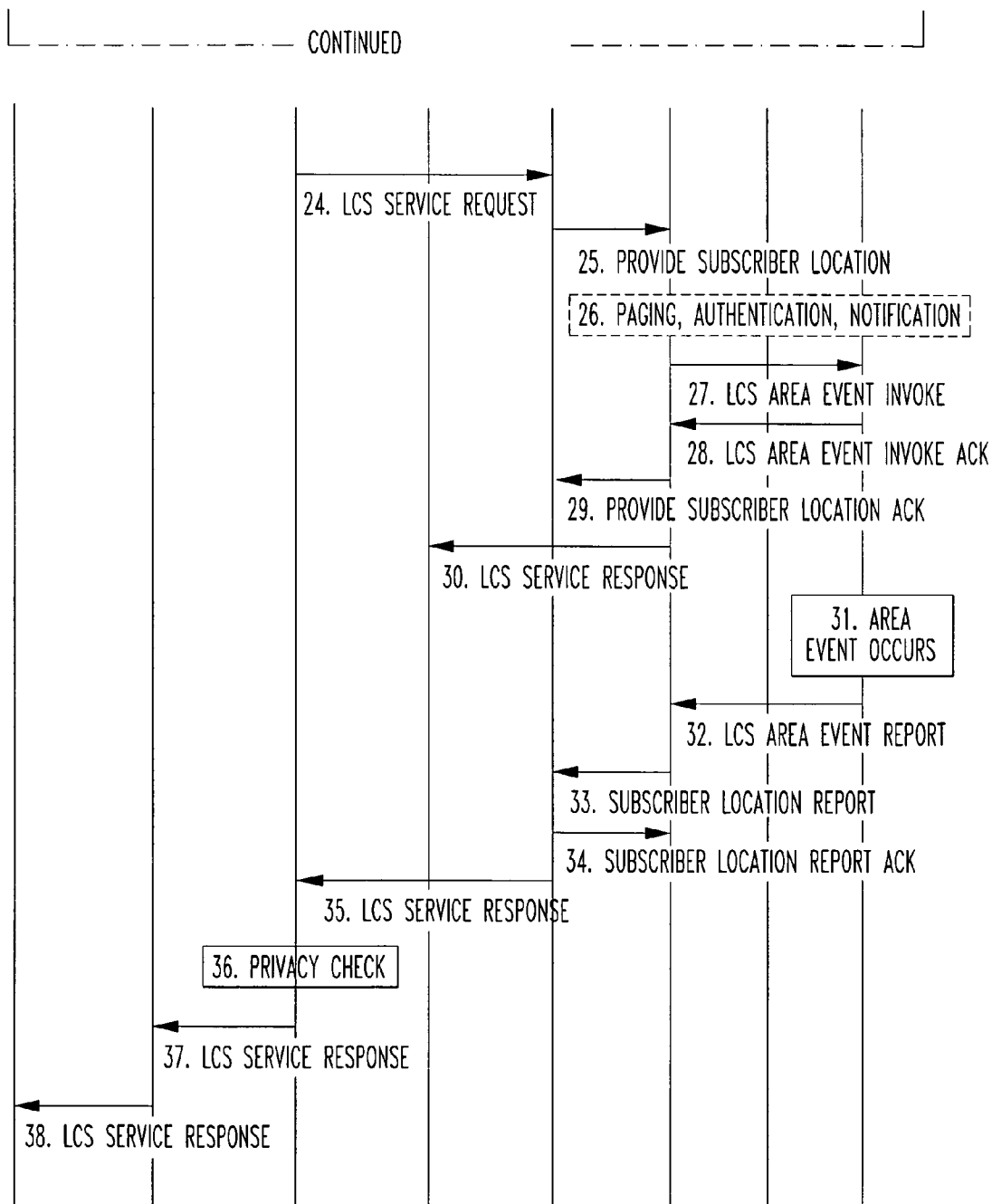


FIG. 2B



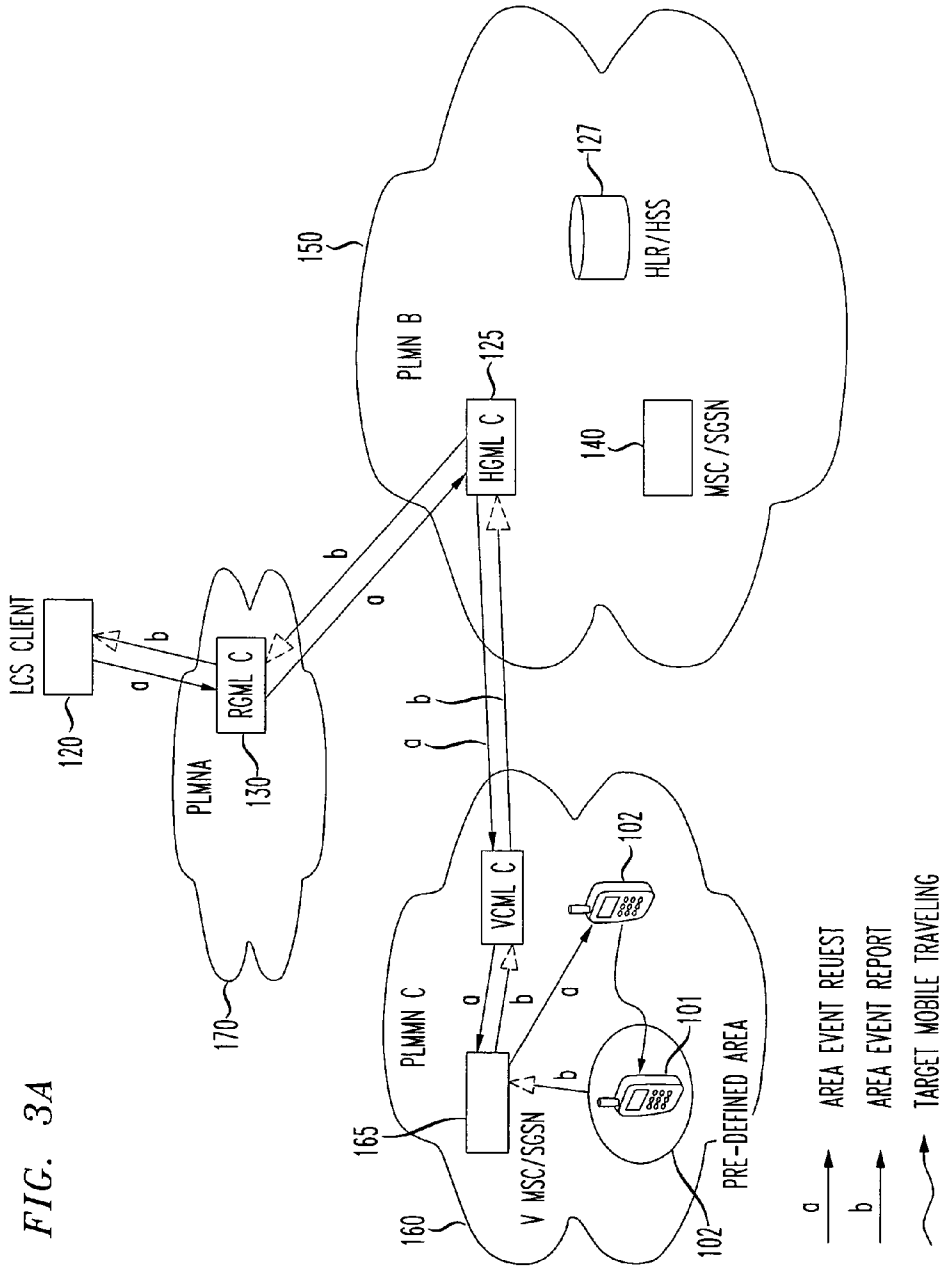
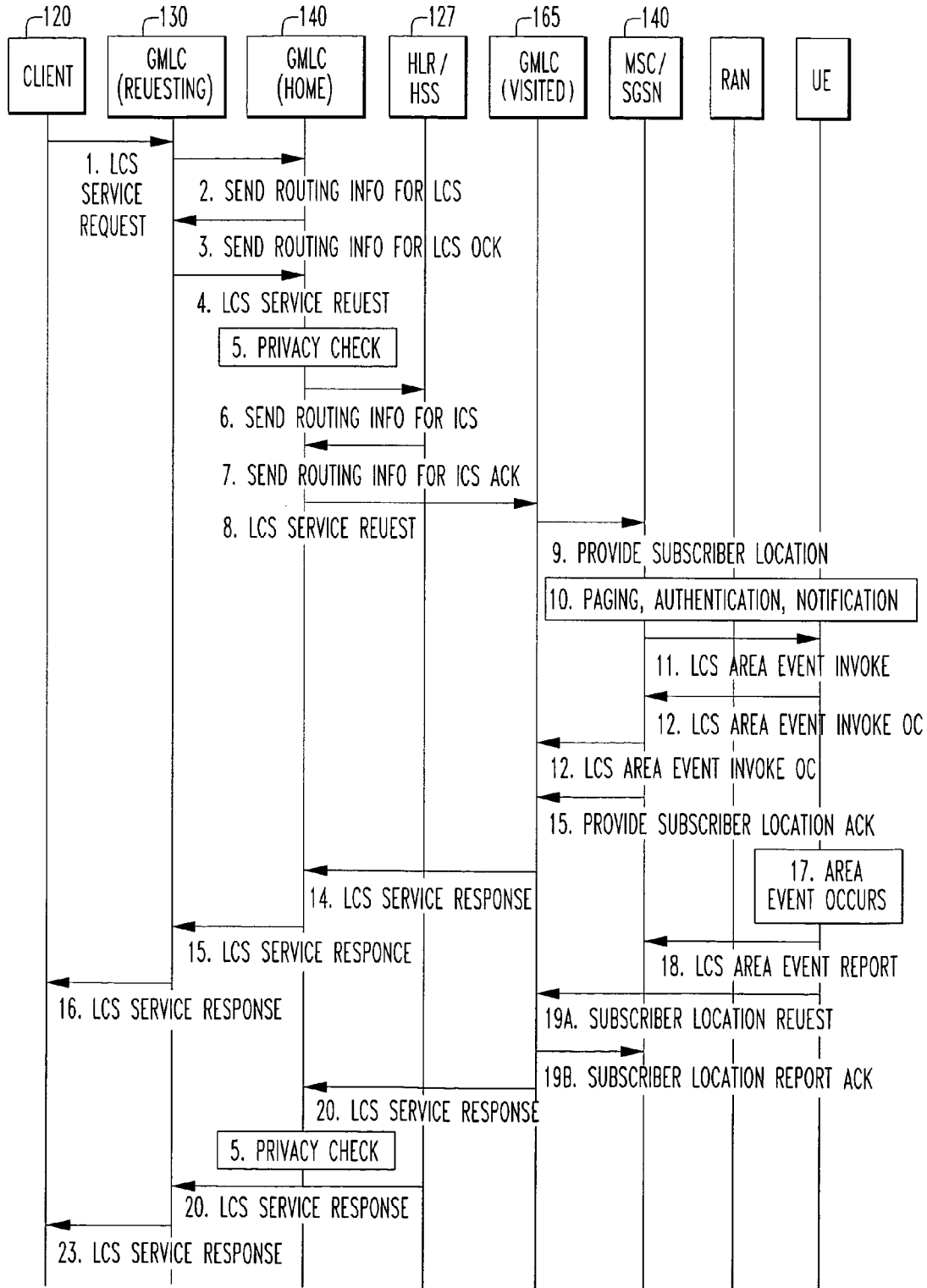


FIG. 3A

FIG. 3B



MOBILE BASED AREA EVENT HANDLING WHEN CURRENTLY VISITED NETWORK DOES NOT COVER AREA

The present application is a continuation of U.S. applica- 5
tion Ser. No. 12/585,104, to ZHU, entitled "MOBILE
BASED AREA EVENT HANDLING WHEN CUR-
RENTLY VISITED NETWORK DOES NOT COVER
AREA" filed on Sep. 3, 2009 now U.S. Pat. No. 7,764,961;
which in turn is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 11/399,528, to ZHU, entitled "MOBILE BASED AREA 10
EVENT HANDLING WHEN CURRENTLY VISITED
NETWORK DOES NOT COVER AREA" filed on Apr. 7,
2006 now abandoned; which in turn is a continuation of U.S.
application Ser. No. 10/459,448, to ZHU, entitled "MOBILE 15
BASED AREA EVENT HANDLING WHEN CUR-
RENTLY VISITED NETWORK DOES NOT COVER
AREA" filed on Jun. 12, 2003 now abandoned; and the
present application claims priority from U.S. application Ser.
No. 12/007,948 to HINES, entitled "AREA WATCHER FOR 20
WIRELESS NETWORK" filed on Jan. 17, 2008; and U.S.
application Ser. No. 11/360,579 to HINES, entitled "AREA
WATCHER FOR WIRELESS NETWORK" filed on Feb. 4,
2006; which are respective continuation and divisional appli- 25
cations of U.S. application Ser. No. 10/318,171 to HINES,
entitled "AREA WATCHER FOR WIRELESS NETWORK"
filed Dec. 13, 2002, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,321,773, the entire-
ties of all of which are expressly incorporated herein by
reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to wireless and long dis- 35
tance carriers, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), and infor-
mation content delivery services/providers and long distance
carriers. More particularly, it relates to location services for
the wireless industry.

2. Background of Related Art

The Location Interoperability Forum (LIF), the Wireless 40
Application Protocol (WAP) Forum, and 3rd Generation Part-
nership Project (3GPP) have attempted to define an area trig-
ger via Application Protocol Interfaces (APIs) specific to
these groups. This type of service allows a location applica-
tion to define an area event for a mobile. For example, an area 45
event may be that the target mobile entered or left a pre-
defined geographic area, and when the area event occurs,
which in turn triggers notification to the relevant application.

Currently 3GPP is modifying the location service specifi- 50
cation 23.271 regarding area event location services. 3GPP
recommends a mobile-based solution. In this scenario, a pre-
defined area event will be downloaded to the mobile, and it is
the target mobile that detects whether the area event occurs. It
is expected that the visited Gateway Mobile Location Center
will translate a pre-defined geographic area to the corre- 55
sponding network identities, e.g., cells, location areas, etc.
Because of this, there is a problem in handling a pre-defined
target area when the currently visited network does not pro-
vide coverage for the target area. Since the Visited-Gateway
Mobile Location Center does not know the target area, it will 60
reject such a request. This will downgrade the service for
roaming scenarios support.

Conventionally, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Cen- 65
ter may reject the deferred area event location service when
the visited Gateway Mobile Location Center informs that the
predefined target area is not in its service coverage. Or, as an
option, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center may

modify the original area event to occur when the target mobile
leaves the current serving Public Land Mobile Network. The
Home Gateway Mobile Location Center then re-sends the
original area event request to the new visited GMLC. If it fails
again (e.g., if the new visited network still does not cover the
target area), this procedure will repeat.

Unfortunately, particularly with respect to the second
option, if the mobile is on the boundary between two net-
works, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center will gen-
erate a significant amount of traffic.

Thus, conventional area event handling systems are disad-
vantageous because they are inefficient, limiting the relevant
service, and as a result may cause rejection of the deferred
area event location service in roaming scenarios.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the principles of the present invention,
a method and apparatus for reporting an area-based event in a
wireless network are provided, comprising defining a given
target area event. At least one target area definition is sent to
a mobile device to be watched. Notification is received that a
visited public land mobile network currently visited by the
mobile device does not serve the given target area. The target
area event is modified such that notification to a home loca- 25
tion service will be triggered when the mobile device enters a
wireless network that serves the given target area, wherein an
original area event request is re-aimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Features and advantages of the present invention will
become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following
description with reference to the drawings, in which:

FIG. 1A shows a typical area event location service when a
target mobile is in its Home Public Land Mobile Network
when a request is initiated, and a pre-defined triggering area is
in the Home Public Land Mobile Network.

FIG. 1B shows a MESSAGE FLOW diagram showing the
relevant messages for FIG. 1A.

FIG. 2A shows an area event location service when a target
mobile is in a visited Public Land Mobile Network when a
request is initiated, and the pre-defined triggering area is in
the Home Public Land Mobile Network.

FIG. 2B shows a MESSAGE FLOW diagram showing the
relevant messages for FIG. 2A.

FIG. 3A shows a typical area event location service when a
target mobile is not in its Home Public Land Mobile Network
when a request is initiated, and the pre-defined triggering area
is in a visited Public Land Mobile Network.

FIG. 3B shows a MESSAGE FLOW diagram showing the
relevant messages for FIG. 3A.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

The inventive solution enables a location system to be
informed when a target mobile enters one of multiple possible
networks covering a pre-defined target area, and re-aim the
original area event request. It also overcomes the potential
issue related to network selection when there are multiple
networks available at a certain area.

With this area event location service, a location based
service provider is able to pre-define a geographic area, which
can be a geopolitical name, one or more network identities, or
an area described by X, Y coordination, and type of event. The
event can be that the target subscriber enters or leaves the

pre-defined area. Once this kind of location request is sent to the network, an event trigger is sent to the target mobile. When the pre-defined event occurs, the mobile device (UE) initiates a location report to the initiator of the request.

The visited Gateway Mobile Location Center is responsible for converting the predefined area to network identities known locally in the visited network (Home Gateway Mobile Location Center may not know), for modifying the area event, and for sending the modified area event to the target mobile. However, considering the roaming scenarios, the visited network may not be the network that has coverage on the target area and hence it may reject the request. This is a technical issue that needs to be resolved, so that area event location service can be functional even in various roaming scenarios.

An enhanced procedure in accordance with the principles of the present invention is based on a Public Land Mobile Network list with estimated geographic coverage areas stored in the Home GMLC. The list includes the Public Land Mobile Networks defined in "HPublic Land Mobile Network Selector with Access Technology" and "Operator Controlled Public Land Mobile Network Selector with Access Technology" (3GPP 23.122), and the estimated service coverage of each Public Land Mobile Network in the stored list. The "Home Public Land Mobile Network Selector with Access Technology" and "Operator Controlled Public Land Mobile Network Selector with Access Technology" are defined for network access selection procedure in GSM. These lists are to be stored in the SIM of each subscriber. When a mobile enters new network coverage, it uses these lists to make a decision for network access selection. Although the network selection can be done manually by the user, these lists may be pre-defined by the operator based on roaming agreements, so the final decision should be up to one of the Public Land Mobile Networks in these lists.

When the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center discovers that the current visited Public Land Mobile Network does not serve the original target area, it modifies the area event to UE entering one of Public Land Mobile Networks, so that the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center will get notified when the target UE enters a Public Land Mobile Network that serves the original target area. After being notified, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center re-sends the original area event location service request to the target UE.

FIG. 1A shows a typical area event location service when the target mobile is in its Home Public Land Mobile Network (H-PLMN) when a request is initiated, and a pre-defined triggering area is in the Home Public Land Mobile Network.

In particular, as shown in FIG. 1A, a mobile device **102** moves within a home network **150** into a pre-defined area **100**, causing a triggering event. A location client **120** resides in a separate network **170**, which includes a remote GMLC **130**. The home network **150** includes, e.g., a home/visited GMLC **125**, an HLR/HSS **127**, and a visited MSC/SGSN **140**.

FIG. 1B shows a MESSAGE FLOW diagram showing the relevant messages for FIG. 1A.

In particular, as shown in FIG. 1B, in step 1, an LCS Service Request contains a change of area type deferred location request information, i.e., details of the target area and the nature of the event, whether the event to be reported is the User Equipment (UE), i.e., a mobile device, being inside, entering into or leaving the target area, etc. The LCS service request contains information such as whether the deferred area event may be reported one time only, or several times. If the change of area event is reported one time only, the Location Service request is completed after the first area event has occurred. The REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location

Center (R-GMLC) assigns a LDR reference number to this LCS Service request. If the target area is expressed by local coordinate system or geopolitical name, the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center shall convert the target area to geographical area expressed by a shape defined in 3GPP TS23.032.

In step 2, if the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center already knows, (e.g., from a previous location request or an internal lookup table), or is able to determine, (e.g., it is possible to use a DNS lookup mechanism similar to IETF RFC 2916), the network address of the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center (H-GMLC) of the target UE, or in case the location service request contains the target UE's pseudonym, which includes the target UE's Home-Gateway Mobile Location Center address, or a pseudonym from which the target UE's Home-Gateway Mobile Location Center address can be deduced, then this step 2 and step 3 may be skipped. Otherwise, the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center sends a SEND_ROUTING_INFO_FOR_LCS message to the home HLR/HSS of the target UE to be located with the IMSI or MSISDN of the UE.

In step 3, the HLR/HSS verifies whether the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center is authorized to request UE location information. If not, an error response is returned. Otherwise the HLR/HSS returns one or several of the network addresses of the current SGSN and/or VMSC/MSC server, the LCS core network signalling capabilities of the serving nodes if available and whichever of the IMSI and MSISDN that was not provided in step 2. The HLR/HSS returns the address of the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center (H-GMLC). The HLR/HSS also returns the address of the PPR and Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center (V-GMLC), if available.

In step 4, the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center finds out that it is the HOME GMLC, the signalling steps 4, 13 and 19 are skipped. If the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center did not receive the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center address in step 3 and can not retrieve the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center address in some other way (e.g. DNS lookup), then steps 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are skipped and the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center directly sends the PSL message to the serving node. Otherwise, the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center sends the location request to the HOME GMLC. If one or several of the network addresses of the current SGSN and/or VMSC/MSC server, the LCS core network signalling capabilities of the serving nodes, IMSI and MSISDN for the target UE, and the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center and the PPR have been retrieved in step 3, the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center passes the information with the location request to the HOME GMLC. The REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center also sends the service coverage information to the HOME GMLC, if the information is available.

In step 5, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center verifies whether the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center is authorized to request UE location information. If the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center is not authorized, an error response is returned. If the LCS service request contains the pseudonym of the target UE and the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center cannot resolve the PMD address from the pseudonym, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center itself determines the verinym (MSISDN or IMSI) of the target UE. If the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center can resolve the address of PMD from the pseudonym, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center requests the verinym from its associated PMD, see clause

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9.1.1.3. In this case, if Home Gateway Mobile Location Center is not able to obtain the verinym of the target UE, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center cancels the location request. The Home Gateway Mobile Location Center performs a privacy check on the basis of the UE user's privacy profile stored in the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center and the capabilities of the serving nodes (MSC/VLR and/or SGSN), if available. The Home Gateway Mobile Location Center may ask the PPR to perform the privacy check as described in clause 9.1.1.1. If the key of the UE user's privacy profile (i.e. MSISDN or IMSI) is not available, the privacy check in this step is performed after step 7. The HOME GMLC/PPR verifies LCS barring restrictions in the UE user's privacy profile in the HOME GMLC/PPR. In verifying the barring restrictions, barring of the whole location request is assumed if any part of it is barred or any requisite condition is not satisfied. If the location service request is to be barred, an error response is returned to the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center or the LCS client. As a result of the privacy check, the HOME GMLC/PPR selects an indicator of the privacy check related action and/or a pseudo-external identity.

In step 6, if the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center already knows both the VMSC/MSC server or SGSN location or the network address of Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center and IMSI for the particular MSISDN or PDP address, (e.g. from a previous location request), the rest of this step and step 7 may be skipped. Otherwise, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center sends a SEND_ROUTING_INFO_FOR_LCS message to the home HLR/HSS of the target UE to be located with the IMSI, PDP address or MSISDN of this UE.

In step 7, the HLR/HSS verifies the network address of the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center in order to check that the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center is authorized to request UE location information. The HLR/HSS then returns one or several of the network addresses of the current SGSN and/or VMSC/MSC server, the LCS core network signalling capabilities of the serving nodes and whichever of the IMSI and MSISDN was not provided in step 2 or 6 for the particular UE. The HLR/HSS may also return the address of the VISITED-GMLC, if available.

In step 8, in this scenario, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center finds out itself is also the VISITED-GMLC, and the pre-defined area of the area event in the received location request is in its service coverage. If the received target area is expressed by a shape defined in 3GPP TS23.032, Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center converts the target area into an Area Definition consisting of the corresponding list of cell identities, location areas or routing area. If the received target area is expressed by country code or Public Land Mobile Network identity, the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center shall use the country code or Public Land Mobile Network identity as the Area Definition. The Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center sends the Area Definition to MSC/SGSN in the Provide Subscriber Location request (deferred) and includes the LDR reference number, the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center address and the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center address in the request. The message defines whether the event to be reported is the UE being inside, entering into or leaving the area. The message may also include information such as the minimum interval time between area event reports, or whether the deferred area event may be reported one time only or several times, if applicable.

In step 9, the MSC/SGSN verifies the UE capabilities with regard to the change of area event. If either the MSC/SGSN or the UE does not support the deferred location request for the

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change of area event (for temporary or permanent reasons), a Provide Subscriber Location return error shall be returned with a suitable cause in step 7. If the UE is in idle mode, the core network performs paging, authentication and ciphering. If privacy notification/verification is requested, the MSC/SGSN sends an LCS Location Notification Invoke message to the target UE indicating the change of area type deferred location request and whether privacy verification is required. LCS Location Notification is further specified in clauses 9.1.2 and 9.1.6. If privacy verification was requested, the UE returns an LCS Location Notification Return Result to the MSC/SGSN indicating whether permission is granted or denied.

In step 10, the MSC/SGSN sends the LCS Area Event Invoke to the UE carrying the Area Definition, other area event information, the LDR reference number, the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center address and the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center address. The message also defines whether the event to be reported is the UE being inside, entering into, leaving the area. The message may also include additional information such as the minimum interval time between area event reports, and whether the deferred area event may be reported one time only, or several times, if applicable.

In step 11, if the LCS Area Event Invoke is successfully received by the UE and the UE supports the change of area type deferred location request, the UE sends acknowledgement to MSC/SGSN and begins monitoring for the change of area event. The UE determines whether it is inside, entering into or leaving the target area by comparing the current serving cell identity, location area, routing area, Public Land Mobile Network identity or country code to the Area Definition received from the MSC/SGSN. In case of soft handover, it is sufficient if one of the cells belongs to the target area. In case the Area Definition consists of a location or routing area, Public Land Mobile Network or country identity the UE checks for the area event during the normal location or routing area update procedure. The change of area event detection mechanism preferably does not influence on the normal UE cell selection and reselection procedures. If the UE does not support the deferred location request (for temporary or permanent reasons), it sends the LCS Area Event Invoke acknowledgement (ack) with an appropriate error cause.

In step 12, if either the MSC/SGSN or the UE does not support the deferred location request for the change of area event (for temporary or permanent reasons), a Provide Subscriber Location return error is returned to the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center with a suitable cause. If both the SGSN/MSC and UE support the deferred location request for the change of area event, a Provide Subscriber Location ack is returned to the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center without a location estimate. MSC/SGSN preferably includes the result of the notification/verification in the response to the VISITED-GMLC, if the notification/verification is needed. The response message includes the LDR reference number, the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center address and the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center address. The change of area event invoke result is preferably also included, if necessary. After sending the Provide Subscriber Location ack to the VISITED-GMLC, the deferred location request is completed in the MSC/SGSN.

In steps 13 and 14, the Visitor Home Gateway Mobile Location Center returns the LCS Service Response via REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center to the LCS Client to notify whether the request was successfully accepted or not.

In step **15**, the UE detects that the requested area event has occurred.

In step **16**, before sending the LCS Area Event Report the UE establishes either a CS radio connection or PS signalling connection. The UE sends the LCS Area Event Report to the VMSC/SGSN including the original LDR reference number, the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center address and the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center address. The report also includes the result of the notification/verification procedure, if the notification/verification is needed. If the UE was requested to report the change of area event one time only, the deferred location request is completed. In case multiple reports were requested, the UE preferably does not send a repeated LCS Area Event Report more often than the requested minimum interval indicated in the LCS Area Event Invoke.

In step **17a**, if the MSC/SGSN does not support the deferred location request for the change of area event (for temporary or permanent reasons), the MSC/SGSN sends the subscriber location report to its associated Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center with a suitable error cause. Otherwise, the MSC/SGSN sends the subscriber location report to its associated Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center with an indication of the event occurrence, the LDR reference number, the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center address and the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center address. Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center sends an acknowledgement to MSC/SGSN in step **13b** and the MSC/SGSN may record billing information.

In step **17b**, if the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center does not support the deferred location request for the change of area event (for temporary or permanent reasons), the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center sends an LCS Service Response to the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center with a suitable error cause. Otherwise, the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center sends the LCS Service Response to the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center with an indication of the event occurrence, the LDR reference number, the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center address and the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center address. The LDR reference number, the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center address and the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center address will be used to identify the source of the original deferred location request in the case that the UE has relocated before the area event occurred.

In step **18**, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center performs the privacy check as described in clause 9.1.1.

In step **19**, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center sends the LCS Service Response to REQUESTING-GMLC. Unless multiple reports were requested, the deferred location request is completed in the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center after sending the LCS Service Response to the REQUESTING-GMLC.

In step **20**, the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center sends the LCS Service Response to the LCS client. Unless multiple reports were requested, the deferred location request is completed in the REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center after sending the LCS Service Response to the LCS client.

FIG. 2A shows an area event location service when the target mobile is in a visited Public Land Mobile Network when a request is initiated, and a pre-defined triggering area is in the Home Public Land Mobile Network.

In particular, as shown in FIG. 2A, a mobile device **102** moves from a visited network **160** to a home network **150** into a pre-defined area **100**, causing a triggering event. A location client **120** resides in a separate network **170**, which includes

a remote GMLC **130**. The home network **150** includes, e.g., a home GMLC **125**, an HLR/HSS **127**, and a MSC/SGSN **140**.

FIG. 2B shows a MESSAGE FLOW diagram showing the relevant messages for FIG. 2A.

In particular, as shown in FIG. 2B, steps **1** to **7** are identical to the similarly numbered steps shown in and described with connection to FIG. 1B.

In step **8** of FIG. 2B, without implementing the present invention, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center sends the location request to the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center with all network addresses associated with this request. It is possible that the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center may still initiate this step when the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center is not sure if the current visited Public Land Mobile Network covers the pre-defined area (also see step **10**).

In accordance with the principles of the present invention, a Home Gateway Mobile Location Center may realize that the current visited Public Land Mobile Network does not cover the pre-defined area by comparing the pre-defined area with stored information of the coverage of the roaming partners networks. Then step **9** and **10** are skipped.

In step **9**, the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center finds out that it cannot convert the pre-defined area in geographic shapes included in the area event location request to a network identity; the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center rejects the request and sends a LCS Service Response with error. Without implementing this invention, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center rejects the request as well. Procedure of area event location request with steps **17** and **18** and ends. With implementing this invention, the procedure continues with step **10**.

In step **10**, with implementation of the present invention, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center can generate a modified deferred LCS service request in order to get notified when the target UE enters a Public Land Mobile Network that serves the target area. The modified target area event is that the target UE enters one of the Public Land Mobile Networks that serve the original target area. Note that the new area event may include multiple Public Land Mobile Networks (identified by Public Land Mobile Network IDs) if there are more than one Public Land Mobile Network that serves the original target area, based on the stored Public Land Mobile Network list and the corresponding estimated coverage in the HOME GMLC. To ensure that the mobile will select a Public Land Mobile Network in the Public Land Mobile Network list being sent, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center includes both the "Home Public Land Mobile Network Selector with Access Technology" and "Operator Controlled Public Land Mobile Network Selector" defined in 3GPP TS 23.122. The Home Gateway Mobile Location Center then generates a new location request with the new defined area event and the same rest of the information in the original request and sends to the VISITED-GMLC, meanwhile the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center stores the original area event location request received from REQUESTING-GMLC.

Steps **11** to **15** are identical to steps **8** to **12** shown in and described with connection to FIG. 1B.

In step **16**, the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center passes the LCS Service Response to the HOME GMLC.

Steps **17** and **18** are identical to steps **13** and **14** shown in and described with connection to FIG. 1B.

In step **19**, the UE detects that it enters one of Public Land Mobile Networks included in the modified area event request, after the UE selects a Public Land Mobile Network either automatically and manually. UE then sends an LCS Area

Event Report to the visited MSC/SGSN with the information included in the original area event requests, e.g. network addresses of HOME GMLC, REQUESTING-Gateway Mobile Location Center and the LDR reference number, so that the new Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center in the newly selected Public Land Mobile Network knows where to route the report.

Steps 20 to 22 are identical to steps 16 to 17b shown in and described in connection with FIG. 1B.

In step 23, the new Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center in the newly selected Public Land Mobile Network sends a LCS Service Response back to the HOME GMLC, included the network addresses of Home Gateway Mobile Location Center and REQUESTING-GMLC, and the LDR reference number.

In step 24, upon receipt of the notification that the target UE has entered a Public Land Mobile Network that serves the pre-defined area in the original area event location request, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center sends the original LCS Service Request stored in Home Gateway Mobile Location Center to the new Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center (FIG. 2A shows Home Gateway Mobile Location Center is the new VISITED-GMLC, so this step is skipped).

Steps 25 to 29 are identical to steps 8 to 12 shown in and described in connection with FIG. 1B.

In step 30, the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center sends a LCS Service Response back to HOME GMLC, acknowledging the delivery of area event to the UE. As the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center is actually the new Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center shown in FIG. 2A, this step is skipped.

In step 31, the UE detects the area event has occurred.

Steps 32 to 34 are identical to steps 16 to 17b shown in and described in connection with FIG. 1B.

In step 35, the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center sends a LCS Service Response to HOME GMLC, to report the area event has occurred. As the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center is actually the new Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center shown in FIG. 2A, this step is skipped.

Steps 36 to 38 are identical to steps 18 to 20 shown in and described in connection with FIG. 1B.

FIG. 3A shows a typical area event location service when a target mobile is not in its Home Public Land Mobile Network when a request is initiated, and a pre-defined triggering area is in the visited Public Land Mobile Network. FIG. 3B shows a MESSAGE FLOW diagram showing the relevant messages for FIG. 3A.

In particular, as shown in FIG. 3B, steps 1 to 7 are identical to steps 1 to 7 shown in and described in connection with FIG. 1B.

In step 8, the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center sends the LCS Service Request to the VISITED-GMLC.

Steps 9 to 16 are identical to steps 11 to 18 shown in and described in connection to FIG. 2B.

Steps 17 to 19b are identical to steps 15 to 17b shown in and described in connection with FIG. 1B.

In step 20, the Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center sends a LCS Service Response to HOME GMLC, to report the area event has occurred. As the Home Gateway Mobile Location Center is actually the new Visited Gateway Mobile Location Center shown in FIG. 2A, this step is skipped.

Steps 21 to 23 are identical to steps 18 to 20 shown in and described in connection with FIG. 1B.

The present invention resolves issues relating to roaming support for area event location service efficiently, without generating significant amounts of core network traffic. More-

over, it is capable of providing service even when there are multiple networks covering a pre-defined target area.

The present invention is foreseen to have a substantial market with operators who want to provide area event location services.

While the invention has been described with reference to the exemplary embodiments thereof, those skilled in the art will be able to make various modifications to the described embodiments of the invention without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network, comprising:
 - receiving notification that a mobile network, visited by a mobile device, does not serve a pre-defined target area; modifying a target area event to trigger notification to a home location service when said mobile device at least one of enters and leaves said pre-defined target area; and re-aiming an original target area event according to said modified target area event;
 - storing a public land mobile network list with said pre-defined target area accessible by said home location service.
2. The method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network according to claim 1, wherein:
 - said pre-defined target area is defined by at least one geographic boundary.
3. The method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network according to claim 1, wherein:
 - said pre-defined target area is defined by a municipality boundary.
4. The method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network according to claim 1, wherein:
 - said pre-defined target area is defined by X and Y coordinates.
5. The method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network according to claim 1, wherein:
 - said pre-defined target area is defined by at least one zip code.
6. The method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network according to claim 1, wherein:
 - said target area event includes a time range for activation.
7. The method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network according to claim 1, wherein said target area event comprises:
 - at least one geographic parameter associated with at least one time-based parameter.
8. A method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network, comprising:
 - receiving notification that a mobile network, visited by a mobile device, does not serve a pre-defined target area; modifying a target area event to trigger notification to a home location service when said mobile device at least one of enters and leaves said pre-defined target area; re-aiming an original target area event according to said modified target area event; and
 - resending a target area event location service request to said mobile device after notification that said mobile device has entered a wireless network that serves said pre-defined target area.
9. The method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network according to claim 8, wherein:
 - said pre-defined target area is defined by X and Y coordinates.

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10. The method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network according to claim **8**, wherein:
said pre-defined target area is defined by at least one zip code.

11. The method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network according to claim **8**, wherein:
said target area event includes a time range for activation.

12. The method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network according to claim **8**, wherein said target area event comprises:

at least one geographic parameter associated with at least one time-based parameter.

13. The method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network according to claim **8**, wherein:

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said pre-defined target area is defined by a municipality boundary.

14. The method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network according to claim **8**, further comprising:
storing a public land mobile network list with said pre-defined target area accessible by said home location service.

15. The method of reporting an area-based event in a wireless network according to claim **8**, wherein:

said pre-defined target area is defined by at least one geographic boundary.

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