



TITLE OF THE INVENTION

PACKET TRANSMISSION SYSTEM, PACKET TRANSMISSION
METHOD, PACKET TRANSMISSION DEVICE,
HOME AGENT, MOBILE TERMINAL, AND ACCESS ROUTER

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to
packet transmission systems and packet transmission
methods, and, more particularly, to a packet
10 transmission system and a packet transmission method
that perform downlink packet transmission from a
network to a mobile node. The present invention
also relates to a packet transmission device, a home
agent, a mobile terminal, and an access router, all
15 of which are employed in the packet transmission
system. The present invention is aimed at
increasing throughput of transmission packets.

As the IP (Internet Protocols)-based
services have dramatically increased in recent years,
20 mobile communication systems having higher
affinities for IP traffic have been developed. In
an IP-based mobile communication system (hereinafter
referred to simply as the "packet transmission
system"), packets directed to a mobile node (such as
25 a portable telephone device) are transmitted through
an access router (a router equipped with devices
such as radio transmitters that can perform radio
communication with the mobile node) that is situated
at such a location as to be communicable with the
30 mobile node.

For instance, when the mobile node moves
to an end of an area within which the access router
can perform transmission (this type of area will be
hereinafter referred to simply as a "cell"), the
35 transmission by the single access router becomes
intermittent, resulting in quality degradation. To
avoid quality degradation in the conventional packet



transmission system, the cells are slightly overlaid on one another, so that a plurality of neighboring access routers can perform transmission to the mobile node when the mobile node exists in the vicinity of a cell edge. A handover technique is also applied to the above method so as to attenuate the quality degradation. Handover techniques can be divided into hard handover techniques and soft handover techniques. In a hard handover technique, an access router that can perform the best communication with the mobile node at a certain time is selected, and communication is performed with the mobile node through the selected access router. In a soft handover technique, on the other hand, a plurality of access routers that can perform transmission to the mobile node are selected, and the identical packets are transmitted to the mobile node through the selected access routers at the same time.

A conventional mobile node can be equipped with a plurality of radio receivers, and can switch the radio receivers according to a radio access method (such as the TDMA method or the CDMA method) that can be used in the area in which the mobile node is located. With the radio multiple receivers, the mobile node has the advantage of being able to perform communication as long as one of the radio receivers is communicable.

In the above conventional packet transmission system, however, the mobile node can receive only one packet at a time, regardless of which handover technique is employed. Accordingly, only one packet is transmitted to the mobile node, even where the access routers can perform packet transmission with high quality. As a result, the throughput in the conventional packet transmission system is always low.

Also, in the conventional packet transmission system, even when the mobile node employs a plurality of radio access methods and therefore more than one radio access methods are available, only one of the radio access methods is selected for transmission at a time, also resulting in a low throughput.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 A general object of the present invention is to provide packet transmission systems and packet transmission methods in which the above disadvantages are eliminated.

15 A more specific object of the present invention is to provide a packet transmission system and a packet transmission method by which throughput in downlink packet transmission to a mobile node can be increased.

20 Another specific object of the present invention is to provide a packet transmission device, a home agent, a mobile terminal, and an access router that are employed in the packet transmission system of the present invention.

25 The above objects of the present invention are achieved by a packet transmission system that includes: a mobile node; a network that has a radio link with the mobile node, and transmits downlink packets to the mobile node; and a home agent that manages connection point information about the mobile node in the network. In this packet transmission system, the network includes a packet distributor that inputs and divides packets to be transmitted to the mobile node, and a packet parallel transmitter that distributes the packets divided by the packet distributor to a plurality of radio transmission devices provided in advance and then transmits the packets through the radio

transmission devices. The mobile node includes a packet receiver that receives the packets transmitted by the packet parallel transmitter with a plurality of radio reception devices, and a packet
5 combiner that combines the received packets to generate an original packet stream. The home agent includes a distributor location information holder that holds information of a logical location of the packet distributor as information of a connection
10 point of the mobile node in the network. In this packet transmission system, when the network has packets to be transmitted to the mobile node, the network retrieves the connection point information from the distributor location information holder of
15 the home agent, and inputs the packets to the packet distributor situated at the logical location specified by the retrieved connection point information.

In this packet transmission system,
20 packets to be transmitted are distributed to the radio transmission devices by a distribution node, and are then transmitted to the mobile node through each of the radio transmission devices at once. Each of the packets is received by the radio
25 reception devices in the mobile node. The packets are then combined to generate the original packet stream. Thus, the throughput of downlink packets transmitted from the network can be increased.

In the above packet transmission system,
30 the radio transmission devices may be formed by one or more access routers each including one or more radio transmitters.

Also, in the above packet transmission system, the packet distributor may be provided
35 within the one or more access routers.

In this packet transmission system, the distribution node is provided in the vicinity of the

access routers, so that the group of radio receivers that can receive packets is reported directly to the distribution node from the mobile node. Thus, more precise packet transmission can be performed.

5 In the above packet transmission system, the packet distributor may include a communicable radio transmitter detector that determines whether each of the radio transmission devices is communicable with the mobile node.

10 In this packet transmission system, the distribution node inquires of each of the radio transmission devices that can serve as packet destinations whether it exists within an area in which the radio reception devices of the mobile node
15 can perform communication. The distribution node then selects each radio transmission device that exists within the communicable area. Thus, more precise downlink packet transmission can be performed.

20 As the mobile node can decide whether downlink communication can be performed, the mobile node in the above packet transmission system may include a communication possibility notifying part that determines whether the mobile node can
25 communicate with the radio transmission devices, and notifies a distribution node provided with the packet distributor of the determination result.

 In the above packet transmission system, the packet distributor may include a packet
30 distribution ratio setting part that sets an equal distribution ratio or a predetermined distribution ratio with which packets to be transmitted are distributed.

 In this packet transmission system,
35 packets are distributed at the same distribution rate, and the control process for packet distribution can be simplified, as long as the band

widths of the radio transmission paths are substantially uniform.

To determine the packet distribution ratio in accordance with the conditions for communication or the requirements in the system, each of the
5 access routers in the above packet transmission system may include a reported information notifying part that sends the packet distributor at least one piece of information as reported information,
10 previously selected from information pieces including information as to each communicable band area, information as to communication charges, information as to delays in packet transfer from the packet distributor to the one or more radio
15 transmitters, and information as to communication quality.

Also, in the above packet transmission system, the packet distributor may change the distribution ratio with which packets to be
20 transmitted are distributed, based on the reported information sent by the reported information notifying part.

In this packet transmission system, packet distribution can be performed based on the
25 specification and quality of each radio transmission path, using the information as to each communicable band area. Accordingly, packet transmission can be performed according to a distribution ratio that reflects the performance and the congestion state of
30 each radio transmission path.

When the charges for the radio transmission paths vary, the communication charge information is used to perform highly economical packet transmission for users.

35 Using the information as to the delay in packet transfer from the distribution node to the access routers, packet transfer priority can be

given to radio transmitters having smaller transfer delays. Thus, the packet transfer delay between the distribution node and the combiner in the mobile node can be minimized.

5 Using the information as to quality of service (QoS), packet transmission can be performed with quality corresponding to the quality of service.

 Also, in the packet transmission system of the present invention, the packet distributor may
10 include a packet transfer part that transfers packets distributed to the radio transmitters to the packet combiner in accordance with upper-layer protocols. The packet combiner may include a packet retriever that retrieves packets transferred by the
15 packet transfer part in accordance with the upper-layer protocols.

 In this packet transmission system, packet distribution and packet combining can be carried out in a lower layer, and, accordingly, the process
20 delay caused by those processes can be minimized. Also, in this structure, the process of registering the logical location information of the distribution node that is the connection point of the upper layer, and the control operation of changing distribution
25 ratios with a local move of the mobile node, are all performed in the lower layer. Accordingly, local handovers can be hidden from the upper layer. Thus, the delay in handover processes can be minimized, even if the home agent is situated at a distance
30 from the distribution node (at a location where a greater process delay is caused in control data transfer in both directions). Further, if the load on the home agent becomes large due to similar handover process requests from a plurality of
35 distribution nodes, the total load can be reduced.

 Also, in the packet transmission system of the present invention, the packet distributor may

include a special-purpose packet transfer (link) part that transfers packets to be distributed to the radio transmission devices through a special-purpose communication path.

5 In this packet transmission system, a part of or all of the transfer from the distribution node to the radio transmission devices is performed through the special-purpose communication path, instead of the upper layer. Thus, the packet
10 transfer delay can be minimized.

 Also, in the packet transmission system of the present invention, the packet distributor may include a packet upper-layer transfer part that transfers packets to be distributed to the radio
15 transmission devices in accordance with upper-layer protocols.

 In this packet transmission system, a part of or all of the transfer from the distribution node to the radio transmission devices is performed using
20 the transfer function of the upper layer. Accordingly, packets can be distributed to desired radio transmission devices, as long as the connectability of the upper layer is maintained. Thus, the throughput can be increased.

25 Also, in the above packet transmission system of the present invention, the distributor location information holder may include a distribution node registration/update part that registers logical location information of another
30 packet distributor determined by a distance between the mobile node and a radio transmission device to which packets are to be transmitted from a packet distributor being currently used by the mobile node when the mobile node moves a certain distance away
35 from the radio transmission device, the other packet distributor being thereby registered as a new packet distributor to be used by the mobile node.

In this packet transmission system, the frequency of update of the logical location information of the distribution node (i.e., the connection point information of the upper layer) to
5 be registered in the distributor location information holder of the home agent is made sufficiently lower than the switching frequency of the access routers that mainly perform packet transmission to the mobile node, so that the
10 handover frequency in the upper layer can be lowered. As a result, the process necessary for the upper-layer handover can be simplified, and handover can be carried out at a higher speed.

In the above packet transmission system,
15 the distribution node registration/update part may update and re-register the logical location information of the packet distributor based on information supplied from the mobile node.

Also, in the above packet transmission
20 system, the mobile node may be a mobile communication terminal.

The above packet transmission system of the present invention may further include a router that relays packets from the network to the radio
25 transmission devices. In this packet transmission system, the distributor location information holder of the home agent is provided in the router.

In this packet transmission system, the upper-layer connection point information to be
30 registered in the home agent is held by the router. Thus, a simpler packet transmission system can be realized.

The above objects of the present invention are also achieved by a method of transmitting
35 downlink packets from a network to a mobile node, with the network being connected to a home agent that manages information as to a connection point of

the mobile node located in the network. The network includes a distribution node that inputs and distributes packets to be transmitted. This method includes the steps of:

- 5 retrieving information as to a logical location of the distribution node as the connection point information held in the home agent, when transmitting packets to the mobile node;
- inputting the packets to the distribution
- 10 node situated at the logical information designated by the retrieved connection point information;
- transmitting the distributed packets from the distribution node to the mobile node through a plurality of radio transmission devices that are set
- 15 in advance; and
- combining the packets transmitted through the radio transmission devices so as to generate an original packet stream by the mobile node.

20 The above and other objects and features of the present invention will become more apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 FIG. 1 illustrates an example structure of a packet transmission system in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention;

 FIG. 2 illustrates an example of the arrangement of cells in a cellular system;

30 FIG. 3 illustrates an example structure of the cellular system shown in FIG. 2;

 FIG. 4 illustrates another example structure of the cellular system shown in FIG. 2;

35 FIG. 5 illustrates an example of the arrangement of cells in an overlaid communication system in which a single cell system and a cellular system are overlaid on each other; and

FIG. 6 illustrates an example structure of the overlaid communication system shown in FIG. 5.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 The following is a description of embodiments of the present invention, with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 illustrates an example structure of a packet transmission system in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention. As shown
10 in FIG. 1, the packet transmission system of the present invention can be roughly divided into a network 150 and a mobile node (a mobile terminal) 107 (indicated by the dotted lines).

15 The network 150 includes a home agent 101 that holds the connection point information of the upper layers (such as the Internet protocols) of the mobile node 107 in the network 150, a distribution node 102 that distributes transmission packets
20 directed to the mobile node 107, and radio transmission devices 103-1 through 103-M (M is an integer greater than 0) that provide radio links for the mobile node 107. The radio transmission devices 103-1 through 103-M will be hereinafter referred to
25 as the "access routers". Each of the access routers 103-1 through 103-M is provided with $N_1, N_2, \dots, N_M$ of radio transmitters 104-1 through 104- $\sum_{N1}$ ($\sum_{N1} = N_1 + N_2 + \dots + N_M$), and the number M of the access routers is 1 or greater. The number of radio
30 transmitters included in each of the access routers 103-1 through 103-M is also 1 or greater. The distribution node 102 may be independently located in the network 150, or may be provided to an arbitrary one(s) of the access routers 103-1 through
35 103-M. In this example, the distribution node 102 is independently located in the network 150. There may be two or more devices that function as the

distribution node 102, but only one device should function as the distribution node for one mobile node.

5 The mobile node 107 includes one or more
radio receivers 105-1 through 105-L that receive
packets transmitted from the access routers 103-1
through 103-M of the network 150, and a combiner 106
that combines the received packets to generate a
packet stream. The number L of the radio receivers
10 105-1 through 105-L provided in the mobile node 107
can be determined from the number of radio signals
that are desired to be received. This mobile node
107 may be a portable telephone terminal, a portable
information terminal equipped with the above radio
15 receivers, or an in-car terminal, for example. Each
of the radio transmitters 104-1 ..., 104- Σ_{N1} in the
network 150 is capable of communicating with one or
more of the radio receivers 105-1 through 105-L in
the mobile node 107.

20 The operation principles of the present
invention will now be described, with reference to
FIG. 1. Although not shown in the drawing, this
packet transmission system has a transmission node
for transmitting packets in the network 150. This
25 transmission node is provided with IPs (such as
Internet protocols) as upper layers, and performs
packet transmission with a reception node (i.e., the
mobile node 107 in this case) in accordance with the
IPs. In the following, the operation in accordance
30 with the above principles of the present invention
will be described.

(Operation Principles)

35 When packets are transmitted from the
transmission node of the network 150 to the mobile
node 107, the transmission node inquires of the home
agent 101 to which one(s) of the access routers 103-

1 through 103-M in the network 150 should packets be transferred so as to be transmitted to the mobile node 107. The transmission node retrieves the information as to the logical location of the
5 distribution node 102 that distributes packets to access routers suitable for transmitting packets to the mobile node 107, and transmits transmission packets to the distribution node situated at the logical location. Receiving packets from the upper
10 layer of the transmission node, the distribution node 102 distributes the received packets to a part of or all of the radio transmitters 104-1 ..., 104- Σ_{N_1} included in the access routers 103-1 through 103-M. The packets distributed to a part of or all
15 of the radio transmitters 104-1 ..., 104- Σ_{N_1} are then transmitted from these radio transmitters to the mobile node 107 through radio transmission paths.

After being received by the radio receivers 105-1 through 105-L of the mobile node 107,
20 the packets transmitted from the radio transmitters in the above manner are combined by the combiner 106 to generate the original packet stream, which is outputted to the next step.

As described above, in the network 150,
25 packets transmitted through the upper layer of the transmission node are distributed to one or more of the radio transmitters 104-1 ..., 104- Σ_{N_1} by the distribution node 102 (different packets being distributed to each radio transmitter). These
30 packets transmitted through the radio transmission paths are received and combined in the mobile node 107. Thus, a higher throughput can be obtained. Also, the access routers equipped with radio transmitters should be arranged in such a manner as
35 to overlap one another. With this arrangement, a greater number of access routers can perform communication with the mobile node. Accordingly,

the throughput in the overlapping area is increased, and the packet transfer rate with respect to the number of existing access routers can be increased.

Next, a case where the above packet
5 transmission system is applied to an IP-based cellular system (hereinafter referred to simply as the "cellular system"), and a handover operation is performed in the cellular system will be described. In the following, this case will be regarded as the
10 first embodiment of the present invention.

(First Embodiment)

FIG. 2 illustrates an example structure of the cells in the cellular system. As can be seen
15 from FIG. 2, the access routers 103-1 through 103-M are each arranged beforehand in each corresponding one of cells 108-1 through 108-M. Each of the cells 108-1 through 108-M is wide enough for packet transmission through each corresponding one of the
20 access routers 103-1 through 103-M.

When existing within two or more cells, the mobile node 107 can receive packets transmitted from at least one of the access routers 103-1 through 103-M. The end of each cell overlaps the
25 end of a neighboring cell, so that the service is not interrupted when the mobile node 107 moves from one cell to another. Accordingly, when located at the end of a cell, the mobile node 107 can usually communicate with two or more access routers.

30 FIG. 3 illustrates an example system structure of the above cellular system.

As shown in FIG. 3, this cellular system includes a network 109, a home agent 101, a transmission node 112, a router 110, the access
35 routers 103-1 through 103-M, and the mobile node 107. The network 109 is connected to the home agent 101, the transmission node 112 that transmits packets to

the mobile node 107, and the router (an edge router) 110 that relays packets transmitted from the transmission node 112 to one or more designated access routers. Each of the access routers 103-1 through 103-M in the network 109 is provided with the corresponding one of radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-M. The access method of these radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-M may be formed by a single method or combined methods, as long as packets transmitted from the radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-M can be received by the mobile node 107. Each of the access routers 103-1 through 103-M is provided with the corresponding one of distribution nodes 102-1 through 102-M that has a function of distributing packets. The access routers 103-1 through 103-M are arranged close to one another, and are connected to one another via a local high-speed network 111. Also, the mobile node 107 is provided with radio receivers 105-1 through 105-L that receive packets transmitted from access routers via radio sections and a combiner 106 that combines packets outputted from the radio receivers 105-1 through 105-L.

In this embodiment, a local handover process (from the distribution nodes to the combiner) is regarded as the protocols of the link layer. The other general handover processes (such as the process of the transmission node 112 transmitting packets to the connection-point access router, referring to the home agent 101) are contained in the network layer protocols such as mobile IPs.

In the following, an operation of transmitting a downlink packet from the transmission node 112 in the network 109 to the mobile node 107 in the above structure will be described.

The mobile node 107 first determines which

one(s) of the radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-M in the network 109 can communicate with the radio receivers 105-1 through 105-L of the mobile node 107. This determination may be performed by the radio
5 receivers 105-1 through 105-L of the mobile node 107, which measure the reception strengths of notification signals transmitted with a known transmission power level from the radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-M of the network 109, then select
10 only the radio transmitters that have the reception strength levels above a predetermined threshold level, and restrict the types and the number of radio transmitters with which the mobile node 107 can perform simultaneous packet reception. For
15 instance, in a case where the mobile node 107 only has the ability to receive signals from three radio transmitters at once, the reception strengths of notification signals are measured, and, even if the number of radio transmitters that have the reception
20 strength levels above the predetermined threshold level is 4 or greater, the radio transmitters having the three highest reception strength levels are selected. Here, the predetermined threshold level may be represented by either a predetermined
25 electric power value or an electric power value that varies with situations (for instance, a value obtained by multiplying the reception strength value of the radio transmitter having the highest radio strength by a predetermined coefficient that is
30 larger than 0 but smaller than 1).

The mobile node 107 next selects one of the radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-M that has the transmission path in an excellent condition and constantly performs excellent transmission (the
35 mobile node 107 selects the radio transmitter 104-1, for example). Although only one radio transmitter is selected in this example for ease of explanation,

it is possible to select two or more radio transmitters in practice. The mobile node 107 requests the home agent 101 to register the logical location information as to the distribution node
5 (the distribution node 102-1 in this example) included in the access router that is the selected radio transmitter, which constantly performs excellent transmission. The mobile node 107 further makes the distribution node 102-1 register the group
10 of radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-M from which the mobile node 107 can receive packets.

When having transmission packets directed to the mobile node 107, the transmission node 112 inquires of the home agent 101 through which
15 transmission path the packets should be transmitted to the mobile node 107 in accordance with the IPs. As described above, the home agent 101 has the logical location information of the distribution node 102-1 registered as the address of the mobile
20 node 107. Accordingly, in response to the above inquiry from the transmission node 112, the information indicating the logical location of the "distribution node 102-1" is supplied. The transmission node 112 then transfers the
25 transmission packets to the router 110, so that the packets reach the distribution node 102-1 selected in accordance with the home agent 101.

The packets, which have been subject to the routing by the router 110 and have reached the
30 distribution node 102-1, are divided and distributed equally to the group of radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-M from which the mobile node 107 can receive packets. This distribution is performed by the local high-speed network 111, causing a slight
35 delay in packet transfer. Although the packet distributing method in this embodiment is an equal distributing method, the distribution ratio of the

packets may be varied. In such a case, the distribution ratio of the packets is varied based on one or more items of information including: ① information as to each band area through which communication with the mobile node 107 can be performed; ② information as to communication charges; and ③ information as to a delay in packet transfer from the distribution node to each corresponding radio transmitter.

10 For instance, if the band area through which communication with one radio transmitter can be performed is wide (①), or if the charges for communication services provided through the radio transmitter are low (②), or if the delay in packet transfer from a distribution node 102-1 to the radio transmitter is small (③), the distribution node 15 102-1 increases the amount of packet distribution for the radio transmitter. By doing so, the distribution node 102-1 can perform more appropriate packet distribution based on the information items 20 (①-③) about each of the radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-M, compared with a case of equally dividing and distributing packets. The information as to each communicable band area can be obtained by 25 measuring the radio transmitter or the mobile node measuring the condition of the transmission path or the congestion state of the radio link. Also, the information as to the communication charges can be obtained by inquiring of the server that manages the 30 charge information in the network. A delay in packet transfer can be measured by dividing a network delay in packet transfer to and from each of the radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-M by 2.

35 The mobile node 107 monitors changes in the conditions (such as reception conditions) of the group of radio transmitters from which the mobile node 107 can receive packets in desired timing. If

there is a change detected, the mobile node 107 notifies the distribution node 102-1 in the access router 103-1 of the result. If the mobile node 107 moves far away from the access router 103-1, some
5 other distribution node can take over the distribution function of the distribution node 102-1 serving the mobile node 107. More specifically, the mobile node 107 notifies the home agent 101 of the logical location information about the new
10 distribution node, and notifies the new distribution node of the group of radio transmitters from which the mobile node 107 can receive packets. This corresponds to a handover in the upper layers. However, there is no need to immediately move the
15 distribution function just because radio transmitters that can perform the best transmission are changed. Still, a better effect in minimizing the delay in data transfer from the distribution node to each access router can be expected by
20 immediately moving the distribution function to a new distribution node that is a handover destination. Also, the distribution function can be moved, after the mobile node 107 moves a certain distance away from the access router to which the currently
25 serving distribution node belongs (for instance, after the radio transmitter in the access router to which the currently serving distribution node belongs is removed from the list of destinations of packet distribution performed by distribution nodes).
30 In this manner, the frequency of moving the distribution function (i.e., the frequency of handover in the upper layers) can be reduced, and the control operation involved in moving the distribution function can be simplified.
35 Accordingly, the frequency of relaying the update information of the upper-layer connection point of the mobile node 107 to the home agent 101 is reduced.

Even if the home agent 101 is located in a remote place, this packet transmission method can prevent degradation in performance due to a transmission delay between the home agent 101 and the upper-layer connection point and an increase in traffic with a handover control signal.

As a local handover is hidden from the upper layer, it is not necessary to take the transitional conditions (such as soft handover and buffering processes) of the handover into consideration in designing the upper layer. Accordingly, the handover protocols in the upper layer can be simplified. Further, as the local high-speed network 111 is used for transferring local packets, the transfer delay can be reduced, and packet transmission with a smaller delay can be performed, compared with the packet transfer by the upper layer.

If a radio access method or a radio reception structure in which signals from the radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-M can be received by one radio receiver is applied to the above embodiment, only one radio receiver is sufficient for the mobile node 107, as shown in FIG. 4. For instance, to realize this structure, signals should be transmitted from the radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-M in different timings (separately from one another), and the radio receiver on the receiving end should receive signals from each radio transmitter in timing different from signals from the other radio transmitters. By employing only one radio receiver in this manner, the throughput can be increased without an increase of the number of radio receivers in the mobile node 107.

In the following, an operation involving an overlaid system with different types of networks will be described as a second embodiment of the

present invention.

(Second Embodiment)

FIG. 5 illustrates an example structure of
5 an overlaid system in which a single cell system
(used in an in-house network such as a wireless LAN)
and a cellular system are overlaid on each other.
In FIG. 5, access routers 103-1 through 103-M are
arranged in cells 108-1 through 108-(M+1). Among
10 these access routers 103-1 through 103-M, the access
router 103-1 is equipped with radio transmitters of
two different types of radio access methods (such as
the CDMA method and the OFDM method), and therefore
can transmit packets to the different cells 108-1
15 and 108-2. The range at which the access routers
103-1 through 103-M can transmit packets is
represented by the cells 108-1 through 108-(M+1).
When existing in more than one cell, the mobile node
107 can receive packets from one of the
20 corresponding access routers. The cells 108-2
through 108-(M+1) form a cellular system of a single
radio access method. As shown in FIG. 5, the
communicable ranges at the cell edges of each two
neighboring cells overlap each other, so that the
25 service is not interrupted when the mobile node 107
moves from one cell to another. Meanwhile, the cell
108-1 forms a single cell system. A plurality of
communication systems are overlaid in this manner,
so that communication can be performed with a
30 plurality of access routers not only at the cell
edges but in the entire area of the cells.

FIG. 6 shows an example structure of the
system in which a single cell system and a cellular
system are combined as shown in FIG. 5.

35 As can be seen from FIG. 6, this system
includes a home agent 101, a distribution node 102,
access routers 103-1 through 103-M, a mobile node

107, a network 109, routers 110-1 through 110-N, and
a transmission node 112. The network 109 is
connected to the home agent 101, the transmission
node 112 that performs packet transmission, and the
5 routers (edge routers) 110-1 through 110-N that
relay packets from the transmission node 112 to the
access routers 103-1 through 103-M. Each of the
routers 110-1 through 110-N is connected to the
access routers 103-1 through 103-M. Although each
10 of the access routers 103-1 through 103-M is
provided with N types of radio transmitters in the
drawing, it is not necessary to employ all the N
types of radio transmitters in practice. The mobile
node 107 is provided with one or more radio
15 receivers to receive signals transmitted from the
radio transmitters of the access routers 103-1
through 103-M, and a combiner 106 that combines the
packets received at the radio receivers.

Although in FIG. 6 the total number (MN)
20 of radio transmitters provided in the access routers
is the same as the number (MN) of radio receivers
provided in the mobile node 107, these numbers may
be different. The number of radio transmitters and
the number of radio receivers required can be
25 arbitrarily determined by the number of signals
desired to be received simultaneously at the mobile
node 107 in accordance with the radio access method.

In this embodiment, the distribution node
102 is independently connected to the network 109,
30 instead of being connected directly to the insides
of the access routers. Accordingly, the
distribution node 102 is connected to the radio
transmitters 104-1 through 104-(MN) in the access
routers 103-1 through 103-M via the routers 110-1
35 through 110-N.

The transmission node 112 retrieves the
logical location information of the distribution

node (the distribution node 102 in this embodiment)
to be used by the mobile node 107, i.e., the
connection point information as to the upper layer
in the network 109, from the home agent 101. The
5 transmission node 112 then transmits packets to the
upper-layer connection point (i.e., the distribution
node 102). The distribution node 102 distributes
the packets to the radio transmitters 104-1 through
104-(MN). At this point, the distribution node 102
10 transfers the packets via the routers 110-1 through
110-N, using the upper-layer protocols (the Internet
protocols, for instance), unlike the distribution
node(s) in the first embodiment. With the use of
the upper-layer protocols in the packet transfer, a
15 greater delay in packet transfer is expected,
compared with a case where a special-purpose network
is employed. However, the advantages of the use of
the upper-layer protocols are that it is not
necessary to employ a special-purpose network to
20 connect the radio transmitters, and that radio
transmitters to distribute and transmit packets can
be selected with greater flexibility. Accordingly,
this embodiment can be easily applied to packet
transmission for application that does not have very
25 specific requirements for packet transmission delays
(such as text data transmission), so as to achieve a
higher throughput.

Also, in the packet transmission process
for application that has very specific requirements
30 for packet transmission delays (such as video image
transmission in a TV conference), this embodiment
can be applied if the connection between the network
and the routers and the connection between the
routers and the radio transmitters are designed in
such a manner that the transfer delay due to packet
35 transfer can be made small enough by comparing the
delay requirements using the upper layer. In this

manner, a higher throughput can be achieved.

A part of or all of the radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-(MN) can be interconnected to one another, if necessary, by a local high-speed network in the same manner as in the first embodiment. With the interconnection of a part of or all of the radio transmitters 104-1 through 104-(MN) by a local high-speed network, an increase of the transmission delay in this embodiment can be restricted.

Although the home agent 101 holds the connection point information of the upper layer in the first and second embodiments, the present invention is not limited to this structure. For instance, it is possible to employ a structure in which the routers 110 and 110-1 through 110-N hold the connection point information. In such a case, the transmission node 112 retrieves the connection point information from the router 110 or the routers 110-1 through 110-N so as to transmit packets to access routers that are designated packet destinations.

Also, downlink packet transmission is performed only for one mobile node in the first and second embodiments. However, the present invention can be applied to multi-hop communication, if a plurality of mobile nodes located in the vicinity of one another are regarded as one virtual mobile node. In such a case, packets are distributed to any one of the mobile nodes, and the mobile node that has received the packets performs communication with the other mobile nodes so as to transfer the packets to the other mobile nodes. Accordingly, packet reception by all the mobile nodes via a network is not necessary. Thus, the network resource can be more efficiently utilized.

In the above embodiments, the distribution node 102 and the distribution nodes 102-1 through

102-M correspond to the packet distributor in the claims. The packet combining function of the combiner 106 of the mobile node 107 corresponds to the packet combiner and the packet retriever. The
5 downlink quality determination notifying function of the mobile node 107 corresponds to the communication possibility notifying part. The connection point information holding function of the home agent 101 corresponds to the distributor location information
10 holder and the distribution node registration/update part. The radio transmitting function of each of the access routers 103-1 through 103-M corresponds to the packet parallel transmitter. The receiving function of each of the radio receivers 105, 105-1
15 through 105-L, and 105-1 through 105-(MN) of the mobile node 107 corresponds to the packet receiver. Further, the controlling function of each of the distribution nodes 102 and 102-1 through 102-M corresponds to the communicable radio transmitter
20 detector. The packet distribution controlling function of each of the distribution nodes 102 and 102-1 through 102-M corresponds to the packet distribution ratio setting part and the packet transfer part. The communicating function of each
25 of the distribution nodes 102 and 102-1 through 102-M corresponds to the special-purpose packet transfer (link) part and the packet upper-layer transfer part. Further, the system information notifying function of each of the access routers 103-1 through 103-M
30 corresponds to the reported information notifying part. The information holding and controlling function of each of the routers 110 and 110-1 through 110-N corresponds to the distribution location information holder.

35 It should be noted that the present invention is not limited to the embodiments specifically disclosed above, but other variations

and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

5

1. A packet transmission system
comprising:

a mobile node;

10 a network that has a radio link with the
mobile node, and transmits downlink packets to the
mobile node; and

a home agent that manages connection point
information about the mobile node in the network,

15 the network including a packet distributor
that inputs and divides packets to be transmitted to
the mobile node, and a packet parallel transmitter
that distributes the packets divided by the packet
distributor to a plurality of radio transmission
20 devices provided in advance and transmits the
packets through the radio transmission devices at
once,

the mobile node including a packet
receiver that receives the packets transmitted by
the packet parallel transmitter with a plurality of
25 radio reception devices, and a packet combiner that
combines the received packets to generate an
original packet stream,

the home agent including a distributor
location information holder that holds information
30 of a logical location of the packet distributor as
information of a connection point of the mobile node
in the network, and

when the network has packets to be
transmitted to the mobile node, the network
35 retrieving the connection point information from the
distributor location information holder of the home
agent, and inputting the packets to the packet

distributor situated at the logical location specified by the retrieved connection point information.

5

2. The packet transmission system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the packet distributor
10 includes a communicable radio transmitter detector that determines whether each of the radio transmission devices is communicable with the mobile node.

15

3. The packet transmission system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the packet distributor
20 includes a packet distribution ratio setting part that sets an equal distribution ratio or a predetermined distribution ratio with which the packets to be transmitted are distributed.

25

4. The packet transmission system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the packet distributor
30 changes the distribution ratio with which the packets to be transmitted are distributed, based on the reported information sent by the reported information notifying part.

35

5. The packet transmission system as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

the packet distributor includes a packet transfer part that transfers the packets distributed to the radio transmitters to the packet combiner in accordance with lower-layer protocols; and

the packet combiner includes a packet retriever that retrieves packets transferred by the packet transfer part in accordance with the lower-layer protocols.

6. The packet transmission system as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a router that relays packets from the network to the radio transmission devices,

wherein the distributor location information holder of the home agent is provided in the router.

7. A method of transmitting downlink packets from a network to a mobile node, with the network being connected to a home agent that manages information as to a connection point of the mobile node located in the network, and the network including a distribution node that inputs and distributes packets,

the method comprising the steps of:
retrieving information as to a logical location of the distribution node as the connection point information held in the home agent, when transmitting the packets to the mobile node;

inputting the packets to the distribution node situated at the logical location designated by the retrieved connection point information;

5 transmitting the distributed packets from the distribution node to the mobile node through a plurality of radio transmission devices that are set in advance; and

combining the packets transmitted through the radio transmission devices so as to generate an original packet stream by the mobile node.
10

15 8. A packet transmission device that is connected to a network including a transmission node and a plurality of radio transmission devices, and transmits packets directed to a mobile node via the network,

20 the packet transmission device comprising:
a packet distributor that distributes packets from the transmission node to the radio transmission devices; and

a communicable radio transmitter detector
25 that determines whether each of the radio transmission devices to which packets are distributed can communicate with the mobile node.

30

9. The packet transmission device as claimed in claim 8, wherein the packet distributor includes a packet distribution ratio setting part
35 that sets an equal distribution ratio or a predetermined distribution ratio with which the packets to be transmitted are distributed.

5 10. The packet transmission device as
claimed in claim 8, wherein the packet distributor
changes the packet distribution ratio with which the
packets to be transmitted are distributed, based on
reported information supplied from each of the radio
10 transmission devices.

15 11. The packet transmission device as
claimed in claim 8, wherein the packet distributor
includes a packet transfer part that transfers the
packets distributed to the radio transmission
devices to a packet combiner in accordance with
20 lower-layer protocols.

25 12. The packet transmission device as
claimed in claim 11, wherein the packet distributor
includes a special-purpose packet transfer (link)
part that transfers the packets distributed to the
radio transmission devices through a special-purpose
30 link.

35 13. The packet transmission device as
claimed in claim 12, wherein the packet distributor
includes a packet upper-layer transfer part that

transfers the packets distributed to the radio transmission devices in accordance with the upper-layer protocols.

5

14. A home agent that manages information of connection points of a mobile node in a network that includes a distribution node for inputting and
10 distributing packets,

the home agent comprising a distributor location information holder that holds information of a logical location of the distribution node as the connection point information.
15

15. The home agent as claimed in claim 14,
20 further comprising a tunneling part that encapsulates a packet with another header and inputs the packet to the distribution node, when there is a packet call directed to the mobile node.

25

16. The home agent system as claimed in claim 14, wherein the distributor location
30 information holder includes a distribution node registration/update part that registers logical location information of another packet distributor determined by a distance between the mobile node and a radio transmission device to which packets are to
35 be transmitted from the packet distributor being currently used by the mobile node when the mobile node moves a certain distance away from the radio

transmission device, the other packet distributor being thereby registered as a new packet distributor to be used by the mobile node.

5

17. The home agent system as claimed in claim 14, wherein the distribution node
10 registration/update part updates and re-registers the logical location information of the packet distributor based on information supplied from the mobile node.

15

18. A mobile terminal that receives downlink transmission packets from a network that
20 includes a distribution node for inputting and distributing packets to be transmitted to the mobile terminal,

the mobile terminal comprising a packet combiner that receives packets distributed by the
25 distribution node and transmitted from a predetermined radio transmitter to a predetermined radio receiver, and combines the received packets, the predetermined radio receiver being provided in the packet combiner.

30

19. The mobile terminal as claimed in
35 claim 18, further comprising a communication possibility notifying part that determines whether the mobile terminal can communicate with a plurality

of radio transmission devices, and notifies the distribution node of the determination result.

5

20. An access router that relays packets transmitted from a transmission node in a network to a mobile node, the network including a distribution
10 node that inputs and distributes packets to be transmitted to the mobile node,

the access router comprising a reported information notifying part that sends the distribution node at least one item of information
15 as reported information selected from information items including information as to each communicable band area, information as to communication charges, information as to a delay in packet transfer from the packet distributor to the one or more radio
20 transmitters, and information as to communication quality.