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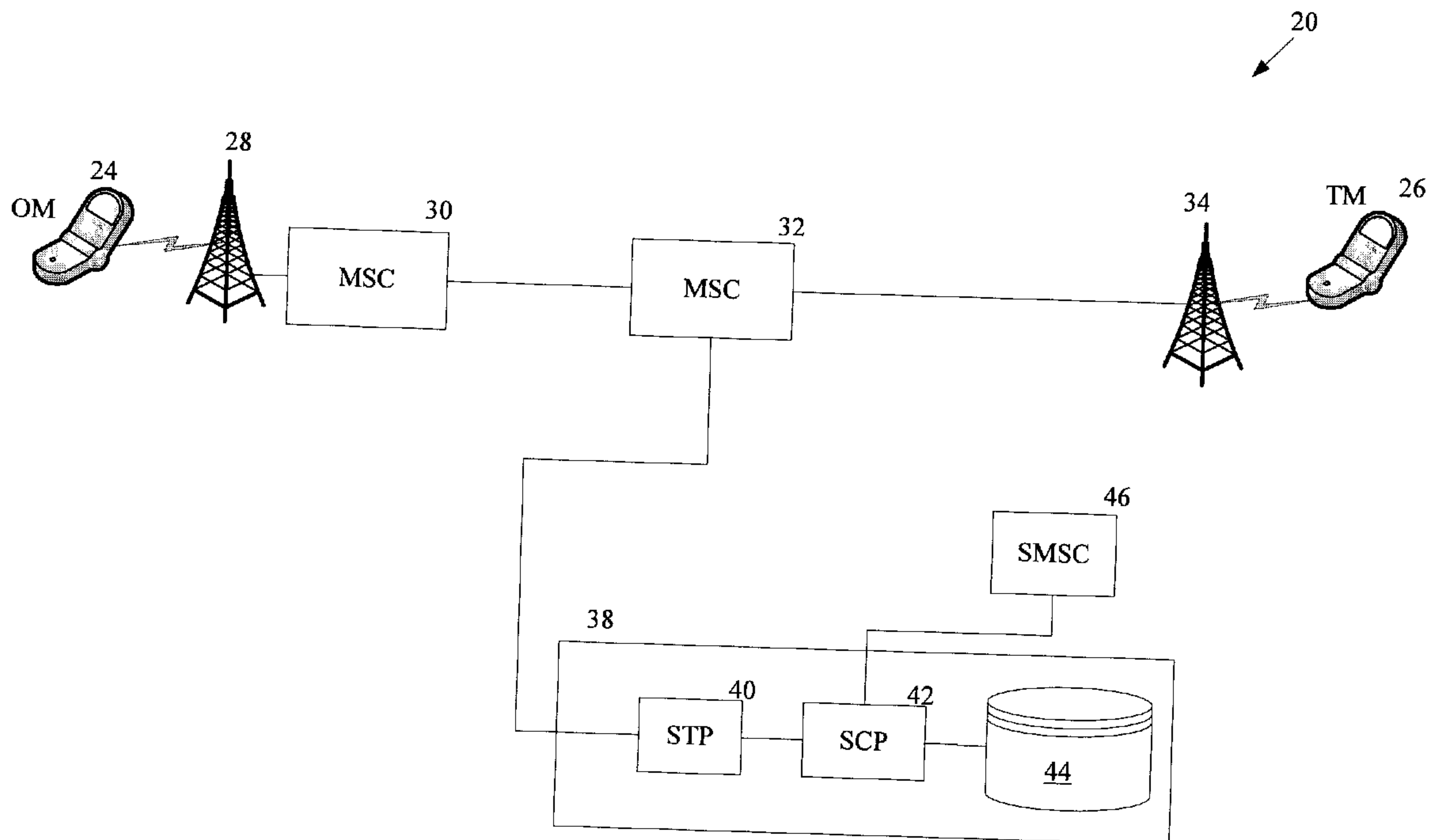
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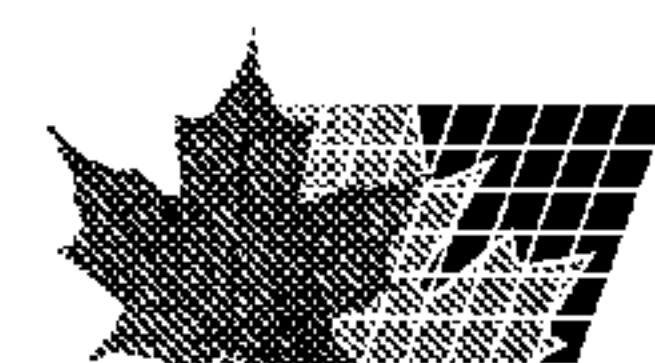
(54) Titre : TRANSMISSION DES DONNEES D'IDENTIFICATION DE L'APPELANT A UN DISPOSITIF MOBILE VIA UN SERVICE SMS GERE PAR UNE APPLICATION

(54) Title: DELIVERY OF CALLER IDENTIFICATION DATA TO A MOBILE DEVICE USING APPLICATION DIRECTED SHORT MESSAGING SERVICE



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

Caller name (CNAM) query results obtained from a traditional CNAM service are sent during call processing on a carrier network to the subscriber's mobile handset over a Short Message Service (SMS) channel on a mobile carrier network. A call page is received at a network carrier associated with a recipient of the received call page. A caller name (CNAM) query is performed, and the result of the performed CNAM query is sent to the recipient device before sending the call page to the recipient device. The CNAM query result is displayed on a display of the recipient device.



**DELIVERY OF CALLER IDENTIFICATION DATA TO A MOBILE DEVICE
USING APPLICATION DIRECTED SHORT MESSAGING SERVICE**

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Caller name (CNAM) query results obtained from a traditional CNAM service are sent during call processing on a carrier network to the subscriber's mobile handset over a Short Message Service (SMS) channel on a mobile carrier network. A call page is received at a network carrier associated with a recipient of the received call page. A caller name (CNAM) query is performed, and the result of the performed CNAM query is sent to the recipient device before sending the call page to the recipient device. The CNAM query result is displayed on a display of the recipient device.

DELIVERY OF CALLER IDENTIFICATION DATA TO A MOBILE DEVICE USING APPLICATION DIRECTED SHORT MESSAGING SERVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] On wireless networks, certain mobile devices are not enabled to receive CNAM (CNAM is an online information service providing caller name ID to telecommunications providers) caller ID display text information, and certain carrier network mobile switching centers (MSCs) are not CNAM transport-capable. Thus, CNAM query results from the carrier cannot be provided to the mobile device in the call page.

[0002] Other handset initiated communication facilities, such as SDB (Short Data Burst) / DOS (Data Over Signaling) on Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) networks may be unavailable after the call page has been sent. Certain Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) networks have similar limitations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] This invention delivers caller name (CNAM) query results obtained from a traditional CNAM service during call processing on a carrier network to the subscriber's mobile handset over a Short Message Service (SMS) channel on a mobile carrier network.

[0004] In an example method a call page is received at a network carrier associated with a recipient of the received call page. A caller name (CNAM) query is performed, then the result of the performed CNAM query is sent to the recipient device via SMS before sending the call page to the recipient device to initiate a call. The CNAM query result is displayed on a display of the recipient device.

[0005] In one aspect of the invention, a data message is sent to the recipient device using a Short Message Service Center (SMSC). The data message includes the result of the performed CNAM query.

[0006] In another aspect of the invention, a confirmation is generated if the sent data message has been received and the call page is released to the recipient device after generation of the confirmation.

[0007] In still another aspect of the invention, the CNAM query includes searching for CNAM information in a Line Information Database (LIDB) using caller identification (CID) included with the call page.

[0008] These and other examples of the invention will be described in further detail below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] Preferred and alternative examples of the present invention are described in detail below with reference to the following drawings:

[0010] FIGURE 1 illustrates architecture of an example system formed in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; and

[0011] FIGURE 2 illustrates a flow diagram of example process performed by the system of FIGURE 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0012] FIGURE 1 is a schematic diagram of an example system 20 that performs an improved caller name (CNAM) process. The system 20 includes a call originating device (handset OM) 24, a call originating base station (BS) 28, an originating carrier (a first Mobile Switching Center (MSC)) 30, a terminating carrier (a second MSC) 32, terminating carrier components 38, a terminating BS 34, a terminating carrier short message service center (SMSC) 46, and a terminating handset 26 (TM).

[0013] The present invention suspends a call page at the network level (the second MSC 32), processes a CNAM query at the carrier components 38, and delivers the CNAM query results to the subscriber's mobile device (the terminating handset 26) via an application directed SMS sent via the terminating carrier's messaging gateway (the SMSC 46) and the terminating BS 34.

[0014] The carrier components 38 include a Service Transfer Point (STP) 40 and a Service Control Point (SCP) 42 that provides a CNAM service using a Line Information Database (LIDB) 44. After the call page is suspended, a CNAM request is sent to the SCP 42 via the STP 40. The SCP 42 queries the LIDB 44. If a result of the

query is found, the SCP 42 instructs the carrier SMSC 46 to send an SMS message to the terminating handset 26. The SMS message includes the CNAM query result. Then the CNAM components 38 instruct the second MSC 32 to release the call page to the terminating handset 26.

[0015] After the terminating handset 26 receives the call page via the terminating BS 34 and the CNAM information via the terminating BS 34 and the SMSC 46, the CNAM information is displayed with the originating caller number (CID).

[0016] FIGURE 2 illustrates an example process 60 that will deliver caller name information (CNAM) to the subscriber on the first call, other than traditional in-network CNAM sending (CID, Name) in the display text field of the call page.

[0017] First, at a block , an originating caller dials a number for a subscriber. The incoming call page is received at a Network Control Point (NCP) (i.e. the MSC 32).

[0018] The MSC 32 begins a CNAM query to obtain caller information from the LIDB 44, based on caller's CID (64, 68, 104, 106, 108). At a block 66, the SCP 42 and MSC 32 suspend the call page during the CNAM query. At a block 70, the CNAM query result is returned to the SCP 42 from the CNAM service LIDB 44. The CNAM result (typically, compressed text containing the caller name and CID) is delivered by the carrier SMSC 46 to the BS 34 and the mobile device 26 via an application directed SMS, see block 72. Then, at a block 74, after notification of SMS receipt from the SMSC 46 or expiration of a time limit, the SCP 42 instructs the MSC 32 to release the call page. The carrier MSC 32 sends the call page to the subscriber's mobile device/base station (26, 34). The subscriber's mobile device 26 receives the call page. The device 26 includes a local

application that displays related CNAM information that was received in the SMS message (i.e ‘John Doe 206-555-1212’), see block 78.

[0019] In one embodiment, the device 26 includes a mobile client application that stores the contents of the received SMS message in the contact directory of the device 26, see block 76. Referencing the previously filed application, the contact list may be used to filter CNAM queries for those phone numbers already known to the TM subscriber.

[0020] When the mobile device 26 receives the incoming call, the contact information is retrieved from the contact directory and displays caller’s number and name during incoming call sequence.

[0021] In another embodiment, the SMS message content is held in temporary memory on the mobile device 26. When the mobile device 26 receives the incoming call page, the mobile device 26 retrieves contact information from the temporary memory and displays the caller’s number and name during an incoming call sequence.

[0022] If no name was found in the CNAM query of the LIDB 44, a “null” output is produced. The MSC 32 is instructed to release the call page (82) and that a “null” situation has occurred. The system may at that point choose to send a blank caller information result in the call page text display field, or to send no caller information result at all. When the call page is received at the device 26 and either “null” information is included with the call page or with an SMS message or no SMS message was received, no name is displayed unless the local memory of the device 26 includes a name

associated with the call page (84). The CID in the call page will be received and displayed in the caller ID text display field, in either case.

[0023] While a traditional query to a CNAM SCP suspends the call page in the literal sense, other network facilities may be used to effectively accomplish the same result. Whether the call page is literally suspended, delayed, or the query is placed early enough in the process with sufficient time to receive a result and send a SMS, the goal is the same: to have the SMS arrive at the handset before the call page. This permits first-call caller identification.

[0024] While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been illustrated and described, as noted above, many changes can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the scope of the invention is not limited by the disclosure of the preferred embodiment. Instead, the invention should be determined entirely by reference to the claims that follow.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A method comprising:
 - receiving a call page at a network carrier associated with a recipient of the received call page;
 - performing a caller name (CNAM) query; and
 - sending the result of the performed CNAM query to the recipient device before sending the call page to the recipient device; and
 - receiving and displaying the result of the CNAM query after receipt of the call page on the receiving device.
2. The method of Claim 1, wherein sending the result comprises sending a data message to the recipient device using a Short Message Service Center (SMSC), the data message includes the result of the performed CNAM query.
3. The method of Claim 2, further comprising displaying the CNAM query result on a display of the recipient device.
4. The method of Claim 2, further comprising:
 - receiving confirmation that the sent data message has been received; and
 - releasing the call page to the recipient device after receipt of the confirmation.
5. The method of Claim 1, wherein performing the CNAM query comprises searching for CNAM information in a Line Information Database (LIDB) using caller identification (CID) included with the call page.
6. The method of Claim 1, further comprising storing the result of the performed CNAM query on the recipient device.

7. The method of Claim 1, further comprising filtering out CNAM queries based on a directory of numbers already known to the receiving subscriber.
8. A system comprising:
 - a means for receiving a call page associated with a recipient of the received call page;
 - a means for performing a caller name (CNAM) query;
 - a means for sending the result of the performed CNAM query to the recipient device; and
 - a means for sending the call page to the recipient device after the result has been sent; and
 - a means for receiving and displaying the result of the CNAM query after receipt of the call page on the receiving device.
9. The system of Claim 8, wherein the means for sending sends a data message to the recipient device using a Short Message Service Center (SMSC), the data message includes the result of the performed CNAM query.
10. The system of Claim 8, further comprising a means for displaying the CNAM query result at the recipient device.
11. The system of Claim 8, further comprising:
 - a means for receiving confirmation that the sent data message has been received; and
 - a means for releasing the call page to the recipient device after receipt of the confirmation.
12. The system of Claim 8, wherein the means for performing the CNAM query comprises a means for searching for CNAM information in a Line Information Database (LIDB) using caller identification (CID) included with the call page.

13. The system of Claim 8, further comprising a means for storing the result of the performed CNAM query on the recipient device.

14. A system comprising:

a terminating carrier configured to receive a call page associated with a recipient of the received call page; and

a component configured to perform a caller name (CNAM) query, send the result of the performed CNAM query to the recipient device, and instruct the terminating carrier to send the call page to the recipient device after the result has been sent; and

a receiving device configured to receive and display the result of the CNAM query after receipt of the call page.

15. The system of Claim 14, wherein the component sends a data message to the recipient device using a Short Message Service Center (SMSC), the data message includes the result of the performed CNAM query.

16. The system of Claim 15, further comprising a component located on the recipient device configured to display the CNAM query result.

17. The system of Claim 15, wherein the component configured to perform the caller name (CNAM) query receives confirmation that the sent data message has been received, and instructs the terminating carrier to release the call page to the recipient device after receipt of the confirmation.

18. The system of Claim 14, wherein the component configured to perform the caller name (CNAM) query comprises a Line Information Database (LIDB) that includes CNAM information.

19. The system of Claim 14, further comprising a component located on the recipient device configured to store the result of the performed CNAM query on the recipient device.

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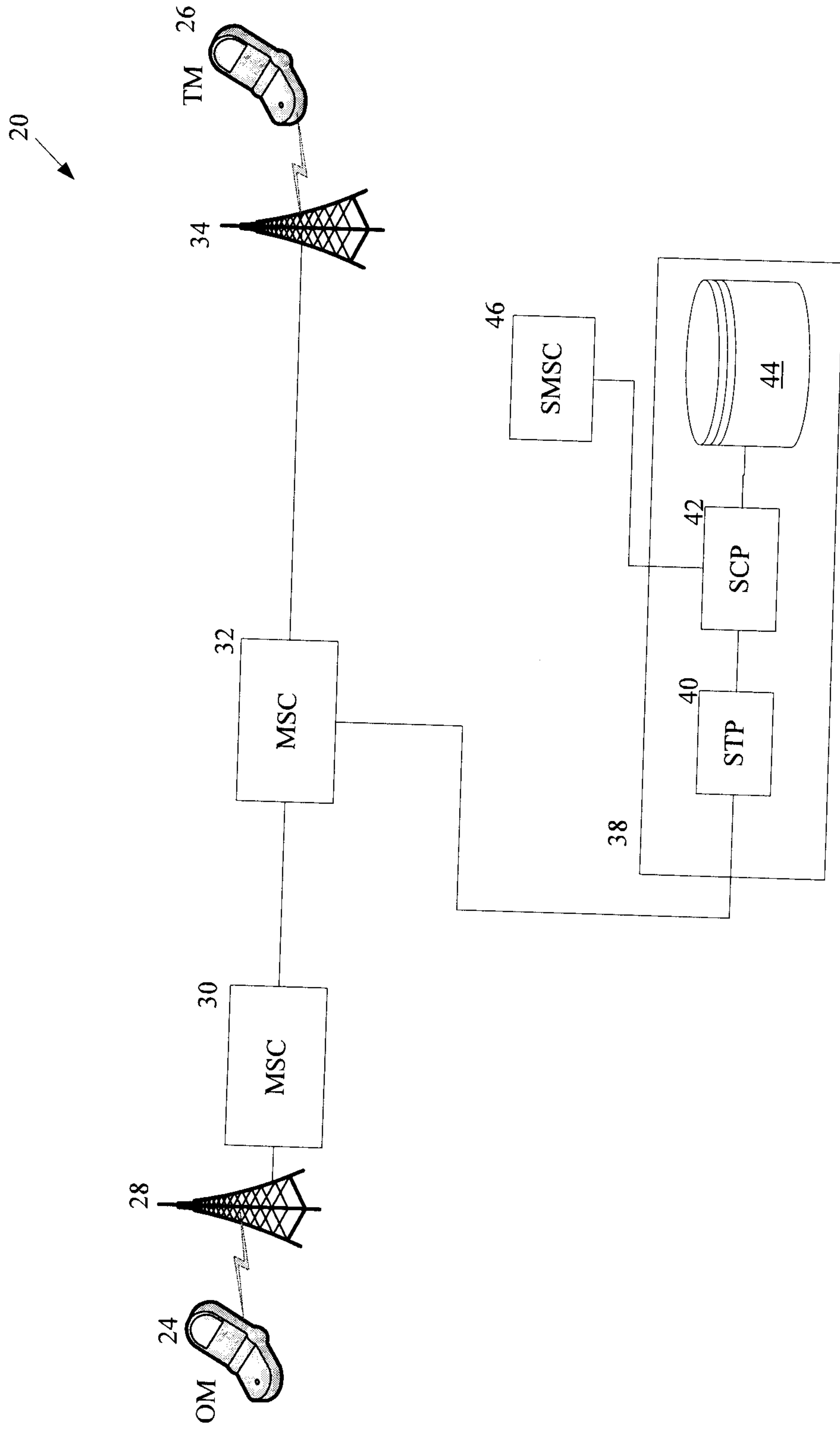


FIG. 1.

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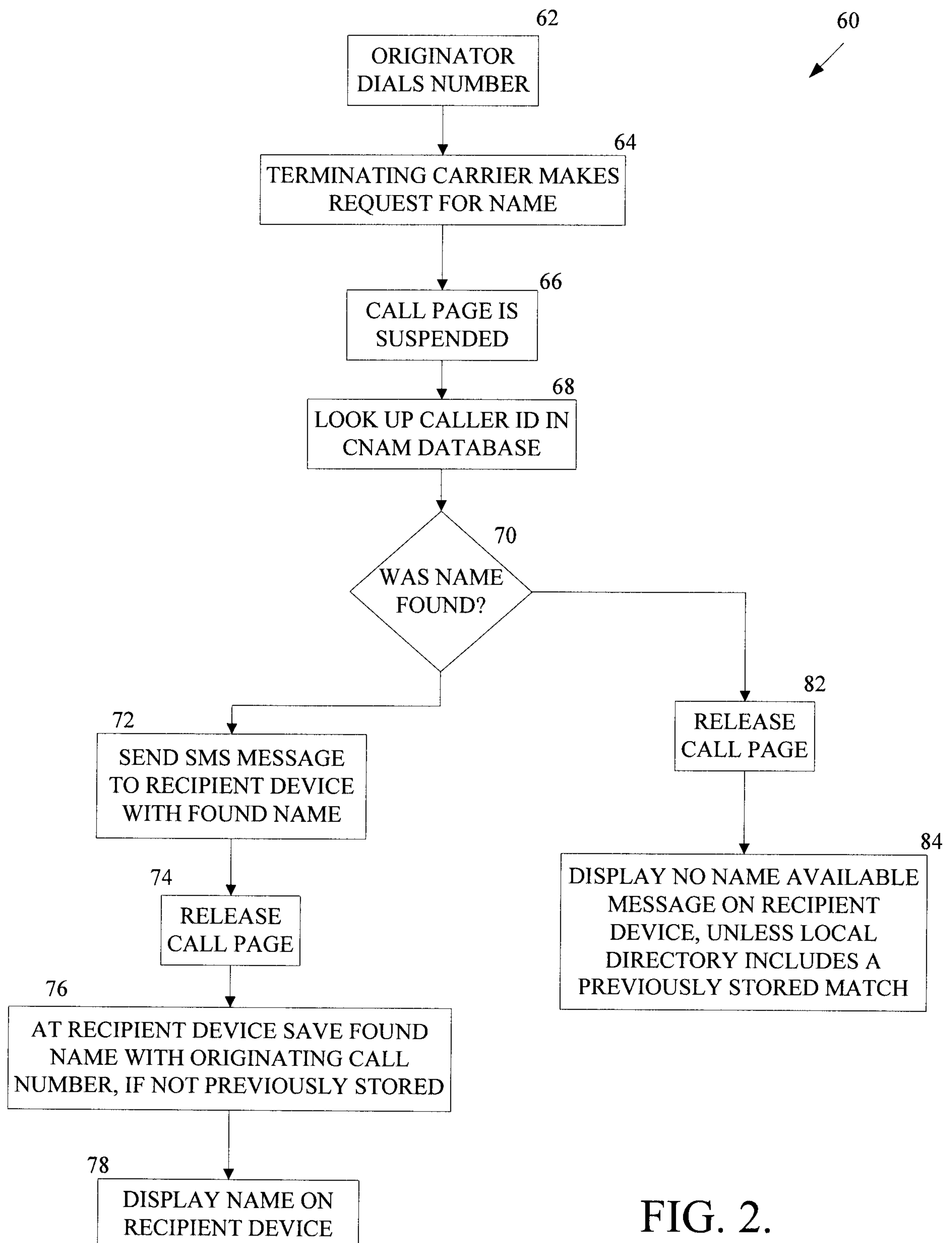


FIG. 2.

