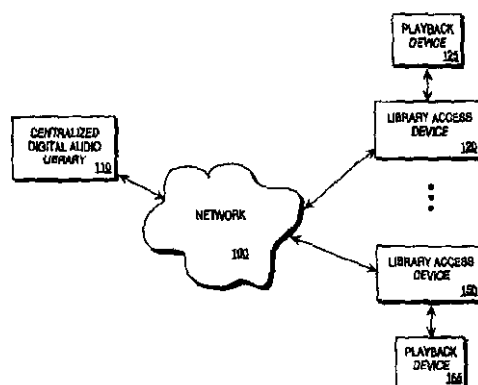




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : G06F 17/30	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/60493 (43) International Publication Date: 25 November 1999 (25.11.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/07541 (22) International Filing Date: 6 April 1999 (06.04.99) (30) Priority Data: 09/082,490 20 May 1998 (20.05.98) US (71) Applicant: AUDIBLE, INC. [US/US]; 65 Willowbrook Boulevard, Wayne, NJ 07470 (US). (72) Inventors: STORY, Guy, A.; 151 Spring Street, New York, NY 10012 (US). RAJASEKHARAN, Ajit; Apartment 6B, 6 Lake Avenue, East Brunswick, NJ 08816 (US). MOTT, Timothy; 110 Old Mill Road, Ketchum, ID 83340 (US). (74) Agents: CORTES, Roland, B. et al.; Blakely, Sokoloff, Taylor & Zafman LLP, 7th floor, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90025 (US).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published With international search report.

(54) Title: PERSONALIZED TIME-SHIFTED PROGRAMMING



(57) Abstract

A method and apparatus for personalized time-shifted programming. Digital content is retrieved, for example, from a digital library (110). Once retrieved, the content is stored locally, for example, on a personal computer (120). The locally stored content is transferred, in whole or in part, to a playback device (125) that allows a user to listen to the content of the playback device. In one embodiment, the user may designate portions of a playback time provided by the playback device (125) to various selections. For example, with a playback device that provides two hours of content, a user may wish to listen to one half hour of a series and one half of a series and one hour of a book. Thus, the user may partition one quarter of playback time to each of news and the series and one half of the playback time to the book. In one embodiment, the present invention provides different automatic update techniques for the playback device (125) that may be selected by the user based on how the content is to be used. For example, the news portion may be one half hour of the most recent news available from a particular source. The series may be the most recent episode in the series, whether or not the user has listened to other stored episodes. The book portion may provide one hour of the book from the most recent stopping place each time the playback device (125) is coupled to the library retrieval device (120).

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PERSONALIZED TIME-SHIFTED PROGRAMMING

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to information playback systems. More specifically, the present invention relates to time shifting of media programming.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many forms of information available through many types of media are available for delayed playback. For example, video cassette recorders (VCRs), Laser Discs, and Digital Versatile Discs (DVDs) allow for time-shifting of audio/visual (A/V) programming. Audio playback systems include such devices as cassette tape players and compact disc (CD) players. Audio content stored and played back with these devices typically include music, audio books, recordings of radio programs or lectures, etc. Other media are available or will be available to for time-shifting of various types of programming.

One shortcoming of these prior art playback devices is general inflexibility. For example, the possibility of having selections distributed over several storage components. A single audio book or series of lectures may require multiple cassettes or CDs for complete audio coverage. Audio/visual programming, such as movies, may also require multiple storage components. Another shortcoming is that cassettes (video or audio) and optical media (CDs, DVDs, etc.) are typically not rewritten with new content when the user finishes the original content, which leads to a proliferation of storage media that the user must dispose of or store. While technology exists to rewrite over original material, there exists few opportunities to acquire and record new content to write over the original content purchased by the user.

The prior art also includes digital playback devices that store audio content in an rewritable memory, such as flash memory. Such devices may be used advantageously to acquire and use programming content, however, these devices are typically inflexible as to storage and use of the content. For example, a playback device may store a time-limited portion of particular audio content. The user may be required to listen to the complete portion before storing a subsequent portion of the audio content or a different selection. Prior art digital playback devices typically do not provide the ability to store multiple programming selections and use the selections at different rates. Therefore, what is needed is an improved playback device that provides personalized time-shifted programming.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A method and apparatus for personalized time-shifted programming is described. Digital content is retrieved from a library and stored for subsequent playback. A subset of the content is stored in a playback device and is automatically selected to update consumed content according to a user's predetermined specifications.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention is illustrated by way of example, and not by way of limitation, in the figures of the accompanying drawings in which like reference numerals refer to similar elements.

Figure 1 is one embodiment of a block diagram of components for providing personalized time-shifted programming.

Figure 2 is one embodiment of a computer system that may be used as a library access device.

Figure 3 is one embodiment of a playback device.

Figure 4 is one embodiment of playback time allocation of audio content that may be provided.

Figure 5 is one embodiment of a flow diagram for automatically providing most recent audio content.

Figure 6 is one embodiment of a flow diagram for automatically providing an episode in a series of episodes.

Figure 7 is one embodiment of a flow diagram for automatically providing a seamless update until complete of audio content.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A method and apparatus for personalized time-shifted audio programming is described. In the following description, for the purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It will be apparent, however, to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to avoid obscuring the present invention.

While generally described in terms of digital audio programming, the present invention is not limited to personalizing and time-shifting of audio content. The present invention is equally applicable to other media, such as video, audio/video (A/V), and other media or combinations of media. The present invention is used with a device having a limited storage resource, such as a fixed amount of onboard memory. The present invention allows a user to "consume" (by listening to audio content, watching video content, etc.) programming content and have the content updated automatically in a manner consistent with the user's consumption of the content. The present invention also allows a user to maintain multiple programming selections in a single storage

device and to consume the multiple selections at different rates. The multiple programming selections may also be updated in different manners, depending on type of content, the user's preference, etc.

Briefly, in terms of audio content, the present invention provides a method and apparatus for retrieving audio content as well as time-shifting and personalization of playback. In one embodiment, digital audio content is retrieved, for example, from a digital audio library. Once retrieved, the audio content is stored, for example, on a personal computer or other storage device. The stored audio content is transferred, in whole or in part, to a playback device that allows a user to listen to the audio content on the playback device.

In one embodiment, the user may designate portions of a playback time provided by the playback device to various audio selections. For example, with a playback device that provides two hours of audio content, a user may wish to listen to one half hour of daily news, one half hour of a comedy series and one hour of an audio book. Thus, the user may partition one quarter of playback time to each of news and the comedy series and one half of the playback time to the audio book.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides different automatic update techniques for the playback device that may be selected by the user based on how the audio content is to be used. For example, the news portion may be one half hour of the most recent news available from a particular source. The comedy series may be the oldest non-consumed episode in the series. The audio book portion may provide one hour of the audio book from the most recent stopping place each time the playback device is coupled to the library retrieval device. Of course, other combinations and scenarios may also be implemented.

Overview of an Arrangement for Providing Personalized Programming Content

Figure 1 is one embodiment of a block diagram of components for providing personalized time-shifted audio programming. While the embodiment

of Figure 1 is described in terms of personal computers, the Internet and Web servers the arrangement of Figure 1 could also be provided with alternative components. The components of Figure 1 may also be modified to provide personalized time-shifted programming for media other than audio.

Library 110 provides access to multiple audio products described generically as audio content, which includes one or more of the following: audio books, recorded radio programs, recorded lectures, audio newsletters and other periodicals, audio portions of television programming, messages or other communications from individuals, etc. Of course, other types of audio content may also be provided. Library 110 may be part of a larger digital library that includes video, text and other information not described with respect to the present invention.

Network 100 provides access to library 110. In one embodiment, network 100 is the Internet. In such an embodiment, library 110 may be presented to a user in the form of a World Wide Web (WWW, or Web) page. Alternatively, library 100 may be a different type of resource accessed via network 100, such as a bulletin board service (BBS), a file server, etc. Of course, network 100 may be a network other than the Internet, such as a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), a wireless network, or any other type of network.

Alternatively, library 110 may be a local storage device such as a DVD, a CD-ROM, etc. In such an embodiment, library 110 would not be accessed via network 100. Of course, programming content other than audio content may be retrieved by the library access devices.

Multiple library access devices, such as library access devices 120 and 150 may be coupled to network 100 to access library 110. Library access devices may be personal computers, dedicated library access devices or any other type of device that provides access to library 110 via network 100.

Coupled to each library access device is a playback device, such as playback devices 125 and 155. Playback devices store all or a portion of audio

content accessed from library 110 for playback. In one embodiment, playback devices are portable devices that may be detached from an associated library access device by a user thereof. Alternatively, a playback device may be a component of an associated library access device and not readily separated therefrom.

Alternatively, a playback device may include library access functionality. For example, a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) may include playback functionality as well as library access functionality. In such an embodiment, updates to audio content may be performed automatically by the PDA according to one of the methods described below.

Figure 2 is one embodiment of a computer system that may be used as a library access device. Computer system 200 comprises bus 201 or other communication device for communicating information, and processor 202 coupled with bus 201 for processing information. Computer system 200 further comprises random access memory (RAM) or other dynamic storage device 204 (referred to as main memory), coupled to bus 201 for storing information and instructions to be executed by processor 202. Main memory 204 also may be used for storing temporary variables or other intermediate information during execution of instructions by processor 202. Computer system 200 also comprises read only memory (ROM) and/or other static storage device 206 coupled to bus 201 for storing static information and instructions for processor 202. Data storage device 207 is coupled to bus 201 for storing information and instructions. Data storage device 207 such as a magnetic disk or optical disc and corresponding drive can be coupled to computer system 200.

Computer system 200 can also be coupled via bus 201 to display device 221, such as cathode ray tube (CRT) or liquid crystal display (LCD), for displaying information to a computer user. Alphanumeric input device 222, including alphanumeric and other keys, is typically coupled to bus 201 for communicating information and command selections to processor 202. Another

type of user input device is cursor control 223, such as a mouse, a trackball, or cursor direction keys for communicating direction information and command selections to processor 202 and for controlling cursor movement on display 221.

Computer system 200 may be coupled to a network, such as network 100 via a network interface, modem or other device (not shown in Figure 2). Through the network interface, computer system 200 may be used to retrieve digital audio information from a library such as digital audio library 110. The audio content retrieved may be stored in main memory 204 and/or data storage device 207.

Playback device interface 225 provides an interface between computer system 200 and a mobile playback device (not shown in Figure 2) described in greater detail below. Playback device interface 225 is used to transfer audio content from computer system 200 to the playback device and to receive information related to audio content from the playback device. Of course, playback device interface 225 may be used to transfer other data and/or to monitor audio content.

Alternatively, programming content may be updated directly to a playback storage device (not shown in Figure 2), without the need for the playback device being directly coupled to the library access device. In such an embodiment, a removable storage device is coupled to playback device interface 225 to receive updated programming content. Thus, a user may have multiple storage device for use with a playback device, which would allow the user to continually use the playback device without the need for pausing to update programming content.

The present invention has been described in terms of "pulling" content from a library to a playback device or storage device. However, the concepts of the present invention are equally applicable to "pushing" of content from the library to the playback device or the storage device. The pushing of content may be performed in response to a particular user's specifications as to what content is desired and how the content should be stored and updated. Alternatively, content may be pushed randomly to users, or users to which content is pushed may be

selected based on either revealed or observed preferences. Revealed preferences may be obtained through a registration or other process in which the user is asked a series of questions, or in another manner that obtains information from responses generated by a user. Observed preferences may be obtained by observing the types of content selected by a user. For example, sports content may be pushed to a user who has previously consumed other sports content.

Figure 3 is one embodiment of a playback device. Player 300 is a mobile playback device that allows digitized audio content to be downloaded, for example, via playback device interface 225 and replayed later. A user can utilize the buttons on player 300 to navigate through stored data to replay desired audio content.

Player 300 includes buttons 305, 310, 315, 320 and 325 and volume dial 330. Further details of player 300 can be found in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/710,114, filed September 12, 1996.

In summary, player 300 includes a processor containing internal random access memory (RAM). External to the processor are conventional read only memory (ROM) and a memory storage device such as flash memory. The ROM contains the operating software, while the flash memory (or other memory storage device) contains audio data.

Player 300 can also include an interface to receive removable media that stores media content. For example, flash memory cards storing audio content can be inserted into player 300. Audio content stored on the removable media can be played back directly from the removable media or copied from the removable media and stored in player 300 for later playback.

Overview of Personalization and Time-Shifting of Audio Programming

In general, the present invention provides intelligent use of free and used memory in the playback device to provide seamless playback of programming content to the user. Furthermore, the present invention provides independent

playback at different rates of various programming products, such as news programs, audio books, entertainment series, etc.

Figure 4 is one embodiment of an exemplary playback time allocation of audio content that may be provided. While the example of Figure 4 is described in terms of audio programming, the storage and playback concepts apply equally to other types of programming, such as video, audio/visual, etc.

In the example, of Figure 4 a two hour playback period is provided. The first half hour provides the latest financial news and the second half hour provides an episode from an interview series. The final hour provides an audio novel selected by the user. Of course, other playback lengths less than or greater than two hours may also be provided.

In one embodiment, the three audio selections described with respect to Figure 4 are updated according to three different methods. Financial news portion 410 provides the most recent financial news available to the playback device. Interview series 420 provides an oldest non-consumed episode from a series of interviews. Audio novel 430 provides one hour of an unlistened to portion of a selected audio novel or the remainder of the audio novel, whichever is less. Of course, a different number of audio programs may be provided by a single playback device. Also, various combinations of one or more update methods may also be provided.

In one embodiment, unallocated playback time is used to expand designated playback times. For example, if a user allocates a half hour for a series and an hour for an audio book, the unallocated half hour can be used for the audio book. Alternatively, in the example of Figure 4, if a subsequent interview episode is not yet available, the half hour designated for the interview series may be used for the audio book until the subsequent episode is available.

Figure 5 is one embodiment of a flow diagram for automatically providing most recent audio content. The method for updating audio content described with respect to Figure 5 may be used, for example, with audio content

that changes frequently and the listener wishes to listen to the latest edition. Examples of such content include, but are not limited to, financial news, world news, sports scores, etc.

The steps of Figure 5 may be performed, for example, by a computer system coupled to the Internet having access to a digital audio library. The computer system may automatically retrieve audio content for the playback device whether or not the playback device is currently coupled to the computer system.

The method of Figure 5 starts at step 500. During step 500, a playback device may or may not have an edition of the audio content desired. An edition of audio content is a segment of a larger audio content. For example, an interview series may be the audio content with each interview being an edition or episode of the series. If the playback device does not have any edition of the desired audio content, the most recent edition available is retrieved and stored.

If the playback device currently stores an edition of the desired audio content, the edition of the stored content is determined in step 510. In step 520 the edition of available content is determined. The editions determined in steps 510 and 520 are compared in step 530. It is important to note that steps 510 and 520 may be performed in reverse sequence, or steps 510 and 520 may be performed in parallel.

In step 540, it is determined whether the stored edition is the same as the most recent edition. If so, updating of the stored audio content is not required. Processing then returns to step 510 either immediately, or after a predetermined period of delay. If the stored content is not the most recent content, the most recent available content is retrieved and stored in step 550. At this point the desired most recent edition has been obtained and processing is completed in step 560.

The edition retrieved may be stored in the library access device or in the playback device. If stored in the library access device, all or a portion of the edition retrieved may be stored in the playback device at a later time.

Figure 6 is one embodiment of a flow diagram for automatically providing an episode in a series of episodes. The method of updating described with respect to Figure 6 may be used, for example, when a user is interested in listening to a series and wishes to hear the most recent edition of the series.

As with the steps of Figure 5 above, the steps of Figure 6 may be performed, for example, by a computer system coupled to the Internet having access to a digital library. The computer system may automatically retrieve audio content for the playback device whether or not the playback device is currently coupled to the computer system.

The method starts with step 600. In step 610, an episode is retrieved from the digital library. In step 620, it is determined whether the retrieved episode has been consumed. Step 620 may be performed periodically, for example, at predetermined times, when the playback device is coupled to the library access device, etc. Alternatively, step 620 may be performed continuously until the retrieved episode is consumed.

In step 630, the subsequent episode in the series is retrieved. The subsequent episode retrieved in step 630 may be stored for later playback, for example, in the library access device or the playback device. Alternatively, the subsequent retrieved episode may be consumed immediately. The process concludes in step 640.

Of course, the steps described with respect to Figure 6 may be modified to retrieve an edition from the series after the user has listened to the edition(s) already retrieved. Alternatively, new editions may be retrieved and stored by the library access device and stored in the playback device after an older edition has been used.

In an alternative embodiment, a portion of a subsequent episode can be stored in the memory allocated for the series. For example, if a user listens to 10 minutes of a 30 minute episode and has allotted 30 minutes for storing the episode, the playback device may be updated to store the final 20 minutes of the

episode and 10 minutes of the subsequent episode. In other words, updating of episodes is not limited to an episode-by-episode basis.

Figure 7 is one embodiment of a flow diagram for automatically providing a seamless update until complete of audio content. The method of updating described with respect to **Figure 7** may be used, for example, when a listener is listening to an audio book. The listener may have stored on the playback device one hour of the audio book and may listen to 25 minutes of the audio book during a time period in which the playback device is separated from the library access device. When the listener couples the playback device to the library access device, the 25 minutes of the audio book immediately subsequent to the hour previously stored in the playback device is written over the 25 minute section previously listened to. The playback device then stores one hour of the audio book that the listener may listen to.

The method begins with step 700. In step 710 the playback device determines initial head and tail pointers of a particular audio content. The head pointer indicates the logical beginning of the audio content. Similarly, the tail pointer indicates the logical ending of the audio content. The logical beginning and ending of the audio content correspond to the beginning and ending, respectively, of the audio content if listened to "live." The audio content is not required to be stored in contiguous memory locations. In one embodiment, audio content is stored in multiple blocks of memory that are linked together to allow audio content stored in the memory blocks to be played back in proper audio sequence.

In step 720 a content counter is set to the initial head pointer. The content counter indicates the current memory location from which audio content is retrieved for playback. As audio content is played back, the content counter progresses through the audio content stored in memory in the proper audio sequence. In one embodiment, this is accomplished by stepping through memory blocks sequentially. When the end of a memory block is reached, a stored link

that indicates the subsequent memory block is followed to the appropriate next memory block. That memory block is then stepped through sequentially to retrieve audio content. Of course, other memory arrangements may also be provided.

In step 730 the playback device waits for a user to complete a listening session. During the listening session, the content counter moves through memory as described above. During step 730, playback may be started and stopped multiple times. A listening session is defined as a time period during which the playback device is not coupled to the library access device, or other device that provides the playback device with audio content.

In step 740, when a listening session is complete, the head pointer is set to the content counter at the end of the listening session. This allows the subsequent listening session to begin at the point in the audio content where the most recent listening session ended. By updating the head pointer after each listening session, memory used for a particular audio selection may be treated as a circular queue such that used (played) audio content is replaced with unused (unplayed) audio content as the audio content is used rather than replacing a complete audio selection when the selection has been used.

In step 750, the memory storing the used audio content is freed and in step 760 the freed memory is used to store subsequent audio content from the library access device. When the new audio content is stored in the playback device, the tail pointer is set to the end of the new audio content in step 770. If the new audio content is placed in memory blocks other than those already used for the audio selection, the new memory blocks are linked to the existing audio content in step 780. The process completes in step 790.

Thus, an audio selection may be updated seamlessly such that the user may be unaware of memory limitations of the playback device. When the playback device is coupled to the library access device after a listening session, the used content in the playback device is replaced with new content from the

library access device or other source.

Thus, a user may be provided with a mobile playback device that provides and updates audio according to the user's specifications. The user may specify an amount of time allocated for playback of one or more audio selections. The user may also specify a method for updating each of the audio selections. In this manner the user may personalize and time shift audio programming according to predetermined specifications.

In the foregoing specification, the invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments thereof. It will, however, be evident that various modifications and changes may be made thereto without departing from the broader spirit and scope of the invention. The specification and drawings are, accordingly, to be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for providing personalized time-shifted media programming comprising:
 - retrieving digital media content from a library;
 - storing in the media content for subsequent playback; and
 - storing a subset of the media content in a playback device, wherein the subset of media content is automatically selected to update consumed media content according to a user's predetermined specifications.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of storing a subset of the media content comprises automatically storing a most recent segment of a dynamically changing particular audio content.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein the segment is selectable by the user.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of storing a subset of the media content further comprises the steps of:
 - determining a selected segment length;
 - determining a selected particular media content; and
 - storing a segment of the selected particular media content in the playback device having a length of the selected segment length.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of storing a subset of the media content comprises automatically storing a most recent episode in a series of episodes.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of storing a subset of the media content further comprises the steps of:

- determining an media program having a series of episodes;
- retrieving a particular episode in the series of episodes; and
- retrieving an episode subsequent to the particular episode when the particular episode has been consumed.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of storing a subset of the media content comprises automatically storing a most recent segment from a series of audio content having multiple segments.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of storing a subset of the media content further comprises the steps of:

- selecting a segment of the media content;
- storing a portion of the media content in a playback device;
- determining an amount of the portion of the media content consumed, if any; and
- storing a subsequent portion of the media content corresponding to the amount of the portion of media content consumed in the playback device.

9. An apparatus for providing personalized time-shifted programming comprising:

- means for retrieving digital content from a library;
- means for storing in the content for subsequent playback; and
- means for storing a subset of the media content in a playback device,

wherein the subset of media content is automatically selected to update consumed media content according to a user's predetermined specifications.

10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the means for storing a subset of the content comprises means for automatically storing a most recent segment of a dynamically changing particular content.

11. The apparatus of claim 10 wherein the segment is selectable by the user.

12. The apparatus of claim 9 wherein the step of storing a subset of the content further comprises:

- means for determining a selected segment length;
- means for determining a selected particular content; and
- means for storing a segment of the selected particular content in the playback device having a length of the selected segment length.

13. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the means for storing a subset of the content comprises means for automatically storing a most recent episode in a series of episodes.

14. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the means for storing a subset of the content further comprises:

- means for determining an program having a series of episodes;
- means for retrieving a most recent episode in the series of episodes; and
- means for storing the most recent episode in a playback device.

15. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the means for storing a subset of the content comprises means for automatically storing a most recent segment in a static content.

16. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the means for storing a subset of

the content further comprises:

- means for selecting a static content;
- means for storing a portion of the static content in a playback device;
- means for determining an amount of the portion of the static content consumed, if any; and
- means for storing a subsequent portion of the static content corresponding to the amount of the portion of static content consumed in the playback device.

17. A computer-readable medium having stored thereon a plurality of sequences of instructions including sequences of instructions which, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to:

- retrieve digital media content from a library;
- store the media content for subsequent playback; and
- store a subset of the media content in a playback device, wherein the subset of media content is automatically selected to provide media content according to a user's predetermined specifications.

18. The computer-readable medium of claim 17, wherein the sequence of instructions to store a subset of the media content further cause the processor to automatically store a most recent segment of a dynamically changing particular media content.

19. The computer-readable medium of claim 17, wherein the sequence of instructions to store a subset of the media content further cause the processor to:

- determine a selected segment length;
- determine a selected particular media content; and
- store a segment of the selected particular media content in the playback device having a length of the selected segment length.

20. The computer-readable medium of claim 17, wherein the sequence of instructions to store a subset of the media content further cause the processor to automatically store a most recent episode in a series of episodes.

21. The computer-readable medium of claim 17, wherein the sequence of instructions to store a subset of the media content further cause the processor to:

- determine an media program having a series of episodes;
- retrieve a most recent episode in the series of episodes; and
- store the most recent episode in a playback device.

22. The computer-readable medium of claim 17, wherein the sequence of instructions to store a subset of the media content further cause the processor to automatically store a most recent segment in a static media content.

23. The computer-readable medium of claim 17, wherein the sequence of instructions to store a subset of the media content further cause the processor to:

- select a static media content;
- store a portion of the static media content in a playback device;
- determining an amount of the portion of the static media content consumed, if any; and
- store a subsequent portion of the static media content corresponding to the amount of the portion of static media content consumed in the playback device.

24. An apparatus for providing personalized time-shifted programming comprising:

- a library access device that provides access to a library;

a storage device coupled to the library access device that stores content retrieved from the library; and

a playback device having a memory and an interface coupled to the storage device;

wherein the playback device stores a selected content that is a subset of the content stored by the storage device, and further wherein the selected content is determined automatically based on predetermined user content selections.

25. The apparatus of claim 24, wherein the library access device is a personal computer.

26. The apparatus of claim 24, wherein the library access device is an Internet terminal.

27. The apparatus of claim 24, wherein the library access device is a dedicated audio library access device.

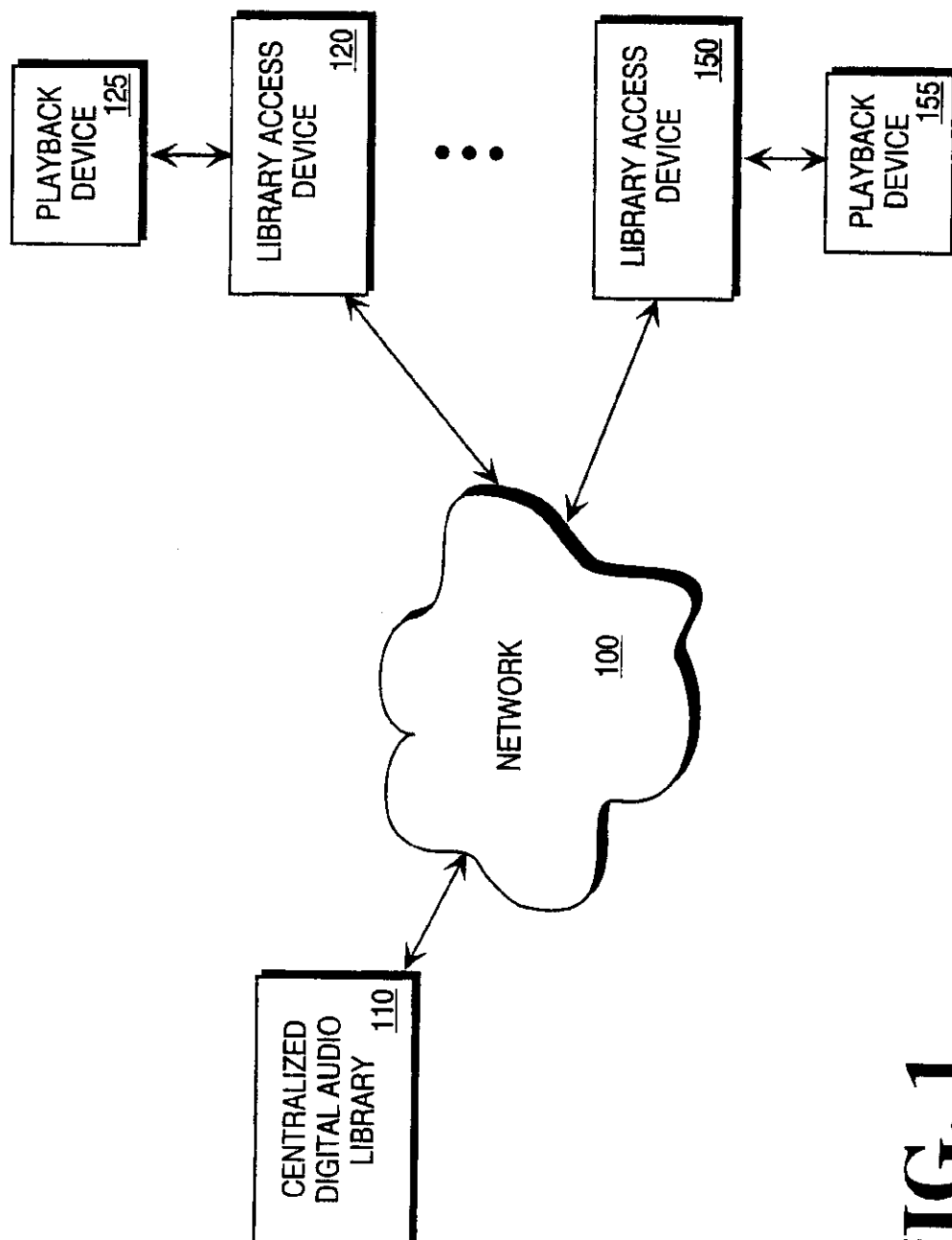
28. The apparatus of claim 24 wherein the storage device is a magnetic disk.

29. The apparatus of claim 24, wherein the storage device is an optical disc.

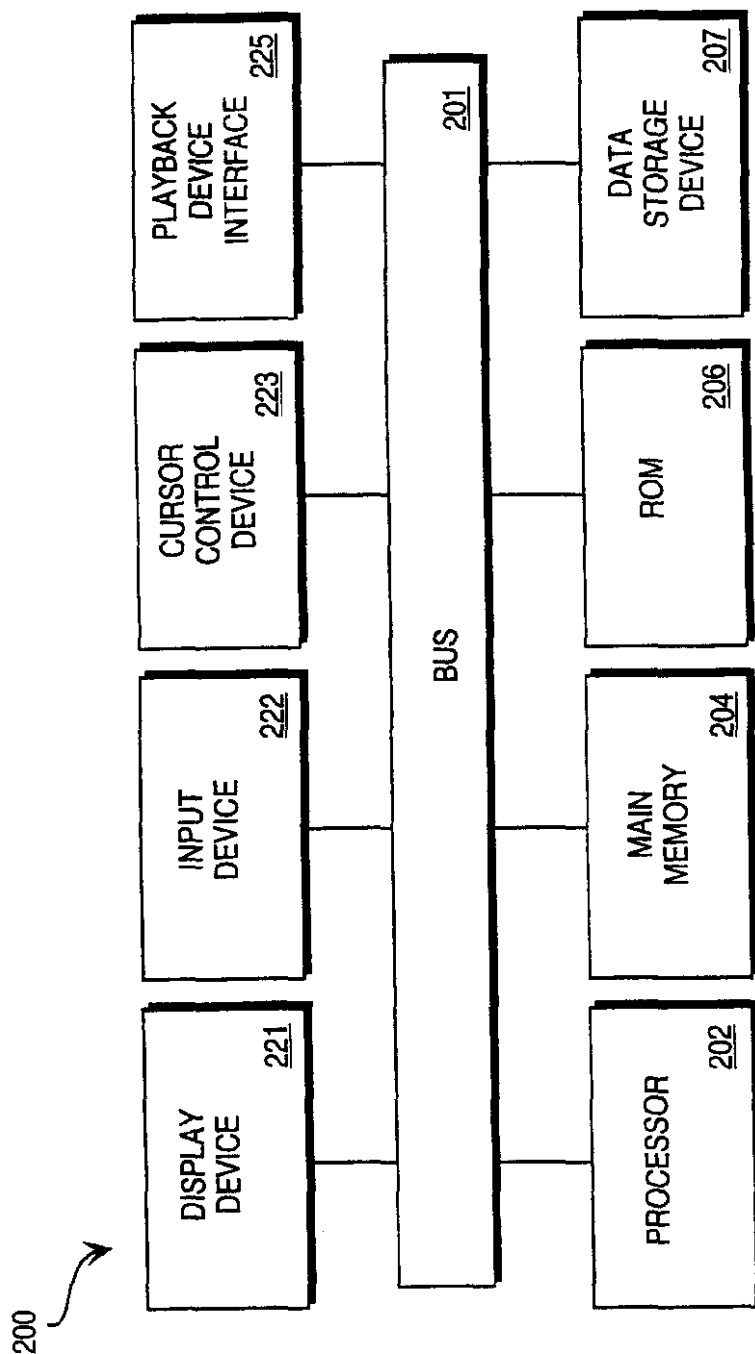
30. The apparatus of claim 24, wherein the storage device is a flash memory.

31. The apparatus of claim 24, wherein the playback device memory comprises flash memory.

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**FIG. 1**

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**FIG. 2**

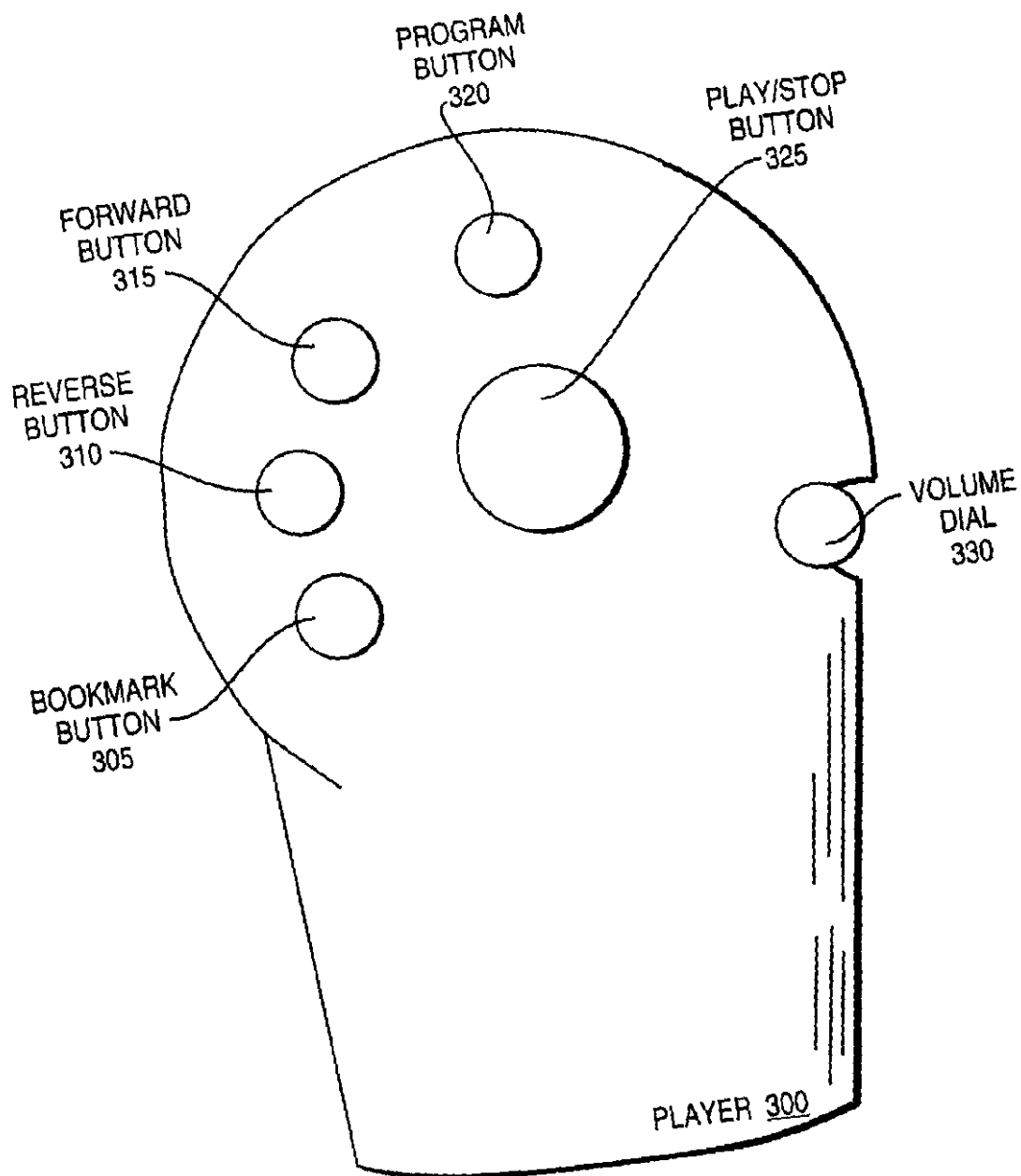
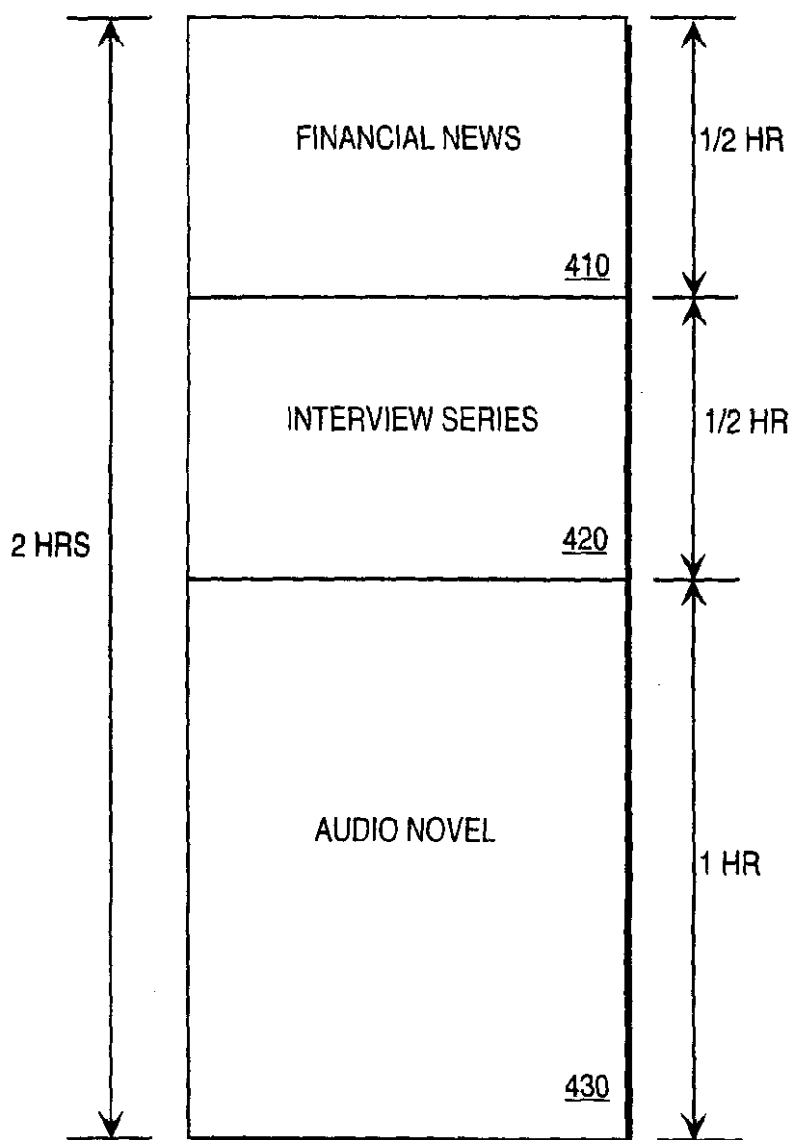
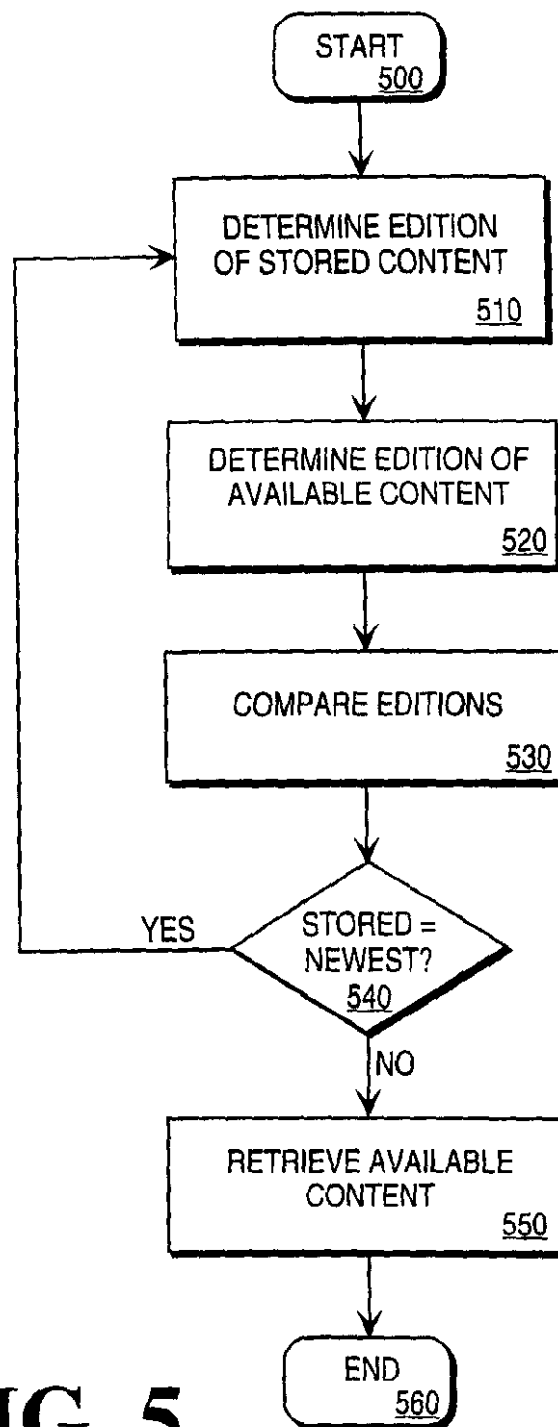


FIG. 3

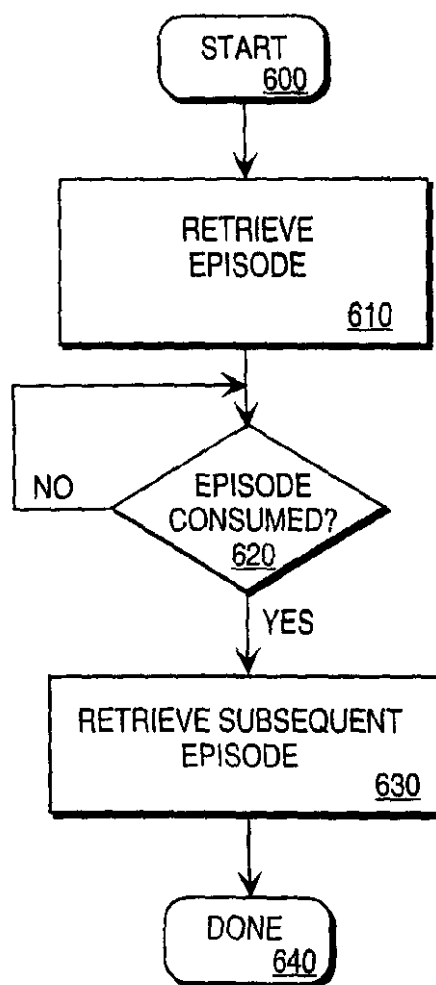
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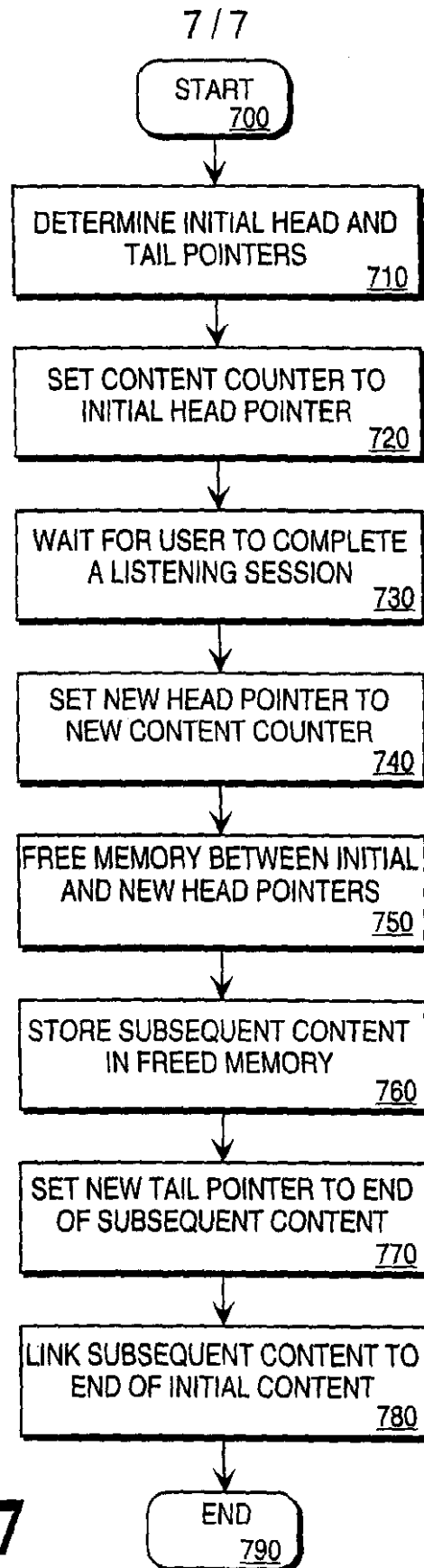
**FIG. 4**

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**FIG. 5**

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**FIG. 6**

**FIG. 7**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/07541

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : G06F 17/30

US CL : 709/217; 707/104; 705/27

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 709/217; 707/104; 705/27; 345/326, 156

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y,E	US 5,926,624 A (KATZ et al.) 20 July 1999, see abstract, fig.2	1-31
Y	US 5,572,442 A (SCHULHOF et al.) 05 November 1996, abstract, fig.1	1-31
Y	US 5,491,820 A (BELOVE et al.) 13 February 1996, col.9-10	1-31



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 AUGUST 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

09 SEP 1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
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Washington, D.C. 20231

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Authorized officer

D.DINH

James P. Matthews

Telephone No. (703) 305-9600

Title: 个性化时变编程 ✓

Abstract:

一种个性化时变编程的方法与装置。譬如，数字内容可以从数字库（110）中检索到。一旦检索到，内容便存储于本地，譬如，在一台个人电脑（120）上。本地存储的内容部分或整体地转换到一台播放装置（125）上，使得用户可以听到播放装置的内容。在一种实施方式中，用户可以将播放装置（125）所提供播放时间的不同部分指配给不同的选择内容。譬如，一个提供两小时内容的播放装置，用户可以听半个小时的新闻、半个小时的连续剧以及一个小时的书。因此，用户可以将播放时间的四分之一分别划分给新闻和连续剧，而将播放时间的一半划分给书。在一种实施方式中，本发明提供了不同的播放装置（125）自动更新工艺，由用户基于内容的使用方法来进行选择。譬如，新闻部分可以从某一特定渠道所获取的半小时最新新闻。连续剧是连续剧中最近的幕，而不论该用户是否听过其他存储的幕。书部分可以提供一个小时的书，该书来自于每次播放装置（125）与库检索装置（120）连接时的最近停靠地。
