PTO/SB/05 (04-04)

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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION **TRANSMITTAL**

Title	PEE

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No.	DJL-2	
First Inventor	DANIEL J LIN	
Title	PEER-TO-PEER MOBILE IM	
Express Mail I abel No	ER 036214025	

See MPEP	APPLICATION ELEMENTS chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.	ADDRESS TO. P.O. Box	Iria VA 22313-1450	
2. Applic See 3 3. Specif (prefen - Desc - Croste - Refer or a c - Back	Fransmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17) it an original and a duplicate for fee processing) cant claims small entity status. 37 CFR 1.27. iffication [Total Pages 11] med arrangement set forth below) criptive title of the invention is Reference to Related Applications ement Regarding Fed sponsored R & Difference to sequence listing, a table, computer program listing appendix (ground of the Invention is Summary of the Invention if Description of the Drawings (if filed)	7. CD-ROM or CD-R in duple Computer Program (Appe 8. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid (if applicable, all necessary) a. Computer Readable b. Specification Seque i. CD-ROM or C	plicate, large table or pendix) d Sequence Submission le Form (CRF) pence Listing on: CD-R (2 copies); or	
- Detai	illed Description		ng identity of above copies	
- Claim		ACCOMPANYING A	APPLICATION PARTS	
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Name (Print/Type) Passers and				
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FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2004

(\$) 565.00

Effective 10/01/2003. Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT

Complete if Known			
Application Number			
Filing Date			
First Named Inventor	DANIEL J LIN		
Examiner Name			
Art Unit	2681		
Attorney Docket No.	DJL-2	7	

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)	FEE CALCULATION (continued)				
Check Credit card Money Other None	3. ADDITIONAL FEES				
Deposit Account:	Large Entity Small Entity				
Deposit	Fee Fee Fee Fee Description Code (\$) Fee Paid				
Account Number	1051 130 Code (\$) Fee Paid 1051 130 2051 65 Surcharge - late filing fee or oath				
Deposit	1052 50 2052 25 Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or				
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The Director is authorized to: (check all that apply)	1053 130 1053 130 Non-English specification				
Charge fee(s) indicated below Credit any overpayments	1812 2,520 1812 2,520 For filing a request for ex parte reexamination				
Charge any additional fee(s) or any underpayment of fee(s)	1804 920* 1804 920* Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action				
Charge fee(s) indicated below, except for the filing fee to the above-identified deposit account.	1805 1,840* 1805 1,840* Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action				
FEE CALCULATION	1251 110 2251 55 Extension for reply within first month				
1. BASIC FILING FEE	1252 420 2252 210 Extension for reply within second month				
Large Entity Small Entity	1253 950 2253 475 Extension for reply within third month				
Fee Fee Fee Fee Description Fee Paid Code (\$) Code (\$)	1254 1,480 2254 740 Extension for reply within fourth month				
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1002 340 2002 170 Design filing fee 385	1401 330 2401 165 Notice of Appeal				
1003 530 2003 265 Plant filing fee	1402 330 2402 165 Filing a brief in support of an appeal				
1004 770 2004 385 Reissue filing fee	1403 290 2403 145 Request for oral hearing				
1005 160 2005 80 Provisional filing fee	1451 1,510 1451 1,510 Petition to institute a public use proceeding				
SUBTOTAL (1) (\$) 385	1452 110 2452 55 Petition to revive - unavoidable				
2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES FOR UTILITY AND REISSUE	1453 1,330 2453 665 Petition to revive - unintentional				
Fee from	1501 1,330 2501 665 Utility issue fee (or reissue)				
Total Claims 20 -20** = 0 X 9 = 0	1502 480 2502 240 Design issue fee				
Independent 3 311 - 1 V 1/3	1503 640 2503 320 Plant issue fee				
Claims V 13 = 0	1460 130 1460 130 Petitions to the Commissioner				
	1807 50 1807 50 Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)				
Fee Fee Fee Fee Description	1806 180 1806 180 Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt 180				
Code (\$) Code (\$)	8021 40 8021 40 Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)				
1202 18 2202 9 Claims in excess of 20 1201 86 2201 43 Independent claims in excess of 3	1809 770 2809 385 Filing a submission after final rejection				
1203 290 2203 145 Multiple dependent claim, if not paid	(37 CFR 1.129(a)) 1810 770 2810 385 For each additional invention to be				
1204 86 2204 43 ** Reissue independent claims	examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))				
over original patent	1801 770 2801 385 Request for Continued Examination (RCE)				
1205 18 2205 9 ** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent	1802 900 1802 900 Request for expedited examination of a design application				
SUBTOTAL (2) (\$) ⁰	Other fee (specify)				
**or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see above	*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid SUBTOTAL (3) (\$) 180				
SUBMITTED BY (Complete (if applicable))					
Name (Print/Type) DANIEL J LIN	Registration No. 47,750 Telephone 415-956-3005				

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Signature

Peer-to-Peer Mobile Instant Messaging Method and Device

5 Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application No. 10/817,994, filed April 4, 2004.

Field of the Invention

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The present invention relates generally to messaging techniques for mobile devices, and more specifically, a technique to establish peer-to-peer session-based instant messaging ("IM") communications among mobile devices without the need for IM registration.

Background of the Invention

Current instant messaging ("IM") technologies depend upon a registration system to enable end users to communicate with one another. For example, to establish an IM session on AOL's Instant Messenger ("AIM"), each participating end user must have registered with AOL and must log into an AIM server in order to use the service. This registration system creates a virtual network of registered users and the value to a new user in joining an IM service is directly related to the number of existing users already registered on the service. As more users register to use an IM service, the value of the IM service to registered users increases since registered users will be able establish IM sessions with an increasing number of users. Known as a "network effect," this phenomenon causes a further tipping effect, which is the natural tendency for few (or even a single) IM services to pull away from their competitors once they have gained an initial edge by registering a critical mass of users. This tipping effect tends to occur rapidly and stems, in part, from users' inclination to gravitate towards the IM services that they expect will be become dominant. This tipping effect gives proprietary IM services such as AIM, Microsoft's .NET Messenger Service, and Yahoo! Messenger, that have achieved a large network of registered users, a strong barrier to entry into the IM market. As such, proprietary IM services may be reluctant to provide interoperability to other less established IM services since providing such access could cannibalize their competitive network advantage.

From a technical perspective, the registration system used in IM services is necessary to provide *presence* capabilities. In order to establish an IM session, an end user must be registered with the IM service so that the end user can log into the service's IM server, which broadcasts the end user's availability to engage in IM sessions to an authorized group of the end user's peers that have also registered and logged into the IM server. The IM server also similarly provides the end user with a list of registered peers that are available to engage in an IM session. When end users engage in IM sessions over a traditional connected network environment, presence capabilities are a critical characteristic of an IM service because such capabilities are



needed to provide an end user's peers with sufficient presence information (i.e., IP address and port number) in order to locate the end user within the network and establish a connection between the end user and a peer for an IM session. Furthermore, logging into an IM server also enables an end user to indicate whether or not he or she is physically present (e.g., sitting in front of a networked workstation or in front of a laptop that is connected the network) and willing to engage in an IM session.

However, IM services for mobile devices, such as smartphones, appear to have less a need for presence capabilities. Unlike establishing an IM session on a laptop, desktop or workstation, where the end user must broadcast his or her availability and presence information on the network when he or she is physically sitting in front of the laptop, desktop or workstation, establishing an IM session on a mobile device does not suffer from the same presence issues because the end user is presumed to be carrying the mobile device at all times. So long as the mobile device has enough contact information (e.g., cellular telephone number, PIN number, etc.) to directly communicate with other mobile devices through the underlying wireless network technology (e.g., cellular technology, etc.), an IM session could be initiated and established in a manner similar to making and answering mobile phone calls without the need for registering with or logging into an IM server in order to broadcast presence information to other end users for IM purposes.

Furthermore, unlike IM services in a traditional connected network environment, successful end user adoption of an IM service between mobile devices would not suffer from reliance upon establishing a critical mass of end users through a registration system. In contrast, such an IM service would be instantly usable to any and all end users of mobile devices so long as such mobile devices are already capable of directly communicating with other mobile devices through the underlying wireless mobile technology without needing further presence information (e.g., cellular phones directly communicating with other cellular phones through cellular telephone numbers). As such, what is needed is a method to establish IM sessions directly between mobile devices, where such mobile devices are capable of directly communicating with other mobile devices through the underlying wireless technology, such that no IM registration or log-in server is needed to provide presence information to other mobile devices for IM purposes.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides a method for establishing a peer-to-peer session-based IM communications between mobile devices over a digital mobile network system that supports data packet-based communications. Under the present invention, no IM registration or IM log-in server need be used to provide presence information. Instead, a mobile device initiating an IM session opens a listening port defined by an underlying data packet based network protocol. The initiating mobile device sends an invitation message containing the network address, including



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the listening port, of the initiating device to a target mobile device through a page-mode messaging service supported by the digital mobile network system. The initiating mobile device further utilizes and incorporates a unique identification number (e.g., telephone number, PIN number, etc.) associated with the target mobile device into the invitation message to locate and contact the target mobile device within the wireless mobile network. Alternatively, the invitation message may be embedded in the telephony ringing signal sent to the target mobile device. Once the initiating mobile device receives a response from the target mobile device at the listening port, the two mobile devices are able to establish a reliable virtual connection through the underlying data packet-based network protocol in order to exchange text messages directly between the two mobile devices through a session-based communication.

Brief Description of the Drawings

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FIGURE 1 depicts a diagram of an environment for establishing an IM session in accordance with the present invention between a first mobile device and a second mobile device in a GSM mobile network system supporting GPRS as a data packet-based communications service, SMS as a text messaging service, and TCP/IP as an underlying data packet based network protocol.

FIGURE 2 depicts a flow chart for a first embodiment for establishing a peer-to-peer session-based IM system in accordance with the present invention.

FIGURE 3 depicts a flow chart for a second embodiment for establishing a peer-to-peer session-based IM system in accordance with the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Figure 1 depicts one environment to deploy an embodiment of the present invention. As depicted, the underlying digital mobile network system in this environment is the Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) 100 standard. Under the GSM standard, each of the mobile devices 105 and 110 includes a Subscriber Information Module (SIM) card that contains unique identification information that enables the GSM system to locate the mobile devices within the network and route data to them. A current commercial example of a mobile device (e.g., smartphone, PDA, handheld, etc.) that might be used in Figure 1 could be Research In Motion's (RIM) BlackBerry handheld devices, which includes a QWERTY keyboard to facilitate the typing of text. As depicted, a GSM architecture includes the following components: base transceiver stations (BTS) 115 and base station controllers (BSC) (120A or 120B) for managing the transmission of radio signals between the MSC (defined below) and the mobile devices, mobile service-switching centers (MSC) (125A and 125B) for performing the all switching functions and controlling calls to and from other telephone and data systems, a home location register (HLR)



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