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(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR FLASH CALL SETUP IN AN INTERNET PROTOCOL BASED CELLULAR NETWORK**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **455/445**; 455/414; 455/422; 455/428; 455/460; 455/424

(58) **Field of Search** ..... 455/450, 414, 455/445, 415, 424, 428, 460, 461, 560, 422; 370/351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 328, 338, 400, 401; 709/223, 225, 229

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*Primary Examiner*—Daniel Hunter

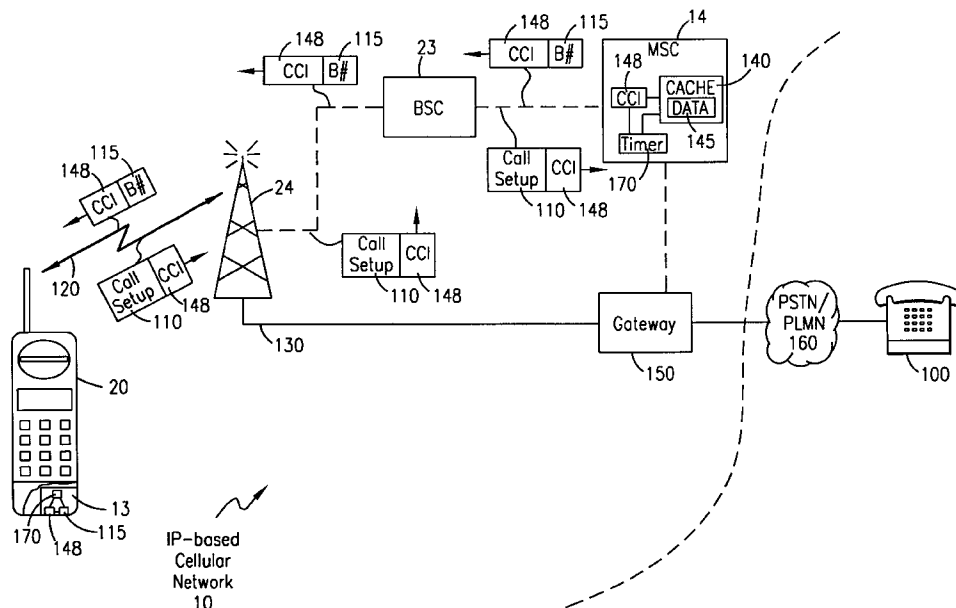
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A telecommunications system and method is disclosed for decreasing the average call setup time in a cellular network by using an Internet Protocol based cellular network. Call information (such as routing information, channel types, etc.) for a particular call initiated by a calling Mobile Station (MS) can be stored in a call cache within a serving Mobile Switching Center (MSC) to immediately allow the same call to be re-established without tying-up circuits. A call cache identifier (CCI) is assigned to that call cache and passed to the calling MS. When the MSC receives a call from the calling MS, the MSC determines whether a CCI is included with the call. If not, call setup proceeds as normal, and the MSC creates a call cache for the call, assigns a CCI to the call cache and returns the CCI to the calling MS. If a CCI is received with the call, the MSC accesses the call cache associated with the received CCI, and uses the call setup information stored in the call cache to re-establish the call.

**25 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets**



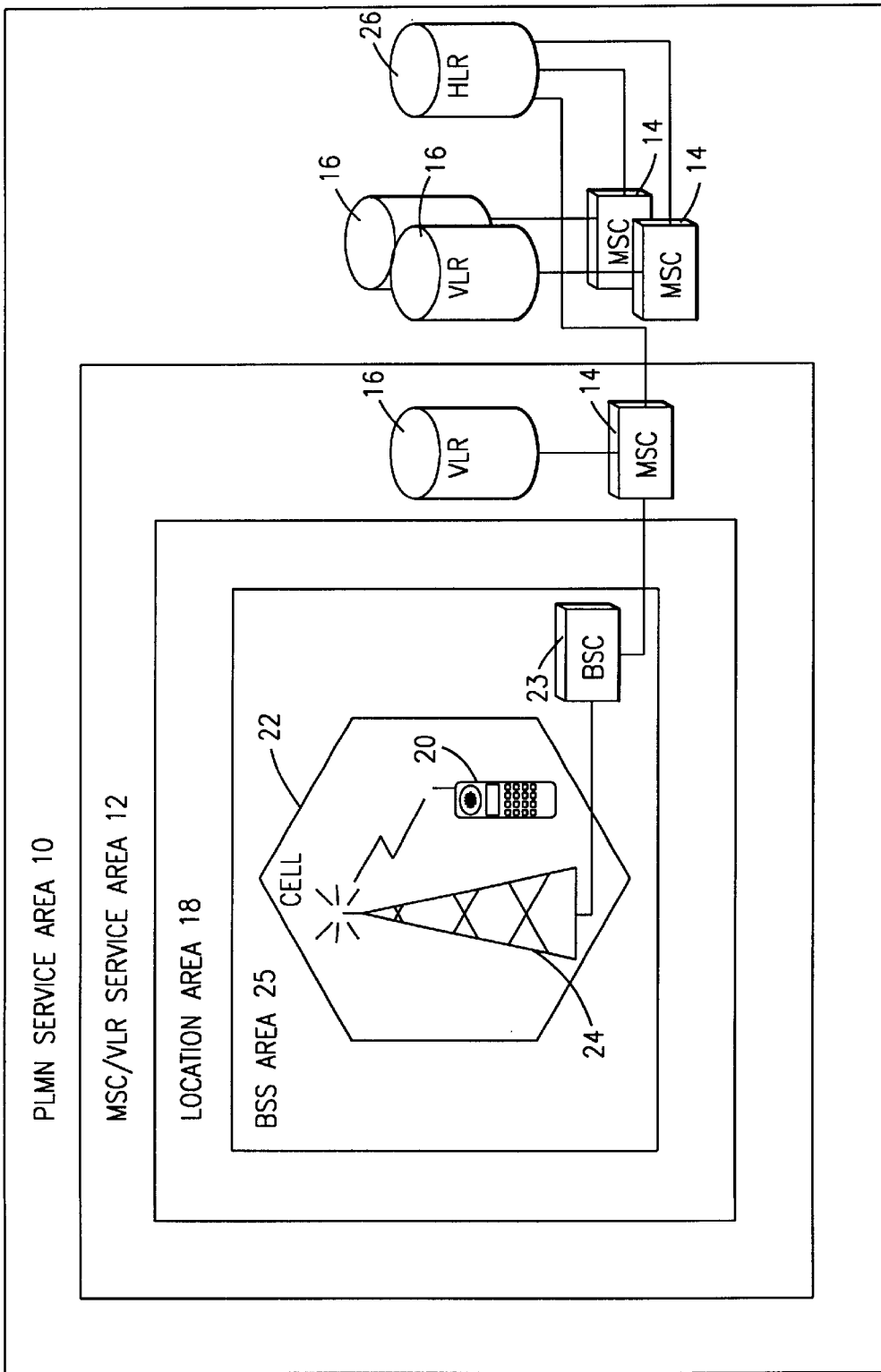


FIG. 1

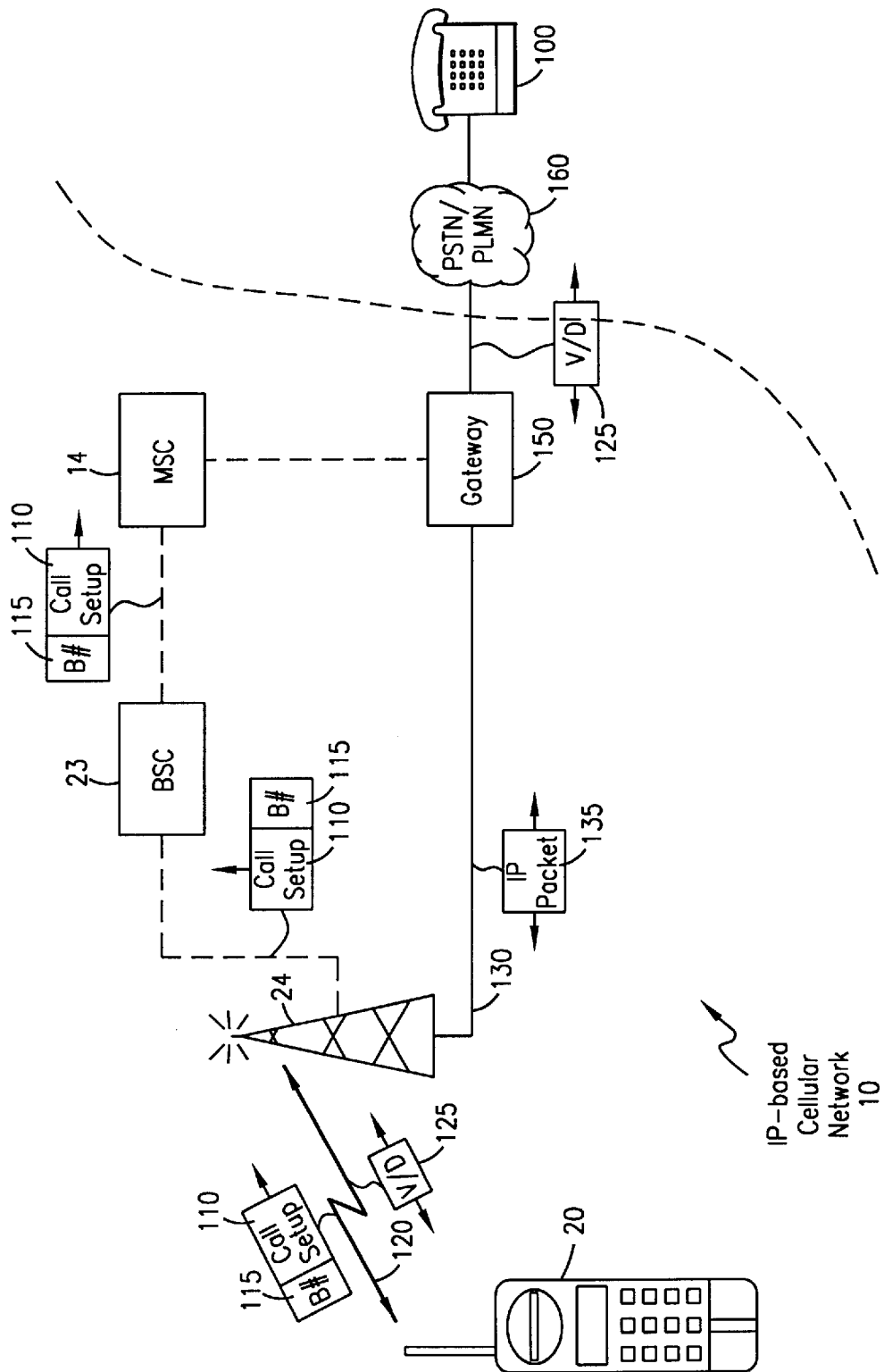


FIG. 2

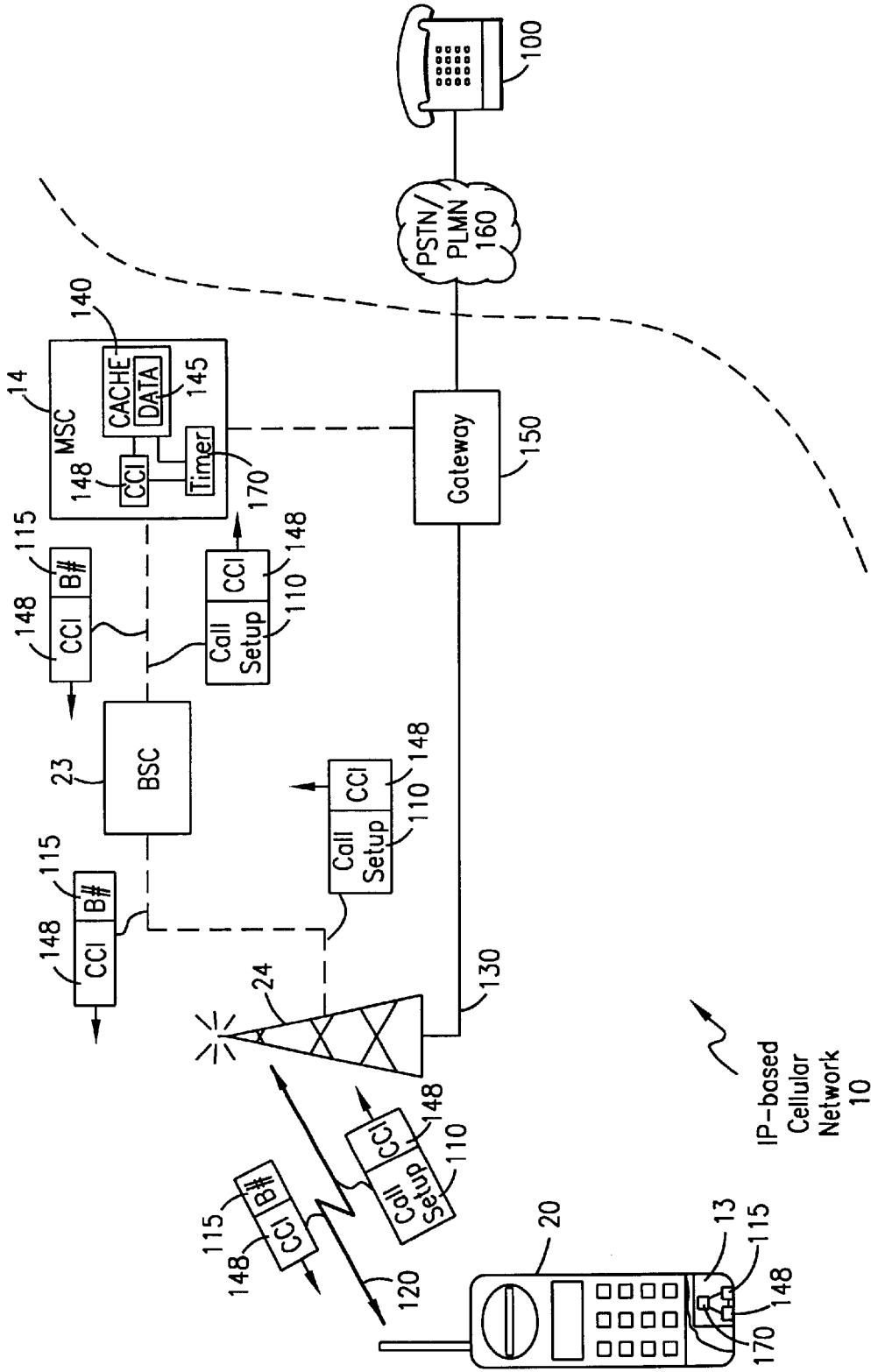


FIG. 3

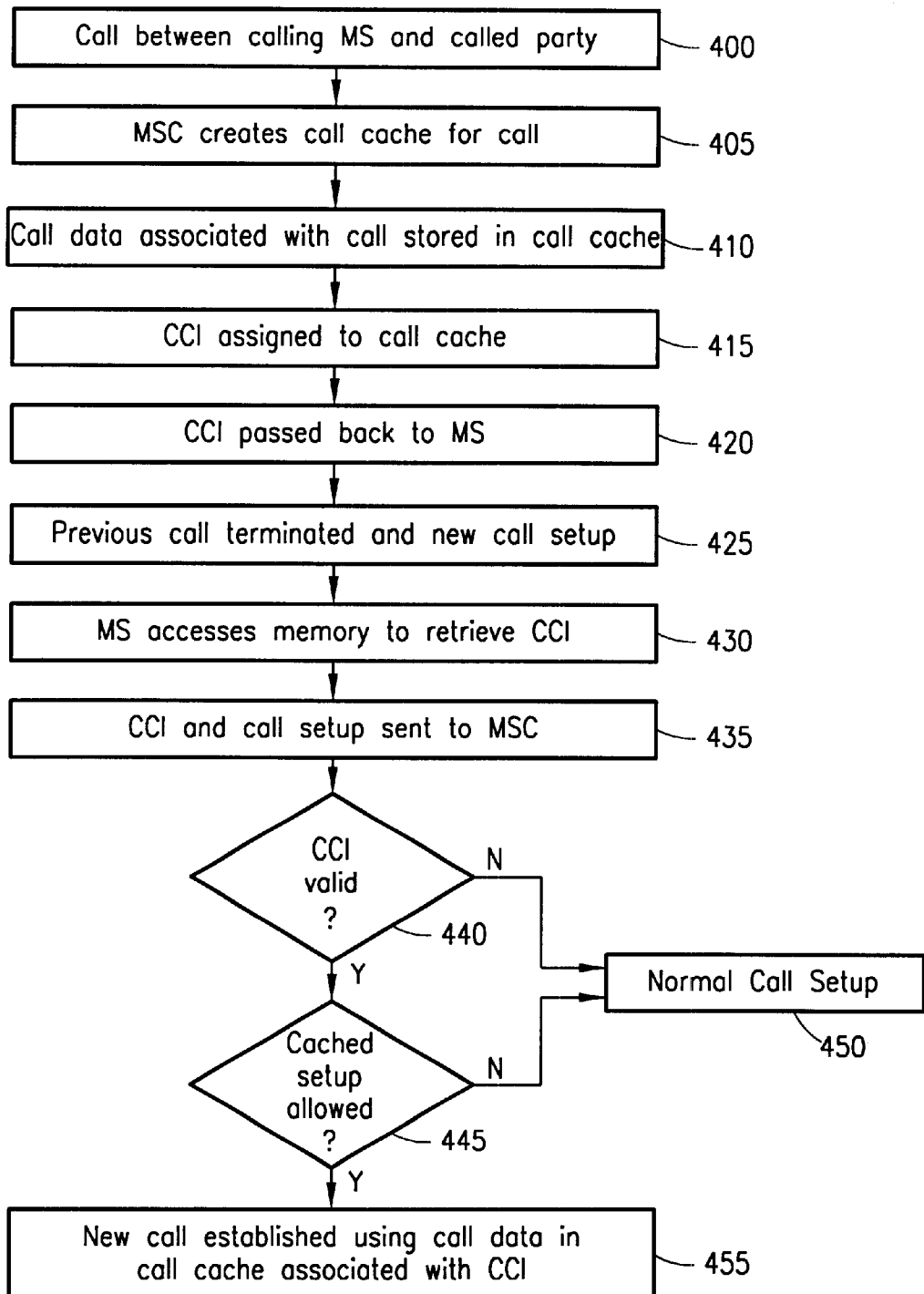


FIG. 4

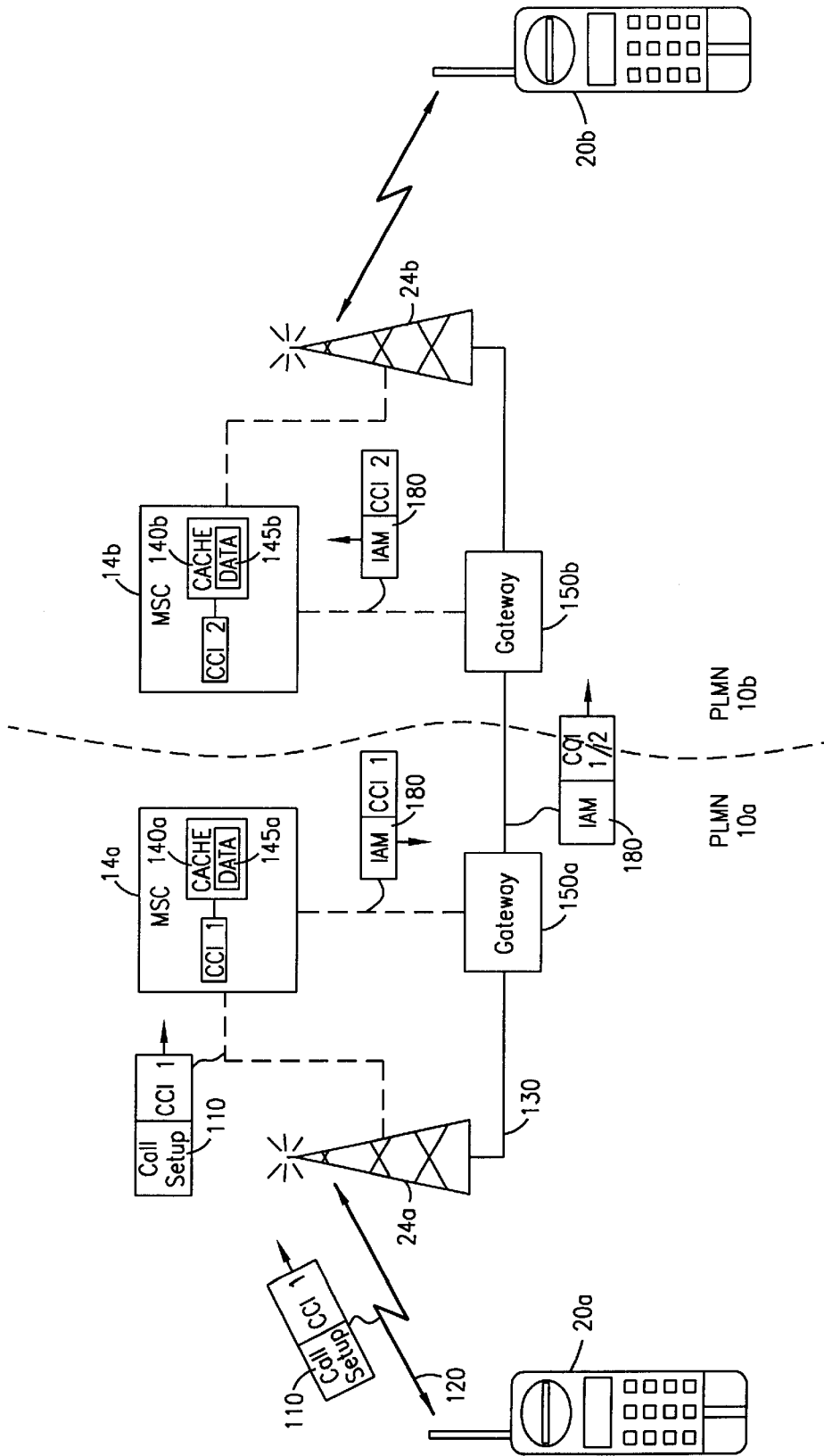


FIG. 5

## SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR FLASH CALL SETUP IN AN INTERNET PROTOCOL BASED CELLULAR NETWORK

### BACKGROUND OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to telecommuni-  
cations systems and methods for establishing a call connec-  
tion within a cellular network, and specifically to reducing  
the call setup time for calls within an internet protocol based  
cellular network.

#### 2. Background of the Present Invention

Cellular telecommunications is one of the fastest growing  
and most demanding telecommunications applications.  
Today it represents a large and continuously increasing  
percentage of all new telephone subscriptions around the  
world. A standardization group, European Telecommuni-  
cations Standards Institute (ETSI), was established in 1982 to  
formulate the specifications for the Global System for  
Mobile Communication (GSM) digital mobile cellular radio  
system.

With reference now to FIG. 1 of the drawings, there is  
illustrated a sample GSM Public Land Mobile Network  
(PLMN), such as cellular network **10**, which in turn is  
composed of a plurality of areas **12**, each with a Mobile  
Switching Center (MSC) **14** and an integrated Visitor Loca-  
tion Register (VLR) **16** therein. The MSC **14** provides a  
circuit-switched connection of speech and signaling infor-  
mation between a Mobile Station (MS) **20** and the PLMN  
**10**. The MSC/VLR areas **12**, in turn, include a plurality of  
Location Areas (LA) **18**, which are defined as that part of a  
given MSC/VLR area **12** in which the MS **20** may move  
freely without having to send update location information to  
the MSC **14** that controls the LA **18**. Each LA **18** is divided  
into a number of cells **22**. The MS **20** is the physical  
equipment, e.g., a car phone or other portable phone, used by  
mobile subscribers to communicate with the cellular net-  
work **10**, each other, and users outside the subscribed  
network, both wireline and wireless.

The MSC **14** is in communication with at least one Base  
Station Controller (BSC) **23**, which, in turn, is in contact  
with at least one Base Transceiver Station (BTS) **24**. The  
BTS **24** is the physical equipment, illustrated for simplicity  
as a radio tower, that provides radio coverage to the cell **22**  
for which it is responsible. It should be understood that the  
BSC **23** may be connected to several BTS's **24**, and may be  
implemented as a stand-alone node or integrated with the  
MSC **14**. In either event, the BSC **23** and BTS **24**  
components, as a whole, are generally referred to as a Base  
Station System (BSS) **25**.

With further reference to FIG. 1, the PLMN Service Area  
or cellular network **10** includes a Home Location Register  
(HLR) **26**, which is a database maintaining all subscriber  
information, e.g., user profiles, current location information,  
International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) numbers,  
and other administrative information, for subscribers regis-  
tered within that PLMN **10**. The HLR **26** may be co-located  
with a given MSC **14**, integrated with the MSC **14**, or  
alternatively can service multiple MSCs **14**, the latter of  
which is illustrated in FIG. 1.

As the amount of traffic within cellular networks **10**  
increases, so does the amount of time required to setup a call  
to or from an MS **20**. Long call setup times are frustrating  
to calling subscribers. The longer the call setup time, the less

likely the calling subscriber will be to use the system, and  
the lower the perceived quality of the system. Currently,  
little is being done to shorten the call setup time. In some  
cases, an attempt is made to mollify the calling subscriber by  
playing tones or announcements while they are waiting for  
the connection to go through. These tones or announcements  
really only tell the calling subscriber that something is  
happening, but it does not speed up the connection time.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to telecommunications  
systems and methods for decreasing the average call setup  
time in a cellular network. Existing call setup procedures are  
based on establishing a circuit connection. At the end of the  
call, the circuit connection is released. In order to setup  
another call, another circuit connection must be established.  
However, in Internet Protocol (IP)-based cellular networks,  
circuits are not used. Instead, the bandwidth is shared as an  
aggregate. Therefore, by using an IP-based cellular network,  
call information (such as routing information, channel types,  
etc.) for a particular call initiated by a calling MS can be  
stored in a call cache within a serving Mobile Switching  
Center (MSC) to immediately allow a call to the same called  
party number with the same bearer capabilities set to be  
re-established without tying-up circuits. A call cache iden-  
tifier (CCI) can be assigned to that call cache. This CCI is  
preferably stored in both the MSC and in the calling MS.  
When the calling MS wants to re-establish a previous call,  
the calling MS can include the CCI for that previous call  
with the call setup message. Thereafter, the MSC accesses  
the call cache associated with the received CCI, and uses the  
call setup information stored in the call cache to re-establish  
the call.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The disclosed invention will be described with reference  
to the accompanying drawings, which show important  
sample embodiments of the invention and which are incor-  
porated in the specification hereof by reference, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a conventional Global  
System for Mobile Communications (GSM) digital cellular  
network;

FIG. 2 illustrates an Internet Protocol (IP)-based cellular  
network;

FIG. 3 illustrates the creation of a call cache and the  
assignment of a call cache identifier to the call cache within  
an IP-based cellular network in accordance with preferred  
embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 4 illustrates the steps for creating, storing and using  
the call cache shown in FIG. 3 of the drawings; and

FIG. 5 illustrates the re-establishment of a call connection  
between two mobile stations within an IP-based cellular  
network in accordance with embodiments of the present  
invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTLY PREFERRED EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

The numerous innovative teachings of the present appli-  
cation will be described with particular reference to the  
presently preferred exemplary embodiments. However, it  
should be understood that this class of embodiments pro-  
vides only a few examples of the many advantageous uses  
of the innovative teachings herein. In general, statements  
made in the specification of the present application do not

necessarily delimit any of the various claimed inventions. Moreover, some statements may apply to some inventive features but not to others.

Call setup procedures in existing cellular networks are based on circuit-switched call establishment. At call completion, the circuits used for the call must be released in order to be re-used for other calls. In order to re-establish the same call, another circuit must be established. However, in an Internet Protocol (IP)-based cellular network, circuits are not used. Rather, the bandwidth is shared as an aggregate.

With reference now to FIG. 2 of the drawings, in such an IP-based cellular network 10, when a Mobile Station (MS) 20 wants to establish a call connection to a called party 100, the signaling involved in establishing the call connection takes place on a different network, which is shown by the dotted lines, than the transmission of voice and/or data to or from the MS 20, which is shown by the solid line. For example, to establish the call connection, the MS 20 first uses a Random Access Channel over an air interface 120 between the MS 20 and a Base Transceiver Station (BTS) 24 serving the MS 20 to request a signaling channel from a Base Station Controller (BSC) 23 associated with the BTS 24. Once the BSC 23 allocates the signaling channel, the MS 20 sends a call setup request 110, using the allocated signaling channel, to a Mobile Switching Center (MSC) 14 serving the BSC 23. Thereafter, the MSC 14 performs call setup procedures, such as authenticating the MS 20, selecting a ciphering mode, checking subscriber services associated with the MS 20 and retrieving a B-number 115 associated with the called party from the MS 20.

Once the MSC 14 has completed the call setup procedures, the MSC 14 requests the BSC 23 to allocate a traffic channel to the MS 20. In response, the BSC 23 forwards the assigned traffic channel to the BTS 24 and the MS 20, and instructs the BTS 24 and MS 20 to activate the traffic channel. Finally, the MSC 14 forwards the B-number 115 to a Gateway 150 serving the Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) 10 associated with the MSC 14 to connect the call to the called party via the circuit-switched PSTN/PLMN 160 if the called party is a wireline subscriber or located within another PLMN.

Once the call connection has been established, voice and/or data 125 can be transmitted between the MS 20 and the called party. Since the cellular network 10 shown in FIG. 2 is IP-based, this voice and/or data 125 is passed between the MS 20 and the Gateway 150 directly through a connection 130 between the Gateway 150 and the BTS 24. For example, voice and/or data 125 sent from the MS 20 to the BTS 24 over the air interface 120 is converted by the BTS 24 from the circuit-switched format used by the MS 20 to IP packets 135 in a packet-switched format used by the IP-based PLMN 10. Once the voice and/or data 125 has been converted into the IP packets 135, the BTS 24 routes the IP packets 135 to the Gateway 150, using the destination IP address received from the MSC 14, sent either directly or via the BSC 23. Upon receipt of the IP packets 135, the Gateway 150 converts the IP packets 135 back into the voice and/or data 125 and transmits the voice and/or data 125 to the called party 100.

The process is reversed for voice and/or data 125 received by the MS 20. For example, once the Gateway 150 receives the circuit-switched voice and/or data 125 from the called party 100, the Gateway 150 converts the voice and/or data 125 into IP packets 135, and routes the IP packets 135 to the IP address associated with the MS 20 (e.g. BTS 24), using the destination IP address received from the MSC 14. Upon

receipt of the IP packets 135, the BTS 24 determines that the IP packets 135 are for the MS 20, converts these IP packets 135 back into the circuit-switched voice and/or data 125 and transmits this voice and/or data to the MS 20 over the air interface 120.

With reference now to FIG. 3 of the drawings, in order to reduce the average amount of time required for call setup in an IP-based cellular network 10, during or upon completion of a call between the MS 20 and a called party 100, call data 145, such as routing information, e.g., an IP address for a node to route the call to, ciphering modes, billing rates, authentication results, channel types, etc., can be stored within a call cache 140 within the MSC 14. The call cache 140 is a set of data 145 associated with a particular "call." For the purpose of this invention, a "call" is defined as a connection between two subscribers that may be re-established at a later time.

With reference now to the steps listed in FIG. 4 of the drawings, during or upon completion of a particular call between the MS 20 and the called party 100 (step 400), the MSC 14 creates the call cache 140 for that particular call (step 405), and stores the call data 145 associated with that particular call within the call cache 140 within the MSC 14 (step 410). At this time, the MSC 14 also assigns a call cache identifier (CCI) 148 to the call cache 140 (step 415). The CCI 148 provides a means of identifying the particular call cache 140. This CCI 148, along with the called party number 115 associated with the call cache 140, is also passed back to the MS 20 for storage within a memory 13, such as a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card, therein (step 420).

Thereafter, when the MS 20 places another call to the same called party number 115 with the same bearer capabilities set (step 425), the MS 20 accesses the memory 13 to retrieve the CCI 148 associated with that called party number 115 (step 430), and transmits the retrieved CCI 148 to the MSC 14 along with the call setup message 110 (step 435). For example, within an IP-based GSM network, the CCI 148 can be sent in the CM Service Request message to the MSC 14. In this case, the MSC 14 would receive this CCI 148 in the Complete layer 3 message.

Once the MSC 14 receives the CCI 148 (step 435), the MSC 14 determines whether the CCI 148 is valid (step 440), and whether a cached call setup is allowed (step 445). For example, there may be a limit on the number of cached calls that can be allowed without authentication. If the CCI 148 is not valid (step 440), or if the cached call setup is not allowed (step 445), the call proceeds normally (step 450). However, if the cached call setup is allowed (step 445), the call setup is performed using the call data 145 stored in the call cache 140 (step 455). As stated before, this call data 145 consists of the results of the previous call setup. Therefore, this new call can be immediately re-established based upon the results of the previous call without unnecessarily tying-up circuits.

In order to re-use CCIs 148 and limit the number of caches 140 stored in the MSC 14 at any one time, the MSC 14 can maintain an operator defined timer 170 to determine when to discard a particular call cache 140 and associated CCI 148. For example, when the MSC 14 first assigns a CCI 148 to a particular call cache 140 and passes this CCI 148 to the MS 20, the MSC 14 can initiate the timer 170. If the MSC 14 does not receive that particular CCI 148 from the MS 20 in, for example, a Complete layer 3 message, before the timer 170 expires, the call cache 140 associated with that particular CCI 148 is deleted from the MSC 14 and the CCI 148 goes back into the queue of available CCIs 148.



However, if the MSC 14 does receive that particular CCI 148 before the timer 170 expires, the timer 170 can be re-initialized upon receipt of that particular CCI 148.

It should be noted that a notification of the timer 170 period can be passed to the MS 20 along with the CCI 148, so that the MS 20 will not transmit CCIs 148 that are no longer valid to the MSC 14. Alternatively, when the timer 170 expires, the MSC 14 can send a message (not shown) to the MS 20 indicating that the CCI 148 is no longer valid. In addition, in preferred embodiments, the CCI 148 can be deleted from the MS 20 and the MSC 14 when the MS 20 performs a location update to a new MSC 14 or performs an explicit detach from the network 10. Therefore, the MS 20 will not send the CCI 148 if the serving BTS 24, BSC 23 and/or MSC 14 has changed. Similarly, advantageously, the MSC 14 will not store any CCIs 148 and associated call caches for MSs 20 that are no longer connected to the network 10.

With reference now to FIG. 5 of the drawings, a sample call re-establishment procedure between two MSs 20a and 20b within two separate PLMNs 10a and 10b is shown. During or after the initial call between the calling MS 20a and the called MS 20b is completed, the MSC 14a serving the calling MS 20a creates a call cache 140a containing called data 145a for the call and assigns a CCI, here CCI 1, to that call cache 140a. At this time, CCI 1 may also be passed to the Gateways 150a and 150b and possibly to the other MSC 14b within PLMN 10b.

In addition, if PLMN 10b is also an IP-based cellular network, MSC 14b may create an additional call cache 140b, storing all of the call data 145b relevant to the call involving MS 20b within PLMN 10b, and assign another CCI, here CCI 2, to that additional call cache 140b. This additional CCI 2 may also be passed to the Gateways 150a and 150b and possibly to the MSC 14a serving the original calling MS 20a.

When the original call is cleared, relevant IP addresses or sockets are marked as ready for use, for instance, between BTS 24a and Gateway 150a. In addition, in preferred embodiments, the Gateway 150a associated with PLMN 10a may retain a call cache (not shown) containing routing information for use in reaching Gateway 150b or MSC 14a, and associate this call cache with CCI 1 and/or CCI 2. Similarly, Gateway 150b in PLMN 10b may retain a call cache (not shown) for reaching MSC 14b or Gateway 150a, and associate this call cache with CCI 2 and/or CCI 1.

When another call is made by either MS 20a or MS 20b to the other, the call caches 140a and 140b can be used to re-establish the call with a reduced call setup time. For example, if MS 20a sends a new call setup message 110 to MSC 14a, MSC 14a checks to see whether CCI 1 is also received from the calling MS 20a. If not, call setup proceeds as normal. If so, and if cached call setup is allowed, MSC 14a uses the call data 145a within the call cache 140a associated with CCI 1 within MSC 14a to re-establish the call.

Thereafter, MSC 14a sends a message 180 (equivalent to an Initial Address Message (IAM) or SETUP message) to the Gateway 150a that is indicated in the call cache 140a (and which was the result of the original calling party number analysis). This message 180 may also contain the associated CCI 1. If the Gateway 150a maintains its own call cache associated with CCI 1, the Gateway 150a proceeds to route the call based upon the cached call data. Otherwise, the Gateway 150a may need to perform an analysis to determine the Gateway 150b within PLMN 10b. Thereafter, Gateway

150a forwards the message 180 (SETUP, IAM or equivalent) to Gateway 150b. This message 180 may also include CCI 1 and/or CCI 2.

Gateway 150b, in turn, may have retained a call cache (not shown) identified by CCI 1 and/or CCI 2. If CCI 1 and/or CCI 2 is received with the message sent by Gateway 150a, this allows Gateway 150b to identify MSC 14b, and forward the message 180 (SETUP, IAM or equivalent) to MSC 14b without performing any additional analysis. This message 180 also preferably contains CCI 2 to aid MSC 14b in quick re-establishment of the call to MS 20b via BTS 24b. Based upon CCI 2, MSC 14b can, in turn, bypass parts of the call re-establishment procedure using the call data 145b stored within the call cache 140b associated with CCI 2 within the MSC 14b.

As will be recognized by those skilled in the art, the innovative concepts described in the present application can be modified and varied over a wide range of applications. Accordingly, the scope of patented subject matter should not be limited to any of the specific exemplary teachings discussed, but is instead defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A telecommunications system for reducing the call setup time for re-establishing a new call based upon a previous call between two subscribers, at least one of which is located within an internet protocol based cellular network, comprising:

a mobile station within said internet protocol based cellular network having a memory therein for storing a call cache identifier associated with a called party number, said mobile station transmitting said call cache identifier along with a call setup message to re-establish said new call to said called party number;

a call cache containing call data associated with said previous call between said mobile station and said called party number, said call cache having said call cache identifier associated therewith; and

a mobile switching center within said internet protocol based cellular network in wireless communication with said mobile station, said mobile switching center receiving said call setup message and said call cache identifier and accessing said associated call cache to re-establish said new call using said call data associated with said previous call.

2. The telecommunications system of claim 1, wherein said call cache is stored within said mobile switching center.

3. The telecommunications system of claim 1, wherein said call data includes an internet protocol address of a node to route said new call to.

4. The telecommunications system of claim 3, wherein said call data further includes billing information, ciphering mode information, authentication information and channel type information.

5. The telecommunications system of claim 3, wherein said node is a Gateway associated with said internet protocol based cellular network.

6. The telecommunications system of claim 5, wherein said Gateway stores additional call data within an additional call cache associated with said call cache identifier therein, said Gateway using said additional call data to route said call to said called party number.

7. The telecommunications system of claim 5, further comprising:

a base transceiver station for converting voice and data received from said mobile station into internet protocol packets and transmitting said internet protocol packets directly to said Gateway.

8. The telecommunications system of claim 7, wherein said Gateway further converts said internet protocol packets back into said voice and data and transmits said voice and data to said called party number.

9. The telecommunications system of claim 1, further comprising:

a timer associated with said call cache identifier, said timer being initiated when said call cache identifier is assigned to said call cache, said call cache identifier being discarded when said timer expires.

10. The telecommunications system of claim 9, wherein said timer is within said mobile switching center, said call cache being discarded when said timer expires.

11. The telecommunications system of claim 9, wherein said timer is within said mobile station.

12. The telecommunications system of claim 9, wherein said timer is re-initialized when said call cache identifier is received by said mobile switching center.

13. The telecommunications system of claim 1, wherein said call setup message is a CM Service Request message.

14. The telecommunications system of claim 1, further comprising:

an additional mobile station associated with said called party number, said additional mobile station being served by an additional mobile switching center.

15. The telecommunications system of claim 14, wherein said additional mobile switching center stores therein additional call data within an additional call cache.

16. The telecommunications system of claim 15, wherein said new call is routed to said additional mobile switching center, and said additional mobile switching center uses said additional call data to complete said new call to said additional mobile station.

17. A method for reducing the call setup time for re-establishing a new call based upon a previous call between two subscribers, at least one of which is located within an internet protocol based cellular network, comprising the steps of:

creating a call cache containing call data associated with a previous call between a mobile station within said internet protocol based cellular network and a called party number;

assigning a call cache identifier to said call cache;

storing within said mobile station said call cache identifier and said called party number;

transmitting said call cache identifier along with a call setup message from said mobile station to a mobile switching center in wireless communication with said mobile station;

accessing said call cache associated with received call cache identifier; and

re-establishing said new call from said mobile station to said called party number using said call data associated with said previous call.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein said call data comprises an internet protocol address of a Gateway associated with said internet protocol based cellular network, and wherein said step of re-establishing further comprises the steps of:

storing, within said Gateway, additional call data within an additional call cache associated with said call cache identifier; and

routing said new call from said Gateway to said called party number using said additional call data.

19. The method of claim 18, further comprising the steps of:

converting, by a base transceiver station in wireless communication with said mobile station, voice and data received from said mobile station into internet protocol packets; and

transmitting said internet protocol packets directly to said Gateway.

20. The method of claim 19, further comprising the steps of:

converting, by said Gateway, said internet protocol packets back into said voice and data; and

transmitting said voice and data to said called party number.

21. The method of claim 17, further comprising the steps of:

initiating a timer associated with said call cache identifier when said call cache identifier is assigned to said call cache; and

discarding said call cache identifier when said timer expires.

22. The method of claim 21, further comprising the step of:

discarding said call cache when said timer expires.

23. The method of claim 21, further comprising the step of:

re-initializing said timer when said call cache identifier is received by said mobile switching center.

24. The method of claim 17, wherein an additional mobile station is associated with said called party number, said additional mobile station being served by an additional mobile switching center, and wherein said step of re-establishing further comprises the step of:

storing within said additional mobile switching center additional call data within an additional call cache.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein said step of re-establishing further comprises the steps of:

routing said new call to said additional mobile switching center; and

completing said new call to said additional mobile station by said additional mobile switching center using said additional call data.

\* \* \* \* \*