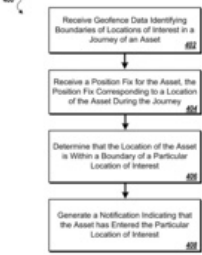
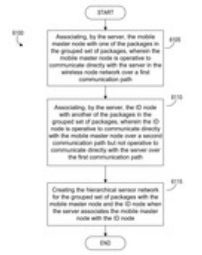
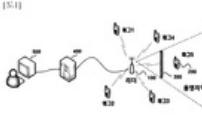
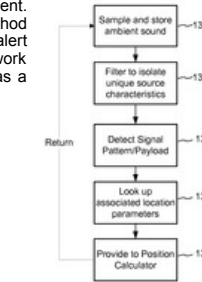
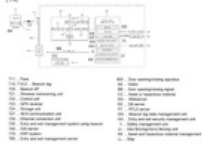


19 results for 12 and notification - Collection: FAMPAT

#	  Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee				
1.	Physical event management during asset tracking	EP2473959	2012-07-11	 DEAL MAGIC  SAVI TECHN  SAVI NETWORKS  SAVI TECHNOLOGY  TRANSACTION MAGIC			100 %	
2.	Methods and systems for managing shipment of an item using a wireless node network	EP3074903	2016-10-05	 FEDEX			82 %	
3.	Smart port system for ble beacon-based management and location tracking of vehicle entering and exiting port	WO2018/208046	2018-11-15	 IPLANET			80 %	
4.	Audio localization using audio signal encoding and recognition	EP2679042	2014-01-01	 DIGIMARC  DIGIMARC			79 %	
5.	Ble beacon-based entry and exit management system and method	WO2018/208045	2018-11-15	 IPLANET			78 %	

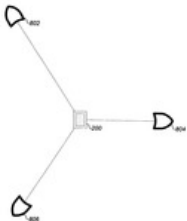
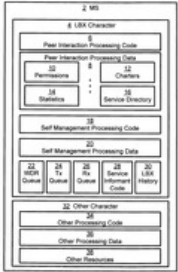
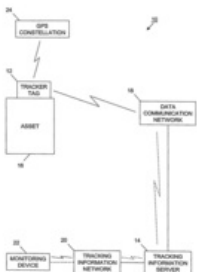
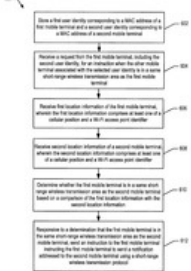
Techniques for physical event management while **tracking** physical assets are disclosed. In one aspect, data identifying locations of interest in a journey of an asset is received. A position fix for the asset is received and a determination is made that the asset is within a location of interest. In another aspect, data identifying one or more milestones in a journey of the asset is received. An event **notification** is received from a tag coupled to the asset, and it is determined that there is a problem in the shipment of the asset. In yet another aspect, data identifying one or more actions that should be taken after events of interest in a journey of the asset is received. An event **notification** is received from a tag coupled to the asset, and it is determined that a particular action should be taken.

Methods and systems that manage shipment of an item using a wireless node network are disclosed having at least one ID node, a plurality of master nodes, and a server. The server receives shipping information that registers the ID node and the item. The ID node may be associated to a first master node prior to pick-up, with association information sent to the server. The ID node may be disassociated from the first master node when it associates with another master node along a predicted path traveled by the item and ID node. The disassociation/association information is reported to the server, which tracks the ID node associations and location. The ID node may be disassociated from the second master node when it associates with a final master node along the predicted path traveled by the item and ID node and after a drop-off event of the item.

The present invention relates to a smart port system for BLE beacon-based management of a vehicle entering and exiting a port, wherein an IoT-based beacon tag, provided with a small solar panel and a rechargeable battery, and beacon APs for sensing the beacon tag are provided in a port by way of a port operation information network established with the beacon tag and the plurality of beacon APs, the location of an object and a vehicle which have the beacon tag attached thereto is tracked and the travel route thereof is monitored through the beacon APs by means of an RTLS server for location recognition, the entry and exit of the vehicle of a worker/visitor into and out of the port is managed upon the entry of the vehicle into a gate and a certificate of container receipt (delivery) is issued to a smartphone of a mobile phone number associated with the beacon tag of a driver of the vehicle entering and exiting the port, the management and issuance being done in connection with a container terminal port automation system, active monitoring is performed upon going through a yard block entrance and arriving at an ARMGC, the beacon tag only and unilaterally transmits a device ID and an RSSI value in a predetermined cycle, and the beacon APs recognize the device ID and the RSSI value of the beacon tag at every point of the beacon tag and transmit same and GPS location information of the beacon APs to the container terminal port automation system. Also, the present invention provides entry and exit management of the vehicle at the port, transmits, through a nearby beacon AP, a work order to a smart device associated with beacon tag information of the vehicle entering and exiting the port, positions and tracks information and the location of the beacon tag of the vehicle of the worker/visitor on the basis of location information of a building and a facility at the port, thereby managing the movement route thereof, and provides entry and exit security management, dangerous area safety management, and beacon tag-attached major asset and location-based hazardous material management.

A method for indoor navigation in a venue derives positioning of a mobile device based on sounds captured by the microphone of the mobile device from the ambient environment. It is particularly suited to operate on smartphones, where the sounds are captured using microphone that captures sounds in a frequency range of human hearing. The method determines a position of the mobile device in the venue based on identification of the audio signal, monitors the position of the mobile device, and generates a position based alert on an output device of the mobile device when the position of the mobile device is within a pre-determined position associated with the position based alert. A positioning network comprises an array of signal sources that transmit signals with unique characteristics that are detectable in signals captured through a sensor on a mobile device, such as a microphone of a mobile phone handset.

The present invention relates to BLE beacon-based entry and exit management system and method, wherein a building and a facility, in a security area, and a port are provided with an IoT-based beacon tag, attached to a pass of a visitor, and beacon APs installed in multiple areas and capable of sensing the beacon tag, the beacon tag attached to the pass only and unilaterally transmits a device ID (a tag ID) and an RSSI value in a predetermined cycle, and the beacon APs recognize the device ID (the tag ID) and the RSSI value of the beacon tag and transmit same and GPS location information of the beacon APs to an entry and exit management system. The present invention provides: entry and exit management using the beacon tag attached to the pass; entry and exit security management, by means of an RTLS server, for **tracking** the location of the beacon tag attached to the pass, monitoring the travel route thereof, displaying same on a GIS map, positioning and **tracking** information and the location of the beacon tag of the visitor on the basis of information on the location of the building and the facility of the security area and a port container terminal and monitoring the travel route, thereby managing the movement route of the visitor carrying the pass having the beacon tag attached thereto; and management for a tangible asset and a hazardous material which have the location-based beacon tag attached thereto.

6.	System and method for mobile device usability by locational conditions	US20130337789	2013-12-19	BILLJCO	74 %	
Provided is a distributed system and method for enabling new and useful location dependent features and functionality to mobile data processing systems. Mobile data processing Systems (MSs) interact with each other as peers in communications and interoperability. Data is shared between mobile data processing systems to carry out novel Location Based eXchanges (LBX) of data for new mobile applications. Information transmitted inbound to, transmitted outbound from, is in process at, or is application modified at a mobile data processing system triggers processing of actions in accordance with user configured permissions, charters, and other configurations. In a preferred embodiment, a user configurable platform is provided for quickly building well behaving LBX applications at MSs and across a plurality of interoperating MSs. Tools, triggered interfaces and integrated applications are disclosed for a breadth of MS LBX configurations and functionality.						
7.	System and method for automatically leaving an outgoing caller message	US20100227595	2010-09-09	BILLJCO	74 %	
Provided is a system and method for automatically leaving an Outgoing Caller Message (OCM) at a callee's (i.e. called) recording system. If a mobile caller reaches an OutGoing Message (OGM) from a callee's system because the callee does not answer, the caller can opt to automatically leave a preconfigured message instead of spending time leaving a message. An OCM background thread of processing is started at the mobile device for taking over the active call, and the initial active call processing thread terminates for releasing user interface focus so the caller is free to perform other application processing while background processing occurs. The OCM background thread determines the best OCM to leave, for example based in part on a situational location of the mobile caller, and then automatically leaves the OCM at the callee's system before terminating the call.						
8.	Tracking system and associated method	EP1504429	2005-02-09	MOELLER AGROTEK KORPOREJSHN ARGO TECH ARGO TEX	69 %	
A tracking system (10) for tracking movable assets (16) and a method for using the system are provided. The tracking system includes a monitoring device (22), a tracking information network (20), a data communication network (18), a tracker tag (12), and a tracking information server (14). The tracker tag operates independent from the asset and uses GPS technology. The tracking information server provides tracking information and related information to a subscriber. The method is for tracking the movable asset and providing tracking information to the subscriber. In one embodiment, the tracker tag is in communication with an Iridium satellite constellation (28) and the tracking information is displayed to the subscriber when the asset is substantially anywhere in the world. In another embodiment, the monitoring device is in communication with the Iridium satellite constellation and the tracking information is displayed to the subscriber when the subscriber is substantially anywhere in the world, preferably via the Internet (36).						
9.	Power efficient proximity detection	EP3127352	2017-02-08	SONY SONY MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS	65 %	
Location information of first and second mobile terminals may be received at an application server. Location information may include a cellular position and/or a Wi-Fi access point identifier. It is determined whether the first mobile terminal is in a same short-range wireless transmission area as the second mobile terminal based on a comparison of the first location information with the second location information. An instruction is sent to the first mobile terminal instructing the first mobile terminal to send a notification addressed to the second mobile terminal using a short-range wireless transmission protocol responsive to a determination that the first mobile terminal is in the same short-range wireless transmission area as the second mobile terminal.						
10.	Mobile information management system and methods of use and doing business	WO2015/061605	2015-04-30	JBA 360	64 %	
A mobile information management system supporting the association of information items, such as, for example, one or more among files or portions of files (such as images), documents, videos, notes, location registrations, document markups, or the like with a particular location on a context-specific reference map, such as a floor plan. In some embodiments, uploaded files can be designated as reference maps, which, if desired, can then be assigned a coordinate system for display of one or more among registration pins, information pins, and current mobile device locations. Some applications provide for location-based notification and propagation of the associated information items to mobile devices on request, automatically, or both. At least a portion of the system is operable on and accessible from a mobile device, and can facilitate the real time, on-site association of one or more information items with a location on a map.						