

Project	<b>IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group</b> < <a href="http://ieee802.org/16">http://ieee802.org/16</a> >	
Title	<b>Obtaining Sleep Mode Information in RS</b>	
Date Submitted	<b>2006-11-17</b>	
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Re:	IEEE 802.16j-06/027: "Call for Technical Proposals regarding IEEE Project P802.16j"	
Abstract	In MR networks, RS could have more flexibility for scheduling, if it can obtain sleep mode information.	
Purpose	Discuss and adopt proposed text.	
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## Obtaining Sleep Mode Information in RS

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**This revision of contribution propose a harmonization text proposal on sleep mode.**

### 1. Problem Statement

In WiMAX MR networks, MS in sleep mode may maintain triggers to perform event-based actions, such as sending MOB\_SCN-REP, MOB\_MSHO-REQ, and MOB\_SCN-REQ messages to MR-BS. MS may include Enabled-Action-Triggered TLV in RNG-REQ or MOB\_SLP-REQ message requesting to associate specific actions with certain triggers. In response to the RNG-REQ or MOB\_SLP-REQ message, MR-BS shall transmit RNG-RSP or MOB\_SLP-RSP message including Enabled-Action-Triggered TLV provided that it allows to activate the requested type of Power Saving Class. After receiving RNG-RSP or MOB\_SLP-RSP message including the Enabled-Action-Triggered TLV, MS in sleep mode shall perform the actions indicated in the Enabled-Action-Triggered TLV following function/action specified in DCD or MOB\_NBRADV message. Therefore, in distributed case, RS shall allocate resources to this sleep-mode MS to properly perform the event-based actions. However, if the RS does not decode MOB\_SLP-RSP messages, it may not allocate proper resources to MSs on time, thus the event-based actions may failed.

Moreover, if RS, in both distributed and centralized case, can know that an MS has switched to sleep mode by decoding the MOB\_SLP-RSP message, it shall avoid sending management message to this MS. Also, an RS, in distributed case, can cancel the bandwidth resources allocated to this MS during the sleep period, thus saving bandwidth.

On the other hand, in WiMAX MR Networks, the sleep mode would be managed by the MR-BS, even in distributed case. The MR-BS may buffer the traffic addressed to a sleep mode MS, thus saving buffering in RS.

### 2. Proposed Remedy

The sleep mode will be managed by MR-BS, which can buffer the traffic addressed to a sleep-mode MS, thus saving buffering in RS.

RS may have the capability to listen and decode the MOB\_SLP\_RSP message to obtain the sleep-mode information. For example, if the sleep mode is initialized by MS, as shown in Fig. 1, RS shall decode the MOB\_SLP\_RSP message sent by MR-BS to obtain enough timing information, thus it can allocate resources to MS on time for the event-based actions, also RS can avoid sending management messages to this MS, and can cancel the bandwidth allocated to MS during the sleep period.

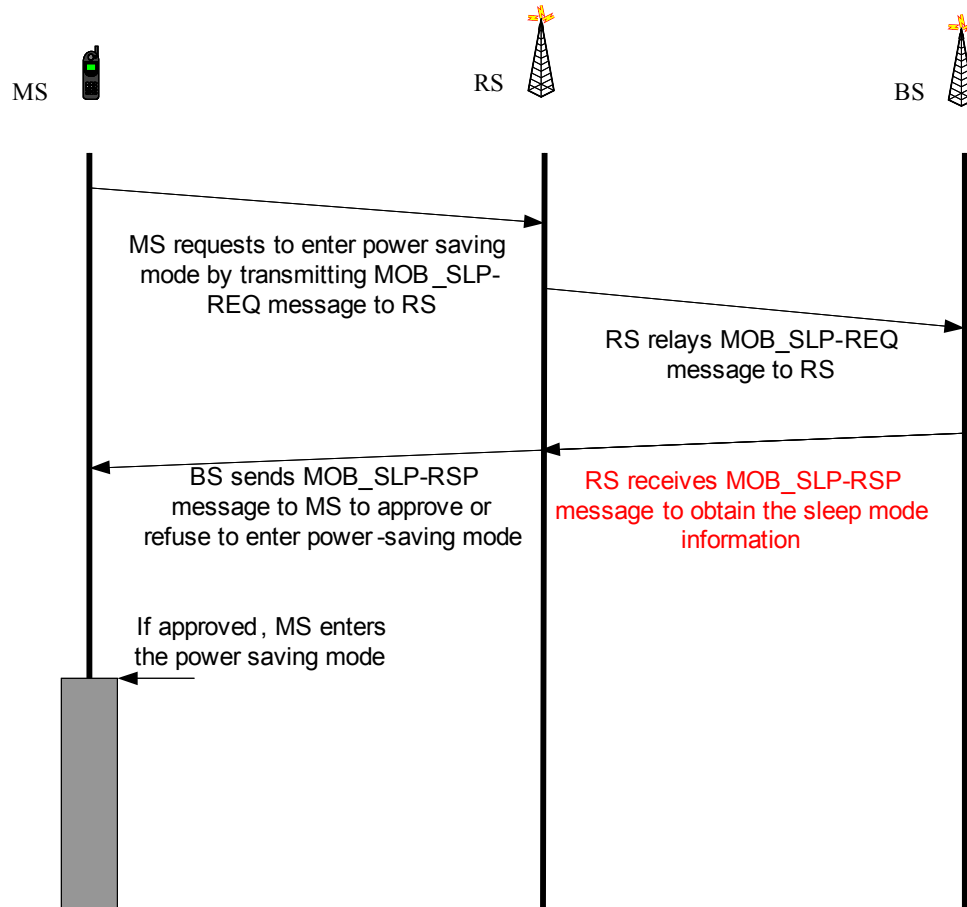


Fig. 1. RS decodes the MOB\_SLP\_RSP message for further scheduling

### 3. Specific Text Change

#### 6.3.21 Sleep mode for mobility-support MS

##### 6.3.21.1 Introduction

*[Insert two new paragraph after the last paragraph in 6.3.21.1]*

In MR networks, the sleep mode shall be centrally controlled by MR-BS in the presence of centralized or distributed scheduling.

In distributed case, RS may receive and decode the relevant sleep-mode messages, such as MOB\_SLP-RSP, sent by MR-BS to obtain sleep mode information, so as to be aware of MSs being in sleep state.