Title: Sleep Mode Operations in MR Network for Centralized Scheduling Approach

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Re: IEEE 802.16j-06/027: “Call for Technical Proposals regarding IEEE Project P802.16j”

Abstract: This document presents sleep mode and idle mode operations for IEEE 802.16j. The existing IEEE 802.16e messages are reused and new parameters are introduced in order to facilitate the sleep mode and idle mode management in IEEE 802.16j.

Purpose: Propose the sleep mode and idle mode operations for IEEE 802.16j

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Introduction

In WiMAX MR networks, the RS may use two types of scheduling. Centralized Scheduling, where MR-BS controls all the radio resource scheduling and MAP allocation. Distributed Scheduling, where some functionality of radio resource scheduling and MAP allocation are distributed to RS. This contribution proposes text to clarify the MS sleep mode for the centralized scheduling approach only.

I. Centralized Scheduling Approach

The sleep mode is centrally controlled by MR-BS. For example, the MS sleep-mode should be approved by the MR-BS, and MR-BS determines the duration of sleep, listening windows, and other properties of MS sleep mode. The RS simply relays the sleep mode messages, such as MOB_SLP-REQ/RSP, and traffic indication, and it does not maintain any state information of sleep-mode MSs, which means the MS sleep mode does not need any extra functionalities from RS.

While sending MOB_TRF-IND to MSs for indicating incoming packets, MR-BS should take processing and scheduling delays introduced by RSs into the consideration. As shown in Fig. 1, MS enters Sleep mode by sending MOB_SLP-REQ and receiving MOB_SLP-RSP message with “Start Frame Number” parameter from MR-BS. While the MR-BS decides to send MOB_TRF-IND message to the MS which wakes up at frame $F_i$, the MOB_TRF-IND message should be sent from MR-BS $D_i$ frames before the frame $F_i$. $D_i$ is the processing and scheduling delay introduced by the $i^{th}$ RS.

Figure 1. MS sleep mode support for centralized scheduling
6.3.21.7 Relay support for MS sleep mode

MS sleep mode should be supported in an MR network for both centralized and decentralized scheduling approaches. In MR networks, the sleep mode shall be centrally controlled by the MR-BS in the presence of centralized or distributed scheduling.

6.3.21.7.1 MS sleep mode support for centralized scheduling approach

MS sleep mode, for the MS attached through an RS, works as in the section 6.3.21. RS only relays the signaling and doesn’t need any additional functionality for supporting sleep mode procedure. All MOB_SLP-REQ messages generated by MSs shall be relayed by RSs to the MR-BS. The MR-BS shall be responsible for generating MOB_SLP-RSP messages, which will be relayed by RSs, either in response to a MOB_SLP-REQ or unsolicited. The MR-BS shall take the additional relay delay into account while it forwards the packets through RS.

References