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Re:	Response to IEEE 802.16e-4/06 (Call for Contributions on IEEE 802.16e/D1)	
Abstract	MSS Idle Mode	
Purpose	Provide for a mechanism for MSS to be detached from active Normal Operation service with a BS, but available to periodic broadcast messaging to prompt MSS to return to Normal Operation service	
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## **MSS Idle Mode**

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### *Problem:*

The current mobility model for 16e, in common with contemporary IP networks, requires constant Normal Operation connectivity, persistent connection, of an MSS to Serving BS as the MSS traverses the RF geography. Even 'Sleep Mode', during portions of which the MSS has no DL listening/response requirements, is a 'Normal Operation' operational state requiring that the MSS be currently attached to a specific Serving BS with which the MSS has a negotiated 'Sleep Mode' operation. Given that the vast majority of devices in current mobile networks are typically inactive while attached to the mobile network, requiring these inactive MSS to conduct active HO transactions creates non-productive overhead. Eliminating non-productive HO traffic would likely result in a 90%+ reduction in all HO traffic, and a significant savings in total overhead.

### *Remedy:*

Borrowing 'Area Paging' or 'Zone Paging' concepts and mechanisms from the cellular world provides a ready solution mechanism to enable MSS periodic 'availability' to DL traffic 'tickler' messages without requiring active UL connectivity to specific BS. The lack of transmission synchronization among BS creates some difficulty in crafting a solution. But options exist to overcome this obstacle.

It is possible to extend 'Sleep Mode' to accomplish our paging goals. It initially seems a ready choice given its already defined function as a negotiated MSS 'unavailable' mode of operation with a constructed method of MSS active recovery. However, due to the fact that 'Sleep Mode' has negotiated intervals of DL 'unavailability' interleaved with intervals of DL 'listening' and that these negotiated intervals are negotiated specific to a certain Serving BS, MSS and BS would have a difficult time negotiating and coordinating intervals between an MSS and several BS, especially given the lack of BS transmission synchronization.

Another, simpler mechanism presents itself. By creating a new 'IDLE Mode' that operates as a network pre-reentry state we can more easily provide a solution. And we can leave 'Sleep Mode' alone. 'IDLE Mode' would operate outside Normal Operations, pre-Initial Ranging in the registration process. 'IDLE Mode' would be passive only; any MSS UL traffic would discontinue the mode, though the MSS might immediately return to 'IDLE Mode'. 'IDLE Mode' would use fixed, not negotiated Paging Broadcast Message Listening Intervals. With these intervals being consistently located within the frame timing of individual BS, coordination between BS and synchronous Paging Broadcast Messages would be unnecessary. Overall, a properly constructed solution mechanism should reduce non-productive overhead while minimizing multimedia session initiation latency. And of course accomplish this with a minimum of new constructs and mechanisms.

### *Remedy 1:*

[Add new sub-section to section 6.4 **Data/Control Plane**; editor will make appropriate allocation of numbering (??) for subsection, page 17, line 28]:

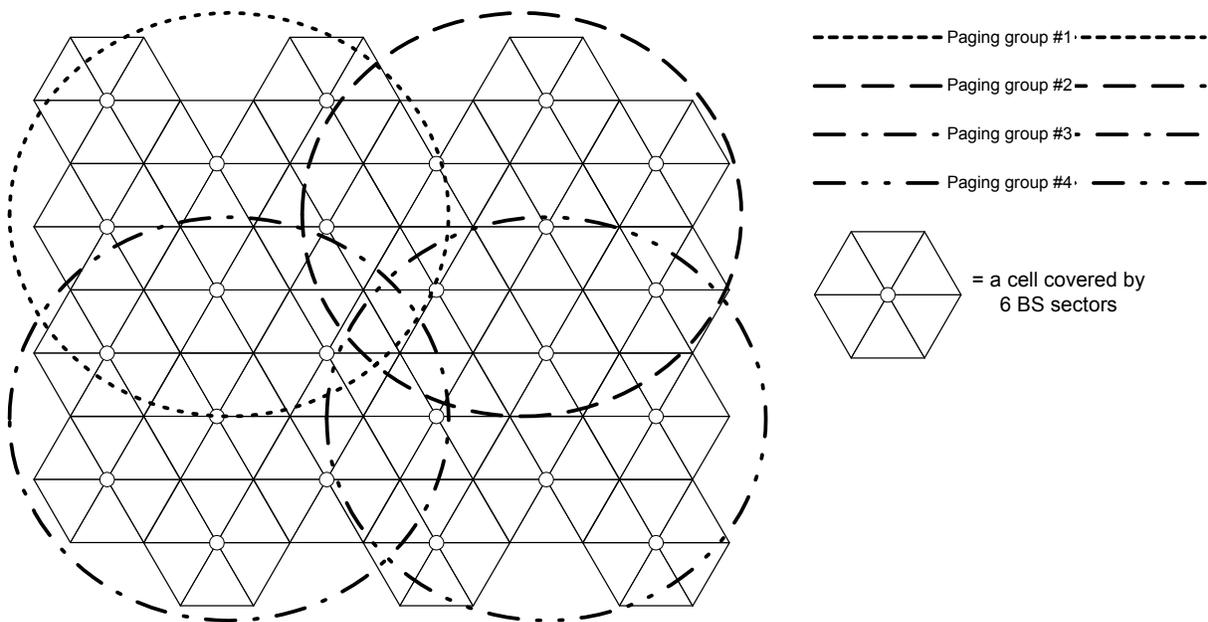
#### 6.4.?? MSS Idle Mode

Idle Mode is intended as a mechanism to allow MSS to become periodically available for DL broadcast traffic messaging without requiring the MSS establish a UL traffic relationship with each BS as the MSS traverses an air link environment populated by multiple BS, typically over a large geographic area. Idle Mode benefits MSS by removing the active requirement for HO, and all Normal Operation requirements. By restricting MSS activity to scanning at discrete intervals, Idle Mode allows the MSS to conserve power and operational resources.

Idle Mode benefits the network and BS by providing a simple and timely method for alerting the MSS to pending DL traffic directed toward the MSS, and by eliminating air interface and network HO traffic from essentially inactive MSS.

Idle Mode is an optional mode.

The BS are divided into logical groups called paging groups. The purpose of these groups is to offer a contiguous coverage region in which the MSS does not need to transmit in the UL, yet can be paged in the DL if there is traffic targeted at it. The paging groups should be large enough so that most MSS will remain most of the time within the same paging group, and small enough such that the paging overhead is reasonable. Figure 2 shows an example of four paging groups defined over multiple BS arranged in a hexagonal grid. A BS may be a member of one or more Paging Groups.



**Figure 1: Paging-groups example**

The paging-groups are defined in the management system. One possible method of definition is by using the **paging-group-action** backbone message. Another backbone message, **paging-announce**, is used to initiate paging of the MSS on all BS belonging to the paging group.

Idle is comprised of the following activities/stages:

### 6.4.??1 MSS Idle Mode Initiation

Idle Mode Initiation may begin after MSS de-registration. During Normal Operation with its Serving BS, an MSS may signal intent to begin Idle Mode by sending a DREG-REQ with a De-registration Request Code = 0x01; request for MSS de-registration from Serving BS and initiation of MSS Idle Mode. Similarly, a Serving BS may signal for an MSS to begin Idle Mode by sending a DREG-CMD with an Action Code = 0x05; require MSS de-registration from Serving BS and request initiation of MSS Idle Mode.

### 6.4.??2 Cell Selection

At MSS Idle Mode Initiation, an MSS may engage in Cell Selection to obtain a new Preferred BS. A Preferred BS is a Neighbor BS that the MSS evaluates and selects as the BS with the best air interface DL properties. An MSS previous Serving BS may be the Preferred BS. In all other respects, Cell Selection is similar to 6.4.??1 Cell Selection in HO Process.

### 6.4.??3 MSS Broadcast Paging Message time synchronization

At evaluation and selection of the Preferred BS, the MSS shall synchronize and decode the DCD and DL-MAP for the Preferred BS, extracting the frame size and frame number. The MSS shall evaluate the frame size and frame number and use them to determine time until next regular BS Broadcast Paging message Transmission Interval for the Preferred BS. The calculated time until the next regular BS Broadcast Paging message Transmission Interval, less any MSS DL scanning, decoding, and synchronization time requirements, shall be the MSS Paging Unavailable Interval.

### 6.4.??4 MSS Paging Unavailable Interval

During MSS Paging Unavailable Interval, the MSS may power down, scan Neighbor BSs, re-select a Preferred BS, conduct ranging, or perform other activities for which the MSS will not guarantee availability to any BS for DL traffic. Should the MSS re-select a Preferred BS during the MSS Paging Unavailable Interval, then the MSS shall return to the MSS Broadcast Paging Message time synchronization stage.

### 6.4.??5 MSS Paging Listening Interval

The MSS shall scan, decode the DCD and DL-MAP, and synchronize on the DL for the Preferred BS in time for the MSS to begin decoding any BS Broadcast Paging message during the entire BS Broadcast Paging message Transmission Interval. At the end of MSS Paging Listening Interval, providing that the MSS does not elect to terminate the MSS Idle Mode, the MSS may return to MSS Paging Unavailable Interval.

### 6.4.??6 BS Broadcast Paging message Transmission Interval

A BS Broadcast Paging message Transmission Interval shall occur during the five frames beginning with the frame whose frame number,  $N_{\text{frame}}$ , meets the condition

$$N_{\text{frame}} \bmod \text{PAGING\_CYCLE} == \text{PAGING\_OFFSET}$$

on each BS. BS receive notification of active PAGING\_CYCLES through backbone messages. A BS may broadcast one or more BS Broadcast Paging messages during the Transmission Interval. Different BS may, but need not synchronize their Transmission Intervals.

### 6.4.??7 BS Broadcast Paging message

A BS Broadcast Paging message is an MSS notification message indicating the presence of DL traffic pending, through the BS or some network entity, for the specified MSS. The BS Broadcast Paging message shall be sent on the Broadcast CID during the BS Broadcast Paging message Transmission Interval. A paging message shall be transmitted during the Transmission Interval regardless of the number of MSS that need paging.

The BS Broadcast Paging message shall include one or more Paging Group IDs identifying the logical affiliations of the transmitting BS.

MSS are identified in the BS Broadcast Paging message by their MSS MAC Address hash. A single BS Broadcast Paging message may include multiple MAC Addresses. For a given BS Broadcast Paging message in a specific BS Broadcast Paging message Transmission Interval, the BS shall include only those MSS MAC Address hash particular to the PAGING\_CYCLE.

The BS Broadcast Paging message shall also include an Action Code directing each MSS notified via the inclusion of its MSS MAC Address hash to either:

- 00) no action required
- 01) perform Ranging to establish location and acknowledge message
- 10) perform initial network entry
- 11) reserved

### 6.4.??8 Paging Availability Mode Termination

#### 6.4.??8.1 MSS side

An MSS may terminate MSS Idle Mode at any time.

An MSS shall terminate Idle Mode and re-enter the network if it decodes a BS Broadcast Paging message that contains the MSS own MSS MAC Address hash and an Action Code of 10, enter network. In the event that an MSS decodes a BS Broadcast Paging message that contains the MSS own MSS MAC Address hash and an Action Code of 01, Perform Ranging, the MSS shall conduct and complete Initial Ranging to establish location to the network and acknowledge message decoding. Similarly, the MSS shall conduct and complete Initial Ranging to establish location to the network and acknowledge message decoding in the event that it fails to find the MSS own Paging Group ID in the Broadcast Paging message. In either instance of required Initial Ranging, upon completion of the Ranging procedure the MSS shall assume the Paging Group ID of the Preferred BS.

The MSS shall exit Idle mode if it has lost synchronization with the paging message. When re-entering the network, the MSS may use the short network re-entry sequence similar to the behavior after HO or drop event.

To prevent collisions from multiple MSS trying to wake from Idle mode at the same time, the MSS shall use special initial-ranging back-off values that will be advertised in the UCD message.

#### 6.4.??8.2 BS side

The BS at which the MSS entered the network may report to the BS that initiated the paging about the MSS network re-entry, using the MSS-info-Request backbone message. If the BS that has initiated the paging is not informed about MSS reentry into the network, it shall initiate another paging sequence for the MSS. The MSS-info-Request backbone message may also be used to inform the BS at which the MSS has entered IDLE mode that the MSS has transitioned to a different Paging Group.

Remedy 2:

[In page 25, line 41, insert following sentence to assistance efficient idle mode operation]:

#### **6.4.2.3.45 Neighbor Advertisement (MOB NBR-ADV) message**

For each advertised Neighbor BS, the following TLV parameters may be include.

**Mode Supported** : Same with 11.4.2.13.1.

When Mode Supported bit indicate support Idle-mode, following TLV parameters may be included

**Paging Group ID (16 bit)** : One or more logical affiliation groupings of BS

Remedy 3:

[Modify 6.4.2.3.?? SS De-registration Request (DREG-REQ) message, contribution item to 6.4.2.3 MAC Management Message, page 60, line 33]:

**Table nn—De-registration Request (DREG-REQ) message format**

Syntax	Size	Notes
DREG-REQ Message Format() {		
Management Message Type=??	8 bits	
De-registration_Request_Code	8 bits	0x00 = SS de-registration request from BS and network <u>0x01 = request for MSS de-registration from Serving BS and initiation of MSS Paging Availability Mode</u> <del>0x01-0x02</del> -0xFF = reserved
<u>Paging Cycle Request</u>	<u>16 bits</u>	<u>Only valid if De-Registration Request Code=0x01</u>
TLV encoded parameters	Variable	
}		

An SS shall generate SS DREG-REQs including the following parameters:

#### **De-registration\_Request\_Code**

Request code identifying the type of de-registration request:

0x00 = SS de-registration request for de-registration from BS

0x01 = request for MSS de-registration from Serving BS and initiation of MSS Paging Availability Mode

~~0x01-0x02~~ – 0xFF = reserved

#### **Paging Cycle Request**

PAGING\_CYCLE requested by MSS. Only valid if De-Registration\_Request\_Code=0x01

The DREG-REQ shall include the following parameters encoded as TLV tuples:

**HMAC Tuple** (see 11.1.2)

The HMAC Tuple shall be the last attribute in the message.

*Remedy 4:*

*[Modify 6.4.2.3.26 De/Re-register Command (DREG-CMD) message, Table 55—Action Codes and actions, page 93, lines 12-28]:*

Table 54—DREG-CMD message format

Syntax	Size	Notes
DREG-CMD_Message_Format() {		
Management Message Type = 29	8 bits	
Action Code	8 bits	
TLV encoded parameters	Variable	
}		

Table 55—Action Codes and actions

Action Code	Action
0x00	SS shall leave the current channel and attempt to access another channel
0x01	SS shall listen to the current channel but shall not transmit until an RES-CMD message or DREG_CMD with Action Code 0x00 is received.
0x02	SS shall listen to the current channel but only transmit on the Basic, Primary Management, and Secondary Management Connections.
0x03	SS shall return to normal operation and may transmit on any of its active connections.
0x04	SS shall terminate current Normal Operations with the BS; the BS shall transmit this action code only in response to any SS DREG-REQ
<u>0x05</u>	<u>require MSS de-registration from Serving BS and request initiation of MSS Idle Mode</u>
<u>0x06</u>	<u>The MSS may retransmit the DREG-REQ message after the time duration (REQ-duration) given by the BS in this message</u>
<u>0x07</u>	<u>The MSS shall not retransmit the DREG-REQ message and shall wait the DREG-CMD message</u>
<u>0x05-0x08</u> – 0xFF	Reserved

An SS shall generate BS DREG-CMD including the following parameters:

The DREG-CMD shall include the following parameters encoded as TLV tuples:

**HMAC Tuple (see 11.1.2)**

The HMAC Tuple shall be the last attribute in the message.

When the DREG-CMD message is sent with Action Code = 0x05, the following TLV shall be included:

**Paging Information (see 11.?)**

The Paging Information TLV defines the **Paging Group ID** and the **PAGING\_CYCLE** and **PAGING\_OFFSET** parameters to be used by the MSS in IDLE mode

The DREG-CMD may include the following parameters encoded as TLV tuples:

**REQ-duration**

Waiting value for the DREG-REQ message re-transmission (measured in frames)

Remedy 5:

[Add MAC Management message to **6.4.2.3 MAC Management messages**, page 18, line 1; editor will make appropriate allocation of numbering for subsection and Management Message Type, set appropriate Table number *nn*, and adjust referenced Table 14a to include new Management Message Type reference]:

**6.4.2.3.?? BS Broadcast Paging (MOB\_PAG-ADV) message**

The MOB\_PAG-ADV message shall be sent on the Broadcast CID during the BS Broadcast Paging message Transmission Interval.

The MAC Management Message Type for this message is given in Table 14a. The format of the message is shown in Table *nn*.

**Table nn—BS Broadcast Paging (MOB\_PAG-ADV) message format**

<u>Syntax</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>MOB_PAG-ADV Message Format() {</u>		
<u>Management Message Type=??</u>	<u>8 bits</u>	
<u>Num Paging Group IDs</u>	<u>8 bits</u>	<u>Number of Paging Group IDs in this message</u>
<u>For (i=0; i&lt;Num Paging Group IDs; i++) {</u>		
<u>Paging Group ID</u>	<u>8 bits</u>	
<u>}</u>		
<u>For (j=0; j&lt;Num_MACs; j++) {</u>		<u>Number of MSS MAC Addresses in message can be determined from the length of the message (found in the generic MAC header).</u>
<u>MSS MAC Address hash</u>	<u>24 bits</u>	<u>The hash is obtained by computing a CRC24 on the MSS 48-bit MAC address. The polynomial for the calculation is 0x864CFB</u>
<u>Action Code</u>	<u>2 bit</u>	<u>Paging action instruction to MSS</u> <u>00=No Action Required</u> <u>01=Perform Ranging to establish location and acknowledge message</u> <u>10=Enter Network</u>

		<u>11=reserved</u>
<u>Reserved</u>	<u>6 bits</u>	
<u>}</u>		
<u>}</u>		

A BS shall generate MOB\_PAG-ADV including the following parameters:

**MSS MAC Address hash**

This is a 24-bit field used to hash the MSS 48-bit MAC address. The hash value shall be the remainder of the division (Modulo 2) of the 48-bit MAC address by the generator polynomial  $g(D)= D^{16} + D^{12} + D^5 + 1$  of the polynomial  $D^{16}$  multiplied by the content of the MSS 48-bit MAC address. (Example: [MSS 48-bit MAC address]= 00:D0:59:0F:E2:2E, hash should then be set to TBD).

**Action Code**

Paging action instruction to MSS to perform the following action:

00=No Action Required

01=Perform Ranging to establish location and acknowledge message

10=Enter Network

11=reserved

*Remedy 6:*

*[Add the following text after section 11.12]:*

**11.13 DREG-CMD message encodings**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>Paging Information</u>	<u>?</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>Bits 15:0 - PAGING_CYCLE - Cycle in which the paging message is transmitted within the paging group</u> <u>Bits 23:16 – PAGING_OFFSET – Determines the frame within the cycle in which the paging message is transmitted. Must be smaller than PAGING_CYCLE value</u> <u>Bits 31:24 - Paging-group-ID - ID of the paging group the MSS is assigned to</u>

*Remedy 7:*

*[In 11.4.2.13.1 Sleep-mode supported, page 63, line 42, Modify the following table]:*

This field indicates whether the MSS supports mobility hand-over, sleep-mode and Idle-mode. A bit value of 0 indicates “not supported” while 1 indicates “supported”.

Type	Length	Value	Scope
5.24.1	1	Bit #0: Mobility (handover)	REG- REQ

		support Bit #1: Sleep-mode support <u>Bit #2 : Idle-mode support</u>	REG-RSP
--	--	--	---------

Remedy 8:

[Modify Table C4 in section C.2.3. as shown below]:

<u>Field</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>Global header</u>	<u>152-bit</u>	
For (j=0; j<Num Records; j++) {		
<u>MSS unique identifier</u>	<u>48-bit</u>	<u>48-bit unique identifier used by MSS on initial network entry</u>
<u>Action flag</u>	<u>8-bit</u>	<u>0 – Request information 1 – MSS arrived from Idle mode 2 – MSS has transitioned to another paging group</u>
}		
<u>Security field</u>	<u>TBD</u>	<u>A means to authenticate this message</u>
<u>CRC field</u>	<u>32-bit</u>	<u>IEEE CRC-32</u>

Remedy 9:

[Add new sections C.2.8, C.2.9 and rename the existing C.2.8. The sections will include the following text]:

### C.2.8 Paging-group-action message

This message is sent from BS to BS (or the ASA server) to indicate that the recipient BS is either added or removed from a paging group. The message can also be used to query whether the recipient BS is part of a paging group, or inform that the sender BS is part of a paging group.

The message contains the following information.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>Message Type = ?</u>	<u>8-bit</u>	
<u>Sender BS-ID</u>	<u>48-bit</u>	<u>Base station unique identifier (Same number as that broadcasted on the DL-MAP message)</u>
<u>Target BS-ID</u>	<u>48-bit</u>	<u>Base station unique identifier (Same number as that broadcasted on the DL-MAP message)</u>
<u>Time Stamp</u>	<u>32-bit</u>	<u>Number of milliseconds since midnight GMT (set to 0xffffffff to ignore)</u>
<u>Action</u>	<u>4-bit</u>	<u>0 – Assign target BS to paging groups 1 – Remove target BS from paging groups 2 – Query (which paging groups target BS belongs to?) 3 – Information (paging groups sender BS belongs to)</u>
<u>Num Records</u>	<u>4-bit</u>	<u>Number of paging-group-ID records</u>
For (j=0; j<Num Records; j++) {		
<u>Paging-group-ID</u>	<u>16-bit</u>	<u>Paging-group-ID</u>
<u>PAGING CYCLE</u>	<u>16-bit</u>	<u>Cycle in which the paging message is transmitted within the paging group</u>
<u>PAGING OFFSET</u>	<u>8-bit</u>	<u>MSS PAGING OFFSET parameter</u>
}		
<u>Security field</u>	<u>TBD</u>	<u>A means to authenticate this message</u>
<u>CRC field</u>	<u>32-bit</u>	<u>IEEE CRC-32</u>

Table xxx: Paging-group-action messageC.2.9 Paging-announce message

This message is sent from BS to BS (or the ASA server) to announce that the recipient BS should page the provided list of MSS, according to their PAGING CYCLE and PAGING OFFSET.

The message contains the following information.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>Message Type = ?</u>	<u>8-bit</u>	
<u>Sender BS-ID</u>	<u>48-bit</u>	<u>Base station unique identifier (Same number as that broadcasted on the DL-MAP message)</u>
<u>Target BS-ID</u>	<u>48-bit</u>	<u>Set to 0xfffff to indicate broadcast</u>
<u>Time Stamp</u>	<u>32-bit</u>	<u>Number of milliseconds since midnight GMT (set to 0xffffffff to ignore)</u>
<u>Num MSS</u>	<u>8-bit</u>	<u>Number MSS to page</u>
<u>For (j=0; j&lt;Num MSS; j++) {</u>		
<u>MSS 48-bit MAC address</u>	<u>48-bit</u>	<u>=</u>
<u>PAGING CYCLE</u>	<u>16-bit</u>	<u>MSS PAGING CYCLE parameter</u>
<u>PAGING OFFSET</u>	<u>8-bit</u>	<u>MSS PAGING OFFSET parameter</u>
<u>}</u>		
<u>Security field</u>	<u>TBD</u>	<u>A means to authenticate this message</u>
<u>CRC field</u>	<u>32-bit</u>	<u>IEEE CRC-32</u>

Table yyy: Paging-announce message