Project	IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group <**http://ieee802.org/16**>
Title	Subscriber Mode Management
Date Submitted	2005-07-11
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Re:	Call for Comment on P802.16g Baseline Document
Abstract	This contribution proposes subscriber mode management.
Purpose	The document should be considered during the resolution of comments on the baseline document.
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Subscriber Mode Management

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Problem Statement

In this contribution, we summarize subscriber mode management at an MSS, a BS, and an NCMS, and introduce currently defined service primitives for subscriber mode management between a BS and an NCMS, which are exchanged through Control Service Access Point (C-SAP) of Management Plane specified in IEEE 802.16g baseline document.

Summary of the Proposed Remedy

Currently, three subscriber modes are defined, i.e., Active, Sleep, and Idle Modes. In Active Mode, an MSS transmits and receives packets to/from a BS. Sleep Mode is intended to minimize an MS power usage and decrease usage of serving BS air interface resources by pre-negotiated periods of absence from the serving BS air interface. Idle Mode allows an MSS to become periodically available for DL broadcast traffic without registration at a specific BS as the MSS traverses an air link environment populated by multiple BSs, and thus, allows the MSS to conserve power and operational resources.

Sleep Mode operation is defined between an MSS and a BS only, and an NCMS does not need to manage Sleep Mode of subscriber. Thus, both an MSS and a BS manage all Active, Sleep, and Idle Modes of subscriber. On the other hand, an NCMS manages Active and Idle Modes. In this contribution, Subscriber Mode transitions at an MSS, a BS, and an NCMS are modeled and described, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Figure 1 shows Subscriber Mode transition diagram at both an MSS and a BS. Subscriber Mode at both an MSS and a BS changes from Active Mode to Idle Mode when the MSS issues an MSS De-registration Request (DREG-REQ) message with De-Registration_Request_Code=0x01 or the BS issues an De-register Command (DREG-CMD) message with Action Code = 0x05. Then, the MSS stays at Idle Mode and updates its location when the paging group changes. The Subscriber Mode returns back to Active Mode from Idle Mode after completing Network re-entry. Transition from Active Mode to Sleep Mode is performed after an MSS successfully exchanges Sleep Request (MOB_SLP-REQ) and Sleep Response (MOB_SLP-RSP) messages with a BS. If there is any DL traffic toward an MSS from a BS, MOB_TRF-IND is broadcast to the MSS from the BS and Subscriber Mode of the MSS and the BS changes from Sleep Mode to Active Mode. If there is any UL traffic from an MSS, Bandwidth Request (BW Request) is sent to the serving BS from the MSS and Subscriber Mode of the MSS and the BS changes from Sleep Mode to Active Mode, too.

Figure 2 shows Subscriber Mode transition diagram at an NCMS with service primitives related with the Subscriber Mode transition. Subscriber Mode transition from Active Mode to Idle Mode is performed by exchanging Idle_mode_initiation.request and Idle_mode_initiation.response between a BS and an NCMS after successful DREG-REQ message with De-Registration_Request _Code=0x01 or DREG-CMD message with Action Code = 0x05 between an MSS and a BS, where Idle_mode_initiation.request and Idle_mode_initiation.response are defined in 14.5.11.1 and 14.5.11.2, respectively. Subscriber Mode transition from Idle Mode to Active Mode is initiated after exchanging Paging_announce, Idle_ReEntry.indication, and Idle_ReEntry.confirmation between a BS and an NCMS, where Paging_announce, Idle_ReEntry.indication, and Idle_ReEntry.

confirmation are defined in 14.5.11.3, 14.5.11.4, and 14.5.11.5, respectively.

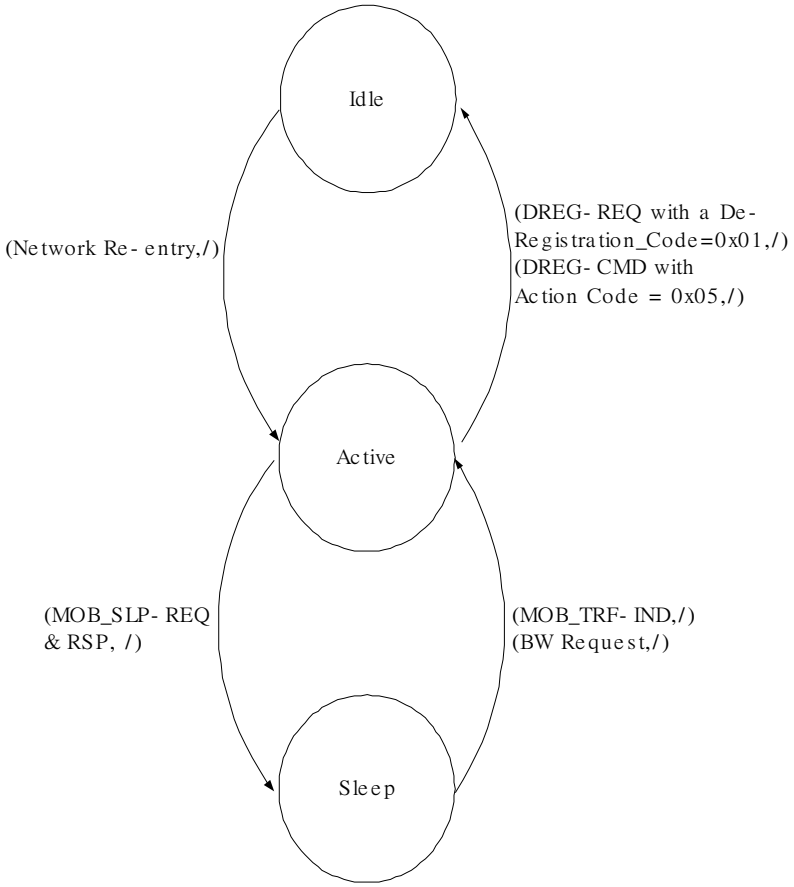

Fig. 1- Subscriber Mode transition diagram at an MSS and a BS

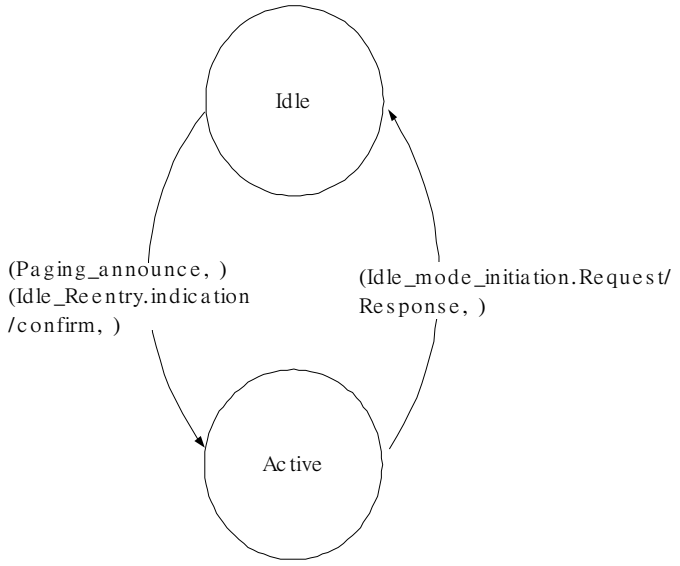

Fig. 2 - Subscriber Mode transition diagram at an NCMS

Proposed Text Changes

[Modify section 14.5.7 as follow]

14.5.7 Subscriber Mode Management

14.5.7.1 Managing Device States

Currently, three subscriber modes are defined, i.e., Active, Sleep, and Idle Modes. In Active Mode, an MSS transmits and receives packets to/from a BS. Sleep Mode is intended to minimize an MSS power usage and decrease usage of serving BS air interface resources by pre-negotiated periods of absence from the serving BS air interface. Idle Mode allows an MSS to become periodically available for DL broadcast traffic without registration at a specific BS as the MSS traverses an air link environment populated by multiple BSs, and thus, allows the MSS to conserve power and operational resources.

Sleep Mode operation is defined between an MSS and a BS only, and an NCMS does not manage Sleep Mode of subscriber. Thus, both an MSS and a BS manage all Active, Sleep, and Idle Modes of subscriber. On the other hand, an NCMS manages Active and Idle Modes. In this contribution, Subscriber Mode transitions at an MSS, a BS, and an NCMS are modeled and described, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

Figure 3 shows Subscriber Mode transition diagram at both an MSS and a BS. Subscriber Mode at both an MSS and a BS changes from Active Mode to Idle Mode when the MSS issues an MSS De-registration Request (DREG-REQ) message with De-Registration_Request_Code=0x01 or the BS issues an De-register Command (DREG-CMD) message with Action Code = 0x05. Then, the MSS stays at Idle Mode and updates its location when the paging group changes. The Subscriber Mode returns back to Active Mode from Idle Mode after completing Network re-entry. Transition from Active Mode to Sleep Mode is performed after an MSS successfully exchanges Sleep Request (MOB_SLP-REQ) and Sleep Response (MOB_SLP-RSP) messages with a BS. If there is any DL traffic toward an MSS from a BS, MOB_TRF-IND is broadcast to the MSS from the BS and Subscriber Mode of the MSS and the BS changes from Sleep Mode to Active Mode. If there is any UL traffic from an MSS, Bandwidth Request (BW Request) is sent to the serving BS from the MSS and Subscriber Mode of the MSS and the BS changes from Sleep Mode to Active Mode, too.

Figure 4 shows Subscriber Mode transition diagram at an NCMS with service primitives related with the Subscriber Mode transition. Subscriber Mode transition from Active Mode to Idle Mode is performed by exchanging Idle_mode_initiation.request and Idle_mode_initiation.response between a BS and an NCMS after successful DREG-REQ message with De-Registration_Request _Code=0x01 or DREG-CMD message with Action Code = 0x05 between an MSS and a BS, where Idle_mode_initiation.request and Idle_mode_initiation.response are defined in 14.5.11.1 and 14.5.11.2, respectively. Subscriber Mode transition from Idle Mode to Active Mode is initiated after exchanging Paging_announce, Idle_ReEntry.indication, and Idle_ReEntry.confirmation between a BS and an NCMS, where Paging_announce, Idle_ReEntry.indication, and Idle_ReEntry. confirmation are defined in 14.5.11.3, 14.5.11.4, and 14.5.11.5, respectively.

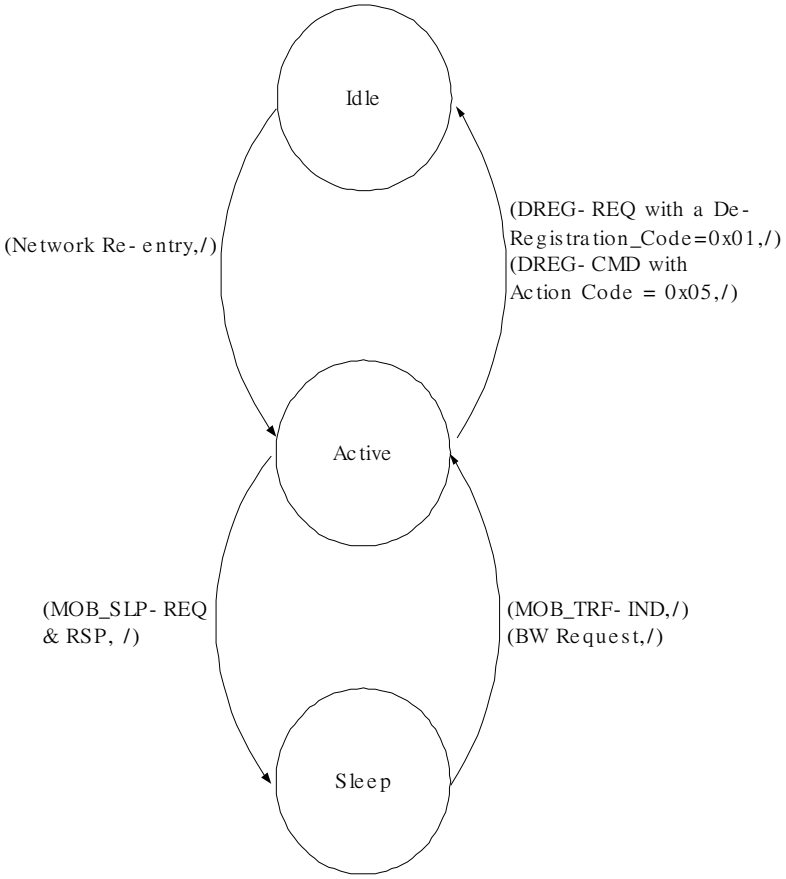

Fig. 3 - Subscriber Mode transition diagram at MSS and BS

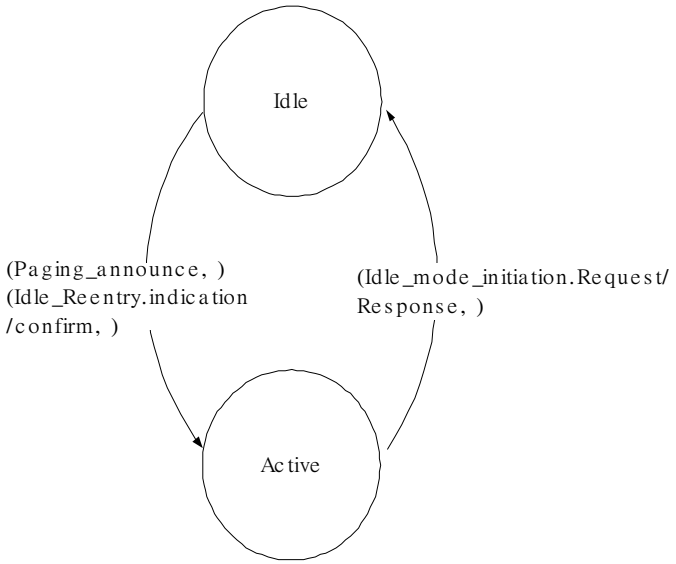

Fig. 4 - Subscriber Mode transition diagram at NCMS

References

[1] IEEE 802.16e/D9
[2] IEEE 802.16g-04/03r3, "Baseline Document – P802.16g Management Plane Procedures and Services"
[3] IEEE Std 802-16-2004