



US 20190306830A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Wang et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2019/0306830 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Oct. 3, 2019**

(54) **PAGING WITH ENHANCED
BEAMFORMING**

(71) Applicant: **Google LLC**, Mountain View, CA (US)

(72) Inventors: **Jibing Wang**, Saratoga, CA (US); **Erik
Richard Stauffer**, Sunnyvale, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Google LLC**, Mountain View, CA (US)

(21) Appl. No.: **16/446,416**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 19, 2019**

Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 15/852,572, filed on Dec.
22, 2017, now Pat. No. 10,375,671.

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H04W 68/02	(2006.01)
H04B 7/06	(2006.01)
H04L 1/18	(2006.01)
H04W 36/06	(2006.01)

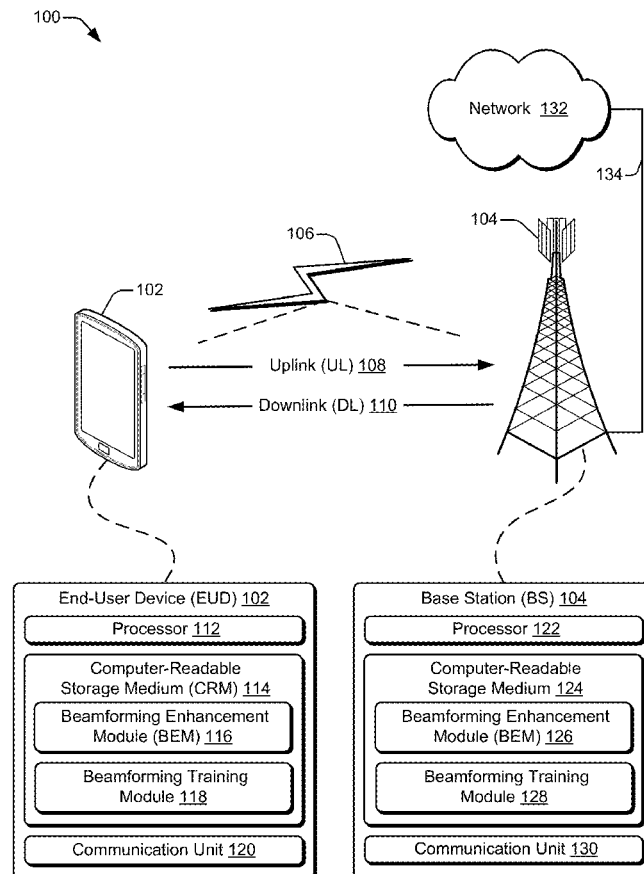
(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **H04W 68/02** (2013.01); **H04B 7/0617**
(2013.01); **H04W 36/38** (2013.01); **H04B**
7/0695 (2013.01); **H04W 36/06** (2013.01);
H04L 1/18 (2013.01)

(57)

ABSTRACT

The present disclosure describes methods and apparatuses for paging with enhanced beamforming. In example implementations, a base station (BS) transmits at a paging occasion a paging message to multiple end-user devices (EUDs) via a downlink communication with a wide beam. If an EUD fails to obtain the paging message, the EUD selects a frequency sub-band and formulates a paging request with an EUD identifier. The EUD transmits the paging request to the BS via an uplink communication with a narrow beam using the selected frequency sub-band. The BS processes the paging request and formulates a paging response based on the identifier. The BS transmits the paging response via a downlink communication with a narrow beam on the selected frequency sub-band. The BS determines a direction of the narrow beam of the downlink communication based on a direction of the narrow beam of the uplink communication to answer the paging response.



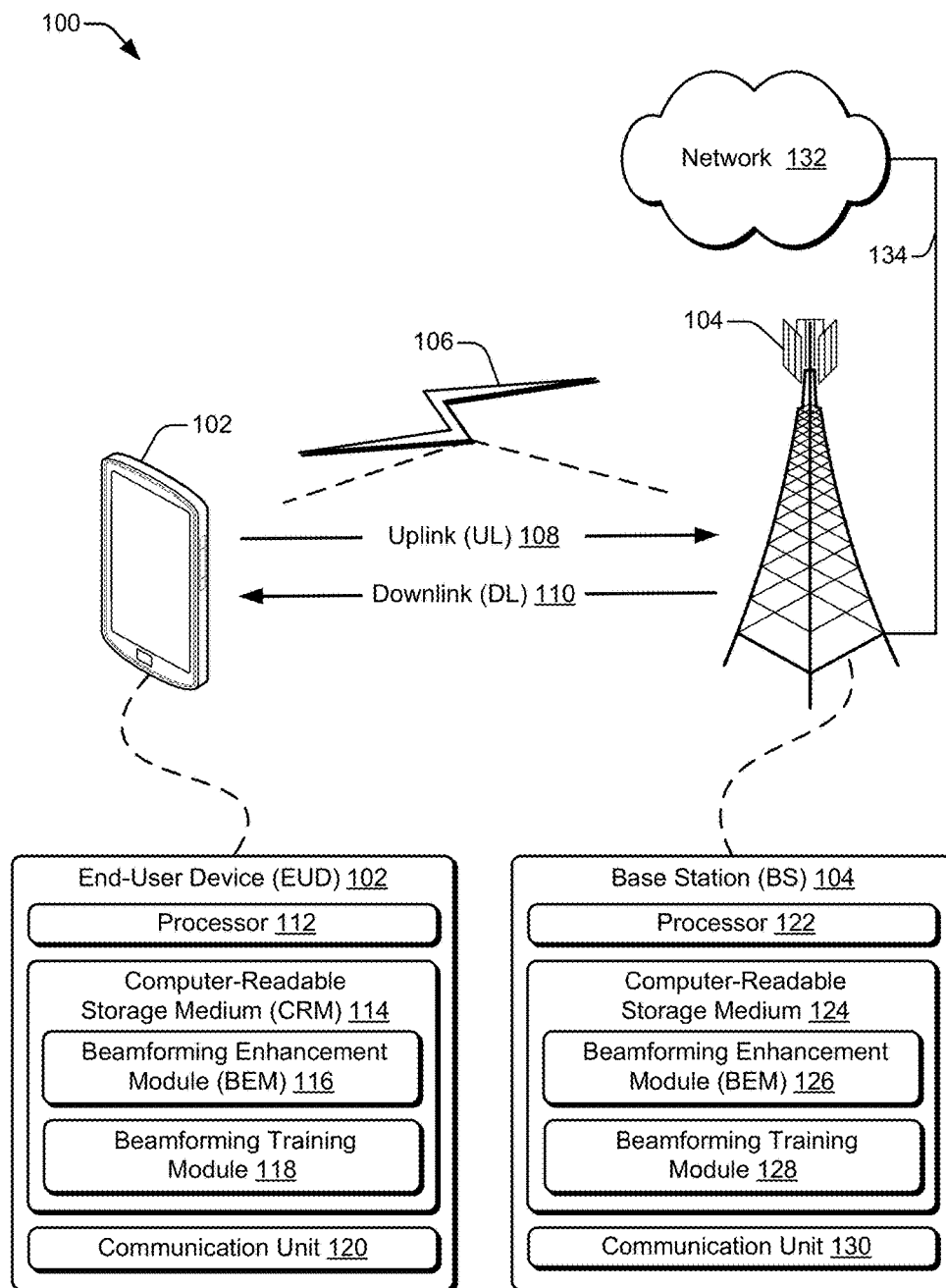


Fig. 1

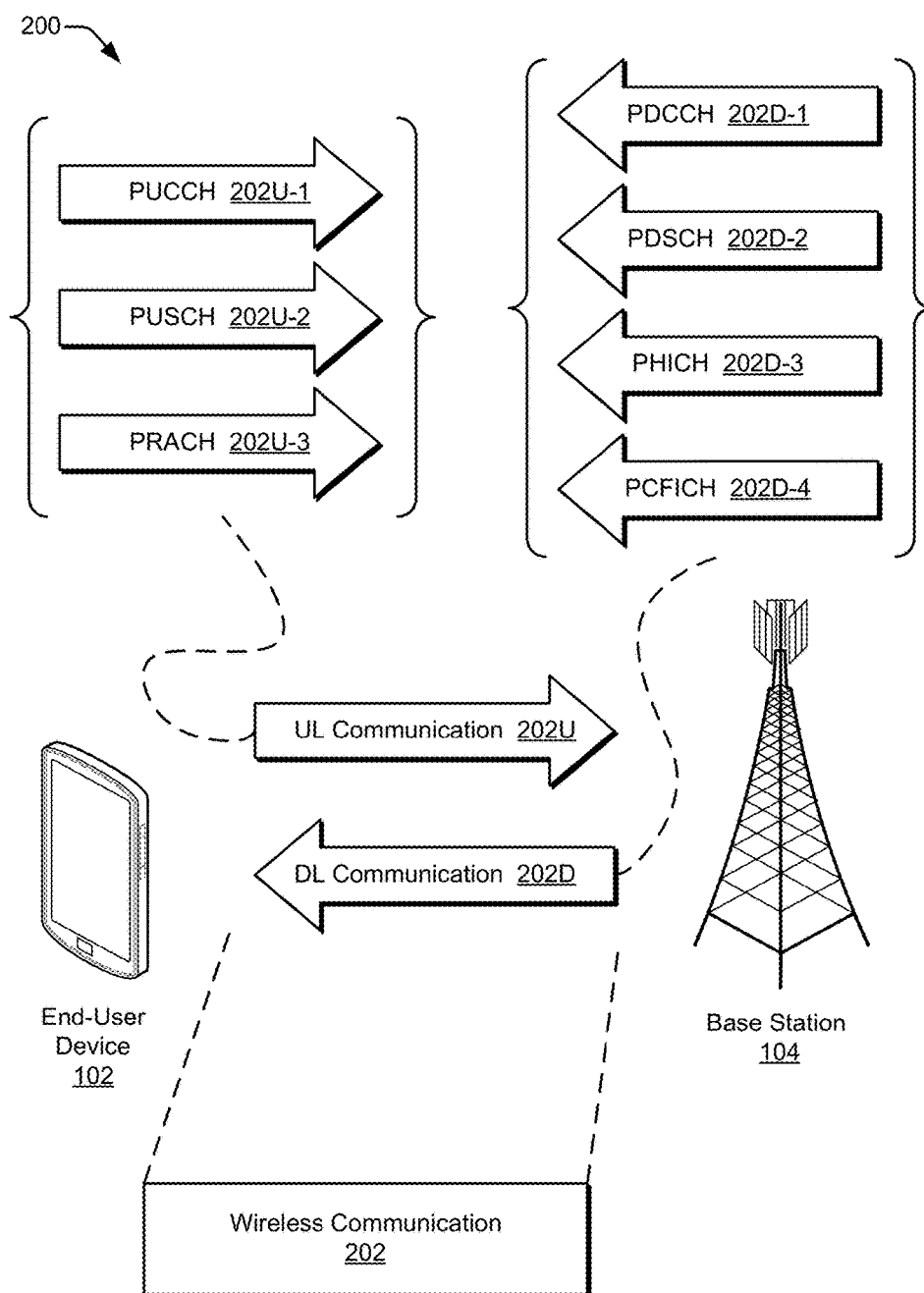


Fig. 2

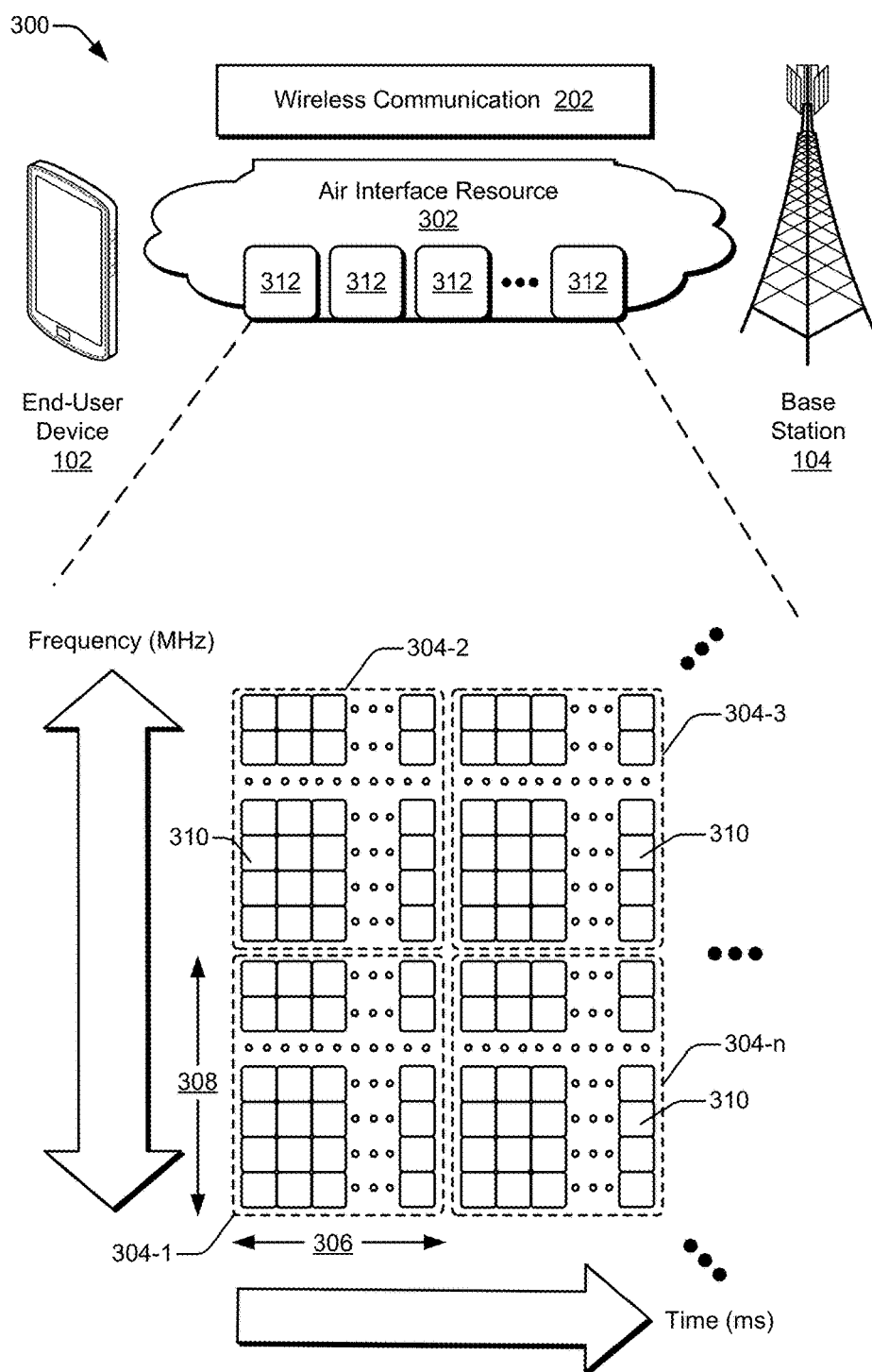


Fig. 3

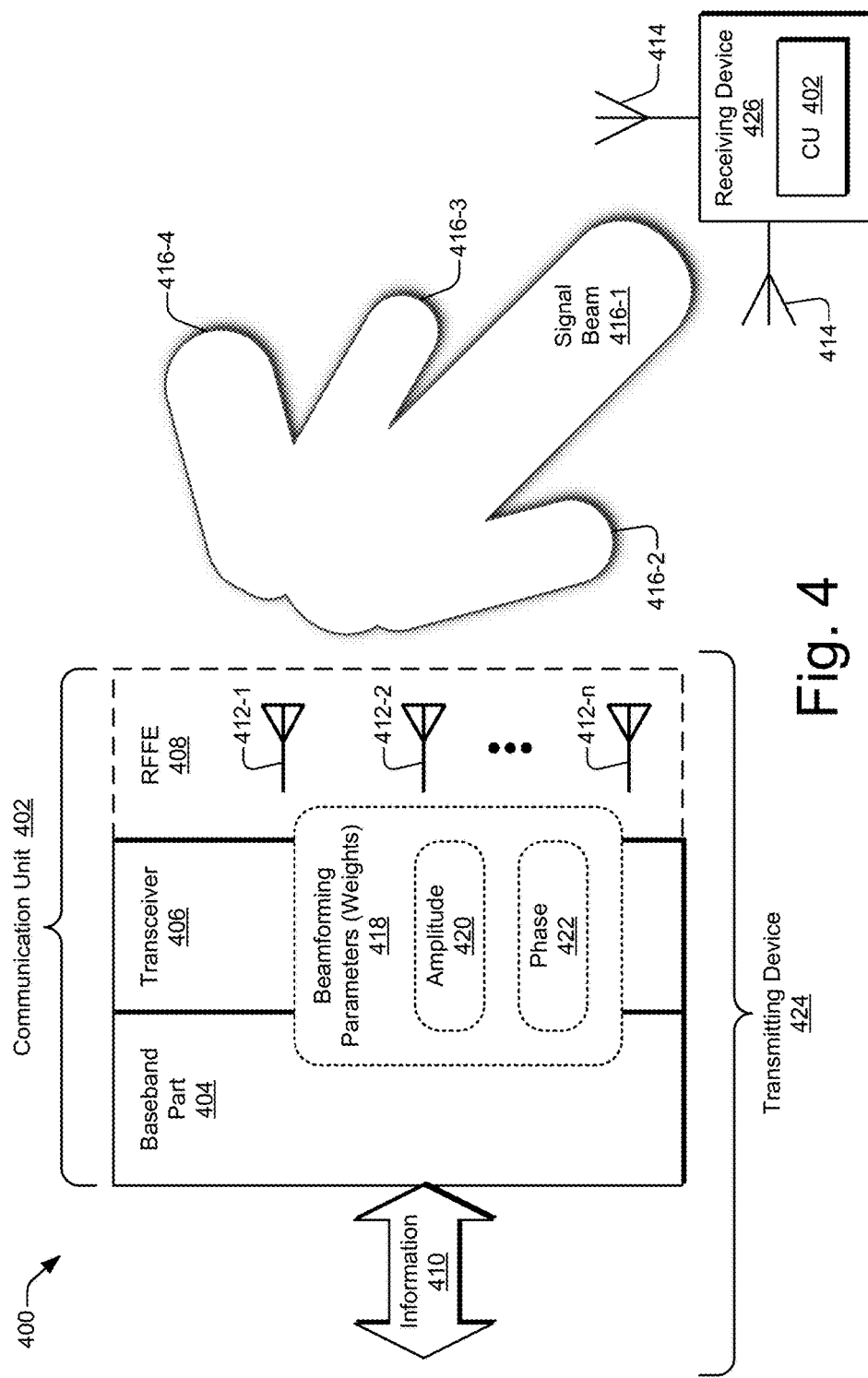


Fig. 4

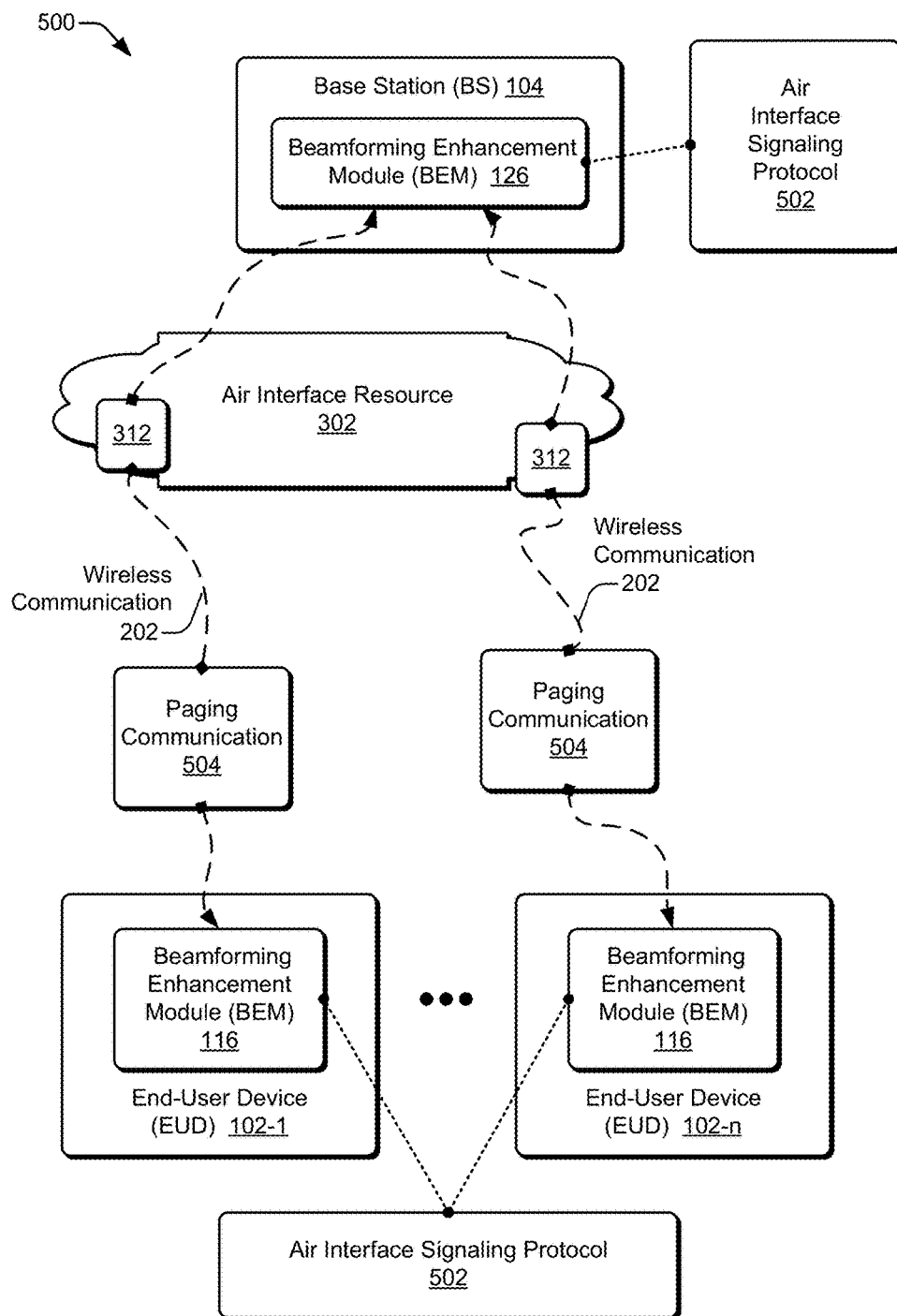


Fig. 5

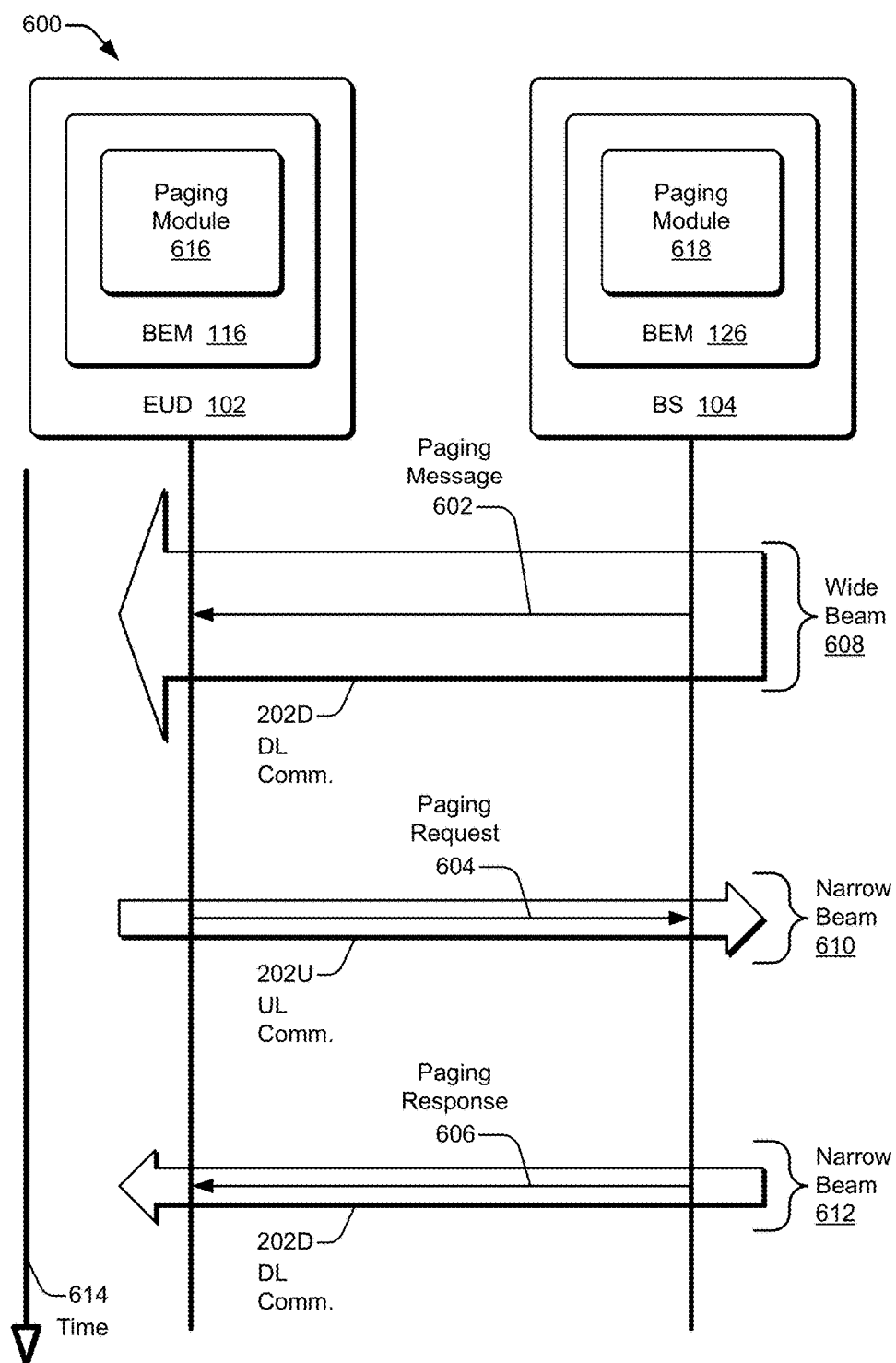
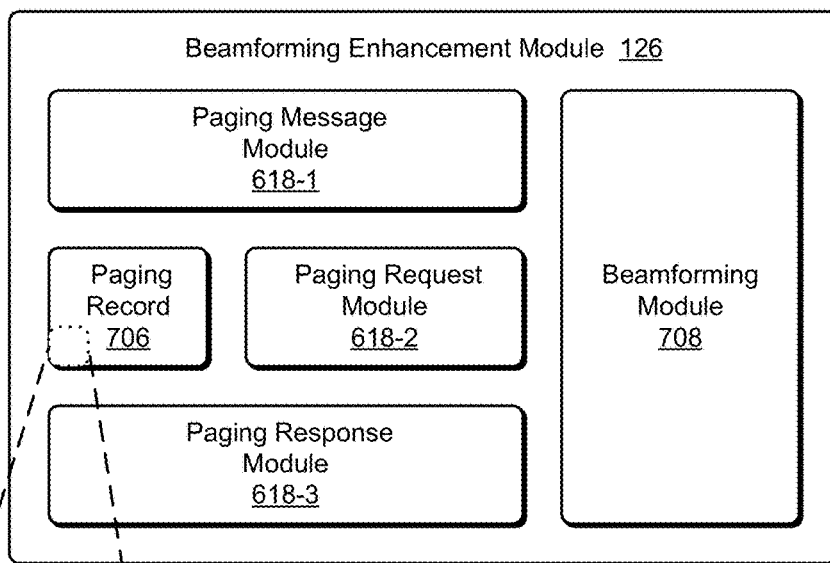
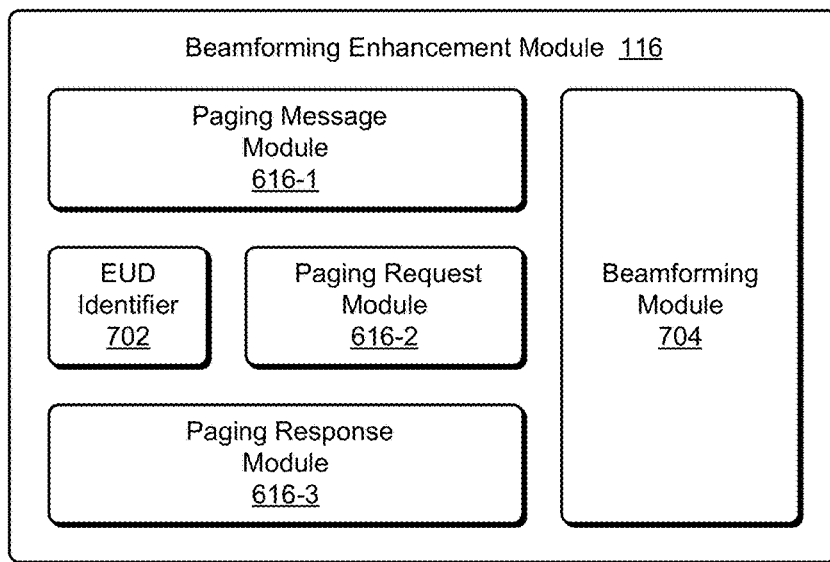


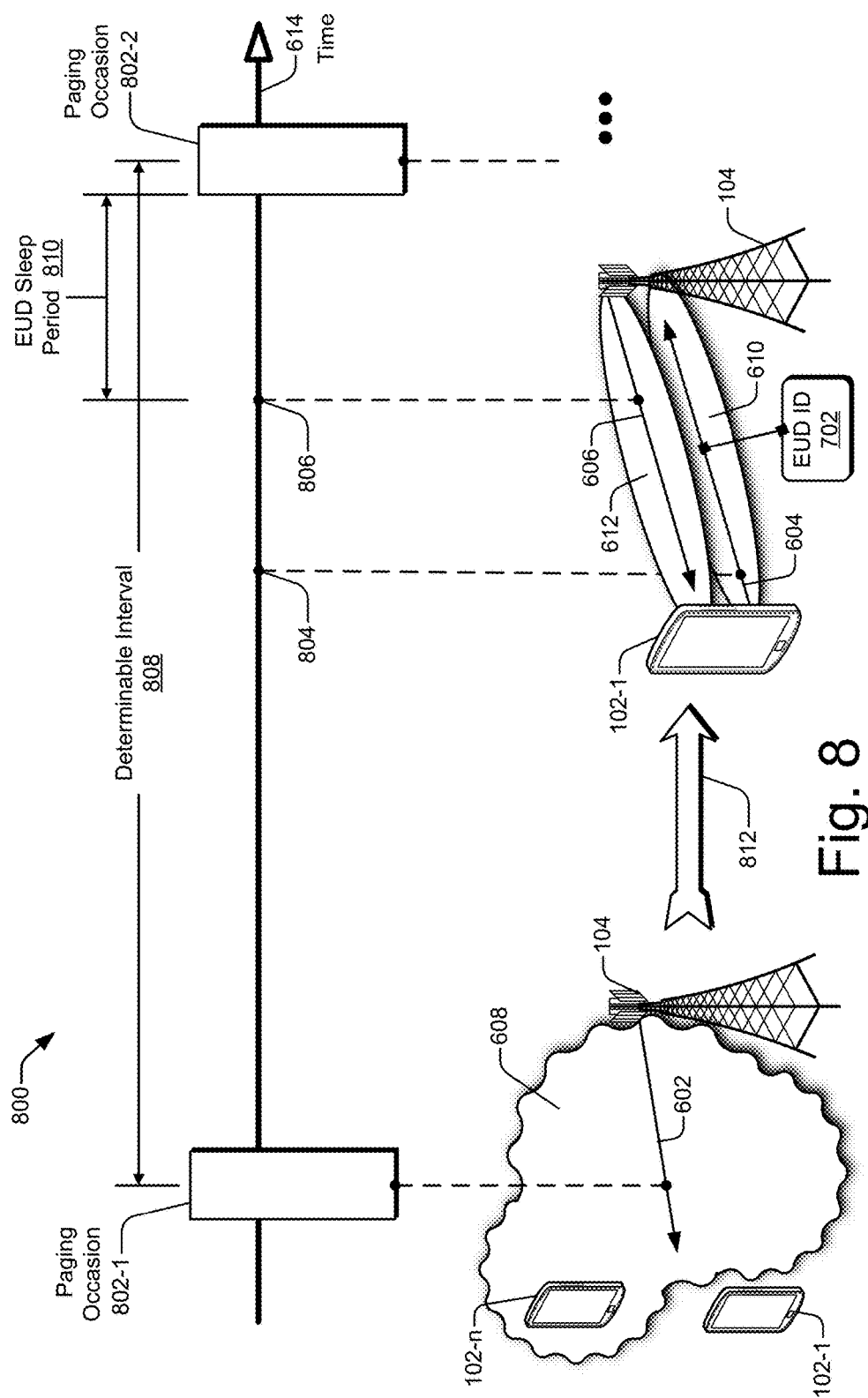
Fig. 6

700



Page 710

Fig. 7



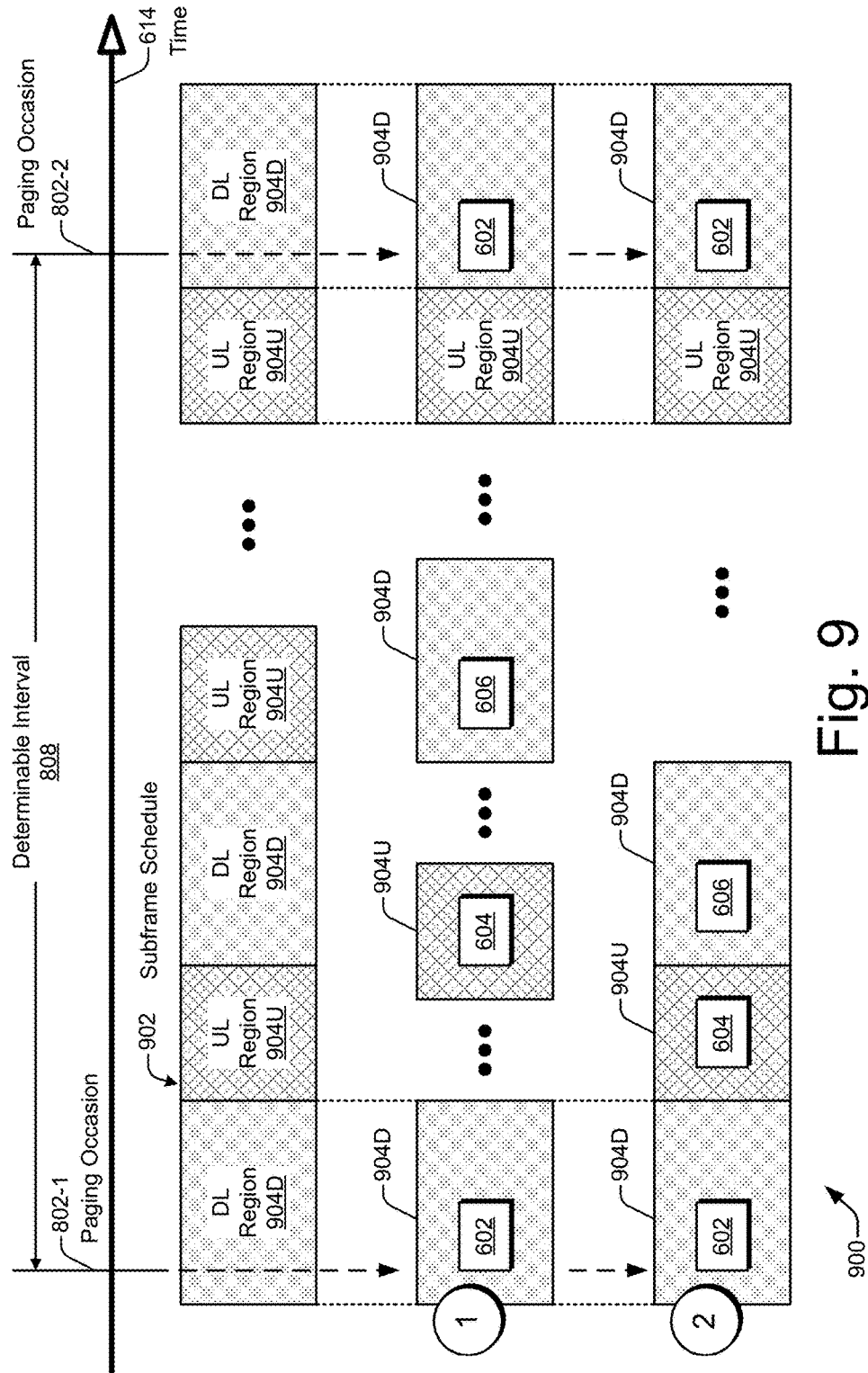
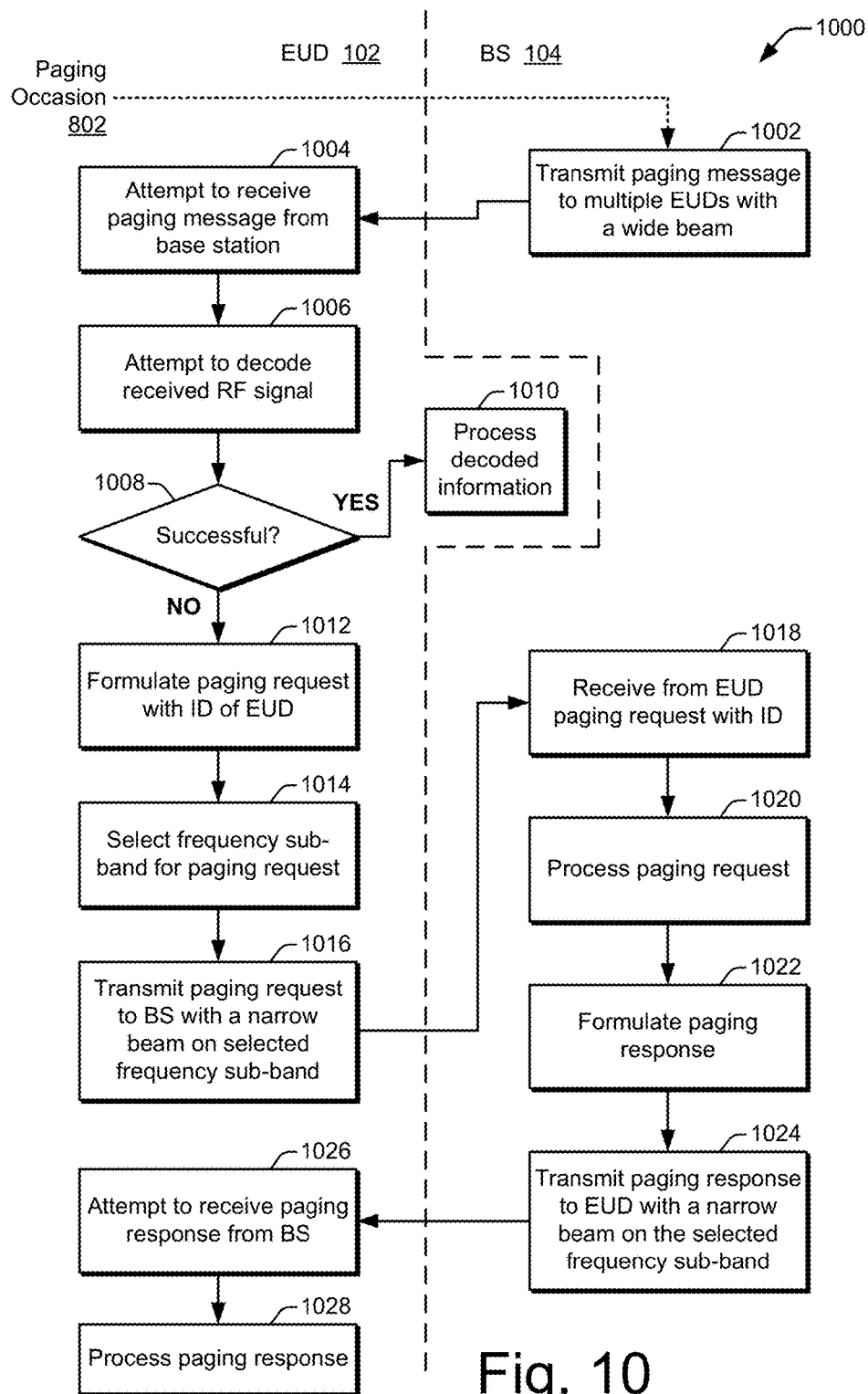


Fig. 9



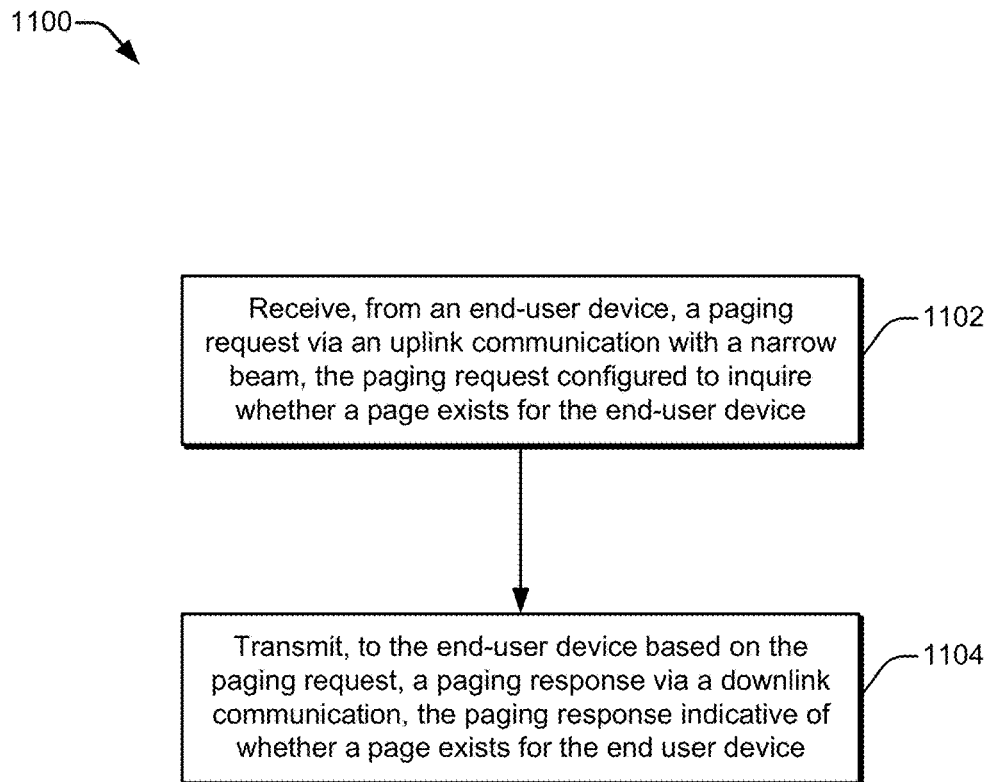


Fig. 11

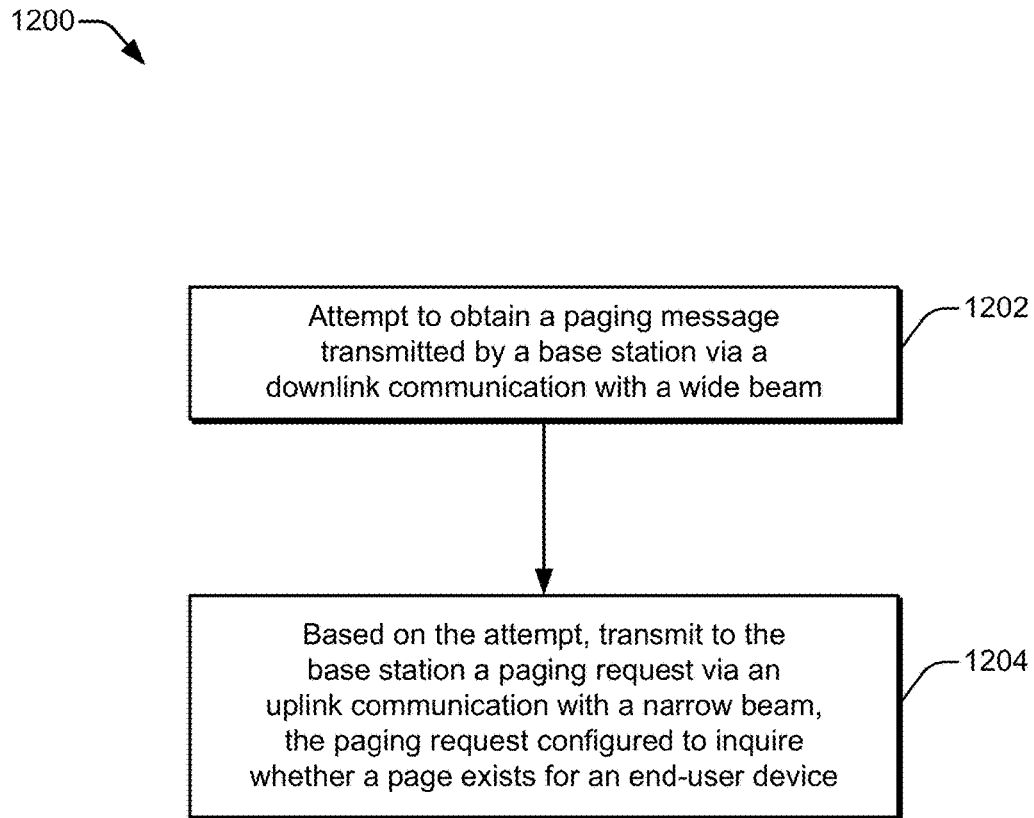


Fig. 12

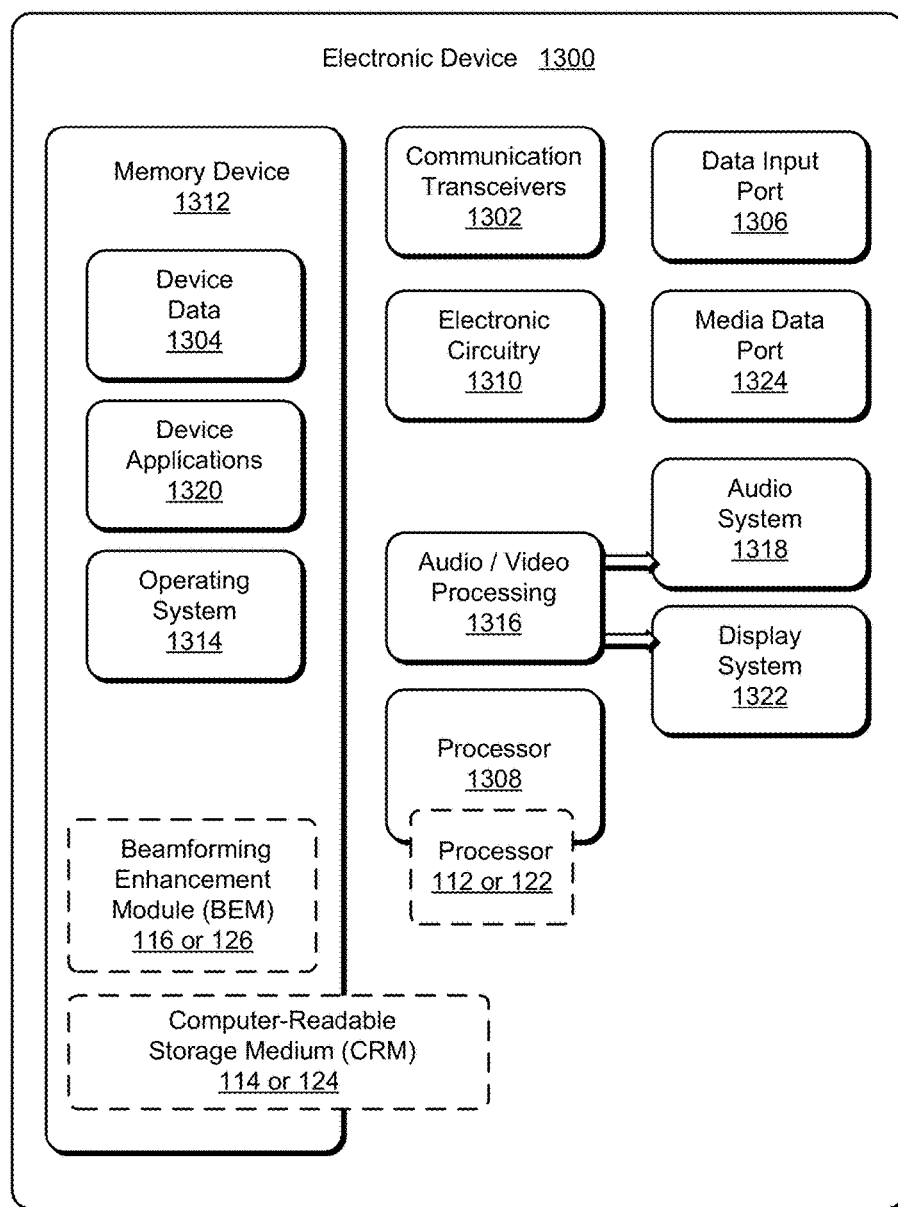


Fig. 13

PAGING WITH ENHANCED BEAMFORMING

RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application is a divisional application claiming priority under 35 U.S.C. § 120 and/or § 121 to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/852,572, filed 22 Dec. 2017, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Electronic devices play integral roles in manufacturing, healthcare, commerce, social interaction, entertainment, and communication. For example, most people consider their smart phone a critical part of their daily lives. Electronic devices also enable the computer server farms that provide cloud-based, distributed computing functionality for commerce and social interaction. Further, devices with computing power are embedded in many different types of modern equipment, from medical devices to household appliances and from vehicles to industrial tools. Thus, electronic devices are manufactured in a multitude of sizes, form factors, and capabilities for an even greater array of purposes. One particularly prominent purpose for electronic devices is communication, including communication over longer distances.

[0003] Prior to the development of electronic devices, long-distance communication was generally limited to the physical transport of a letter by a human being. Other options included sending up smoke signals or recruiting a pigeon to carry a short letter. The former option is limited to short distances and is subject to the whims of the weather, and the latter option has reliability issues that are self-evident. Fortunately, the invention of the telegraph ushered in the age of reliable long-distance communication using electrical signals that encoded the written word using, e.g., a Morse code for each letter. Eventually, telegraph technology was upgraded to telephone technology so that people could simply speak to one another using electrical signals that traversed great distances. Both telegraph and telephone technology, however, require a wire that is extended between both parties to a communication.

[0004] The next step in the evolution of communication involved harnessing electromagnetic (EM) waves that travel in free space without using a wire. However, EM waves generally travel in a straight line, so they could not easily cover great distances around a curved earth. One exception to this is shortwave EM signals. Shortwave EM signals still travel in straight lines, but they reflect off a layer of the earth's atmosphere called the ionosphere. Shortwave EM signals can therefore be reflected past the earth's horizon to enable communication across thousands of miles. Unfortunately, communicating with shortwave EM signals typically involves using antennas that are many tens of feet tall. These are expensive and impractical for mobile communication. To enable portability, citizen band (CB) radios and walkie-talkies were developed for mobile use. As early as the 1960s and 1970s, CB radios and walkie-talkies could be produced in a portable or even hand-held form. Unfortunately, communication with either of these portable devices was limited to just a few miles.

[0005] By the 1980s, communication using electrical or EM signals was generally divided into using fully-wired

technology or fully-wireless technology, especially for consumers and in other low-cost scenarios. For example, telephones enabled long-distance voice communication, but telephone technology was still generally limited to wired connections. Portable radios, on the other hand, used EM waves to establish wireless connections, but voice communications with these consumer-level devices used EM waves that were generally limited to no more than a few miles. To merge these two technologies and achieve some benefits of both, cellular technology was created. Cellular technology can be implemented using a communication network that combines both a wireless network and a wired network. As a result, cellular technology enables mobile electronic devices to be used to make long-distance communications.

[0006] With cellular technology, a communication between two people usually has both a wireless portion and a wired portion. A portion of the communication that is near one party is instituted using a wireless connection between a mobile phone and a base station, which is part of a cellular or wireless network of a larger communication network. This wireless connection typically extends from a few feet to a few miles. The communication network also includes or is coupled to a wired network. The base station can therefore continue the communication using a wired connection over the wired network. The wired network can extend from hundreds of feet to thousands of miles. If the other party is also using a mobile phone, the communication can be converted back to another wireless portion and routed to the other party using another wireless connection.

[0007] To enable cellular technology to work across a wide geographic region, many base stations are distributed across the region to enable a wireless portion of a communication to be established at different locations. Each of these base stations is typically able to support multiple users by simultaneously establishing multiple wireless connections with respective ones of multiple mobile phones. Thus, by the 1990s, cellular technology enabled voice calls to be made using a communication that included both a wireless connection and a wired connection. To expand the ability to communicate with more than voice using cellular technology, cellular systems were augmented to include an ability to communicate textually. Such communication used text messages, which were called short message service (SMS) messages. This continued efforts to enable mobile phones and other electronic devices to send and receive data, as well as exchange voice communications.

[0008] Communication of data, in addition to voice, became feasible with the development of Second Generation (2G) wireless networks. Data communication was not meaningful for most purposes, however, until Third Generation (3G) wireless networks were deployed. 3G wireless networks enabled mobile phone users to send and receive simple emails and access basic web pages without experiencing lengthy delays. However, Fourth Generation (4G) networks, such as those based on a Long-Term Evolution (LTE) standard, truly enabled the data-based wireless services that users enjoy today. For example, with a smart phone operating on a 4G network, a user can now make video calls in addition to voice calls. Additionally, users can surf the web without appreciable constraints and can receive real-time, turn-by-turn navigational directions. Further, users can stay up-to-date on social media postings, upload their own images or even videos, and watch high-definition video, all while on-the-go.

[0009] To accommodate these existing services, wireless networks are already expected to handle immense quantities of data with little to no appreciable delays. However, newer services are primed to demand even more from cellular wireless networks. Users will expect greater data bandwidth and even less delay, called latency, to accommodate such services. These new services include high-bandwidth applications like ultra-high definition (UHD) video that is delivered wirelessly from a streaming video service to a mobile device. Such services also include low-latency applications like autonomous-driving vehicles that communicate with each other to avoid accidents and that can therefore operate more safely if provided nearly instantaneous data communication capabilities. Some applications, like virtual reality (VR), will demand data delivery that provides a combination of both high-bandwidth and low-latency. Further, there is the ongoing development of the Internet of Things (IoT), which involves providing wireless communication capabilities to everything from medical devices to security hardware and from refrigerators to speakers. The deployment of IoT devices means hundreds of billions to trillions of new devices will soon be trying to communicate wirelessly.

[0010] Current 4G wireless networks are not expected to be able to handle the data bandwidth and latency specifications for these new applications. Accordingly, to enjoy these new applications, new wireless technology is being developed. This Fifth Generation (5G) wireless network technology will adopt higher frequency EM waves (e.g., 6 GHz to 100 GHz for millimeter wave (mmW) wireless connections) to attain higher data bandwidth in conjunction with lower latency. These new applications and higher EM frequencies, however, introduce new and different challenges that are yet to be overcome.

[0011] For example, with the multitude of IoT devices that are coming on-line, the EM spectrum that is allocated to cellular wireless usage will be shared among many more wireless connection endpoints. Also, with the mmW EM signaling that will be used in some wireless networks, including 5G cellular networks, wireless signals are attenuated more quickly. More specifically, mmW EM signals are attenuated more quickly by air molecules and other environmental factors, such as humidity or physical obstructions, as compared to those signaling frequencies used in earlier generations of wireless networks. Consequently, mmW EM signals are incapable of traveling as far through the atmosphere before a quality thereof is reduced to a level at which the information in the wireless signal is lost or otherwise becomes unusable. To address these issues, engineers and manufacturers are striving to create new wireless signaling technologies that can enable utilization of these GHz frequencies in a cellular wireless network, including those operating in accordance with a 5G wireless network standard.

[0012] This background description is provided to generally present the context of the disclosure. Unless otherwise indicated herein, material described in this section is neither expressly nor impliedly admitted to be prior art to the present disclosure or the appended claims.

SUMMARY

[0013] Techniques and apparatuses are described for paging with enhanced beamforming. These techniques and apparatuses enable wireless communications to be made more efficiently or in environments that are hostile to signal

propagation. A respective beamforming enhancement module at both a base station and an end-user device can interoperate to facilitate the delivery of paging information from the base station to the end-user device. The base station transmits at a paging occasion a paging message to multiple end-user devices via a downlink communication with a wide beam. If an end-user device cannot obtain the paging message, the end-user device can transmit a paging request to the base station via an uplink communication with a narrow beam. The base station can answer with a paging response transmitted via a downlink communication with a reciprocal narrow beam, with the paging response indicative of whether a page exists for the requesting end-user device.

[0014] Aspects described below include a method for paging with enhanced beamforming as performed by an end-user device. The method comprises attempting to obtain a paging message transmitted by a base station via a downlink communication with a wide beam. The method also comprises transmitting, based on the attempting, a paging request to the base station via an uplink communication with a narrow beam, with the paging request configured to inquire whether a page exists for the end-user device.

[0015] Aspects described below also include an electronic device for implementing paging with enhanced beamforming in a wireless system. The electronic device comprises one or more processors and one or more computer-readable storage media storing modules that are executable by the one or more processors. The computer-readable storage media include an identifier of the electronic device and a paging message module configured to attempt to obtain a paging message transmitted in a downlink region of an air interface resource. The computer-readable storage media also includes a paging request module configured to transmit a paging request in an uplink region of the air interface resource responsive to a failure to obtain at least one paging message, with the paging request including the identifier and comprising an inquiry as to whether a page exists for the electronic device.

[0016] Aspects described below additionally include a method for paging with enhanced beamforming as performed by a base station. The method comprises receiving, from an end-user device, a paging request via an uplink communication with a narrow beam, with the paging request configured to inquire whether a page exists for the end-user device. The method also comprises transmitting, to the end user device based on the paging request, a paging response via a downlink communication, with the paging response indicative of whether a page exists for the end user device.

[0017] Aspects described below further include a system for paging with enhanced beamforming. The system comprises a paging message module configured to attempt to obtain a paging message transmitted in a downlink region of an air interface resource. The system also comprises means for transmitting a paging request in an uplink region of the air interface resource responsive to a failure to obtain at least one paging message, with the paging request including an identifier of the system and indicative of an inquiry as to whether a page exists for the system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] Apparatuses of and techniques for implementing paging with enhanced beamforming are described with

reference to the following drawings. The same numbers are used throughout the drawings to reference like features and components:

[0019] FIG. 1 illustrates an example environment, including an end-user device and a base station, in which paging with enhanced beamforming can be implemented.

[0020] FIG. 2 illustrates other aspects of an example environment in which paging with enhanced beamforming can be implemented.

[0021] FIG. 3 illustrates an example of an air interface resource that extends between an end-user device and a base station and that can be utilized for paging with enhanced beamforming.

[0022] FIG. 4 illustrates an example of a communication unit that is configured to implement beamforming to generate signal beams.

[0023] FIG. 5 illustrates an example environment in which paging with enhanced beamforming can be implemented using multiple paging communications in accordance with an air interface signaling protocol.

[0024] FIG. 6 is an example sequence diagram illustrating different paging communications between an end-user device and a base station to implement paging with enhanced beamforming.

[0025] FIG. 7 illustrates an example beamforming enhancement module for an end-user device and an example beamforming enhancement module for a base station to individually or jointly implement paging with enhanced beamforming.

[0026] FIG. 8 illustrates an example scheme for implementing paging with enhanced beamforming with respect to two consecutive paging occasions.

[0027] FIG. 9 illustrates, for a portion of an air interface resource, two example paging communication exchanges with different timings.

[0028] FIG. 10 illustrates example methods for a portion of a wireless system to implement paging with enhanced beamforming.

[0029] FIG. 11 illustrates example methods for a base station to implement paging with enhanced beamforming.

[0030] FIG. 12 illustrates example methods for an end-user device to implement paging with enhanced beamforming.

[0031] FIG. 13 illustrates various components of an example electronic device that can implement paging with enhanced beamforming in accordance with one or more implementations.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0032] Overview

[0033] The ability to enjoy different types of digital content, services, and other applications over a wireless connection continues to change for the better. Today, users can watch HD video, monitor social network feeds, and participate in video conferences using cellular wireless networks that operate in accordance with a 4G standard, such as LTE or LTE-Advanced. In the near future, cellular wireless networks will be asked to handle newer applications that are technically more difficult to provide to end users. Such applications may include watching ultra-HD (UHD) video or wirelessly coupling hundreds of billions more communication endpoints to the internet to support IoT devices. Such applications may also include providing a safer sharing of the roadways by self-driving vehicles or an exchanging of

three-dimensional (3D) VR data for games and educational activities. To enable these newer applications, current cellular wireless networks are expected to be upgraded from 4G technology.

[0034] To upgrade from current 4G wireless networks, a destination or goal has been established for next-generation 5G networks. This destination involves adopting for wireless signaling in 5G networks higher EM frequencies than are used in 4G networks. For example, instead of operating in the 100s of MHz to a few GHz like in 4G networks, 5G networks are expected to operate in the 10s of GHz (e.g., from 6 GHz to 100 GHz for mmW signaling). These higher frequencies offer some advantages, such as the potential for greater communication bandwidth in conjunction with lower latency. However, there are many challenges to working with these higher frequencies, and some of these challenges have yet to be met by the telecommunications industry. In other words, although a high-frequency goal has been established for 5G networks, the path to reach this high-frequency destination with an efficient, feasible 5G wireless network has not yet been discovered.

[0035] Several examples of the existing challenges for attaining a workable, high-frequency wireless 5G network are set forth here. For example, with the frequencies to be used for mmW signaling for 5G wireless networks, signal strength rapidly attenuates, or reduces, as an EM signal travels through the earth's atmosphere, especially in wet weather. Consequently, the potential distance between a transmitter and a receiver is reduced for mmW signals. As another example, at some of these higher frequencies, emanation of EM signals in proximity to, and in a direction of, skin is to be avoided for extended periods. To at least partially address both these issues, antenna beamforming can be implemented.

[0036] With antenna beamforming, a signal is emanated from an antenna array in a particular direction or in a particular pattern instead of equally in all directions from a single antenna. This enables the resulting signal beam to be directed away from skin to accommodate any relevant specific absorption rate (SAR) guidelines instituted for health reasons. Moreover, the emanated power can be concentrated in a specific direction that extends from a transmitter in a direction that aims toward a receiver. Consequently, a signal that is transmitted at a given power level can travel farther through the air on a signal beam, even at the higher frequencies of mmW signals that attenuate more quickly in the earth's atmosphere.

[0037] Antenna beamforming offers another advantage: an increased or more-efficient sharing of the EM spectrum. By concentrating a first signal that is sent from a first transmitter to a first receiver in one direction, the first signal is less likely to cause interference in other directions. As a result, a second signal on the same frequency can be reused by a second transmitter and a second receiver in a spatial area that is close to that of the first transmitter and receiver. This spatially-based frequency-reuse technique enables more devices to communicate wirelessly in a given geographic region using some allocated frequency range.

[0038] Antenna beamforming can therefore offer a number of advantages, including some that pertain especially to wireless communication with the mmW signals that are earmarked for 5G wireless networks. However, wireless communication with beamforming is more complicated than wireless communication without it. Without antenna beam-

forming, a transmitter merely emanates an EM signal omnidirectionally. With antenna beamforming, on the other hand, a transmitter has to determine a direction at which to aim a beam of a signal. The determination of an appropriate direction is called training the antenna beamforming. This training can be accomplished in different manners, but each manner occupies some period of time and consumes some amount of resources at the transmitting device and/or at the receiving device. If the time period is too long, the antenna beamforming can produce a signal latency that slows a communication. Further, while a transmitting or a receiving device is training the beamforming, the device's processor and RF resources, as well as power resources, are being consumed. This resource consumption can, for example, shorten battery life at a mobile phone or limit how many mobile phones a base station can service at any given time.

[0039] Thus, although antenna beamforming is beneficial in some ways, beamforming can also create issues, such as those pertaining to beamform training. Further, with a cellular wireless system that is built on directional wireless signaling, there can be problems with communications that are intended to reach multiple end-user devices. An example of such a communication is paging. A paging message is sent from the wireless network infrastructure, such as from a base station, to a user equipment (UE) to get the UE's attention if new information is to be communicated to the UE. In such situations, the base station typically employs a wide beam that is intended to cover a greater geospatial region to simultaneously communicate with multiple UEs. However, because mmW signals are more susceptible to interruption due to obstacles and attenuation effects, and are therefore less predictable, all the intended UEs may not receive a paging message. If a UE does not receive a paging message, information that is supposed to be provided to the end user thereof can be delayed, or even fail to be delivered.

[0040] To ameliorate the risks of paging messages being undelivered to UEs, schemes and techniques described herein provide additional opportunities for a UE to obtain paging information with shorter delays than might otherwise occur. To do so, conventional paging is transformed from an omnidirectional or wide beam, unilateral communication procedure that is limited to communications from a base station to UEs into a directed or narrow beam, bilateral communication procedure. With a bilateral communication procedure, a UE can interrogate a base station about a potential page. For example, if a UE is unable to obtain information included in a paging message at a scheduled paging occasion, the UE is empowered to contact the base station to inquire if a page is waiting for the UE. Furthermore, a paging request-paging response exchange between a requesting UE and a base station can be made using narrow beam wireless communications.

[0041] For a given wireless network, an end-user device can realize some implementations that are described herein, and a base station can realize other implementations that are described herein. In example schemes, a base station transmits on the downlink a paging message to multiple end-user devices using a wide beam at a scheduled paging occasion. The paging message notifies end-user devices if a page exists for them. If an end-user device cannot receive or cannot decode the paging message, the end-user device has failed to obtain the paging message. Accordingly, the end-user device selects a frequency sub-band and formulates a paging request with an identifier of the end-user device. The

end-user device transmits the paging request to the base station via an uplink communication with a narrow beam using the selected frequency sub-band.

[0042] The base station receives the paging request via the uplink communication on the narrow beam. The base station processes the paging request and formulates a paging response based on the end-user device identifier. Thus, the paging response can indicate whether a page exists for the requesting end-user device. To communicate this indication, the base station transmits the paging response via a downlink communication with another narrow beam on the selected frequency sub-band. The base station determines a reciprocal direction of the other narrow beam of the downlink communication based on a direction of the narrow beam of the uplink communication. This increases a likelihood of returning the paging response to the requesting end-user device while also training respective beamformers at the two devices. The end-user device receives the paging response and can process the paging response based on whether a page exists for the end-user device.

[0043] By adopting the example implementations described herein, the unpredictability of mmW signaling and the narrow geospatial coverage of some wireless signal beams can be overcome. Moreover, antenna beamforming can be used to reduce the impact of any additional signaling introduced by the described implementations. In these manners, the likelihood of an end-user device learning of a page in a timely manner is appreciably increased for future 5G wireless networks as well as other systems that may use mmW signaling.

[0044] Example implementations in various levels of detail are discussed below with reference to the associated figures. The discussion below first sets forth an example operating environment and then describes example schemes, techniques, and hardware. Example methods are described next with reference to various flow diagrams, and the discussion then concludes with an example electronic device and aspects related thereto.

[0045] Example Environment

[0046] FIG. 1 illustrates an example operating environment 100 in which an electronic device can realize implementations of paging with enhanced beamforming. In this example, the operating environment 100 includes an end-user device 102 (EUD) and a base station 104 (BS) that are respectively configured to communicate over a wireless link 106 of a wireless network. Generally, the wireless link 106 can include an uplink 108 by which the end-user device 102 transmits data or control information to the base station 104 and a downlink 110 by which the base station 104 transmits data or control information to the end-user device 102. The wireless link 106 may be implemented in accordance with at least one suitable protocol or standard, such as a Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) standard, a Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) standard, a High Speed Packet Access (HSPA) protocol, an Evolved HSPA (HSPA+) protocol, a Long-Term Evolution (LTE) standard (e.g., 4G), an LTE Advanced (LTE-A) standard, a Fifth Generation wireless network (5G) standard, any standard promulgated or supported by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), and so forth. Although the wireless link 106 is shown or described with reference to a separate uplink 108 or downlink 110, various types of communications between the end-user device 102 and the base station 104 may also be referred to as a wireless

communication, a wireless connection, a wireless association, a frame exchange, a communication link, or the like.

[0047] In example implementations, the end-user device 102 includes at least one processor 112, one or more computer-readable storage media 114, and at least one communication unit 120. The end-user device 102 is depicted as a smart phone. However, the end-user device 102 may instead be implemented as any device with wireless communication capabilities, such as a mobile gaming console, a tablet, a laptop, an Advanced Driver Assistance System (ADAS), a point-of-sale (POS) terminal, a health monitoring device, a drone, a vehicle, a camera, a media-streaming dongle, a wearable smart-device, an Internet-of-Things (IoT) device, a personal media device, a navigation device, a mobile-internet device (MID), a wireless hotspot, a femtocell, a broadband router, a mobile station, a user equipment (UE), or some combination thereof. The computer-readable storage media 114 can include a beamforming enhancement module 116 (BEM) and a beamforming training module 118, which are described below.

[0048] The processor 112 of the end-user device 102 can execute processor-executable instructions or code stored by the computer-readable storage medium 114 (CRM) to cause the end-user device 102 to perform operations or implement various device functionalities. In some cases, the processor 112 is implemented as a general-purpose processor (e.g., a multicore central-processing unit (CPU)), an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), or a system-on-chip (SoC) with other components of the end-user device integrated therein. The CRM 114 may include any suitable type of memory media or storage media, such as read-only memory (ROM), programmable ROM (PROM), random access memory (RAM), dynamic RAM (DRAM), static RAM (SRAM), or Flash memory. In the context of this discussion, the CRM 114 of the end-user device 102 is implemented as at least one hardware-based storage medium, which does not include transitory signals or carrier waves. In some cases, the CRM 114 stores firmware, an operating system, and/or applications of the end-user device 102 as instructions, code, or other information. The instructions or code can be executed by the processor 112 to implement various functionalities of the end-user device 102, such as those related to beamforming, beamforming training, resource utilization, paging, network access, and so forth. In this example, the CRM 114 stores processor-executable instructions or code to implement the beamforming enhancement module 116 or the beamforming training module 118 of the end-user device 102.

[0049] The communication unit 120 of the end-user device 102 can include an antenna, a receiver, a transmitter, a baseband processor, and associated circuitry or other components (not shown) for communicating with the base station 104 via a wireless signal propagation medium (e.g., the air). For example, the communication unit 120 may transmit, via the transmitter, data or control information to the base station 104 via the uplink 108. This data or control information that is transmitted to the base station 104 may include any suitable type of framed or packetized information, such as device status information, wireless link status information, wireless link control information, data requests, data, network access requests, indications of channel quality, and so forth. The communication unit 120 may also receive, via the receiver, data or control information from the base

station 104, such as wireless link configuration settings, network control information, resource grants, data traffic, and so forth.

[0050] In FIG. 1, the base station 104 is depicted generally as a cellular base station of a wireless network (not separately indicated). Using a wireless network, the base station 104 may enable or provide access to other networks or resources, such as the network 132 (e.g., the Internet) that is connected via a wired network interface portion of a communication unit 130 and a backhaul link 134 (e.g., a fiber network). The base station 104 may be implemented to realize or manage at least one cell of a wireless network that includes multiple other base stations that each realize other respective cells of the wireless network. As such, the base station 104 may communicate with a network management entity or other base stations to coordinate connectivity or hand-offs of end-user devices within or across the cells of the wireless network. The base station 104 can be configured as any suitable type of base station or network management node, such as a Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) base station, a node base (Node B) transceiver station (e.g., for UMTS), an evolved NodeB (eNB, e.g., for LTE), a next generation Node B (gNB, e.g., for 5G), and so forth. As such, the base station 104 may control or configure parameters of the uplink 108 or the downlink 110 in accordance with one or more of the wireless standards or protocols identified herein.

[0051] In example implementations, the base station 104 includes at least one processor 122, one or more computer-readable storage media 124, and at least one communication unit 130. The processor 122 can execute processor-executable instructions or code stored by the computer-readable storage medium 124 (CRM) to perform operations or implement various base station functionalities. In some cases, the processor 122 is implemented as multiple processor cores or a multicore processor configured to execute firmware or an operating system of the base station 104, as well as any applications thereof. The CRM 124 may include any suitable type of memory media or storage media, such as ROM, PROM, RAM, DRAM, SRAM, or Flash memory. In the context of this discussion, the CRM 124 is implemented as at least one hardware-based storage medium, which does not include transitory signals or carrier waves. The CRM 124 of the base station 104 may store firmware, an operating system, or applications of the base station as instructions, code, or other information. The instructions or code can be executed by the processor 122 to implement various functionalities of the base station 104, such as to manage connectivity or parameters of the wireless link 106 with the end-user device 102 or providing paging notifications to the end-user device 102. In this example, the CRM 124 also stores processor-executable instructions or code for implementing the beamforming enhancement module 126 and the beamforming training module 128 of the base station 104.

[0052] In some aspects, a resource manager (not shown) of the base station 104 can be implemented to perform various functions associated with allocating physical access resource units (e.g., resource blocks or resource elements) or communication resources available to the base station 104. The physical access resources, such as an air interface resource available to the base station 104, may be partitioned or divided into various resource units (e.g., frames or blocks) of bandwidth, time spans, carriers or frequency bands, symbols, or the like. For example, within a framework of an

LTE standard, the resource manager can allocate frequency spectrum and time intervals of access in resource blocks, each of which can be allocated in whole or in part, to one or more end-user devices communicating with the base station **104**.

[0053] The resource manager can also communicate, to the end-user device **102**, an identification of the allocated resource units for a communication via the uplink **108** or the downlink **110**. The identification may include one or both of frequency bands or temporal locations of respective resource blocks or elements of the allocated resource units. The frequency bands or temporal locations may be effective to enable the end-user device **102** to communicate in a mode or manner as described herein via the allocated resource units. In such instances, each indication of the allocated resource units may be communicated from the base station **104** to the end-user device **102** as, e.g., part of a Radio Resource Control (RRC) message or a Downlink Control Information (DCI) message.

[0054] The communication unit **130** of the base station **104** can include an antenna, a receiver, a transmitter, a baseband processor, and associated circuitry or other components (not shown) for communicating with the end-user device **102** via the wireless signal propagation medium. In some cases, the communication unit **130** includes or is coupled with multiple transceivers and antenna arrays that are configured to establish and manage multiple wireless links with respective ones of multiple end-user devices (e.g., in accordance with a massive multiple-input and multiple-output (MIMO) implementation). The base station **104** may communicate any suitable data or control information to the end-user device **102** (or other devices) through the downlink **110**, such as a schedule of allocated resource units, data traffic, wireless link status information, wireless link control information, paging information, and so forth.

[0055] FIG. 2 illustrates an example wireless system **200** in which an end-user device **102** and a base station **104** may communicate in accordance with one or more aspects described herein. The wireless system **200** includes respective instances of the end-user device **102** and the base station **104**. The base station **104** provides or realizes a portion of a wireless network with which the end-user device **102** may associate to enable a wireless communication **202** to be exchanged. The wireless system **200** may include other base stations, a network management entity, and so forth (not shown) to provide a wireless wide area network (WAN), such as an LTE network or a 5G network offering associated data services.

[0056] The end-user device **102** and/or the base station **104** may communicate through any suitable type or combination of channels, message exchanges, or network management procedures using at least one wireless communication **202**. As shown, each wireless communication **202** can include an UL communication **202U** from the end-user device **102** to the base station **104** or a DL communication **202D** from the base station **104** to the end-user device **102** (or both—e.g., an UL/DL pair). The UL communication **202U** can include an uplink data channel and/or an uplink control channel, a few examples of which are depicted in the top left of FIG. 2. Similarly, the DL communication **202D** can include a downlink data channel and/or a downlink control channel, a few examples of which are depicted in the top right. Alternatively, a wireless communication **202** can include both a DL communication **202D** and an UL com-

munication **202U**. Further, the UL and DL communications of a wireless communication **202** can be related, such as by being exchanged between the same two electronic devices, by being adjacent to each other, by pertaining to the same information, and so forth.

[0057] The wireless system **200** can be implemented to comport with any of one or more different wireless standards or protocols. Example implementations that may comport with an LTE standard are described with reference to FIG. 2. In this example, the end-user device **102** can transmit control information to the base station **104** via a physical uplink control channel **202U-1** (PUCCH). The PUCCH **202U-1** may be used to transmit, to the base station **104**, one or more of hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) messages, acknowledge/not acknowledge (ACK/NACK) messages, channel quality indicators (CQI), multiple-input-multiple-output (MIMO) feedback such as a rank indicator (RI) or a precoding matrix indicator (PMI), and scheduling requests for an uplink data transmission. The end-user device **102** can transmit using, for instance, a binary phase-shift keying (BPSK) modulation or a quadrature phase-shift keying (QPSK) modulation for the PUCCH modulation.

[0058] The end-user device **102** may send data to the base station **104** via a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) **202U-2**. The PUSCH **202U-2** can include radio resource control (RRC) communications, uplink control information (UCI) messages, application data, and so forth. The PUSCH **202U-2** is typically the channel on which the end-user device **102** transmits application data to the base station **104**. Another example channel of an UL communication **202U** is the physical random-access channel (PRACH) **202U-3**. With the PRACH **202U-3**, the end-user device **102** can make a non-synchronized transmission to the base station **104**.

[0059] The base station **104** can transmit control information to the end-user device **102** via a physical downlink control channel (PDCCH) **202D-1**. The PDCCH **202D-1** can be used by the base station **104** to communicate Downlink Control Information (DCI) and/or Radio Resource Control (RRC) information to the end-user device **102**. In some scenarios, the DCI includes identification of resource units (e.g., resource blocks or resource elements) to be used for communication of data to the end-user device **102**. The DCI may also include a modulation scheme and coding/decoding information for the end-user device **102** to access the data communicated to the end-user device **102**.

[0060] The base station **104** may send data to the end-user device **102** via a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH) **202D-2**. Thus, the PDSCH **202D-2** is typically the channel on which the base station **104** transmits application data to the end-user device **102**. Alternatively or additionally, the base station **104** may send information to the end-user device **102** via a physical HARQ indicator channel (PHICH) **202D-3**. The PHICH **202D-3** can include acknowledgements (ACKs) or no-acknowledgements (NACKs) for data received from the end-user device **102** via the PUSCH **202U-2**. Another example channel of a DL communication **202D** is the physical control format indicator channel (PCFICH) **202D-4**. With the PCFICH **202D-4**, the base station **104** can inform the end-user device **102** of the format of a signal being received.

[0061] The terminology used with reference to FIG. 2 for example UL communications **202U** and DL communications **202D** relate at least to an LTE standard. However, as used herein, these particular channels and other standard-

specific terms (e.g., sounding reference signal (SRS) or downlink control indicator (DCI)), the corresponding underlying concepts, and analogous technologies are not limited to wireless systems or devices that comport with a 4G standard. Instead, these terms may be used as a shorthand to refer to the underlying physical principles or analogous general wireless system technologies. Furthermore, implementations that are described herein can additionally or alternatively pertain to other wireless standards, specifications, and technologies, including other existing and future standards affiliated with the 3GPP (e.g., 5G NR) or IEEE (e.g., 802.11ad).

[0062] FIG. 3 illustrates an example of an air interface resource **302** extending between an end-user device **102** and a base station **104**. The air interface resource **302** can be utilized to enhance antenna beamforming in the context of paging communications as described herein. The air interface resource **302** can be divided into resource units **312**, each of which occupies some intersection of frequency spectrum and elapsed time. A portion of the air interface resource **302** is illustrated graphically in a grid or matrix having multiple resource blocks **304**, including resource blocks **304-1**, **304-2**, **304-3** . . . **304-n**, with “n” representing some positive integer. An example of a resource unit **312** therefore includes at least one resource block **304**. As shown, time is depicted along the horizontal dimension as the abscissa axis, and frequency is depicted along the vertical dimension as the ordinate axis. The air interface resource **302**, as defined by a given communication protocol or standard, may span any suitable specified frequency range and/or may be divided into intervals of any specified duration. Increments of time can correspond to, for example, milliseconds (ms). Increments of frequency can correspond to, for example, megahertz (MHz).

[0063] In example operations generally, the base station **104** allocates portions (e.g., resource units **312**) of the air interface resource **302** for UL and DL wireless communications **202U** and **202D**. Each resource block **304** of network access resources may be allocated to support respective wireless communications **202** of multiple end-user devices **102**. In the lower left corner of the grid, the resource block **304-1** may span, as defined by a given communication protocol, a specified frequency range **308** and comprise multiple subcarriers or frequency sub-bands. The resource block **304-1** may include any suitable number of subcarriers (e.g., 12) that each correspond to a respective portion (e.g., 15 kHz) of the specified frequency range **308** (e.g., 180 kHz). The resource block **304-1** may also span, as defined by the given communication protocol, a specified time interval **306** or time slot (e.g., lasting approximately one-half millisecond or 7 orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing (OFDM) symbols). The time interval **306** includes subintervals that may each correspond to a symbol, such as an OFDM symbol. As shown in FIG. 3, each resource block **304** may include multiple resource elements **310** (REs) that correspond to, or are defined by, a subcarrier of the frequency range **308** and a subinterval (or symbol) of the time interval **306**. Alternatively, a given resource element **310** may span more than one frequency subcarrier or symbol. Thus, a resource unit **312** may include at least one resource block **304**, at least one resource element **310**, and so forth.

[0064] In example implementations, multiple end-user devices **102** (one of which is shown) are communicating with the base station **102** through access provided by por-

tions of the air interface resource **302**. A resource manager (not shown in FIG. 3) may determine a respective type or amount of information (e.g., data or control information) to be communicated (e.g., transmitted) by the end-user device **102**. For example, the resource manager can determine that each end-user device **102** is to transmit a different respective amount of information. The resource manager then allocates one or more resource blocks **304** to each end-user device **102** based on the determined amount of information.

[0065] Additionally or in the alternative to block-level resource grants, the resource manager may allocate resource units at an element-level. Thus, the resource manager may allocate one or more resource elements **310** or individual subcarriers to different end-user devices **102**. By so doing, one resource block **304** can be allocated to facilitate network access for multiple end-user devices **102**. Accordingly, the resource manager may allocate, at various granularities, one or up to all subcarriers or resource elements **310** of a resource block **304** to one end-user device **102** or divided across multiple end-user devices **102**, thereby enabling higher network utilization or increased spectrum efficiency. The air interface resource **302** can also be used to exchange paging communications, which are described below starting at FIG. 5.

[0066] The resource manager can therefore allocate air interface resource **302** by resource unit **312**, resource block **304**, frequency carrier, time interval, resource element **310**, frequency subcarrier, time subinterval, symbol, spreading code, some combination thereof, and so forth. Based on respective allocations of resource units **312**, the resource manager can transmit respective messages to the end-user devices **102** indicating the respective allocation of resource units **312** to each device. Each message may enable a respective end-user device **102** to queue the information or configure a communication unit **120** to communicate via the allocated resource units **312** of the air interface resource **302**. For example, an end-user device **102** can prepare an antenna beamformer to steer a signal beam back to the base station **104**. To do so, the end-user device **102** can train the beamformer responsive to receipt of a signal transmitted from the base station **104**.

[0067] FIG. 4 illustrates an example beamforming scenario **400** including a transmitting device **424** and a receiving device **426**. The transmitting device **424** includes an example of a communication unit **402** that is configured to implement antenna beamforming to generate multiple signal beams **416**. As shown, the communication unit **402** is transmitting four signal beams **416-1**, **416-2**, **416-3**, and **416-4**; however, more or fewer signal beams **416** can be generated. The multiple signal beams **416** are formed such that a first signal beam **416-1** extends farther than the other signal beams. Additionally, the communication unit **402** aims the first signal beam **416-1** in a direction toward the receiving device **426**.

[0068] In some situations, an end-user device **102** (e.g., of FIGS. 1-3) functions as the transmitting device **424**, and a base station **104** functions as the receiving device **426**. In other situations, the base station **104** functions as the transmitting device **424**, and the end-user device **102** functions as the receiving device **426**. Thus, in the former situations, the communication unit **402** of the transmitting device **424** corresponds to a communication unit **120** of the end-user device **102**, but the communication unit **402** of the trans-

mitting device 424 corresponds to a communication unit 130 of the base station 104 in the latter situations.

[0069] The communication unit 402 is configured to transmit information 410 (e.g., data or control information) or receive information 410. The communication unit 402 includes a baseband (BB) part 404, a transceiver 406 (e.g., a transmitter or a receiver), and an RF front end (RFFE) 408. The RFFE 408 includes multiple antennas 412-1, 412-2 . . . 412-*n*, with “*n*” representing some positive integer. The multiple antennas 412 may jointly form an antenna array or each antenna 412 may include multiple antenna elements that function as an array. An RF signal that is transmitted from different ones of the multiple antennas 412 constructively and destructively combine at different physical or geo spatial locations to create multiple signal beams 416 that provide different spatial patterns for the resulting signal beams 416. In addition to direction, each signal beam 416 can have a different height, shape along the beam, width, shape of incidence on the earth’s surface, length, and so forth.

[0070] Typically, the baseband part 404 includes at least one baseband processor to modulate or apply the information 410 to a baseband signal. The transceiver 406 includes one or more lowpass filters and processes the baseband signal to upconvert or down-convert the frequency using at least one mixer. The RFFE 408, in addition to the multiple antennas 412, includes one or more bandpass filters. The RFFE 408 also includes one or more low-noise amplifiers (LNAs) for receiving signals and one or more power amplifiers (PAs) for transmitting signals. The transceiver 406 or the RFFE 408 can include one or more phase shifters to delay a signal in time or change a phase thereof.

[0071] The communication unit 402 generates different patterns for the signal beams 416 by adjusting one or more beamforming parameters 418. The beamforming parameters 418 can also be referred to as weights. The beamforming parameters 418 establish different amplitudes 420, phases 422, and so forth for each signal version that is provided to one of the multiple antennas 412. By changing aspects of the signals emanating from the multiple antennas 412, the manners and geospatial locations at which the RF signals interact change, which produces different signal beam patterns.

[0072] Beamforming parameters 418 can be implemented at any portion of the communication unit 402. For example, the baseband part 404 can implement beamforming parameters 418 using precoding at a baseband processor. The transceiver 406 or the RFFE 408 can implement beamforming parameters 418 using, for instance, phase shifters to shift the phase of one signal version relative to that of other signal versions. Alternatively, a hybrid approach can be implemented in which beamforming parameters 418 are established partially at the baseband part 404 and partially at the transceiver 406 or the RFFE 408.

[0073] As shown in FIG. 4, the receiving device 426 also includes a communication unit (CU) 402. The receiving device 426 can therefore use the communication unit 402 to transmit or receive beamformed signals. Further, although the communication unit 402 of the transmitting device 424 is described above primarily in terms of transmitting a signal beam 416-1, each communication unit 402 can also receive signals using antenna beamforming. In other words, the inverse or reciprocal beamforming process can be implemented by the receiving device 426. To do so, the commu-

nication unit 402 at the receiving device 426 receives multiple RF signals or signal versions at multiple antennas 414 and processes the multiple RF signal versions using different beamforming parameters 418 until a received signal beam 416 is detected that has a sufficiently strong signal.

[0074] This process of searching for beamforming parameters 418 that are at least acceptable for receiving a signal beam 416 is called training the communication unit 402 to receive the signal beam 416 or training the beamformer. A beamforming training module 118 (of FIG. 1) of an end-user device 102 or a beamforming training module 128 (of FIG. 1) of a base station 104 can implement beamforming training. Because RF propagation is at least partially reciprocal in nature, the beamforming parameters 418 that are determined as part of a receive operation at the receiving device 426 can be used for transmission as well. In other words, beamforming parameters 418 that are good for receiving a signal beam 416 from one device can then be used for transmitting another signal beam 416 back to that device. Similarly, beamforming parameters 418 that have been confirmed as being good for transmitting can be used for receiving.

[0075] Thus, antenna beamforming during transmission to a given device can train the beamformer (e.g., by determining appropriate beamforming parameters 418) for subsequent reception from the given device, and antenna beamforming during reception from the given device can train the beamformer for subsequent transmission to the given device. Training a beamformer by receiving a communication on a signal beam to determine beamforming parameters 418 can therefore increase reception quality and accuracy and reduce latency, as well as reduce the occurrence of inefficient transmissions and receptions used solely for training. This is especially pertinent if the transmitting or receiving device is moving or the signal propagation channel is otherwise rapidly changing. Paging with enhanced beamforming as described herein can therefore be used to enhance beamforming by helping to train a beamformer as channel conditions change or as the location of at least one device that is party to a communication moves. For example, a beamformed signal received at a base station from a given end-user device helps to train the beamformer at the base station for sending a signal beam back to the given end-user device.

[0076] Example Schemes, Devices, and Components

[0077] FIG. 5 illustrates an example environment 500 in which paging with enhanced beamforming can be implemented using multiple paging communications 504 in accordance with an air interface signaling protocol 502. As illustrated, a base station 104 includes a beamforming enhancement module 126, and multiple end-user devices 102-1 to 102-*n* each include a beamforming enhancement module 116. In some implementations, both the beamforming enhancement module 116 and the beamforming enhancement module 126 operate in accordance with, or otherwise adhere to, the air interface signaling protocol 502. The air interface signaling protocol 502 specifies procedures, specifications, operating parameters, techniques, timings, and so forth that enable the end-user device 102 and the base station 104 to individually or jointly implement paging with enhanced beamforming as described herein. In an example operation, the multiple end-user devices 102-1 to 102-*n* and the base station 104 exchange one or more paging communications 504 over at least one resource unit 312

(e.g., resource blocks **304** or resource elements **310**) of the air interface resource **302** at least partially in accordance with the air interface signaling protocol **502**. Each paging communication **504** is transmitted as at least one wireless communication **202**, which may include an UL communication **202U** or a DL communication **202D** (of FIG. 2). The paging communications **504** are exchanged so that the base station **104** can notify an end-user device **102** that a page exists for that end-user device **102**.

[0078] In example implementations, the air interface signaling protocol **502** enables a beamformer at the end-user device **102** or at the base station **104** to be trained with one or more paging communications **504**. A paging communication **504** can comprise, for example, a paging message, a paging request, or a paging response, which are described herein below. Each of the beamforming enhancement modules **116** and **126** provides opportunities for a beamformer to learn appropriate beamforming parameters **418** (of FIG. 4) for transmitting a paging communication **504** to, or receiving one from, the other device using the beamforming training modules **118** and **128** (of FIG. 1), respectively. To do so, the beamforming enhancement module **116** is empowered to transmit a paging request from the end-user device **102** to the base station **104** via an UL communication **202U** with a narrow beam. This provides the beamforming enhancement module **126** an opportunity to learn a position of the end-user device **102** or channel characteristics between the two devices. Thus, the beamforming enhancement module **126** is enabled to transmit a paging response from the base station **104** to the end-user device **102** via a DL communication **202D** with another narrow beam using at least one learned beamforming parameter **418**. An example progression of these different types of paging communications **504** is described below with reference to FIG. 6.

[0079] FIG. 6 is an example sequence diagram **600** illustrating different paging communications between an end-user device **102** and a base station **104** to implement paging with enhanced beamforming. The beamforming enhancement module **116** of the end-user device **102** includes a paging module **616**, and the beamforming enhancement module **126** of the base station **104** includes a paging module **618**. The paging modules **616** and **618** are described below with reference to FIG. 7. As illustrated, time **614** increases in a downward direction for the sequence diagram **600**. Three examples of the paging communication **504** (of FIG. 5) are shown: a paging message **602**, a paging request **604**, and a paging response **606**.

[0080] In example implementations, the beamforming enhancement module **126** transmits the paging message **602** from the base station **104** to the end-user device **102** via a DL communication **202D** with a wide beam **608**. Although only one end-user device **102** is shown in FIG. 6, the base station **104** can transmit the paging message **602** to multiple end-user devices **102** using the wide beam **608**, which is described below with reference to FIG. 8. The paging message **602** includes information to notify one or more end-user devices **102** whether a respective page exists at the base station **104** for each respective end-user device. A page can exist if, for example, there is information to transmit from the network to the respective end-user device. The page can be generated by the base station **104** or further upstream within the wireless network (e.g., at a mobility management entity (MME)). Example situations in which a

page exists include if a mobile terminated call is attempting to be completed (e.g., for a circuit-switched (CS) or a packet-switched (PS) call), if an end-user device is being requested to reacquire system information, if an emergency warning indication is to be provided, and so forth. As explained further below with reference to FIG. 8, paging messages **602** are typically sent at determinable paging occasions.

[0081] If the end-user device **102** cannot obtain the paging message **602** at a particular paging occasion, the end-user device **102** is uncertain whether or not a page exists for the end-user device **102**. Thus, the end-user device **102** can be missing a call or other downlink information. To address this possibility, the beamforming enhancement module **116** transmits a paging request **604** from the end-user device **102** to the base station **104** via an UL communication **202U** with a narrow beam **610**. The narrow beam **610** is intended to target the base station **104**. The paging request **604** is configured to inquire whether a page exists for the end-user device **102**.

[0082] The base station **104** receives the paging request **604** from the end-user device **102** via the UL communication **202U** on the narrow beam **610**. The beamforming enhancement module **126** processes the paging request **604** and produces a paging response **606**. The paging response **606** is indicative of whether a page exists for the end-user device **102**. The beamforming enhancement module **126** transmits the paging response **606** from the base station **104** to the requesting end-user device **102** via another DL communication **202D** with a narrow beam **612**. To do so, the beamforming enhancement module **126** can use at least one beamforming parameter **418** that was learned by receiving the paging request **604** via the UL communication **202U** on the narrow beam **610**. The beamforming enhancement module **116** receives the paging response **606** from the base station **104** via the DL communication **202D** on the narrow beam **612**. The beamforming enhancement module **116** can therefore learn if a page exists for the end-user device **102**.

[0083] FIG. 7 illustrates generally at **700** an example beamforming enhancement module **116** for an end-user device and an example beamforming enhancement module **126** for a base station to individually or jointly implement paging with enhanced beamforming. The beamforming enhancement modules **116** and **126** can include one or more of the illustrated modules or information. Each individual module or set of information can include instructions or code that are stored in at least one computer-readable storage memory and that are executable by one or more processors. The modules can be distributed across different memories and/or executed by one processor or by multiple processors. Further, the instructions or code can be separated into additional modules or combined into fewer ones.

[0084] As illustrated for the end-user-device side, the beamforming enhancement module **116** includes at least one end-user device identifier **702**, a beamforming module **704**, and a paging module **616**, which is separated into three modules. The paging module **616** includes a paging message module **616-1**, a paging request module **616-2**, and a paging response module **616-3**. The end-user device identifier **702** is a locally or globally unique identification of the end-user device **102** with respect to at least a portion of a wireless network, such as for use by a base station **104**. Examples of an end-user device identifier **702** include a phone number, an internet protocol (IP) address, a media access control (MAC)

address, an International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) identifier, an International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) identifier, a Cell Radio Network Temporary Identity (C-RNTI) identifier, a Globally Unique Temporary Identity (GUTI) identifier, and so forth.

[0085] The beamforming module 704 is configured to determine one or more beamforming parameters 418 to establish a signal beam 416 (both of FIG. 4). The beamforming module 704 can interact with the beamforming training module 118 of an end-user device 102 (of FIG. 1) responsive to a transmission or a reception of, e.g., at least one narrow beam wireless communication. The paging message module 616-1 is configured to perform operations described herein that pertain to a paging message 602 (e.g., of FIGS. 6 and 8). The paging request module 616-2 is configured to perform operations described herein that pertain to a paging request 604. The paging response module 616-3 is configured to perform operations described herein that pertain to a paging response 606. For example, a paging message module 616-1 can attempt to obtain a paging message 602, and a paging request module 616-2 can formulate and transmit a paging request 604 if no paging message 602 is obtained. Although not shown, the beamforming enhancement module 116 can include a timing module that tracks elapsed times for periods between consecutive paging occasions, that tracks a timer for a sleep period, and so forth.

[0086] As illustrated for the network side, the beamforming enhancement module 126 includes at least one paging record 706, a beamforming module 708, and a paging module 618, which is separated into three modules. The paging module 618 includes a paging message module 618-1, a paging request module 618-2, and a paging response module 618-3. The paging record 706 includes information for at least one page 710. Although not explicitly shown, an example page 710 can include, for example, an end-user device identifier 702 in association with paging information. Associated paging information can include a reason for an existence of the page 710 (e.g., mobile terminated call or emergency alert dissemination), a description of paging-related data—such as an originating number, an indication of how to accept the page 710, and so forth.

[0087] The beamforming module 708 is configured to determine one or more beamforming parameters 418 to establish a signal beam 416 (both of FIG. 4). The beamforming module 708 can interact with the beamforming training module 128 of a base station 104 (of FIG. 1) responsive to a transmission or a reception, e.g., of at least one narrow beam wireless communication. The paging message module 618-1 is configured to perform operations described herein that pertain to a paging message 602 (e.g., of FIGS. 6 and 8). The paging request module 618-2 is configured to perform operations described herein that pertain to a paging request 604. The paging response module 618-3 is configured to perform operations described herein that pertain to a paging response 606. For example, a paging request module 618-2 can receive a paging request 604 from an end-user device 102, and a paging response module 618-3 can formulate and transmit a paging response 606 to answer the requesting end-user device. Although not shown, the beamforming enhancement module 126 can include a timing module that tracks elapsed times for periods between consecutive paging occasions, that tracks periods for uplink and downlink regions of an air interface resource 302 (of FIG.

3), and so forth. Operations performed by an end-user device 102 and a base station 104, including by some of the modules depicted in FIG. 7, are described from both a spatial perspective and a temporal perspective in the context of paging occasions with reference to FIG. 8.

[0088] FIG. 8 illustrates an example scheme 800 for implementing paging with enhanced beamforming with respect to two consecutive paging occasions 802. In FIG. 8, time 614 elapses in a rightward direction along an axis that indicates two consecutive paging occasions 802. The two consecutive paging occasions 802 are a first paging occasion 802-1 and a subsequent, second paging occasion 802-2. A determinable interval 808 extends between these two consecutive paging occasions 802. The multiple end-user devices 102-1 to 102-n and the base station 104 know or can calculate the determinable interval 808. In some implementations, the determinable interval 808 is constant or repeated such that the paging occasions 802 recur at regular or periodic intervals. In other implementations, the base station 104 can announce a pattern of upcoming determinable intervals 808 or a technique to calculate future determinable intervals 808.

[0089] In example implementations, paging occasions 802 and determinable intervals 808 are established so that an end-user device 102 is enabled to be in a low-power or sleep mode while still receiving notifications of pages. Thus, each end-user device 102 can awaken itself at each paging occasion 802 to attempt to obtain a paging message 602 and return to the sleep mode once a paging determination has been made.

[0090] In example operations, as shown in the lower left corner of FIG. 8, the base station 104 transmits a paging message 602 to multiple end-user devices 102-1 to 102-n using a wide beam 608 at the first paging occasion 802-1. With the wide beam 608, the base station 104 can transmit the paging message 602 to multiple end-user devices 102. However, all targeted or physically present end-user devices 102 may not be able to obtain the transmitted paging message 602. In the illustrated example, the end-user device 102-1 cannot obtain the transmitted paging message 602 due to, for example, distance, obstructions, poor reflections, physical orientation of the device, and so forth. Before the end-user device 102-1 can return to a sleep mode, the end-user device 102 makes one or more efforts to ascertain if a page exists for the device.

[0091] To investigate the paging situation, at a subsequent moment as represented by an arrow 812, the end-user device 102-1 transmits a paging request 604 to the base station 104 using a narrow beam 610. The narrow beam 610 is directed toward target the base station 104. The paging request 604 includes an end-user device identifier 702 and is configured to inquire whether a page exists for the end-user device 102-1. The base station 104 receives the paging request 604 from the end-user device 102-1 on the narrow beam 610. The base station 104 processes the paging request 604 and produces a paging response 606 based on the end-user device identifier 702. The paging response 606 is indicative of whether a page exists for the end-user device identifier 702. The base station 104 transmits the paging response 606 to the requesting end-user device 102-1 using a narrow beam 612. The base station 104 can transmit the paging response 606 such that the narrow beam 612 mirrors the narrow beam 610 by using the beamforming learned from the signal

carrying the paging request **604**. The end-user device **102-1** receives the paging response **606** from the base station **104** on the narrow beam **612**.

[0092] The transmission of the paging request **604** corresponds to a time **804**, and the transmission of the paging response **606** corresponds to a subsequent time **806**. The occurrences of these times **804** and **806** can vary depending on which UL or DL communication region the transmission is performed in. These timings are described further below with reference to FIG. 9. At the time **806**, the end-user device **102-1** has received the paging response **606**. The end-user device **102-1** can therefore determine if a page **710** exists for the device. If so, the end-user device **102-1** can contact the base station **104** to accept the page **710**. If not, the end-user device **102-1** can enter an end-user device (EUD) sleep period **810** until an occurrence of the second paging occasion **802-1**, which is the next or consecutive paging occasion **802** with respect to the first paging occasion **802-1**.

[0093] In the example scenario described above, the end-user device **102-1** successfully obtains (e.g., receives and decodes) the paging response **606**. However, the end-user device **102-1** may fail to obtain the paging response **606**. In such situations, the end-user device **102-1** can send a second (or a third, etc.) paging request **604** to try again to ascertain if a page **710** exists for the device. The second usage of a narrow beam **610** can be based on refinements learned by receiving the signal for the previous paging response **606** on the narrow beam **612**. Thus, repeated exchanges of paging requests and responses can refine beamforming parameters until a paging response **606** is successfully decoded by the end-user device **102-1**. After a paging response **606** is successfully decoded, or after some number of failed attempts, the end-user device **102-1** can enter the end-user device sleep period **810** until the next paging occasion **802**. Although certain drawings (e.g., FIG. 8) are described herein in terms of an end-user device **102** that is in or that is returning to a low-power or a sleep mode, the principles described herein are also applicable to scenarios in which the end-user device **102** is awake and not entering a sleep mode.

[0094] FIG. 9 illustrates generally at **900**, for a portion of an air interface resource, two example paging-communication exchanges with different timings. The representation of the air interface resource includes a subframe schedule **902** and two allocation rows below the subframe schedule **902**. The example subframe schedule **902** depicts multiple alternating regions **904** indicative of how the air interface resource can be allocated over time for each frequency range or row. These alternating regions include a DL region **904D** and an UL region **904U**. The DL regions **904D** are shaded with a dotted pattern, and the UL regions **904U** are shaded with a cross-hatched pattern. These shading patterns are carried downward into the two rows depicting example timings of the paging-communication exchanges. These two rows are each indicated with an encircled numeral (1) or (2). Thus, each of the regions across the first and second rows (1) and (2) has a pattern indicative of being assigned to the uplink “UL” versus being assigned to the downlink “DL.” Along an axis for elapsing time **614**, a first paging occasion **802-1** and a consecutive second paging occasion **802-2** are indicated. Each paging occasion **802** corresponds to a DL

region **904D** in which a base station **104** can transmit a paging message **602** to multiple end-user devices **102-1** to **102-n**.

[0095] In the first example timing row (1) (i.e., the middle row), the base station transmits a paging message **602** to multiple end-user devices in a DL region **904D** using a wide beam responsive to an occurrence of the first paging occasion **802-1**. As indicated by the depicted ellipses (“...”), at some subsequent time, a requesting end-user device transmits a paging request **604** to the base station in an UL region **904U** using a narrow beam. Similarly, after another period of time, the base station transmits a paging response **606** back to the requesting end-user device in a DL region **904D** using another narrow beam. After yet another period of time along the first example timing row (1), the base station transmits another paging message **602** to the multiple end-user devices in another DL region **904D** using a wide beam responsive to an occurrence of the second paging occasion **802-2**.

[0096] As represented by the ellipses, any amount of time or regions **904** can occur between the explicitly-indicated regions of the first example timing row (1). Examples of such regions that may occur range from zero intervening regions to multiple intervening regions of both UL and DL types. However, in certain example implementations, the paging request **604** and the paging response **606** are transmitted and received before the second paging occasion **802-2**. In other words, an end-user device can initiate a paging-communication exchange that includes a request and a response such that at least the paging request **604** is transmitted before the next succeeding paging occasion **802** or such that both the paging request **604** and the corresponding paging response **606** are received and processed between two consecutive paging occasions **802**. This approach provides a relatively relaxed timing of signal transmissions and receptions, but the end-user device consequently stays awake longer or has to undergo multiple sleep and wake cycles.

[0097] To reduce an amount of time that an end-user device is awake or how often the end-user device reawakens itself, the second example timing row (2) (i.e., the lower row) can be implemented. Here, the base station also transmits a paging message **602** to multiple end-user devices in a DL region **904D** using a wide beam responsive to the first paging occasion **802-1**. In the next UL region **904U**, the end-user device transmits a paging request **604** to the base station using a narrow beam. Similarly, in the next succeeding DL region **904D**, the base station transmits a paging response **606** back to the requesting end-user device using another narrow beam. In such cases, there is no intervening region **904** between any two DL/UL or UL/DL communication pairs. As shown in the second example timing row (2), each region **904** is adjacent to the preceding region having a paging communication that is part of the same paging-communication exchange. As used in this context, two regions **904** for a given paging-communication exchange may be adjacent to each other if no region **904** is present between the two adjacent regions **904**, even if guard time or buffer resource units are present between the two.

[0098] Utilizing regions that are adjacent to each other provides a number of potential advantages. First, power can be saved at the end-user device. Second, if a page does exist for the end-user device, the end-user device obtains notice thereof faster than if additional time elapses or regions

occur. Third, unilateral or bilateral beamforming training can be faster or more accurate by exchanging wireless communications in rapid succession. Fourth, by sending a paging request **604** sooner rather than later (e.g., at a next UL region **904U**), more time remains available after a paging response **606** is transmitted. Consequently, if an end-user device **102** fails to obtain a first paging response **606**, the end-user device **102** may have time to send another paging request **604** and receive a second paging response **606** before the next paging occasion **802**.

[0099] Having generally described schemes and apparatuses for paging with enhanced beamforming, this discussion now turns to example methods.

[0100] Example Methods

[0101] Example methods are described below with reference to various flow diagrams of FIGS. **10**, **11**, and **12**. These methods relate to paging with enhanced beamforming at a system level, a base station level, and an end-user device level, respectively. Aspects of these methods may be implemented in, for example, hardware (e.g., fixed logic circuitry or general-purpose processors), firmware, or some combination thereof. These techniques may be realized using one or more of the electronic devices or components shown in FIG. **1-9** or **13** (an electronic device **1300** is described in FIG. **13** below), which devices or components may be further divided, combined, and so on. The electronic devices and components of these figures generally represent firmware, hardware, IC chips, circuits, or a combination thereof. Thus, these figures illustrate some of the many possible systems or apparatuses capable of implementing the described techniques.

[0102] For these flow diagrams, the orders in which operations are shown and/or described are not intended to be construed as a limitation. Any number or combination of the described method operations can be combined in any order to implement a method, or an alternative method. Further, described operations can be implemented in fully or partially overlapping manners.

[0103] FIG. **10** illustrates at a flow diagram **1000** example methods for implementing paging with enhanced beamforming using a portion of a wireless system. The flow diagram **1000** includes fourteen operations **1002-1028**. A base station **104** performs the operations **1002** and **1018-1024**. An end-user device **102** performs the operations **1004-1016**, **1026**, and **1028**. An occurrence of a paging occasion **802** initiates the process.

[0104] At **1002**, responsive to the paging occasion **802**, the base station **104** transmits a paging message **602** to multiple end-user devices **102-1** to **102-n** with a wide beam **608**. Alternatively, the base station **104** can transmit the paging message **602** to a particular end-user device **102** with a narrow beam using old, and potentially stale, beamforming parameters **418** for the particular end-user device **102**. The end-user device **102** attempts to obtain a paging message **602** at the paging occasion **802**. To obtain a paging message, an end-user device receives and successfully decodes information contained within the paging message. Thus, at **1004**, the end-user device **102** attempts to receive the paging message **602** sent from the base station **104** by receiving some RF signal. Further, at **1006**, the end-user device **102** attempts to decode the paging information in the received RF signal.

[0105] At **1008**, the end-user device **102** determines if the decoding was successful. If so, then at **1010**, the end-user

device **102** processes the decoded information and can accept a waiting page **710** or return to a sleep mode if no page **710** is waiting. On the other hand, if the decoding was unsuccessful, then at **1012**, the end-user device **102** formulates a paging request **604** with an end-user device identifier **702**. At **1014**, the end-user device **102** selects a frequency sub-band for the paging request. At **1016**, the end-user device **102** transmits the paging request **604** to the base station **104** via an UL communication **202U** with a narrow beam **610** on the selected frequency sub-band. This UL communication **202U** can be autonomous and without a resource grant by the base station **104**.

[0106] At **1018**, the base station **104** receives on the selected frequency sub-band the paging request **604**, which includes the end-user device identifier **702**. The paging request **604** is received from the end-user device **102** via the UL communication **202U** with the narrow beam **610**. At **1020**, the base station **104** processes the paging request **604**. For example, the base station **104** can determine if any waiting pages **710** match the end-user device identifier **702**. At **1022**, the base station **104** formulates a paging response **606** based on the processing. For example, the paging response **606** can indicate that a page **710** is waiting for the end-user device **102** or is that no page **710** is waiting for the end-user device **102**.

[0107] At **1024**, the base station **104** transmits the formulated paging response **606** to the end-user device **102** via a DL communication **202D** using a narrow beam **612** on the selected frequency sub-band. At **1026**, the end-user device **102** attempts to receive the paging response **606** from the base station **104** on the narrow beam **612**. At **1028**, the end-user device **102** processes the paging response **606**. Further processing can include accepting a waiting page **710**, going to sleep if no page **710** is waiting, sending another paging request **604** if no paging response **606** was successfully obtained, and so forth.

[0108] FIG. **11** illustrates at a flow diagram **1100** example methods for implementing paging with enhanced beamforming using a base station **104**. The flow diagram **1100** includes two operations **1102** and **1104**. At **1102**, a paging request is received from an end-user device via an uplink communication with a narrow beam. The paging request is configured to inquire whether a page exists for the end-user device. For example, a beamforming enhancement module **126** of a base station **104** can receive, from an end-user device **102**, a paging request **604** via an uplink communication **202U** with a narrow beam **610**. The paging request **604** is configured to inquire whether a page **710** exists for the end-user device **104** in a paging record **704** of the base station **104**.

[0109] At **1104**, a paging response is transmitted, via a downlink communication, to the end-user device based on the paging request, with the paging response indicative of whether a page exists for the end-user device. For example, the beamforming enhancement module **126** can transmit, based on the paging request **604**, a paging response **606** to the end-user device **102** via a downlink communication **202D**. The paging response **606** is indicative of whether a page **710** exists for the end-user device **102** at the base station **104** and thus whether the end-user device **102** failed to obtain an earlier-transmitted paging message **602**.

[0110] FIG. **12** illustrates at a flow diagram **1200** example methods for implementing paging with enhanced beamforming using an end-user device **102**. The flow diagram

1200 includes two operations **1202** and **1204**. At **1202**, a paging message that is transmitted by a base station via a downlink communication with a wide beam is attempted to be obtained. For example, a beamforming enhancement module **116** of an end-user device **102** can attempt to obtain a paging message **602** that is transmitted by a base station **104** via a downlink communication **202D** with a wide beam **608**.

[**0111**] At **1204**, based on the attempt to obtain the paging message, a paging request is transmitted to the base station via an uplink communication with a narrow beam. The paging request is configured to inquire whether a page exists for the end-user device. For example, based on a failed attempt to obtain the paging message **602**, the beamforming enhancement module **116** can transmit to the base station **104** a paging request **604** via an uplink communication **202U** with a narrow beam **610**. The paging request **604** is configured to inquire whether a page **710** exists for the end-user device **102** so that a paging module **616** can accept the page **710** or return to a sleep mode until another paging occasion **802**.

[**0112**] Example Electronic Device

[**0113**] FIG. **13** illustrates various components of an example electronic device **1300** that can implement paging with enhanced beamforming in accordance with one or more implementations as described with reference to any of the previous FIGS. **1-12**. The electronic device **1300** may be implemented as any one or combination of a fixed or mobile device, in any form of a consumer, computer, portable, user, server, communication, phone, navigation, gaming, audio, camera, messaging, media playback, and/or other type of electronic device or a base station device, including a cellular base station or a Wi-Fi access point.

[**0114**] Electronic device **1300** includes communication transceivers **1302** that enable wired and/or wireless communication of device data **1304**, such as received data, transmitted data, or other information as described above. Example communication transceivers **1302** include NFC transceivers, WPAN radios compliant with various IEEE 802.15 (Bluetooth™) standards, WLAN radios compliant with any of the various IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi™) standards, WWAN (3GPP-compliant) radios for cellular telephony, wireless metropolitan area network (WMAN) radios compliant with various IEEE 802.16 (WiMAX™) standards, and wired local area network (LAN) Ethernet transceivers.

[**0115**] The electronic device **1300** may also include one or more data input ports **1306** via which any type of data, media content, and/or other inputs can be received, such as user-selectable inputs, messages, applications, music, television content, recorded video content, and any other type of audio, video, and/or image data received from any content and/or data source. The data input ports **1306** may include USB ports, coaxial cable ports, and other serial or parallel connectors (including internal connectors) for flash memory, DVDs, CDs, and the like. These data input ports **1306** may be used to couple the electronic device to components, peripherals, or accessories such as keyboards, microphones, or cameras.

[**0116**] The electronic device **1300** of this example includes at least one processor **1308** (e.g., any one or more of application processors, microprocessors, digital-signal processors (DSPs), controllers, and the like), which can include a combined processor and memory system (e.g., implemented as part of an SoC), that processes (e.g.,

executes) computer-executable instructions stored on computer-readable media to control operation of the device. The processor **1308** may be implemented as an application processor, embedded controller, microcontroller, SoC, and the like. Generally, a processor or processing system may be implemented at least partially in hardware, which can include components of an integrated circuit or on-chip system, a digital-signal processor (DSP), an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field-programmable gate array (FPGA), a complex programmable logic device (CPLD), and other implementations in silicon and/or other hardware.

[**0117**] Alternatively or additionally, the electronic device **1300** can be implemented with any one or combination of electronic circuitry, which may include software, hardware, firmware, or fixed logic circuitry that is implemented in connection with processing and control circuits, which are generally indicated at **1310** (as electronic circuitry **1310**). This electronic circuitry **1310** can implement executable or hardware-based modules (not shown) through logic circuitry and/or hardware (e.g., such as an FPGA), and so forth.

[**0118**] Although not shown, the electronic device **1300** can include a system bus, interconnect, crossbar, or data transfer system that couples the various components within the device. A system bus or interconnect can include any one or combination of different bus structures, such as a memory bus or memory controller, a peripheral bus, a universal serial bus, and/or a processor or local bus that utilizes any of a variety of bus architectures.

[**0119**] The electronic device **1300** also includes one or more memory devices **1312** that enable data storage, examples of which include random access memory (RAM), non-volatile memory (e.g., read-only memory (ROM), flash memory, EPROM, and EEPROM), and a disk storage device. The memory device(s) **1312** provide data storage mechanisms to store the device data **1304**, other types of code and/or data, and various device applications **1320** (e.g., software applications or programs). For example, an operating system **1314** can be maintained as software instructions within the memory device **1312** and executed by the processor **1308**.

[**0120**] As shown, the electronic device **1300** also includes an audio and/or video processing system **1316** that processes audio data and/or passes through the audio and video data to an audio system **1318** and/or to a display system **1322** (e.g., a video buffer or a screen of a smart phone or camera). The audio system **1318** and/or the display system **1322** may include any devices that process, display, and/or otherwise render audio, video, display, and/or image data. Display data and audio signals can be communicated to an audio component and/or to a display component via an RF (radio frequency) link, S-video link, HDMI (high-definition multimedia interface), composite video link, component video link, DVI (digital video interface), analog audio connection, or other similar communication link, such as media data port **1324**. In some implementations, the audio system **1318** and/or the display system **1322** are external or separate components of the electronic device **1300**. Alternatively, the display system **1322** can be an integrated component of the example electronic device **1300**, such as part of an integrated touch interface.

[**0121**] The electronic device **1300** of FIG. **13** is an example implementation of the devices **102**, **104**, **424**, and **426** of, e.g., FIGS. **1-4** et. seq. Thus, the processor **1308** is

an example of the processor **112** or **122**. Also, the memory device **1312** is an example of the computer-readable storage medium **114** or **124**, as further indicated by the illustrated beamforming enhancement module **116** or **126**. The electronic device **1300** may further include, e.g. as part of a communication unit **120**, **130**, or **402** (of FIGS. **1** and **4**), at least one antenna, at least one transceiver, at least one amplifier, at least one baseband processor, and so forth. Thus, the principles of paging with enhanced beamforming as described herein can be implemented by, or in conjunction with, the electronic device **1300** of FIG. **13**.

[0122] Unless context dictates otherwise, use herein of the word “or” may be considered use of an “inclusive or,” or a term that permits inclusion or application of one or more items that are linked by the word “or” (e.g., a phrase “A or B” may be interpreted as permitting just “A,” as permitting just “B,” or as permitting both “A” and “B”). Also, items represented in the accompanying figures and terms discussed herein may be indicative of one or more items or terms, and thus reference may be made interchangeably to single or plural forms of the items and terms in this written description. Although implementations for paging with enhanced beamforming have been described in language specific to certain features and/or methods, the subject of the appended claims is not necessarily limited to the specific features or methods described. Rather, the specific features and methods are disclosed as example implementations for paging with enhanced beamforming

What is claimed is:

1. A method performed by a base station to implement paging with enhanced beamforming, the method comprising:

receiving, from an end-user device, a paging request via an uplink communication with a narrow beam, the paging request configured to inquire whether a page exists for the end-user device; and

transmitting, toward the end-user device based on the paging request, a paging response via a downlink communication, the paging response indicative of whether a page exists for the end-user device.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

prior to the receiving, transmitting, toward multiple end-user devices, a paging message via another downlink communication with a wide beam, the multiple end-user devices including the end-user device.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the transmitting the paging message comprises transmitting the paging message based on a paging occasion that occurs repeatedly.

4. The method of claim 3, further comprising:

transmitting another paging message based on a next paging occasion,

wherein the receiving is performed between the transmitting the paging message and the transmitting the other paging message.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the transmitting the paging response is performed in a next downlink region after an uplink region in which the receiving the paging request is performed.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the transmitting the paging response comprises transmitting the paging response via the downlink communication with another narrow beam.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein a direction of the other narrow beam of the downlink communication is determined

at least partially based on a direction of the narrow beam of the uplink communication that is received.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the transmitting the paging response comprises transmitting the paging response via the downlink communication with the other narrow beam by using a reciprocal of the narrow beam of the uplink communication.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein:

the receiving the paging request comprises learning at least one beamforming parameter using the uplink communication with the narrow beam; and

the transmitting the paging response comprises transmitting the paging response via the downlink communication with the other narrow beam by using the reciprocal of the narrow beam of the uplink communication using the learned at least one beamforming parameter.

10. The method of claim 6, wherein:

the uplink communication corresponds to at least one frequency sub-band; and

the transmitting the paging response comprises transmitting the paging response via the downlink communication using the at least one frequency sub-band.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein:

the paging request includes an identifier of the end-user device; and

the transmitting the paging response comprises transmitting, based on the identifier, the paging response with an indication of at least one reason the page exists for the end-user device.

12. A base station comprising:

one or more antennas;

at least one communication unit coupled to the one or more antennas; and

a processor and memory system, operatively coupled to the at least one communication unit, implementing a beamforming enhancement module configured to:

receive, from an end-user device, a paging request via an uplink communication with a narrow beam, the paging request configured to inquire whether a page exists for the end-user device; and

transmit, toward the end-user device based on the paging request, a paging response via a downlink communication, the paging response indicative of whether a page exists for the end-user device.

13. The base station of claim 12, wherein the beamforming enhancement module is further configured to:

prior to receipt of the paging request, transmit, toward multiple end-user devices, a paging message via another downlink communication with a wide beam, the multiple end-user devices including the end-user device.

14. The base station of claim 13, wherein the beamforming enhancement module is configured to transmit the paging message based on a paging occasion that occurs repeatedly.

15. The base station of claim 12, wherein the beamforming enhancement module is configured to transmit the paging response in a next downlink region after an uplink region in which the paging request is received.

16. The base station of claim 12, wherein the beamforming enhancement module is configured to transmit the paging response via the downlink communication with another narrow beam.

17. The base station of claim **16**, wherein:
the uplink communication corresponds to at least one frequency sub-band; and
the beamforming enhancement module is configured to transmit the paging response via the downlink communication using the at least one frequency sub-band in a direction that corresponds to a direction of the narrow beam of the uplink communication that is received.

18. A base station comprising:
one or more antennas;
at least one communication unit coupled to the one or more antennas; and
a processor and memory system, operatively coupled to the at least one communication unit, including:
means for receiving, from an end-user device, a paging request via an uplink communication with a narrow beam, the paging request configured to inquire whether a page exists for the end-user device; and
means for transmitting, toward the end-user device and based on the paging request, a paging response via a downlink communication, the paging response indicative of whether a page exists for the end-user device.

19. The base station of claim **18**, wherein the processor and memory system further include:

means for transmitting, toward multiple end-user devices and prior to receipt of the paging request, a paging message via another downlink communication with a wide beam, the multiple end-user devices including the end-user device.

20. The base station of claim **18**, wherein:

the uplink communication corresponds to at least one frequency sub-band, and the narrow beam of the uplink communication has a direction; and

the means for transmitting the paging response is configured to transmit the paging response via the downlink communication with another narrow beam, wherein at least one of:

the downlink communication corresponds to the at least one frequency sub-band; or

a direction of the other narrow beam of the downlink communication corresponds to the direction of the narrow beam of the uplink communication.

* * * * *