



- (51) International Patent Classification:  
H04W 72/12 (2009.01) H04W 76/04 (2009.01)
- (21) International Application Number:  
PCT/IB2014/063226
- (22) International Filing Date:  
18 July 2014 (18.07.2014)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:  
62/018,027 27 June 2014 (27.06.2014) US
- (71) Applicant: TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET L M ERICSSON (PUBL) [SE/SE]; Se-164 83, S-164 83 Stockholm (SE).
- (72) Inventors: KANESALINGAM, Prabaharan; 45 Spur Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K2M 2R9 (CA). BONTU, Chandra Sekhar; 10 Upminster Way, Nepean, Ontario K2J 5G8 (CA). LIE CHIN CHEONG, Patrick; 45 Seikine Drive, Kanata, Ontario K2T 1H5 (CA). LANGEREIS, Alexander; Germunds väg 30, SE-193 40 Sigtuna (SE).
- (74) Agent: WEISBERG, Alan M.; Christopher & Weisberg, P.a., 200 East Las Olas Boulevard, Suite 2040, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301 (US).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Declarations under Rule 4.17:**

— as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))

**Published:**

— with international search report (Art. 21(3))

(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SUPPORTING TIME-SENSITIVE SERVICES IN A COMMUNICATION NETWORK

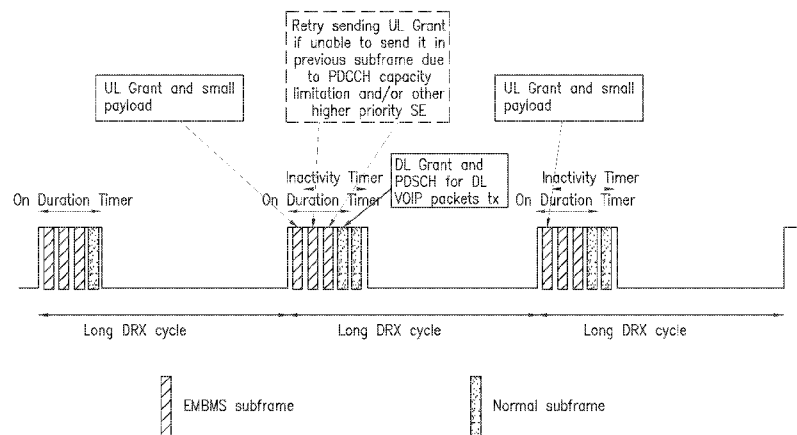
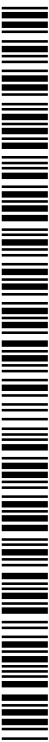


FIG. 7

(57) Abstract: A node and method for extending a wake up time of a wireless user equipment (UE) are provided. The node includes a memory. The memory is configured to store data to be transmitted to the UE. The node includes a processor configured to determine if the memory is storing data to be transmitted to the UE, determine if the wake up time of the UE coincides with a periodic subframe, the periodic subframe occurring with a periodicity and cause transmission of a message for a grant to the UE if the determination is made that the memory is storing data to be transmitted to the UE and the wake up time of the UE coincides with the periodic subframe.



## SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SUPPORTING TIME-SENSITIVE SERVICES IN A COMMUNICATION NETWORK

### FIELD

The present disclosure relates to a node, method and system for a  
5 communication network, and in particular to dynamically handling collisions between  
periodic subframes and wake up times for user equipment.

### BACKGROUND

As specified in Third Generation Partnership Project Technical Specification  
10 (3GPP TS) 36.331, Radio Resource Control, v. 12.1.0, some of the available  
subframes within a finite number of consecutive radio frames (or system frames) are  
allocated to Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Service (MBMS), when the MBMS  
service is enabled. This MBMS subframe allocation can be repeated periodically. The  
periodicity can be set to one, two, four, eight, sixteen or thirty-two radio frames. The  
15 standard further specifies ways to extend the periodicity to 64, 128 and 256 radio  
frames. These defined procedures give flexibility to the operator to adjust the  
bandwidth allocation for MBMS services. Normally MBMS subframe allocation is  
semi-statically configured. The MBMS subframe pattern is indicated in a System  
Information Block 2 (SIB2) broadcast message as part of the Multicast Broadcast  
20 Single-Frequency Network (MBSFN) SubframeConfiguration Information Element  
(IE). MBMS service can be configured on any subframes except on subframes 0, 4, 5  
and 9 for Frequency Division Duplex (FDD) or subframes 0, 1, 2, 5 and 6 for Time  
Division Duplex (TDD) within a radio frame. The percentage of the available  
bandwidth (or radio resources) that can be allocated to MBMS service is limited to  
25 60. These evolved MBMS (eMBMS) subframes (or MBSFN subframes) are only  
available for eMBMS transmissions once these radio resources are allocated for  
broadcast/ multi-cast services, i.e., they typically can't be used for unicast traffic like  
for example Voice over Long Term Evolution (VoLTE) or File Transfer Protocol  
(FTP) for non Transmission Mode 9 (TM9) & TM10 UEs. Even for TM9 and TM10  
30 UEs, once radio resources are dimensioned properly, there will not be any un-used  
resources within the eMBMS subframes available for unicast DL transmission. UEs,  
which are not interested in the multicast service, listen to the SIB2 messages but may

and skip the MBMS subframes by just reading the Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH).

#### Discontinuous Reception - DRX

User equipment manufacturers and system service providers seek arrangements to maximize the battery life of user equipment. One method for doing so is through the use of discontinuous reception (DRX). As is shown in FIG. 1, discontinuous reception (DRX) reduces battery consumption in the user equipment (UE) by limiting the time when receptions need to be monitored by the UE. The UE can only be scheduled in the Downlink (DL) when the UE monitors the PDCCH. This implies that the UE can only be scheduled during periods of time when the UE is awake (also known as the “active time”, “wake time” or “on duration”). In LTE networks, UEs normally use a timer referred to as the “onDuration” timer to determine when it needs to be awake. Of note, in some scenarios, UEs may additionally also use other timers to track the wake time, e.g., the DRX inactivity timer, DRX retransmission timer and/or Medium Access Control (MAC) contention resolution timer. It is advantageous to spread the wake time of the UEs in order to spread the load due to scheduling in time. This means that the Evolved Node B (eNB) base station attempts to configure the DRX for UEs so that the UEs do not have simultaneous wake times.

#### 20 Voice over IP for Long Term Evolution (VoLTE):

In LTE, all packets are delivered using the Internet Protocol (IP). This also applies to traditional circuit switched services which make use of scheduling using IP. This is called Voice over IP (VoIP). In a typical VoIP arrangement, a voice encoder on the transmitter side encodes the speech into packets with atypical speech duration of 20 ms. Voice over LTE (VoLTE) enables LTE networks to provide voice services. The mouth-to-ear delay introduced by the transport scheduling and transmission of the VoLTE packets is one of the main factors determining the experienced speech quality. This necessitates a relatively tight delay budget for VoLTE to ensure good speech quality. Up to the limit of the delay budget, the speech quality is usually acceptable. This means that it is generally sufficient to schedule a VoLTE service once every 40 ms and bundle two packets. Such a scheduling method allows for a good balance between efficient resource usage and sufficient speech quality.

### VoLTE & DRX

To conserve the battery power of the UE, VoLTE users may operate with DRX enabled. Typically, the DRX period is set to 20 ms without packet bundling or 40ms with packet bundling with the DRX ON time (also referred to as active time or  
5 wake time) set to more than one subframe. Further, when the DRX is enabled, the connected UEs monitor PDCCH while it is awake, i.e., while the onDuration timer, DRX inactivity timer, DRX retransmission timer and/or MAC contention resolution timer is running.

### VoLTE, DRX & eMBMS

10 When eMBMS co-exists with VoLTE, the available subframes for DL transmission of VoIP packets are reduced by eMBMS. Further, when DRX is enabled, the connected UEs do not monitor PDCCH continuously but only during the wake time.

Since both DRX and eMBMS reduce the available subframes where the UE  
15 can be scheduled in DL, a combination of these features can reduce the possible subframes available for downlink transmission to one or even zero subframes. The eNB then needs to wait for another opportunity to schedule the UE, i.e., in some instances, the scheduling of DL packets to the UE may be delayed. As noted above, for VoLTE, packet delay is an important factor determining the perceived quality.

20 The aforementioned problem can reduce the VoLTE performance even when only a small number of VoLTE UEs are present in the cell, i.e. it is a problem that not only occurs at high load but also during small network loads. Although the voice quality can be partially recovered if DRX is disabled for the VoLTE Radio Access Bearers (RABs), the improvement would be obtained at the expense of battery drain at the  
25 VoLTE UEs, which is undesirable.

### SUMMARY

The present disclosure advantageously provides a method and system for dynamically handling collisions between periodic subframes and DRX wake up times  
30 to avoid unnecessary UE battery drain while still providing acceptable quality for delay sensitive services such as VoLTE.

According to one embodiment of the disclosure, a node for extending a wake up time of a wireless user equipment (UE) is provided. The node includes a memory. The memory is configured to store data to be transmitted to the UE. The node includes a processor configured to determine if the memory is storing data to be transmitted to the UE, determine if the wake up time of the UE coincides with a periodic subframe, the periodic subframe occurring with a periodicity and cause transmission of a message for a grant to the UE if the determination is made that the memory is storing data to be transmitted to the UE and the wake up time of the UE coincides with the periodic subframe.

10 According to one aspect of this embodiment, the grant to the UE is configured to cause the UE to extend the wake up time of the UE. The grant to the UE being transmitted to the UE during a non-extended portion of the wake up time of the UE.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the data to be transmitted to the UE is scheduled for transmission after the periodic subframe and within a non-15 periodic subframe during the extended wake up time of the UE.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the wake up time of the UE is a discontinuous reception (DRX) active time.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the message for grant to the UE is configured to cause the UE to reset a DRX inactivity timer of the UE.

20 According to another aspect of this embodiment, the subframe is one of a set of subframes defining a frame.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the periodicity is a number of frames.

25 According to another aspect of this embodiment, the data to be transmitted to the UE is a retransmission, and the determination that the wake up time of the UE coincides with the periodic subframe includes a determination that a scheduled time for the retransmission coincides with the periodic subframe.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the periodic subframe is a Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Server (MBMS) subframe.

30 According to another aspect of this embodiment, the data to be transmitted to the UE is Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) data.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the message for grant to the UE is an uplink grant to the UE.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the uplink grant to the UE is transmitted within the periodic subframe.

5 According to another aspect of this embodiment, the uplink grant indicates a non-zero Transport Block Size (TBS).

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the uplink grant to the UE is transmitted within at least one Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH) resource of the periodic subframe.

10 According to another embodiment, a method for extending a wake up time of a wireless user equipment (UE) is provided. A determination is made if a memory of a node is storing data to be transmitted to the UE. A determination is made if the wake up time of the UE coincides with a periodic subframe, the periodic subframe occurring with a periodicity. A message for a grant to the UE is caused to be  
15 transmitted if the determination is made that the memory is storing data to be transmitted to the UE and the wake up time of the UE coincides with the periodic subframe.

According to an aspect of this embodiment, the grant to the UE is configured to cause the UE to extend the wake up time of the UE. The grant to the UE is  
20 transmitted to the UE during a non-extended portion of the wake up time of the UE.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the data to be transmitted to the UE is scheduled for transmission after the periodic subframe and within a non-periodic subframe during the extended wake up time of the UE.

25 According to another aspect of this embodiment, the wake up time of the UE is a discontinuous reception (DRX) active time.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the message for grant to the UE is configured to cause the UE to reset a DRX inactivity timer of the UE.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the subframe is one of a set of subframes defining a frame.

30 According to another aspect of this embodiment, the periodicity is a number of frames.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the data to be transmitted to the UE is a retransmission, and the determination that the wake up time of the UE coincides with the periodic subframe includes determining that a scheduled time for the retransmission coincides with the periodic subframe.

5           According to another aspect of this embodiment, the periodic subframe is a Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Server (MBMS) subframe.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the data to be transmitted to the UE is Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) data.

10           According to another aspect of this embodiment, the message for grant to the UE is an uplink grant to the UE.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the uplink grant to the UE is transmitted within the periodic subframe.

According to another aspect of this embodiment, the uplink grant indicates a non-zero Transport Block Size (TBS).

15           According to another aspect of this embodiment, the uplink grant to the UE is transmitted within at least one Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH) resource of the periodic subframe.

## 20   BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete understanding of the present disclosure, and the attendant advantages and features thereof, will be more readily understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

25           FIG. 1 illustrates an example of discontinuous reception (DRX);

FIG. 2 is an example block diagram of communication system employing the DRX extension process constructed in accordance with the principles described herein;

30           FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an exemplary node 12 constructed in accordance with the principles described herein;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of an alternative embodiment of node 12 constructed in accordance with the principles described herein;

FIG. 5 is an example flow chart of the process for extending the wake up time in accordance with the principles described herein;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of an example eMBMS subframe in accordance with the principles described herein;

5           FIG. 7 is a diagram of an embodiment for the transmission of an UL grant with a small payload for restarting the DRX inactivity timer in the UE due to expiration of the DRX onDuration timer in accordance with the principles described herein;

10           FIG. 8 is a diagram of another embodiment for the transmission of an UL grant with a small payload for restarting the DRX inactivity timer in the UE due to expiration of the DRX Onduration timer in accordance with the principles described herein;

15           FIG. 9 is a diagram of yet another embodiment for the transmission of an UL grant with a small payload for restarting the DRX inactivity timer when the retransmission timer is running in the UE in accordance with the principles described herein;

20           FIG. 10 is a diagram of yet another embodiment for the transmission of an UL grant with a small payload for restarting the DRX inactivity timer in the UE when the DRX retransmission timer is running in accordance with the principles described herein;

FIG. 11 is an example flow chart of functions the base station node performs before transmitting the UL grant to the UE in accordance with the principles described herein; and

25           FIG. 12 is an example flow chart for dynamically handling collisions between periodic subframes and DRX wake up times by extending the DRX wake up time.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

30           The embodiments described herein advantageously provide a node, method and system for dynamically handling collisions between periodic subframes and DRX wake up times. Accordingly, the node, method and system components have been represented where appropriate by conventional symbols in the drawings, showing only those specific details that are pertinent to understanding the embodiments of the

present disclosure so as not to obscure the disclosure with details that will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art having the benefit of the description herein.

As used herein, relational terms, such as “first,” “second,” “top” and “bottom,”  
5 and the like, may be used solely to distinguish one entity or element from another entity or element without necessarily requiring or implying any physical or logical relationship or order between such entities or elements.

The embodiments disclosed herein are directed to methods and systems for extending the DRX wake up time of a UE when the DRX wake up time collides or  
10 coincides with a periodic subframe having a periodicity. The periodicity may be expressed as a number of frames.

While the embodiments described herein are with respect to eMBMS subframes, the present disclosure is not limited to eMBMS subframes, and is equally applicable to other systems where periodic subframes are scheduled. Groups of DL  
15 subframes may be semi-statically allocated or configured by the eNB for the purpose of dedicated services, such as, broadcast/ multicast services, e.g., MBMS, packet-forwarding to relay nodes (RNs), almost-blank subframes (ABS) for supporting enhanced ICIC, Observed Time Difference Of Arrival (OTDOA) subframes for E911 services, eMBMS Reserved Cells, etc. In the latter case, Reserved Cells are cells  
20 configured within or adjacent to a Multicast Broadcast Single Frequency Network (MBSFN) Area (which 3GPP TS 36.300 defines as a group of cells within an MBSFN Synchronization Area of a network which are coordinated to perform MBSFN Transmissions). Except for MBSFN Area Reserved Cells, all cells within an MBSFN Area contribute to MBSFN Transmissions and advertise their availability. The UE  
25 may only need to consider a subset of the MBSFN Areas that are configured, i.e., when the UE knows which MBSFN Area applies for the service(s) the UE is interested in receiving.

To reduce or eliminate interference to the MBMS service, the subframes configured as MBSFN subframes in the MBSFN Area are left unused by the Reserved  
30 Cells. When delay or time-sensitive applications are scheduled within Reserved Cell coverage, these “blank” sub frames have to be considered. The Reserved Cells are configured with an eMBMS subframe pattern but are not used for eMBMS or unicast

traffic. 3GPP is currently discussing a new (pre-defined) format for these sub frames, referred as New Carrier Type (NCT). These subframes are envisioned to cater to the needs of future (upcoming) applications. However, even if those unused sub frames are reformatted, they might nevertheless also impact the performance of time-sensitive services. The base station scheduler should be aware of these dedicated or periodic subframes occurring during the DRX ON duration for UEs with delay-sensitive-radio access bearers (RABs) or otherwise configured for time-sensitive services.

Typically, the number of subframes allocated for dedicated services might vary based on the respective service load but are configured across one or more radio frames in any order or pattern and either distributed across the frames or lumped into one radio frame. These dedicated (service-specific) subframes are indicated by the network to the UEs via Radio Resource Control (RRC) messages. For signalling efficiency, these service-specific subframes are typically defined by a bit pattern over a finite duration or period, usually expressed as a number of frames that repeat themselves periodically with a pre-defined periodicity. As an example, MBSFN subframes dedicated for broadcast/ multicast services are defined to have a particular configuration specified in 3GPP TS 36.331 section 6.3.7 as follows:

```
-- ASN1START
20 MBSFN-SubframeConfig ::= SEQUENCE {
    radioframeAllocationPeriod    ENUMERATED {n1, n2, n4, n8, n16, n32},
    radioframeAllocationOffset    INTEGER (0..7),
    subframeAllocation           CHOICE {
        oneFrame                 BIT STRING (SIZE(6)),
25    fourFrames                 BIT STRING (SIZE(24))
    }
}
-- ASN1STOP
```

Using the MBSFNAreaConfiguration message, the defined aperiodic allocation pattern is periodically assigned to the MBMS service. The periodicity of the aperiodic allocation is set by the parameter commonSF-AllocPeriod.

5 *MBSFNAreaConfiguration message*

```

-- ASN1START

MBSFNAreaConfiguration-r9 ::= SEQUENCE {
    commonSF-Alloc-r9           CommonSF-
10 AllocPatternList-r9,
    commonSF-AllocPeriod-r9    ENUMERATED {

    rf4, rf8, rf16, rf32, rf64, rf128, rf256},
    pmch-InfoList-r9           PMCH-InfoList-r9,
15 nonCriticalExtension        MBSFNAreaConfiguration-v930-
IEs OPTIONAL
}

MBSFNAreaConfiguration-v930-IEs ::= SEQUENCE {
20 lateNonCriticalExtension    OCTET STRING
    OPTIONAL,
    nonCriticalExtension       SEQUENCE {}
    OPTIONAL
}
25

CommonSF-AllocPatternList-r9 ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxMBSFN-
Allocations)) OF MBSFN-SubframeConfig

-- ASN1STOP
30

```

In this example, the *subframeallocation* element of the *MBSFNConfiguration* information element indicates the subframes which are dedicated to the broadcast services within one system frame or four system frames. Then this subframe

35 assignment continues periodically with a period specified by the *radioframeAllocationPeriod* element, which, in this example, is expressed in terms of a number of frames. During these service-dedicated subframes, normal DL data transmission may be prohibited fully or partially (with some limited control signalling, such as PDCCH signalling which may be allowed).

40 While the embodiments herein describe the transmission of an UL grant to restart or reset an DRX inactivity timer, the DRX inactivity timer may be restarted via

one or more other grants, messaging communications, control, signaling or broadcast messages. Further, instead of using the DRX inactivity timer, other timers, e.g., the onDuration timer or any other timer used for controlling the UE wake time could be used to extend the UE wake up time.

5           The following description focuses on when the UE's DRX wake up time, i.e. the time duration indicated by a DRX onDuration timer or the time indicated a DRX retransmission timer, collides or coincides with a periodic subframe such as an eMBMS subframe. In one example, the present disclosure extends the UE's wake up time by (re)starting or resetting a DRX inactivity timer. In that example, this  
10 restarting of the DRX inactivity timer can be triggered at the UE by sending an UL grant over the unused & available control region of the eMBMS sub frame.

Referring now to drawing figures in which like reference designators refer to like elements there is shown in FIG. 2 an exemplary system for utilizing grants to extend the DRX wake up time of a UE when the DRX wake up time collides or  
15 coincides with the periodic subframe, in accordance with the principles of the present disclosure and designated generally as "10." System 10 includes one or more nodes 12, one or more user equipments 14a-14n (collectively referred to as UE 14) and one or more networks 18. Node 12 may be a base station. In one embodiment, node 12 is an evolved Node B (eNB) in a Long Term Evolution (LTE) based network. Node 12  
20 includes wake up module 16. In particular, wake up module 16 may include program instructions, which when executed by node 12, cause node 12 to perform the wake up extension process, discussed in detail with respect to FIGS. 5 and 7-12.

UE 14 may be a wireless device such as a mobile device, tablet and smartphone, among other wireless devices capable of using communication protocols  
25 known in the art, such as Internet Protocols, along with communication standards, such LTE standards, to communicate with node 12. Network 18 may include communication networks such as Internet Protocol based networks, wide area networks, local area networks, among other networks known in the art. For example, network 18 may be an LTE based network. Network 18 may provide various voice  
30 and data related services, content and the like to UE 14.

UE 14 includes one or more transmitters, and one or more receivers, for communication with node 12. In one embodiment, the UE transmitter and UE

receiver may be replaced with one or more transceivers. UE 14 includes one or more processors. The UE processor may be one or more central processing units (CPUs) for performing UE wake time extension functions described herein. UE 14 includes a memory, e.g., non-volatile and volatile memory, such as hard drive, flash memory, memory stick and the like. Also, volatile memory may include random access memory and others known in the art. The UE memory may store program instructions such as those to perform wake up extension functions. For example, a UE wake up module includes instructions, which when executed by the UE processor, cause the UE processor to perform the wake up extension process, discussed in detail with respect to FIGS. 5 and 7-12.

In one example, the UE 14 may be configured to wake up during wake periods. If node 12 determines that a particular wake period collides or coincides with a periodic subframe such as an eMBMS subframe, the UE 14 receives a UL grant within the periodic subframe during that particular wake period. In that scenario, the UL grant is indicative of time-sensitive DL data that node 12 intends to send to the UE 14 in that particular wake period. In response to the UL grant received, the UE operates to restart (or start) its DRX inactivity timer to extend the active time so that the DL data can be received in the same wake period. Advantageously, by using the UL grant to extend the active time corresponding to that particular wake period, the time-sensitive DL data is not subject to additional delays which might otherwise be incurred if the DL data could only be sent in a subsequent wake period. Also, because only one wake period is extended and the UE DRX configuration does not need to be changed, the UE battery life is not substantially affected. In this example, only one wake period is extended but it is understood that in other examples, more than one wake period could be extended based on the receipt of one or more UL grant messages (or some other messages) extending the wake time as described above.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an exemplary node 12. Node 12 includes one or more transmitters 20 and one or more receivers 22 for communication with UE 14, network 18 and other node 12s, among other nodes, devices and servers. In one embodiment, transmitter 20 and receiver 22 may be replaced with one or more transceivers. Node 12 includes one or more processors 24, e.g., central processing

units (CPUs) within or associated with node 12 for performing node 12 functions described herein. Although not shown, it is understood that such functions may be distributed across two or more network nodes, e.g., node 12 and another network node. In the example of FIG. 3, node 12 includes memory 26 that stores wake up  
5 module 16, among other modules and data. In particular memory may include non-volatile and volatile memory. For example, non-volatile memory may include a hard drive, flash memory, memory stick and the like. Also, volatile memory may include random access memory and others known in the art. Memory 26 may store program  
10 instructions such as those for wake up module 16. For example, wake up module 16 includes instructions, which when executed by processor 24, cause processor 24 to perform the wake up extension process, discussed in detail with respect to FIGS. 5 and 7-12. Memory 26 may also include one or more buffers for storing data such as UE uplink and/or downlink data.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of an alternative embodiment of node 12. Node 12  
15 includes memory module 27, processing module 28 and transceiver module 30 for performing the functions of node 12 described herein. Memory module 27 is configured to store data to be transmitted to UE 14, among other data associated with UE 14. Processing module 28 is configured to at least perform Blocks S100, S102 and S104-S116. Transceiver module 30 is configured to perform communications to  
20 and from UE 14, network 18 and other nodes 12.

The process for extending the wake up time is described with reference to FIG. 5. A determination is made by node 12 as to whether MBSFN collides with the DRX wake up time and optionally an active Radio Access Bearer to be scheduled (Block 100). If the MBSFN does not collide, the process may end or return to Block  
25 S100. If the MBSFN does collide as determined in Block S100, an UL grant is scheduled to the UE (Block S102). Advantageously, in this example, the UL grant causes the UE to extend its wake time or active time sufficiently to be able to receive DL data that otherwise could not have been transmitted to the UE in that wake period. With this mechanism, VoLTE quality degradation due to these collisions may be  
30 avoided without the need to change the DRX configuration. The DRX wake time is only increased on an as needed basis, e.g., only for particular wake periods where a collision has been determined. Such an arrangement provides enhanced energy

efficiency for the UE as compared with known techniques, i.e., provides increased battery life while still allowing transmission of stored, e.g., buffered, packets such as delay sensitive VoIP-LTE data packets.

FIG. 6, shows an example of a MBSFN subframe according to an embodiment of the present disclosure during which a UL grant is sent by node 12 to the UE 14. In this example, the MBSFN subframe is of a length spanning a 1 millisecond duration and consists of twelve Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) symbols. Out of the twelve OFDM symbols within the eMBMS subframe, up to two OFDM symbols are available for unicast-related signaling such as, Reference Symbols (RS), Physical Control Format Indicator Channel (PCFICH), Physical Hybrid automatic-repeat-request Indicator Channel (PHICH) and PDCCH. In this embodiment, the UL grant is sent to the UE using the PDCCH. As illustrated, the OFDM symbols dedicated for unicast messaging are transmitted by each cell (node 12) to its connected UEs 14. The other OFDM symbols which are dedicated for MBMS traffic are used by all the cells within the MBSFN area to transmit the same content.

FIG. 7 illustrates transmission of an UL grant with a small payload for restarting the DRX inactivity timer when UE 14 is awake due to running of the DRX On-duration timer. In this example, a UE, whose on-duration collides with the eMBMS subframes and a UE with DL data in the buffer, i.e., memory 26, extends its on-duration time so that the UE 14 is still awake in the next available non-EMBMS subframe to receive the DL data. As is shown, in a frame that includes three EMBMS subframes, the wake duration can be extended by extending the inactivity timer by sending an UL grant and small payload. This allows two normal subframes to be sent when none or only one could otherwise be sent due to the expiration of the on duration timer. In a case where a UL grant was not able to be sent in a subframe due to a PDCCH capacity limitation or other higher priority RAB, the UL grant is sent to UE 14 to extend the inactivity timer.

The method to extend the on-duration is discussed below. The method uses triggering of the DRX inactivity timer of the UE. Node 12 transmits an UL grant with a Transport Block Size (TBS) that can carry a payload, i.e. the TBS is not equal to

zero, to the UE 14. An aperiodic Channel Quality Indication (CQI) request can be multiplexed with a non-zero TBS. For example, node 12 may send Media Access Control (MAC) Control Element (CE) requesting buffer status report from UE 14. The size of the grant can be such that a BSR can be transmitted by UE 14. Finally  
5 when the actual VoLTE packet is transmitted over the DL, node 12 can also include a DRX command, such as MAC CE, to reactivate the DRX process. In one embodiment illustrated in FIG. 8, the UL grant uses the Downlink Control Indicator (DCI) Format 0.

FIG. 9 illustrates an example of transmission of an UL grant with a small  
10 payload for restarting the DRX inactivity timer when UE 14 is awake and while the DRX retransmission timer is running, i.e., during Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ) re-transmission. The configured DRX Retransmission Timer for VoLTE is usually very short (typically 2 subframes). In this case the DL HARQ re-transmission cannot be sent if both subframes are eMBMS subframes. If the DRX re-transmission  
15 time collides with eMBMS subframes, the wake time needs to be extended so that UE 14 is still awake in the next available non-EMBMS subframe to receive the re-transmission message. In this example, node 12 transmits an UL grant with a payload unequal to zero to UE 14 on a retransmission subframe that collides with eMBMS. Upon receiving the UL grant, UE 14 will start its inactivity timer to extend its active  
20 time. Node 12 schedules the DL HARQ re-transmission on the next available non-eMBMS sub-frame.

If the DRX wake time of UE 14 coincides with eMBMS subframes, the DRX wake time of UE 14 is extended to a non-eMBMS subframe by starting the DRX Inactivity timer of UE 14. Node 12 can then transmit unicast data on that non-  
25 eMBMS subframe. This is of particular relevance for delay sensitive services like VoIP. In one embodiment illustrated in FIG. 10, the UL grant is in the Downlink Control Indicator (DCI) Format 0.

FIG. 11 illustrates another example of the various functions node 12 performs before transmitting the UL grant to UE 14. As shown in FIG. 11, node 12 checks to  
30 determine whether there is data in the buffer for DL transmission for each VoLTE UE 14 (Block S104). If there is data, the radio resource management entity in node 12 checks if the DRX wake time in the next scheduling instance for UE 14 coincides

with an eMBMS subframe allocation (Block S106). Furthermore, the serving cell, i.e., serving node 12, should check to determine whether there are non-MBSFN subframes within the DRX wake time and whether these subframes can accommodate the DL transmission (Block S108). The expected system load may influence the outcome of this determination. If both the above checks determine that there is a high probability that the VoLTE UE cannot be accommodated during its upcoming DRX wake time, the scheduler of node 12 schedules a PDCCH to that UE 14 with a grant with non-zero TBS (Block S110). This PDCCH is sent anytime during the DRX wake time of UE 14. Note that the scheduling of this PDCCH in this example ensures that UE 14 will extend its DRX wake time for a time period equivalent to its DRX inactivity timer value. The resource block assignment in the PDCCH is set to a non-zero value to guarantee that UE 14 will restart its inactivity timer.

An exemplary process for dynamically handling a collision between periodic subframes and DRX wake up times by extending the DRX wake up time is explained with reference to FIG. 12. Processor 24 determines if memory 26 is storing data to be transmitted to UE 14 (Block S112). Processor 24 determines if the wake up time of UE 14 coincides with a periodic subframe (Block S114). In one embodiment, the periodic subframe is an eMBMS subframe. Processor 24 causes transmission of a message for a grant to UE 14 if the determination is made that memory 26 is storing data to be transmitted to UE 14 and the wake up time of UE 14 coincides with the periodic subframe (Block S116). In one embodiment, the grant is an uplink grant in which the uplink grant to the UE is transmitted within at least one Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH) resource of the periodic subframe.

The following is also noted in accordance with other contemplated embodiments:

Embodiment 1 provides: A node for extending a wake up time of a wireless user equipment (UE), the node comprising:

a memory module, the memory module configured to store data to be transmitted to the UE;

a processor module, the processor module configured to:

determine if the memory is storing data to be transmitted to the UE;

determine if the wake up time of the UE coincides with a periodic subframe, the periodic subframe occurring with a periodicity; and  
cause transmission of a message for a grant to the UE if the determination is made that the memory is storing data to be transmitted to the UE and  
5 the wake up time of the UE coincides with the periodic subframe.

Embodiment 2 provides: The node of Embodiment 1, wherein the grant to the UE is configured to cause the UE to extend the wake up time of the UE, the grant to the UE being transmitted to the UE during a non-extended portion of the wake up time of the UE.

10 Embodiment 3 provides: The node of Embodiment 2, wherein the data to be transmitted to the UE is scheduled for transmission after the periodic subframe and within a non-periodic subframe during the extended wake up time of the UE.

Embodiment 4 provides: The node of Embodiment 1, wherein the wake up time of the UE is a discontinuous reception (DRX) active time.

15 Embodiment 5 provides: The node of Embodiment 1, wherein the message for grant to the UE is configured to cause the UE to reset a DRX inactivity timer of the UE.

Embodiment 6 provides: The node of Embodiment 1, wherein the subframe is one of a set of subframes defining a frame.

20 Embodiment 7 provides: The node of Embodiment 6, wherein the periodicity is a number of frames.

Embodiment 8 provides: The node of Embodiment 1, wherein the data to be transmitted to the UE is a retransmission and wherein the determination that the wake up time of the UE coincides with the periodic subframe comprises a determination  
25 that a scheduled time for the retransmission coincides with the periodic subframe.

Embodiment 9 provides: The node of Embodiment 1, wherein the periodic subframe is a Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Server (MBMS) subframe.

Embodiment 10 provides: The node of Embodiment 1, wherein the data to be transmitted to the UE is Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) data.

30 Embodiment 11 provides: The node of Embodiment 1, wherein the message for grant to the UE is an uplink grant to the UE.

Embodiment 12 provides: The node of Embodiment 11, wherein the uplink grant to the UE is transmitted within the periodic subframe.

Embodiment 13 provides: The node of Embodiment 12, wherein the uplink grant indicates a non-zero Transport Block Size (TBS).

5 Embodiment 14 provides: The node of Embodiment 11, wherein the uplink grant to the UE is transmitted within at least one Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH) resource of the periodic subframe.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that the present disclosure is not limited to what has been particularly shown and described herein above. In  
10 addition, unless mention was made above to the contrary, it should be noted that all of the accompanying drawings are not to scale. A variety of modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings.

What is claimed is:

1. A node (12) for extending a wake up time of a wireless user equipment (14), UE, the node comprising:
  - a memory (26), the memory (26) configured to store data to be transmitted to the UE (14);
  - a processor (24), the processor configured to:
    - determine if the memory (26) is storing data to be transmitted to the UE(14) (S112);
    - determine if the wake up time of the UE (14) coincides with a periodic subframe, the periodic subframe occurring with a periodicity (S114); and
    - cause transmission of a message for a grant to the UE (14) if the determination is made that the memory is storing data to be transmitted to the UE (14) and the wake up time of the UE (14) coincides with the periodic subframe (S116).
2. The node of Claim 1, wherein the grant to the UE (14) is configured to cause the UE (14) to extend the wake up time of the UE (14), the grant to the UE (14) being transmitted to the UE (14) during a non-extended portion of the wake up time of the UE (14).
3. The node of Claim 2, wherein the data to be transmitted to the UE (14) is scheduled for transmission after the periodic subframe and within a non-periodic subframe during the extended wake up time of the UE (14).
4. The node of Claim 1, wherein the wake up time of the UE (14) is a discontinuous reception, DRX, active time.
5. The node of Claim 1, wherein the message for grant to the UE (14) is configured to cause the UE (14) to reset a DRX inactivity timer of the UE (14).
6. The node of Claim 1, wherein the subframe is one of a set of subframes defining a frame.

7. The node of Claim 6, wherein the periodicity is a number of frames.
8. The node of Claim 1, wherein the data to be transmitted to the UE (14) is a retransmission and wherein the determination that the wake up time of the UE (14) coincides with the periodic subframe comprises a determination that a scheduled time for the retransmission coincides with the periodic subframe.
9. The node of Claim 1, wherein the periodic subframe is a Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Server, MBMS, subframe.
10. The node of Claim 1, wherein the data to be transmitted to the UE (14) is Voice over Internet Protocol, VoIP, data.
11. The node of Claim 1, wherein the message for grant to the UE (14) is an uplink grant to the UE (14).
12. The node of Claim 11, wherein the uplink grant to the UE (14) is transmitted within the periodic subframe.
13. The node of Claim 12, wherein the uplink grant indicates a non-zero Transport Block Size, TBS.
14. The node of Claim 11, wherein the uplink grant to the UE (14) is transmitted within at least one Physical Downlink Control Channel, PDCCH, resource of the periodic subframe.
15. A method for extending a wake up time of a wireless user equipment (14), UE, the method comprising:  
determining if a memory of a node (12) is storing data to be transmitted to the UE (14) (S112);  
determining if the wake up time of the UE (14) coincides with a periodic subframe, the periodic subframe occurring with a periodicity (S114); and

causing transmission of a message for a grant to the UE (14) if the determination is made that the memory is storing data to be transmitted to the UE (14) and the wake up time of the UE (14) coincides with the periodic subframe (S116).

5           16.    The method of Claim 15, wherein the grant to the UE (14) is configured to cause the UE (14) to extend the wake up time of the UE (14), the grant to the UE (14) being transmitted to the UE (14) during a non-extended portion of the wake up time of the UE (14).

10           17.    The method of Claim 16, wherein the data to be transmitted to the UE (14) is scheduled for transmission after the periodic subframe and within a non-periodic subframe during the extended wake up time of the UE (14).

15           18.    The method of Claim 15, wherein the wake up time of the UE (14) is a discontinuous reception, DRX, active time.

19           19.    The method of Claim 15, wherein the message for grant to the UE (14) is configured to cause the UE (14) to reset a DRX inactivity timer of the UE (14).

20           20.    The method of Claim 15, wherein the subframe is one of a set of subframes defining a frame.

21           21.    The method of Claim 20, wherein the periodicity is a number of frames.

25

22.    The method of Claim 15, wherein the data to be transmitted to the UE (14) is a retransmission and wherein the determination that the wake up time of the UE (14) coincides with the periodic subframe comprises determining that a scheduled time for the retransmission coincides with the periodic subframe.

30

23.    The method of Claim 15, wherein the periodic subframe is a Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Server, MBMS, subframe.

24. The method of Claim 15, wherein the data to be transmitted to the UE (14) is Voice over Internet Protocol, VoIP, data.

5           25. The method of Claim 15, wherein the message for grant to the UE (14) is an uplink grant to the UE (14).

26. The method of Claim 25, wherein the uplink grant to the UE (14) is transmitted within the periodic subframe.

10

27. The method of Claim 26, wherein the uplink grant indicates a non-zero Transport Block Size, TBS.

15           28. The method of Claim 25, wherein the uplink grant to the UE (14) is transmitted within at least one Physical Downlink Control Chanel, PDCCH, resource of the periodic subframe.

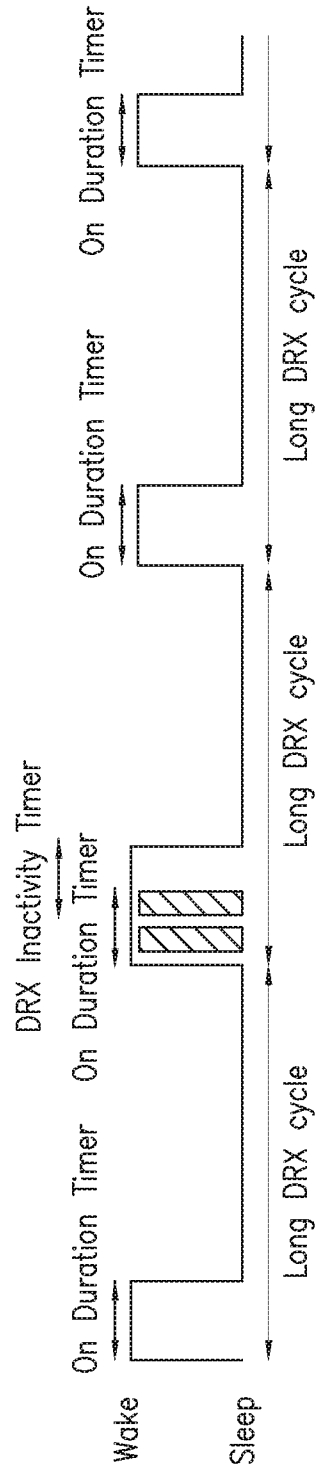


FIG. 1

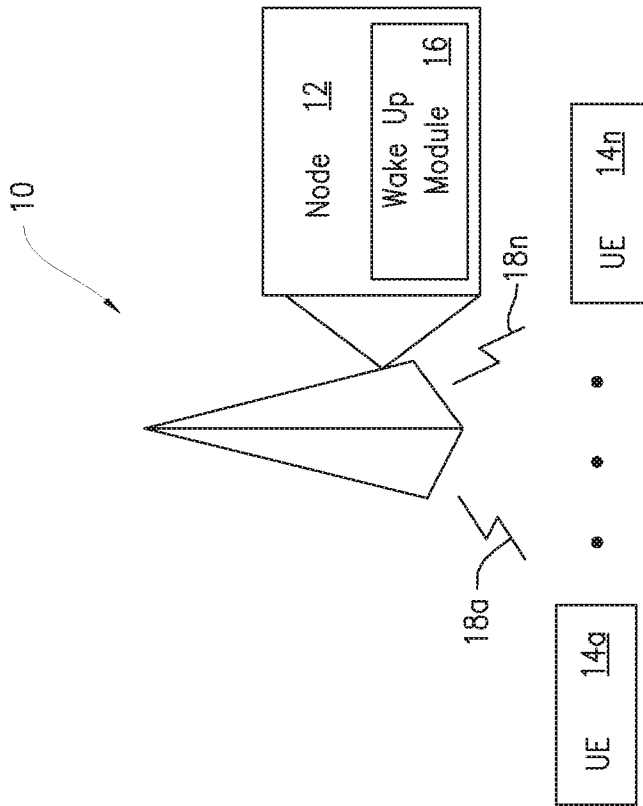


FIG. 2

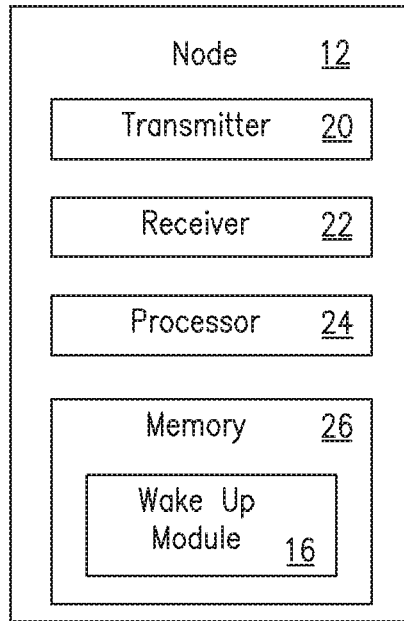


FIG. 3

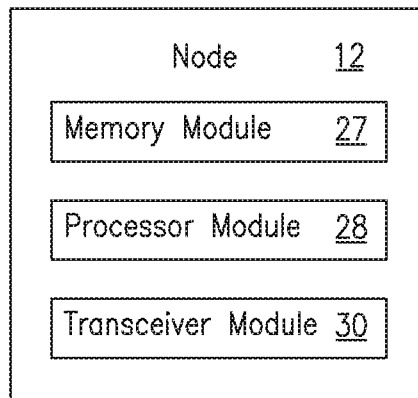


FIG. 4

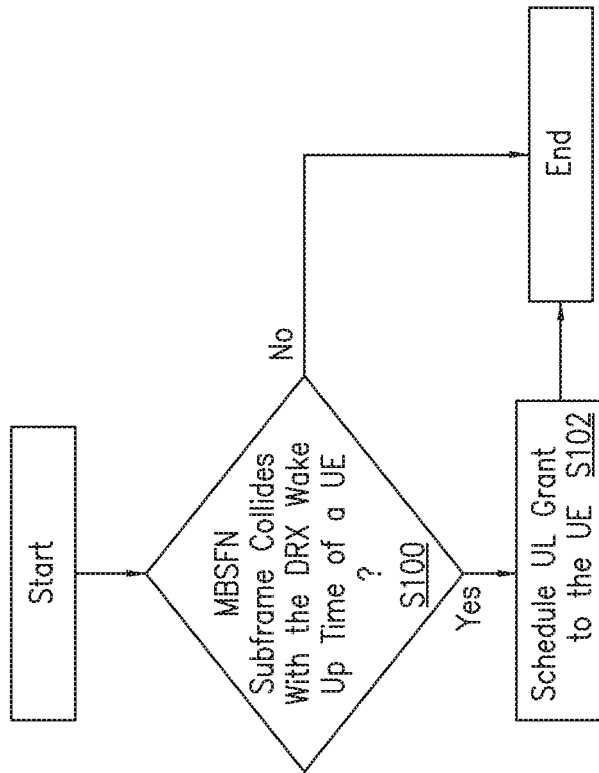


FIG. 5

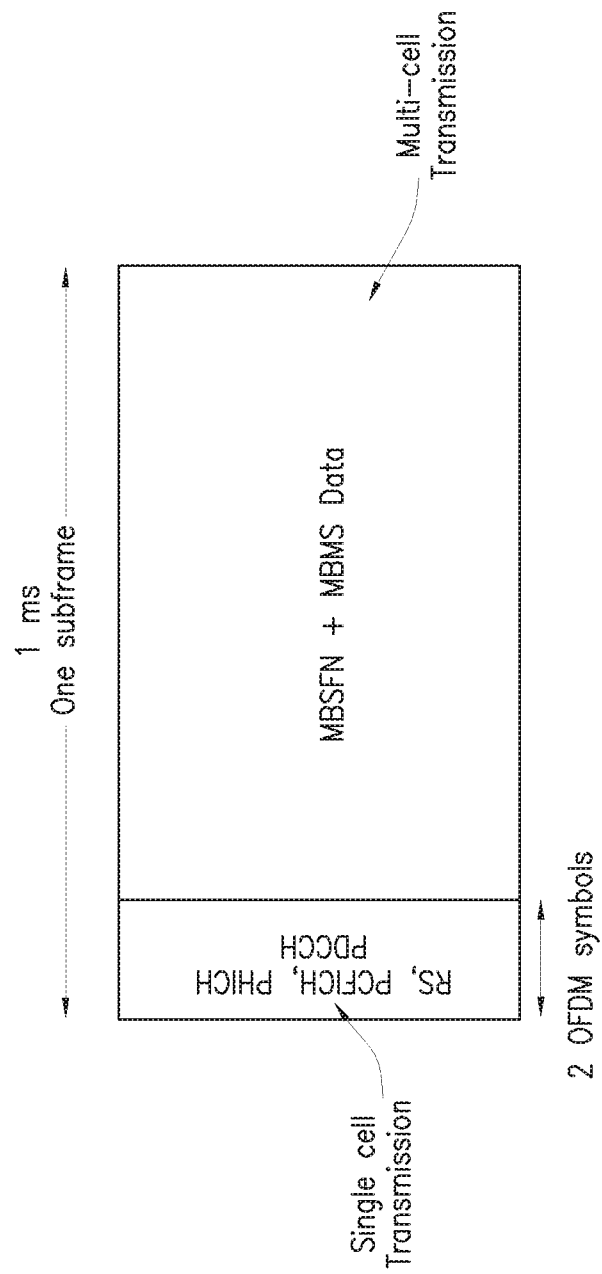


FIG. 6

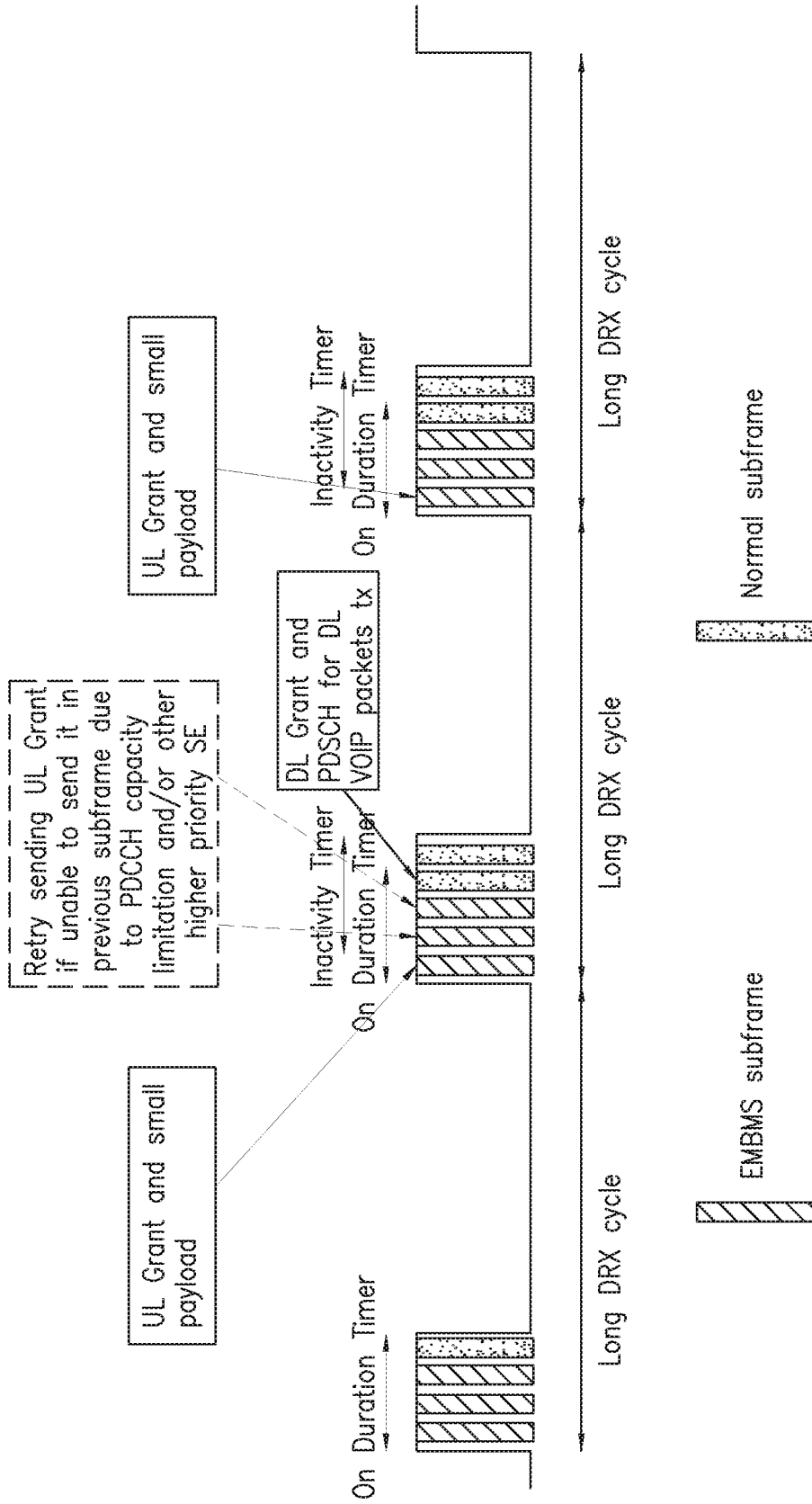


FIG. 7

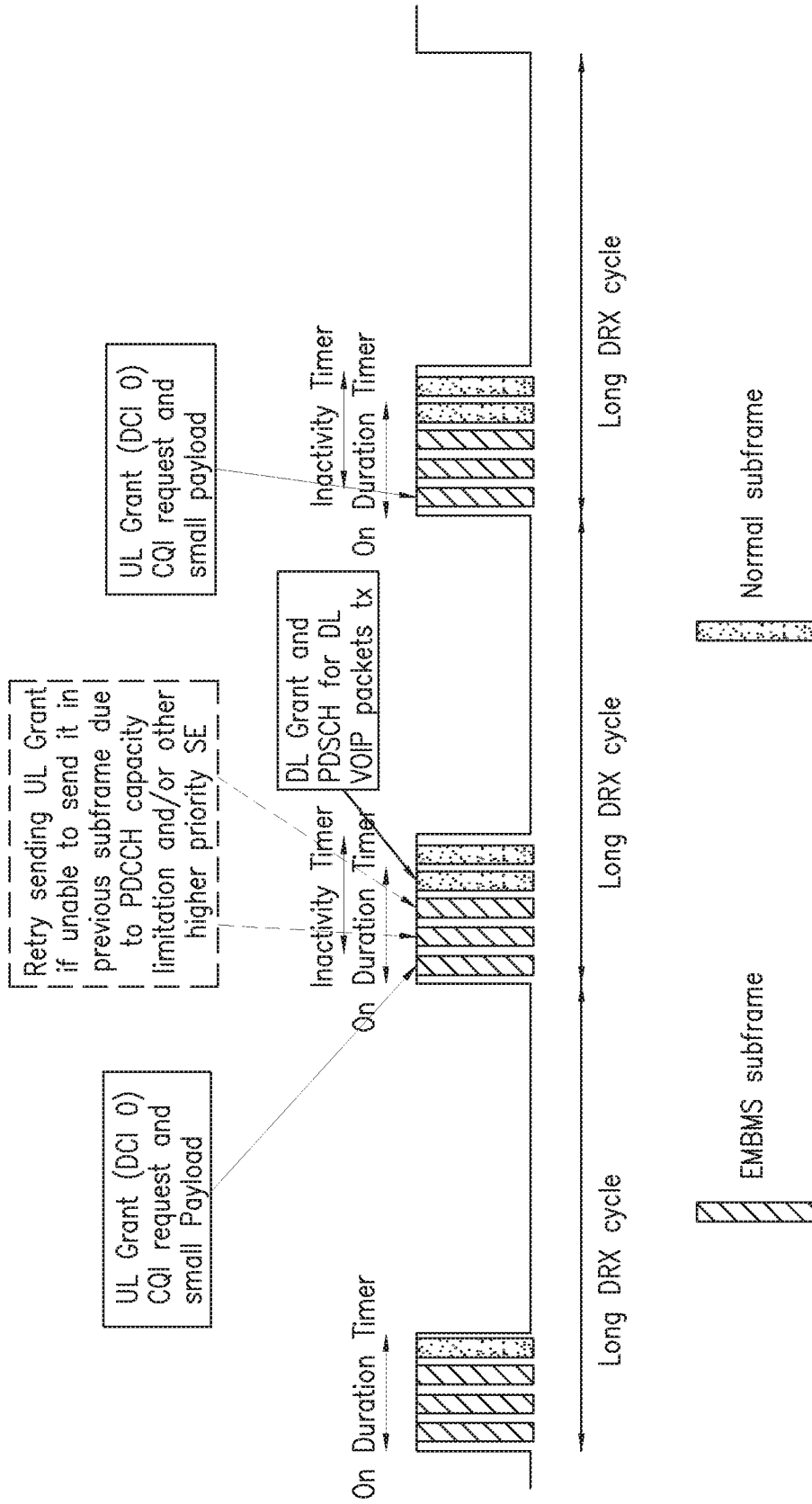


FIG. 8

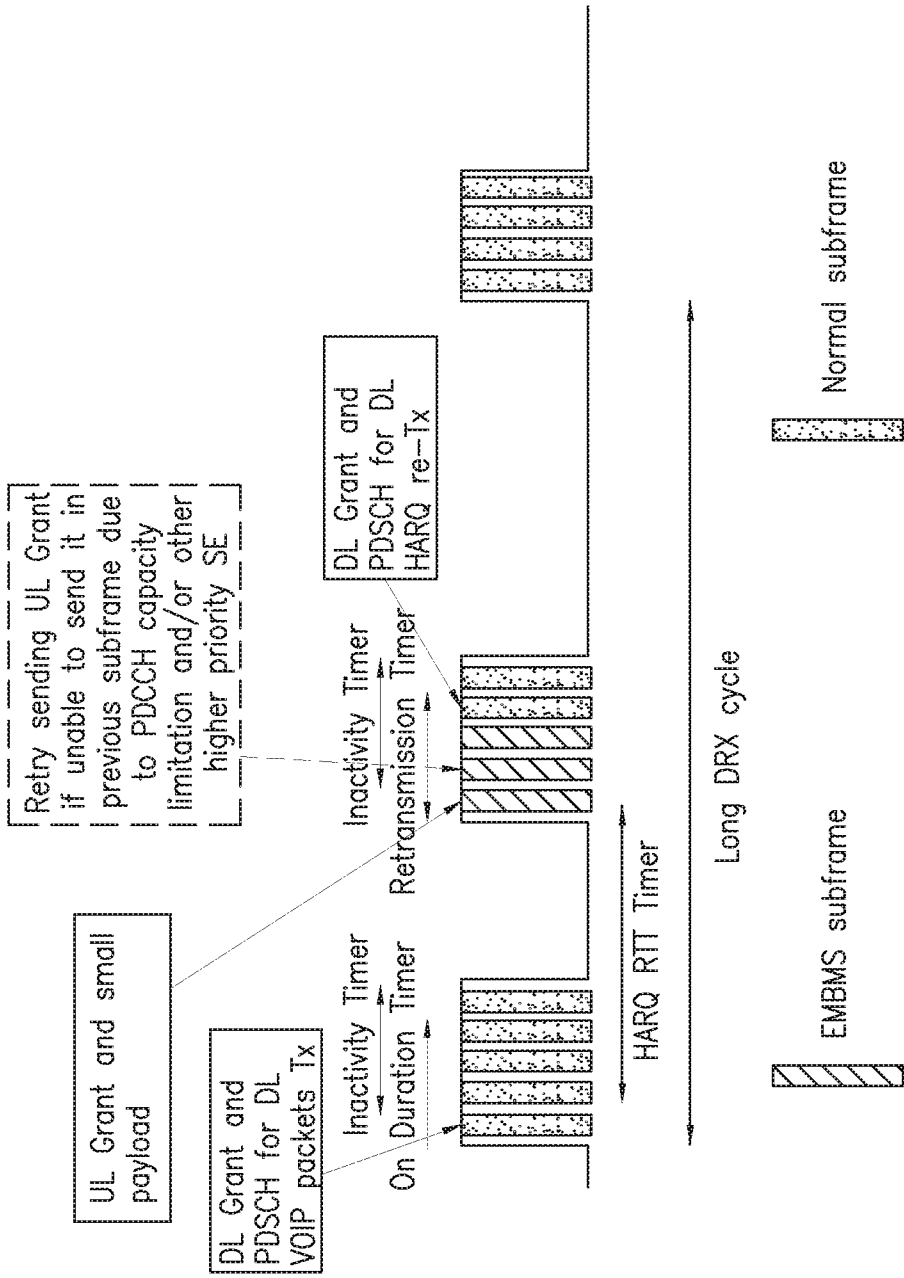


FIG. 9



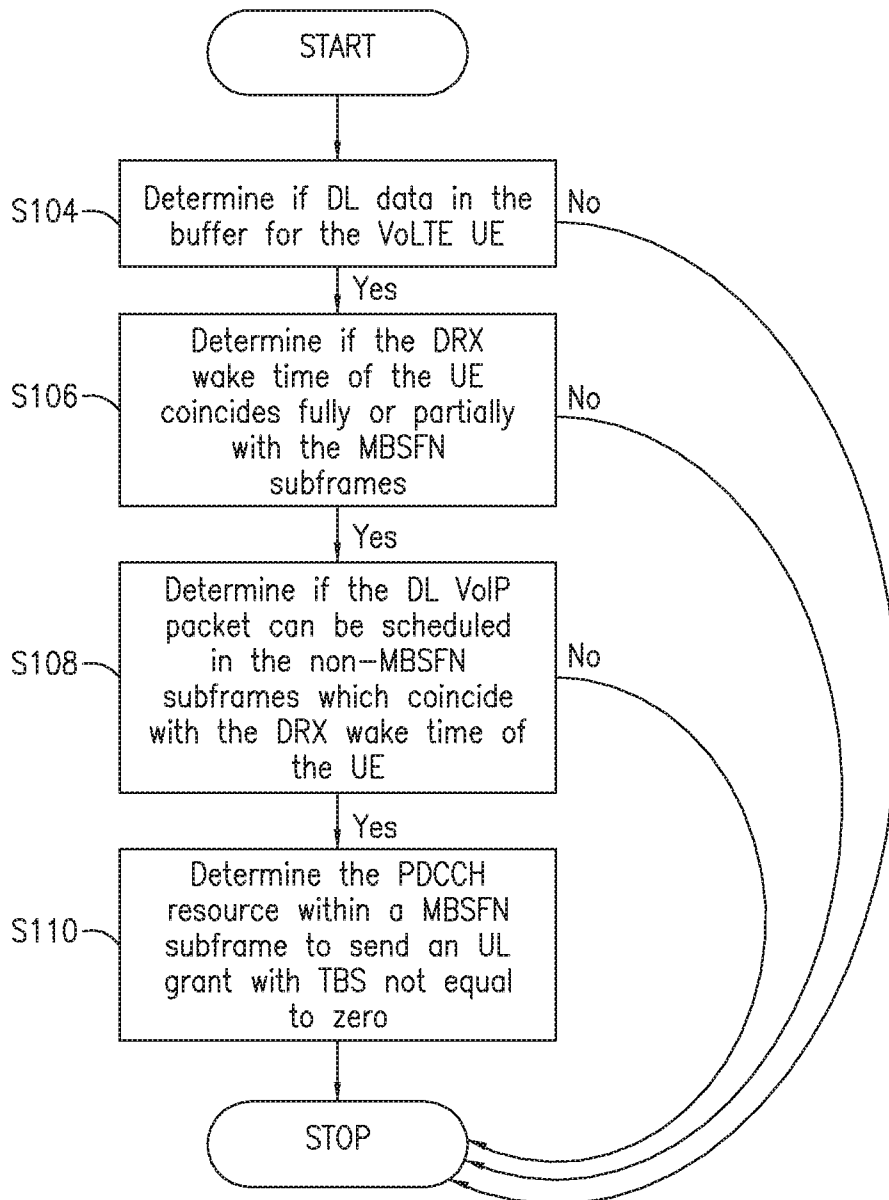
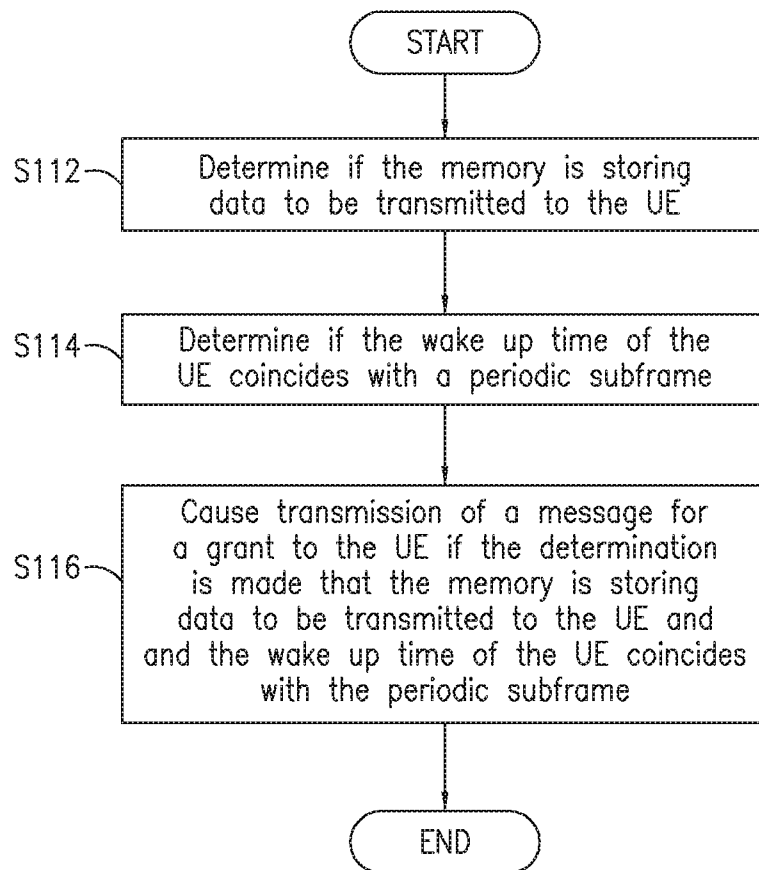


FIG. 11

*FIG. 12*

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No <b>PCT/IB2014/063226</b>
----------------------------------------------------------

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> INV. H04W72/12 ADD. H04W76/04				
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC				
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>				
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) H04W				
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched				
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) EPO-Internal, WPI Data				
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>				
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.		
X A	WO 2009/119477 A1 (SHARP KK [JP]; HIRAKAWA ISAO; YAMADA SHOHEI; NAKASHIMA DAIICHIRO; SUZU) 1 October 2009 (2009-10-01) page 8, paragraph 19 - paragraph 20 page 10, paragraph 25 - page 14, paragraph 46; figures 1-5 -----	1-9, 11-23, 25-28 10,24		
X A	EP 2 079 269 A2 (NTT DOCOMO INC [JP]) 15 July 2009 (2009-07-15) page 7, paragraph 30 - page 9, paragraph 39 -----	1,10,15, 24 2-9, 11-14, 16-23, 25-28		
----- -/--				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.</span>				
* Special categories of cited documents : <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;">                     "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance                      "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date                      "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)                      "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means                      "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed                 </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;">                     "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention                      "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone                      "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art                      "&amp;" document member of the same patent family                 </td> </tr> </table>			"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family			
Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report			
10 February 2015	18/02/2015			
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  López García, J			

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No PCT/IB2014/063226
---------------------------------------------------

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 2014/035074 A1 (LG ELECTRONICS INC [KR]) 6 March 2014 (2014-03-06) page 6, paragraph 52 - page 7, paragraph 65; figure 4 page 9, paragraph 97 - page 11, paragraph 113	1-28
A	----- US 2009/316593 A1 (WANG CHUNG-SHAN [TW] ET AL) 24 December 2009 (2009-12-24) page 3, paragraph 40 - page 4, paragraph 44; figures 12-13 -----	1-28

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No PCT/IB2014/063226
---------------------------------------------------

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 2009119477	A1	01-10-2009	NONE	
EP 2079269	A2	15-07-2009	CN 101483891 A	15-07-2009
			EP 2079269 A2	15-07-2009
			JP 4801176 B2	26-10-2011
			JP 2009165133 A	23-07-2009
			US 2009175186 A1	09-07-2009
WO 2014035074	A1	06-03-2014	NONE	
US 2009316593	A1	24-12-2009	CN 101616475 A	30-12-2009
			TW 201108823 A	01-03-2011
			US 2009316593 A1	24-12-2009