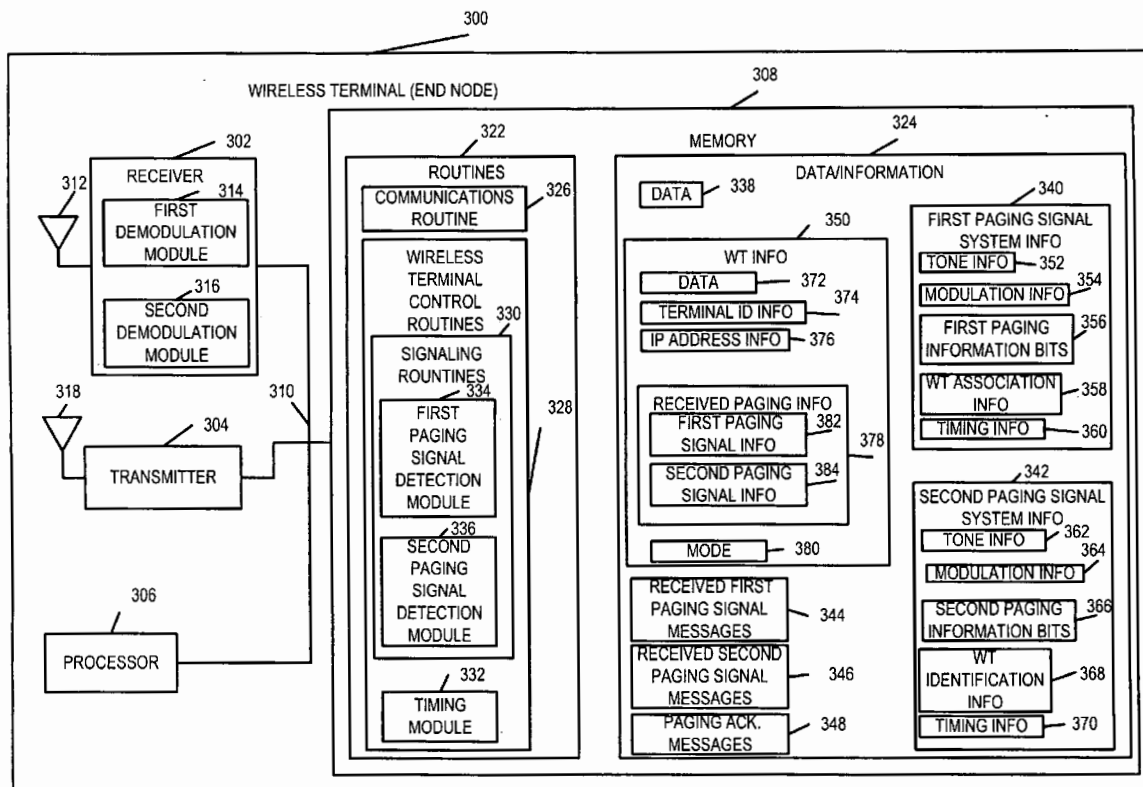


(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2005/0277429 A1**
Laroia et al. (43) **Pub. Date: Dec. 15, 2005**(54) **EFFICIENT PAGING IN A WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM**(76) Inventors: **Rajiv Laroia**, Basking Ridge, NJ (US);
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TINTON FALLS, NJ 07724 (US)(21) Appl. No.: **10/865,616**(22) Filed: **Jun. 10, 2004****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.⁷ H04Q 7/20**(52) **U.S. Cl. 455/458; 455/426.1; 455/434**(57) **ABSTRACT**

Methods and apparatus for efficient two-stage paging wireless communications systems are described. Wireless terminals are assigned to paging groups. A few first paging message information bits are modulated (using non-coherent modulation) into a first paging signal and communicated from a base station to wireless terminals. WTs wake-up, receive the first paging signal and quickly ascertain whether its paging group should expect a second paging signal, if so, the WT is operated to receive the second paging signal; otherwise, the WT goes back to sleep conserving power. The base station modulates (using coherent modulation) a number of second message information bits into a second paging signal and transmits the signal to WTs. From the information in first and second paging signals, a WT can determine that it is the paged WT and process the paging instructions. The intended paged WT can transmit an acknowledgement signal on a dedicated uplink resource.



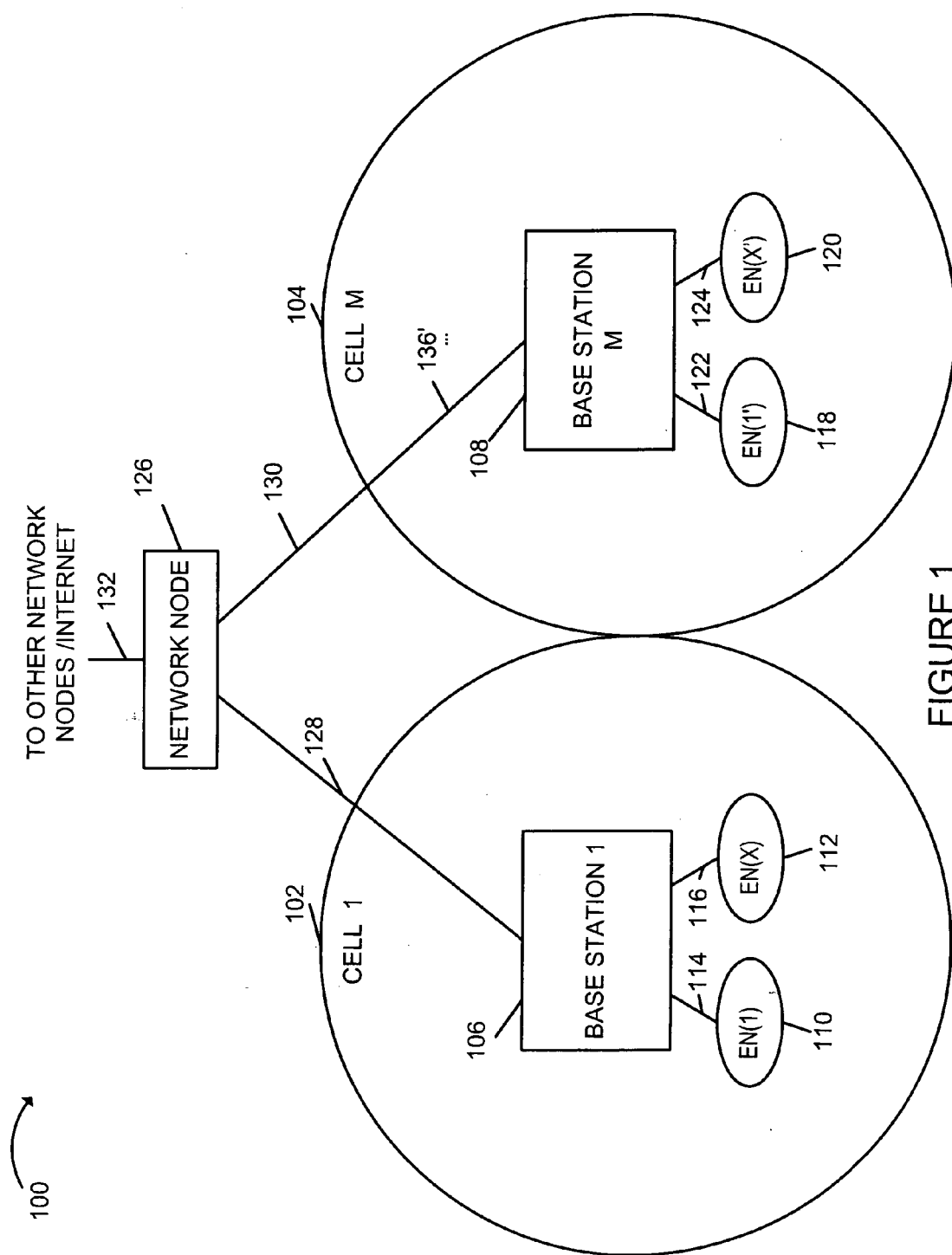


FIGURE 1

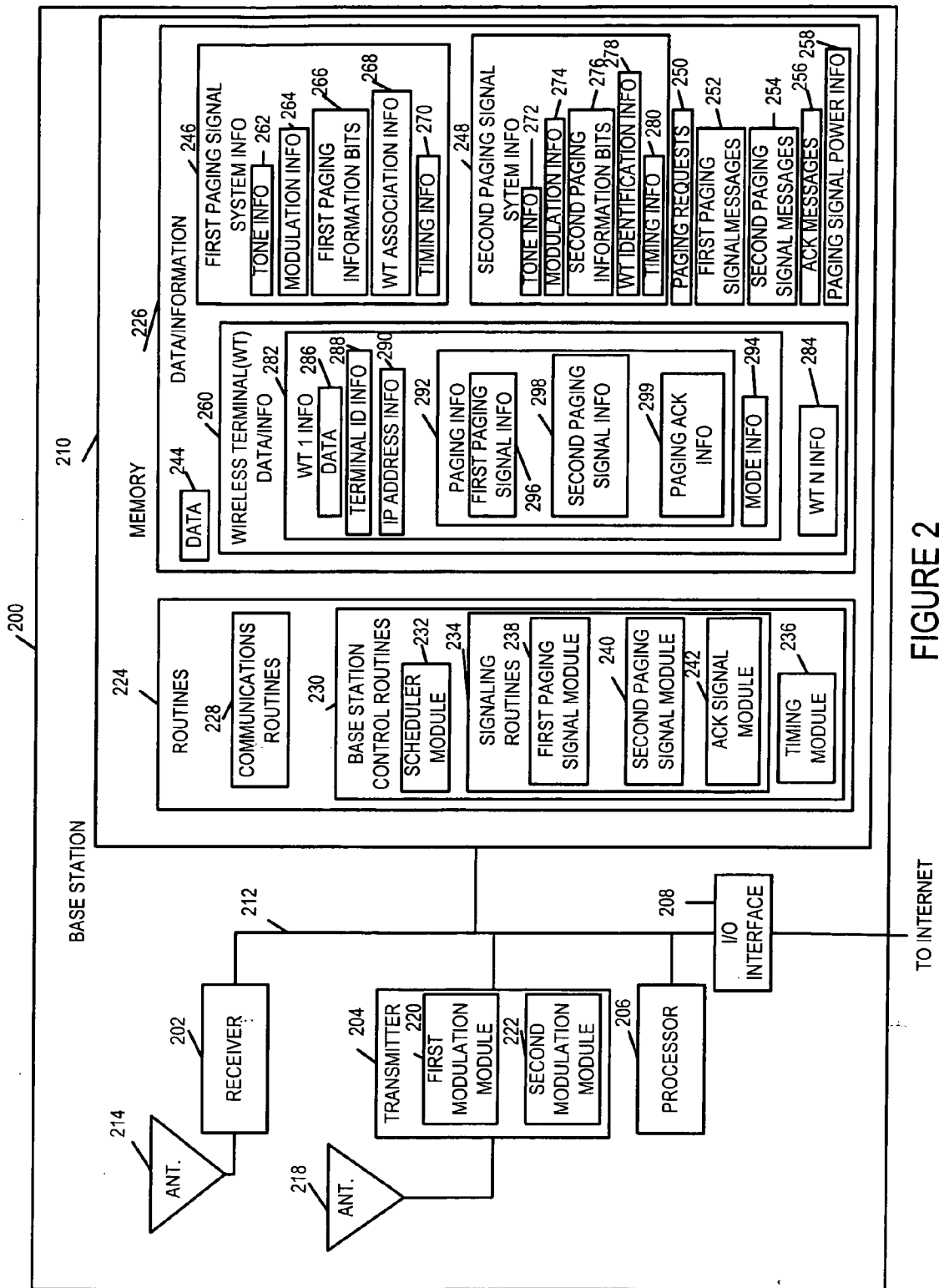


FIGURE 2

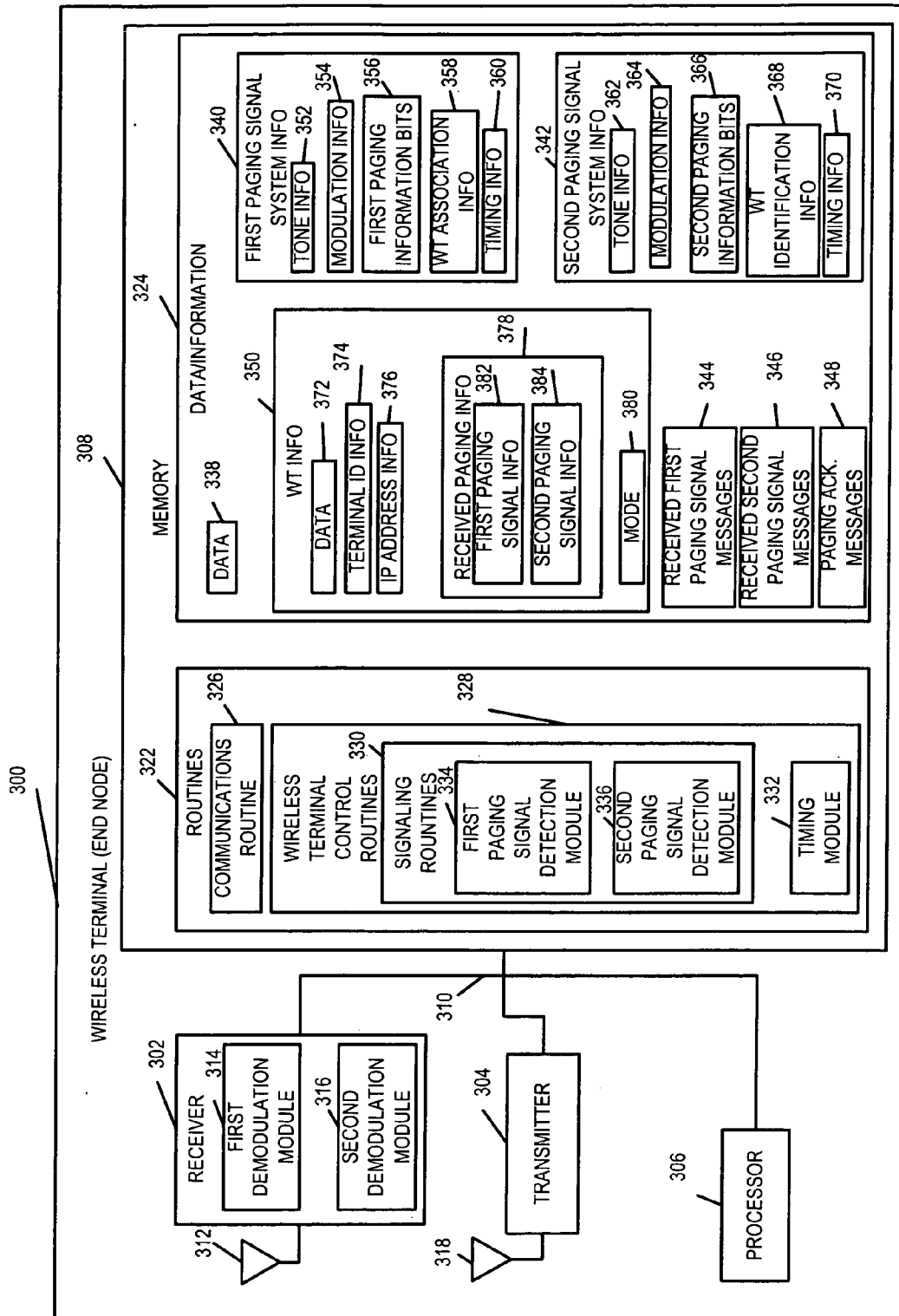


FIGURE 3

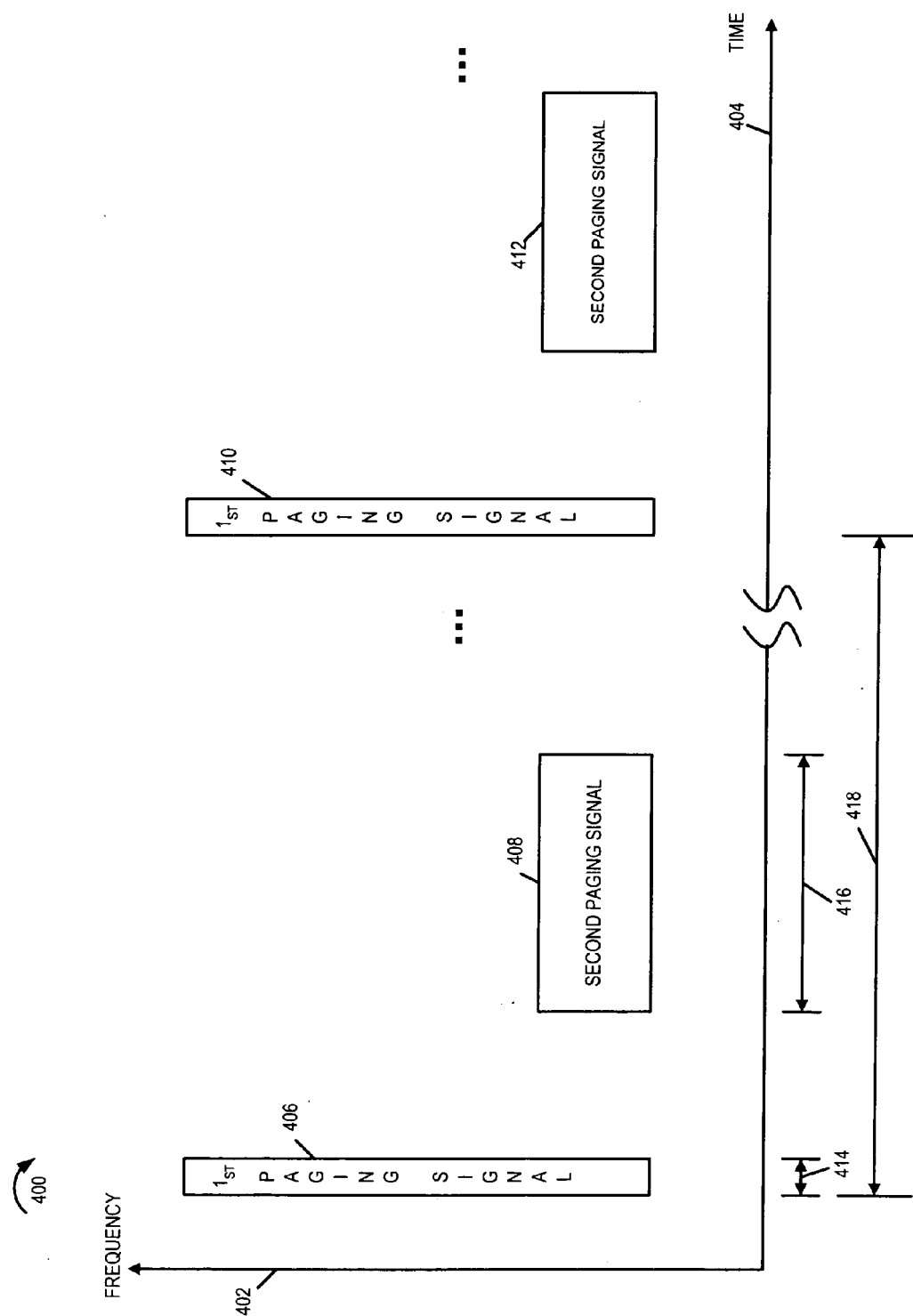


FIGURE 4

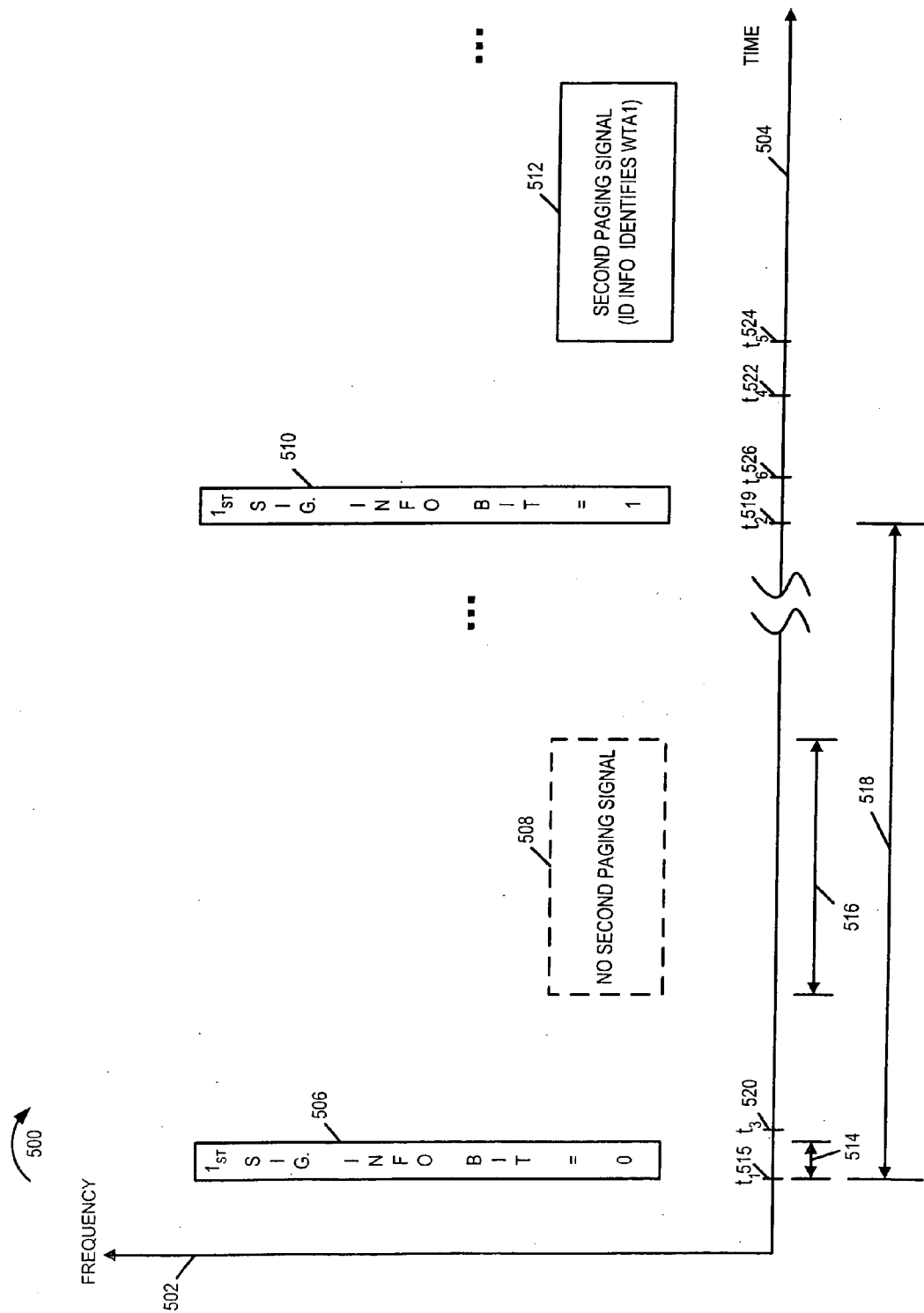
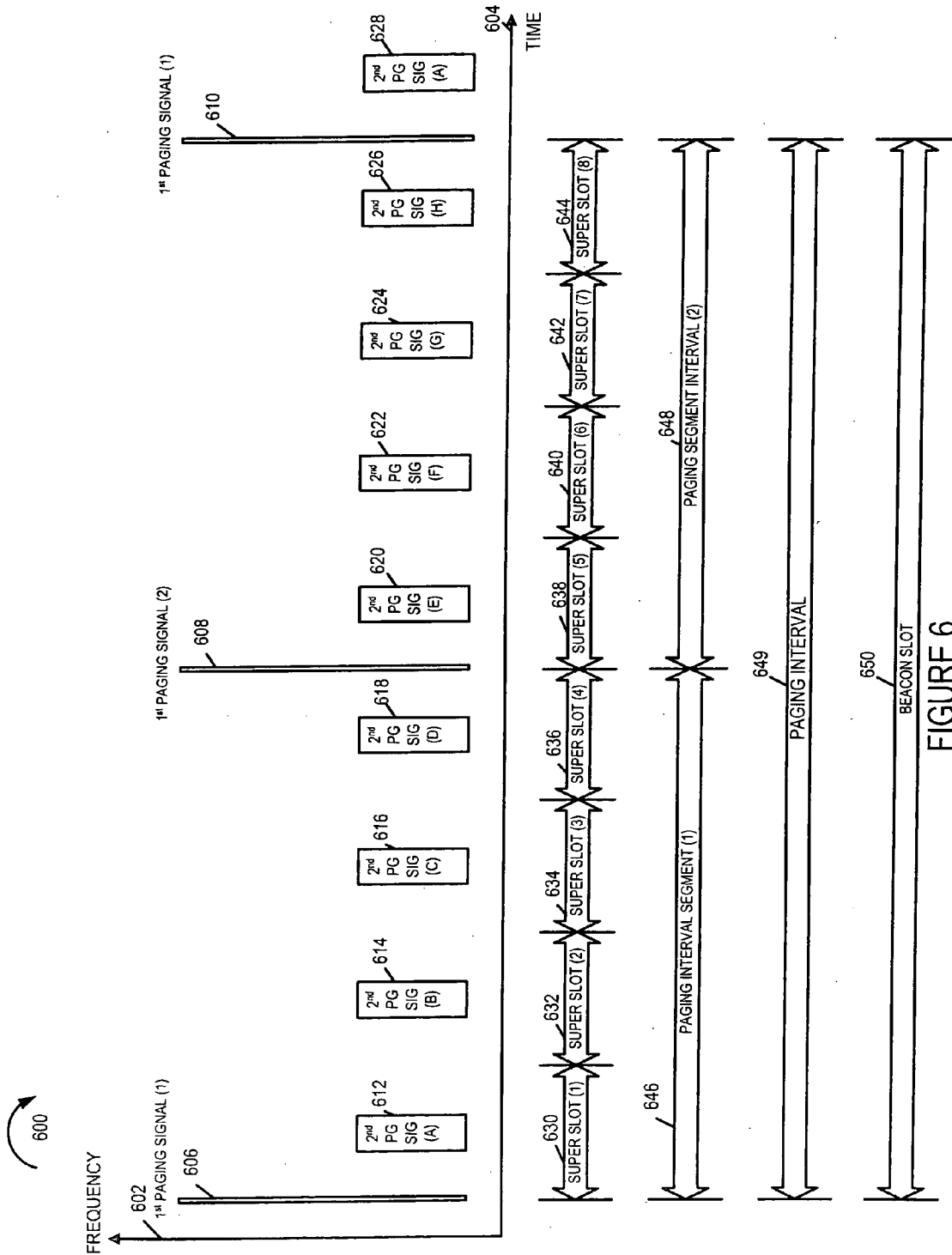
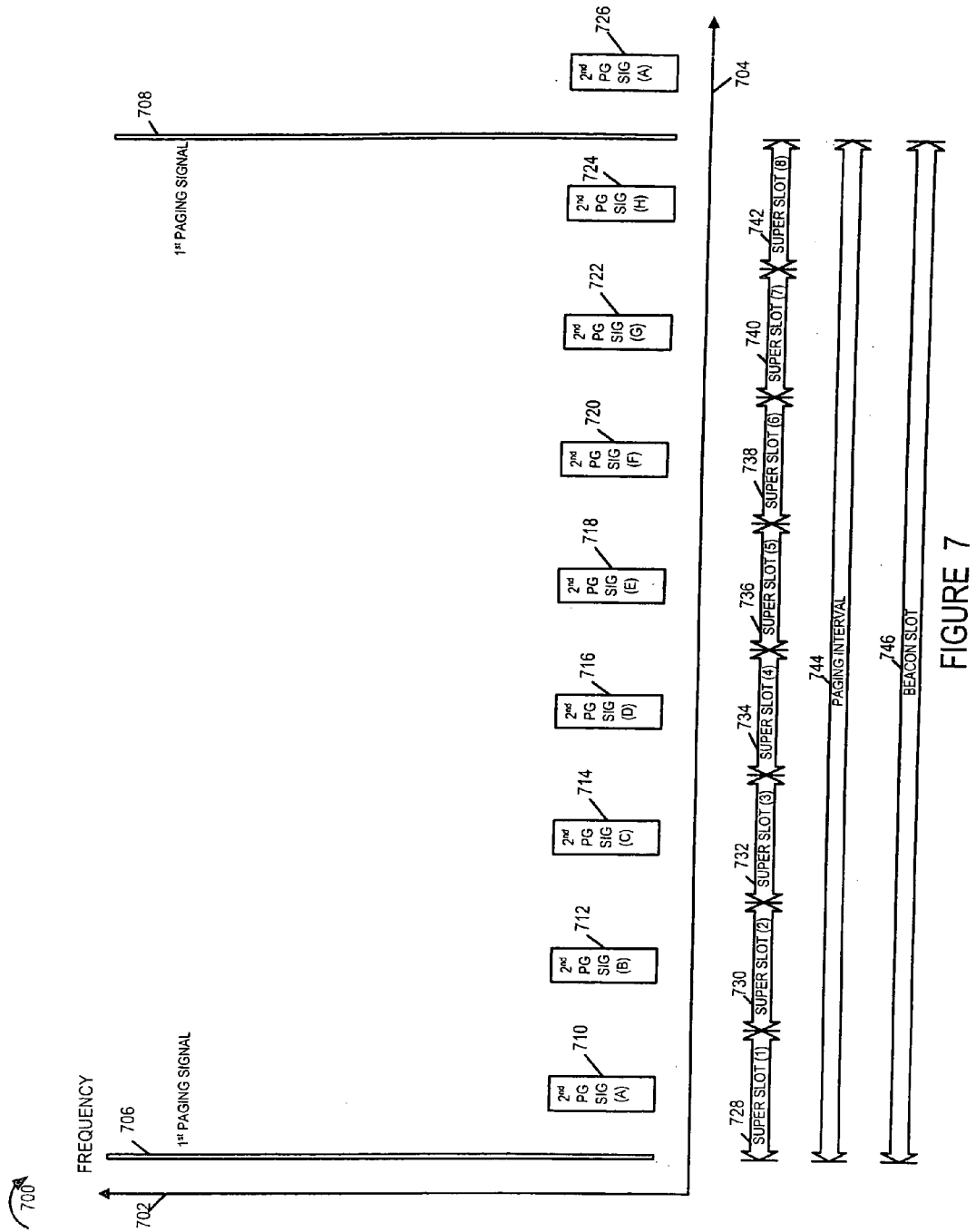


FIGURE 5





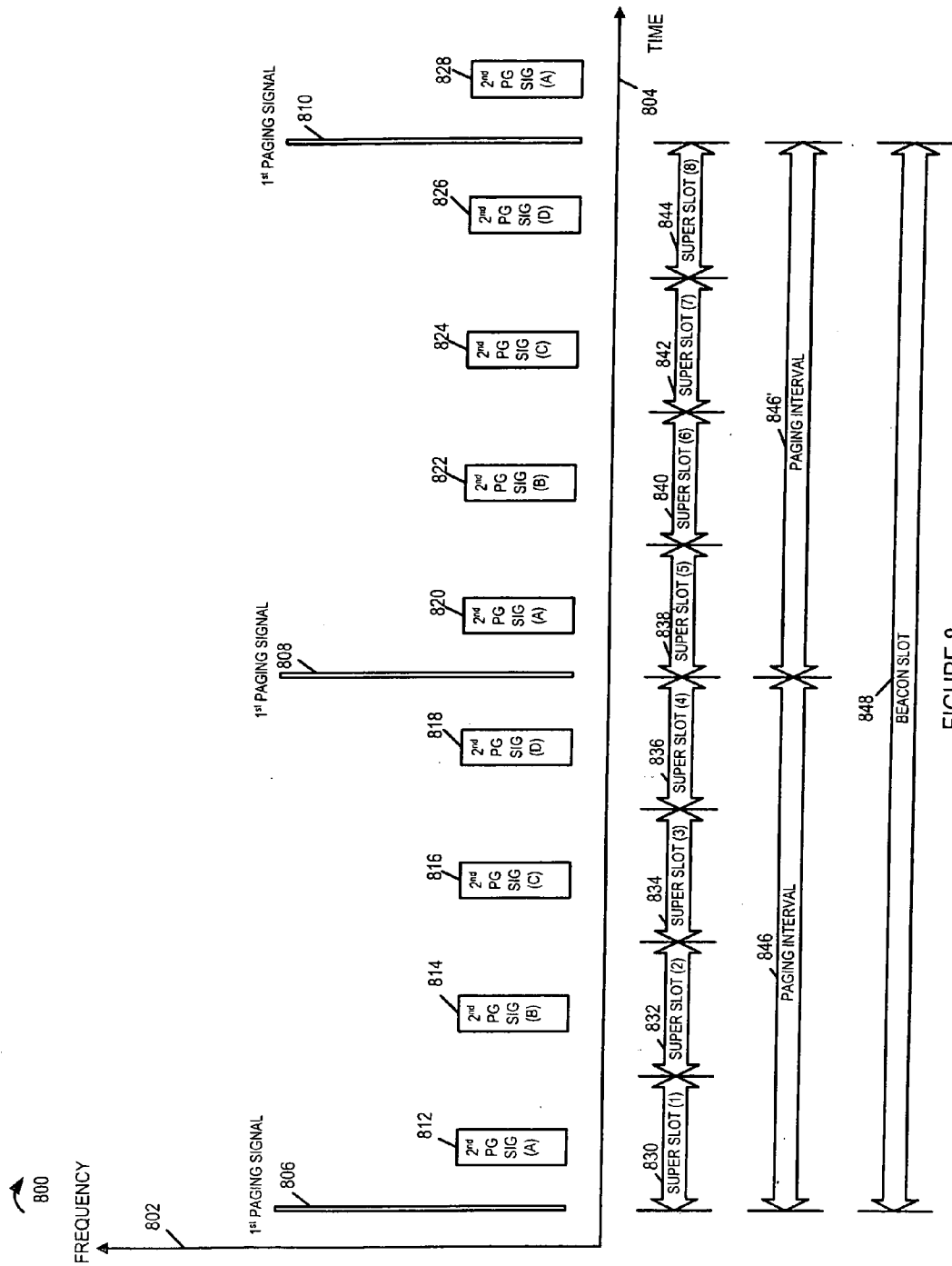


FIGURE 8

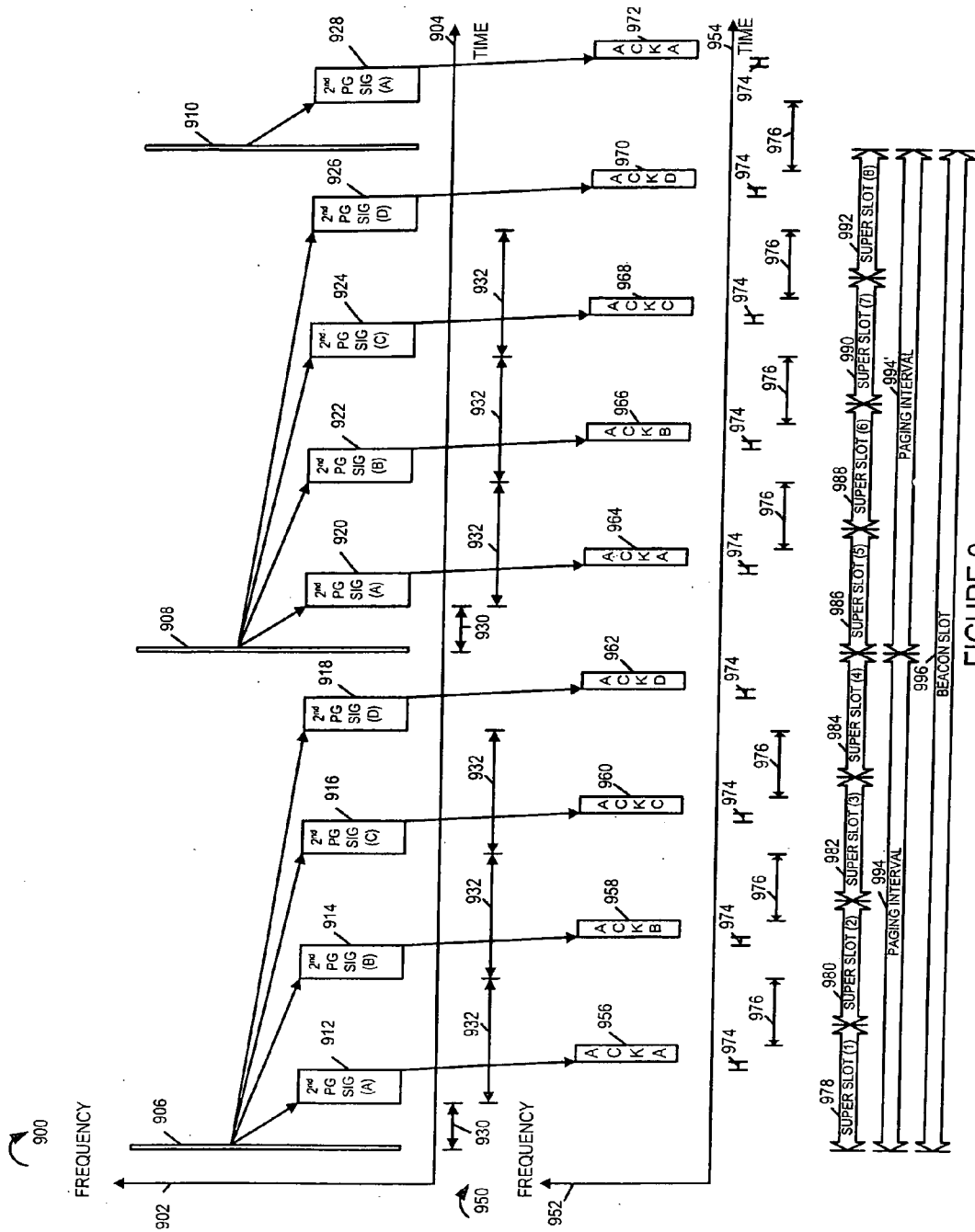
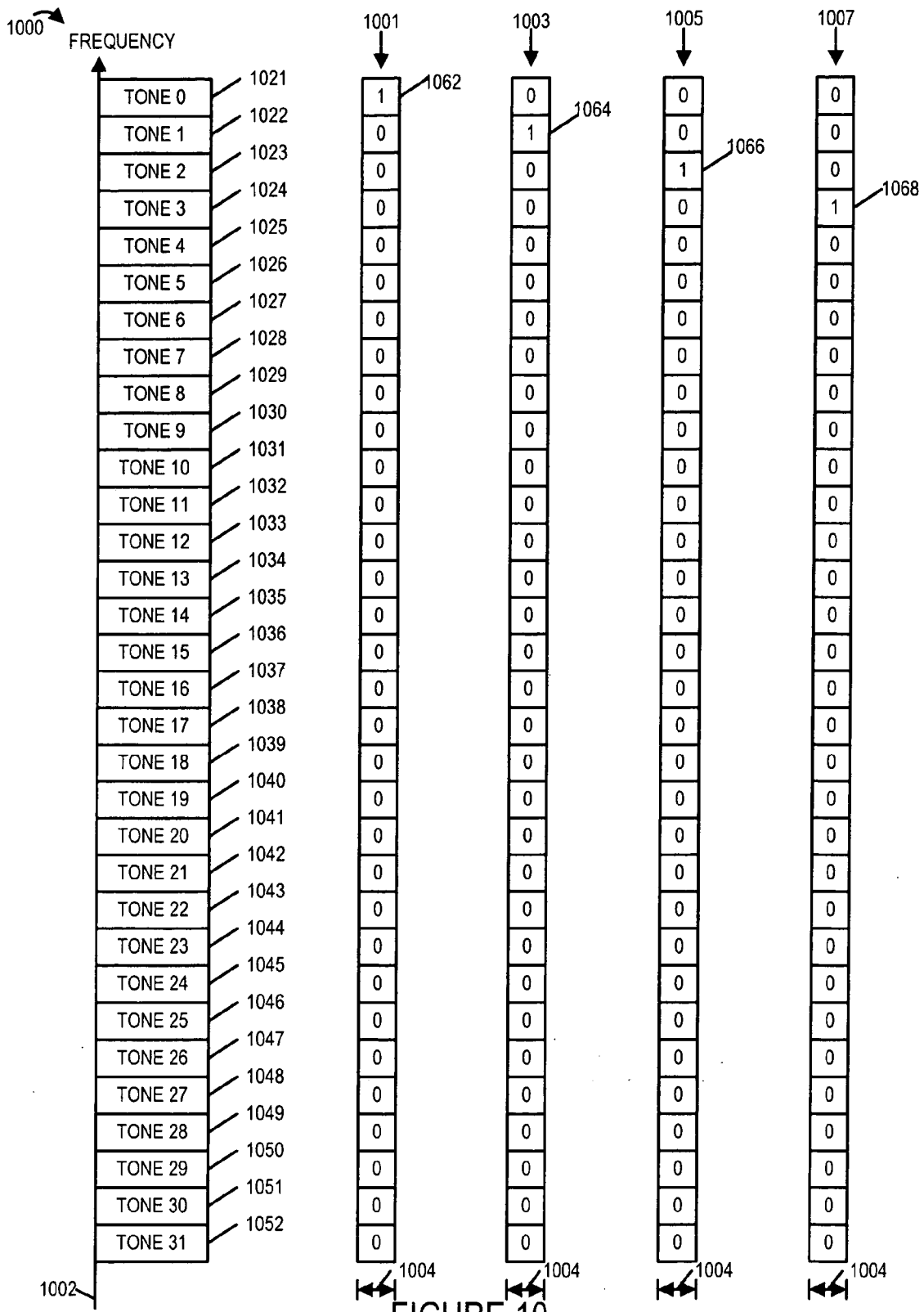


FIGURE 9



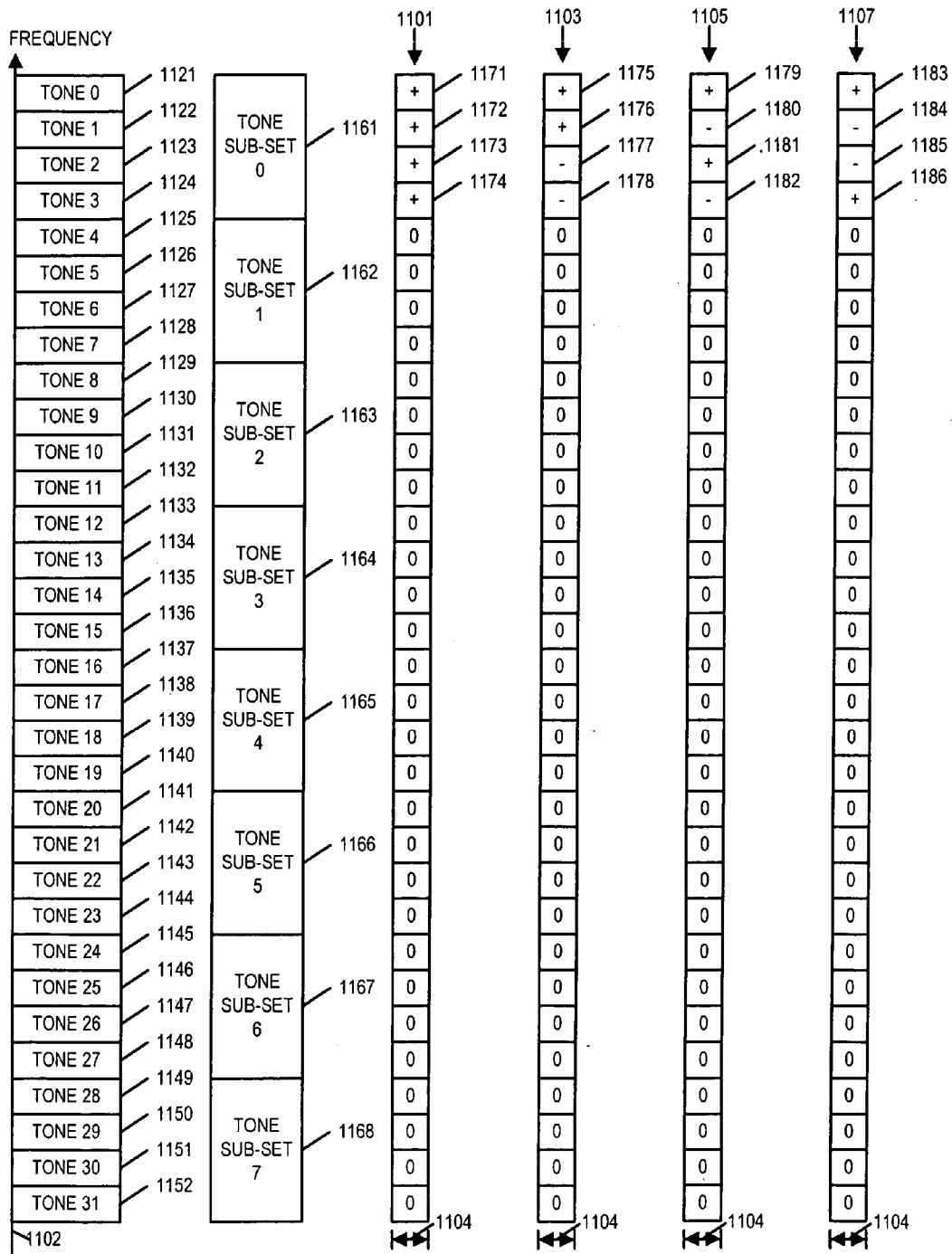


FIGURE 11 (1100)

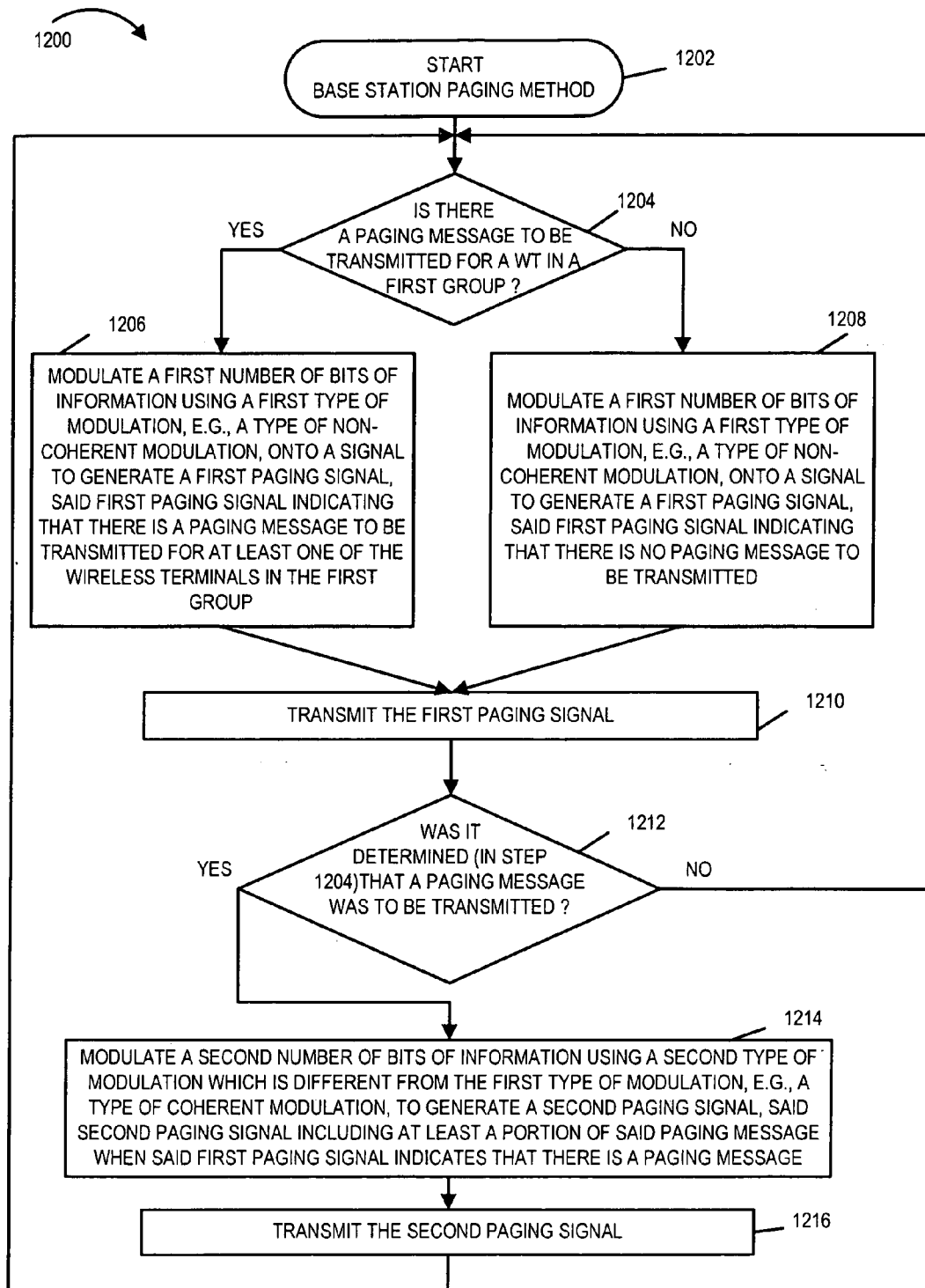
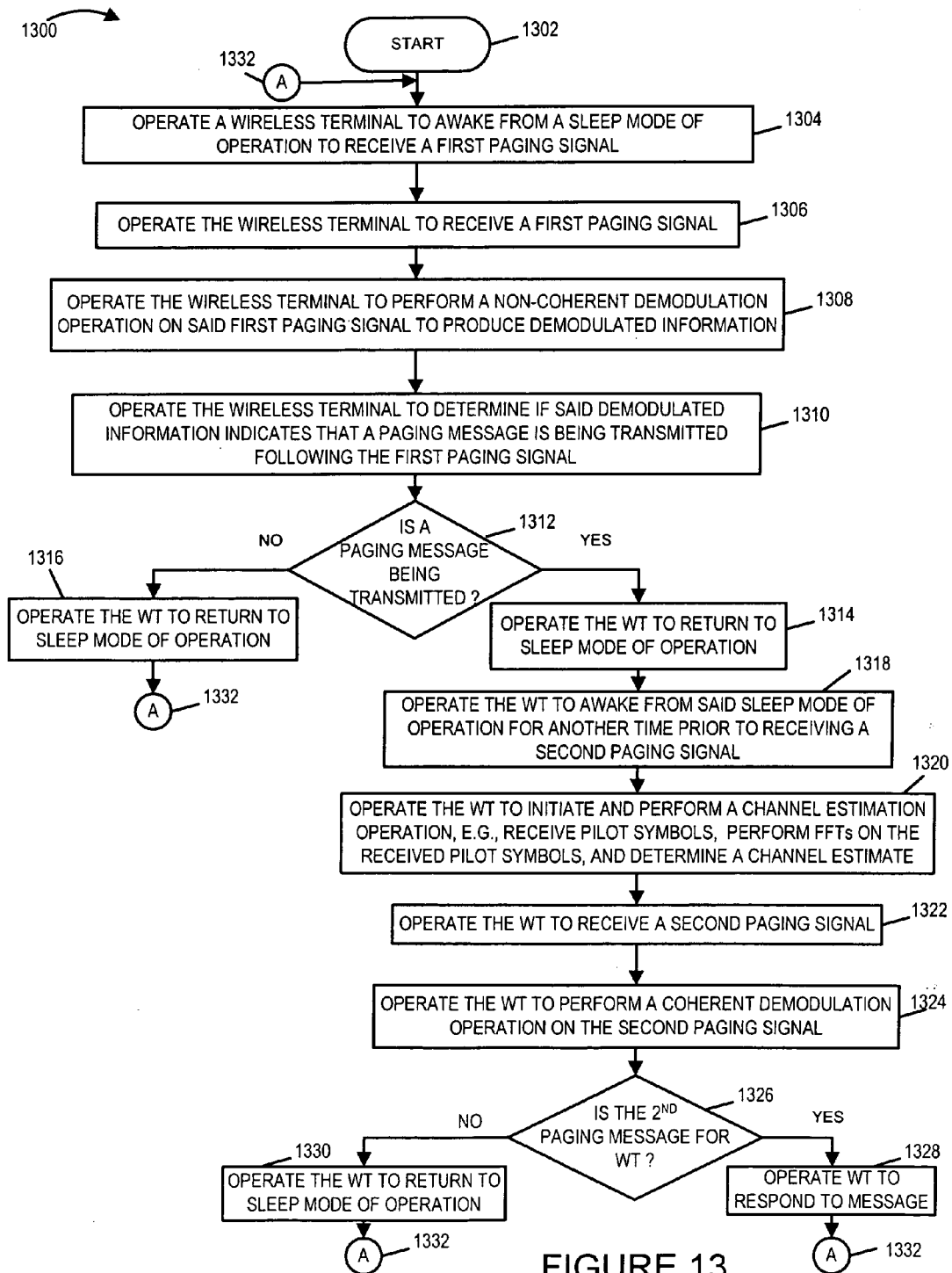


FIGURE 12



EFFICIENT PAGING IN A WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates generally to the field of paging in a wireless communications system and more specifically to improved methods and apparatus for efficient two-stage paging.

BACKGROUND

[0002] In a wireless communication system, the notions of sleep state and paging are important to provide network connectivity to a large population of wireless devices, e.g., wireless terminals, in a battery power efficient and air link resource efficient manner. Wireless terminals may be implemented as various mobile devices.

[0003] Sleep state provides a wireless terminal with a mode of operation to minimize battery power consumption by shutting down the whole or part of the terminals transmit/receive circuitry. In addition, in some systems, a wireless terminal in the sleep state is not allocated any dedicated air link resource and therefore a large number of users can be simultaneously supported. During time intervals where the wireless terminal has no traffic activity, the wireless terminal can stay in the sleep state thus conserving resources.

[0004] Paging involves waking up the wireless terminal periodically from the sleep state and operating the wireless terminal to receive and process paging messages (if transmitted) in a downlink, e.g., in communications from a base station to the wireless terminal. The base station usually knows when the wireless terminal should wake up. Thus, if the base station intends to contact, or page, the wireless terminal, the base station can send a paging message in a downlink paging (DLPG) channel at the time when the wireless terminal will wake up and monitor the channel. If the wireless terminal does not receive any message for it in the DLPG channel, the wireless terminal can go back to the sleep state. Otherwise, the wireless terminal should carry out any operations specified in the paging message. For example, a wireless terminal may just receive the messages and go back to the sleep state. Alternatively, the wireless terminal may access the base station to establish active connection with the base station.

[0005] The time interval between two successive wake-up periods is called a paging cycle. It is during the portion of the paging cycle when a wireless terminal is not doing processing related to receiving a page that a wireless terminal can operate in a sleep state. In order to maximize the benefit of the sleep state, known paging systems generally use a large value for the paging cycle. For example, in a voice system, e.g., IS-95, the typical paging cycle is about 1 to 3 seconds. In data systems, the paging cycle can be even larger. For example, in 1xEV DO, the typical paging cycle is about 5 seconds. In known systems, when the wireless terminal wakes up, in order to receive the DLPG channel, the wireless terminal usually needs to carry out certain physical layer operations, such as synchronizing the receiver with the downlink signal and training the channel estimation for the downlink channel. In addition, the DLPG channel transmission generally occupies a relatively long time period and typically contains short instructional messages as well as identification information. For example, a paging mes-

sage transmission in the IS-95 system may occupy 80 milli-seconds. Hence, when the wireless terminal wakes up, it generally consumes quite amount of battery power to complete all the required operations with the device operating for, e.g., 80 milli-seconds or more at full power during each period in which a page may be received. This known paging method is well suited for establishing end-to-end set-up for conventional communications services such as voice channels which may have a relatively long duration and can support a fair amount of delay, e.g., several seconds, between paging periods.

[0006] However, a large paging cycle (which conserves power) results in a large paging latency, which is not suitable for various emerging services, such as push-to-talk. These emerging services may require a very small paging latency, e.g., cycles well under a second, to give a user a sense of an immediate response. For example, in a push-to-talk system, to minimize the call set-up time, the desired paging cycle may be about 100 milli-seconds, which is much shorter than what many known paging system can support. Note that the with known paging systems such as that used in IS-95 it is unlikely that these systems will be able to simply reduce the paging cycle dramatically to meet such a requirement. This is because of the large amount of battery power consumption required in each wake-up period in the known paging systems due, in part, to the channel estimation process. In such systems if a small paging cycle were used, the amount of power consumed due to the frequent wake-up operations would result in a user having to recharge the device's battery very frequently, which is impractical. Therefore, there is a need for an efficient paging system that can meet the low paging latency requirements of these new emerging services. It would be highly desirable if low paging latency could be achieved without significantly increasing the overall battery power consumption rate as compared to existing devices.

[0007] Based upon the above discussion, it is clear that improved methods of paging are needed which increase the paging efficiency of the wireless communications system in order to meet the low paging latency requirements of new emerging services, such as push-to-talk and/or to reduce the rate of battery power consumption with existing services. New paging methods that reduce battery power consumption of wireless terminals facilitate opportunities for repeat pages of failed paging attempts, and/or limit system interference due to paging signaling would be beneficial. Paging improvements developed to meet the requirements of new emerging services could also be beneficially used in existing conventional services system applications to increase overall efficiency and conserve resources and need not be limited to applications which require or use low latency paging.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0008] FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary wireless communications system that may use the paging methods of the present invention.

[0009] FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary base station implemented in accordance with the present invention.

[0010] FIG. 3 illustrates an exemplary wireless terminal, implemented in accordance with the invention.

[0011] FIG. 4 illustrates exemplary downlink first and second paging signals in accordance with the present invention.

[0012] FIG. 5 illustrates exemplary downlink first and second paging signals illustrating information conveyed in accordance with the present invention.

[0013] FIG. 6 illustrates downlink two-stage paging signaling in an exemplary embodiment using 8 paging groups in accordance with the present invention.

[0014] FIG. 7 illustrates downlink two-stage paging signaling in another exemplary embodiment using 8 paging groups in accordance with the present invention.

[0015] FIG. 8 illustrates downlink two-stage paging signaling in another exemplary embodiment using 4 paging groups in accordance with the present invention.

[0016] FIG. 9 illustrates the downlink two-stage paging signaling of FIG. 8, acknowledgement uplink signaling, and timing relationships between the signaling in accordance with the present invention.

[0017] FIG. 10 illustrates an exemplary on/off non-coherent modulation scheme that may be used for first paging signals in accordance with the present invention.

[0018] FIG. 11 illustrates another exemplary non-coherent modulation scheme (using on/off keying and orthogonal phase modulation) that may be used for first paging signals in accordance with the present invention.

[0019] FIG. 12 illustrates an exemplary method of operating a base station and generating paging signals in accordance with the present invention.

[0020] FIG. 13 illustrates an exemplary method of operating a wireless terminal to receive and process paging signals in accordance with the present invention.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0021] The present invention is directed to paging methods and apparatus. The methods and apparatus of the present invention can be used to reduce wireless terminal, e.g., mobile device, power consumption requirements associated with paging, as compared to known paging techniques.

[0022] In accordance with the present invention, pages are sent using multiple signals. A first paging signal is used to indicate whether a paging message is being transmitted, e.g., to a particular wireless terminal or a group of wireless terminals. When the first paging signal indicates that a paging message is being transmitted, at least one additional paging signal, e.g., a second paging signal, is transmitted. In most cases, the second paging signal is transmitted following the first paging signal, e.g., at a fixed time offset from the first paging signal.

[0023] To allow a wireless terminal to determine if a page is being transmitted to the wireless terminal or to a device within a group to which a particular wireless terminal belongs, without having to perform channel estimation operations, in various embodiments, the first paging signal is transmitted using a type of modulation which does not require channel estimate information for decoding. The second paging message is normally transmitted using a different type of modulation than the first type of modulation, e.g., a modulation method which uses channel estimation information in the demodulation process.

[0024] In some embodiments, the first paging signal is transmitted using a non-coherent type of modulation such as on/off modulation, orthogonal modulation, and differential modulation. In such embodiments, the second paging signal is transmitted using coherent modulation. Examples of coherent modulation include quadrature phase shift keying and quadrature amplitude modulation. Non-coherent modulation techniques do not require channel information for decoding of the modulated signals. Accordingly, non-coherent modulated signals can usually be decoded quickly without having to take the time to obtain and/or use channel information in the decoding process. Coherent modulation techniques use channel information for decoding of the modulated signals. Accordingly, while often supporting higher coding rates than non-coherent modulation techniques, coherent modulation may require a device to spend time acquiring accurate channel estimates and/or other channel information before the device can reliably decode the coherently modulated signals.

[0025] In some, but not necessarily all embodiments, the first paging signal includes fewer information bits than the second paging signal. The first paging signal may be transmitted at predetermined, e.g., periodic times, and have a known relationship to a particular wireless terminal or group of wireless terminals. In this manner, by waking up at the predetermined time, a mobile can receive and decode a first paging signal. If the first paging signal indicates that a paging message has been transmitted, e.g., in a second paging signal or using multiple additional paging signals, the mobile device remains awake and generates the necessary channel information which can be used to decode the second paging signal which includes all or a portion of a paging message.

[0026] In the case where first paging signals indicate transmission of a page to at least one device in a group of wireless terminals, the second paging signal includes sufficient information, alone or when taken in combination with information in the first paging signal, to determine which particular wireless terminal in the group to which the first paging signal corresponds, the transmitted paging message is intended for. In some embodiments the second paging signal includes all or a portion of a wireless terminal identifier used to identify the wireless terminal with a sector, cell or system into which the particular second paging signal is transmitted.

[0027] Paging signals, e.g., first and second paging signals, may be periodically transmitted, e.g., according to a fixed known predetermined schedule. In the case where a particular first paging signal indicates that no paging message is being transmitted, the second paging signal transmission slot associated with the particular first paging signal may go unused.

[0028] More than one paging signal modulated with a coherent modulation method may be associated with a first paging signal modulated using a non-coherent modulation method. Such an embodiment is particularly well suited for implementations where multiple wireless terminals, e.g., a group of terminals, is associated with a particular first paging signal.

[0029] Different embodiments may have different types of paging cycles and/or paging intervals.

[0030] The methods and apparatus of the invention can be used with numerous different types of communications systems including CDMA and OFDM systems.

[0031] Numerous additional features, advantages and embodiments of the methods and apparatus of the present invention are described in the detailed description which follows.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0032] FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary wireless communications system 100 implemented in accordance with the present invention. Exemplary wireless communications system 100 is a spread spectrum OFDM (orthogonal frequency division multiplexing) multiple-access system. While an exemplary OFDM wireless communications system is used in this application for purposes of explaining the invention, the invention is broader in scope than the example, and the invention can be applied in many other communication systems, e.g. a CDMA wireless communications system, as well where paging is employed.

[0033] System 100 includes a plurality of cells: cell 1102, cell M 104. Each cell (cell 1102, cell M 104) includes a base station (BS), (BS 1106, BS M 108), respectively, and represents the wireless coverage area of the base station. BS 1106 is coupled to a plurality of end nodes, (EN(1) 110, EN(X) 112) via wireless links (114, 116), respectively. BS M 108 is coupled to a plurality of end nodes, (EN(1') 118, EN(X') 120) via wireless links (122, 124), respectively. The end nodes 110, 112, 118, 120 may be mobile and/or stationary wireless communications devices and are referred to as wireless terminals (WTs). Mobile WTs are sometimes referred to as mobile nodes (MNs). MNs move throughout system 100. BS 1106 and BS M 108 are coupled to network node 126 via network links 128, 130, respectively. Network node 126 is coupled to other network nodes and the Internet via network link 132. Network links 128, 130, 132 may be, e.g., fiber optic cables.

[0034] The paging methods of the present invention may be used in exemplary OFDM wireless communications system 100. Individual base stations (e.g., BS 1106) transmit paging signal information including first paging signals, using, e.g., non-coherent modulation and second paging signals, e.g., using coherent modulation, to ENs (e.g. EN(1) 110) within the cell (e.g. cell 1102) in which the BS is located in accordance with the invention. ENs (e.g., EN(1) 110) receive the paging information and may respond, e.g., by sending one or more acknowledgment signals, in accordance with the methods of the present invention.

[0035] FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary base station 200 implemented in accordance with the present invention. BS 200 is a more detailed representation of a BS 200 which may be used as any one of the BSs 106, 108 of system 100 shown in FIG. 1. Exemplary BS 200 includes a receiver 202, a transmitter 204, a processor 206, an I/O interface 208, and a memory 210 coupled together via bus 212 over which the various elements may interchange data and information. Transmitter 204 includes a first modulation module 220 and a second modulation module 222. Receiver 202 is coupled to an antenna 214 through which the BS 200 receives signals from wireless terminals 300 (see FIG. 3). The received signals may include, e.g., acknowledgment message signals that are transmitted by WTs in response to paging

messages. Transmitter 204 is coupled to an antenna 218 over which BS 200 may transmit information including paging message signals to a plurality of WTs 300. I/O interface 208 provides an interface from BS 200 to the Internet and to other network nodes.

[0036] Memory 210 includes routines 224 and data/information 226. Processor 206, e.g. a CPU, executes the routines 224 and uses the data/information 226 in memory 210 to control BS 200 and to perform routine base station operations, e.g., scheduling of air link resources to users, control of downlink traffic channel tone hopping sequences, transmitter 204 power control for downlink traffic channels, etc., and implement the paging methods of the present invention. Routines 224 include communications routines 228 and base station control routines 230. The base station control routines 230 include a scheduler module 232, a signaling routine 234, and a timing module 236. Signaling routine 234 includes a first paging signal module 238, a second paging signal module 240, and an acknowledgement signal module 242.

[0037] Data information 226 includes data 244, first paging signal system information 246, second paging signal system information 248, paging requests 250, first paging signal messages 252, second paging signal messages 254, acknowledgment messages 256, paging signal power information 258, and wireless terminal data/information 260. Data 244 may include data (e.g., user data from a communications session with a peer node) to be transmitted to WTs 300 and/or data received from WTs 300.

[0038] Wireless Terminal (WT) Data/Information 260 includes WT data/information for each of a plurality of wireless terminals 1. N, e.g., WT 1 information 282, WT N information 284. WT 1 info 282 includes data 286, terminal identification (ID) information 288, Internet Protocol (IP) address information 290, paging information 292 and mode information 294. Data 252 may include data received by BS 200 intended to be forwarded to WT 1 and data received from WT 1 intended for a peer node of WT 1, e.g. WT N. Terminal ID info 288 may be a base station assigned ID for WT 1. IP address info 290 may be an identifier unique to the WT 1300 and may be base station independent. Paging info 292 includes first paging signal information 296, second paging signal information 298, and paging acknowledgement information 299. First paging signal information 296 may include information defining and/or included in first paging signal messages 252 intended for WT 1, including a group ID corresponding to a group of which WT 1 is a member. Second paging signal information 298 may include information defining and/or included in second paging signal messages 254 intended for WT 1 including information to uniquely identify WT 1, timing information as to when to transmit the second paging message for WT 1, power level of transmission and additional paging information such as the type of page. Paging acknowledgement information 299 may include information indicating whether or not an acknowledgment message 256 from WT 1 has been received in response to a second paging signal message 254 sent from BS 200. Mode information 294 may specify the state of WT 1 (e.g., ON state, sleep state, etc.)

[0039] First paging signal system information 246 includes tone information 262, modulation information 264, first paging information bits 266, WT association informa-

tion **268**, and timing information **270**. Tone information **268** defines the tones to be used in the first paging signals. Tone information **268** may also define subsets of the tones. In some embodiments, each tone subset may include contiguous physical tones, and a first paging signal is transmitted with transmission power applied to one subset of tones while no transmission power is applied to the other subsets of tones. By using a subset of contiguous tones including a few tones, assuming that the channel doesn't vary too much between the tones of the subset, it may be possible to recover data on the tones without performing a channel estimate in some cases where non-coherent modulation is used. The modulation information **264** may include information used by the first paging signal module **238** to control operation of the first modulation module **220** to implement a selected non-coherent modulation scheme(s) to modulate the information of the first paging signal messages **252** and transmit the first paging signals, in accordance with the present invention. Exemplary non-coherent modulation schemes may include on/off modulation, orthogonal modulation, and differential modulation. The non-coherent modulation schemes implemented may use code words and may utilize phase information as well as amplitude information depending on the non-coherent modulation method that is used. First paging information bits **266** include the information bits in a first paging signal message **252**. First page information bits **266** may include group identification (ID) bits and extension bits. Group ID bits may include a number of bits in a first paging signal message **252** which may be modulated to convey which specific group, if any, has a member that is being paged by the first paging signal message **252**. Extension bits may include bits which may be set in a first paging signal message **252** to indicate that WTs within a group with a page should look for a second paging signal message **254** at a time usually associated with a different group. Extension bits may be used where multiple WTs within a single group need to be paged at the same time, and the normally used second paging signal message **254**, at the predetermined time, does not have sufficient capacity to carry the information. WT association information **268** includes information enabling BS **200** to associate each individual WT that may receive pages (e.g., a WT with a unique IP address **290**) with a group identified by the group ID bits. Timing information **270** includes information defining when to transmit first paging signal messages **252** to WTs. For example, timing information **270** may define the specific OFDM symbol period(s) within the super slot for first paging message signal transmissions, a paging interval segment (e.g., repeat interval between successive first paging signals), a paging interval (e.g., a repeat interval between two successive wake-up periods for a paging group) and/or beacon slots used for transmission timing control of first paging signals. Because the WT battery power consumption in each wake-up period is very little, in the current invention, the paging system can employ a relatively small paging cycle, e.g. around 100 milli-seconds, to reduce paging latency, while keeping the overall battery power consumption of WTs low.

[0040] Second paging signal system information **248** includes tone information **272**, modulation information **274**, second paging information bits **276**, WT identification information **278**, and timing information **280**. Tone information **282** may include a set of tones defined to be used for transmission of the second paging messages. In some

embodiments, the tones used may follow a hopping sequence. Modulation information **274** may include information used in a coherent modulation scheme (e.g., Quadrature Phase Shift Keying QPSK or Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM)) used by the second paging signal module **240** to control the operation of the second modulation module **222** to modulate second paging information bits **276** of a second paging message **254** into a second paging signal. Second paging information bits **276** may include bits used for paging identification and bits used to convey additional information such as information providing specific paging instructions to the paged WT **300**. Examples of instructions that may be communicated by the second paging message include transition to an on state, receive timing control information, send timing control information, send power control information, send status information, etc. Second paging information bits **276** include a greater number of bits than first paging information bits **266**, in accordance with the invention. WT identification information **278** may include information allowing the WT **300** receiving the second paging information to identify that WT **300** is the specific intended recipient for a second paging signal message **254**. In some embodiments, the WT identification information **278** includes a full WT identifier sufficient to uniquely identify the intended recipient with the cell. In some embodiments, the identification information **278** includes enough bits to convey a full IP address (e.g., IP address information for WT **1290**). In other embodiments, the WT identification information **278** may include a partial identifier, such that when the information from the identification bits from the second paging message **254** are combined with the information conveyed by the group identification bits of the first paging signal message **252**, the full IP address, of the intended recipient of the second paging message **254**, may be determined. Timing information **280** may include information such as when to transmit the second paging messages to the WTs. For example, different groups may be assigned different OFDM symbol times within the super slot, paging interval segment, paging interval, and/or beacon slot in which the BS **200** is to transmit second paging messages **254** signals. Each group may be assigned a few consecutive OFDM symbol times within a paging interval for its second paging signal messages **254** signals. Paging requests **250** include requests for pages to specific wireless terminals generated by BS **200** or received by BS **200** from other elements within the system, e.g., another base station, a AAA (Authentication Accounting and Authorization) server, a peer node, etc. First paging signal messages **252** are messages to be transmitted to WTs **300** conveying first paging information bits **266**. First paging signal messages **252** are modulated using a first paging non-coherent modulation scheme, in accordance with the present invention. Second paging signal messages **254** are messages to be transmitted to WTs **300** conveying second paging information bits **276**, such messages **254** are modulated using a second paging coherent modulation scheme, in accordance with the present invention. Acknowledgement messages **256** are messages received from WTs **300**. Acknowledgement messages **256** are transmitted by WTs **300** to BS **200** in response to the successful reception of a second paging signal message **254** intended for the specific WT **300**. The acknowledgement message **256** may be a short message, (e.g. one or a few bits), and is transmitted at a predetermined time (e.g., at a fixed time offset with respect

to the second paging signal message.) In some embodiments, the acknowledgement message 256 may be expected to be received by the BS 200 before the designated time for the next potential second paging signal message. This allows for retransmission of the second paging message based on an informed decision, in the event that an acknowledgement is not received and without skipping a paging period. Paging signal power information 258 may include information defining the power level of the first and second paging signals. In some embodiments, the power level of the second paging signal may be varied as a function of the number of unresponded page attempts, type of page, level of service of service, and/or mode 294. For example, the first time a second paging signal message 254 signal is transmitted by BS 200 to WT 300, the power level may be set at a low level. If an acknowledgement 256 is not received, the power level may be increased and the same second paging signal may again be sent to the same WT terminal at a time reserved for second paging messages. In some embodiments, the repeat second paging message 254 (at an increased power level) is sent at the next available second paging time slot. In other embodiments, the repeat second paging message 254 (at an increased power level) is sent at the standard time in the next paging interval reserved for second paging messages 254 intended for the group to which the WT 300 belongs.

[0041] Communications routines 228 implement the various communications protocols used by the base station 200. Base station control routines 230 control the functional operation of the base station including operation of the receiver 202, transmitter 204, scheduling of users, power control, timing control, and paging signaling in accordance with the present invention. The base station control routines 230 include a scheduler module 232, signaling routines 234, and a timing module 236. The base station's scheduler module schedules WTs 300 for uplink and downlink air link resources (e.g., bandwidth over time). The signaling routines 234 use the data/information 226 to control the operation of the transmitter 204 to send signals (including first paging signal messages 252 and second paging signal messages 254) to WTs 300 and to operate the receiver 202 to receive signals (including acknowledgement messages 256) from WTs 300. Timing module 236 uses the data/information 226 including first paging signal timing information 270 and second paging signal timing information 280 to control the timing of the transmission of first and second paging messages 252, 254. First paging signal module 238 uses data/information 226 including paging requests 250, first paging signal system information 246 and WT data/information 260 to generate first paging signal messages 252, to control the first modulation module 220 to perform a non-coherent modulation of first paging signal message 252, and control the transmitter 204 to transmit the modulated signal to WTs 300. Second paging signal module 240 uses data/information 226 including paging requests 250, second paging signal system information 248, paging signal power information 258, and WT data/information 260 to generate second paging signal messages 254, to control the second modulation module 222 to perform a coherent modulation of second paging signal message 254, and to control the transmitter 204 to transmit the modulated signal to WTs 300. In some embodiments, the second paging signal module 240 may be activated by paging requests 250, and when no paging requests are being processed, the second paging signal module is not activated. Acknowledgement signal

module 242 controls the receiver 202 to process acknowledgement messages 256 received from WTs 300 in response to second paging signal messages 254. Acknowledgment signal module 242 forwards paging acknowledgement messages 256 to paging acknowledgement information 299 of WT data/info 260, which is used, e.g., to determine whether or not a retransmission of a second paging signal message 254 is required, e.g. at a higher signal power level.

[0042] FIG. 3 illustrates an exemplary wireless terminal (end node) 300 implemented in accordance with the present invention. Exemplary WT 300 may be used as any one of the WTs 110, 112, 118, 120 of system 100. Exemplary wireless terminal 300 includes a receiver 302 coupled to an antenna 312, a transmitter 304 coupled to an antenna 318, a processor 306, and a memory 308 which are coupled together via bus 310 over which the various elements can interchange data/information.

[0043] Receiver 302 receives downlink signals from BS 200 including first and second paging signals in accordance with the present invention. Receiver 302 includes a first demodulation module 314 and a second demodulation module 316. First demodulation module 314 demodulates the received first paging signals (transmitted from BS 200) according to the non-coherent modulation scheme employed in accordance with the present invention. Second demodulation module 316 demodulates the received second paging signals (transmitted from BS 200) according to the coherent modulation scheme employed in accordance with the present invention.

[0044] Transmitter 304 is used to transmit uplink signals to the BS 200. The transmitted uplink signals include acknowledgement signals in response to received paging messages (e.g., with each acknowledgement corresponding to a received second paging signal intended for WT 300).

[0045] Memory 308 includes routines 322 and data/information 324. Processor 306, e.g. a CPU, executes the routines 322 and uses the data/information 324 in memory 308 to control WT 300 and to perform routine wireless terminal operations (e.g., receive downlink traffic channel information, transmit uplink traffic channel information, perform WT power control operations, perform WT timing control operations) and implement the paging methods of the present invention. Routines 322 include a communications routine 326 and wireless terminal control routines 328 including signaling routines 330 and a timing module 332. The signaling routines 330 include a first paging signal detection module 334 and a second paging signal detection module 336. Data/information 324 includes data 338, first paging signal system information 340, second paging signal system information 342, received first paging signal messages 344, received second paging signal messages 346, paging acknowledgement messages 348, and WT information 350. Data 338 may include data (e.g., user data intended for a peer node in communications session with WT 300) to be transmitted to BS 200 and data received from BS 200.

[0046] First paging signal system information 340 includes tone information 352, modulation information 354, first paging information bits 356, WT association information 358, and timing information 360.

[0047] Tone information 352 may define the tones to be used in the signals corresponding to the received first paging

signal messages **344**. Tone information **352** may also define subsets of the tones. In some embodiments, each tone subset may include contiguous physical tones, and a first paging signal is transmitted by BS **200** with transmission power applied to one subset of tones while no transmission power is applied to the other subsets of tones. When using a subset of contiguous tones, an assumption may be made that the channel doesn't vary too much between the tones of the subset. In such a case it may be possible, depending on the modulation scheme and channel conditions, for the WT **300** to recover the transmitted data included in the received first paging signal message **344** without performing a channel estimate.

[0048] The modulation information **354** may include information used by the first paging signal detection module **334** to control the operation of the first demodulation module **314** to use one or more selected non-coherent modulation scheme(s) to process (demodulate) the first paging signal and obtain the information of the received first paging signal message **344**, in accordance with the present invention. In performing non-coherent de-modulation WT **300** does not need, and does not, establish a channel estimate or rely on the history of channel conditions in order to demodulate and retrieve the transmitted information. Exemplary non-coherent modulation schemes may include on/off modulation, orthogonal modulation, and differential modulation. The non-coherent modulation schemes implemented may use code words and may utilize phase information and/or amplitude information.

[0049] First paging information bits **356** include the information bits in a received first paging signal message **344**. First page information bits **356** normally include one or more group ID bits and, optionally, extension bits. Group ID bits indicate which specific group, if any, has a member that is being paged by the received first paging signal message **344**. The Group ID bits may be a pre-selected number of bits used at the start of each WT identifier assigned to a WT in the group, e.g., a set of mask bits corresponding to the first n bits of the IP addresses assigned to the WTs in the group. Thus, in such an embodiment, the Group ID bits may be a pre-selected number of bits, where each set of Group ID bits is a unique pattern of a pre-selected number of bits at the start of a WT identifier, e.g., a set of mask bits, where each mask bit corresponds to a unique pattern (relative to the other Group ID bits) of the first n bits of an WT IP address. Extension bits may include bits which may be set in a first paging message to indicate that WTs **300** within a group should look for a second paging message at a time usually associated with a different group. Extension bits may be used where multiple WTs **300** within a single group need to be paged at the same time, and the normally used second paging message, at the predetermined time, does not have sufficient capacity to carry the information.

[0050] WT association information **358** includes information associating WT **300** with a group identified by a set of group ID bits. Timing information **360** may include information defining when to look for first paging message signals from BS **200**. For example, in some embodiments, timing information **360** defines the specific OFDM symbol period(s) within the super slot for first paging message signal transmissions, a paging interval segment (or repeat interval between successive first paging signal messages **252**), paging interval (repeat interval between two succes-

sive wake-up periods for a paging group), and/or beacon slots used for transmission timing control of first paging signals.

[0051] Second paging signal system information **342** may include tone information **362**, modulation information **364**, second paging information bits **366**, WT identification information **368**, and timing information **370**. Tone information **362** includes a set of tones defined to be used for processing received second paging message signals in order to extract received second paging signal messages **346**. In some embodiments, the tones follow a hopping sequence.

[0052] Modulation information **364** includes information used in a coherent modulation scheme, e.g., Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK) or Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM), used to demodulate second paging message signals into a received second paging signal message **346**. The second paging signal message **346** includes second paging information bits **366**.

[0053] Second paging information bits **366** include bits used for paging identification and/or bits used to convey additional information such as information providing specific paging instructions to the paged WT **300**, e.g., transition to an on state, receive timing control information, send timing control information, send power control information, send status information, etc. Second paging information bits **366** include a greater number of bits than first paging information bits **356**, in accordance with the invention. WT identification information **368** may include information allowing the WT **300** receiving the second paging information to identify that WT **300** is the specific intended recipient for a received second paging signal message **346**. Such WT identification information **368** may include a full identifier which uniquely identifies the WT within the cell in which it is located and/or within the system **100**. In some embodiments, identification information **368** includes enough bits to convey a full IP address. In other embodiments, the WT identification information **368** includes a partial identifier, such that when the information from the identification bits from the received second paging message **346** are combined with the information conveyed by the group identification bit or bits of the received first paging signal message **344**, the full unique identifier, e.g., IP address, of the intended recipient of the received second paging message **346**, can be determined. The determined IP address can, and normally is, compared against the IP address **376** of WT **300** for a match.

[0054] Timing information **370** includes information which indicates when to look for the second paging message signals from BS **200**. For example, the group corresponding to WT **300** may be assigned a few consecutive OFDM symbol times within a paging interval during which they are to look for second paging signals and capture a received second paging signal message **346**.

[0055] Received first paging signal messages **344** are messages obtained from received first paging signals (transmitted from BS **200**) conveying first paging information bits **356**. Received first paging signal messages **344** are obtained by WT **300** by using the first paging signal detection module **334** to control the operation of the first demodulation module **314** to demodulate received first paging signals. Decoding of the first paging signals is in accordance with the non-coherent modulation scheme used to modulate the first paging signals.

[0056] Received second paging signal messages **346** are messages obtained by WT **300** by using the second paging signal detection module **336** to control the operation of the second demodulation module **316** to demodulate received second paging signals (transmitted from BS **200**). Second paging signals are decoded in accordance with the coherent modulation scheme used to modulate the second paging signals. Thus, in accordance with the invention, first and second paging signals are demodulated.

[0057] Received second paging signal messages convey second paging information bits in the second paging information bits **366**. Paging acknowledgement messages **348** are messages generated by WT **300** and transmitted to BS **200** in response to the successful reception of a second paging signal message **254** intended for the particular WT **300** that generates the acknowledgement. The paging acknowledgement message **348** may be a short message, (e.g. one or a few bits), that is transmitted at a predetermined time (e.g., with respect to the second paging signal message), and may be assigned to a dedicated (reserved) air link resource (e.g., one tone symbol) corresponding to the transmitted second paging message. The timing convention between the BS **200** and WT **300** in regard to paging signals and acknowledgement signals may follow an agreed upon predetermined method or schedule known to both BS **200** and WT **300**.

[0058] WT information **350** includes data **372**, terminal ID information **374**, IP address information **376**, received paging information **378**, and mode information **380**. Data **372** may include data to be transmitted to BS **200** (e.g. user data intended to be forwarded to a peer node of WT **300**) and data received from BS **200**. Terminal ID information **374** may be an identifier for WT **300** assigned by BS **200**. IP Address information **290** may be an identifier unique to the WT **300** and may be base station independent. Received paging information **378** includes first paging signal information **382** and second paging signal information **384**. First paging signal information **382** may include information included in those received first paging signal messages **344** intended for WT **300**, including a group ID of which WT **300** is a member of the group. Second paging signal information **384** may include information included in received second paging signal messages **346** intended for WT **300** including information to uniquely identify WT **300** within a cell and/or system **100**, and additional paging information such as the type of page, e.g., with the type corresponding to the type of information included in the page. Mode information **380** may specify the state of WT **300** (e.g., ON state, sleep state, etc.).

[0059] Communications routines **326** implement the various communications protocols used by the wireless terminal **300**. Wireless terminal control routines **330** control the functional operation of the wireless terminal **300** including operation of the receiver **302**, transmitter **304**, power control, timing control, and paging signaling in accordance with the present invention. The signaling routines **330** use the data/information **324** to control the operation of the receiver **302** to receive and process signals (including first paging signal messages and second paging signal messages) from BS **200** and to operate the transmitter **304** to transmit signals (including paging acknowledgement messages **348**) to BS **200**. Timing module **332** uses the data/information **324** including first paging signal timing information **360** and second paging signal timing information **370** to activate the

WT: to wake from sleep at the appropriate times to receive first paging signals, to return to sleep at appropriate times, to receive second paging signals at appropriate times, and to send acknowledgment messages **348** at appropriate times. First paging signal detection module **334** uses data/information **324** including first paging signal system information **340** and WT information **350** to control the receiver **302** to receive first paging signals and to control the operation of the first demodulation module **314**, e.g., to perform a non-coherent demodulation of the received first paging signal, to recover a first paging signal message **344**. First paging signal detection module **334** also uses data/information **324** to extract first paging signal information **382** corresponding to first paging information bits **356** from the received first paging signal message **344**, determines whether the WT **300** is a member of a group intended to be a recipient of the page, and take appropriate action (e.g., activates transition back to sleep or activates second paging signal detection module **336**.) Second paging signal detection module **336** uses data/information **324** including second paging signal system information **342** and WT information **350** to control the receiver **302** to receive second paging signals and to control the second demodulation module **316** to demodulate the received second paging signals into received second paging signal messages **344**. Second paging signal detection module use data/information **324** to determine whether WT **300** is the intended recipient of the page. If WT **300** is the recipient, information in the received second paging message **346** corresponding to the second paging information bits **366** is conveyed to the WT second paging signal information **384**, and a paging acknowledgement signal message **348** is generated and transmitted by transmitter **304** at the appropriate time determined by the timing module **332**. The second paging signal detection module also controls the WT **300** to take appropriate action to perform the instructions conveyed in the received second paging signal message **346**.

[0060] FIG. 4 illustrates signaling for two step paging and two distinct types of paging signals that may be used in exemplary communications system **100** in one exemplary embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4 is a graph **400** of frequency on the vertical axis **402** vs time on the horizontal axis **404**. Paging interval **418** represents the time between successive first paging signals **406**, **410**. Paging interval **418** includes a first paging signal **406** followed by a second paging signal **408**. The first paging signal **406** occupies a very short time duration **414** (e.g., one OFDM symbol) and uses a non-coherent modulation method. The second paging signal **408** occupies a small number of OFDM symbols **416** (e.g., less than 10) to minimize the processing cost of receiving the channel and uses a coherent modulation method. The first paging interval **418** is followed by a second paging interval including a first paging signal **410** and a second paging signal **412**.

[0061] The first paging signal **406** conveys one bit of information, which indicates whether a user (e.g. WT **300**), or in general a group of users, are being paged. If the first paging signal **406** if the information bit is zero, no user is being paged. If the first paging signal information bit is one, at least one of the users (e.g. WT **300**) in the group is being paged. The operation of a user (WT **300**) includes two steps. When the user (WT **300**) wakes up, the user (WT **300**) first receives the first paging signal **406**. If the user detects that the first paging signal **406** information bit is zero, the user

(WT 300) goes back to the sleep state. Otherwise, the user (WT300) continues operation to receive a detailed paging message in the second paging signal 408. The second paging signal 408 may include detailed paging information, such as the type of page (e.g., whether the user is asked to access the base station or to receive additional messages in other well-defined downlink channels). Moreover, if a group of users monitor a single first paging signal 406, the second paging signal 408 may include a detailed paging identifier of the paged user(s) so that the group member for which the page is intended can be identified.

[0062] Note that the above method is applicable to a system that supports the notion of user groups. In particular, a user can be a member of one or multiple user groups. For paging purposes, a user may have its own user paging identifier and also have paging identifiers for the associated user groups to which the user belongs. In this case, the user shall monitor paging messages with its own user paging identifier and with the associated user group paging identifiers. Without loss of generality, in the following we do not explicitly discuss user groups, with the understanding that the methods in this invention can be applied to paging for user groups as well.

[0063] FIG. 5 illustrates the user operation of the above two-step paging method described in FIG. 4. FIG. 5 includes a graph 500 of frequency on the vertical axis 502 vs time on the horizontal axis 504. Consider two users, WTA1 and WTA2, which both monitor the downlink channel assigned for first paging signal 506. At time t_1 515, both WTA1 and WTA2 wake up and receive the first paging signal 506. Suppose that the base station 200 does not page either of them, and thus transmits the first paging signal information bit=0. After receiving the first paging signal 506, both WTA1 and WTA2 go back to the sleep state. As the first paging signal information bit is 0, the base station 200 does not transmit the second paging signal (as indicated by dashed line box 508). After one paging interval 518, both WTA1 and WTA2 wake up again and receive another first paging signal 510 at time t_2 519. Suppose that the base station 200 pages WTA1, and thus sets the first paging signal information bit=1. Upon the reception of the first paging signal 510, both WTA1 and WTA2 continue operation to receive the second paging signal 512. The second paging signal 512 includes the paging identifier of user WTA1. Upon the reception of the second paging signal 512, user WTA1 will follow the instruction, if any, included in the second paging signal message and user WTA2 will return to the sleep state after determining that the identifier in signal 512 does not match WTA2's identifier. Note that though users WTA1 and WTA2 have the same paging interval in the above example, in general different users can have different paging intervals.

[0064] The distinction between 1st and 2nd paging type signals of FIG. 5 shall be further described. In FIG. 5, in accordance with the invention, different modulation schemes are used for the first paging type signals, e.g., signals (506, 510) and the second paging type signals, e.g., signal 512. First paging signal 506 uses a first type of modulation, e.g., a non-coherent modulation scheme that does not require channel information to decode the modulated information. WTA1 and WTA2, can wake up at time t_1 515, at the beginning of the first paging signal 506, receive the 1 or 2 OFDM symbols of the first paging signal of

duration 514, process, e.g., perform FFTs on those 1 or 2 received OFDM signals, and determine the value of the information bit or bits included in the first paging signal. Since the exemplary information bit in first paging signal 506 is 0, the WTs recognize that there will not be a corresponding second paging signal 508, and thus go back to sleep at time t_3 520 to conserve power. Similarly, first paging signal 510 uses a non-coherent modulation scheme. WTA1 and WTA2, can wake up at time t_2 519, at or just before the beginning of the first paging signal 510, receive the 1 or 2 OFDM symbols of the first paging signal, process, e.g., perform FFTs on those 1 or 2 received OFDM signals, and determine the value of the information bit without the need for a channel estimate or other current channel information. Since the information bit in first paging signal 510 is 1, the WTs recognize that there will be a corresponding second paging signal 512, and, in some embodiments, remain on, e.g., in an active state which consumes more power than said sleep state. The second type paging signal 512 uses a modulation scheme which requires the use of channel information to demodulate the modulated information, e.g., a coherent modulation scheme. At some time t_4 522 prior to time t_5 524, the start of reception of the second paging signal 512, WTA1 and WTA2 start to receive signals, e.g., pilot symbols. While multiple symbols may be transmitted during each symbol period, e.g., using different tones, only a few of the symbols in any given symbol time, e.g., the time used to transmit a symbol, may be a pilot symbol. To obtain an accurate estimate across the different frequencies, e.g., tones, it may take several symbol times to receive a sufficient number of pilot symbols to produce a reliable estimate of the communications channel being used to transmit paging signals. Beginning at t_4 522, WTA1 and WTA2 may, e.g., for 4 symbol periods, prior to t_5 524, perform FFTs on received signals in order to establish a reliable channel estimate. The established channel estimate is used by the WTA1 and WTA2 when decoding the second paging signal 512.

[0065] Time t_6 526 is the time that the WTs have completed processing of the 1st paging signal 510. In some embodiments, e.g., where the WTs remain ON, the WTs may use the entire duration from t_6 526 to t_5 524 to establish the channel estimate. However, in some embodiments, the WTs go back into a sleep state, even though information bit=1 and wake up again at time t_4 522 in order to receive and process enough information, e.g., enough pilot signals, so that a channel estimate is established and can be used at time t_5 524, the start of the second paging signal 512. The wake up at t_4 522 would not have occurred if the information bit in signal 510 was 0 indicating no second paging signal was to be received. In some embodiments, 4 pilot symbols are transmitted during one symbol time, and the time interval between t_4 522 and t_5 524, used to establish the channel estimate, is 3-5 symbol times. Note, that in comparison the wireless terminals do not need to wake-up before the 1st paging signals (506, 510), since 1st paging signals (506, 510) use non-coherent modulation which does not require a channel estimate to recover the information being conveyed.

[0066] FIG. 6 illustrates other embodiments of the two-step paging system of the present invention where each first paging signal contains multiple information bits, each information bit is associated with one second paging group. In one embodiment of FIG. 6, each first paging signal conveys four information bits. Each of the four information bits

specifies whether a user of the corresponding group of users is being paged, and if so, a corresponding second paging signal shall be transmitted in the reserved slot (e.g., using reserved frequencies at a predetermined time). Second paging signals in this embodiment include detailed paging information (e.g., the paging type and a paging identifier corresponding to the paged wireless terminal).

[0067] FIG. 6 is a diagram 600 illustrating frequency (e.g., tones used for downlink paging signals) on the vertical axis 602 vs time on the horizontal axis 604. Three exemplary first paging signals 606, 608, 610 and nine exemplary second paging signals 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628 are shown in FIG. 6. First paging signals 606 and 610 include information bits corresponding to paging groups A, B, C, and D. First paging signal 608 includes information bits associated with paging groups E, F, G, and H. Each of the paging groups (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H) may include multiple users (e.g., (WTA1, WTA2), (WTB1, WTB2), (WTC1, WTC2), (WTD1, WTD2), (WTE1, WTE2), (WTF1, WTF2), (WTG1, WTG2), (WTH1, WTH2), respectively). A beacon slot 650 includes two paging interval segments, a first paging interval segment (1) 646 and a second paging interval segment (2) 648. First paging interval segment (1) 646 and second paging interval segment (2) 648 comprise paging interval 649, which correspond to beacon slot 650. Beacon slot 650 includes 8 super slots: super slot (1) 630, super slot (2) 632, super slot (3) 634, super slot (4) 636, super slot (5) 638, super slot (6) 640, super slot (7) 642, and super slot (8) 644. Each super slot, e.g., super slot (1) 630 represents the repeat time interval for a downlink traffic channel tone hopping sequence. Beacon slot 650 represents a repeat time interval based on beacon signal transmissions from the base station. In this example, the beacon slot 650 corresponds to the paging interval 649 and represents the repeat time interval for one set of paging signals for the system including paging opportunities for each of the paging groups A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. Each paging interval segment 646, 648 represents the time interval associated with one first paging signal and opportunities for four second paging signals. Paging interval (1) 606 includes first paging signal (1) 606, second (group A) paging signal 612, second (group B) paging signal 614, second (group C) paging signal 616, and second (group D) paging signal 618. Paging interval (2) 648 includes first paging signal (2) 608, second (group E) paging signal 620, second (group F) paging signal 622, second (group G) paging signal 624, and second (group H) paging signal 626.

[0068] Paging groups A, B, C, D monitor first paging signal (1) 606, while paging groups E, F, G, and H monitor first paging signal (2) 608. Paging group A monitors the first information bit of first paging signal (1) 606, which corresponds to second (group A) paging signal 612. Paging group B monitors the second information bit of first paging signal (1) 606, which corresponds to second (group B) paging signal 614. Paging group C monitors the third information bit of first paging signal (1) 606, which corresponds to third (group C) paging signal 616. Paging group D monitors the fourth information bit of first paging signal (1) 606, which corresponds to second (group B) paging signal 618. Paging group E monitors the first information bit of first paging signal (2) 608, which corresponds to second (group E) paging signal 620. Paging group F monitors the second information bit of first paging signal (2) 608, which corresponds to second (group F) paging signal 622. Paging group

G monitors the third information bit of first paging signal (2) 608, which corresponds to third (group G) paging signal 624. Paging group H monitors the fourth information bit of first paging signal (2) 608, which corresponds to second (group H) paging signal 626.

[0069] The operation of a user device (e.g., WT 300) is similar to that illustrated in FIG. 5 with respect to each paging group. Consider that exemplary paging group A includes wireless terminals WTA1 and WTA2. Wireless terminal WTA1 monitors the first information bit of the first paging signal (1) 606. If the first information bit is 0, wireless terminal WTA1 goes back to the sleep state until the next first paging signal (1) 610. If the first information bit is 1, wireless terminal WTA1 shall continue operation and receive second (group A) paging signal 612. Meanwhile, if the first information bit is 0, the base station 200 can suspend the transmission of the corresponding second (group A) paging signal 612. If the first information bit is 1, the base station 200 has to send detailed paging information in the second (group A) paging signal 612.

[0070] One potential drawback of the above embodiment is the possible paging delay due to congestion in an individual paging group. For example, if the base station 200 intends to individually page multiple wireless terminals which belong to the same paging group (e.g., WTA1 and WTA2 in group A), then as the base station 200 can only page one wireless terminal of a paging group at a time, the base station 200 may take multiple paging intervals (e.g., multiple paging interval segment (1) iterations) to page the wireless terminals. Suppose that the base station 200 intends to page both wireless terminals WTA1 and WTA2. Then paging group A is congested and it will take two iterations of paging interval segment (1) 646 to page WTA1 and WTA2. Note that when a paging group is congested, another paging group may be idle, i.e., no user of that paging group is to be paged. For example, when paging group A is congested, paging group B may be idle.

[0071] The following described exemplary embodiment reduces paging latency by sharing the second paging signal channel resource among different paging groups. Specifically, one first paging signal includes information bits including multiple paging group information bits and an extension bit. In FIG. 6, assume that that first paging signal (1) 606 conveys four paging group information bits (as described above) and an extension bit. Similar to the previous embodiment, each paging group information bit specifies whether a user of the corresponding paging group is paged. The user shall first receive the first paging signal (1). If the corresponding paging group information bit is 0, the user can go back to the sleep state. If the corresponding paging group information bit is 1, the user shall continue to operate to receive a detailed second paging message signal. If the paging group information bit is 1 and the extension bit is 0, then the detailed second paging message signal shall be received in the corresponding second paging signal slot, similar to the previous embodiment. However, if the paging group information bit is 1 and the extension bit is 1, then the detailed second paging message signal corresponding to the user can be sent in a different second paging signal slot than is normally used. In one embodiment, with paging group information bit=1 and extension bit=1 the detailed second paging message signal can be sent in any of the four second paging signal channel slots subsequent to the first paging

signal. In this case, the user continues operation to receive and process signals in each of the four second paging signal slots.

[0072] Suppose that the base station 200 intends to page two wireless terminals, WTA1 and WTA2 (both in paging group A.) The base station 200 shall set each of the paging group information bits in first paging signal (1) 606 to 0 except for the first paging group information bit which is set to 1 (corresponding to paging group A). BS 200 shall also set the extension bit to be 1 in first paging signal (1) 606. The base station 200 can send the second paging message signals for WTA1 and WTA2 in any two of the four subsequent second paging signal slots corresponding to 612, 614, 616, 618, allowing both WTA1 and WTA2 to be both paged in one paging interval (1) 646 and thereby reducing the paging latency.

[0073] In another embodiment, the extension bit=1, indicates that WTs from a group with a group information bit=1, shall have a second paging signal transmitted in either its own group slot or a slot with a group information bit=0 during that paging interval. WTs can use the information in the first paging signal (1) 606 to determine which of the subsequent second paging signals 612, 614, 616, 618 to receive and process for candidate paging signals directed to the WT.

[0074] FIG. 7 illustrates another exemplary embodiment of a two stage paging system in accordance with the present invention. FIG. 7 is a graph 700 illustrating frequency (used for downlink paging signals) on the vertical axis 702 vs time on the horizontal axis 704. Two exemplary first paging signals 706, 708 and nine exemplary second paging signals 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726 are shown in FIG. 7. First paging signals 706 and 708 include eight group information bits, one group information bit is identified with each paging group A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H. A beacon slot 746 includes one paging interval 744 and 8 super slots: super slot (1) 728, super slot (2) 730, super slot (3) 732, super slot (4) 734, super slot (5) 736, super slot (6) 738, super slot (7) 740, and super slot (8) 742. The beacon slot 746 represents the repeat time interval for one set of paging signals for the system including paging opportunities for each of the paging groups A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. Paging interval 744 includes first paging signal (1) 706, second (group A) paging signal 710, second (group B) paging signal 712, second (group C) paging signal 714, and second (group D) paging signal 716, second (group E) paging signal 718, second (group F) paging signal 720, second (group G) paging signal 722, and second (group H) paging signal 724.

[0075] The same method described with respect to the four group information bits included in first information signal (1) 606 of FIG. 6 may be applied to the eight group information bits in first information signal 706 of FIG. 7. For example, if first paging signal 706 information bits=00100010, two second paging signals would be sent to two WTs (e.g., WTC1 and WTC1) using a second (group C) paging signal 714 and a second (group G) paging signal 722.

[0076] In addition, in some embodiments, an extension bit may be added to the eight group information bits of first information signal 706 using the same or similar conventions to those discussed with respect to FIG. 6. For example, if the first paging signal 706 information bits=00010000 1, in one embodiment, two second paging signals could be sent

to two members of group D (e.g., WTD1 and WTD2) using any two of the eight second paging slots 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724.

[0077] Consider the example of FIG. 7, where each wireless terminal specific ID (e.g., WT IP address 376) includes 32 bits. In one embodiment, each wireless terminal specific ID of 32 bits may be mapped to 3 bits (e.g., via a hash function) specifying one of the eight groups (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H). The 3 bits can identify into which group the base station 200 should direct second paging messages for WT 300 and which second regular paging slot WT 300 should look at for potential second paging messages. BS 200 can include additional identification information (e.g., 29 additional identification bits) in the second paging message which may be used to identify the specific WT 300 intended for the page.

[0078] FIG. 8 illustrates another exemplary embodiment of a two stage paging system in accordance with the present invention. FIG. 8 is a graph 800 illustrating frequency (used for downlink paging signals) on the vertical axis 802 vs time on the horizontal axis 804. Three exemplary first paging signals 806, 808, 810 and nine exemplary second paging signals 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828 are shown in FIG. 8. First paging signals 806, 808, 810 include four group information bits, one group information bit identified with each paging group A, B, C, D. A beacon slot 848 includes two paging intervals 846, 846' and 8 super slots: super slot (1) 830, super slot (2) 832, super slot (3) 834, super slot (4) 836, super slot (5) 838, super slot (6) 840, super slot (7) 842, and super slot (8) 844. The beacon slot 848 represents the repeat time interval for two sets of paging signals for the system including two sets of paging opportunities for each of the paging groups A, B, C, D. Paging interval 846 includes first paging signal 806, second (group A) paging signal 812, second (group B) paging signal 814, second (group C) paging signal 816, and second (group D) paging signal 818. Paging interval 846' includes first paging signal 808, second (group A) paging signal 820, second (group B) paging signal 822, second (group C) paging signal 824, and second (group D) paging signal 826. In FIG. 8, the repeat time between successive opportunities for a specific (e.g., group A) second paging group is four super slots, while in FIG. 6 or FIG. 7, the repeat interval is eight super slots.

[0079] The same method described with respect to the four group information bits included in first information signal (1) 606 of FIG. 6 may be applied to the four group information bits in first information signal 806 of FIG. 8. In addition, in some embodiments, an extension bit may be added to the four group information bits of first information signal 806 using the same or similar conventions to those discussed with respect to FIG. 6.

[0080] This method described with respect to FIG. 8 can provide an advantage over the method of FIG. 6 or FIG. 7 in some applications (e.g., where minimizing the paging interval for an individual WT 300 is important and the system dynamics can support a larger number of users in each group). In addition, by using the method of FIG. 8, if two members of the same group (e.g., group A) require a page (and the implementation does not support an extension bit), the BS 200 may be able to distinguish which page is more time critical, e.g., by prioritizing pages based on queues, quality of service requirements, etc., and then

assigning that page to first paging signal **806** and second (group A) paging signal **812**, while holding off the less time critical page to first paging signal **808** and second (group A) paging signal **820**.

[0081] FIG. 9 illustrates exemplary downlink paging signaling, exemplary uplink acknowledgement signals, and timing interrelationships between the signaling in accordance with the invention. FIG. 9 includes diagram **900** illustrating frequency (e.g., corresponding to tones used for downlink paging signals from BS **200** to WTs **300**) on the vertical axis **902** vs time on the horizontal axis **904**. Three exemplary first paging signals **906**, **908**, **910** and nine exemplary second paging signals **912**, **914**, **916**, **918**, **920**, **922**, **924**, **926**, **928** are shown in FIG. 9. First paging signals **906**, **908**, **910** include four group information bits, one group information bit identified with each paging group A, B, C, D. A beacon slot **996** includes two paging intervals **994**, **994'** and **8** super slots: super slot (1) **978**, super slot (2) **980**, super slot (3) **982**, super slot (4) **984**, super slot (5) **986**, super slot (6) **988**, super slot (7) **990**, and super slot (8) **992**. The beacon slot **996** represents the repeat time interval for two sets of paging signals for the system including two sets of paging opportunities for each of the paging groups A, B, C, D. Paging interval **994** includes first paging signal **906**, second (group A) paging signal **912**, second (group B) paging signal **914**, second (group C) paging signal **916**, and second (group D) paging signal **918**. Paging interval **994'** includes first paging signal **908**, second (group A) paging signal **920**, second (group B) paging signal **922**, second (group C) paging signal **924**, and second (group D) paging signal **926**.

[0082] FIG. 9 also includes diagram **950** illustrating frequency (e.g., corresponding to tones used for uplink paging acknowledgement signals from WTs **300** to BS **200**) on the vertical axis **952** vs time on the horizontal axis **954**. For each second paging signal transmitted from BS **200** to WTs **300**, there is a corresponding slot reserved for an acknowledgement from a WT **300** to BS **200**. In an exemplary OFDM system, the dedicated uplink channel resource for each acknowledgement signal can be a few tones over a few OFDM-symbols or one OFDM tone-symbol, which is reserved for use by the intended recipient of the corresponding second paging signal.

[0083] Diagram **950** includes 9 exemplary acknowledgement signals: (group A) acknowledgement signal **956** (corresponding to second (group A) paging signal **912**), (group B) acknowledgement signal **958** (corresponding to second (group B) paging signal **914**), (group C) acknowledgement signal **960** (corresponding to second (group C) paging signal **916**), (group D) acknowledgement signal **962** (corresponding to second (group D) paging signal **918**), (group A) acknowledgement signal **964** (corresponding to second (group A) paging signal **920**), (group B) acknowledgement signal **966** (corresponding to second (group B) paging signal **922**), (group C) acknowledgement signal **968** (corresponding to second (group C) paging signal **924**), (group D) acknowledgement signal **970** (corresponding to second (group D) paging signal **926**), (group A) acknowledgement signal **972** (corresponding to second (group A) paging signal **928**).

[0084] First paging signal **906** is synchronized with respect to super slot (1) **978**, paging interval **994**, and beacon

slot **996**. Time interval **930** represents the timing relationship between first paging signal **906** and second (group A) paging signal **912** slot. Time interval **932** represents the delay between subsequent second paging signal slot spacing in a paging interval, (e.g., the time between second (group A) paging signal **912** and second (group B) paging signal **914**).

[0085] FIG. 9 shows the uplink dedicated acknowledgement signals corresponding to the second paging message signals. In accordance with the invention, different users can use the acknowledgment channel over time. For example, during a first paging interval **994**, second (group A) paging signal **912** may be intended for WTA1, and (group A) acknowledgement signal **956** may be transmitted by WTA1; subsequently during a second paging interval **994'**, second (group A) paging signal **920** may be intended for WTA2, and (group A) acknowledgement signal **964** may be transmitted by WTA2. Meanwhile the acknowledgment channel is used in a contention free manner.

[0086] In FIG. 9 second paging signals and acknowledgement signals have been shown in each of the potential slots. However, if no member of a specific group is to be paged in a given paging interval, then the first paging signal will convey that information and subsequently the corresponding second paging signal and acknowledgement signal will not be sent for that given group in the predetermined time slots.

[0087] In this particular exemplary embodiment, there is no explicit acknowledgment for the first paging signals. The uplink acknowledgement signals convey one bit information indicating a positive acknowledgment (indicating a successfully received second paging message) or a negative acknowledgement (indicating a received second paging message with an error condition). If the intended recipient of the second paging signal, e.g., WT **300**, does not transmit a corresponding acknowledgement confirmation to BS **200**, the BS **200** may assume that WT **300** has not received the second paging signal, and that retransmission of the second paging signal is required (if the page is still applicable).

[0088] After the base station **200** sends the second paging signal (e.g., second (group A) paging signal **912**), the base station **200** should receive the corresponding uplink acknowledgement signal (e.g., (group A) acknowledgement signal **956**) to verify that the paging message has been received correctly. If the base station **200** does not receive the acknowledgment, the base station **200** assumes that the paging has not been delivered and may thus retransmit the paging in a later second paging signal. If the base station **200** receives a negative acknowledgement, the base station **200** has been notified that the intended recipient has received a second paging message with an error, and the base station may thus retransmit the paging in a second later message. Given that the paging interval is short with the current invention, the retransmission latency is also not long. Consequently, in some embodiments, the base station can transmit the paging message multiple times to boost the paging reliability.

[0089] Time interval **974** represents the delay between a second paging signal and a corresponding acknowledgement signal, e.g., the time between second (group A) paging signal **912** and (group A) acknowledgement signal **956**. Note that the acknowledgment signal **974** precedes the subsequent second paging signal (e.g., second (group B) paging signal

916 by time interval 976. In some embodiments, the BS 200 may retransmit an unacknowledged or negatively acknowledged second paging signal in the next subsequent available second paging slot (e.g., if the extension bit=1). In some embodiments, the BS 200 may retransmit an unacknowledged or negatively acknowledged second paging signal in the next paging interval including another first paging signal and another second paging signal.

[0090] The paging retransmission mechanism can also help to reduce the average power required to send the paging signals. Specifically, as the paging signals are sent to the user (e.g., WT 300) in the sleep state, the base station 200 generally does not know the downlink channel condition of the user. In order to reach the user (e.g., WT 300), the base station 200 may have to use the worst-case power to send the paging signals, though often the user (e.g., WT 300) does not require such a high power to receive the paging signals. With the paging retransmission mechanism, the base station 200 may use a relatively small power to send the paging signals for the first transmission. If the user (e.g., WT 300) is close to the base station 200, then the user (e.g., WT 300) can receive the paging signals in the first time, thereby saving the downlink power. If the user (e.g., WT 300) is far from the base station 200 and cannot receive the paging signals in the first time, the base station 200 may, and sometimes does, increase the power in the second transmission to help reach the user. On average, the base station 200 can save transmission power in the downlink paging signals.

[0091] In some embodiments, BS 200 may use different power levels for first paging signals and second paging signal. For example, the power level applied to the first paging signals (potentially serving multiple users in multiple user groups) may use a fixed worst case power level, while the second paging signals may use variable power levels. In some embodiments, BS 200 may use may vary the power level of the second paging signal as a function of the number of failed paging attempts. For example, the power level of the second paging signal may be set low during the first attempt. Then, if a positive acknowledgement is not received, the power level may be increased for retransmission of the same second paging signal. In this way overall interference levels within the system may be reduced. Power levels of second paging signals may also be varied as a function of the time critically of the page and/or the level of service.

[0092] Note that because the user (e.g., WT 300), which receives the downlink paging signals, just comes from the sleep state, the user may not be power or timing controlled. In accordance with the invention, the uplink paging acknowledgment channel may use a signaling format that does not interfere with other normal data transmission. In one such embodiment, the uplink paging acknowledgment signal is transmitted in a separate acknowledgement channel which is separate from the normal data transmission in a time division multiplexing (TDM) manner and where each uplink acknowledgement segment corresponds in a predetermined manner to a segment of a paging channel used to transmit paging signals. In addition, a long cyclic prefix is used so that even without timing synchronization, the uplink paging acknowledgment channel is still orthogonal to the uplink access channel. Moreover, since the uplink paging acknowledgment channel uses a similar signaling format, the base station 200 can treat the uplink paging acknowl-

edgment channel as a special access attempt in the case where the base station 200 instructs the user (e.g., WT 300) to go back to the active state. For example, the base station 200 can determine the timing correction from the uplink paging acknowledgment channel signal and start to correct the timing of the user (e.g., WT 300) and grant the user appropriate air link channel resource required to establish active connection.

[0093] In some embodiments, (e.g., where the first paging signal conveys information allowing identification of the specific paged wireless terminal), acknowledgement signals may be sent by WT 300 in response to first paging signals.

[0094] In other embodiments of the invention, the designated slot for each paging group is not fixed but may vary based on a predetermined understanding between the base station 200 and WTs 300. For example, consider the eight paging groups (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H) of FIG. 7 and assume that an extension bit is not used. During one exemplary paging interval 744, the base station 200 desires to pages two WTs, (e.g., WTE1 and WTG1). BS 200 sends first paging signal 706 including information bits=00001010. Wireless terminals in group E and group G recognize that they have potential pages and that two groups have pages. In this embodiment, second paging signals may be advanced in slot positions to account for unused slots. The paging signal for WTE1 would be sent in the first second paging slot (e.g., the slot normally reserved for second (group A) paging signal 710), and the paging signal for WTG1 would be sent in the second second paging slot (e.g., the slot normally reserved for second (group B) paging signal 712).

[0095] FIG. 10 illustrates one exemplary method of a non-coherent modulation scheme that may be used to modulate 5 first paging information bits (e.g., first paging information bits 266) of first information messages (e.g., first paging signal messages 252) into first information signals. Drawing 1000 illustrates downlink frequency on axis 1002 divided between 32 tones (tone 01021, tone 11022, tone 21023, tone 31024, tone 41025, tone 51026, tone 61027, tone 71028, tone 81029, tone 91030, tone 101031, tone 111032, tone 121033, tone 131034, tone 141035, tone 151036, tone 161037, tone 171038, tone 181039, tone 191040, tone 201041, tone 211042, tone 221043, tone 231044, tone 241045, tone 251046, tone 261047, tone 271048, tone 281049, tone 291050, tone 301051, tone 311052.) The method illustrated in FIG. 10 is on/off keying. At any given time, for a first paging message signal transmission (e.g., an exemplary OFDM symbol time 1040) one tone in the set of 32 tones is transmitted with power applied and the other 31 remaining tones do not transmit anything. Four examples of first paging message signals are shown in FIG. 10. In exemplary first paging signal 1001, power is applied to tone 01021 (as indicated by a 1 in position 1062) and not applied to the other 31 tones in the tone set. In exemplary first paging signal 1003, power is applied to tone 11022 (as indicated by a 1 in position 1064) and not applied to the other 31 tones in the tone set. In exemplary first paging signal 1005, power is applied to tone 21023 (as indicated by a 1 in position 1066) and not applied to the other 31 tones in the tone set. In exemplary first paging signal 1007, power is applied to tone 31024 (as indicated by a 1 in position 1068) and not applied to the other 31 tones in the tone set. WTs 300 receiving the first paging signal do not need to establish a channel estimate. The WTs 300 can wake-up at

the appropriate times, receive first paging message signals for one OFDM symbol period, perform an FFT, establish the one tone (frequency) of much higher power, and figure out the 5 information bits.

[0096] The on/off keying non-coherent modulation method described with reference to FIG. 5, illustrated by an exemplary 5 information bits and 32 tones may be applied in embodiments using a different number of first information bits and a different number of tones used (e.g., k information bits, 2^k tones).

[0097] In other embodiments, the 5 information bits may be conveyed by associating the on/off state of the 32 tones with 32 code words. In general, the k first information bits of the first paging signal may be conveyed by 2^k orthogonal units.

[0098] FIG. 11 illustrate another exemplary method of a non-coherent modulation scheme that may be used to modulate 5 first information bits (e.g. first paging information bits 266) of information messages (e.g., first paging signal messages) into first information signals. Drawing 1100 illustrates downlink frequency on axis 1102 divided between 32 tones (tone 01121, tone 11122, tone 21123, tone 31124, tone 41125, tone 51126, tone 61127, tone 71128, tone 81129, tone 91130, tone 101131, tone 111132, tone 121133, tone 131134, tone 141135, tone 151136, tone 161137, tone 171138, tone 181139, tone 191140, tone 201141, tone 211142, tone 221143, tone 231144, tone 241145, tone 251146, tone 261147, tone 271148, tone 281149, tone 291150, tone 301151, tone 311152.) The 32 tones are divided into seven tone subsets: tone sub-set 01161 (tones 0-4), tone sub-set 11162 (tones 4-7), tone sub-set 21163 (tones 8-11), tone sub-set 31164 (tones 12-15), tone sub-set 41165 (tones 16-19), tone sub-set 51166 (tones 20-23), tone sub-set 6 (tones 24-27), and tone sub-set 7 (tones 28-31).

[0099] In a given first paging message signal, one particular tone sub-set is transmitted while the tones in the 7 other tone sub-sets are not transmitted. This choice among the selection of 8 tone subsets conveys information bits (e.g., 3 first paging information bits). Each tone subset in FIG. 11 is arranged so that the tones of the tone sub-set are physically contiguous tones. Then, by assuming that the wireless channel response does not vary too much from one tone to another physically contiguous tone, one can transmit additional information (e.g., 2 first paging information bits) by modulating information on the tones of any one tone subset. For example a differential modulation scheme or an orthogonal modulation scheme can be used in the contiguous tones of any tone subset. FIG. 11 assumes that an orthogonal phase modulation scheme is used on the selected tone subset. The orthogonal phase modulation scheme of FIG. 11 allows four possibilities for phase among the 4 contiguous tones of the selected (power transmission) tone sub-set: +++, +--, +--, and +--, where + indicates 0 degrees phase and - indicates 180 degrees phase. Four examples of first paging message signals are shown in FIG. 11. In exemplary first paging signal 1101, transmission power is applied to the four tones of first tone sub-set 01161 and not applied to the other 28 tones in the other 7 tone sub-sets; and the phase is set to ++++ for the four tones, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, respectively, as indicated in corresponding boxes 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174. In exemplary first paging signal 1103, transmission power is applied to the four tones of first

tone sub-set 01161 and not applied to the other 28 tones in the other 7 tone sub-sets; and the phase is set to +++- for the four tones, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, respectively, as indicated in corresponding boxes 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178. In exemplary first paging signal 1105, transmission power is applied to the four tones of first tone sub-set 01161 and not applied to the other 28 tones in the other 7 tone sub-sets; and the phase is set to +-+- for the four tones, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, respectively, as indicated in corresponding boxes 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182. In exemplary first paging signal 1107, power is applied to first tone sub-set 01161 and not applied to the other 28 tones in the other 7 tone sub-sets; and the phase is set to ++++ for the four tones, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, respectively, as indicated in corresponding boxes 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186. WTs 300 receiving the first paging signal do not need to establish a channel estimate, have knowledge of channel estimation, or rely on a history of channel conditions. The WTs 300 can wake-up at the appropriate times, receive first paging message signals for one OFDM symbol period (e.g., time interval 1104), perform an FFT, determine the tone sub-set of much higher power than the other tone sub-sets (obtaining 3 first paging message information bits), determine the phase for the four tones in the set, and make a best determination of which of the 4 code words has been transmitted (obtaining 2 additional first paging information bits).

[0100] FIG. 12 is a drawing of a flowchart 1200 illustrating an exemplary method of operating a base station to page a wireless terminal (WT) in a communications system including multiple wireless terminals in accordance with the present invention. The exemplary base station paging method starts in step 1202 where at least one base station is initialized, e.g., initialized to operate on a predetermined timing sequence regarding the transmission of paging signals and initialized to receive and/or generate paging messages to be transmitted. Operation proceeds from step 1202 to step 1204.

[0101] In step 1204, the base station determines whether or not there is a paging message to be transmitted for a WT in a first group. For example, a paging message may have been queued for transmission. Such a paging message may be generated in response to a peer node of the WT to be paged attempting to establish a communications session with the WT to be paged. The base station where the page is queued may be the last known attachment point of the WT to be paged. If there is a paging message to be transmitted for a WT in the first group, operation proceeds to step 1206; otherwise, operation proceeds to step 1208.

[0102] In step 1206, the base station is operated to modulate a first number of bits of information, e.g., one bit of information, using a first type of modulation, e.g., a type of non-coherent modulation, to generate a first paging signal conveying said first number of bits of information, said first paging signal including information indicating if there is a paging message for at least one of the wireless terminals in the first group. Some types of non-coherent modulation schemes which may be used in various embodiments include: on/off modulation, orthogonal modulation, and differential modulation. Operation proceeds from step 1206 to step 1210.

[0103] In step 1208, the base station is operated to modulate a first number of bits of information, e.g., one bit of

information, using a first type of modulation, e.g., a type of non-coherent modulation, to generate a first paging signal conveying said first number of bits of information, said first paging signal including information indicating if there is no paging message to be transmitted. Some types of non-coherent modulation schemes which may be used in various embodiments include: on/off modulation, orthogonal modulation, and differential modulation. Operation proceeds from step **1208** to step **1210**.

[**0104**] Next, in step **1210**, the base station is operated to transmit the first paging signal, e.g., into its communications coverage area, e.g., cell or sector. In some OFDM embodiments, the first paging symbol is transmitted in a time period which is less than 4 symbol times in duration, e.g., in one, two or three symbol times, where a symbol time corresponds to the time period used to transmit a symbol. Multiple symbols may be transmitted in parallel during a symbol time, e.g., using different tones. The transmitting of the first paging signal may include transmitting the first paging signal into a communication channel. As discussed above, the first modulation method is a modulation method, e.g., a non-coherent modulation method, which does not require communications channel information to be used by the WTs to demodulate the modulated information.

[**0105**] Operation proceeds from step **1210** to step **1212**. In step **1212**, a check is performed as to whether step **1204** indicated that a paging message was to be transmitted. If it was determined in step **1204** that a paging message was to be transmitted, then operation proceeds to step **1214**; otherwise, there is no paging message to be transmitted and operation returns to step **1204**.

[**0106**] In step **1214**, the base station is operated to modulate a second number of bits of information using a second type of modulation which is different from the first type of modulation, to generate a second paging signal, said second paging signal including, at least a portion of said paging message, when said first paging signal indicates that there is a paging message. In many embodiments, the second number of information bits is different than the first number of information bits, and the second number of information bits is greater than the first number of information bits. Some types of coherent modulation schemes which may be used in various embodiments include: quadrature phase shift keying and quadrature amplitude modulation. The second paging signal may, in some embodiments, include information used to identify a WT in the system. In some embodiments, the second paging signal includes information that can uniquely identify a WT within a group of WTs. In some embodiments, wherein the first paging signal indicates a group of communications devices, the second paging signal indicates which particular paging device in the group the paging message is directed to.

[**0107**] Operation proceeds from step **1214** to step **1216**, where the base station is operated to transmit the second paging signal, e.g., into its communications coverage area, e.g., its cell or sector. In many embodiments, the second type of modulation, e.g., a coherent modulation method, requires the use of communications channel information by the WTs to demodulate the information modulated with the second type of modulation. In various embodiments where the first and second paging signals are transmitted at different points in time, the second paging information signal is transmitted

at a first fixed time offset from the transmission time of the first paging information signal. In various OFDM embodiments, the second paging signal is transmitted at least two symbol times after completion of the transmission of the first paging signal.

[**0108**] Operation proceeds from step **1216** back to step **1204**, where the BS again checks to see if there is a paging message to be transmitted to a WT in a first group.

[**0109**] In some embodiments, multiple WT paging groups exist and some of the WT groups are multicast groups including a plurality of WTs. The check of step **1204** may be extended to each of the paging groups. The first paging signal may indicate that there are no paging messages for any WTs in a first group of WTs, but that there is a paging message for at least one WT in a second group of WTs. In some embodiments, the first paging signal may indicate which of the paging groups have a member that is to receive a paging message, and multiple second paging signals may exist, e.g., one corresponding to each second paging group with a member that is to receive a page.

[**0110**] In various embodiments, where the first paging signal indicates a group of communications devices, multiple second paging signals may be generated, each message corresponding to a different WT in the indicated group. In such embodiments, the second paging signals may be transmitted at different fixed times with respect to the first paging signal with the offset depending on the group member to which the message to be transmitted corresponds.

[**0111**] FIG. 13 is a drawing of a flowchart **1300** illustrating an exemplary method of operating a wireless terminal to receive and process paging signals in accordance with the present invention. Operation starts in step **1302** where an exemplary WT is in a sleep mode of operation. Sleep mode, a lower WT power consumption state than the active mode, may allow the WT to retain some timing information and occasionally, e.g., periodically, awake to check if it is being paged. Operation proceeds to step **1304**, where the WT is operated to awake from a sleep mode of operation and receive a first paging signal. Internal retained time information, used to maintain timing synchronization with the BS, and tracking of time within the WT allows the WT to determine when it should awake and expect the transmission from a BS of a first type paging signal.

[**0112**] Next, in step **1306**, the WT is operated to receive a first paging signal. In some OFDM embodiments, the first paging signal has a duration of less than 4 symbol times. In some OFDM embodiments, the first paging signal is one or two OFDM symbols. Next, in step **1308**, the WT is operated to perform a non-coherent demodulation operation on the received first paging signal producing demodulated information. This non-coherent demodulation operation does not require, and normally does not use, channel estimation information. Operation proceeds from step **1308** to step **1310**. In step **1310**, the WT is operated to determine if said demodulated information indicates that a paging message is being transmitted following the first paging signal. Next, in step **1312**, operation proceeds to step **1316** if a paging message is being transmitted, while operation proceeds to step **1314** if a paging message is not being transmitted.

[**0113**] In step **1316**, the WT is operated to return to sleep mode and then operation proceeds via connecting node A

1332 back to step **1304**, where the WT is again awoken at the appropriate time for the next first paging signal.

[0114] In step **1314**, the WT is operated to return, e.g., briefly, to the sleep mode of operation. Operation proceeds from step **1314** to step **1318**, where the wireless terminal is awoken from the sleep mode of operation for another time prior to receiving a second paging signal. The WT is awoken sufficiently in advance of the expected second paging signal to allow for the completion of a channel estimate. Then in step **1320**, the WT is operated to initiate and perform a channel estimation operation. The channel estimation operation may include, e.g., receiving pilot symbols and performing FFTs on the received pilot symbols, e.g., 10-20 pilot symbols, and then determining a channel estimate from the processed information. Next, in step **1322**, the WT is operated to receive a second paging signal, e.g., a paging signal including at least 10 symbols.

[0115] Then, in step **1324** the WT performs a coherent demodulation operation on the second paging signal using the channel estimation information obtained in step **1320**. The second paging signal includes a second number of information bits, while the first paging signal includes a first number of paging bits. The first and the second number of information bits may be the same. However, in many embodiments, the second number of paging bits is greater than the first number of paging bits. In some embodiments, the demodulated second paging information includes a portion of a WT identifier and/or a portion of a paging message. In some embodiments, the WT identifier is all or a portion of the paging message. In some embodiments, the paging message includes mobile node information, an instruction or additional information other than simply mobile node identification information.

[0116] In step **1326**, a decision is performed, based on the decoded information of the second paging message, either alone or in combination with information from the decoded first paging message, whether or not the page was intended for the WT. For example the first paging signal may have identified a group of WTs and the second paging information identified the specific or unique WT to which the page message is directed. The information obtained from demodulating the second paging signal may, in some embodiments, include a portion of a WT identifier, and the operation of step **1326** includes determining from at least a portion of a WT identifier if the page is directed to the WT. In some embodiments, the portion of the WT identifier provided in the second paging message in combination with the group identifier of the first paging message information uniquely identifies the WT in the communications system to which the paging message is transmitted.

[0117] If in step **1326**, it is determined that the page not directed to the WT, then operation proceeds to step **1330**, where the WT is operated to return to the sleep mode of operation. However, if in step **1326**, the WT determines that it is the intended recipient of the page message, then operation proceeds to step **1328**, where the WT responds to the page. Such a response may include, e.g., acknowledging that the page has been received, establishing and participating in a communications session with a peer node, and eventually transitioning back to sleep mode.

[0118] From either step **1330** or step **1328**, operation proceeds via connecting node A **1332** back to step **1304**, where the WT awakes for another first paging message at the appropriate time.

[0119] In some embodiments, the system supports a maximum number of WTs which can be registered to receive pages in said system at a point in time, and the first number of information bits communicated in first paging signals is less than the number of bits required to uniquely each of the said maximum number of WTs. In such embodiments, information included in the first paging message in combination with information in the second paging message can uniquely identify a WT in the system.

[0120] While described primarily in the context of an OFDM system, the methods and apparatus of the present invention are applicable to a wide range of communications systems including many non-OFDM and/or non-cellular systems.

[0121] In various embodiments nodes described herein are implemented using one or more modules to perform the steps corresponding to one or more methods of the present invention, for example, paging modules modulation modules, paging signal detection modules, demodulation modules, communications modules, timing modules, etc. In some embodiments various features of the present invention are implemented using modules. Such modules may be implemented using software, hardware or a combination of software and hardware. Many of the above described methods or method steps can be implemented using machine executable instructions, such as software, included in a machine readable medium such as a memory device, e.g., RAM, floppy disk, etc. to control a machine, e.g., general purpose computer with or without additional hardware, to implement all or portions of the above described methods, e.g., in one or more nodes. Accordingly, among other things, the present invention is directed to a machine-readable medium including machine executable instructions for causing a machine, e.g., processor and associated hardware, to perform one or more of the steps of the above-described method(s).

[0122] Numerous additional variations on the methods and apparatus of the present invention described above will be apparent to those skilled in the art in view of the above description of the invention. Such variations are to be considered within the scope of the invention. The methods and apparatus of the present invention may be, and in various embodiments are, used with CDMA, orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM), and/or various other types of communications techniques which may be used to provide wireless communications links between access nodes and mobile nodes. In some embodiments the access nodes are implemented as base stations which establish communications links with mobile nodes using OFDM and/or CDMA. In various embodiments the mobile nodes are implemented as notebook computers, personal data assistants (PDAs), or other portable devices including receiver/transmitter circuits and logic and/or routines, for implementing the methods of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of paging a wireless terminal in a communications system including multiple wireless terminals, the method comprising:

modulating, using a first type of modulation, a first number of bits of information to generate a first paging signal, said first paging signal conveying said first number of bits of information, said first paging signal including information indicating if there is a paging message;

modulating, using a second type of modulation, a second number of bits of information to generate a second paging signal, said second type of modulation being different from said first type of modulation, said second paging signal including, when there is a paging message, at least a portion of said paging message when said first paging signal indicates that there is a paging message;

transmitting said first paging signal; and

transmitting said second paging signal.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said first and second numbers of information bits are different, said second number of information bits being larger than said first number of bits.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein said first paging signal is transmitted in a time period which is less than 4 symbol times in duration, said second paging signal being transmitted at least two symbol times after completion of the transmitting of said first paging signal, and where a symbol time corresponds to a time period used to transmit a symbol.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said first number of bits of information is one.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said first paging signal indicates if there is a paging message for at least one wireless terminal in a wireless terminal group including multiple wireless terminals.

6. The paging method of claim 5, wherein said second type of modulation requires use of communications channel information to demodulate the information modulated with said second type of modulation.

7. The method of claim 6, further comprising:

periodically repeating said steps of transmitting said first and second paging signals.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein said first paging signal indicates if there is a paging message for at least one wireless terminal in a wireless terminal group and wherein said wireless terminal group is one of a plurality of wireless terminal groups, some of said plurality of wireless terminal groups being multicast groups including a plurality of wireless terminals.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein said first type of modulation method is non-coherent modulation.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein said second type of modulation is coherent modulation.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said non-coherent modulation type is one of on/off modulation, orthogonal modulation, and differential modulation.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein said second type of modulation is one of quadrature phase shift keying and quadrature amplitude modulation.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein said first and second paging information signals are transmitted at different points in time, said second paging information signal being transmitted at a first fixed time offset from the time said first paging information signal is transmitted.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said second paging information signal includes information used to identify a wireless terminal in said system.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein said second paging signal includes sufficient information to uniquely identify a wireless terminal within a group of wireless terminals.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein said first signal indicates that there is no paging message for any wireless terminals in a first group of wireless terminals but that there is a paging message for at least one wireless terminal in a second group of wireless terminals.

17. The method of claim 1,

wherein said system supports a maximum number of wireless terminals which can be registered to receive pages in said system at a point in time; and

wherein the first number of bits is less than the number of bits required to uniquely identify each of said maximum number of wireless terminals.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein information included in said first paging message in combination with information included in said second paging message uniquely identify a wireless terminal in said system.

19. The paging method of claim 1,

wherein transmitting said first paging signal includes transmitting said first paging signal into a communications channel, and

wherein said first modulation method is a modulation method which does not require communications channel information to be used to demodulate said modulated information.

20. The method of claim 1, wherein said first paging signal indicates a group of communications devices, said second paging signal indicating which particular paging device in the group of communications devices the paging message is directed to.

21. A base station for communicating with wireless terminals, said base station including:

first paging signal type generation means for periodically generating paging signals of a first type using a non-coherent modulation method, said paging signals of a first type indicating whether a paging message will be transmitted to at least one wireless terminal in a group of wireless terminals;

means for generating a paging signal of a second type using a coherent modulation method, said type signal including at least a portion of a paging message; and

means for transmitting said first and second type paging signals.

22. The base station of claim 21,

wherein said first paging signal type generation means generates paging signals of the first type, said first type paging signals including a first number of information bits; and

wherein said second paging signal type generation means generates paging signals of the second type, said second type paging signals including a second number of information bits, said second number of information bits being greater than said first number of information bits.

23. The base station of claim 22, wherein said first paging signal type generation means includes:

a first modulation module for modulating information bits using one of on/off modulation, orthogonal modulation, and differential modulation.

24. The base station of claim 22, wherein said second paging signal type generation means includes:

a second modulation module for modulating information bits using one of quadrature phase shift keying and quadrature amplitude modulation.

25. A method of operating a wireless terminal, the method comprising:

awaking from a sleep mode of operation to receive a first paging signal;

performing a non-coherent demodulation operation on said first paging signal to produce demodulated information;

determining if said demodulated information indicates that a paging message was transmitted; and

if it is determined that said demodulated information indicates that a paging message was transmitted, performing a coherent demodulation operation on a second paging signal.

26. The method of claim 25, further comprising:

if it is determined that said demodulated information indicates that a paging message was not transmitted, returning to a sleep mode of operation.

27. The method of claim 25, further comprising: when it is determined that said demodulated information indicates that a paging message was transmitted, performing a channel estimation operation prior to performing said coherent demodulation operation.

28. The method of claim 27,

wherein said first paging signal has a duration of less than 4 symbol times, where a symbol time is the amount of time used to transmit a symbol;

wherein said second paging signal has a duration of at least 10 symbols; and

wherein said channel estimation operation is initiated prior to receiving said second paging signal.

29. The method of claim 25, further comprising:

returning to said sleep mode of operation prior to receiving said second paging signaling;

awakening from said sleep mode of operation for another time prior to receiving said second paging signal;

initiating a channel estimation operation prior to receiving said second paging signal; and

wherein said wireless terminal consumes less power while in said sleep mode than when operating in an active mode of operation which occurs upon being woken up from said sleep mode of operation.

30. The method of claim 25, wherein said non-coherent demodulation operation does not use channel information and said coherent demodulation operation uses a communications channel estimate to perform said demodulation operation.

31. The method of claim 25, wherein said first paging signal includes a first number of bits and said second paging signal includes a second number of bits which is greater than said first number of bits.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein information obtained from demodulating said second paging signal includes at least a portion of a wireless terminal identifier, said method further comprising:

determining from said at least a portion of a wireless terminal identifier if said page was directed to said wireless terminal.

33. The method of claim 32, wherein said at least a portion of a wireless terminal identifier in combination with wireless terminal group identification information obtained by demodulating said first paging signal provides a unique wireless terminal identifier which uniquely identifies which wireless terminal, in a communications system in which said wireless terminal is located, said paging message is transmitted.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein said demodulated information obtained by demodulating said second paging signal includes at least a portion of said paging message.

35. A wireless terminal comprising:

means for performing a non-coherent demodulation operation on a first paging signal to recover modulated information indicating whether a paging message corresponding to the first paging signal will be transmitted;

control means for controlling the wireless terminal to receive a second paging signal of a second type at a pre-selected time when information recovered from said first paging signal indicates a paging message corresponding to the first paging signal will be transmitted and for controlling the wireless terminal to enter a sleep mode of operation and remain in said sleep mode of operation until after said pre-selected time when said information recovered from said first paging signal indicates a paging message corresponding to the first paging signal will not be transmitted; and

means for performing a coherent demodulation operation on the received second paging signal to recover modulated information including at least a portion of a paging message.

36. The wireless terminal of claim 35, further comprising:

means for performing a channel estimation operation following receipt of a first paging signal including information indicating a paging message will be transmitted and prior to receipt of said second paging signal.

37. The wireless terminal of claim 36, further comprising:

timing control means for controlling said wireless terminal to enter a sleep mode of operation following receipt of a first paging signal including information indicating a paging message will be transmitted and for awakening said wireless terminal to a more active state prior to said pre-selected time.

38. The wireless terminal of claim 37, further comprising:

control logic for determining if said information obtained by demodulating said second paging signal includes an identifier which corresponds to said wireless terminal; and

control means for taking an action in response to information obtained by demodulating said second paging signal when said information is determined to include an identifier which corresponds to said wireless terminal and for controlling said wireless terminal to enter a sleep mode of operation when it is determined that said information obtained by demodulating said second paging signal does not include an identifier which corresponds to said wireless terminal.

39. The wireless terminal of claim 35, wherein means for performing a non-coherent demodulation operation on a first

paging signal to recover modulated information indicating whether a paging message includes at least one of an on/off modulation demodulator, an orthogonal modulation demodulator, and a differential modulation demodulator.

40. The wireless terminal of claim 35, wherein means for performing a coherent demodulation operation on a second paging signal includes at least one of a quadrature phase shift keying modulation demodulator and a quadrature amplitude modulation demodulator.

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