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(54) **METHOD FOR IMPROVING QUALITY OF SERVICE IN A WIRELESS NETWORK**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

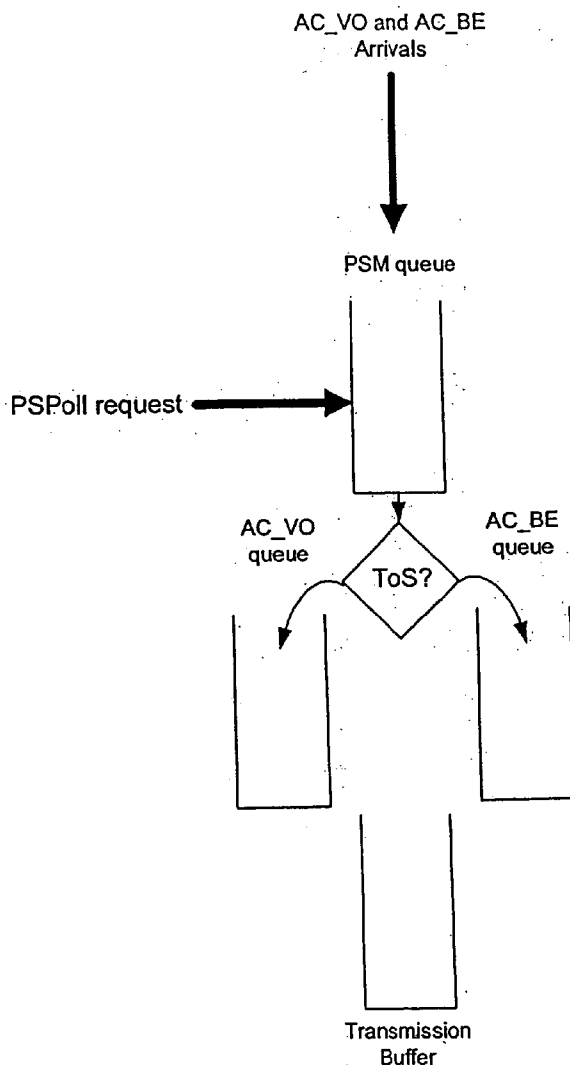
A method to improve the Quality of Service (QoS) in a wireless network, preferably in a WLAN according to the IEEE proposal 802.11e comprising an Access Point (AP) and at least one mobile station (STA) with different Access Categories (ACs) being defined for the transmission of frames depending on their priority, and in which a Power Save Mode (PSM), preferably according to IEEE standard 802.11, is used in the network is characterized in that the PSM queue is separated into several sub-queues at the Base Station.

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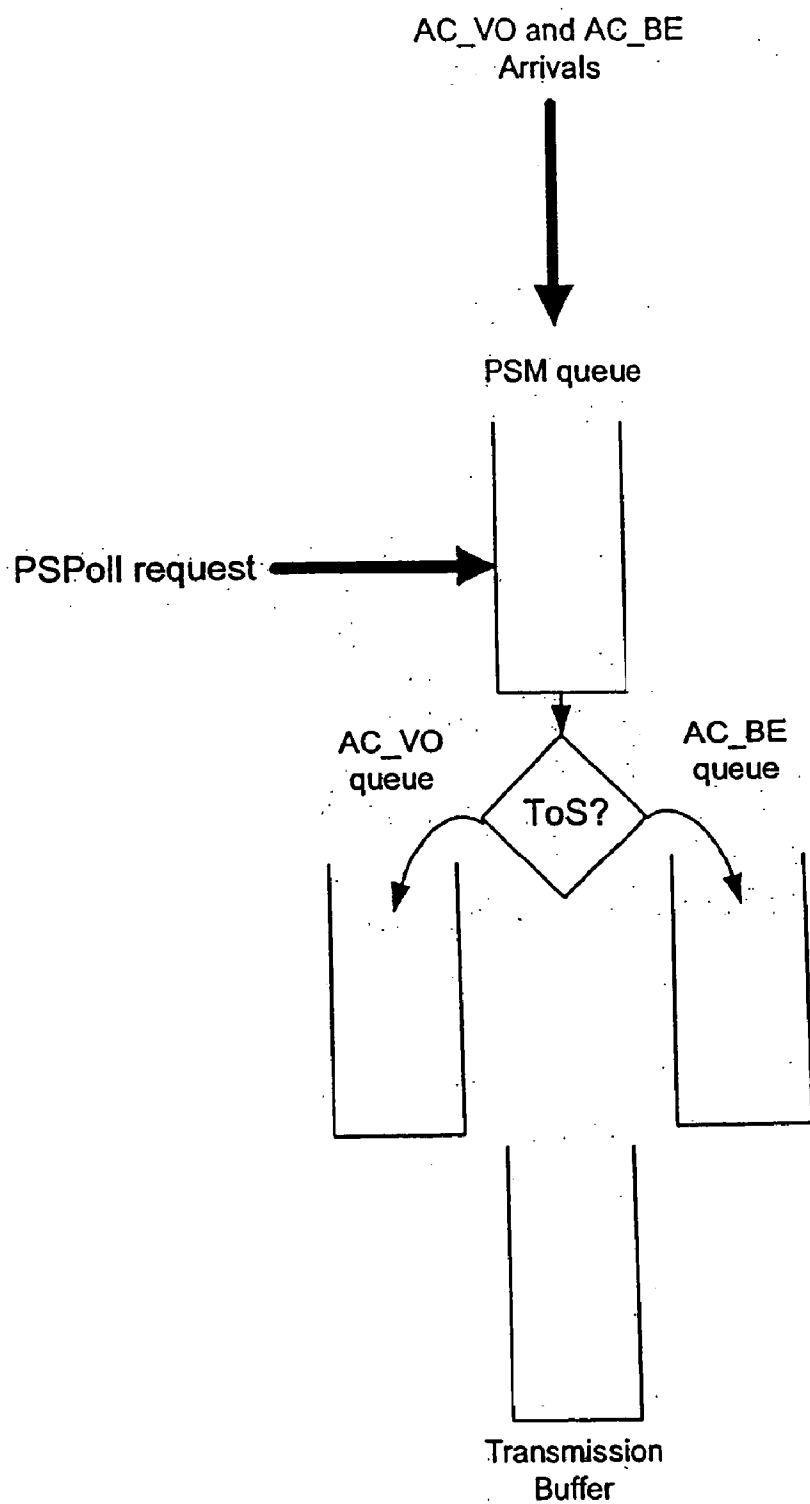


Fig. 1

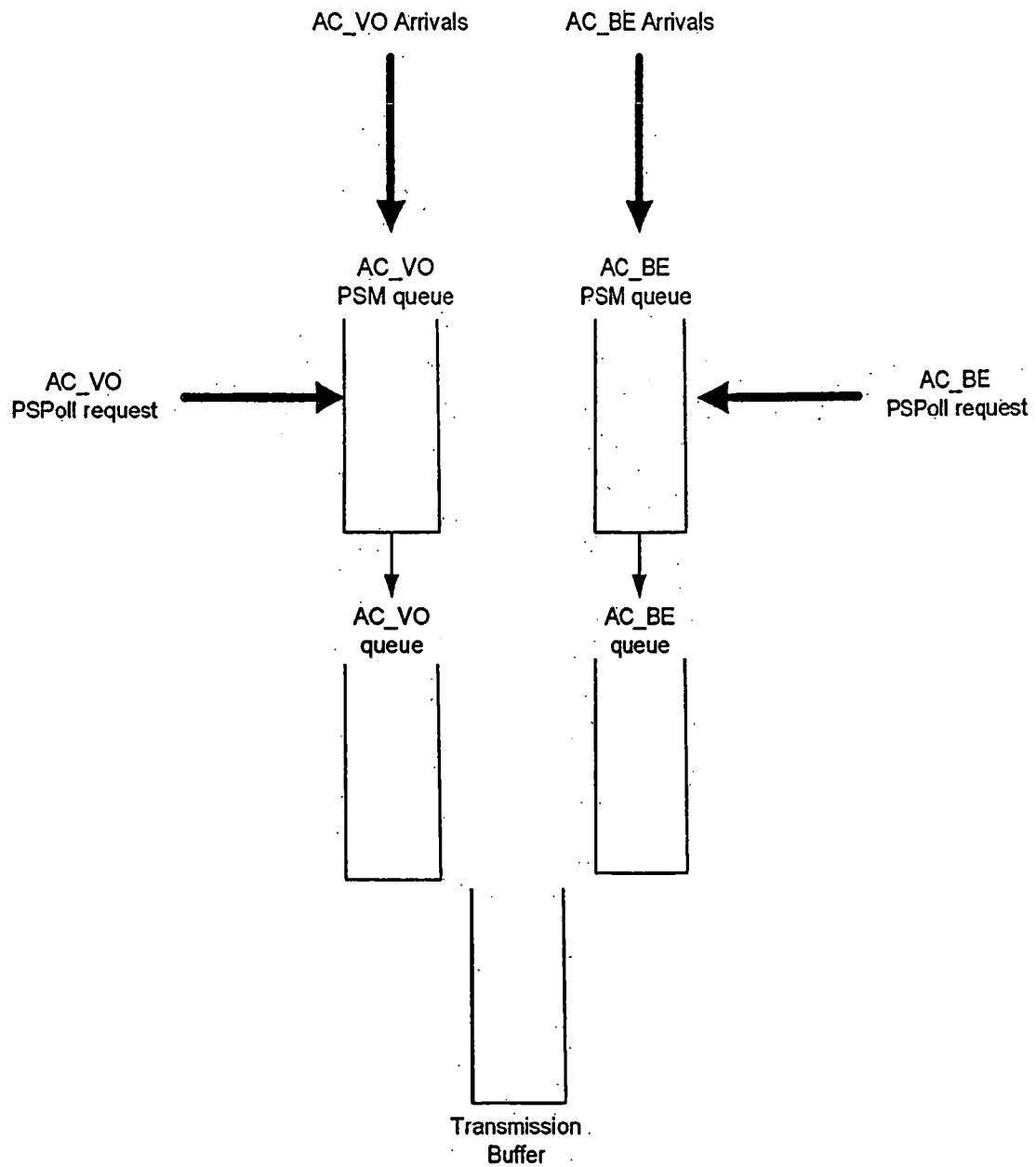


**Fig. 2**

## METHOD FOR IMPROVING QUALITY OF SERVICE IN A WIRELESS NETWORK

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### [0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a method to improve Quality of Service (QoS) in a wireless network, preferably a WLAN according to the IEEE proposal 802.11e with an Access Point (AP) and at least one mobile station (STA). Different Access Categories (AC) are defined for the transmission of frames, wherein the frames are transmitted according to their priority. A Power Save Mode (PSM), preferably one according to the IEEE standard 802.11, is used in the network.

#### [0003] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0004] Wireless networks—Wireless Local Area Networks (WLANs)—are a direct extension of wired LANs and are meanwhile widely used due to the development of the IEEE 802.11 standard family. WLANs include an Access Point (AP) as well as in general several stations (STA) with the transmission of data between the AP and the single stations being realized via a radio link. Such kinds of networks are widely used in so-called hot spot areas and offer a broadband Internet access, for example in offices, airports, hotels or conference centers.

[0005] The integration of WLANs and 3G-systems, which are currently developed intensively, offer some further interesting applications. To achieve a smooth interworking of both technologies, several prerequisites must be fulfilled though. One of the key conditions is for example the provision of guarantees of a comparable Quality of Service (QoS) for both systems, so basic services such as voice over IP (VOIP) for example, are supported. The IEEE 802.11e MAC (Medium Access Control) extension provides already functionalities to support QoS in a WLAN. In devices having 3G and WLAN-capabilities, the IEEE 802.11e proposal is therefore implemented, so applications requiring QoS guarantees, such as VoIP for example, will be supported. See IEEE 802.11 WG, IEEE 802.11e/D13.0, “Draft Supplement to Standard for Telecommunications and Information Exchange Between Systems—LAN/MAN Specific Requirements—Part 11: Wireless Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications: Medium Access Control (MAC) Enhancements for Quality of Service (QoS),” January 2005.

[0006] When introducing wireless LAN technology into mobile devices, such as mobile phones for example, the limitations of mobile devices which are in general battery operated are to be taken into consideration. Due to the fact that transmission is performed in a WLAN over a commonly shared medium, data frames can arrive at their destination at any time, and therefore WLAN devices usually operate at full power.

[0007] In contrast, devices with restrictions due to battery reasons cannot run constantly at full power and use therefore energy saving mechanisms. In the IEEE 802.11 standard, a power save mode (PSM) is specified which can be used in such devices. See IEEE, “Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications,” IEEE Standard 802.11, June 1999. In this context, problems occur with the interaction of IEEE 802.11-PSM and the 802.11e QoS mechanisms.

[0008] In the 802.11e proposal, a differentiation of the (data) traffic is defined which is based on the different priorities of the frames to be sent. The differentiation is achieved by varying different parameters. In this way, the time period a station has to identify the wireless channel in a network as being free and before starting the so-called back-off or the transmission, can be varied depending on the respective priority. Furthermore, a variation of length of the so-called Contention Window (CW) used for the back-off and a variation of the duration during which a station is allowed to send after having got access to the channel is provided.

[0009] This is realized by the introduction of four Access Categories (ACs) being assigned different priorities. In detail, these are the categories AC\_VO, AC\_VI, AC\_BE and AC\_BK with the extensions labeling the applications the respective category is intended for. VO represents Voice (highest priority), VI is video, BE is Best Effort, and BK means Background (lowest priority). The different AC queues are—depending on their priority—emptied at different rates. As each AC has its own queue, the rate at which an AC is worked on has no influence on the rest of the ACs.

[0010] FIG. 1 shows schematically in a diagram the standard storage mechanism as used in case that the Power Save Mode of standard 802.11 and the QoS extension 802.11e are used simultaneously. The implementation of two ACs is shown, with AC\_VO representing a high priority class (voice) and AC\_BE representing a low priority class (Best Effort). Incoming data frames are first buffered in the common PSM, no matter what priority they have. As soon as a Power Save (PS) poll request of a station is received by the AP, the corresponding frame leaves the common PSM queue and the frame undergoes a ToS (Type of Service) check. Depending on the priority of the frame, it is sorted into one of the queues, i.e. in the shown embodiment either in the AC\_VO queue or in the AC\_BE queue.

[0011] However, problems occur if the aforesaid QoS differentiation mechanisms are used together with the 802.11-PSM. In such a case, usually all the frames of different access categories are buffered at the Base Station or at the Access Point in the same queue—the PSM queue.

[0012] Under congestion conditions, the different service rates of the different ACs result in filling up the PSM queue with frames of low priority while frames of high priority are emptied from the PSM queue. If utilizing the normal procedure saying that in case of a full queue newly arriving frames will be dropped, the performance of ACs of high priority will suffer a significant degradation as most of the frames of high priority will directly be discarded because the PSM queue is filled up with frames of low priority.

[0013] Due to the service rates which depend on the priorities that are different for the ACs, the PSM queue fills up with frames of low priority. If the buffer of a PSM queue is full, newly incoming frames at the PSM queue are usually discarded. Under congestion conditions, i.e. when the buffer at the PSM queue is full, the service of the AC VO suffers therefore a significant degradation, due to the slower service rate of low priority frames. As a result, the utilization of the standard PSM has a contrary effect regarding the desired functionality of 802.11e.

[0014] A possible approach to avoid the above described problem is to modify the default behavior of the queue

system. A modification could be done in such a way that not the newly arriving frames are discarded, but that the oldest frames are discarded and replaced by newly arriving frames. This solution would basically enhance the performance of the system but it would not guarantee for all cases that frames of high priority will not be dropped for newer frames of a lower priority.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0015] The present invention is therefore based on the task to design and further develop a generic method to improve the Quality of Service (QoS) in a network of the aforementioned kind with easy means in order to enable a transmission of frames depending on their priority at the lowest energy consumption possible.

[0016] The method according to the invention of providing Quality of Service (QoS) in a network solves the aforesaid problem by the characteristics of claim 1. According to this, such a method is characterized in that the PSM queue is divided into several sub-queues at the access point.

[0017] According to the present invention, it has been recognized that the joint utilization of the 802.11 Power Save Mode with the 802.11e MAC extension cannot guarantee a sufficient quality of service because the low AP PSM queue emptying rates of low priority ACs can lead to a too high portion of loss of frames of high priority in the Access Point (AP), so real-time applications like voice cannot be realized.

[0018] Furthermore, it has been recognized that frame losses of ACs of high priority due to the low emptying rate of ACs of low priority can be avoided by dividing the PSM queue at Base Station or at the Access Point into several sub-queues and therefore separating the single ACs of each other.

[0019] Regarding its low complexity, the method according to the invention is easy to implement, in particular so as no modifications of the stations will be necessary. At the Access Point, storage space for several sub-queues can be provided instead of a common PSM queue. The incoming frames will consequently not be buffered in a common PSM queue, but in the corresponding sub-queues. The rest of the PSM operations can remain unaltered, except for the fact that with the method according to the invention instead of the common PSM queue, several different PSM sub-queues have to be checked regarding the presence of data frames.

[0020] In the context of a concrete embodiment, a logical separation of the PSM queue into sub-queues is provided. Alternatively, a physical separation of the PSM queue can be provided. By logical separation we refer to the division of the PSM queue capacity in order to emulate several sub-queues. By physical separation we refer to the introduction of new queues.

[0021] In a particularly advantageous way, the PSM queue is divided into a number of sub-queues corresponding to the number of ACs, so every sub-queue can be assigned to a concrete AC.

[0022] Now, there are several options of how to design and to further develop the teaching of the present invention in an advantageous way. For this purpose, it must be referred to the patent claims subordinate to claim 1 on the one hand and

to the following explanation of the example of a preferred embodiment of the invention by the aid of the drawing on the other hand. In connection with the explanation of the preferred embodiment of the invention according to the drawing, the generally preferred designs and further developments of the teaching will be explained

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0023] FIG. 1 is a block diagram shows a diagram of a standard implementation of a QoS differentiation mechanism using the PSM according to standard 802.11; and

[0024] FIG. 2 shows a diagram of an example according to an embodiment of the invention with a physical separation of the PSM queues as two sub-queues.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0025] Referring to FIG. 2, a common PSM queue is separated into two sub-queues according to the implemented number of ACs. To be concrete, the queue is separated into an AC\_VO PSM sub-queue in which frames of high priority are sorted, and into an AC\_BE PSM sub-queue in which frames of low priority are sorted. These PSM sub-queues may be formed by logically dividing a single PSM queue, or by physically providing two queues. In addition, a plurality of queues are provided for respective ones of priorities.

[0026] As shown in FIG. 2, it is first determined which priority an incoming data frame has. When it is a high-priority frame, it is buffered in the AC\_VO PSM sub-queue and, when a low-priority frame, it is buffered in the AC\_BE PSM sub-queue. When a PS (power save)-poll request has been received from a mobile station, a corresponding frame leaves a corresponding PSM sub-queue and is transferred to a corresponding queue. For example, when an AC\_VO PS-poll request has been received from a mobile station requesting AC\_VO, the AC\_VO PSM sub-queue is searched and frames for the mobile station are transferred to the AC\_VO queue. Thereafter, the frames are sent to the mobile station through the transmission buffer.

[0027] By separating the PSM queue into two separate sub-queues it is achieved that the service of the AC\_VO is not affected by the slower service rate of the AC\_BE, so losses of frames of high priority is avoided to the greatest possible extent.

[0028] Finally, we would like to draw expressly attention to the fact that the above described example of embodiment serves as a mere illustration of the claimed teaching, but that it does by no means restrict the latter to the given example of embodiment.

1. A method for improving Quality of Service (QoS) in a wireless network comprising an access point and at least one mobile station, wherein the wireless network is operable in a power save mode (PSM) and supports Quality of Service, comprising:

defining different access categories for transmission of frames depending on their priority; and

separating a PSM queue into a plurality of sub-queues at the access point.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the PSM queue is logically separated into the plurality of sub-queues.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the PSM queue is physically separated into the plurality of sub-queues.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the PSM queue is separated into a number of sub-queues corresponding to the number of access categories.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the power save mode (PSM) conforms to IEEE standard 802.11.

6. An access point of a wireless network which is operable in a power save mode (PSM) and supports Quality of Service, comprising:

a plurality of PSM sub-queues defined based on priority for transmission of frames, wherein an incoming frame with priority is stored in a corresponding one of the PSM sub-queues;

a plurality of queues for storing frames read out from the plurality of PSM sub-queues according to their priority; and

a transmission buffer for storing frames read out from the plurality of queues depending on their priority.

7. A control method in an access point of a wireless network which is operable in a power save mode (PSM) and supports Quality of Service, comprising:

storing an incoming frame with priority into one selected from a plurality of PSM sub-queues defined based on priority for transmission of frames;

when receiving a request from a mobile station accommodated in the access point, searching a PSM sub-queue corresponding to a priority of the request to select frames corresponding to the request; and

transmitting selected frames to the mobile station which has transmitted the request.

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