

DEEP SLEEP MODE FOR MESH POINTS

TECHNICAL FIELD:

The exemplary and non-limiting embodiments of this invention relate generally to
 5 wireless communication systems, methods, devices and computer program products and,
 even more specifically, relate to WLAN mesh networks and power saving techniques.

BACKGROUND:

Various abbreviations that appear in the specification and/or in the drawing figures are
 10 defined as follows:

AP	access point
ATIM	announcement traffic indication message
MAC	medium access control
15 IBSS	independent basic service set
MSDU	MAC service data unit
MPDU	MAC protocol data unit
MP	mesh point
MESH DTIM	MESH delivery traffic indication message
20 SAP	service access point
STA	station
UWB	ultra-wideband
WLAN	wireless local area network

25 Two publications of interest to the ensuing description include:

(A) Standard ECMA-368, 1st Edition/December 2005, High Rate Ultra Wideband PHY
 and MAC Standard; and

30 (B) IEEE P802.11sTM/D1.03, Draft STANDARD for Information
 Technology-Telecommunications and information exchange between systems-Local and
 metropolitan area networks-Specific requirements-Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium

Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) specifications: ESS Mesh Networking (April 2007).

As defined in the ECMA-368 Standard a beacon group (BG) is a set of devices from which a device receives beacons that identify the same beacon period start time (BPST) as the device. A beacon period (BP) is the period of time declared by a device during which it sends or listens for beacons. A beacon period start time (BPST) is the start of the beacon period. Coordination of devices within radio range is achieved by the exchange of beacon frames. Periodic beacon transmission enables device discovery, supports dynamic network organization, and provides support for mobility. Beacons provide the basic timing for the network and carry reservation and scheduling information for accessing the medium.

As described in the IEEE P802.11sTM Draft Standard, in section 5.2.9.1 "Introduction to mesh", in WLAN deployments without mesh services, stations (STAs) must associate with an AP in order to gain access to the network. These STAs are dependent on the AP with which they are associated to communicate. An example of a non-mesh WLAN deployment model and device classes are illustrated herein in Figure 1, which reproduces Figure s1 of the IEEE P802.11sTM Draft Standard.

Many WLAN devices can benefit from support for more flexible wireless connectivity. Functionally, the DS of an AP can be replaced with wireless links or multi-hop paths between multiple APs. Devices traditionally categorized as clients can benefit from the ability to establish peer-to-peer wireless links with neighboring clients and APs in a mesh network.

An example mesh is illustrated in Figure 2, which reproduces Figure s2 of the IEEE P802.11sTM Draft Standard. Mesh points (MPs) are entities that support mesh services, i.e., they participate in the formation and operation of the mesh network. An MP may be collocated with one or more other entities (e.g., AP, portal, etc.). The configuration of an MP that is collocated with an Access Point is referred to as a Mesh Access Point (MAP). Such a configuration allows a single entity to logically provide both mesh functionalities

and AP functionalities simultaneously. STAs associate with APs to gain access to the network. Only MPs participate in mesh functionalities such as path selection and forwarding, etc. Mesh portals (MPPs) interface the network to other IEEE 802 LAN segments.

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As is stated in section 5.2.9.2, "Mesh network model", of the IEEE P802.11sTM Draft Standard, a mesh network is an IEEE 802 LAN comprised of IEEE 802.11 links and control elements to forward frames among the network members. Effectively, this means that a mesh network appears functionally equivalent to a broadcast Ethernet from the perspective of other networks and higher layer protocols. Thus, it normally appears as if all MPs in a mesh are directly connected to the link layer. This functionality is transparent to higher layer protocols. Reference in this regard can be made to Figure 3A, which reproduces Figure s-3 of the IEEE P802.11sTM Draft Standard. It should be noted that while this Figure shows the forwarding of data over multiple hops, there may also be direct data transfer over a single hop, such as is shown in Figure 3B, wherein the source and destination of the MSDUs are within a one-hop neighborhood, and where no forwarding, routing or link metric need be used.

An ATIM period, which may also be referred to without loss of generality as an "awake window", is the time period after target beacon transmission time (TBTT) during which frames delivery initiation messages may be transmitted. An ATIM frame is used after a beacon frame to initiate frames transmission. An IBSS mode has beacons, similarly as in infrastructure mode. IBSS beacon transmission and infrastructure beacon transmission rules differ. In infrastructure beaconing one AP transmits one beacon, while in IBSS multiple stations compete for a beacon transmission opportunity, and a given station either receives a beacon from another station in the same IBSS network or transmits a beacon. Reference in this regard may be had to IEEE 802.11-1999 reaff 2003, sections 11.1.2.1 and 11.1.2.2.

802.11s specifies that the ATIM period (awake window) is used after the infrastructure or IBSS beacon, if the MP operates in power save mode.

The packet sets the synchronization of the group and announces that messages are waiting to be delivered. Stations in power save mode wake up periodically to listen for ATIM packets in ad hoc (IBSS) networks, just as they do for Beacon packets in infrastructure (BSS or ESS) networks.

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A power-consumption problem exists in the foregoing and other types of wireless networks that is related to a need to minimize the activity time of a MP, such as the periodic media listening time of the MP. The receiving of the beacons of other MPs can consume a significant amount of power, especially if the beacons are transmitted
10 separately, each at its own appointed time. The power consumption problem is particularly of concern in battery powered MPs.

As currently specified the MP is expected to receive all peer MPs beacons, i.e., all MPs to which the local MP has a link, and remain active during its own beacon plus the ATIM
15 period time.

The above-referenced ECMA-368 Standard provides two power management modes in which a device can operate: active and hibernation. Devices in active mode transmit and receive beacons in every superframe. Devices in hibernation mode hibernate for multiple
20 superframes and do not transmit or receive in those superframes. In addition, the ECMA-368 Standard provides facilities to support devices that sleep for portions of each superframe in order to save power. To coordinate with neighbors, a device indicates its intention to hibernate by including a Hibernation Mode IE in its beacon. The Hibernation Mode IE specifies the number of superframes in which the device will sleep and will not
25 send or receive beacons or any other frames. Section 17.13, "Power Management Mechanisms", of the ECMA-368 Standard is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

Three representative publications that generally address power management in IEEE
30 802.11 networks include:

"Optimal ATIM size for 802.11 networks in ad hoc mode", X. Gao et al., DoCoMo Communications Lab USA (2006);

US Patent Publication No.: 2007/0133448, 06/14/2007, "Method and Apparatus for Optimal ATIM Size Setup for 802.11 Networks in an Ad Hoc Mode", X. Gao et al.; and US Patent Publication No.: 2006/0251004, 11/09/2006, "Power Management in an IEEE 802.11 IBSS WLAN Using an Adaptive ATIM Window", Z. Zhong et al.

SUMMARY

The foregoing and other problems are overcome, and other advantages are realized by the use of the exemplary embodiments of this invention.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for wireless local area network mesh network, comprising: transmitting an indication that a first device will be active only during an active time interval that comprises its own beacon transmission period and an additional period near to the own beacon transmission period; and wherein the active time interval does not comprise beacon transmission periods of other devices; at an expiration of the active time interval, causing said first device to enter a lower power mode of operation until a next active time interval.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an apparatus for wireless local area network mesh network, comprising: means for transmitting an indication that a first device will be active only during an active time interval that comprises its own beacon transmission period and an additional period near to the own beacon transmission period; and wherein the active time interval does not comprise beacon transmission periods of other devices; means for causing, at an expiration of the active time interval, said first device to enter a lower power mode of operation until a next active time interval.

In an exemplary embodiment, there is provided a method that comprises transmitting a transmission from a first device to inform at least one second device in a wireless communication network that the first device will be active only during an active time interval that comprises a beacon transmission period and an additional period near to the beacon transmission period and, at the completion of the active time interval, operating in a lower power mode of operation until a next active time interval.

In another exemplary embodiment, there is provided an apparatus that comprises a wireless transmitter and a receiver and a controller configurable to transmit a transmission from a first device to inform at least one second device in a wireless communication network that the first device will be active only during an active time interval that comprises a beacon transmission period and an additional period near to the beacon transmission period. The controller is further configurable, at an expiration of the active time interval, to cause the first device to enter a lower power mode of operation until a next active time interval.

In yet another exemplary embodiment, there is provided a computer-readable memory medium that stores program instructions. The execution of the program instructions results in operations that comprise transmitting a transmission from a first device to inform at least one second device in a wireless communication network that the first device will be active only during an active time interval that comprises a beacon transmission period and an additional period near to the beacon transmission period and, at the completion of the active time interval, operating in a lower power mode of

operation until a next active time interval.

In a still further exemplary embodiment, there is provided an apparatus that comprises means for transmitting in a transmission from a first device for informing at least one second device in a wireless communication network that the first device will be active only during an active time interval that comprises a beacon transmission period and an additional period near to the beacon transmission period. The apparatus further comprises means, responsive to a completion of the active time interval, for controlling the first device to operate in a lower power mode of operation until a next active time interval. When operating in the lower power mode the first device does not receive a beacon transmission from the at least one second device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the attached Drawing Figures:

Figure 1 reproduces Figure s1 of the IEEE P802.11sTM Draft Standard, and shows a non-mesh IEEE 802.11 deployment model and device classes.

Figure 2 reproduces Figure s2 of the IEEE P802.11sTM Draft Standard, and shows a mesh containing MPs, MAPs, and STAs.

Figure 3A reproduces Figure s3 of the IEEE P802.11sTM Draft Standard, and shows MAC data transport over a Mesh.

Figure 3B depicts an exemplary ad hoc one hop networking model.

Figure 4 illustrates beacon reception, when the deep sleep operational mode in accordance with this invention is not used;

Figure 5 illustrates beacon reception, when the deep sleep operational mode in accordance with this invention is used;

Figure 6 is a simplified block diagram of a wireless station or mesh point that is suitable for use in implementing the exemplary embodiments of this invention; and

Figure 7 is a logic flow diagram that depicts execution of a method, and a result of
5 execution of computer program instructions, in accordance with the exemplary embodiments of this invention.

Figure 8 is a logic flow diagram that depicts execution of a method, and a result of
10 execution of computer program instructions, in accordance with the exemplary embodiments of this invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In one aspect thereof the exemplary embodiments of this invention specify a mechanism to indicate that the MP is active only during its own beacon transmission and ATIM
15 period duration.

The exemplary embodiments of this invention specify a new bit which can be referred to for convenience, and not as a limitation, as a "deep sleep" bit. The deep sleep bit may be used in a WLAN capability field. The deep sleep bit set to 1 (asserted) indicates that the
20 MP stays active only during its own beacon transmission and ATIM period. If the deep sleep bit is set to 0 (not asserted), the MP receives beacons from all other MPs, and stays active during its own beacon transmission and ATIM period. Preferably, the deep sleep bit is sent by the MP during its beacon frame transmission (or in a directed frame transmission) for informing peer MPs of whether the MP will be operating in a
25 conventional manner, and receiving their beacons (as in Figure 4), or whether the MP will be operating in the deep sleep mode, and active only during its own beacon and ATIM times (as in Figure 5).

In general, the frame to indicate a power mode transition may be, for example, a mesh
30 data frame (QoS Data frame plus Mesh headers) or a mesh Null frame QoS-Null plus Mesh headers), both of which may be unicast frames. A group-cast frame that contains Mesh headers may be used to change the power mode as well. For example, a Mesh

Beacon frame may be used to change the power mode. Thus, and in general, a directed frame transmission may be considered as a unicast mesh data frame or a mesh-null frame. That is, the frame transmission to indicate a power mode transition may be beacon frame transmission (or more generally a groupcast transmission) or it may be a directed frame
5 transmission.

Figure 4 illustrates beacon reception when the deep sleep operational mode in accordance with this invention is not used, while Figure 5 illustrates beacon reception when the deep sleep operational mode in accordance with this invention is used. Note in Figure 4 that
10 the MP 1 must be active during its own beacon and ATIM times, and also during the beacon transmission times of each of MP 2 and MP 3 (assumed in this example to operate with Mesh DTIM periods (intervals) A and B, respectively). This mode of operation can be contrasted with that shown in Figure 5, where the MP 1 need be active only during its own beacon and ATIM times. The resultant savings in power consumption
15 are thus significant, as it can be noticed that the number of activity periods of MP 1 is reduced when the deep sleep mode is used.

If the MP is operating in the deep sleep mode (the deep sleep bit is set to 1), the MP may be woken up with a frame, such as the ATIM frame transmitted during the ATIM period
20 after the beacon transmission of the MP. Note in this regard that the ATIM period is used only for wakeup frame transmissions. The ATIM frame is currently such a frame with which a sleeping MP can be informed that there is data for it in some peer MP's buffers. The MP in deep sleep mode should preferably stay awake (active) for a longer time period until there is no further data to be exchanged with the peer MP. All standard rules
25 and conventions regarding, for example, service period and additional ATIM period can be applied to determine when the MP reenters the deep sleep mode.

Stated differently, upon reception of such a wakeup frame from a peer MP, the MP operating in the sleep mode will stay awake until the reason for the wakeup has ceased. In
30 a conventional sleep mode the MP receives beacons and TIM bits from all other peer MPs, and may also use PS-POLL or other power save mechanisms to initiate data transmission. Note that in this context other MPs may generally be any neighboring MP,

while a peer MP is an MP with which this MP has created a peer link.

The MP may receive a frame from peer MPs within a link timeout value in order to maintain the peer link active. The link timeout value is typically comprised of multiple
5 MESH DTIM periods.

One implementation option for maintaining the peer links active is to set all non-deep sleeping MPs to send an acknowledged frame during the ATIM period of the deep sleep MP. Thus, the deep sleep MP needs only to listen to the media during its own beacon and
10 ATIM period, and to receive beacons from peer MPs, which are also operating in the deep sleep mode.

The frame transmission during the deep sleep MPs ATIM period beneficially reduces the time that the deep sleep MP is required to listen to the media, and on the other hand may
15 increase the amount of traffic during the ATIM period of the deep sleep MP.

The use of these exemplary embodiments can be beneficial in all WLAN MPs which are capable of operating in a power save state.

20 The exemplary advantages that are realized by the use of these embodiments of the invention are numerous. For example, the deep sleep mode enables the MP to minimize the stand-by power consumption by enabling the MP to stay active only during its beacon transmission time. In addition, the stand-by power consumption in the deep sleep operation mode can be readily estimated. Further, the amount of sleep is no longer as
25 dependent on the number of the links in the MP, and the beacon transmission times of the MPs.

Other potential solutions to reduce the stand-by power consumption of the MP could include organizing the beacon transmissions times to be close together. An extreme
30 example would be the UWB beaconing approach discussed in the ECMA-368 Standard. However, this type of beacon organization would cause difficulties related to notifying other MPs that the beacon transmission time has changed, and can lead to collisions of

the beacon frames. Also, if there is more than one MESH DTIM period in use, the beacon transmission times can become very difficult or impossible to organize due to the differences in the beacon transmission periodicity.

- 5 It may be preferred in the exemplary embodiments of this invention that the MP in deep sleep mode wakes up to receive a frame from peer MPs, although this may also increase power consumption.

The use of the deep sleep mode in accordance with this invention differs from the
10 hibernation approach disclosed in the above-referenced ECMA-368 Standard (UWB). For example, in UWB the device does not send its own beacon during the hibernation mode. Further by example, in the UWB approach the device informs other devices before hibernating how long it will stay in hibernation mode. This is clearly different than the approach taken by the exemplary embodiments of this invention, where the MP informs
15 other MPs in beacon or other directed frame transmission whether its mode will be deep sleep or active, thereby simplifying the overall coordination of the mesh network devices.

Reference is made to Figure 6 for illustrating a simplified block diagram of a MP or station 10 that is suitable for use in practicing the exemplary embodiments of this
20 invention. The station 10 includes a controller, such as one embodied as at least one data processor (DP) 10A, a computer-readable memory medium (MEM) 10B that stores program instructions (PROG) 10C, and a suitable radio frequency (RF) transceiver 10D that enables the station 10 to achieve bidirectional wireless communication with at least other MPs (not shown) with which the station 10 has links (peer MPs). The PROG 10C is
25 assumed to include program instructions that, when executed by the associated DP 10A, enable the station 10 to operate in accordance with the exemplary embodiments of this invention as described herein. The station 10 may include some type of suitable hardware and/or software based timer function 10E used for waking up the station 10, such as by generating an interrupt to the processor 10A, prior to the time it needs to transmit its
30 beacon containing the indication of whether or not the station 10 is operating in the deep sleep mode. It should be noted that some type of directed frame transmission, and not a beacon frame transmission, may be used to carry the indication of whether or not the

station 10 is operating in the deep sleep mode. When in the deep sleep mode it is assumed that suitable arrangements are made for reducing or switching off the voltage to various components of the station 10, thereby reducing overall power consumption of a battery 10F (which is assumed to be associated with suitable power conditioning and supply circuitry, as is well known).

In general, the exemplary embodiments of this invention may be implemented at least in part by computer software executable by the DP 10A of the station 10, or by hardware, or by a combination of software and hardware (and firmware).

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In general, the various embodiments of the station 10 can include, but are not limited to, wireless communication devices including phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs) having wireless communication capabilities, portable computers having wireless communication capabilities, image capture devices such as digital cameras having wireless communication capabilities, gaming devices having wireless communication capabilities, music storage and playback appliances having wireless communication capabilities, Internet appliances permitting wireless Internet access and browsing, as well as portable units or terminals that incorporate combinations of such functions.

20 Based on the foregoing it should be apparent that the exemplary embodiments of this invention provide a method, apparatus and computer program product(s) to reduce power consumption of a MP operating in a mesh or mesh-like network.

In accordance with these exemplary embodiments, and referring to Figure 7, a method for execution in a mesh network comprises informing other devices in the network in a beacon frame transmission or in a directed frame transmission of a device, that the device will be active only during an active time interval that includes its own beacon transmission period and an additional period near to its beacon transmission period (Block 7A), and at the end of the active time interval, starting a lower power mode of operation period until a next beacon transmission period (Block 7B).

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In the method of the previous paragraph, where the lower power mode of operation

period does not include listening to the beacons of other devices to which the device has links.

5 In the method of the previous paragraphs, where the device optionally exits the lower power mode of operation period occasionally in order to listen to the beacons of other devices for at least synchronization and link maintenance purposes.

In the method of the previous paragraphs, where the device receives data from the other devices to which the device has links only during the additional period.

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In the method of the previous paragraphs, where the additional period corresponds to an announcement traffic indication message period.

15 Further in accordance with these exemplary embodiments, and referring to Figure 8, a method comprises (Block 8A) transmitting a beacon transmission or a directed frame transmission from a first device to inform at least one second device in a wireless communication network that the first device will be active only during an active time interval that comprises a beacon transmission period and an additional period near to the beacon transmission period and, (Block 8B) at the completion of the active time interval,
20 operating in a lower power mode of operation until a next active time interval.

In the method of the previous paragraph, where when operating in the lower power mode of operation, the first device does not receive a beacon transmission from the at least one second device.

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In the method of the previous paragraphs, further comprising exiting the lower power mode of operation prior to a start of the next active time interval to receive a beacon transmission from the at least one second device.

30 In the method of the previous paragraphs, where the first device receives the beacon transmission from the at least one second device for at least synchronization and link maintenance purposes.

In the method of the previous paragraphs, where the first device has a link with the at least one second device, and further comprising receiving data, only during the additional period, from the at least one second device.

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In the method of the previous paragraphs, where the additional period corresponds to an announcement traffic indication message period.

10 In the method of the previous paragraphs, where the first device transmits in the beacon or other directed frame transmission an indication that the first device will be active only during the active time interval, or an indication that the first device will be active for a longer period than the active time interval.

15 In the method of the previous paragraphs, where the first device transmits in the beacon or other directed frame transmission an indication of whether (a) the first device will not be active to receive a transmission from the second device after expiration of a period of time corresponding to an announcement traffic indication message, or (b) the first device will be active to receive a transmission from the second device after expiration of the period of time corresponding to the announcement traffic indication message.

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In the method of the previous paragraphs, where said wireless communication network is comprised of a mesh network comprising a plurality of mesh points, and where said first device and said at least one second device are each a mesh point.

25 The various blocks shown in Figures 7 and 8 may be viewed as method steps, and/or as operations that result from operation of computer program code, and/or as a plurality of coupled logic circuit elements constructed to carry out the associated function(s).

30 The exemplary embodiments of this invention also provide a mesh point device that comprises a wireless transceiver configurable for communication with other mesh point devices, and that further comprises a data processor that operates under the control of a stored program to inform other mesh point devices in a mesh network, in a beacon or a

directed frame transmission, that the mesh point device will be active only during an active time interval that comprises its own beacon transmission period and an additional period near to its beacon transmission period. At the end of the active time interval the data processor further operates to initiate a lower power mode of operation period until a
5 next beacon transmission period. During the lower power mode of operation period the mesh point device does not receive through its wireless transceiver and respond to the beacons of other devices to which the mesh point device has links.

The mesh point device may optionally exit the lower power mode of operation period
10 occasionally in order to receive and respond to the beacons of other devices for at least synchronization and link maintenance purposes.

The mesh point device receives data from the other devices to which the device has links only during the additional period, where the additional period corresponds to an
15 announcement traffic indication message period.

The exemplary embodiments of this invention also provide an apparatus that comprises means for informing other apparatus in a mesh network, using a beacon or a directed frame transmission, that the apparatus will be active only during an active time interval
20 that comprises its own beacon transmission period and an additional period near to its beacon transmission period, and further comprises means, responsive to an end of the active time interval, for entering lower power mode of operation period until a next beacon transmission period.

25 In the apparatus of the previous paragraph, where the lower power mode of operation period does not include listening to the beacons of other devices to which the device has links.

In the apparatus of the previous paragraphs, further comprising means for occasionally
30 exiting the lower power mode of operation period to listen to the beacons of other apparatus for at least synchronization and link maintenance purposes.

In the apparatus of the previous paragraphs, where the apparatus further comprises means for receiving data from the other apparatuses to which the apparatus has links only during the additional period, where the additional period corresponds to an announcement traffic indication message period.

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In general, the various exemplary embodiments may be implemented in hardware or special purpose circuits, software, logic or any combination thereof. For example, some aspects may be implemented in hardware, while other aspects may be implemented in firmware or software which may be executed by a controller, microprocessor or other
10 computing device, although the invention is not limited thereto. While various aspects of the exemplary embodiments of this invention may be illustrated and described as block diagrams, flow charts, or using some other pictorial representation, it is well understood that these blocks, apparatus, systems, techniques or methods described herein may be implemented in, as non-limiting examples, hardware, software, firmware, special purpose
15 circuits or logic, general purpose hardware or controller or other computing devices, or some combination thereof.

As such, it should be appreciated that at least some aspects of the exemplary embodiments of the inventions may be practiced in various components such as
20 integrated circuit chips and modules. The design of integrated circuits is by and large a highly automated process. Complex and powerful software tools are available for converting a logic level design into a semiconductor circuit design ready to be fabricated on a semiconductor substrate. Such software tools can automatically route conductors and locate components on a semiconductor substrate using well established rules of design, as
25 well as libraries of pre-stored design modules. Once the design for a semiconductor circuit has been completed the resultant design may be fabricated as one or more integrated circuit devices.

Various modifications and adaptations to the foregoing exemplary embodiments of this
30 invention may become apparent to those skilled in the relevant arts in view of the foregoing description, when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. However, any and all modifications will still fall within the scope of the non-limiting and

exemplary embodiments of this invention.

For example, in other embodiments of this invention the MP may be active (not in deep sleep) only when it sends its own beacon, and may not attempt to receive transmissions
5 from other MPs, such as peer MPs.

Further by example, while the exemplary embodiments have been described above in the general context of the IEEE 802.11 system, it should be appreciated that the exemplary embodiments of this invention are not limited for use with only this one particular type of
10 wireless communication system, and that they may be used to advantage in other wireless communication systems.

It should be noted that the terms "connected," "coupled," or any variant thereof, mean any connection or coupling, either direct or indirect, between two or more elements, and may
15 encompass the presence of one or more intermediate elements between two elements that are "connected" or "coupled" together. The coupling or connection between the elements can be physical, logical, or a combination thereof. As employed herein two elements may be considered to be "connected" or "coupled" together by the use of one or more wires, cables and/or printed electrical connections, as well as by the use of electromagnetic
20 energy, such as electromagnetic energy having wavelengths in the radio frequency region, the microwave region and the optical (both visible and invisible) region, as several non-limiting and non-exhaustive examples.

Furthermore, some of the features of the various non-limiting and exemplary
25 embodiments of this invention may be used to advantage without the corresponding use of other features. As such, the foregoing description should be considered as merely illustrative of the principles, teachings and exemplary embodiments of this invention, and not in limitation thereof.

CLAIMS

1. A method for wireless local area network mesh network, comprising:
transmitting an indication that a first device will be active only during an active time
5 interval that comprises its own beacon transmission period and an additional period near to
the own beacon transmission period;
and wherein the active time interval does not comprise beacon transmission periods of
other devices;
at an expiration of the active time interval, causing said first device to enter a lower power
10 mode of operation until a next active time interval.
2. A method according to claim 1, further comprising:
exiting the lower power mode of operation to receive a beacon transmission from the at
least one second device for at least synchronization and link maintenance purposes.
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3. A method according to any of claims 1-2, where the first device has a link with the at
least one second device, and further comprising: receiving data, only during the additional
period, from the at least one second device.
- 20 4. A method according to any of claims 1-3, further comprising:
transmitting an indication whether the first device will be in a first sleep mode and active
only during the active time interval, or the first device will be in a second sleep mode and
active for a longer period than the active time interval, wherein the longer period
comprises the active time interval and the beacon transmission periods of the other devices.
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5. A method according to any of claims 1-4, where said wireless local area network mesh
network comprise a plurality of mesh points, and where said first device and said at least
one second device are each a mesh point.
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6. An apparatus for wireless local area network mesh network, comprising:
means for transmitting an indication that a first device will be active only during an active time interval that comprises its own beacon transmission period and an additional period near to the own beacon transmission period;
- 5 and wherein the active time interval does not comprise beacon transmission periods of other devices;
means for causing, at an expiration of the active time interval, said first device to enter a lower power mode of operation until a next active time interval.
- 10 7. An apparatus according to claim 6, further comprising:
means for exiting the lower power mode of operation to receive a beacon transmission from the at least one second device for at least synchronization and link maintenance purposes.
- 15 8. An apparatus according to any of claims 6-7, where the first device has a link with the at least one second device, and further comprising:
means for receiving data, only during the additional period, from the at least one second device.
- 20 9. An apparatus according to any of claims 6-8, further comprising:
means for transmitting an indication whether the first device will be in a first sleep mode and active only during the active time interval, or the first device will be in a second sleep mode and active for a longer period than the active time interval, wherein the longer period comprises the active time interval and the beacon transmission periods of the other devices.
- 25 10. An apparatus method according to any of claims 6-9, where said wireless local area network mesh network comprise a plurality of mesh points, and where said first device and said at least one second device are each a mesh point.

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