[0001] # PAGING OVER A HIGH-SPEED DOWNLINK SHARED CHANNEL

[0002] ## TECHNICAL FIELD

[0003] The subject matter disclosed herein relates to wireless communications methods and apparatus.

[0004] ## BACKGROUND

[0005] High-Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) was introduced in Release 5 of the Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) standards for wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) wireless communication networks. A key operating principle of HSDPA is to share a fast downlink (DL) pipe. An example of a fast DL pipe is a high-speed downlink physical shared channel (HS-DPSCH). A universal mobile telecommunication system (UMTS) Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN) may configure up to 15 HS-DPSCHs. Each HS-DPSCH may be shared by all wireless transmit/receive units (WTRUs) operating within the network on a per transmission time interval (TTI) basis, for example, every 2 millisecond. As a result, information on the downlink channels may be sent to a different WTRU in every 2 millisecond interval.

[0006] In order to allow WTRUs to determine ownership of the information on HS-DPSCH shared channels, a base station also sends one or more parallel high-speed shared control channels (HS-SCCHs). Among other things, the HS-SCCHs provide detailed data to enable receiving WTRUs to determine which information transmitted on the HS-DPSCH is addressed to a particular WTRU and to enable the particular WTRU to recover the transmitted information.

[0007] In HSDPA, a base station utilizes three key concepts to achieve high-speed data transmission. The three key concepts are: adaptive modulation and coding (AMC), retransmissions using a hybrid-automatic repeat request (HARQ), and base station scheduling.

[0008] A base station may take advantage of the changing channel conditions as perceived by a WTRU in communication with the base station. In order to accomplish this, the base station can schedule transmissions to maximize DL throughput, for example, using 16 quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) for a WTRU close to the base station and using quadrature phase shift keying (QPSK) for a WTRU at cell edge. Such fast scheduling is complemented with the use of HARQs, allowing retransmission of transport blocks that are received at a WTRU with errors. The HARQs are implemented at a physical layer and multiple simultaneous HARQ processes are permitted in order to maximize utilization.

[0009] An ongoing problem in HSDPA compliant networks is latency within the UTRAN, especially in setup delays for packet switched (PS) and circuit switched (CS) calls. Reducing the delay during WTRU state transitions is one way to improve network performance.

[0010] As illustrated in Figure 1, a WTRU compliant with current standards can be in one of 4 possible states when in a connected mode, CELL_DCH, CELL_FACH, URA_PCH, or CELL_PCH. The WTRU state is based on WTRU traffic volume and mobility. The WTRU may communicate with the UTRAN only when in Cell_FACH or Cell_DCH states. Cell_PCH and URA_PCH states are intended for power saving operation. URA_PCH is used by a highly mobile WTRU that changes cells frequently. In both of these power saving states, the WTRU has no uplink mechanism to send traffic to the UTRAN. However, the WTRU can be paged to notify it to change states to either a Cell_FACH state or Cell_DCH state.

[0011] The paging procedure is a two step process. To save battery power, a WTRU is configured with a discontinuous reception (DRX) cycle that shuts off the WTRU's receiver chain periodically. This is known as sleep mode. A WTRU is only awake (the receiver chain is on) for certain frames known as paging occasions. Within each paging occasion, a WTRU listens for a Paging Indicator on a Paging Indicator Channel (PICH). The Paging Indicator instructs a WTRU to monitor the paging channel (PCH) carried in the Secondary Common Control

Physical Channel (S-CCPCH). The PCH is a transport channel that is mapped to a logical Paging Control Channel (PCCH).

[0012] Multiple S-CCPCHs may be used. The WTRU selects from among the multiple S-CCPCHs based on an Initial WTRU Identity. The selected S-CCPCH is associated with a single PICH. This is the PICH that the WTRU monitors for paging indications. There is a strict delay requirement between the PICH and the associated paging message on the S-CCPCH. This delay offset is defined to allow the WTRU to receive the PICH and then the paging message. 3GPP Release 6 specifies this offset as 7,680 chips, or 2 millisecond. After recovering the PCCH, the WTRU can either enter the Cell_FACH state and perform a CELL UPDATE or return to sleep mode until the next paging occasion.

[0013] One technique for reducing this state transition time is to map the PCCH to a high-speed downlink shared channel (HS-DSCH) instead of the PCH. A faster downlink rate results in a shorter transmission time for the paging message and faster state transitions. This protocol stack architecture is shown in Figure 2. The inventors have recognized several problems that exist when mapping the PCCH to the HS-DSCH.

[0014] First, HSDPA is currently only allowed in the Cell_DCH state and is controlled by the WTRU variable HS-DSCH_RECEPTION.

[0015] Second, the HS-DSCH must be configured to operate in the downlink. This involves assigning a WTRU an address HS-DSCH Radio Network Temporary Identifier (H-RNTI), configuring a HS-SCCH channelization code, and configuring HARQ information, such as the number of HARQ processes and memory partition. Currently, there is no mechanism defined to allow such a configuration in Cell_PCH and URA_PCH states.

[0016] Third, a WTRU in Cell_PCH or URA_PCH state is unable to send channel quality indication (CQI) information to the UTRAN because no uplink communication is possible. Thus, the base station cannot take full advantage of the AMC techniques required by HSDPA.

[0017] Fourth, once a WTRU receives a Paging Indicator on the PICH, the WTRU expects a paging message in the associated S-CCPCH. This S-CCPCH

occurs 7,680 chips after the PICH. In HSDPA, a base station schedules WTRU traffic. While it is possible to maintain a strict timing relationship between the PICH and the HS-DSCH, maintaining this relationship restricts the base station scheduling flexibility for transmission over HS-DSCH. Limiting the base station scheduling flexibility for HS-DSCH is undesirable since other types of traffic (for example, dedicated traffic channel (DTCH) and dedicated control channel (DCCH) are also carried over HS-DSCH.

[0018] Therefore, HSDPA paging of a WTRU in CELL_PCH and URA_PCH states without the above mentioned disadvantages is desired.

[0019] SUMMARY

[0020] An apparatus and methods are provided for paging in a HSDPA connected mode CELL_PCH or URA_PCH state. Preferably, a WTRU is configured to select various PICH information that is broadcast by a base station. The WTRU is preferably configured to receive paging messages, based on the selected PICH information. In one embodiment, a preferred WTRU is configured to receive paging messages, based on a PICH, a HS-SCCH, and a HS-PDSCH. In another embodiment, a preferred WTRU is configured to receive paging messages, based on a PICH and a HS-PDSCH. In both embodiments, a time delay parameter is preferably used so that the WTRU may listen for either the HS-SCCH or HS-PDSCH for a period of time and return to a sleep mode if no paging message is received.

[0021] BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] A more detailed understanding may be had from the following description, given by way of example in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

[0023] Figure 1 is a block drawing of conventional WTRU states for a radio resource control (RRC) connected mode.

[0024] Figure 2 are comparative stack diagrams providing a comparison of a conventional Paging Channel (PCH) protocol stack architecture for mapping a

logical Paging Control Channel (PCCH) with the mapping of a PCCH to a HS-DSCH for HSDPA paging and a mapping of a DCCH/DTCH to a HS-DSCH for HSPDA paging.

[0025] Figure 3 is a flow diagram of a method for selecting PICH information from received system information broadcasts.

[0026] Figure 4 is a procedural diagram illustrating several HSDPA paging procedures in accordance with the teachings of the present invention.

[0027] Figure 5 is a timing diagram showing a timing relationship between a PICH frame and associated high-speed shared control channel (HS-SCCH) subframes.

[0028] Figure 6 is a timing diagram showing a timing relationship between a PICH frame and associated HS-PDSCH subframes.

[0029] Figure 7 is an illustration of an HSDPA network configured for paging in accordance with the teachings of the present invention.

[0030] DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0031] When referred to herein, the terminology "wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU)" includes but is not limited to a user equipment (UE), a mobile station, a fixed or mobile subscriber unit, a pager, a cellular telephone, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a computer, or any other type of user device capable of operating in a wireless environment. When referred to herein, the terminology "base station" includes but is not limited to a Node-B, a site controller, an access point (AP), or any other type of interfacing device capable of operating in a wireless environment.

[0032] Apparatus and methods for paging in Cell_PCH and URA_PCH states in a high speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) wireless communication system are disclosed. Three preferred WTRU configurations and methods are disclosed, one in which utilization of a Paging Indicator Channel (PICH) is optional. A first preferred configuration and method utilizes a PICH and paging groups. A second preferred configuration and method utilizes paging groups, but instead of using a PICH, a high-speed shared control channel (HS-SCCH)

signaling procedure allows each paging group to be associated with its own group high-speed downlink shared channel (HS-DSCH) radio network transaction identifier (H-RNTI). The PICH may optionally be retained for support of legacy WTRUs. A third preferred configuration and method utilizes a PICH and a high-speed downlink physical shared channel (HS-DPSCH).

[0033] In all three preferred configurations and methods, in order to map a Paging Control Channel (PCCH) to the HS-DSCH, high-speed channel configuration information must be provided to the WTRU. This configuration information may be received in a base station broadcast as part of the system information by adding a new information element to an existing system information block (SIB) and/or defining a new SIB and associated schedule.

[0034] The broadcasted configuration information may include: PCCH over HSDPA capability; a common HS-DSCH radio network transaction identifier (H-RNTI) to be used for paging messages; common high-speed downlink physical shared channel (HS-PDSCH) information including a HS-SCCH scrambling code and channelization code; common HARQ information including a number of HARQ processes, memory partitioning related parameters, and the like.

[0035] An exemplary broadcasted configuration information message is shown below in Table 1. The Need column indicates if the information element (IE) is a mandatory or optional parameter. MD indicates the IE is "mandatory" and must be broadcast and then received by UEs to be able to use the feature. The Multi column indicates for a parent parameter how many instances of the child parameter are allowed. For example, there can be 1 to <maxSCCPCH> of the PICH for HSDPA supported paging list.

Information Element/Group Name	Need	Multi	Type and Reference	Semantics Description
DL Scrambling Code	***MD***		***Secondary scrambling code***	***DL Scrambling code to be applied for HS-DSCH and HS-SCCH. Default is same scrambling code as for the primary CPICH.***
PICH for HSDPA supported paging list	***MP***	***1 to <maxSCCPCH>***		

>HSDPA associated PICH info	MP		PICH info	
>HS-PDSCH Channelisation Code	MP		Integer (0..15)	HS-PDSCH channel, associated with the PICH for HS-SCCH less PAGING TYPE 1 message transmission.
Number of PCCH transmissions	MP		Integer (1..5)	number of subframes used to transmit the PAGING TYPE 1.
Transport Block Size List	MP	1.. 2		
>Transport Block Size Index	MP		Integer (1..32)	Index of valuerange 1 to 32 of the MAC-ehs transport block size

Table 1

[0036] The HSDPA associated PICH information element shown in Table 1 may also be broadcast and received along with an information element DL-HSPDSCH system information that is used for a WTRU operating in CELL_FACH state, or these elements may be broadcast to WTRUs only operating in CELL_PCH or URA_PCH states.

[0037] Referring to Figure 3, a method 300 for selecting PICH information for HSPDA based paging is illustrated for an appropriately configured WTRU. The method 300 begins with receiving an "HSDPA Associated PICH Info" information element (IE), (step 310). This IE is transmitted from a base station, and may be broadcast. After receiving the IE, a WTRU compiles a list of candidate PICH for HSDPA information and determines a value k that corresponds to the number of candidates, (step 320). The WTRU then calculates a PICH candidate selection index, $Index_{PICH}$ according to equation (1):

$$Index_{PICH} = U_RNTI \bmod k \; ; \qquad \text{Equation (1)}$$

where *U-RNTI* is the UTRAN radio network temporary identifier, (step 330). The WTRU finally selects the PICH information from the compiled list based on the calculated $Index_{PICH}$, (step 340).

[0038] Referring to Figure 4, a signal flow diagram 400 of preferred HSDPA paging procedures disclosed herein includes a Serving Radio Network Controller (SRNC) 405, a Controlling Radio Network Controller (CRNC) 410, a Base Station 415, and a WTRU 420. The signal flow diagram 400 generally shows the radio resource control (RRC) layer of all entities depicted, with the

exception of the WTRU 420, which shows both a WTRU physical layer, WTRU-L1, 425 and a WTRU RRC 430 layer. It should be understood however that various layers may perform the described functions. The example signal flow diagram 400 is based on a WTRU in discontinuous reception (DRX) mode.

[0039] The base station 415 uses the DRX information of the WTRU 420 for scheduling paging messages destined for the WTRU 420. In this manner, the base station 415 will schedule paging messages destined for the WTRU 420 when the WTRU 420 is not in a sleep mode, thereby reducing the amount of time the WTRU 420 must monitor the HS-SCCH. When the WTRU 420 enters a CELL_PCH or a URA_PCH state, the WTRU 420 receives system information to configure the HSDPA paging channel, (step 435). The WTRU 420 may then determine its common paging H-RNTI as well as the HS-SCCH and/or HS-PDSCH and HARQ setup details. Alternatively, a WTRU-specific H-RNTI may be used for paging. There can be any number of HS-SCCHs associated with the paging channel and the WTRU 420 can select from among these using procedures known to those skilled in the art, such as those based on the initial WTRU identity.

[0040] With specific reference now to Case 1 within Figure 4, when the UTRAN needs to page the WTRU 420, a signal is received at the SRNC 405. The SRNC 405 forwards the message to the CRNC 410 via the Iur interface, if necessary, (step 440). The CRNC 410 forwards a message that is destined to the WTRU (for example, a Paging Type 1 message) to the base station 415 via the Iub interface, (step 445). A scheduler function resident in the base station 415, which has information relating to the DRX timing of the WTRU-L1 425, guarantees that the message is sent only during the WTRU awake time. This can be implemented in a variety of ways that will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Purely for example, the base station 415 may maintain a paging transmit queue common to all WTRU being served by the base station 415. Immediately prior to the WTRU-L1 425 entering an awake state of its DRX mode, the scheduling function of the base station 415 queries the paging transmit queue to determine whether a message is destined for WTRU-L1 415. If the

determination is positive, the base station 415 transmits a paging indicator on the PICH, (step 450).

[0041] After a time interval τ_{PICH}, which is between a minimum time delay $\tau_{PICH_HSSCCH_MIN}$ and a maximum time delay $\tau_{PICH_HSSCCH_MAX}$, the base station 415 transmits the corresponding message using a common or WTRU-specific paging H-RNTI address on the HS-SCCH, (step 455), and the message is mapped to the HS-PDSCH, (step 460). The parameter $\tau_{PICH_HSSCCH_MIN}$ may be hard coded and predetermined. The parameter $\tau_{PICH_HSSCCH_MAX}$ may be broadcast from the base station 415 as part of the system information or other system transmission or broadcast. The time delay parameter τ_{PICH} may be defined mathematically as follows:

$$\tau_{PICH_HSSCCH_MIN} \leq \tau_{PICH} \leq \tau_{PICH_HSSCCH_MAX}. \quad \text{Equation (2)}$$

[0042] An alternative method for timing the transmission of the PICH and subsequent transmission channels may be used. When the message is forwarded by the CRNC 410 to the base station 415, the base station 415 again stores the message in a WTRU specific transmission queue. A scheduling function of the base station 415 schedules the message for transmission to WTRU 420 during an awake time based on DRX information of the WTRU 420. The message is scheduled during a future transmission time interval (TTI). In other words, the message is scheduled for transmission based on a current TTI ($TTI_{Current}$), plus a time delta, Δ. The base station 415 calculates Δ based on the WTRU-L1 425 DRX cycle. During the time interval Δ, the base station 415 may perform further scheduling algorithms to determine whether any MAC-hs packet data units (PDUs) require transmission in the current TTI, $TTI_{Current}$. The base station 415 may then transmit the paging indicator on the PICH immediately prior to the scheduled future time ($TTI_{Current} + \Delta$). The time between PICH and associated TTI may be fixed or variable and may be hard-coded or broadcast as part of the system information.

[0043] The WTRU-L1 425 monitors the PICH when awake looking for a paging indicator. When a paging indicator is found, the WTRU-L1 425 monitors the HS-SCCH during the time interval, τ_{PICH} or Δ, depending on which of the

above embodiments are utilized, looking for a H-RNTI. If the paging indicator is not found, the WTRU-L1 425 re-enters sleep mode and waits for the next paging indicator opportunity. If the WTRU-L1 425 successfully receives a paging indicator and the common or WTRU-specific paging H-RNTI, the WTRU-L1 425 retrieves the message from the HS-PDSCH and forwards the message to the higher layer WTRU RRC 430, (step 465).

[0044] Alternatively, in Case 2 as shown in Figure 4, no PICH is used. Upon receiving a message via the Iub interface from the CRNC 410, such as a paging type I message, the base station 415 transmits a message to the WTRU-L1 425 over the HS-SCCH via the Uu interface, (step 470). Either a group or WTRU-specific H-RNTI may be used. The paging message may be transmitted within a predetermined number of TTIs after the WTRU's 420 scheduled DRX wakeup time, or within a time interval window τ_{PICH} as described above. When the WTRU 420 determines that a paging indicator is present and addressed to the WTRU 420, the appropriate HS-PDSCH is monitored by the WTRU-L1 425, (step 475), and the message is received and forwarded to higher layers, (step 480).

[0045] Alternatively, in Case 3 as shown in Figure 4, a PICH is used but no HS-SCCH is required. Upon receiving a message via the Iub interface from the CRNC 410 such as a paging type I message, the base station 415 transmits a message to the WTRU-L1 425 over the PICH via the Uu interface, (step 485). After a time interval τ_{PICH}, which is between $\tau_{PICH_HSPDSCH_MIN}$ and $\tau_{PICH_HSPDSCH_MAX}$, as described below with reference to Equation 3, the base station 415 transmits a HS-PDSCH(s), (step 490). When the WTRU 420 is configured for operation with common H-RNTI (in other words a dedicated H-RNTI has not been assigned), the WTRU-L1 425 receives the transmitted HS-PDSCHs transmitted between $\tau_{PICH_HSSCCH_MIN}$ and $\tau_{PICH_HSSCCH_MAX}$ after detection of the PICH. No HS-SCCH is required. If a positive CRC is obtained from one or a soft-combination of any of the HS-PDSCHs, the received message is forwarded to higher layers, (step 495).

[0046] In the cases described above, if no message is received over any of the various channels within the determined time interval (τ_{PICH} or Δ), the WTRU may then re-enter a sleep mode. In the various embodiments described above, a cell update procedure that is known to those skilled in the art may be performed after the WTRU 420 receives and processes the paging message, (step 500).

[0047] In Case 1 of Figure 4, a time delay exists between the PICH frame that includes the paging indicators and the first received subframe of the associated HS-SCCH received at the WTRU. The delay τ_{PICH} between the PICH and following message transmitted over the HS-SCCH is defined by Equation 2 above and is between $\tau_{PICH_HSSCCH_MIN}$ and $\tau_{PICH_HSSCCH_MAX}$. Typically, the base station will start transmitting the HS-SCCH $\tau_{PICH_HSSCCH_MIN}$ after the PICH is transmitted. However, the base station could wait until $\tau_{PICH_HSSCCH_MAX}$ to transmit the HS-SCCH. This timing relationship is shown in Figure 5. The first subframe of the associated HS-SCCH begins after a time delay, τ_{PICH}, after the transmitted PICH frame.

[0048] In case 3 of Figure 4, a time delay exists between the PICH frame that includes the paging indicators and the first received subframe of the associated HS-PDSCH(s). Similar to Equation 2 above, the delay τ_{PICH} between the PICH and following message transmitted over the HS-PDSCH(s) is defined as:

$$\tau_{PICH_HSPDSCH_MIN} \leq \tau_{PICH} \leq \tau_{PICH_HSPDSCH_MAX}. \quad \text{Equation (3)}$$

Typically, the base station will start transmitting the HS-PDSCH $\tau_{PICH_HSPDSCH_MIN}$ after the PICH is transmitted. However, the base station could wait until $\tau_{PICH_HSPDSCH_MAX}$ to transmit the HS-PDSCH. This timing relationship is shown in Figure 6. The first subframe of the associated HS-PDSCH begins after a time delay, τ_{PICH}, after the transmitted PICH frame.

[0049] In addition to the configurations and methods described above, the rules for evaluating the Boolean variable HS_DSCH_RECEPTION may be modified to allow HSDPA reception in the Cell_PCH state and the URA_PCH state. In particular, the variable should evaluate to TRUE (i.e. paging via HSDPA is supported) when: a WTRU is in Cell_PCH and URA_PCH state, the

DL radio link is configured as the serving HS-DSCH radio link, and there is at least one radio bearer mapped to HS-DSCH.

[0050] Referring to Figure 7, a HSDPA capable wireless communication network 700 includes a WTRU 710, a base station 720, an RNC 730, and a core network 740. Base station 720 includes a scheduler 750 for scheduling paging messages over the PICH, HS-SCCH, and HS-PDSCH as described herein. The scheduler 750 may also include processing capabilities for processing various base station information received from both the RNC 730 and the WTRU 710 via the base station 720 transceiver 760. The WTRU 710 includes a processor 770 and a transceiver 780. The processor 770 is preferably configured to perform various processing tasks required by the WTRU 710, such as those described above with reference to Figure 3 and Figure 4. The processor 770 is further preferably configured to control a DRX cycle of the WTRU 710 and provide DRX information to the base station 720 as desired. The transceiver 780 is preferably configured to receive various channels transmitted by the base station 720, including the PICH, HS-SCCH, and HS-PDSCH.

[0051] Although features and elements are described above in particular combinations, each feature or element can be used alone without the other features and elements or in various combinations with or without other features and elements. The methods or flow charts provided herein may be implemented in a computer program, software, or firmware incorporated in a computer-readable storage medium for execution by a general purpose computer or a processor. Examples of computer-readable storage mediums include a read only memory (ROM), a random access memory (RAM), a register, cache memory, semiconductor memory devices, magnetic media such as internal hard disks and removable disks, magneto-optical media, and optical media such as CD-ROM disks, and digital versatile disks (DVDs).

[0052] Suitable processors include, by way of example, a general purpose processor, a special purpose processor, a conventional processor, a digital signal processor (DSP), a plurality of microprocessors, one or more microprocessors in association with a DSP core, a controller, a microcontroller, Application Specific

Integrated Circuits (ASICs), Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs) circuits, any other type of integrated circuit (IC), and/or a state machine.

[0053] A processor in association with software may be used to implement a radio frequency transceiver for use in a wireless transmit receive unit (WTRU), user equipment (UE), terminal, base station, radio network controller (RNC), or any host computer. The WTRU may be used in conjunction with modules, implemented in hardware and/or software, such as a camera, a video camera module, a videophone, a speakerphone, a vibration device, a speaker, a microphone, a television transceiver, a hands free headset, a keyboard, a Bluetooth® module, a frequency modulated (FM) radio unit, a liquid crystal display (LCD) display unit, an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display unit, a digital music player, a media player, a video game player module, an Internet browser, and/or any wireless local area network (WLAN) or Ultra Wide Band (UWB) module.

[0054] EMBODIMENTS

1. A method of paging a wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) operating in a high speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) wireless communication network, the method comprising:

receiving an information element containing paging indicator channel (PICH) information; and

determining a number of received information elements containing PICH information.

2. The method of embodiment 1, further comprising:

selecting PICH information for use in receiving a paging message.

3. The method of embodiment 2, wherein the selection is based on a universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS) terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) radio network transaction identity (U-RNTI) of the WTRU.

4. The method of embodiment 3, wherein PICH information is selected based on U-RNTI mod k, where k is the number of received PICH information elements.

5. A method according to any embodiments 1-4, further comprising:

receiving a paging message over a PICH using the selected PICH information.

6. The method of embodiment 5, further comprising:

waiting for a period of time based on the PICH information.

7. The method of embodiment 6, further comprising:

receiving a high speed dedicated shared channel (HS-DSCH) radio network transaction identifier (H-RNTI) over a high speed shared control channel (HS-SCCH).

8. The method of embodiment 7, further comprising:

receiving a high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH).

9. The method of embodiment 8, wherein the receipt of the HS-PDSCH is based on the received H-RNTI.

10. A method according to any embodiments 1-4, further comprising:

receiving a paging message over a PICH using the selected PICH information.

11. The method of embodiment 10, further comprising:

waiting for a period of time based on the PICH information.

12. The method of embodiment 11, further comprising:

receiving a high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH) using a common high speed dedicated shared channel (HS-DSCH) radio network transaction identifier (H-RNTI).

13. A method according to any of embodiments 1-12, wherein the WTRU is in a CELL_PCH state.

14. A method according to any of embodiments 1-12, wherein the WTRU is in a URA_PCH state.

15. A method according to any of embodiments 1-14, further comprising:

awakening from a sleep mode prior to receiving an information element containing paging indicator channel (PICH) information.

16. The method of embodiment 15, further comprising:

returning to a sleep mode if no H-RNTI is received.

17. The method of embodiment 6, wherein the period of time is based on a minimum time.

18. The method of embodiment 17, wherein the minimum time is a predetermined value.

19. The method of embodiment 18, wherein the minimum time is hard-coded.

20. The method of embodiment 6, wherein the period of time is based on a maximum time.

21. The method of embodiment 20, wherein the maximum time is transmitted from a base station.

22. The method of embodiment 21, wherein the maximum time is broadcasted from a base station.

23. The method of embodiment 20, wherein the maximum time is based on the received PICH information.

24. A wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) configured to operate in a high speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) wireless communication network, the WTRU comprising:

a receiver configured to receive an information element containing paging indicator channel (PICH) information.

25. The WTRU of embodiment 24, further comprising:

a processor configured to determine a number of received PICH information elements.

26. The WTRU of embodiment 25, wherein the processor is further configured to select PICH information for use in receiving a paging message.

27. The WTRU of embodiment 26, wherein the PICH information selection is based on a universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS) terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) radio network transaction identity (U-RNTI) of the WTRU.

28. The WTRU of embodiment 27, wherein PICH information is selected based on U-RNTI mod k, where k is a number of received PICH information elements.

29. A WTRU according to any of embodiments 24-28, wherein the receiver is further configured to receive a paging message over a PICH.

30. The WTRU of embodiment 29, wherein the selected PICH information is used to receive a paging message over a PICH.

31. A WTRU according to embodiments 29-30, wherein the receiver is further configured to wait for a period of time.

32. The WTRU of embodiment 31, wherein the period of time is based on the PICH information.

33. A WTRU according to embodiments 31-32, wherein the receiver is further configured to receive a high speed dedicated shared channel (HS-DSCH) radio network transaction identifier (H-RNTI) over a high speed shared control channel (HS-SCCH).

34. The WTRU of embodiment 33, wherein the receiver is further configured to receive a high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH).

35. The WTRU of embodiment 34, wherein receiving the HS-PDSCH is based on the received H-RNTI.

36. The WTRU of embodiment 32, wherein the receiver is further configured to receive a high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH).

37. The WTRU of embodiment 36, wherein the HS-PDSCH is received using a common high speed dedicated shared channel (HS-DSCH) radio network transaction identifier (H-RNTI).

38. A WTRU according to any of embodiments 25-37, wherein the processor is further configured to awaken from a sleep mode prior to receiving an information element containing paging indicator channel (PICH) information.

39. The WTRU of embodiment 38, wherein the processor is further configured to return to a sleep mode if no H-RNTI is received.

40. The WTRU of embodiment 31, wherein the period of time is based on a minimum time.

41. The WTRU of embodiment 40, wherein the minimum time is a predetermined value.

42. The WTRU of embodiment 40, wherein the minimum time is hard-coded.

43. The WTRU of embodiment 31, wherein the period of time is based on a maximum time.

44. The WTRU of embodiment 43, wherein the maximum time is transmitted from a base station.

45. The WTRU of embodiment 43, wherein the maximum time is broadcasted from a base station.

46. The WTRU of embodiment 43, wherein the maximum time is based on the received PICH information.

47. A method of paging a wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) operating in a high speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) wireless communication network, the method comprising:

transmitting an information element containing paging indicator channel (PICH) information.

48. The method of embodiment 47, wherein the PICH information includes a maximum transmission time delay.

49. The method of embodiment 48, further comprising:

transmitting a message over a PICH.

50. The method of embodiment 49, further comprising:

transmitting a high speed dedicated shared channel (HS-DSCH) radio network transaction identifier (H-RNTI) over a high speed shared control channel (HS-SCCH).

51. The method of embodiment 50, wherein the H-RNTI is transmitted prior to the maximum transmission time delay.

52. The method of embodiment 51, further comprising:

transmitting a message over a high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH).

53. A base station for paging a wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) in a high speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) wireless communication system, the base station comprising:

a transmitter configured to:

transmit an information element containing paging indicator channel (PICH) information, wherein the PICH information includes a maximum transmission time delay.

54. The base station of embodiment 53, wherein the transmitter is further configured to:

transmit a message over a PICH.

55. The base station of embodiment 54, wherein the transmitter is further configured to:

transmit a high speed dedicated shared channel (HS-DSCH) radio network transaction identifier (H-RNTI) over a high speed shared control channel (HS-SCCH).

56. The base station of embodiment 55, wherein the H-RNTI is transmitted prior to the maximum transmission time delay.

57. A base station according to embodiments 55-56, wherein the transmitter is further configured to:

transmit a message over a high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH).

58. A base station according to any of embodiments 53-57, further comprising:

a processor configured to determine when a WTRU will be in an awake state and a sleep state based on a WTRU DRX schedule.

59. The base station of embodiment 58, further comprising:

a scheduler configured to schedule transmissions to a WTRU when it is determined that the WTRU will be in an awake state.

60. A base station according to any of embodiments 53-59, wherein the WTRU is in a CELL_PCH state.

61. A base station according to any of embodiments 53-59, wherein the WTRU is in a URA_PCH state.

62. The method of embodiment 49, further comprising:

transmitting a message over a high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH).

63. The method of embodiment 62, wherein the message is transmitted over the HS-PDSCH prior to the maximum transmission time delay.

64. A base station for paging a wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) in a high speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) wireless communication system, the base station comprising:

a transmitter configured to:

transmit an information element containing paging indicator channel (PICH) information, wherein the PICH information includes a maximum transmission time delay.

65. The base station of embodiment 64, wherein the transmitter is further configured to:

transmit a message over a PICH.

66. A base station according to embodiments 64-65, wherein the transmitter is further configured to:

transmit a message over a high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH).

67. A base station according to any of embodiments 64-66, further comprising:

a processor configured to determine when a WTRU will be in an awake state and a sleep state based on a WTRU DRX schedule.

68. The base station of embodiment 67, further comprising:

a scheduler configured to schedule transmissions to a WTRU when it is determined that the WTRU will be in an awake state.

69. A base station according to any of embodiments 64-68, wherein the WTRU is in a CELL_PCH state.

70. A base station according to any of embodiments 64-68, wherein the WTRU is in a URA_PCH state.

* * *

Claims

1. A method implemented in a wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) to facilitate paging in high speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) wireless communications, the method comprising:

receiving an information element (IE) containing paging indicator channel (PICH) information;

determining a list of candidate PICHs based on the received IE; and

selecting a PICH from the list of candidate PICHs, for use in receiving a paging message, based on a universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS) terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) radio network transaction identity (U-RNTI) of the WTRU.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the PICH is selected based on an index, wherein the index is U-RNTI mod k, where k is the number of candidate PICHs.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

receiving a paging message over the selected PICH;

waiting for a period of time based on the PICH information;

receiving a high speed downlink shared channel (HS-DSCH) radio network transaction identifier (H-RNTI) over a high speed shared control channel (HS-SCCH); and

receiving a high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH) based on the received H-RNTI.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

receiving a paging message over the PICH;

waiting for a period of time based on the PICH information; and

receiving a high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH) using a common high speed downlink shared channel (HS-DSCH) radio network transaction identifier (H-RNTI).

5. The method of claim 1 performed when the WTRU is in a CELL_PCH state or a URA_PCH state.

6. The method of claim 3, wherein the period of time is based on a predetermined minimum time and a maximum time based on the received PICH information.

7. The method of claim 4, wherein the period of time is based on a predetermined minimum time and a maximum time based on the received PICH information.

8. A wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) configured for high speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) wireless communications, the WTRU comprising:

a receiver configured to receive an information element (IE) containing paging indicator channel (PICH) information;

a processor configured to determine a list of candidate PICHs based on the received IE and to select a PICH from the list of candidate PICHs, for

use in receiving a paging message, based on a universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS) terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) radio network transaction identity (U-RNTI) of the WTRU.

9. The WTRU of claim 8, wherein the PICH is selected based on an index, wherein the index is U-RNTI mod k, where k is a number of candidate PICHs.

10. The WTRU of claim 8, wherein the receiver is further configured to:

receive a paging message over the PICH;

wait for a period of time based on the PICH information;

receive a high speed downlink shared channel (HS-DSCH) radio network transaction identifier (H-RNTI) over a high speed shared control channel (HS-SCCH); and

receive a high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH) based on the received H-RNTI.

11. The WTRU of claim 8, wherein the receiver is further configured to:

receive a paging message over the PICH;

wait for a period of time based on the PICH information; and

receive a high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH) using a common high speed downlink shared channel (HS-DSCH) radio network transaction identifier (H-RNTI).

12. The WTRU of claim 8, wherein the WTRU is in a CELL_PCH state or a URA_PCH state.

13. The WTRU of claim 10, wherein the period of time is based on a predetermined minimum time and a maximum time based on the received PICH information.

14. The WTRU of claim 11, wherein the period of time is based on a predetermined minimum time and a maximum time based on the received PICH information.

15. A base station configured for paging a wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) during high speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) wireless communications, the base station comprising:

means for transmitting an information element (IE) containing paging indicator channel (PICH) information to at least one WTRU; and

means for transmitting a paging indicator to the at least one WTRU over a PICH, wherein the PICH is determined based on a universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS) terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) radio network transaction identity (U-RNTI) of the WTRU.