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Part 16-1: Low Power Device Control Protocol – Low Power Architecture**

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CONTENTS

Glossary.....	3
1 Introduction	4
2 UPnP Low Power Feature Overview	4
2.1 The Need for UPnP Low Power	4
2.2 System Power States.....	4
2.3 UPnP Low Power Network Elements	5
2.4 Overarching Use Cases	6
2.4.1 UPnP Low Power Solution - Without Proxy	6
2.4.2 UPnP Low Power Solution – With Basic Power Management Proxy	7
2.5 Low Level Use Cases	8
2.5.1 Use Case 1 – Device Waking PC without Use of Proxy	9
2.5.2 Use Case 2 – Node Going to Sleep	10
2.5.3 Use Case 3 – Device Entering System.....	11
2.5.4 Use case 4 – Device leaving system.....	12
2.5.5 Use Case 5 – Node Changing IP Address	13
2.5.6 Use Case 6 – Device Waking PC – Using proxy.....	14
3 Theory of Operation.....	15
3.1 Impact on UPnP Device Architecture 1.0 and 1.1	15
3.2 UPnP Low Power Requirements.....	15
3.2.1 Low Power Requirements and Compatibility with Legacy Control Points	16
3.2.2 Low Power Requirements Supported By Low Power Aware Control Point.....	16
3.2.3 UPnP Low Power states	17
3.2.4 New SSDP headers	21
3.2.5 Bearer Dependent Wake Up Mechanism.....	22
3.2.6 UPnP Low Power Devices	22
3.2.7 UPnP Power Management Proxy	24
3.2.8 UPnP Low Power Aware Control Point.....	26
3.3 Architecture Sequence Diagrams	26
3.3.1 Scenarios Without proxy	26
3.3.2 Scenarios with Basic Power Management Proxy	33
4 UPnP Low Power Service Protocol.....	36
5 UPnP Low Power Proxy Service Protocol	36
6 Use of UPnP Low Power Feature by Applications	36
6.1 Digital Media Adapter / Player.....	36
6.2 Mobile / Handheld.....	36
7 References.....	37
Figure 1 — UPnP Low Power solution without Proxy.....	6
Figure 2 — UPnP Low Power Solution with Basic Proxy.....	7
Figure 3 — Device waking PC without use of proxy	9
Figure 4 — Node going to sleep	10
Figure 5 — Device Entering System	11

Figure 6 — Device Leaving System	12
Figure 7 — Node Changing IP Address	13
Figure 8 — Device waking PC – using Proxy	14
Figure 9 — UPnP Low Power states.....	19
Figure 10 — Basic functionality between autonomous wake up low power device in <i>Transparent Sleep</i> and <i>Deep Sleep Online</i> , Legacy and Low Power Aware Control Points without Proxy.	27
Figure 11 — Basic functionality between controlled wake up sleep device in <i>Transparent Sleep</i> and <i>Deep Sleep Offline</i> , Legacy and Low Power Aware Control points without Proxy.....	28
Figure 12 — Wake up functionality between autonomous wake up device and Low Power Aware Control points without Proxy	29
Figure 13 — Basic functionality between controlled wake up device in <i>Transparent Sleep</i> and <i>Deep Sleep Offline</i> , Legacy and Low Power Aware Control Points without Proxy.....	31
Figure 14 — Interaction of a Low Power UPnP device with a Basic Power Management Proxy, a Low Power Aware Control Point and a Legacy Control Point	33
Figure 15 — Low Power Aware Control Point waking up a device from <i>Deep Sleep Offline</i> State	35
Table 1 — Low Power requirements supported by Legacy Control Point and Low Power Aware Control Point.....	15
Table 2 — UPnP Low Power States	18
Table 3 — State Machine Transition Description.....	21
Table 4 — SSDP UPnP Low Power Extension Headers	22
Table 5 — UPnP Low Power Device Requirements.....	23
Table 6 — UPnP Basic Power Management Proxy Requirements.....	24

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – UPNP DEVICE ARCHITECTURE –

Part 16-1: Low Power Device Control Protocol – Low Power Architecture

FOREWORD

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This International Standard has been approved by vote of the member bodies, and the voting results may be obtained from the address given on the second title page.

¹ UPnP Forum Steering committee, UPnP Forum, 3855 SW 153rd Drive, Beaverton, Oregon 97006 USA. See also "Introduction".

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Glossary

ACPI

Advanced Configuration and Power Interface

AP

Access Point: Any entity that has station functionality and provides access to the distribution services (Ethernet network), via the wireless medium for associated stations

AV

Audio / Video

BOOTID

BOOTID is a part of the SSDP:Alive header defined in UPnP Device Architecture 1.1 and is defined as a number that is increased each time device sends an initial announcement

BPMPX

Basic Power Management Proxy

BTH

Bluetooth

CP

Control Point

DHCP

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

DMA

Digital Media Adapter

DMP

Digital Media Player

IP

Internet Protocol

LPACP

Low Power Aware Control Point

NIC

Network Interface Card

OSPM

Operating System-directed Power Management

PAN

Personal Area Network

PC

Personal Computer

PM

Power Management

PM Service

UPnP Based Power Management Service

SSDP

Simple Service Discovery Protocol

Standby period

Time interval SoftAP monitors traffic for no activity before going to standby mode.

UDN

Unique Device Number

UI

User Interface

UUID

Universally Unique Identifier

UPnP

Universal Plug and Play

WoLAN

Wake On LAN

WoWLAN

Wake on Wireless LAN

1 Introduction

The UPnP Low Power architecture allows devices implementing power saving modes to conserve energy. The purpose of this document is to define an architecture that will address the issue of reporting and tracking power states of nodes in a network. The UPnP Low Power solution is designed to enable nodes in the network to report and track the Low Power states of other nodes in the network. Additionally, for nodes that support wake up capabilities, this architecture addresses methods to wake up those nodes when required. The objective of the UPnP Low Power solution is to allow UPnP devices to conserve energy and still be discoverable by UPnP Control Points. The UPnP Control Point will be aware of the UPnP devices and services implemented on a Low Power device even when the Low Power device is in a power savings mode.

This architecture document defines two UPnP services that comprise the UPnP Low Power framework:

- Low Power device service
- Basic Power Management Proxy service

The Low Power device service allows UPnP devices to transition to low power states and still be part of the UPnP network. The Basic Power Management Proxy service can optionally represent the sleeping UPnP devices in the network and is capable of certain limited functions to support the discovery of Low Power devices that are in a power saving mode. The introduction of Low Power into the UPnP architecture will help align UPnP with emerging energy regulation requirements.