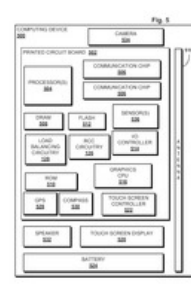
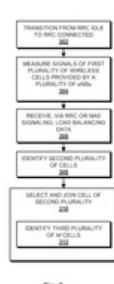
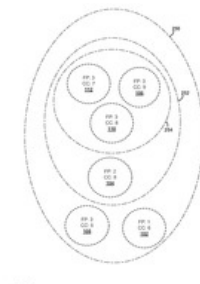
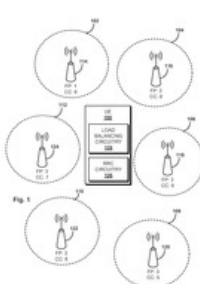
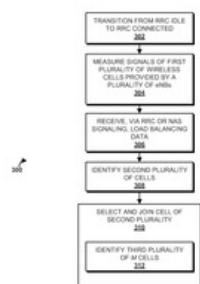
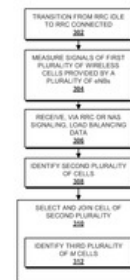




Technology for communicating power preference indication (PPI) message is described. A user equipment (UE) may receive PPI configuration information, from an evolved node B (eNB), wherein the PPI configuration information includes a predetermined threshold for a number of PPI messages that the UE can communicate to the eNB during a defined time window. The UE may communicate a plurality of PPI messages after sending a low power consumption configuration to the eNB during the defined time window, wherein the plurality of PPI messages each indicate a change in preferred power consumption configuration. The UE may detect that the plurality of PPI messages exceeds the predetermined threshold for the number of PPI messages that the UE can communicate to the eNB during the defined time window as defined in the PPI configuration information. The UE may initiate a threshold timer in response to the plurality of PPI messages exceeding the predetermined threshold to restrict additional PPI messages from being communicated to the eNB until expiration of the threshold timer.



#### 4. Apparatus and method to device **trigger** messages

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With the proliferation of Machine-Type Communication (MTC), an excessive use of device **trigger** messages in a Long Term Evolution (LTE) network can have negative effects on user equipment (UE). These effects can include a shortening of UE battery life and/or excessive signaling caused by the frequent changing from an idle mode to an active mode. An MTC Interworking Function (MTC-IWF) can be configured to determine the status of a UE to which a device **trigger** message is intended. If the device **trigger** message is low priority and the UE is in an idle state, the MTC-IWF or Mobile Management Entity (MME)/Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN)/Mobile Switching Center (MSC) can buffer the device **trigger** message.

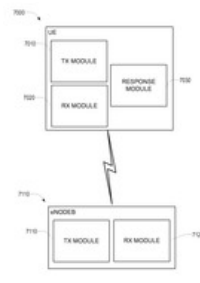
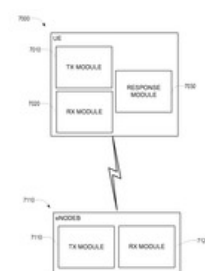
[illegible][illegible][illegible]

FIG. 4

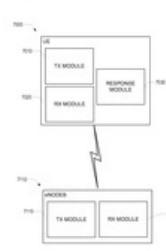
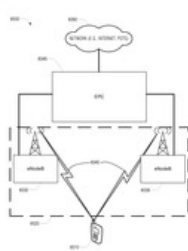
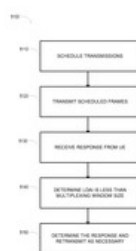
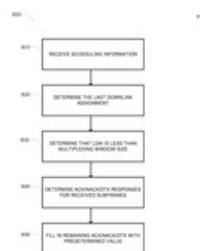


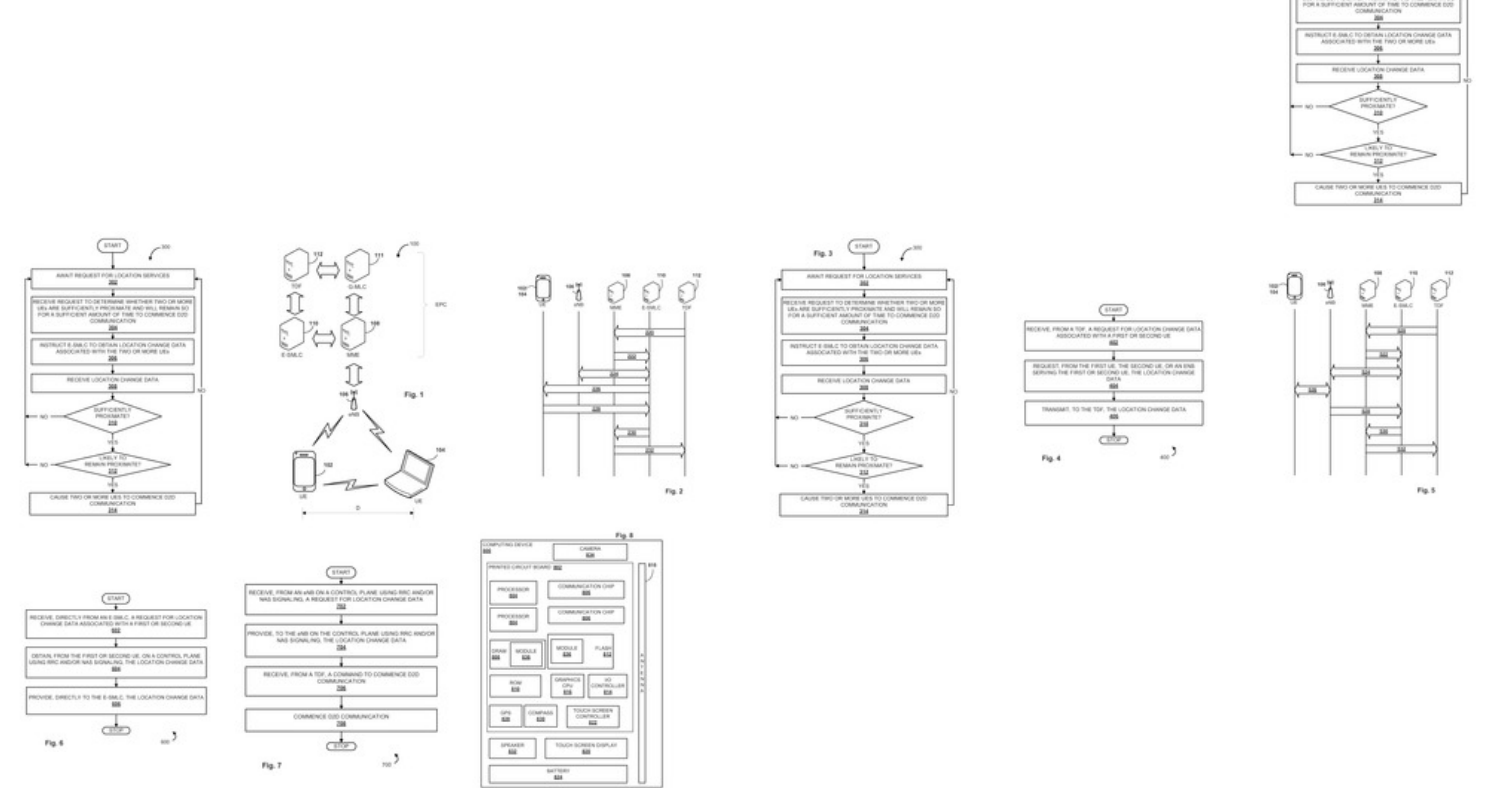
FIG. 7

FIG. 5A

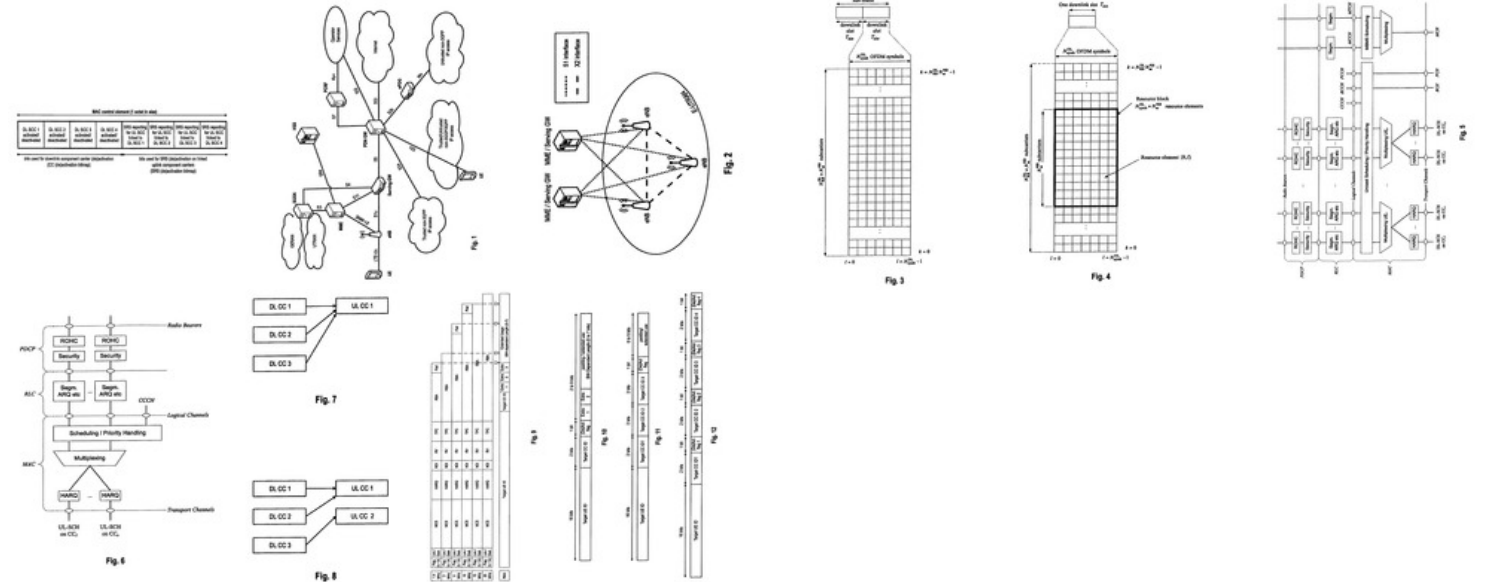
EBC 50

FIG. 4.

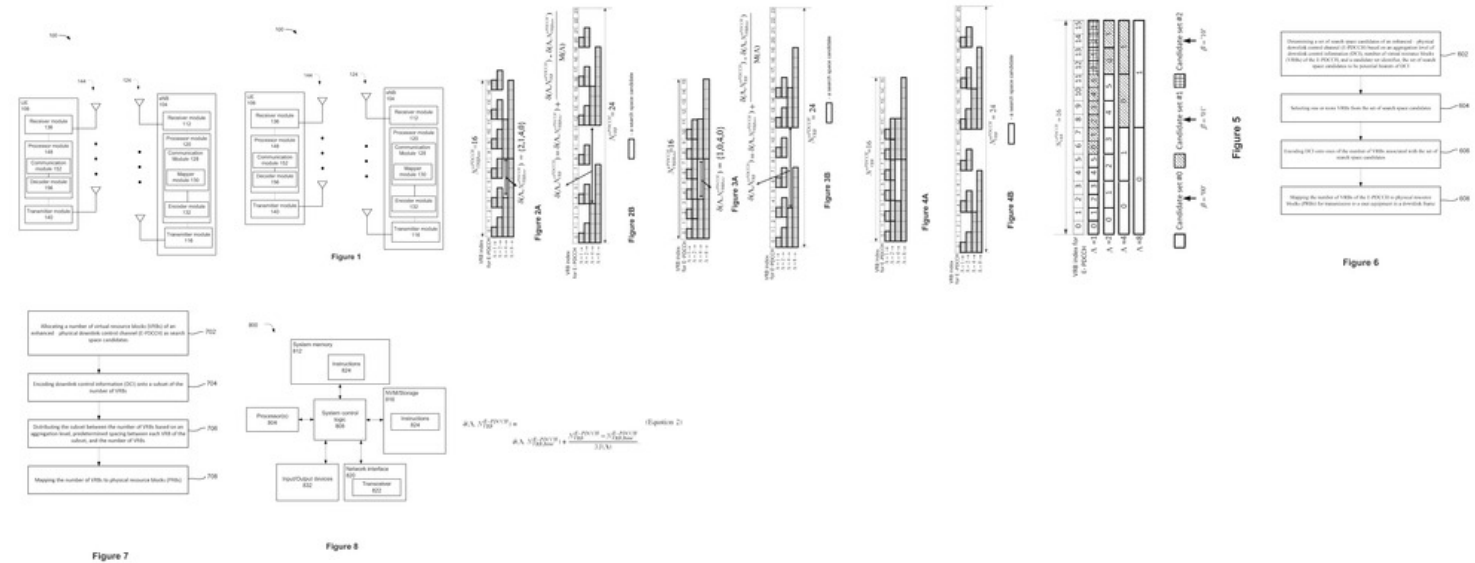
Systems and methods are disclosed for communicating enhanced user equipment (UE) assistance information between nodes in wireless communication systems. The UE achieves power savings and latency requirements more effectively by communicating its preferences, constraints and/or requirements to an evolved Node B (eNodeB) in the form of UE assistance information. The UE assistance information may include, for example, an indication of a preferred set of discontinuous reception (DRX) settings, current data traffic conditions, expected data traffic conditions, power or performance preferences, and/or an indication of the UE's mobility between cells.



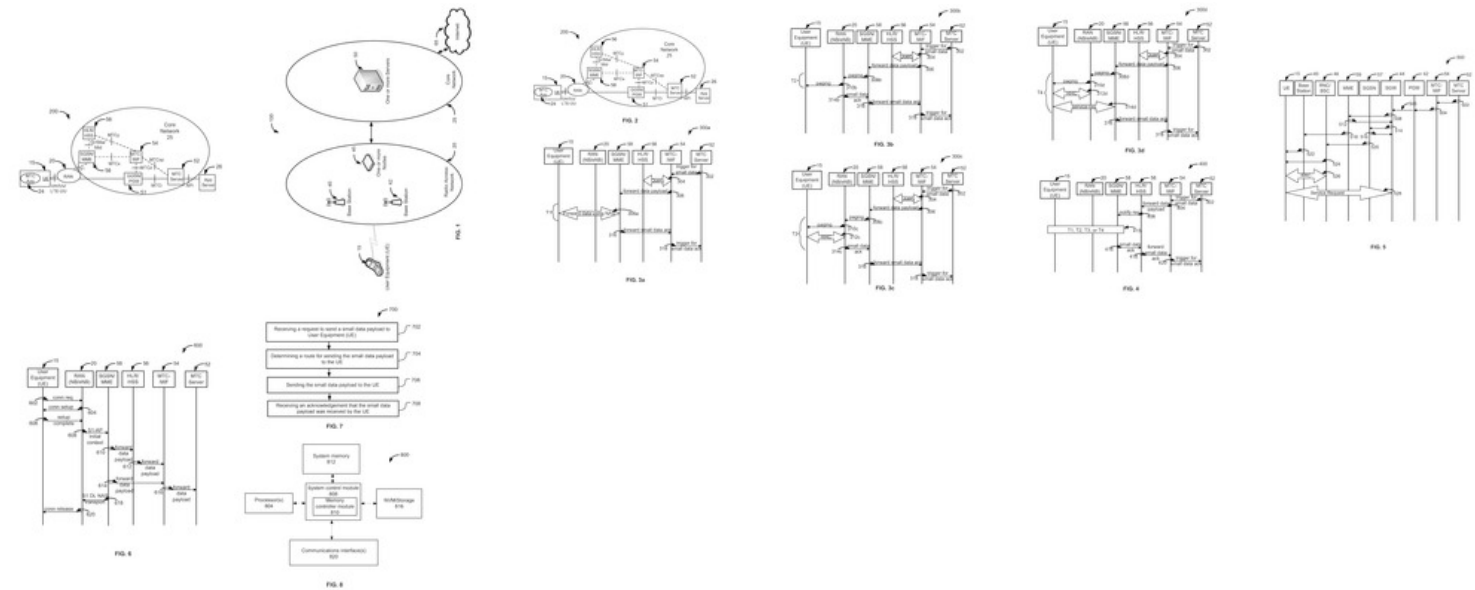
This invention relates to the proposal of component carrier (de)activation message that is allowing a activation or deactivation of one or more component carriers in the uplink or downlink. Furthermore, the invention relates to the use of the new component carrier (de)activation message in methods for (de)activation of downlink component carrier(s) configured for a mobile terminal, a base station and a mobile terminal. To enable efficient and robust (de)activation of component carriers, the invention proposes to use component carrier-specific or cell-RNTI(s) for the scrambling of the CRC of the component carrier (de)activation message, and to explicitly indicate the intended recipient of the component carrier (de)activation message in a corresponding field in the message. Furthermore, the invention further proposes different designs of the component carrier (de)activation message and further uses thereof, so as to trigger CQI reporting and/or SRS transmission by a mobile terminal.



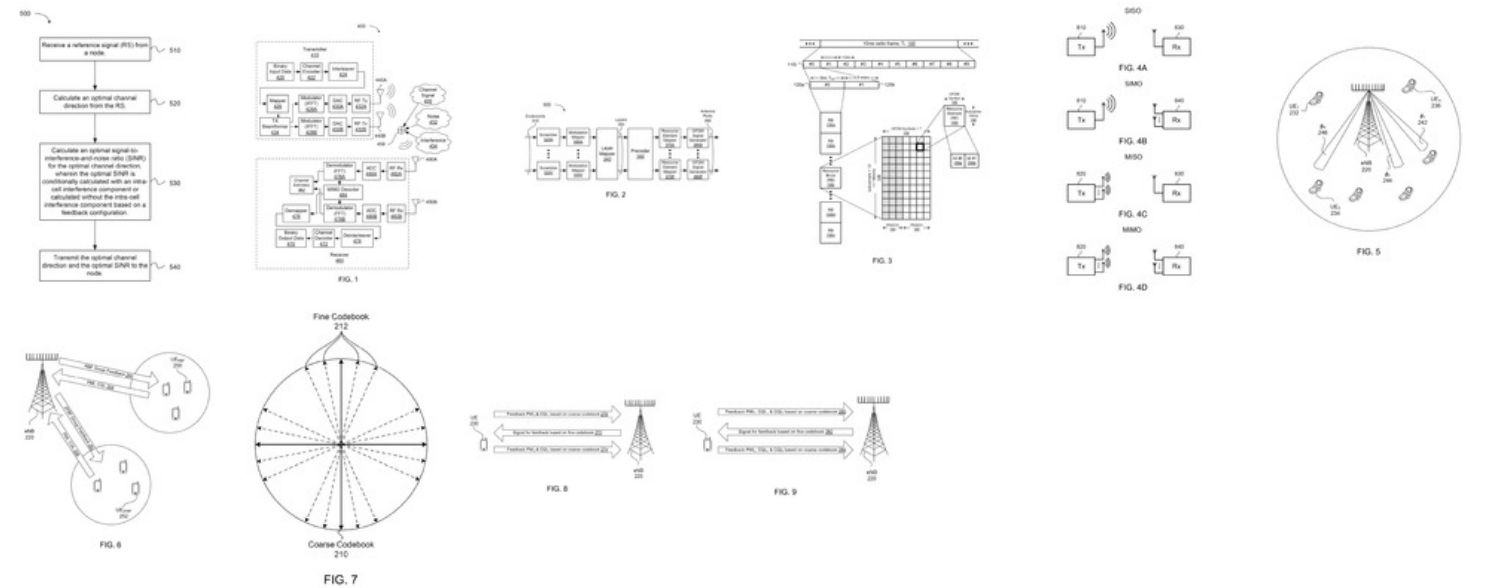
Embodiments of the present disclosure describe device, methods, computer-readable media and system configurations for coordinating a plurality of self-optimization operations, such as an energy-saving management operation and a capacity and coverage optimization operation, to reduce conflicts between changes to configuration parameters of a wireless network access node caused by the self-optimization operations. Other embodiments may be described and/or claimed.



An apparatus and method for initiating discontinuous reception (DRX) operation in a user equipment (UE) are disclosed herein. Applications running on the UE are monitored by the UE to identify one or more inactivity **trigger** events associated with the application(s). The UE includes an application-radio cross layer to process the application information, including the inactivity **trigger** event, for use by a radio layer. The radio layer of the UE determines initiation of the DRX operation in accordance with the application information, including the inactivity **trigger** event, provided by the application-radio cross layer and device characteristics information.

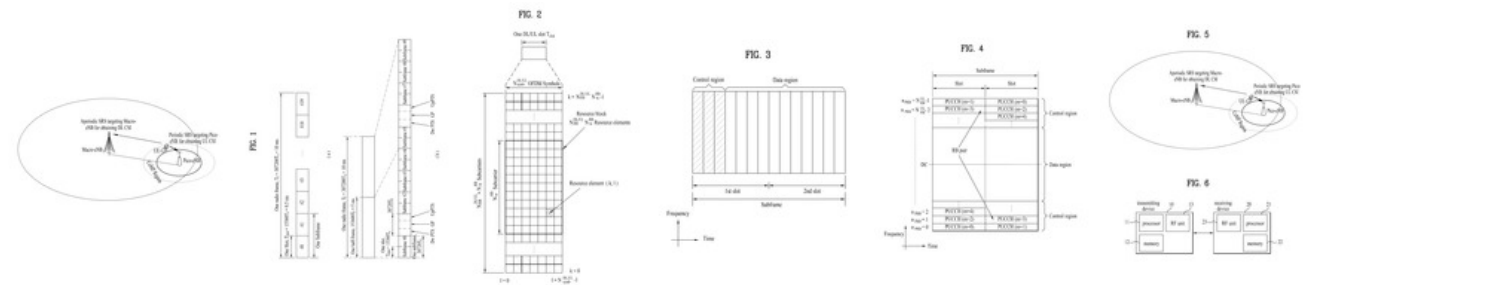


Technology to provide hybrid beamforming feedback is disclosed. In an example, a user equipment (UE) can include computer circuitry configured to: Receive a **reference signal** (RS) from a node; calculate an optimal channel direction from the RS; calculate an optimal signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio (SINR) for the optimal channel direction, where the optimal SINR is conditionally calculated with an intra-cell interference component or calculated without the intra-cell interference component based on a feedback configuration; and transmit the optimal channel direction and the optimal SINR to the node.

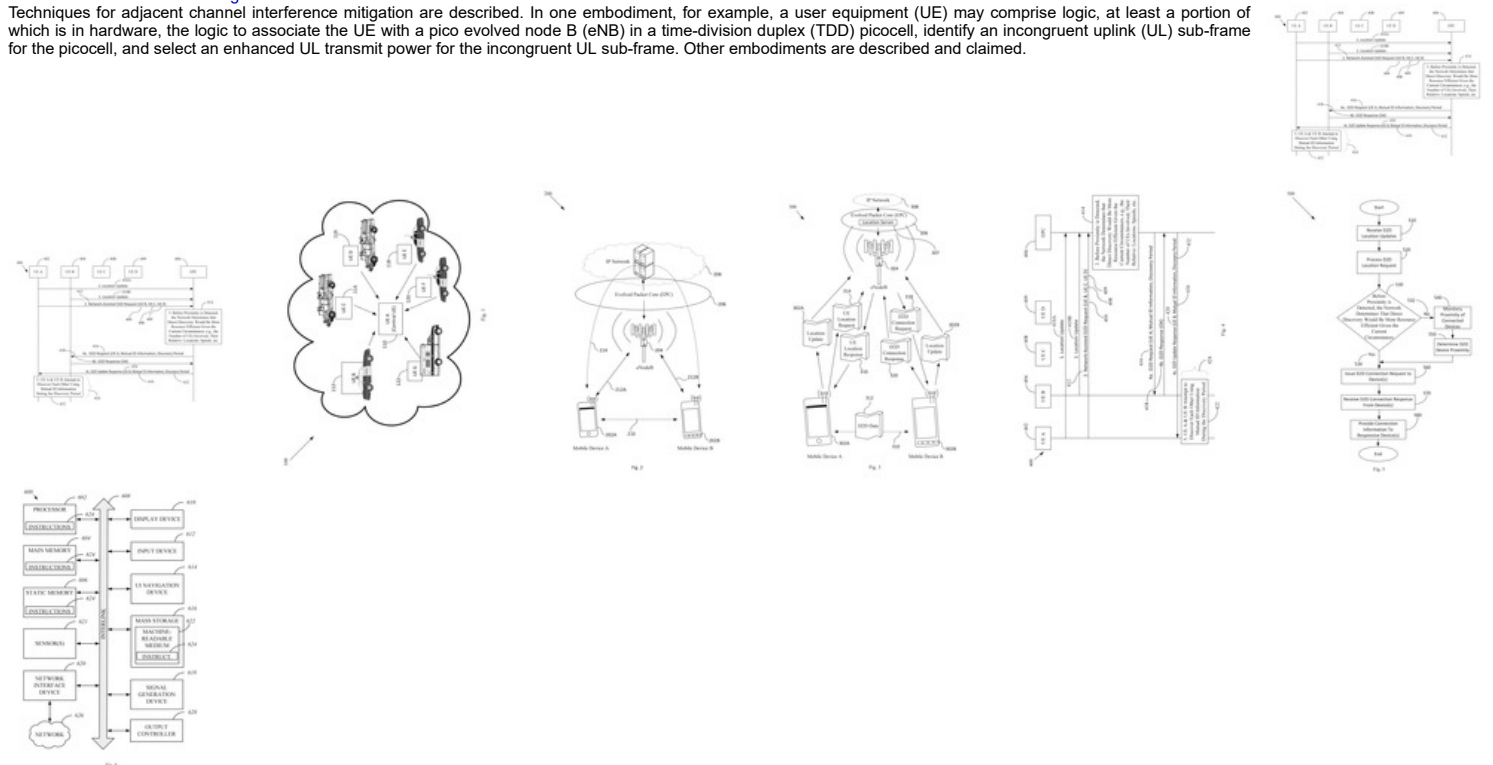


10. Method for transmitting or receiving uplink signal WO20131415952013-03-20LG ELECTRONICS\*2013-09-262013-09-26

The present invention relates to a method for user equipment transmitting an uplink signal in a time division duplex (TDD) wireless communication system, according to one embodiment. The method comprises: detecting a **downlink** control signal; and transmitting the uplink signal on the basis of uplink-related control information which is included in the **downlink** control signal that is detected, wherein a transmission power value is **reported** on the basis of an indicator, which indicates **reporting** of the transmission power value of the uplink signal at a specific time.



Techniques for adjacent channel interference mitigation are described. In one embodiment, for example, a user equipment (UE) may comprise logic, at least a portion of which is in hardware, the logic to associate the UE with a pico evolved node B (eNB) in a time-division duplex (TDD) picocell, identify an incongruent uplink (UL) sub-frame for the picocell, and select an enhanced UL transmit power for the incongruent UL sub-frame. Other embodiments are described and claimed.



A method and apparatus are described for a low cost machine-type-communication (LC-MTC) wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) to enhance coverage. An example method for physical broadcast channel (PBCH) enhancement includes receiving system information on an enhanced PBCH (ePBCH). The ePBCH is located in a set of radio frames which is a subset of available radio frames, where the subset includes fewer than all the available radio frames. The ePBCH is received in at least one radio frame of the set of radio frames. An example method for physical random access channel (PRACH) enhancement includes receiving configuration of legacy PRACH resources and enhanced PRACH (ePRACH) resources. The WTRU selects one of legacy PRACH resources or ePRACH resources based on a coverage capability. Another example method for PRACH enhancement includes receiving configuration of ePRACH resources. The ePRACH resources include multiple ePRACH resource types, each ePRACH resource type being associated with a coverage capability.

