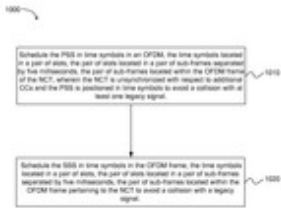
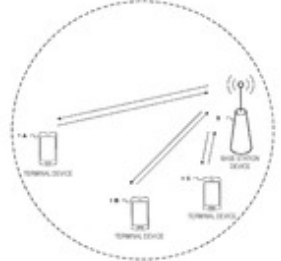
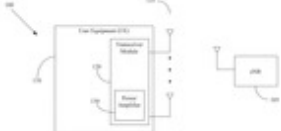
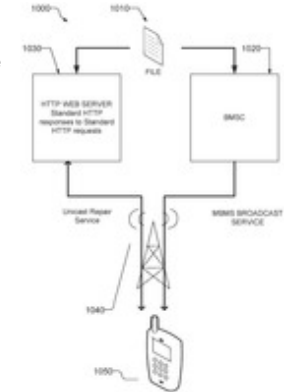


Patent families - 17 results

#	 	Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee			
1.		Method, system and apparatus of time-division-duplex (tdd) uplink-downlink (ul-dl) interference management	EP2847883	2015-03-18	APPLE Apple Inc. INTEL			100 %
(EP2847898) Some demonstrative embodiments include devices, systems and/or methods of Time-Division Duplexing (TDD) Uplink-Downlink (UL-DL) interference management. Some embodiments include transmitting a message including a channel quality parameter and a Time-Division-Duplex (TDD) configuration update to at least one other base station of a cellular cell, deciding if the cellular cell is to be operated in a cluster based on the channel quality parameter value, and coordinating an adjustment of uplink-downlink configuration according to a traffic condition. 								
2.		Terminal device and communication method	EP3313123	2018-04-25	SHARP			78 %
A terminal device monitors an MPDCCH in a search space, and performs a DRX functionality for controlling monitoring of the MPDCCH. The search space including a first MPDCCH candidate and a second MPDCCH candidate, a beginning OFDM symbol in the first MPDCCH candidate being identical to a beginning OFDM symbol in the second MPDCCH candidate, and a repetition level of the first MPDCCH candidate being lower than a repetition level of the second MPDCCH candidate. When the MPDCCH detected in the first MPDCCH candidate indicates initial transmission, a drx-InactivityTimer in a last subframe in the second MPDCCH candidate is started or restarted. 								
3.		Method for seamless unicast-broadcast switching during dash-formatted content streaming	EP2901574	2015-08-05	APPLE HAN SEUNGHEE INTEL			76 %
(EP2901725) A method for switching from a unicast based delivery to an evolved multimedia broadcast multicast services (eMBMS) based delivery of dynamic adaptive streaming over hyper-text transfer protocol (HTTP) (DASH) formatted content. The method can include inserting dedicated stream access points (SAPs) in media for switching between the unicast and eMBMS-based content delivery. The use of SAPs enables a DASH client to be able to seamlessly switch between unicast and broadcast delivery modes. 								

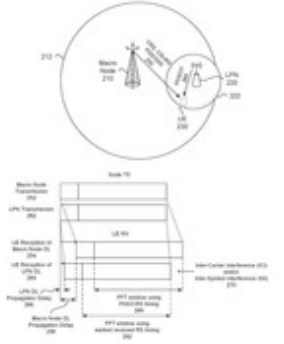
4.	Techniques for coordinated uplink power control	EP2807761	2014-12-03	APPLE INTEL	74 %
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(EP2807872)
Examples are disclosed for determining, at a base station, a target received power parameter for a wireless device in communication with the base station. In some examples, the target received power parameter may be determined based on one or more uplink status signals received from the wireless device at the base station and/or one or more other base stations. For these examples, the wireless device may adjust one or more transmit power levels responsive to receiving the target received power parameter from the base station. Other examples are described and claimed.



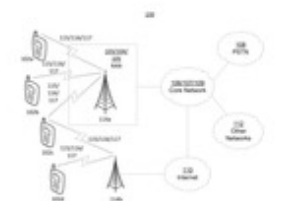
5.	Selection of acknowledgment timing in wireless communications	EP2774283	2014-09-10	APPLE Apple Inc. INTEL	71 %
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(EP2774308)
Disclosed is a method including communicating, by a mobile device, with a base station via first and second component carriers having different frequency bands and **time** division duplexing (TDD) configurations. The method may include receiving one or more downlink transmissions via the second component carrier. The method may include selecting a hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) timing sequence based on the TDD configurations of the first and second component carriers. The method may include transmitting one or more positive acknowledgment and/or negative acknowledgement (ACK/NACK) signals, associated with the one or more downlink transmissions, according to the selected HARQ timing sequence. Other embodiments may be described and claimed.



6.	Control signaling in lte carrier aggregation	EP2795981	2014-10-29	INTERDIGITAL PATENT HOLDINGS	70 %
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Cross-carrier scheduling by sending resource assignment of resources for a Secondary Component carrier, SCC, on the data portion (i.e. on the Physical Downlink Shared Channel, PDSCH) of the PDCCH sent on the Primary Component Carrier, PCC, to the UE. Problem: for reliable Physical Downlink Control Channel, PDCCH, operation, cross-carrier scheduling may be used from the primary cell (primary complement carrier, PCC) to allocate resources for the supplementary complement carrier, SuppCC. However, PDCCH congestion or blocking at the PDCCH may occur. Solution: sending the allocation of resources for the secondary CC, SuppCC, at the data portion (i.e. at the PDSCH part) of the primary complement carrier, PCC. Additional embodiments: blind decoding control information (PDCCH) based on downlink control information, DCI, format type. Search space reconfiguration. Determining physical resource blocks, PRB, allocated to a supplementary component carrier. Reading PDCCH on a supplementary component carrier. Configuring PDCCH. Aggregation level mode change: change an aggregation level mode from a first to a second order.



7.	Handover of user equipment with non-gbr bearers	EP2979372	2016-02-03	INTEL APPLE Apple Inc. IMEC	70 %
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(EP2979493)

Embodiments of the present disclosure include systems and methods for handover of user equipment (UE) having non-guaranteed bit rate (non-GBR) bearers. In some embodiments, an access node (AN) may include UE logic to identify a UE having at least one non-GBR bearer, target AN logic to identify a target AN to take over service of the UE from the AN, and handover source logic, coupled with the UE logic and the target AN logic, to provide handover request information to the target AN. The handover request information may include a value representative of realized throughput of the at least one non-GBR bearer. Other embodiments may be described and/or claimed.

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graph TD
    600 --> 610[Determine a bandwidth available to the server for transmitting HTTP adaptive streaming content to a plurality of clients]
    610 --> 620[Receive HTTP requests from the plurality of clients for representations offered by the server in a manifest file for the HTTP adaptive streaming]
    620 --> 630[Calculate an availability of each representation that is offered in the manifest file for the server, wherein the availability is calculated, at least in part, based on the determined bandwidth]
    630 --> 640[Communicate the availability of each representation from the server to the plurality of clients]
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8.	Method and apparatus for determining schedule timing interval	EP3413646	2018-12-12	ZTE	70 %
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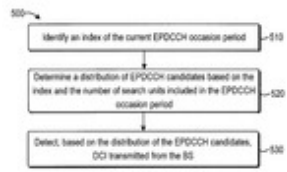
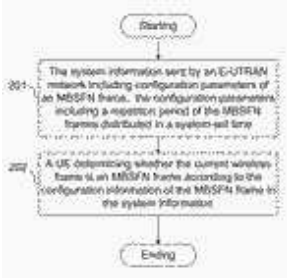
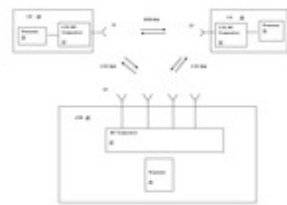
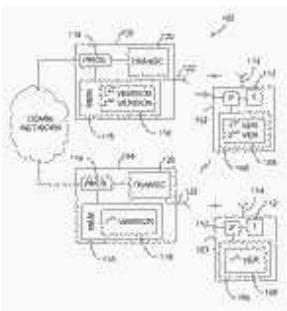
The present invention provides a method and apparatus for determining a scheduling gap, wherein, the method comprises: demodulating the NarrowBand Physical Downlink Control Channel in order to determine the initial subframe of the scheduled NarrowBand Physical Downlink Shared Channel (NB-PDSCH) or the NarrowBand Physical Uplink Shared Channel (NB-PUSCH), wherein, the basis for determining the initial subframe comprises at least one of the following: the final subframe of the NB-PDCCH, the final subframe in the search space where the NB-PDCCH is located, the resource allocation within the scheduling window, and the scheduling gap indication. The implementation of the present technical solutions solves the problem of how to determine the scheduling within the NarrowBand system, thereby saving indication expenditure and improving resource usage efficiency.

```
graph TD
    500 --> 510[Demodulate the NarrowBand Physical Downlink Control Channel NB-PDCCH]
    510 --> 520[Determine the initial subframe of the NarrowBand Physical Downlink Shared Channel NB-PDSCH or the NarrowBand Physical Uplink Shared Channel NB-PUSCH through NB-PDCCH demodulation, wherein the basis for determining the initial subframe comprises at least one of the following: the final subframe of the NB-PDCCH, the final subframe in the search space where the NB-PDCCH is located, resource allocation within the scheduling window, and the scheduling gap indication]
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9.	Signaling for inter-cell d2d discovery in an lte network	EP3063882	2016-09-07	INTEL APPLE Apple Inc.	69 %
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Embodiments of an enhanced node B (eNB), user equipment (UE) and methods of signaling for proximity services and device-to-device (D2D) discovery in an LTE network are generally described herein. In some embodiments, the eNB may support inter-cell device-to-device (D2D) discovery by transmitting signaling, to a first user equipment (UE), to indicate configuration information for a D2D discovery resource pool including D2D resources configured by one or more neighboring cells. The configuration information includes timing offsets between a serving cell of the first UE and the one or more neighboring cells. Other apparatuses and methods are also described

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graph TD
    100 --> 110[Transmit a signaling message to a first UE, wherein the signaling message includes configuration information for a D2D discovery resource pool including D2D resources configured by one or more neighboring cells]
    110 --> 120[Receive a response message from the first UE, wherein the response message includes timing offsets between a serving cell of the first UE and the one or more neighboring cells]
    120 --> 130[Transmit a signaling message to the first UE, wherein the signaling message includes the timing offsets between the serving cell of the first UE and the one or more neighboring cells]
    130 --> 140[Receive a response message from the first UE, wherein the response message includes the timing offsets between the serving cell of the first UE and the one or more neighboring cells]
    140 --> 150[Transmit a signaling message to the first UE, wherein the signaling message includes the timing offsets between the serving cell of the first UE and the one or more neighboring cells]
    150 --> 160[Receive a response message from the first UE, wherein the response message includes the timing offsets between the serving cell of the first UE and the one or more neighboring cells]
    160 --> 170[Transmit a signaling message to the first UE, wherein the signaling message includes the timing offsets between the serving cell of the first UE and the one or more neighboring cells]
    170 --> 180[Receive a response message from the first UE, wherein the response message includes the timing offsets between the serving cell of the first UE and the one or more neighboring cells]
    180 --> 190[Transmit a signaling message to the first UE, wherein the signaling message includes the timing offsets between the serving cell of the first UE and the one or more neighboring cells]
    190 --> 200[Receive a response message from the first UE, wherein the response message includes the timing offsets between the serving cell of the first UE and the one or more neighboring cells]
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10.	Epdccch search space determination	EP3281467	2018-02-14	NOKIA NAVTEQ	69 %	 <pre>graph TD 500 --> 510[Identify an index of the current EPDCCH occasion period] 510 --> 520[Determine a distribution of EPDCCH candidates based on the index and the number of search units included in the EPDCCH occasion period] 520 --> 530[Detect, based on the distribution of the EPDCCH candidates, DCI transmitted from the BS]</pre>
11.	Indication method of a single frequency network mbms frame	EP2254387	2010-11-24	ZTE	69 %	 <pre>graph TD Start([Starting]) --> 201[The system information sent by an E-UTRAN network including configuration parameters of an MBSFN frame. The configuration parameters including a repetition period of the MBSFN frames distributed in a system-set time] 201 --> 202[A UE determining whether the current wireless frame is an MBSFN frame according to the configuration information of the MBSFN frame in the system information] 202 --> End([Ending])</pre>
12.	Apparatus for improved mobility in a wireless heterogeneous network	EP2837107	2015-02-18	APPLE Apple Inc. INTEL	68 %	 <pre>graph TD subgraph UE 100[UE] end subgraph eNB 200[eNB] end 100 <--> 200</pre>
13.	Burst size signaling and partition rule	EP2404390	2012-01-11	APPLE INTEL	67 %	 <pre>graph TD subgraph BS 100[BS] end subgraph MS 200[MS] end 100 <--> 200</pre>