



New connection on: : 20-10-2020 : 23:29:08 - Last disconnection on: : 20-10-2020 : 23:29:01

V 4.0.0.44803(LP,U,linux) (Rev:43856 2017-04-27 09:03:29 +0200#{D201820}) (RPM D201820)

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[EPODOC: SS 12] wireless and communication and radio and access and frequency and Fourier and multiplex and decoding

Results in EPODOC 0

[SS 13] wireless and communication and radio and access and frequency and Fourier

Results in EPODOC 15

[SS 14] ..li



1/15 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN109561044](#) A 20190402

PR - CN20191091169 20190130

AP - [CN20191091169](#) 20190130

DT - I

CI - H04L27/2649 (CN)

- H04L27/265 (CN)

- H04L27/2656 (CN)

PA - WUHAN HONGXU INFORMATION TECH CO LTD

TI - Multi-bandwidth cell PDSCH (Physical Downlink Shared Channel) demodulation and decoding processing system and method

AB - The invention discloses a multi-bandwidth cell PDSCH (Physical Downlink Shared Channel) demodulation and decoding processing system and method, and relates to the technical field of **wireless communication**. The system comprises a **radio frequency** front-end receiving module (101), an AD sampling module (102), a synchronous searching module (103), an FFT (Fast **Fourier** Transformation) module (104), a channel estimation module (105), a PCFICH (Physical Control Format Indicator Channel) data **access** and demodulation module (107) and PDSCH data **access** and demodulation module (108) which are sequentially interacted. The multi-bandwidth cell PDSCH demodulation and decoding processing system adopts the same sampling rate and the same set of transmission interfaces, saves hardware resources, reduces the complexity of software design and has very good application prospects in some intelligent search and rescue fields.

2/15 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [GB2562111](#) A 20181107

PR - GB20170007231 20170505

AP - [GB20170007231](#) 20170505

DT - *; Rep

CT - || STSE (A)
[EP2680522](#) A1 20140101 []
(FRAUNHOFER GES FORSCHUNG [DE]);
[WO2008008984](#) A2 20080117 []
(QUALCOMM INC [US], et al);
[US2014269462](#) A1 20140918 [] (JIA ZHANFENG [US], et al);
[US2009046789](#) A1 20090219 [] (XU SHUGONG [US], et al)

CCI - [H04L5/0007](#) ; [H04L5/0053](#) ;
[H04W52/0229](#)

CCA - [Y02D30/70](#)

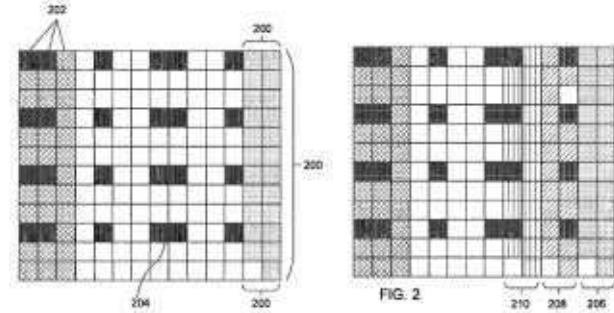
CI - H04L5/0007 (EP, GB)
H04L5/0053 (EP)
H04W52/02 (GB)
H04W52/0229 (EP, GB)

CA - Y02D30/70 (EP)

PA - TCL COMMUNICATION LTD [CN]

TI - Methods and devices associated with a wake up signal in a **radio access** network

AB - A method for enabling a **wireless communication** device to operate in a **radio access** network, which may be an LTE network, where the device receives a signal to wake the device, comprising an OFDM signal 200 of adaptive length mapped across one **frequency** domain resource block and at least one time domain symbol 202. Mapping may occur in a **frequency**-first manner which may transmit at different times for each device or group of devices. The sequence may be used for synchronisation and may comprise at least one of a symbol and sub-frame index for the device. The sequence may be a Zadoff-Chu sequence and may be multiplexed in a code domain, multiplied by an orthogonal sequence, which may



be a factor from a Hadamard matrix and may be a discrete **Fourier** transform spread sequence. The sequence may repeat to improve reception and may wake-up a blind decoding of a narrowband control channel.

3/15 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [US2015195840](#) A1 20150709

PNFP - US9948438 B2 20180417

PR - US201514665604
20150323; KR20090057042
20090625; US201313959371
20130805; US20110989753
20110105; WO2009KR03794
20090710; US20080086466P
20080805

AP - [US201514665604](#) 20150323

DT - **

CT - *// R141 (A1)*
[US6791995](#) B1 00000000 [];
[US2005174931](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2005249174](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2007053282](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2007189151](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2008101441](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2008186843](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2009310589](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2010029320](#) A1 00000000 []
- // STSE (B2)
[US6791995](#) B1 00000000 [];
[US2005174931](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2005249174](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2007053282](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2007189151](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2008101441](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2008186843](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2009310589](#) A1 00000000 [];
[US2010029320](#) A1 00000000 []

CCI - [H04L5/0037](#) ; [H04L27/2636](#)

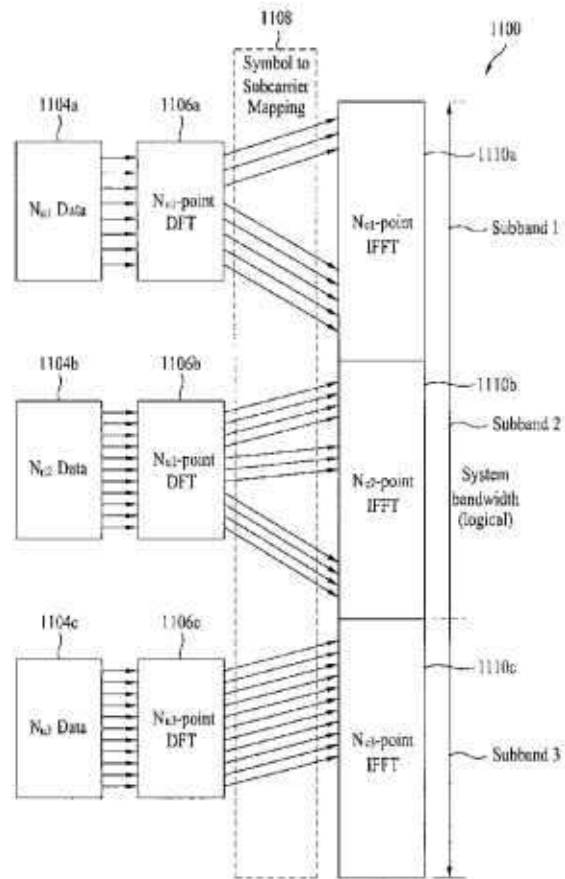
CCA - [H04L5/0007](#) ; [H04L27/2621](#)

CI - H04L5/0037 (EP, CN, US)
- H04L27/2614 (US)
- H04L27/2636 (EP, CN, US)
- H04W72/0453 (US)

CA - H04L5/0007 (EP, CN, US)
- H04L27/2621 (EP, CN, US)

PA - (A1 B2)

FIG. 11



One example of hybrid Nx/clustered DFT-OFDMA transmitter

LG ELECTRONICS INC [KR]

TI

- (A1)

RADIO ACCESS METHOD FOR
REDUCED PAPR

- (B2)

Radio access method for reduced
PAPR

AB

- (A1 B2)

A **wireless communication** system is disclosed. A method for performing a **radio access** in the **wireless communication** system includes dividing an available **frequency** band into a plurality of subbands, generating a plurality of **frequency** domain sequences from a plurality of data symbol sequences by independently performing a **Fourier** transform process in each of the subbands, independently mapping each of the **frequency** domain sequences to a corresponding subband, generating one or more transmission symbols by performing an inverse **Fourier** transform process on the plurality of **frequency** domain sequences mapped to the available **frequency** band, and transmitting the one or more transmission symbols to a receiver.

PN - [CN104320234](#) A 20150128

PNFP - CN104320234B B 20170728

PR - KR20090057042
20090625; US20080086466P
20080805; CN200980129534
20090710

AP - [CN201410584109](#) 20090710

DT - I

CT - // STSE (A)
[CN1280427](#) A 00000000 [A]
[A] 1-14
* 全文 *;
[US2005226141](#) A1 00000000 [A]
[A] 1-14
* 全文 *;
[US2006045000](#) A1 00000000 [A]
[A] 1-14
* 全文 *;
[CN101199175](#) A 00000000 [A]
[A] 1-14
* 全文 *;
[CN101223748](#) A 00000000 [A]
[A] 1-14
* 全文 *

CCI - [H04L5/0037](#) ; [H04L27/2636](#)

CCA - [H04L5/0007](#) ; [H04L27/2621](#)

CI - [H04L5/0037](#) (EP, CN, US)
- [H04L27/2614](#) (US)
- [H04L27/2636](#) (EP, CN, US)
- [H04W72/0453](#) (US)

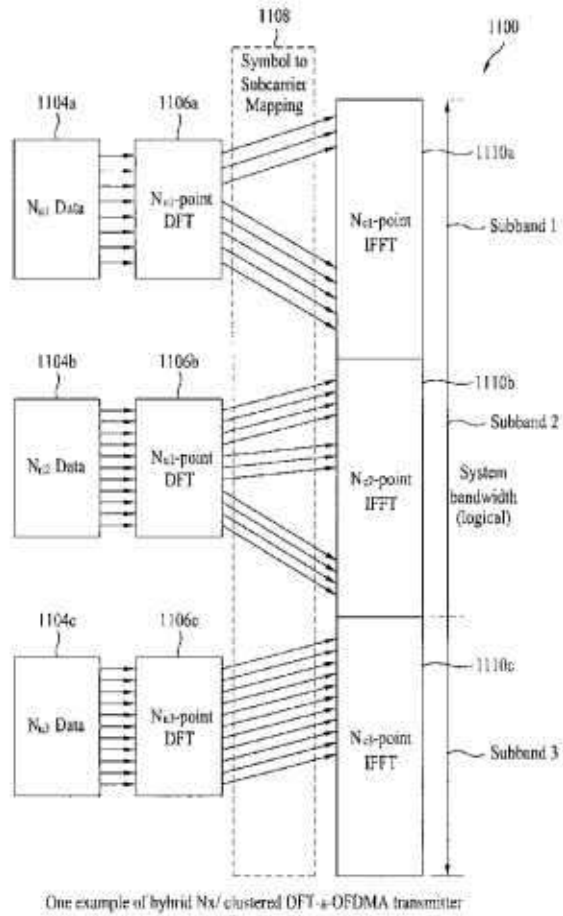
CA - [H04L5/0007](#) (EP, CN, US)
- [H04L27/2621](#) (EP, CN, US)

PA - (A)
LG ELECTRONICS INC

TI - (A)
Radio access method for reduced
PAPR

AB - (A)
The present invention provides
a **radio access** method for reduced
PAPR, and discloses a method
used for user equipment in
a **wireless communication** system
to transmit **wireless** signals by
Discrete **Fourier** Transformation-
spread-Orthogonal **Frequency**
Division Multiple **Access** (DFT-s-
OFDMA). A method for performing
a **radio access** in the **wireless**

FIG. 11



communication system includes dividing an available **frequency** band into a plurality of subbands, generating a plurality of **frequency** domain sequences from a plurality of data symbol sequences by independently performing a **Fourier** transform process in each of the subbands, independently mapping each of the **frequency** domain sequences to a corresponding subband, generating one or more transmission symbols by performing an inverse **Fourier** transform process on the plurality of **frequency** domain sequences mapped to the available **frequency** band, and transmitting the one or more transmission symbols to a receiver.

PN - [US2014023007](#) A1 20140123

PNFP - US9094158 B2 20150728

PR - US201313959371
20130805; KR20090057042
20090625; US20090989753
20090710; WO2009KR03794
20090710; US20080086466P
20080805

AP - [US201313959371](#) 20130805

DT - **

CCI - [H04L5/0037](#) ; [H04L27/2636](#)

CCA - [H04L5/0007](#) ; [H04L27/2621](#)

CI - [H04L5/0037](#) (EP, CN, US)
- [H04L27/2614](#) (US)
- [H04L27/2636](#) (EP, CN, US)
- [H04W72/0453](#) (US)

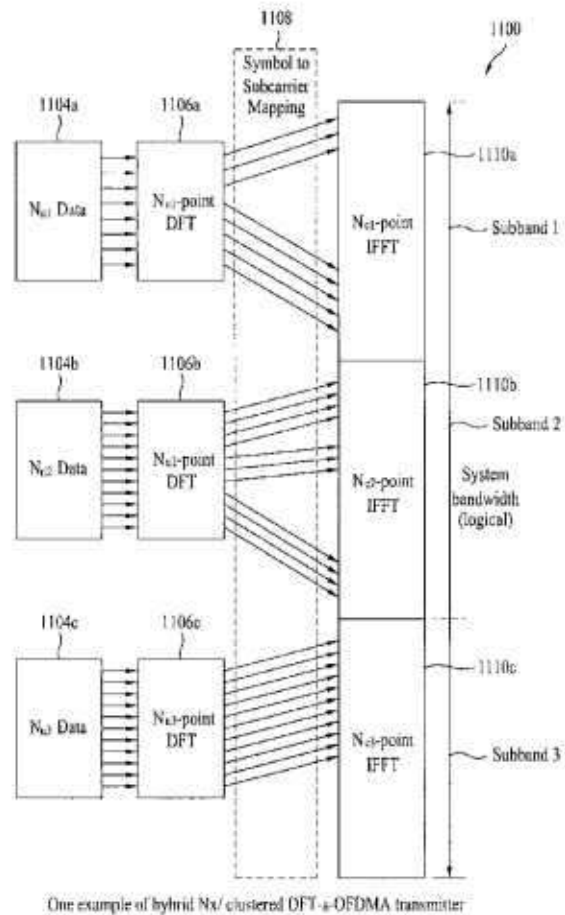
CA - [H04L5/0007](#) (EP, CN, US)
- [H04L27/2621](#) (EP, CN, US)

PA - (A1 B2)
LG ELECTRONICS INC [KR]

TI - (A1)
**RADIO ACCESS METHOD FOR
REDUCED PAPR**
(B2)
Radio access method for reduced
PAPR

AB - (A1 B2)
A **wireless communication** system
is disclosed. A method for
performing a **radio access** in
the **wireless communication** system
includes dividing an
available **frequency** band into a
plurality of subbands, generating
a plurality of **frequency** domain
sequences from a plurality of
data symbol sequences by
independently performing
a **Fourier** transform process in
each of the subbands,
independently mapping each of
the **frequency** domain sequences
to a corresponding subband,
generating one or more
transmission symbols by
performing an inverse **Fourier**
transform process on the
plurality of **frequency** domain
sequences mapped to the

FIG. 11



available **frequency** band, and
transmitting the one or more
transmission symbols to a
receiver.

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PN - [US2013058219](#) A1 20130307

PNFP - US9113359 B2 20150818

PR - CN201010180347 20100513; WO2011CN72493 20110407

AP - [US201113697572](#) 20110407

DT - **

CT - *// R141 (A1)*
[US8019385](#) B1 20110913 [] (MANSOUR NAGI A [US], et al);
[US8848550](#) B2 20140930 [] (TIDESTAV CLAES [SE]);
[US8260286](#) B2 20120904 [] (VIKSTEDT JUKKA [FI], et al);
[US2008270098](#) A1 20081030 [] (SARKKINEN TIMO [FI]);
[US2011206107](#) A1 20110825 [] (BOTTOMLEY GREGORY E [US], et al);
[US7286802](#) B2 20071023 [] (BEYME STEFFEN [CA], et al);
[US2009034610](#) A1 20090205 [] (LEE YEN-CHI [US], et al);
[US2007230356](#) A1 20071004 [] (KALANTRI SACCHINDRAKUMAR G [US], et al);
[US8098748](#) B1 20120117 [] (MANSOUR NAGI A [US], et al);
[US2010121617](#) A1 20100513 [] (GRUENER UWE [DE], et al);
[US2007036064](#) A1 20070215 [] (SONG SEONG-WOOK [KR], et al);
[US2004218521](#) A1 20041104 [] (BOLINTH EDGAR [DE], et al);
[US2008010622](#) A1 20080110 [] (HSU SHOU-KUO [TW], et al);
[US8060852](#) B1 20111115 [] (VARMA AMBRISH [US], et al)
- // STSE (B2)
[US7286802](#) B2 20071023 [] (BEYME STEFFEN [CA], et al);
[US8019385](#) B1 20110913 [] (MANSOUR NAGI A [US], et al);
[US8060852](#) B1 20111115 [] (VARMA AMBRISH [US], et al);
[US8098748](#) B1 20120117 [] (MANSOUR NAGI A [US], et al);
[US8260286](#) B2 20120904 [] (VIKSTEDT JUKKA [FI], et al);
[US8848550](#) B2 20140930 [] (TIDESTAV CLAES [SE]);
[US2004218521](#) A1 20041104 [] (BOLINTH EDGAR [DE], et al);
[US2007036064](#) A1 20070215 [] (SONG SEONG-WOOK [KR], et al);
[US2007230356](#) A1 20071004 [] (KALANTRI SACCHINDRAKUMAR G [US], et al);
[US2008010622](#) A1 20080110 [] (HSU SHOU-KUO [TW], et al);
[US2008270098](#) A1 20081030 [] (SARKKINEN TIMO [FI]);
[US2009034610](#) A1 20090205 [] (LEE YEN-CHI [US], et al);
[US2010121617](#) A1 20100513 [] (GRUENER UWE [DE], et al);
[US2011206107](#) A1 20110825 [] (BOTTOMLEY GREGORY E [US], et al)

CCI - [H04W24/06](#)

CI - H04W24/06 (EP, US)

PA - (A1)
LIU FENG [CN]
- (B2)
LIU FENG [CN]; ZTE CORP [CN]

TI - (A1)
METHOD FOR LOADING UPLINK SIMULATION DATA OF TERMINAL AND TERMINAL

- (B2)

Method for loading uplink simulation data of terminal and terminal

AB

- (A1 B2)

The disclosure provides a method for loading uplink simulation data of a terminal, and a terminal, which belong to the field of **wireless communication**. The method comprises: after being powered on, the terminal imports simulation data to a memory of an uplink master-control Digital Signal Processor (DSP) of the terminal; the terminal performs uplink **access**, and transmits the simulation data to a channelized memory after the uplink **access** succeeds; then the terminal performs Inverse Fast **Fourier** Transform (IFFT) on the simulation data in each uplink sub-frame, and transmits the transformed simulation data to a base station via a **radio frequency** unit. According to the disclosure, the problem that a single terminal can not load data services of multiple terminals at the same time is solved; therefore, the effect of simulating to load noise transmission, load multi-terminal transmission, and load noise and terminal service transmission is achieved.

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PN - [RU2011105149](#) A 20120820

PNFP - RU2491743 C2 20130827

PR - US20080172462
20080714; WO2009US50182
20090710

AP - [RU20110105149](#) 20090710

DT - I

CCI - [H04B1/1027](#) ; [H04J11/0023](#) ;
[H04L1/206](#) ; [H04L27/2602](#) ;
[H04L27/2647](#)

CCA - [H04L5/0007](#)

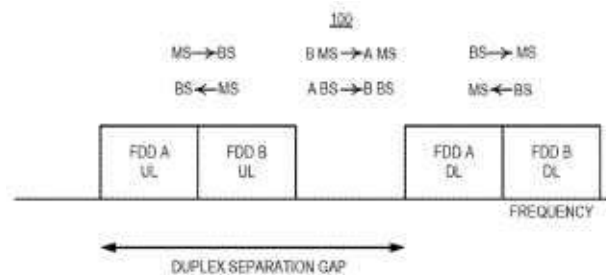
CI - H04B1/1027 (EP)
- H04J11/0023 (EP)
- H04L1/206 (EP)
- H04L27/26 (KR)
- H04L27/2602 (EP)
- H04L27/2647 (EP)

CA - H04L5/0007 (EP)

PA - (C2)
MOTOROLA MOBILITY INC [US]

TI - (C2)
METHOD AND SYSTEM TO DETECT
NOISE FROM ADJACENT CHANNELS
FOR BROADBAND **WIRELESS**
ACCESS BASED ON OFDM/OFDMA

AB - (C2)
FIELD: **radio**
engineering, **communication**
SUBSTANCE: invention discloses
a method and a system for
detection of noise from adjacent



channels between two systems that have adjacent frequencies. The method and the system calculate (802) an output FFT-signal (quick **Fourier** transform) for one or more zero subcarriers from the side of upper and lower frequencies and central subcarriers of **frequency** channel data. Capacity values are calculated (804, 806) for zero subcarriers from the side of upper and lower frequencies and central data subcarriers for use in definition of noise availability from adjacent channels.EFFECT: production of more reliable results when detecting noise from adjacent channels in OFDM systems.11 cl, 9 dwg

8/15 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN102244537](#) A 20111116

PNFP - CN102244537B B 20140716

PR - CN201010180347 20100513

AP - [CN201010180347](#) 20100513

DT - I

CT - *// STSE (A)*
[CN101568136](#) A 00000000 [A]
[A] 1-10
** 全文 *;*
[JP2009164706](#) A 00000000 [A]
[A] 1-10
** 全文 *;*
[CN1435058](#) A 00000000 [A]
[A] 1-10
** 全文 *;*
[CN101159961](#) A 00000000 [A]
[A] 1-10
** 全文 **

CCI - [H04W24/06](#)

CI - H04W24/06 (EP, US)

PA - (A B)
 ZHONGXING TELECOM EQUIP CORP

TI - (A B)
 Method for loading uplink
 analog data of terminal and
 terminal

AB - (A)



The invention discloses a method for loading uplink analog data of a terminal and the terminal, belonging to the field of **wireless communication**. The method comprises the steps: a terminal introduces analog data into a memory of an uplink main control digital signal processor of the terminal after the terminal is electrified and started; the terminal accesses an uplink and transmits the analog data into the channelized memory after successful **access** of the uplink; and the terminal performs fast **Fourier** inversion on the analog data in each uplink subframe and transmits the converted analog data to a base station via a **radio frequency** unit. According to the invention, the problem that a single terminal cannot load the data services of multiple terminals is solved, and therefore, an effect of simulating to load noise emission, load multi-terminal emission and load noise and terminal service emission is realized.

PN - [WO2011140870](#) A1 20111117

PR - CN201010180347 20100513

AP - [WO2011CN72493](#) 20110407

DT - **

CT - *[CN] ISR (A1)*
[CN101401336](#) A 00000000 [A]
(FUJITSU LTD);
[CN1993953](#) A 00000000 [A]
(PANASONIC CORP);
[CN1377164](#) A 00000000 [A]
(SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD)

CCI - [H04W24/06](#)

CI - H04W24/06 (EP, US)

PA - ZTE CORP [CN]; LIU FENG [CN]

TI - METHOD AND TERMINAL FOR LOADING UPLINK SIMULATION DATA BY TERMINAL

AB - A method and terminal for loading uplink simulation data by a terminal are disclosed by the present invention, which belong to the **wireless communication** field. Wherein the method comprises: after being powered on, the terminal inputs the simulation data to a memory of an uplink major control digital signal processor of the terminal; the terminal performs an uplink **access**, and after the **access** succeeding, the terminal transmits the simulation data to a channelization memory; the terminal performs Inverse Fast **Fourier** Transform (IFFT) on the simulation data in each uplink sub-frame, and transmits the transformed simulation data to a base station via a **radio frequency** unit. According to the present invention, the problem that a single terminal can not load data services of plural terminals at the same time is solved, therefore, the effect of simulating the emission of loading noise, emission of loading plural terminals, and loading noise and emission of terminal services is reached.

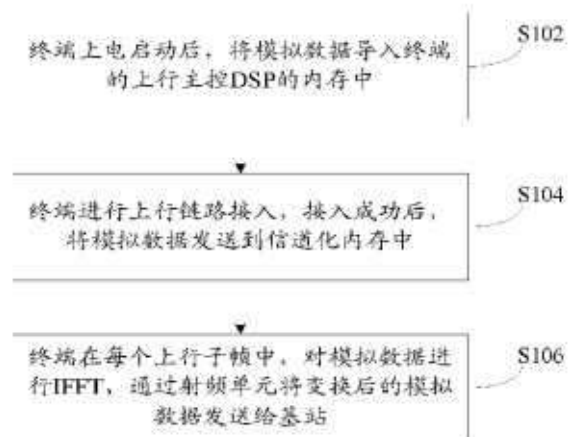


图 1 /Fig.1

S102 AFTER BEING POWERED ON, THE TERMINAL INPUTS THE SIMULATION DATA TO A MEMORY OF AN UPLINK MAJOR CONTROL DSP OF THE TERMINAL

S104 THE TERMINAL PERFORMS AN UPLINK ACCESS, AND AFTER THE ACCESS SUCCEEDING, THE TERMINAL TRANSMITS THE SIMULATION DATA TO A CHANNELIZATION MEMORY

S106 THE TERMINAL PERFORMS IFFT ON THE SIMULATION DATA IN EACH UPLINK SUB-FRAME, AND TRANSMITS THE TRANSFORMED SIMULATION DATA TO A BASE STATION VIA A RADIO FREQUENCY UNIT

10/15 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [EP2571179](#) A1 20130320
- PNFP - EP2571179 A4 20170215
- PR - CN201010180347 20100513; WO2011CN72493 20110407
- AP - [EP20110780091](#) 20110407
- DT - *; Rep
- CT - || STSE (A4)
[WO2009077555](#) A1 00000000 [I] (SIGNALION GMBH [DE]; FLIESS THOMAS [DE]; STEGE MATTHIAS [DE]; HENTSCHE)
[I] 1-10
* page 6, line 24 - page 10, line 10; figure 5 *
* page 12, line 9 - page 13, line 24 *
* page 16, line 27 - page 19, line 9; figure 2 *;
[XP010862267](#) A[A];
[EP2063676](#) A1 00000000 [A] (PRISMA ENGINEERING S R L [IT])
[A] 1-10
* paragraphs [0001] - [0005] *
* paragraphs [0011] - [0030]; figures 1,2 *
- CTNP - || STSE (A4)
[A] - FUKUHARA T ET AL, "A novel channel estimation method for OFDM transmission technique under fast time-variant fading channel", VTC 2003-SPRING. THE 57TH. IEEE SEMI-ANNUAL VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE. PROCEEDINGS. JEJU, KOREA, APRIL 22 - 25, 2003; [IEEE VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE], NEW YORK, NY : IEEE, US, (20030422) , vol. 4, doi:[10.1109/VETECS.2003.1208808](#) ISBN 978-0-7803-7757-8, pages 2343 - 2347, XP010862267
[A] 1-10
* paragraph [abstract] - paragraph [II.A]; figure 2 *
- CCI - [H04W24/06](#)
- CI - H04W24/06 (EP, US)
- PA - (A1 A4)
ZTE CORP [CN]
- TI - (A1)
METHOD AND TERMINAL FOR LOADING UPLINK SIMULATION DATA OF TERMINAL
- (A4)
METHOD AND TERMINAL FOR LOADING UPLINK SIMULATION DATA BY TERMINAL
- AB - (A1)
The present invention provides a method for loading uplink simulation data of a terminal, and a terminal, which belong to the field of **wireless communication**. The method comprises: after being powered on, the terminal imports simulation data to a memory of an uplink master-control Digital Signal Processor (DSP) of the terminal; the terminal performs uplink **access**, and transmits the simulation data to a channelized memory after the uplink **access** succeeds; then the terminal performs Inverse Fast **Fourier** Transform (IFFT) on the simulation data in each uplink sub-frame, and transmits the transformed simulation data to a base station via a **radio frequency** unit. According to the present invention, the problem that a single terminal can not load data services of multiple terminals at the same time is solved; therefore, the effect of simulating to load noise transmission, load multi-terminal transmission, and load noise and terminal service transmission is achieved.

11/15 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN102113287](#) A 20110629
PNFP - CN102113287B B 20141203
PR - US20080086466P
20080805; WO2009KR03794
20090710; KR20090057042 20090625

AP - [CN200980129534](#) 20090710
DT - I
CT - $// STSE(A)$
[WO2006135186](#) A2 00000000 [A]
[A] 1-15
* 全文 *;
[CN101223748](#) A 00000000 [X]
[X] 1-15
* 权利要求1-20、说明书第5页倒数
第2行至第14页第1行 *

CCI - [H04L5/0037](#) ; [H04L27/2636](#)

CCA - [H04L5/0007](#) ; [H04L27/2621](#)

CI - H04L5/0037 (EP, CN, US)
- H04L27/2614 (US)
- H04L27/2636 (EP, CN, US)
- H04W72/0453 (US)

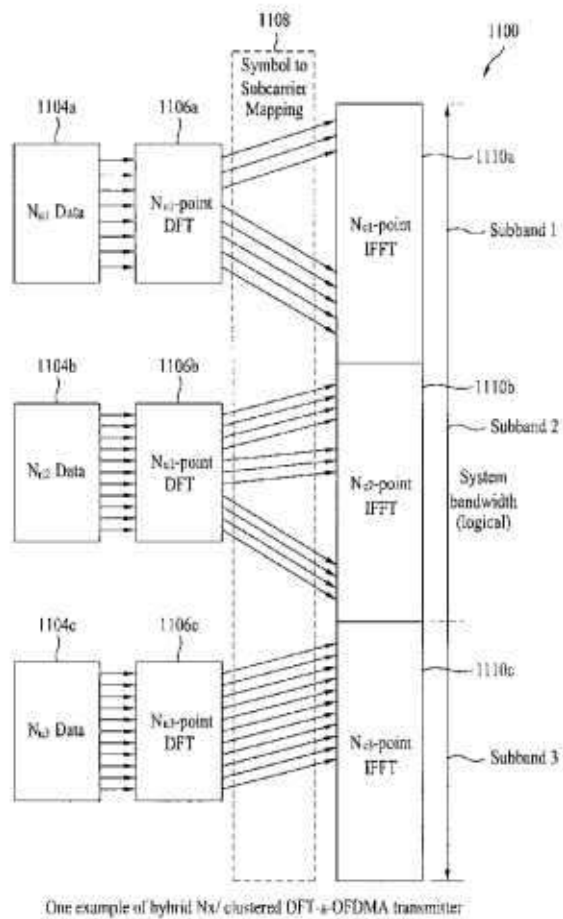
CA - H04L5/0007 (EP, CN, US)
- H04L27/2621 (EP, CN, US)

PA - (A B)
LG ELECTRONICS INC

TI - (A B)
Radio access method for reduced
PAPR

AB - (A)
A **wireless communication** system
is disclosed. A method for
performing a **radio access** in
the **wireless communication** system
includes dividing an
available **frequency** band into a
plurality of subbands, generating
a plurality of **frequency** domain
sequences from a plurality of
data symbol sequences by
independently performing
a **Fourier** transform process in
each of the subbands,
independently mapping each of
the **frequency** domain sequences
to a corresponding subband,
generating one or more

FIG. 11



transmission symbols by performing an inverse **Fourier** transform process on the plurality of **frequency** domain sequences mapped to the available **frequency** band, and transmitting the one or more transmission symbols to a receiver.

12/15 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN102111367](#) A 20110629

PNFP - CN102111367B B 20130403

PR - CN200910312115 20091224

AP - [CN200910312115](#) 20091224

DT - I

PA - (A B)
INST OF MICROELECTRONICS CAS

TI - (A B)
Single-clock multi-rate
orthogonal **frequency** division
multiplexing (OFDM)
transmission device structure

AB - (A)
The invention relates to a single-clock multi-rate
orthogonal **frequency** division
multiplexing (OFDM)
transmission device structure,
which belongs to the technical
field of **wireless communication**.
The OFDM transmission device
structure comprises a
transmission control state
machine module, a scrambling
module, a coding module, an
interweaving module, a mapping
module, a pilot insertion
module, an inverse fast **Fourier**
transform module, a read-only
memory module, a guard interval
addition and windowing module,
a dual-port random **access**
memory module, a framing
interpolation module, a filter
module, a digital-to-analogue
conversion module and a **radio**
frequency transmission module.
Except the **radio frequency**
transmission module, the other



modules share an identical clock. The OFDM transmission device structure provided by the invention realizes data conflict-free multi-data rate processing and solves the problems of multi-clock domain processing by utilizing the single clock, and realizes zero delay and a simple structure in a transmission process of the transmission device by adopting a parallel processing method; and simultaneously, compared with that obtained by a conventional designing method, the multi-rate OFDM transmission device has stability which is enhanced with less hardware overhead.

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PNFP - US8526529 B2 20130903

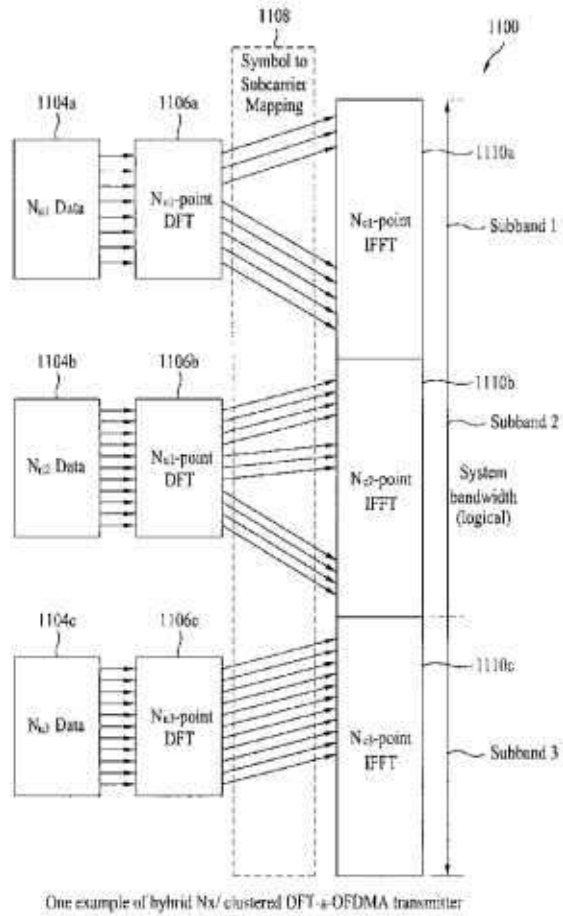
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20080805; WO2009KR03794
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AP - [US20090989753](#) 20090710

DT - **

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FIG. 11



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CCA	- H04L5/0007 ; H04L27/2621
CI	- H04L5/0037 (EP, CN, US) - H04L27/2614 (US) - H04L27/2636 (EP, CN, US) - H04W72/0453 (US)
CA	- H04L5/0007 (EP, CN, US) - H04L27/2621 (EP, CN, US)
PA	- (<i>B2</i>) - AHN JOON KUI [KR]; LEE JUNG HOON [KR]; SEO DONG YOUN [KR]; KIM KI JUN [KR]; LG ELECTRONICS INC [KR]
TI	- (<i>A1</i>) RADIO ACCESS METHOD FOR REDUCED PAPR - (<i>B2</i>) Radio access method for reduced PAPR
AB	- (<i>A1 B2</i>) - A wireless communication system is disclosed. A method for performing a radio access in the wireless communication system includes dividing an available frequency band into a plurality of subbands, generating a plurality of frequency domain sequences from a plurality of data symbol sequences by independently performing a Fourier transform process in each of the subbands, independently mapping each of the frequency domain sequences to a corresponding subband, generating one or more transmission symbols by

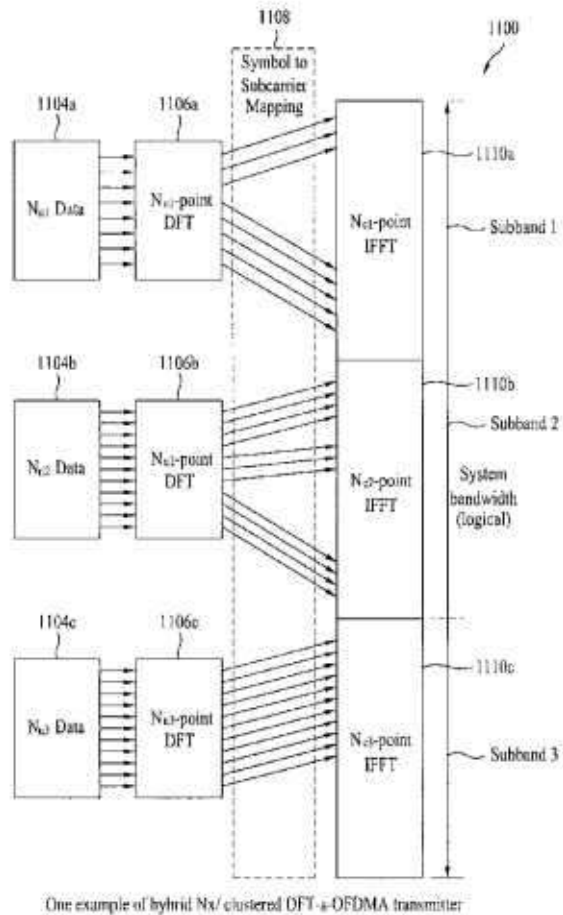
performing an inverse **Fourier** transform process on the plurality of **frequency** domain sequences mapped to the available **frequency** band, and transmitting the one or more transmission symbols to a receiver.

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- PNFP - WO2010016662 A3 20100603
- PR - US20080086466P
20080805; KR20090057042 20090625
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- CI - H04L5/0037 (EP, CN, US)
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- CA - H04L5/0007 (EP, CN, US)
H04L27/2621 (EP, CN, US)
- PA - (A2 A3)
LG ELECTRONICS INC [KR]; AHN JOON KUI [KR]; LEE JUNG HOON [KR]; SEO DONG YOUN [KR]; KIM KI JUN [KR]
- TI - (A2 A3)
RADIO ACCESS METHOD FOR REDUCED PAPR
- AB - (A2 A3)

A **wireless communication** system is disclosed. A method for performing a **radio access** in the **wireless communication** system includes dividing an available **frequency** band into a plurality of subbands, generating a plurality of **frequency** domain sequences from a plurality of data symbol sequences by

FIG. 11



independently performing
a **Fourier** transform process in
each of the subbands,
independently mapping each of
the **frequency** domain sequences
to a corresponding subband,
generating one or more
transmission symbols by
performing an inverse **Fourier**
transform process on the
plurality of **frequency** domain
sequences mapped to the
available **frequency** band, and
transmitting the one or more
transmission symbols to a
receiver.

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DT	- I	
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PA	- (A) LEE YONG HWAN	
TI	- (A) RESOURCE ALLOCATION METHOD FOR ORTHOGONAL FREQUENCY DIVISION MULTIPLEXING WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND TRANSMISSION SIGNAL GENERATING METHOD AND APPARATUS USING THE SAME - (B1) Resource Allocating Method for OFDM-based Radio Communication System, Transmission Signal Generating Method and Transmitter Using the Same	
AB	- (A) PURPOSE: A resource allocation method for an orthogonal frequency division	

multiplexing **wireless communication** system and transmission signal generating method and apparatus using the same are provided to reduce adjacent cell interferences in one channel. CONSTITUTION: A transmitter for an OFDM-FDMA (Orthogonal **Frequency** Division Multiplexing- **Frequency** Division Multiple **Access**) **wireless communication** system includes a user message symbol generator (502), a first zero value setter(514), an IDFT(Inverse Discrete **Fourier** Transformation) portion(510), a second zero value setter(514), a P/S(Parallel/Series) converter (512), and a sequential expander. The user message symbol generator generates user message symbols of k users. The first zero value setter generates zero values to be set for all of the N-M-K non-used sub-carriers. The IDFT portion performs an inverse **fourier** transform on a first signal made by combining the user message symbol and the N-M-K non-used sub-carriers to generate IDFT outputs. The second zero value setter generates M zero values. The P/S converter combines OFDM symbols in a time domain and converts the combined parallel signal to a serial signal. The sequential expander copies a last portion of the OFDM symbols in the time domain by a sequential expansion and generates an OFDM transmission signal.