# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 8,995,357 B2

APPLICATION NO. : 12/664347
DATED : March 31, 2015
INVENTOR(S) : Dahlman et al.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

On the Title Page

On Page 2, in Item (56), under "OTHER PUBLICATIONS", in Column 2, Lines 10-11, delete "(E-Utra) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access network (E-UTAN);" and insert -- (E-UTRA) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN); --, therefor.

1

In the Specification

In Column 6, Line 23, delete "RNTI1." and insert -- RNTI1, --, therefor.

Signed and Sealed this Twentieth Day of November, 2018

Andrei Iancu

Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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(Also Form PTO-1050)

# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Page 1 of 1

PATENT NO. : 8,995,357 B2

APPLICATION NO.: 12/664,347

ISSUE DATE: March 31, 2015

INVENTOR(S) : Dahlman, et al.

It is certified that an error appears or errors appear in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

On Page 2, in Field (56), under "OTHER PUBLICATIONS", in Column 2, Lines 10-11, delete "(E-Utra) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access network (E-UTAN);" and insert - - (E-UTRA) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN); - -, therefor.

In Column 6, Line 23, delete "RNTI1." and insert - - RNTI1, - -, therefor.

MAILING ADDRESS OF SENDER (Please do not use customer number below):

6300 Legacy, MS EVR 1-C-11 Plano, TX 75024 972-583-8656

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.322, 1.323, and 1.324. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1.0 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Attention Certificate of Corrections Branch, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

#### **Privacy Act Statement**

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

- The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
- A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of
  presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to
  opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
- A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
- 4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
- 5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
- 6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
- 7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
- 8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
- A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal						
Application Number:	12664347					
Filing Date:	11-	-Dec-2009				
Title of Invention:		ANSMISSION OF SY: ANNEL	STEM INFORM	ATION ON A DOWN	LINK SHARED	
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman					
Filer:	Roger Scott Burleigh/Amber Rodgers					
Attorney Docket Number:	40	15-6727 / P24241-U	S2			
Filed as Large Entity	Filed as Large Entity					
Filing Fees for U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371						
Description		Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)	
Basic Filing:						
Pages:						
Claims:						
Miscellaneous-Filing:						
Petition:						
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:						
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:						
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION		1811	1	150	150	

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
	Tot	al in USD	(\$)	150

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt				
EFS ID:	33396507			
Application Number:	12664347			
International Application Number:				
Confirmation Number:	1464			
Title of Invention:	TRANSMISSION OF SYSTEM INFORMATION ON A DOWNLINK SHARED CHANNEL			
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman			
Customer Number:	24112			
Filer:	Roger Scott Burleigh/Amber Rodgers			
Filer Authorized By:	Roger Scott Burleigh			
Attorney Docket Number:	4015-6727 / P24241-US2			
Receipt Date:	07-AUG-2018			
Filing Date:	11-DEC-2009			
Time Stamp:	13:51:05			
Application Type:	U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371			

# **Payment information:**

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$150
RAM confirmation Number	080818INTEFSW00000099501379
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:

File Listing	g:				
Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
			143113		
1	Transmittal Letter	P24241- US2_2018-08-07_CoC_Request _Letter.pdf	2ac03a454b615273bdd4b16112f55938906 c881c	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
		P24241-	107647		
2	Request for Certificate of Correction	US2_2018-08-07_CoC_PTO-105 0.pdf	75037b7e50318de42f9d7813f7a5688e10c e7ffb	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
			30679		
3	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	66dc4e2c4ac86cb2ee192f68bf426725fcd4f 698	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	28	31439	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

#### New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

#### National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

#### New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF: U.S. Patent No. 8,995,357

**USPTO CONFIRMATION CODE: 1464** 

**APPLICATION NO.: 12/664,347** 

PCT FILED: April 10, 2008

U.S. FILED: December 11, 2009

EXAMINER: Un C Cho

**GROUP ART UNIT: 2413** 

FOR: TRANSMISSION OF SYSTEM INFORMATION ON A DOWNLINK SHARED

**CHANNEL** 

# 37 CFR 1.322 & 37 CFR 1.323 REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION FOR USPTO AND/OR APPLICANT MISTAKE

#### HONORABLE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS & TRADEMARKS

SIR:

The following is a request for a certificate of correction in Serial Number 12/664,347, now Patent Number 8,995,357.

A certificate of correction under 35 USC 254 is respectfully requested in the above-identified patent.

The errors were the fault of both the applicant and USPTO and, accordingly, please charge <u>\$150.00</u> to our Deposit Account No. 50-1379. In the event that a further fee is required, please charge the amount to the same Deposit Account.

The exact locations where the errors appear in the patent and patent application are as follows:

On Page 2, in Field (56), under "OTHER PUBLICATIONS", in Column 2, Lines 10-11, delete "(E-Utra) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access network (E-UTAN);" and insert - - (E-UTRA) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN); - -, therefor. (LIST OF REFERENCES CITED BY APPLICANT AND CONSIDERED BY EXAMINER DATED DECEMBER 20, 2011, SHEET 2 (PAGE 248 OF FW), UNDER "NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS", ENTRY 5, LINES 2-3)

In Column 6, Line 23, delete "RNTI1." and insert - - RNTI1, - -, therefor. (ORIGINALLY FILED SPECIFICATION DATED DECEMBER 11, 2009, PAGE 7 (PAGE 356 OF FW), LINE 8)

The requested corrections are attached on Form PTO 1050.

	Respectfully Submitted
, 2018	/Ronald J. Ward,Reg#54870/
DATE	Ronald J. Ward Registration No. 54,870 Attorney of Record



#### UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	ISSUE DATE	PATENT NO.	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
12/664 347	03/31/2015	8005357	4015 6727 / P24241 US2	1464

24112 7590

03/11/2015

COATS & BENNETT, PLLC 1400 Crescent Green, Suite 300 Cary, NC 27518

# **ISSUE NOTIFICATION**

The projected patent number and issue date are specified above.

# **Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)**

(application filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Patent Term Adjustment is 337 day(s). Any patent to issue from the above-identified application will include an indication of the adjustment on the front page.

If a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) was filed in the above-identified application, the filing date that determines Patent Term Adjustment is the filing date of the most recent CPA.

Applicant will be able to obtain more detailed information by accessing the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) WEB site (http://pair.uspto.gov).

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Application Assistance Unit (AAU) of the Office of Data Management (ODM) at (571)-272-4200.

APPLICANT(s) (Please see PAIR WEB site http://pair.uspto.gov for additional applicants):

Erik Dahlman, Bromma, SWEDEN; Vera Vukajlovic, Stockholm, SWEDEN;

The United States represents the largest, most dynamic marketplace in the world and is an unparalleled location for business investment, innovation, and commercialization of new technologies. The USA offers tremendous resources and advantages for those who invest and manufacture goods here. Through SelectUSA, our nation works to encourage and facilitate business investment. To learn more about why the USA is the best country in the world to develop technology, manufacture products, and grow your business, visit <u>SelectUSA.gov</u>.

IR103 (Rev. 10/09)

#### PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with applicable fee(s), to: Mail Mail Stop ISSUE FEE

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 or Fax (571)-273-2885.

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks I through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence including the Patent, advance orders and notification of maintenance fees will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block I, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

Typed or printed name \_\_\_

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(s) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

COATS & BEN 1400 Crescent G		2014	I ber State addr trans	Certificate they certify that this Feet is Postal Service with successed to the Mail Stop imitted to the USPTO (5)	e of Mailing or Transm s) Transmittal is being fficient postage for first ISSUE FEE address a (1) 273-2885, on the dat	vission deposited with the United class mail in an envelope above, or being facsimile e indicated below.
Cary, NC 27518			T	<u></u>		(Depositor's name)
						(Signature)
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APPLICATION NO.	EILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR		DRNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
12/664,347 TULE OF INVENTION:	12/11/2009 TRANSMISSION OF	SYSTEM INFORMATI	Erik Dahlman ON ON A DOWNLINK SE		-6727 / P24241-US2	1464
APPLN TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DIJE	PREV, PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	UNDISCOUNTED	<b>596</b> 0	:\$0	\$0	. \$960	02/25/2015
EXAM	INER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS			
LTU, SI	MING	2413	370-336000	3		
1. Change of corresponds CPR 1.363).  Change of corresp Address form PTO/St The Address form PTO/St PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-0 Number is required.  ASSIGNEE NAME A PLEASE NOTE: Unifrecordation as set fort (A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE PLASSE Telefonaktie Please check the appropr 4a. The following fee(s) Issue Fee Publication Fee (8)	once address or indication ondence address (or Che W122) attached. Ication (or "Fee Address (2 or more recent) attach ND RESIDENCE DAT. ess att assignee is identification of CFR 3.11. Com CINEE COMPACT (Compact of the Compact of th	n of "Fee Address" (37 inge of Correspondence " Indication form cd. Use of a Customer A TO BE PRINTED ON iffed below, no assigne pletion of this form is Not CSSON (Publ) r categories (will not be permitted)	2. For printing on the p  (1) The names of up to or agents OR, alternative of a sing registered attorney or a 2 registered patent afto listed, no name will be or the poor of	o 3 registered patent autovely, le firm (having as a mem agent) and the names of uneys or agents. If no na printed.  pc) atent. If an assignee is assignment.  / and STATE OR COUN  SE  Individual *** Corpora  ass first reapply any pro rd. Form PTO-2038 is at	ber a 2 up to rule is 3 dentified below, the de TRY)  tion or other private greeyiously paid issue fee ached.	oup entity Government
Applicant assertin	ng micro entity status. Se g small entity status. Se ng to regular undiscount re signised in accordance	ce 37 CFR 1.29 c 37 CFR 1.27 cd fee status.	NOTE: If the application to be a notification of lo	n was previously under m ss of entitlement to micro us will be taken to be a m le.	iero entity status, check entity status, otification of loss of enti	O/SB/15A and 15B), issue application attandonment, ing this box will be taken itlement to small or micro
Typed or printed nam	D-14 C D	ennett		Registration No.	32,194	

Page 2 of 3

PTOL-85 Part B (19-13) Approved for use through 10/33/2013.

OMB 0651-0033

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal						
Application Number:	126	12664347				
Filing Date:	11-	Dec-2009				
Title of Invention:	1	ANSMISSION OF SY: ANNEL	STEM INFORM/	ATION ON A DOWN	LINK SHARED	
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman					
Filer:	David E. Bennett/Donna Donovan					
Attorney Docket Number:	4015-6727 / P24241-US2					
Filed as Large Entity						
Filing Fees for U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371						
Description		Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)	
Basic Filing:						
Pages:						
Claims:						
Miscellaneous-Filing:						
Petition:						
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:						
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:						
Utility Appl Issue Fee		1501	1	960	960	

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
	Tot	al in USD	(\$)	960

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt				
EFS ID:	21536878			
Application Number:	12664347			
International Application Number:				
Confirmation Number:	1464			
Title of Invention:	TRANSMISSION OF SYSTEM INFORMATION ON A DOWNLINK SHARED CHANNEL			
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman			
Customer Number:	24112			
Filer:	David E. Bennett/Donna Donovan			
Filer Authorized By:	David E. Bennett			
Attorney Docket Number:	4015-6727 / P24241-US2			
Receipt Date:	19-FEB-2015			
Filing Date:	11-DEC-2009			
Time Stamp:	10:59:25			
Application Type:	U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371			

# **Payment information:**

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Electronic Funds Transfer
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$960
RAM confirmation Number	19301
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:

File Listing:					
Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
	(DTO 05D)		545648		
1	Issue Fee Payment (PTO-85B)	Issue_Fee_Transmittal.pdf	ffaf8cd100d778a8f06898e2e248822d6ef4b e50	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30851	no	2
2	ree worksneet (3800)	ree-iiio.pui	f5cdee2d9ec690656bfac5d28266956afcf04 210	110	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes	57	76499	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

#### New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

# National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

#### New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

OK TO ENTER: /S.L./

11/18/2014

# IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of **Dahlman**Serial No.: **12**/**664**,**347** 

Filed: December 11, 2009

For: Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel

Docket No: 4015-6727

Examiner: Xavier S. Wong

Group Art Unit: 2462

Confirmation No.: 1464

Mail Stop Amendment Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

# SUPPLEMENTAL AFTER-FINAL RESPONSE IN-RESPONSE TO ADVISORY ACTION

This paper is being filed in response to the Final Office Action mailed May 20, 2014.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the remarks below. The Office is hereby authorized to charge any fees required for entry of this paper to Deposit Account 18-1167.

# **EAST Search History**

# **EAST Search History (Prior Art)**

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	59111	(370/311,328-334,468.ccls. or 455/422.1.ccls.)	US- PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2014/11/18 12:35
L2	22594	(370/311,328-334,468.ccls. or 455/422.1.ccls.) and @ad<"20070618"	US- PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2014/11/18 12:36
L4	30	L2 and RNTI same (schedul\$5 SU SU\$2) and (repeat\$3 repetitive recurr\$5 overlap\$5)	US- PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2014/11/18 12:37
L5	0	L2 and RNTI and (window system information)	US- PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	OFF	2014/11/18 12:38
L6	50	L2 and RNTI and (system information)	US- PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	OFF	2014/11/18 12:38
L7	151	((Erik) near2 (Dahlman)).INV.	US- PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2014/11/18 12:39
L8	14	((Vera) near2 (Vukajlovic)).INV.	US- PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2014/11/18 12:39

# **EAST Search History (Interference)**

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L9	65	((Erik) near2 (Dahlman)).INV.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	OFF	2014/11/18 12:39
L10	5	((Vera) near2 (Vukajlovic)).INV.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	OFF	2014/11/18 12:39
L12	0	(RNTI and windows near5 spanning).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	OFF	2014/11/18 12:41
L14	13	(Radio Network Temporary identifier and window).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	ADJ	ON	2014/11/18 12:41

# 11/18/2014 12:42:44 PM

	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Index of Claims	12664347	DAHLMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SIMING LIU	2413

<b>✓</b>	R	ejected		-	Can	celled		N	Non-E	lected	A	A Appeal	
=	A	llowed		÷	Res	tricted		ı	Interf	erence	0	Obje	cted
	☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA								☐ CPA	☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47			
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U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Part of Paper No.: 20141118A

	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Issue Classification	12664347	DAHLMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SIMING LIU	2413

CPC								
Symbol				Ту	pe Version			
H04L	1	7	08	F	2013-01-01			
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CPC Combination Sets				
Symbol	Туре	Set	Ranking	Version

/SIMING LIU/ Examiner.Art Unit 2413	11/18/2014	Total Claims Allowed:			
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	24			
/UN C CHO/ Supervisory Patent Examiner.Art Unit 2413	11/19/2014	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure		
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	5		

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Part of Paper No. 20141118A

	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Issue Classification	12664347	DAHLMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SIMING LIU	2413

	US ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION									INTERNATIONAL	CLA	SS	IFIC	ATIC	ON
	CLASS SUBCLASS								С	LAIMED			N	ON-C	LAIMED
370	370 329			Н	0	4	W	4 / 00 (2009.01.01)							
CROSS REFERENCE(S)															
CLASS	su	BCLASS (ON	E SUBCLAS	S PER BLC	CK)										
370	311	330	332	334	469										
455	422.1														
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/SIMING LIU/ Examiner.Art Unit 2413  (Assistant Examiner)	11/18/2014	Total Claims Allowed: 24				
/UN C CHO/ Supervisory Patent Examiner.Art Unit 2413	(Date) 11/19/2014	O.G. Print Claim(s) O.G. Print Figure				
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	5			

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Part of Paper No. 20141118A

	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Issue Classification	12664347	DAHLMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SIMING LIU	2413

	Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant						СР	A [	] T.D.		R.1.	47			
Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original
1	1	-	17												
2	2	14	18												
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12	15	23	31												
13	16	24	32												

/SIMING LIU/ Examiner.Art Unit 2413	11/18/2014	Total Claims Allowed: 24	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)		
/UN C CHO/ Supervisory Patent Examiner.Art Unit 2413	11/19/2014	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	5

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Part of Paper No. 20141118A

# Search Notes



Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
12664347	DAHLMAN ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit

2413

CPC- SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
·		

Xavier Szewai Wong

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED				
Symbol	Date	Examiner		

US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED					
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner		
370	311,328-334,468	11/18/2014	SL		
455	422.1	11/18/2014	SL		

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST image, class and keyword search in USPAT, US-PGPUB, DERWENT, EPO, JPO, and IBM_TDB (please see search history)	2011.12.17	/XSW/
Inventor Name and Assignee search in PALM and EAST	2011.12.17	/XSW/
EAST combined subclass, image and text search: 370/311,328-334,468 and 455/422.1	2011.12.17	/XSW/
Updated Searches Above	2012.09.30	/XSW/
Updated Searches Above	2013.08.23	/XSW/
update: ABOVE	11/18/2014	SL

	INTERFERENCE SEARCH		
US Class/ CPC Symbol	US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner
see search printout		11/18/2014	SL

/SIMING LIU/ Examiner.Art Unit 2413	

Part of Paper No.: 20141118A

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

# NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE AND FEE(S) DUE

24112 11/25/2014 COATS & BENNETT, PLLC 1400 Crescent Green, Suite 300 Cary, NC 27518

EXAMINER LIU, SIMING ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER 2413

DATE MAILED: 11/25/2014

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
12/664,347	12/11/2009	Erik Dahlman	4015-6727 / P24241-US2	1464

TITLE OF INVENTION: TRANSMISSION OF SYSTEM INFORMATION ON A DOWNLINK SHARED CHANNEL

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	UNDISCOUNTED	\$960	\$0	\$0	\$960	02/25/2015

THE APPLICATION IDENTIFIED ABOVE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND IS ALLOWED FOR ISSUANCE AS A PATENT. PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS CLOSED. THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS.
THIS APPLICATION IS SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL FROM ISSUE AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE OFFICE OR UPON PETITION BY THE APPLICANT. SEE 37 CFR 1.313 AND MPEP 1308.

THE ISSUE FEE AND PUBLICATION FEE (IF REQUIRED) MUST BE PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS NOTICE OR THIS APPLICATION SHALL BE REGARDED AS ABANDONED. STATUTORY PERIOD CANNOT BE EXTENDED. SEE 35 U.S.C. 151. THE ISSUE FEE DUE INDICATED ABOVE DOES NOT REFLECT A CREDIT FOR ANY PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE IN THIS APPLICATION. IF AN ISSUE FEE HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN PAID IN THIS APPLICATION (AS SHOWN ABOVE), THE RETURN OF PART B OF THIS FORM WILL BE CONSIDERED A REQUEST TO REAPPLY THE PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE TOWARD THE ISSUE FEE NOW DUE.

#### HOW TO REPLY TO THIS NOTICE:

I. Review the ENTITY STATUS shown above. If the ENTITY STATUS is shown as SMALL or MICRO, verify whether entitlement to that entity status still applies.

If the ENTITY STATUS is the same as shown above, pay the TOTAL FEE(S) DUE shown above.

If the ENTITY STATUS is changed from that shown above, on PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, complete section number 5 titled "Change in Entity Status (from status indicated above)".

For purposes of this notice, small entity fees are 1/2 the amount of undiscounted fees, and micro entity fees are 1/2 the amount of small entity fees.

II. PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, or its equivalent, must be completed and returned to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) with your ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). If you are charging the fee(s) to your deposit account, section "4b" of Part B - Fee(s) Transmittal should be completed and an extra copy of the form should be submitted. If an equivalent of Part B is filed, a request to reapply a previously paid issue fee must be clearly made, and delays in processing may occur due to the difficulty in recognizing the paper as an equivalent of Part B.

III. All communications regarding this application must give the application number. Please direct all communications prior to issuance to Mail Stop ISSUE FEE unless advised to the contrary.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Utility patents issuing on applications filed on or after Dec. 12, 1980 may require payment of maintenance fees. It is patentee's responsibility to ensure timely payment of maintenance fees when due.

Page 1 of 3

#### PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with applicable fee(s), to: Mail Mail Stop ISSUE FEE

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 or <u>Fax</u> (571)-273-2885

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence including the Patent, advance orders and notification of maintenance fees will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications.

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(s) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

	ENNETT, PLLC Green, Suite 300	5/2014		Cert	tificate of Mailing or Trans is Fee(s) Transmittal is being ith sufficient postage for fir Stop ISSUE FEE address TO (571) 273-2885, on the di	smission g deposited with the United st class mail in an envelope above, or being facsimile ate indicated below.				
Curj, 110 27510	,					(Depositor's name)				
						(Signature)				
						(Date)				
APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	<u> </u>	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	CONFIRMATION NO.						
12/664,347	12/11/2009		Erik Dahlman		4015-6727 / P24241-US2	1464				
TITLE OF INVENTION	N: TRANSMISSION OF	SYSTEM INFORMATI	ON ON A DOWNLINK SH	IARED CHANNEI						
APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE	E FEE TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE				
nonprovisional	UNDISCOUNTED	\$960	\$0	\$0	\$960	02/25/2015				
EXAN	MINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS	1						
LIU, S	SIMING	2413	370-336000	J						
1. Change of correspond	lence address or indicatio	on of "Fee Address" (37	2. For printing on the patent front page, list							
	pondence address (or Cha B/122) attached. dication (or "Fee Address 02 or more recent) attach		(1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively,  (2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed.							
			THE PATENT (print or type	· ·						
PLEASE NOTE: Un recordation as set for	nless an assignee is ident th in 37 CFR 3.11. Com	ified below, no assigned pletion of this form is NO	e data will appear on the pa OT a substitute for filing an	atent. If an assigne assignment.	ee is identified below, the d	locument has been filed for				
(A) NAME OF ASSI			(B) RESIDENCE: (CITY							
Please check the appropr	riate assignee category or	r categories (will not be p	printed on the patent): $\Box$	Individual 🖵 Co	prporation or other private gr	oup entity 🖵 Government				
4a. The following fee(s)	are submitted:	4	lb. Payment of Fee(s): (Plea	se first reapply an	y previously paid issue fee	shown above)				
Issue Fee			A check is enclosed.							
_	No small entity discount	•	Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached.							
Advance Order -	# of Copies	<del></del> -	The director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficiency, or credits any overpayment, to Deposit Account Number(enclose an extra copy of this form).							
5. Change in Entity Sta	atus (from status indicate	d above)								
	ing micro entity status. Se		NOTE: Absent a valid ce	rtification of Micro	Entity Status (see forms PTo	O/SB/15A and 15B), issue				
Applicant asserting	ng small entity status. See	e 37 CFR 1.27	fee payment in the micro entity amount will not be accepted at the risk of application abandonment.  NOTE: If the application was previously under micro entity status, checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to micro entity status.							
Applicant changing	ng to regular undiscounte	d fee status.	<u>NOTE:</u> Checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to small or micro entity status, as applicable.							
NOTE: This form must l	be signed in accordance v	with 37 CFR 1.31 and 1.3	33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signs	ature requirements a	and certifications.					
Authorized Signature				Date						
Authorized Signature	<u> </u>			Date						

Page 2 of 3

Typed or printed name

Registration No. \_



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
12/664,347	12/11/2009	Erik Dahlman	4015-6727 / P24241-US2	1464	
24112 75	90 11/25/2014		EXAM	INER	
COATS & BENN	/	LIU, SIMING			
1400 Crescent Gree Cary, NC 27518	en, Suite 300		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
* -			2413		

DATE MAILED: 11/25/2014

# **Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)**

(Applications filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Office has discontinued providing a Patent Term Adjustment (PTA) calculation with the Notice of Allowance.

Section 1(h)(2) of the AIA Technical Corrections Act amended 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(3)(B)(i) to eliminate the requirement that the Office provide a patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. See Revisions to Patent Term Adjustment, 78 Fed. Reg. 19416, 19417 (Apr. 1, 2013). Therefore, the Office is no longer providing an initial patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. The Office will continue to provide a patent term adjustment determination with the Issue Notification Letter that is mailed to applicant approximately three weeks prior to the issue date of the patent, and will include the patent term adjustment on the patent. Any request for reconsideration of the patent term adjustment determination (or reinstatement of patent term adjustment) should follow the process outlined in 37 CFR 1.705.

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Customer Service Center of the Office of Patent Publication at 1-(888)-786-0101 or (571)-272-4200.

#### OMB Clearance and PRA Burden Statement for PTOL-85 Part B

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 requires Federal agencies to obtain Office of Management and Budget approval before requesting most types of information from the public. When OMB approves an agency request to collect information from the public, OMB (i) provides a valid OMB Control Number and expiration date for the agency to display on the instrument that will be used to collect the information and (ii) requires the agency to inform the public about the OMB Control Number's legal significance in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.5(b).

The information collected by PTOL-85 Part B is required by 37 CFR 1.311. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

#### **Privacy Act Statement**

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

- 1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
- A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
- 3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
- 4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
- A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
- 6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
- 7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
- 8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
- 9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

	Application No. 12/664,347	Applicant(s) DAHLMAN ET AL.							
Notice of Allowability	Examiner SIMING LIU	<b>Art Unit</b> 2413	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No						
The MAILING DATE of this communication appear All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS (herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85) of NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIC of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.313	OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this app or other appropriate communication GHTS. This application is subject to	lication. If not i will be mailed i	ncluded n due course. <b>THIS</b>						
<ul> <li>1. ☑ This communication is responsive to <u>09/19/2014</u>.</li> <li>☑ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under <b>37 CFR 1.130(b)</b> was/were filed on</li> </ul>									
	2. An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.								
3. The allowed claim(s) is/are 1-4, 6-10, 12-13, 15-16, 18-26, 31-32. As a result of the allowed claim(s), you may be eligible to benefit from the <b>Patent Prosecution Highway</b> program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see <a href="http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.isp">http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.isp</a> or send an inquiry to <a href="http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.isp">PPHfeedback@uspto.gov</a> .									
4. Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under	35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).								
Certified copies:  a)  All b) Some *c) None of the:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  * Certified copies not received:									
Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" on noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMETHIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE.		complying with t	he requirements						
5. CORRECTED DRAWINGS ( as "replacement sheets") must	be submitted.								
including changes required by the attached Examiner's Paper No./Mail Date	Amendment / Comment or in the Of	ffice action of							
Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1.8 each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in th	84(c)) should be written on the drawing e header according to 37 CFR 1.121(d	gs in the front (ı ).	not the back) of						
6. DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BI attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FO			ne						
Attachment(s)  1. ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2. ☑ Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date 12/11/2009  3. ☐ Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material  4. ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413), Paper No./Mail Date	5. ☐ Examiner's Amendn 6. ☑ Examiner's Stateme 7. ☐ Other		for Allowance						
/SIMING LIU/ Examiner, Art Unit 2413	/UN C. CHO/ Supervisory Patent Exa	aminer, Art Ur	nit 2413						

Notice of Allowability

Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20141118A

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-37 (Rev. 08-13) Application/Control Number: 12/664,347 Page 2

Art Unit: 2413

The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

# Allowable Subject Matter

- 1. Claims 1-4, 6-10, 12-13, 15-16, 18-26, 31-32 are allowed.
- 2. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:
  With respect to claim 1, 10, 12, 15, 21, the prior art, either alone or in combination, fails to teach the feature of "transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes; including an indicator to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information and wherein the indicator is a System information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI)".
- 3. Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Application/Control Number: 12/664,347 Page 3

Art Unit: 2413

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SIMING LIU whose telephone number is (571)270-3859.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Un Cho can be reached on (571)272-7919. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/SIMING LIU/

Examiner, Art Unit 2413

/UN C. CHO/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2413

30

Becejet date: 12/11/2009

EFS Web 2.1.10

12664347 ~ GALLE 24133 Approved for use through 02/28/2009. OMB 0651-0031

Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

Approved for use through 02/28/2009. OMB 0651-0031 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

# INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99) Application Number Filing Date First Named Inventor Dahlman Art Unit Examiner Name Attorney Docket Number 4015-6727

				ι	J.S.F	PATENTS			Remove		
Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code <sup>1</sup>	Issue Date	9	of cited Document Releva		s,Columns,Lines where vant Passages or Relevan es Appear			
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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code <sup>1</sup>	Publication Date	n	of cited Document			es,Columns,Lines where vant Passages or Relevant res Appear		
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				FOREIGN	PAT	ENT DOCUM	IENTS		Remove		
Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number <sup>3</sup>	Country Code <sup>2</sup>		nd ode4	Publication Date	Name of Patentee Applicant of cited Document	eor V F	vhere Rel	or Relevant	T5
	1	1799003	EP	A1	I	2007-06-20	Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.				
	2	2007/052917	wo	A1	l	2007-05-10	LG Electronics, Inc.				
If you wisl	h to a	│ dd additional Foreign P	L atent Do	cument cita	ation	information p	Lease click the Add	button	Add		
			NON	I-PATENT	LITE	RATURE DO	CUMENTS		Remove		

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /S.L./

Receipt date: 12/11/2009	Application Number		12664347 - GAU: 2413
INFORMATION DIGGL COURT	Filing Date		
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	First Named Inventor	Dahln	∩an
STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)	Art Unit		
(Not for Submission under 67 of K 1.55)	Examiner Name		
	Attorney Docket Numb	er	4015-6727

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.								<b>T</b> 5			
	1	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT. "System Information Scheduling and Change Notification." 3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #58, Tdoc R2-071912, Kobe, Japan, 7-11 May 2007.											
	2	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT. "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information." 3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #58, Tdoc R2-072205, Kobe, Japan, 7-11 May 2007.											
	3	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT. "Transmission of Dynamic System Information." 3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #58bis, R2-072543, Orlando, FL, US, 25-29 June 2007.											
	4	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT. "Transmission of Dynamic System Information." 3GPP TSG-RAN2 Ad-hoc Meeting, Tdoc R2-075559, Vienna, Austria, 13-14 December 2007.											
	5	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT. 3GPP TS 36.300 V8.0.0 (2007-03). 3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access network (E-UTAN); Overall description; Stage 2 (Release 8).											
If you wis	h to ac	ld addition	al non-patent lite	erature do	cument c	citation i	nformation <sub>l</sub>	please clicl	k the Add I	buttor	Add		
				l	EXAMIN	ER SIG	NATURE						
Examiner	taminer Signature /Siming Liu/ Date Considered 11/18/2014												
*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.													
<sup>1</sup> See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at <a href="https://www.USPTO.GOV">www.USPTO.GOV</a> or MPEP 901.04. <sup>2</sup> Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). <sup>3</sup> For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. <sup>4</sup> Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. <sup>5</sup> Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.													

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /S.L./

# IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of <b>Dahlman</b>	)
Serial No.: <b>12/664,347</b>	) )
Filed: December 11, 2009	) ) Examiner: Xavier S. Wong
For: Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel	) Group Art Unit: 2462
Docket No: <b>4015-6727</b>	) Confirmation No.: 1464
	, ) )
	<i>)</i> )

Mail Stop Amendment Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

# SUPPLEMENTAL AFTER-FINAL RESPONSE IN-RESPONSE TO ADVISORY ACTION

This paper is being filed in response to the Final Office Action mailed May 20, 2014.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the remarks below. The Office is hereby authorized to charge any fees required for entry of this paper to Deposit Account 18-1167.

#### **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

- 1. (Currently amended) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network, comprising:
  - transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes;
  - dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information; and
  - including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.
  - wherein the wireless communication network is configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards and wherein the indicator is a System information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI).
- 2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises

selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling.

- 5. (Canceled)
- 6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information.
- 7. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the recurring time windows.
- 8. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a window size for the recurring time windows.
- 9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of system information, such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the type of system information carried in that subframe.

10. (Currently amended) A network transmitter for transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel in a wireless communications network, the network transmitter configured to transmit system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes; the network transmitter comprising a baseband processor configured to:

dynamically select which subframes on the downlink shared channel within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information; and include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.

wherein the wireless communication network is configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards and wherein the indicator is a System information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI).

#### 11. (Canceled)

12. (Currently amended) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes, the method comprising:

transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes;

dynamically selecting which subframes within the time windows are to be used for carrying system information;

indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within the time windows carry system information, by including an indicator in each subframe within the time windows that carries system information.

- wherein the wireless communication network is configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards and wherein the indicator is a System information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI).
- 13. (Previously presented) The method of claim 12, wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within the time windows carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within each time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within each time window.
- 14. (Canceled)
- 15. (Currently amended) A method, in a mobile station, for receiving system information on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communication network, the method comprising:

monitoring for the receipt of system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time windows used for transmission of system information, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes, by monitoring, within each time window, each subframe for an indication indicating presence of system information in the subframe and reading system information from the subframe if such information is present; and

wherein the wireless communication network is configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards and wherein the indicator is a System information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI).

terminating monitoring at or before the end of the time window,

- 16. (Currently amended) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for receipt of system information with within the time window in response.
- 17. (Canceled)
- 18. (Original) The method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions.
- 19. (Original) The method of claim 18, further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size.
- 20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different subframes.
- 21. (Currently amended) A mobile station operative to receive system information on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communications network, the mobile station comprising a baseband processor configured to:

monitor for the receipt of system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time windows used for transmission of system information, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes, by monitoring within each time window, each subframe for an indication indicating presence of system

information in the subframe and read system information from the subframe if such information is present; and terminate monitoring at or before the end of the time window.

wherein the wireless communication network is configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards and wherein the indicator is a

22. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is configured to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in a subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for receipt of system information within the time window in response.

System information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI).

- 23. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is configured to adapt to variable window sizes used for the time window.
- 24. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is configured to monitor for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size.
- 25. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is configured to recognize different types of system information based on different system information indicators detected in different subframes.
- 26. (Previously presented) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network comprising:

- transmitting system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes;
- dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information; and
- including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information;
- wherein the dynamically selecting comprises dynamically selecting subframes such that the same system information is assigned for transmission to different subframes in first and second consecutive time windows, with the different subframes occupying differing respective positions within their corresponding frames.

### 27.-30. (Canceled)

- 31. (Currently amended) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards, the system information having a fixed part and a dynamic part, the method comprising:
  - transmitting the dynamic part of the system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes, and each time window being a predetermined time interval in one or more corresponding frames;
  - dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the dynamic part of the system information; wherein the selecting is such that subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system

information within a given frame are non-consecutive, such that a second subframe not carrying any of the system information is disposed between first and third subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system information; including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.

32. (Previously presented) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards, the system information having a fixed part and a dynamic part, the method comprising:

transmitting the dynamic part of the system information in recurring time
windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes, and each time
window being a predetermined time interval in one or more corresponding
frames:

dynamically selecting which subframes within the time windows are to be used for carrying the dynamic part of the system information; wherein the selecting is such that subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system information for a first time window begin at a first subframe for a first frame, and the subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system information for a second time window begin at a second subframe in a second frame, where the first and second subframes have different subframe indexes relative to their corresponding frame;

including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.

#### **REMARKS**

Applicant appreciates the interview granted by the Examiner Xavier S. Wong on September 17, 2014. During the interview the amendment to claim 10 was discussed.

Independent claim 10 has been amended to incorporate limitations from allowable claim 27 and is therefore believed to be allowable for the same reasons as amended claim 1 (which incorporates allowable claim 27).

In response to the Final Office Action mailed May 20, 2014, Applicant amends independent claims 1, 12, 15 and 21 by incorporating the limitations of allowed claims 27, 28, 29 and 30 respectively. Accordingly it is believed that amended claims 1, 12, 15 and 21 are allowable.

Claims 16 and 31 have been amended to correct minor typographical errors.

Claims 5, 11 and 27-30 have been canceled.

It is respectfully urged that the present application is in condition for allowance and notice to such effect is respectfully requested. If additional fees are required please charge them to Deposit Account No. 18-1167.

Respectfully submitted,

COATS & BENNETT, P.L.L.C.

Javiel E. Bennett

Dated: September 18, 2014

David E. Bennett

Registration No.: 32,194 Telephone: (919) 854-1844

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal							
Application Number:	tation Number: 12664347						
Filing Date:	11-	11-Dec-2009					
Title of Invention:	Tra	ınsmission of Syster	n Information (	on a Downlink Shar	ed Channel		
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Eril	k Dahlman					
Filer:	David E. Bennett/Donna Donovan						
Attorney Docket Number:	4015-6727 / P24241-US2						
Filed as Large Entity							
U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371 Filin	g Fee	s					
Description		Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)		
Basic Filing:							
Pages:							
Claims:							
Miscellaneous-Filing:							
Petition:							
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:							
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:							
Extension-of-Time:							
Extension - 1 month with \$0 paid		1251	1	200	200		

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Miscellaneous:				
	Tot	al in USD	(\$)	200

Electronic Ack	knowledgement Receipt
EFS ID:	20173009
Application Number:	12664347
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1464
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman
Customer Number:	24112
Filer:	David E. Bennett/Donna Donovan
Filer Authorized By:	David E. Bennett
Attorney Docket Number:	4015-6727 / P24241-US2
Receipt Date:	18-SEP-2014
Filing Date:	11-DEC-2009
Time Stamp:	10:37:59
Application Type:	U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371

# **Payment information:**

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Electronic Funds Transfer
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$200
RAM confirmation Number	7914
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

# File Listing:

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	Supplemental Response or Sup	1		1	
	Claims	2		9	
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks	10	10		
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#### New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

#### National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

#### New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

P	PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875				Applicatio	on or Docket Number 2/664,347	Filing Date 12/11/2009	To be Mailed	
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					ATION AS FIL	ED – PAR	RTI		
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느	FOR	ı	NUMBER FIL	_ED	NUMBER EXTRA	_	RATE (\$)	FEE (\$)	)
Ш	BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b),	or (c))	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), (	or (m))	N/A		N/A		N/A		
	EXAMINATION FE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p),		N/A		N/A		N/A		
	TAL CLAIMS CFR 1.16(i))		mir	nus 20 = *			X \$ =		
	EPENDENT CLAIM CFR 1.16(h))	IS	m	inus 3 = *			X \$ =		
	APPLICATION SIZE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	of p for s frac	aper, the a small entity	ation and drawing application size f y) for each additi of. See 35 U.S.C	ee due is \$310 ( onal 50 sheets c	\$155 or			
	MULTIPLE DEPEN	IDENT CLAIM PI	RESENT (3	7 CFR 1.16(j))					
* If f	the difference in colu	umn 1 is less tha	n zero, ente	r "0" in column 2.			TOTAL		
		(Column 1)		APPLICAT (Column 2)	ION AS AMEN		ART II		
INT	09/18/2014	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EX	TRA	RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL I	FEE (\$)
AMENDMENT	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 24	Minus	** 28	= 0		x \$0 =	0	
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							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0	
		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3	)			
		CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EX	TRA	RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL I	FEE (\$)
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IEN	Application Si	ize Fee (37 CFR	1.16(s))						
AM	FIRST PRESEN	NTATION OF MULT	IPLE DEPEN	DENT CLAIM (37 CFF	R 1.16(j))				
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE		
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This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS

ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
12/664,347	12/11/2009	Erik Dahlman	4015-6727 / P24241-US2	1464
24112 COATS & BEN	7590 08/05/2014 NNETT, PLLC	4	EXAM	IINER
	Green, Suite 300		WONG, A	KAVIER S
Cary, NC 2731	3		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2413	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/05/2014	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Application/Control Number: 12/664,347 Page 2

Art Unit: 2413

The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

## Response to Arguments

Applicant mentions R2-072205 (hereinafter, R2), Arundale, Dimou and Nguyen do not disclose "dynamically selecting [the] subframe in a given time window used for transmitting system information" as cited in claims 1, 10 and 12.

R2 section 7.4 and figure X show subframe(s) in given time window(s) for transmitting system information, but R2 does not explicitly discuss the "dynamic selection" of said "subframes" as claimed.

Dimou is introduced to explicitly show the *function* of "*dynamic selection of subframes*" in a given time window because paragraph 0039 mentions "this resource block allocation is valid for a *time window* and Node Bs can *allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a sub-frame level)* to their users."

In addition, Arundale highlights, in figure 3, subframes in windows being updated; along with figure 4 and column 8 lines 37-40 and 55-67 where they show "If it were possible to dynamically allocate resources depending on the changing needs of the system over time throughout each phase... A sliding window is used to schedule reconfiguration of a module to minimize impact to the overall system... All windows beyond the committed window 340 can be both rescheduled and reallocated to be a different configuration (e.g. systems information) than originally planned."

The examiner also considers the above functions/features "dynamic selection of subframes in given window used for transmitting system information."

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Art Unit: 2413

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and *does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure*, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Xavier Szewai Wong whose telephone number is 571.270.1780. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 11:30 am - 9:00 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Un C. Cho can be reached on 571.272.7919. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571.273.8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

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Art Unit: 2413

Center (EBC) at 866.217.9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800.786.9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571.272.1000.

/Xavier Szewai Wong/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2413 1<sup>st</sup> August 2014

Advisory Action	Application No. 12/664.347	Applicant(s	•
Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	Examiner Xavier Szewai Wong	Art Unit 2413	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status
The MAILING DATE of this communicate	ion appears on the cover sheet witi	h the correspo	ndence address
THE REPLY FILED <u>21<sup>st</sup> July 2014</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS <u>NO NOTICE OF APPEAL FILED</u>	APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR	RALLOWANCE	
<ol> <li>The reply was filed after a final rejection. No Notice of A one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance w 37 CFR 1.114 if this is a utility or plant application. Note the following time periods:</li> </ol>	r, or other evidence, which places the apprix 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for	oplication in cond Continued Exam	dition for allowance; ination (RCE) in compliance with
a) The period for reply expiresmonths from	the mailing date of the final rejection.		
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date In no event, however, will the statutory period for re	, , ,		
c) A prior Advisory Action was mailed more than 3 m within 2 months of the mailing date of the final rejective the prior Advisory Action or SIX MONTHS from the Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check FIRST RESPONSE TO APPLICANT'S FIRST REJECTION. ONLY CHECK BOX (c) IN THE	ction. The current period for reply expire mailing date of the final rejection, which ither box (a), (b) or (c). ONLY CHECK I TAFTER-FINAL REPLY WHICH WAS	es month never is earlier. BOX (b) WHEN FILED WITHIN	ns from the mailing date of THIS ADVISORY ACTION IS THE TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) or (c) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the

mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).
NOTICE OF APPEAL
2. The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).
<u>AMENDMENTS</u>
<ul> <li>3. The proposed amendments filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will <u>not</u> be entered because</li> <li>a) They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);</li> <li>b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);</li> </ul>
c) They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
d) They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.
NOTE: . (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):
6. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
7. A For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): (a) will not be entered, or (b) will be entered, and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE
8. A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under <b>37 CFR 1.130(b)</b> was/were filed on
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will <u>not</u> be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).

10. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing the Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing of good

and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).

13. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s).

11. The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

12. The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

PTOL-303 (Rev. 08-2013)

Claim(s) allowed: 26-32. Claim(s) objected to:

14. Other: \_\_\_\_.
STATUS OF CLAIMS

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER

15. The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) rejected: 1-13,15,16 and 18-25. Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:

/Xavier Szewai Wong/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2413

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: Dahlman

Serial No.: 12/664,347

Filed: December 11, 2009

For: Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel

Docket No: 4015-6727

Examiner: Xavier S. Wong

Group Art Unit: 2462

Confirmation No.: 1464

Mail Stop AF Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

## **AFTER FINAL RESPONSE**

This paper is being filed in response to the Final Office Action mailed May 20, 2014.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the amendments and remarks below. The Office is hereby authorized to charge any fees required for entry of this paper to Deposit Account 18-1167.

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#### LISTING OF CLAIMS

- (Previously presented) A method of transmitting system information on a
  downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network, comprising:
  transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time
  windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes;
  dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be
  used for carrying the system information; and
  including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving
  user equipment that the subframe carries system information.
- 2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling.
- 5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries

system information comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to denote that the subframe carries system information.

- 6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information.
- 7. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the recurring time windows.
- 8. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a window size for the recurring time windows.
- 9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of system information, such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the type of system information carried in that subframe.

10. (Previously presented) A network transmitter for transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel in a wireless communications network, the network transmitter configured to transmit system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes; the network transmitter comprising a baseband processor configured to:

dynamically select which subframes on the downlink shared channel within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information; and include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.

- 11. (Previously presented) The network transmitter of claim 10: wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards; wherein the indicator is a Radio Network Temporary Identifier (RNTI).
- 12. (Previously presented) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes, the method comprising: transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes;
  - dynamically selecting which subframes within the time windows are to be used for carrying system information;

indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within the time windows carry system information, by including an indicator in each subframe with the time windows that carries system information.

- 13. (Previously presented) The method of claim 12, wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within the time windows carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within each time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within each time window.
- 14. (Cancelled)
- 15. (Previously presented) A method, in a mobile station, for receiving system information on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communication network, the method comprising:

in recurring time windows used for [[the]] transmission of system information, each [[said]] time window spanning a plurality of subframes, by monitoring within each time window, each subframe for an indication indicating presence of system information in the subframe and reading system information from the subframe if such information is present; and terminating monitoring at or before the end of the time window.

16. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for receipt of system information with the time window in response.

17. (Cancelled)

18. (Original) The method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window

size for monitoring for system information transmissions.

19. (Original) The method of claim 18, further comprising monitoring for system

information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received

information rather than the default window size.

20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing

different types of system information based on recognizing different system information

indicators in different subframes.

21. (Previously presented) A mobile station operative to receive system information

on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communications

network, the mobile station comprising a baseband processor configured to:

monitor for the receipt of system information on the downlink shared channel in

recurring time windows used for transmission of system information, each

[[said[[ time window spanning a plurality of subframes, by monitoring within

each time window, each subframe for an indication indicating presence of

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system information in the subframe and read system information from the subframe if such information is present; and

terminate monitoring at or before the end of the time window.

22. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband

processor is configured to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in a

subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for receipt of

system information within the time window in response.

23. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband

processor is configured to adapt to variable window sizes used for the time window.

24. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband

processor is configured to monitor for system information transmissions based on a

specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window

size.

25. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband

processor is configured to recognize different types of system information based on

different system information indicators detected in different subframes.

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- 26. (Previously presented) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network comprising:
  - transmitting system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes;
  - dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information; and
  - including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information;
  - wherein the dynamically selecting comprises dynamically selecting subframes such that the same system information is assigned for transmission to different subframes in first and second consecutive time windows, with the different subframes occupying differing respective positions within their corresponding frames.
- 27. (Previously presented ) The method of claim 1:
  - wherein the wireless communication network is configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards;
  - wherein the indicator is a System Information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI).

- 28. (Previously presented) The method of claim 12:
  - wherein the transmitting the system information comprises transmitting the system information in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards;
  - wherein the indicator is a System Information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI).
- 29. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15:
  - wherein the wireless communication network is configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards;
  - wherein the indication is a System Information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI).
- 30. (Previously presented) The method of claim 21:
  - wherein the wireless communication network is configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards;
  - wherein the indication is a System Information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI).

31. (Previously presented) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards, the system information having a fixed part and a dynamic part the method comprising:

transmitting the dynamic part of the system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes, and each time window being a predetermined time interval in one or more corresponding frames;

dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the dynamic part of the system information; wherein the selecting is such that subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system information within a given frame are non-consecutive, such that a second subframe not carrying any of the system information is disposed between first and third subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system information; including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.

32. (Previously presented) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards, the system information having a fixed part and a dynamic part, the method comprising:

transmitting the dynamic part of the system information in recurring time
windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes, and each time
window being a predetermined time interval in one or more corresponding
frames;

dynamically selecting which subframes within the time windows are to be used for carrying the dynamic part of the system information; wherein the selecting is such that subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system information for a first time window begin at a first subframe for a first frame, and the subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system information for a second time window begin at a second subframe in a second frame, where the first and second subframes have different subframe indexes relative to their corresponding frame;

including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.

#### **REMARKS**

The indication by the Examiner that claims 26-32 recite allowable subject matter is greatly appreciated. However, Applicant believes that pending claims 1-25 are also allowable and therefore requests reconsideration of this application.

The claimed invention relates to dynamic selection of subframes for system information on a downlink shared channel. The claims recite a "recurring time window" spanning a number of subframes in which the system information is transmitted. One aspect of the invention is dynamically selecting which subframes in the time window are to be used for transmitting system information. Another aspect of the claim invention is "including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information."

Independent claims 1, 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C §103 as being obvious over R2-072205 in view of Arundale (US 7675852) and further in view of Dimou (US 20090121057) and Nguyen (US 20060034245). It is respectfully submitted that the cited prior art fails to disclose dynamically selecting the subframes in a given time window used for transmitting system information as recited in claims 1, 10 and 12.

R2-072205 discloses a method of transmitting system information on the downlink. The system information is divided into scheduling units (SUs). Each SU comprises a group of system information with the same periodicity. The most frequently transmitted SU is referred to as SU-1 and is transmitted with a fixed periodicity. Subsequent SUs (e.g., SU-2, SU-3, etc) may be transmitted with different periodicity. All SUs are transmitted in the same subframe as SU-1 or in consecutive subframes. R2-072205 does not disclose dynamically selecting the subframes in a given time window used for transmitting system information or including an indicator in each subframe that carries system information. Rather, the transmission scheme in R2-072205 relies on a fixed schedule for system information.

Arundale is cited for disclosing a time window spanning multiple subframes. Dimou.is cited for disclosing dynamically selecting subframes for transmission of system information. Nguyen is cited solely for disclosing a downlink shared channel. None of these secondary references are related to transmission of system information and therefore do not cure the deficiency of R2-07220 because there is no reason, other than hindsight, for combining the references. Therefore, it is submitted that claims 1, 10 and 12 are allowable over the cited art.

Independent claims 15 and 21 are rejected under §103 over R2/Arundale/Dimou and further in view of Love (US 2004/0219917) and Cheng et al (US 7,680,507). It is respectfully submitted that the cited prior art fails to disclose including a system information indicator in each subframe that carries system information as recited in claims 15 and 21.

As noted above, R2-072205 discloses transmission of system information according to a fixed schedule. R2-072205 does not disclose including a system information indicator in each subframe that carries system information. The Examiner cites Love as disclosing a system information indicator. However, the indicator in Love is not for indicating the presence of system information. Further, there is not reason to include such indicator in R2-072205 because the fixed scheduling eliminates the need for an indicator because user equipment already knows what subframes carry the system information. Therefore, it is submitted that claims 15 and 21 are allowable over the cited art.

Application Ser. No. 12/664,347 Attorney Docket No. 4015-6727 Client Ref. No. P24241-US2

For the forgoing reasons, it is respectfully urged that the present application is in condition for allowance and notice to such effect is respectfully requested.

Dated: July 21, 2014

Respectfully submitted, COATS & BENNETT, P.L.L.C.

wil E. Bennet,

David E. Bennett

Registration No.: 32,194 Telephone: (919) 854-1844

Electronic Acl	knowledgement Receipt
EFS ID:	19634248
Application Number:	12664347
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1464
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman
Customer Number:	24112
Filer:	David E. Bennett/Donna Donovan
Filer Authorized By:	David E. Bennett
Attorney Docket Number:	4015-6727 / P24241-US2
Receipt Date:	21-JUL-2014
Filing Date:	11-DEC-2009
Time Stamp:	15:28:08
Application Type:	U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371

# **Payment information:**

Submitted with Payment no					
File Listin	g:				
Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1		Response_to_After_Final_Offic e_Action.pdf	54874	yes	14

	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description						
	Document Description	Start	End				
	Response After Final Action	1	1				
	Claims	2	11				
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	12	14				
Warnings:							
Information:							
	Total Files Size (in bytes	): 54	1874				

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

#### New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

#### National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

## New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number

P	PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875  Applica				Application	or Docket Number /664,347	Filing Date 12/11/2009	
	ENTITY:   LARGE   SMALL   MICRO							
	APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I							
			(Column 1	)	(Column 2)			
	FOR		NUMBER FIL	ED	NUMBER EXTRA		RATE (\$)	FEE (\$)
BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))		or (c))	N/A	N/A N/A			N/A	
SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))		or (m))	N/A N/A		N/A		N/A	
EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))			N/A	N/A N/A			N/A	
	TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))		min	minus 20 = *			X \$ =	
	EPENDENT CLAIM CFR 1.16(h))	IS	mi	minus 3 = *			X \$ =	
If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$310 (\$155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).								
	MULTIPLE DEPEN		`					
* If	he difference in colu	umn 1 is less t	than zero, ente	r "0" in column 2.			TOTAL	
	APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II  (Column 1) (Column 2) (Column 3)							
LN.	07/21/2014	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDME		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EX	TRA	RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)
AMENDMENT	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 28	Minus	** 28	= 0		x \$80 =	0
Ä	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 6	Minus	***6	= 0		× \$420 =	0
AM	Application Si	ize Fee (37 Cl	FR 1.16(s))					
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
TOTAL ADD'L FEE 0						<b>■</b> 0		
	(Column 1) (Column 2) (Column 3)							
ENDMENT		CLAIMS REMAININ AFTER AMENDME	lG .	HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EX	TRA	RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		X \$ =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		X \$ =	
	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))					1		
AM	FIRST PRESEN	NTATION OF MU	ULTIPLE DEPENI	DENT CLAIM (37 CFF	R 1.16(j))			
							TOTAL ADD'L FE	
** If ***	the entry in column the "Highest Numbo If the "Highest Numb "Highest Number P	er Previously f oer Previously	Paid For" IN TH Paid For" IN TI	IIS SPACE is less HIS SPACE is less	than 20, enter "20" than 3, enter "3".		LIE /GAIL WOOTE	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS

ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.** 

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.



## United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
12/664,347	12/11/2009	Erik Dahlman	4015-6727 / P24241-US2	1464
COATS & BEN	7590 05/20/201 NNETT. PLLC	EXAMINER		
	Green, Suite 300	WONG, XAVIER S		
Cary, INC 27516	3		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		2413		
		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			05/20/2014	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Comments		12/664,347	DAHLMAN ET AL.			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	The MAILING DATE of this communication and	Xavier Szewai Wong	2413			
Period fe	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orresponaence adaress			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1)🛛	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28th J	lanuary 2014.				
2a)🛛	☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)☐ This action is non-final.					
3)	An election was made by the applicant in response	•				
_	; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.					
4)	4) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	<i>x parte Quayle</i> , 1935 G.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.			
· _	ion of Claims					
5)🖂	Claim(s) <u>1-13,15,16 and 18-32</u> is/are pending in					
۰.۵	5a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	vn from consideration.				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Claim(s) <u>1-13,15,16 and 18-25</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) <u>26-32</u> is/are objected to.					
	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.				
ordinities are subject to restriction and/or decition requirement.						
Application Papers						
	The specification is objected to by the Examiner					
11) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a) All b) Some * c) None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(a)						
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)						
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date.						
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date  5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  6) Other:						

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 03-11)

Office Action Summary

Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20140516

Art Unit: 2413

The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

## Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 26 – 32 are allowed over the prior art of record.

# Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments/amendments to claims 1 – 25 have been considered but are not persuasive.

Applicant is not convinced that neither R2-072205 (R2), Arundale nor Dimou, individually or combined, teaches "transmitting system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes... [and]... including indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to the receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information" and "dynamically selecting ... subframes."

The examiner maintains that R2 that the system information are in recurring time windows because in figure x "multi-frame/scheduling period" shows section 3, 19, 37 and 131 SUs are recurring according to the SUs shown above. The examiner also maintains "indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information" is taught in section 7.4 where it describes SB value tag in each SU because they show "minimum UE capability restricts BCCH mapped to DL-SCH, e.g regarding maximum rate" which is an "indicator" form.

The examiner maintains that Arundale teaches "each time window spanning a plurality of subframes" because Arundale further discloses "as one sub-frame expires it

Art Unit: 2413

becomes a past frame and the current window slides to become new current window and include the first sub-frame of the previously committed window; the number of sub-frames and frame size is given above as a generic example and is therefore not limited to those sizes" in column 9 lines 8-15.

The examiner also maintains that secondary reference Dimou shows "dynamically select[ing] which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information because Dimou paragraph 0039 mentions "this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a sub-frame level) to their users. For the users within a given inner or outer sector zone, the assignment is done among the resource blocks granted from the central Node B for this specific zone."

The examiner recognizes that obviousness may be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988), *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992), and *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

Also, although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, *limitations* from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

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#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1 – 4 and 7 – 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale) and Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou), and in further view of Nguyen (US 2006/0034245 A1).

1. R2-072205 teaches a method of transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network (sec 7.4 downlink system) comprising: transmitting system information in recurring time windows (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information (sec 7.4 - An SU may be segmented, in which case segments are scheduled... eNB may schedule more than one SU in a subframe); and including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU). R2-072205 may not have explicitly shown "each time window spanning a plurality of subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou may not have explicitly mentioned said transmission of said system information is "on downlink shared channel" as amended. Nguyen teaches transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel ([0047]: high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH) transmission if a part of the HS-SCCH subframe or a part of its associated HS-PDSCH subframe overlaps with a downlink transmission gap on the associated DPCH). It would

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have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the transmission method of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou into that as taught by Nguyen to identify a transmission gap in a downlink transmission from a base station and suspend high speed data packet reception by the user equipment during the reception suspension period (Nguyen, [0012] and [0015]).

10. R2-072205 teaches a network transmitter for transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel in a wireless communications network, the network transmitter configured to comprising a baseband processor (fig. 5.4.1.2) generate system information in recurring time windows (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring), the network transmitter comprising a baseband processor configured to: include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU).

R2-072205 *may not have explicitly* shown "each time window spanning a plurality of subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, *may not have explicitly* mentioned "*dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information.

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou may not have explicitly mentioned said transmission of said system information is "on downlink shared channel" as amended. Nguyen teaches transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel ([0047]: high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH) transmission if a part of the HS-SCCH subframe or a part of its associated HS-PDSCH subframe overlaps with a downlink transmission gap on the associated DPCH). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the transmission method of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou into that as taught by Nguyen to identify a transmission gap in a downlink transmission from a base station and suspend high speed data packet reception by the user equipment during the reception suspension period (Nguyen, [0012] and [0015]).

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12. R2-072205 teaches a method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes (fig. 5.4.1.2 and fig. x), the method comprising: transmitting system information in regularly occurring time windows (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring), (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); and indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU).

R2-072205 *may not have explicitly* shown "each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, may not have explicitly depicted "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information."

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou may not have explicitly mentioned said transmission of said system information is "on downlink shared channel" as amended. Nguyen teaches transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel ([0047]: high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH) transmission if a part of the HS-SCCH subframe or a part of its associated HS-PDSCH subframe overlaps with a downlink transmission gap on the associated DPCH). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the transmission method of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou into that as taught by Nguyen to identify a transmission gap in a downlink transmission from a base station and suspend high speed data packet reception by the user equipment during the reception suspension period (Nguyen, [0012] and [0015]).

Claims 15, 18, 21 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), and Dimou et al (US

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2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) and Love et al (US 2004/0219917 A1, Love), and in further

view of Cheng et al (US 7,680,507 B2, Cheng).

15. R2-072205 teaches a method for a mobile station for receiving system information on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communication network (fig. 5.4.1.2: UE), the method comprising: monitoring for the receipt of system information in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); within each time window, monitoring each subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU); and terminating monitoring at least at the end of the time window (if there are no more subframes to be monitored, it is only reasonable to terminate monitoring).

R2-072205 *may not have explicitly* shown "each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, may not have explicitly depicted "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information."

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

While R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou mention said system information, they *may not have explicitly* mentioned "presence indication" of said system information.

Love mentions presence indication of system information in subframe ([0071]: one TFCI bit (EU indication bit) out of one of the slots per frame or sub-frame is used to indicate the presence or absence of the EU field while the other bits in each TFCI field of the remaining slots per frame or sub-frame are still used to represent the TFCI). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the presence indication of system information as taught by Love to the downlink shared channel information subframe of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou for soft handoff.

R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou/Love may not have explicitly mentioned said monitoring receipt of

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said system information "on a downlink shared channel" as amended.

Cheng teaches function of monitoring receipt of system information on a downlink shared channel (claim 14: receiving, at a mobile station, at least a portion of a downlink shared channel shared by a plurality of mobiles and having a plurality of subframes, each subframe comprising a plurality of slots, each slot including a power control part composed of power control bits for the plurality of mobiles, a data status part and a data part). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the reception method of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou/Love to the function as taught by Cheng to reduce use of channelization codes (Cheng, col. 1 lines 55-59).

21. R2-072205 teaches a mobile station operative to receive system information on a downlink channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communications network, the mobile station comprising a baseband processor (fig. 5.4.1.2: UE) operable to: monitor for the receipt of system information in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); within each time window, monitor each subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present (fig. x: SIB); and terminate monitoring at least at the end of the time window (if there are no more subframes to be monitored, it is only reasonable to terminate monitoring).

R2-072205 *may not have explicitly* shown "each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, may not have explicitly depicted "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information."

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

While R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou mention said system information, they *may not have explicitly* mentioned "presence indication" of said system information.

Love mentions presence indication of system information in subframe ([0071]: one TFCI bit (EU indication bit) out of one of the slots per frame or sub-frame is used to indicate the presence or absence of the EU field while the other bits in each TFCI field of the remaining slots per frame or sub-frame are still used to represent the TFCI). It would

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have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the presence indication of system information as taught by Love to the downlink shared channel information subframe of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou for soft handoff.

R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou/Love may not have explicitly mentioned said monitoring receipt of said system information "on a downlink shared channel" as amended.

Cheng teaches function of monitoring receipt of system information on a downlink shared channel (claim 14: receiving, at a mobile station, at least a portion of a downlink shared channel shared by a plurality of mobiles and having a plurality of subframes, each subframe comprising a plurality of slots, each slot including a power control part composed of power control bits for the plurality of mobiles, a data status part and a data part). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the reception method of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou/Love to the function as taught by Cheng to reduce use of channelization codes (Cheng, col. 1 lines 55-59).

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2. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window (fig. x: subframes 3 and 131).

- 3. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window (fig. x: subframes 19 and 67).
- 4. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling (fig. x: SIB).
- 7. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the recurring time windows (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 have different sizes).
- 8. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a window size for the recurring time windows (sec. 7.4 MIB paragraph).
- 9. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of system information (sec 7.4 MIB paragraph), such that the indicator used for

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a particular subframe indicates the type of system information carried in that subframe (sec 7.4 – SIB).

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11. R2-072205 teaches the network transmitter of claim 10, wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards (3GPP TSG-RAN2).

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18. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 have default sizes).

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25. R2-072205 teaches the mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize different types of system information based on different system information indicators detected in different subframes (fig. x: SIB-a,b,c,d,e).

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) and Nguyen (US 2006/0034245 A1) (hereinafter R2-072205 etc.), applied to claim 1, and in further view of "System Information Scheduling and Change Notification" (R2-071912).

5. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information; R2-072205 etc. does not very explicitly show it comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to denote that the subframe carries system information. R2-071912 explicitly teaches subframes indicators are in RNTI format (page 3 bottom). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to understand that both R2 documents refer to the same

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3GPP systems information techniques and the R2-072205 (primary reference), while being silent on its application to the indications, also uses RNTI.

Claims 19, 20, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou), Love et al (US 2004/0219917 A1, Love) and Nguyen (US 2006/0034245 A1) (hereinafter R2-072205); and in further view of Marinier et al (US 2008/0225765 A1, Marinier).

- 19. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 18; R2-072205 etc. does not explicitly mention further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size. Marinier teaches monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size ([0457]: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are monitored). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.
- 20. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 15; R2-072205 etc. does not explicitly mention further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes. Marinier teaches recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes ([0457]: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are recognized). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.
- 23. R2-072205 etc. teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R2-072205 etc. may not have explicitly mentioned wherein the baseband processor is operable to adapt to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window. Marinier teaches changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window ([0457]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify

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the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.

24. R2-072205 etc. teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R2-072205 etc. does not explicitly mention wherein the baseband processor is operable to monitor for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size. Marinier teaches monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size ([0457]: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are monitored). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.

Claims 6, 13, 16 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), and in further view of Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) (hereinafter R2-072205 etc.); and in further view of Kashima et al (US 2007/0217362 A1, Kashima).

- 6. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information; R-072205 etc. do not explicitly shows it includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 etc. to maintain flexibility of scheduling.
- 13. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 12; R-072205 etc. does not explicitly shows wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within the given time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within the given time window. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information so to cease monitoring within a given time

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(0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 etc. for flexibility of scheduling subframes.

16. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 15; R-072205 etc. does not explicitly shows it further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for the time window in response. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 to maintain flexibility of scheduling.

22. R2-072205 etc. teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R-072205 etc. does not explicitly shows wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for the time window in response. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 etc. to maintain flexibility of scheduling.

## Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, this action is made FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Xavier Wong whose telephone number is (571)270-1780. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 11:30 am -9:00 pm (EST).

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Un C. Cho can be reached on 571-272-7919. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571.273.8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866.217.9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800.786.9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571.272.1000.

/Xavier Szewai Wong/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2413 17<sup>th</sup> May 2014

# Search Notes



Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
12664347	DAHLMAN ET AL.

Examiner Art

Xavier Szewai Wong 2-

Art Unit
2413

CPC- SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED			
Symbol Date Examiner			

US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

SEARCH NOTES			
Search Notes	Date	Examiner	
EAST image, class and keyword search in USPAT, US-PGPUB, DERWENT, EPO, JPO, and IBM_TDB (please see search history)	2011.12.17	/XSW/	
Inventor Name and Assignee search in PALM and EAST	2011.12.17	/XSW/	
EAST combined subclass, image and text search: 370/311,328-334,468 and 455/422.1	2011.12.17	/XSW/	
Updated Searches Above	2012.09.30	/XSW/	
Updated Searches Above	2013.08.23	/XSW/	

INTERFERENCE SEARCH			
US Class/ CPC Symbol	US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner


# **EAST Search History**

# **EAST Search History (Prior Art)**

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	2	"20090131057".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2014/05/17 20:52
L2	2	"7675852".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2014/05/17 20:56
L3	1	L2 and window same sub\$1frame	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2014/05/17 21:02
L4	58 5	re\$1cur\$5 with window same sub\$1frame	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2014/05/17 21:06
L5	0	370/311,328,334,468.ccls. and L4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2014/05/17 21:07

## **EAST Search History (Interference)**

<This search history is empty>

5/17/2014 9:08:00 PM

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of <b>Dahlman</b>	)
Serial No.: <b>12/664,347</b>	) Examiner: Xavier S. Wong
Filed: December 11, 2009	) Group Art Unit: 2462
For: Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel	Confirmation No.: 1464
Docket No: <b>4015-6727</b>	)
Mail Stop Amendment Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450	28 January 2014

# **RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION**

This paper is being filed in response to the Office Action mailed 28 August 2013. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the amendments and remarks below. Suitable claim fees are submitted herewith along with fees for a two-month extension of time. The Office is hereby authorized to charge any fees required for entry of this paper to Deposit Account 18-1167.

#### **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

- (Previously presented) A method of transmitting system information on a
  downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network, comprising:
  transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time
  windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes;
  dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be
  used for carrying the system information; and
- 2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.

user equipment that the subframe carries system information.

including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving

- 3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling.
- 5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries

system information comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to

denote that the subframe carries system information.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the

selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries

system information includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last

subframe of the given time window that carries system information.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the

recurring time windows.

(Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a 8.

window size for the recurring time windows.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the

selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries

system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of

system information, such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the

type of system information carried in that subframe.

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- 10. (Previously presented) A network transmitter for transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel in a wireless communications network, the network transmitter configured to transmit system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes; the network transmitter comprising a baseband processor configured to:
  - dynamically select which subframes on the downlink shared channel within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information; and include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.
- 11. (Currently amended) The network transmitter of claim 10[[,]]:
  wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards;
  wherein the indicator is a Radio Network Temporary Identifier (RNTI).
- 12. (Currently amended) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes, the method comprising:
  - transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes;
  - dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window the time windows are to be used for carrying system information;

indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time

window the time windows carry system information, by including an indicator

in each subframe with the time windows that carries system information.

- 13. (Currently amended) The method of claim 12, wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window the time windows carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within the given each time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within the given each time window.
- 14. (Cancelled)
- 15. (Currently amended) A method, in a mobile station, for receiving system information on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communication network, the method comprising:

monitoring for the receipt of system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time windows used for [[the]] transmission of system information, each [[said]] time window spanning a plurality of subframes[[;]], by monitoring within each time window, monitoring each subframe for an indication of the indicating presence of system information in the subframe and reading system information from the subframe if such information is present; and terminating monitoring at least at or before the end of the time window.

16. (Currently amended) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for <u>receipt of system information with the time window in response.</u>

- 17. (Cancelled)
- 18. (Original) The method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions.
- 19. (Original) The method of claim 18, further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size.
- 20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different subframes.
- 21. (Currently amended) A mobile station operative to receive system information on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communications network, the mobile station comprising a baseband processor configured to:

monitor for the receipt of system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time windows used for [[the]] transmission of system information, each [[said[[ time window spanning a plurality of subframes[[;]], by monitoring within each time window, monitor each subframe for an indication of the

indicating presence of system information in the subframe and read system information from the subframe if such information is present; and terminate monitoring at least at or before the end of the time window.

- 22. (Currently amended) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is configured to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in a subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for receipt of system information within the time window in response.
- 23. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is configured to adapt to variable window sizes used for the time window.
- 24. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is configured to monitor for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size.
- 25. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is configured to recognize different types of system information based on different system information indicators detected in different subframes.

- 26. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1 A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network comprising:
  - transmitting system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes;
  - dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information; and
  - including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information;
  - wherein the dynamically selecting comprises dynamically selecting subframes such that the same system information is assigned for transmission to different subframes in first and second consecutive time windows, with the different subframes occupying differing respective positions within their corresponding frames.
- 27. (New) The method of claim 1:
  - wherein the wireless communication network is configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards;
  - wherein the indicator is a System Information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI).

- 28. (New) The method of claim 12:
  - wherein the transmitting the system information comprises transmitting the system information in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards; wherein the indicator is a System Information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI).
- 29. (New) The method of claim 15:
  - wherein the wireless communication network is configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards;
  - wherein the indication is a System Information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI).
- 30. (New) The method of claim 21:
  - wherein the wireless communication network is configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards;
  - wherein the indication is a System Information Radio Network Temporary Identifier (SI-RNTI).

31. (New) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel

of a wireless communication network configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP

E-UTRA standards, the system information having a fixed part and a dynamic part the

method comprising:

transmitting the dynamic part of the system information on the downlink shared

channel in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of

subframes, and each time window being a predetermined time interval in one

or more corresponding frames;

dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be

used for carrying the dynamic part of the system information; wherein the

selecting is such that subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system

information within a given frame are non-consecutive, such that a second

subframe not carrying any of the system information is disposed between first

and third subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system information;

including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving

user equipment that the subframe carries system information.

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32. (New) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards, the system information having a fixed part and a dynamic part, the method comprising:

transmitting the dynamic part of the system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes, and each time window being a predetermined time interval in one or more corresponding frames;

dynamically selecting which subframes within the time windows are to be used for carrying the dynamic part of the system information; wherein the selecting is such that subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system information for a first time window begin at a first subframe for a first frame, and the subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system information for a second time window begin at a second subframe in a second frame, where the first and second subframes have different subframe indexes relative to their corresponding frame;

including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.

#### **REMARKS**

# **Claim Amendments**

Claims 11-13, 15-16, 21-22, 26 have been amended, and claim 27-32 has been added. Support for these amendments is found throughout the specification and drawings, *see*, *e.g.*, Figs. 2-3 and accompanying text; page 4, line 15 to page 5, line 6; page 5, lines 14-26; page 1, lines 5-9; page 1, lines 19-34.

These amendments do not introduce new matter.

## Clarification of Record on Finality of Action

Applicant notes that the current Action is the first Action after an RCE. Applicant further notes that the Office Action Summary indicates that the Action is <u>non-final</u>. However Conclusion section of the Action indicates that the Action is <u>final</u>. Applicant believes that the Examiner intended to make the Action non-final, because to do otherwise would be contrary to the MPEP. As such, <u>Applicant understands that the present Action is *non-final*</u>, but requests clarification of the record on this point. If Applicant's understanding is incorrect, the Office is requested to telephone the undersigned immediately.

#### Allowable Subject Matter

Applicant notes with appreciation that claim 26 is indicated as being <u>allowable</u>.

As such, Applicant has amended claim 26 to be independent form, including all the limitations of the corresponding base claim (claim 1) and any intervening claims (none).

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Applicant submits that claim 26 is now in condition for allowance, as indicated in the Action.

#### §103 Claim Rejections

Claims 1-4, 7-12 stand rejected under §103 over R2-072205 (herein after "R2") in view of Arundale (US 7675852) and Dimou (US 20090121057), in further view of Nguyen (US 20060034245). Claims 5-6, 13, 15-16, 18-25 stands rejected under §103 over R2/Arundale/Dimou in combination with various tertiary references. For all rejections, the primary combination is R2/Arundale/Dimou. Applicant requests reconsideration.

As an initial matter, Applicant notes that the Examiner states that "applicant's arguments/amendments have been considered but are moot in [sic] the current new rejection grounds." This is clearly incorrect. For example, in rejecting claim 1, the Examiner previously rejected the claim based on R2/Arundale/Dimou, and now rejects the claim based on R2/Arundale/Dimou + Nguyen. However, Nguyen is used solely to address the added claim language "on the downlink shared channel," and all other portions of the claim are rejected using exactly the same logic as the prior rejections. Thus, the Examiner expressly uses the same logic to reject the same core claim language. Applicant's arguments in the prior response directly point out errors in the Examiner's logic. Despite this, the Examiner completely avoids addressing the substance of Applicant's arguments. Nowhere in the Action does the Examiner provide any rebuttal to Applicant's arguments. Such is improper. Applicant directs the Examiner's attention to MPEP §706.07's mandate that "The examiner should never lose

sight of the fact that in every case the applicant is entitled to a full and fair hearing, and that a clear issue between applicant and examiner should be developed, if possible, before appeal." Applicant submits that the Examiner's failure to directly address Applicant's arguments is therefore improper.

As a second general matter, Applicant notes that the Examiner's rationale in the Action continues to contain the phrase "may not have explicitly shown" in several locations. Applicant respectfully requests pursuant to MPEP §706.07 that the Examiner specifically state either 1) that the reference shows; or 2) that the reference does not show each asserted associated feature/element. Absent such explicit statements by the Examiner, Applicant will understand that the Examiner's phrase "may not have explicitly shown" is the Examiner's personal way of saying "does not show," and future prosecution (including Appeal) will be based on that understanding.

Independent claim 1 requires, *inter alia*, "transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes; [and] dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information. The Examiner relies primarily on R2 for the majority of these features; however, R2, with or without the other cited art, does not teach what the Examiner asserts it does, as explained below.

In the Action, the Examiner sets forth the following interpretation of R2 which the Examiner *expressly relies on* to make the §103 rejections:

- The Scheduling Units (SU) of R2 are the claimed "time windows."
- 2. The SB value tag in R2 is the claimed "indicator."

Applicant submits that the R2 SUs are not "time windows", but are instead understood by one of skill in the art to be an amount of system information grouped into System Information Blocks (SIBs). In other words, SUs are understood to be a specific type of data (system information), which are then transmitted. Data is not a time window. Instead, one of skill in the art would understand that a subframe might be considered a time window (generically), or a collection of subframes (e.g., a frame) might be considered a time window, but the data itself is not a time window.

Nevertheless, the discussion below will be in the context of the R2 SUs being time windows so that the errors in the Examiner's analysis can be discussed in terms that the Examiner used to make the rejections. Regardless of the correctness of the Examiner's terminology, R2 does not make the showings relied on to make the §103 rejections.

First, assuming *arguendo* that an SU is a "time window", R2 does not show "transmitting system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes...[and] including an indicator in <u>each</u> of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information." SU-1 is plainly shown in Fig. x as being only <u>one</u> subframe. Thus, SU-1 simply cannot be the claimed "time window" as it does not "span[] a plurality of subframes," as required by claim 1. In contrast, both SU-2 and SU-3 are shown as being multiple subframes in size. However, the SB value tag -- the putative "indicator" -- is not in SU-2 or SU-3. The Examiner has not identified anywhere in R2 that states that the SB is located anywhere other than in SU-1. Thus, the only SU that has the SB (i.e., SU-1) cannot be the claimed time window because it never spans multiple subframes <u>and</u> the SUs that span multiple subframes (SU-2 and SU-3) never contain the putative

"indicator." Thus, despite the Examiner's assertions to the contrary, R2 does not show "transmitting system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes...[and] including an indicator in <u>each</u> of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information," as claimed in claim 1.

Applicant notes that the Examiner points to the statement in R2 that "an SU may be segmented, in which case segments are scheduled in subsequent consecutive subframes." However, one of skill in the art understands that such statement only applies to SU-2 and SU-3, as these are the only multi-subframe SU's. There is no suggestion anywhere in R2 that SU-1 is multi-subframe.

Applicant also notes that the Examiner points to Arundale to show that "time windows" can span multiple subframes. The reliance on Arundale is baffling. R2 already shows that some putative "time windows" (SUs) can span multiple subframes, see SU-2 and SU-3. Thus, the concept of multiple subframe SUs is already present in R2. However, the R2 approach is fundamentally based on the notion that SU-1 will be only one subframe, and that this subframe will be in a known, non-varying location. Thus, the attempted combination of R2 and Arundale suffers from at least two defects:

1) the proffered reason of "to determine the sizes and number of frames" is a specious argument, as the R2 SU-1 necessarily has a fixed size and a fixed location (in the directly after the subframe carrying the BCH, with a fixed periodicity of 80 ms, see R2 §7.4); and 2) changing R2 so that SU-1 spans multiple subframes would alter the fundamental workings of R2 and render is unusable for its intended purpose. Thus, Arundale cannot properly cure this defect in R2.

Second, again assuming arguendo that an SU is a "time window", R2 does not show --despite the Examiner's express assertion to the contrary -- "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information," as claimed in claim 1. SU-1 is plainly shown in Fig. x as being only one subframe. Thus, as noted above, SU-1 simply cannot be the claimed "time window" as it does not "span[] a plurality of subframes," as required by claim 1. Further, while both SU-2 and SU-3 are shown as being multiple subframes in size, neither uses any sort of "dynamic[] selecting [of] which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information." Remember that claim 1 requires that all subframes carrying the system information include the "indicator," which the Examiner defines as the SB in R2. But, the SB is only carried in SU-1, and is never carried in SU-2 or SU-3. And, SU-1 is only in one subframe, and that subframe is in a predefined fixed location. There simply is no "dynamic selection" with respect to SU-1 in R2. As such, R2 simply does not show the claimed dynamic selection.

Applicant notes that the Examiner expressly states that R2 shows the claimed dynamic selection, but then states "R2 ... may not have explicitly mentioned 'dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information,' " and then points to Dimou. In view of this vague language, Applicant requests pursuant to MPEP §760.07 that the Examiner either explicitly state that he is contending that R2 makes this showing, or explicitly admit that R2 does not make this showing and stop repeating language to the contrary in future explanations.

In order to advance prosecution, Applicant will also explain below why Dimou does not cure this lack of "dynamically selecting which subframes ... system information" defect of R2 (alone or in combination with Arundale).

The Examiner points to the passage in Dimou ¶[0039] reading in part "this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a sub-frame level) to their users" (emphasis added). Read in the Dimou context, it is clear that this portion of Dimou is discussing dynamically allocating uplink resources -- from the mobile terminals to the base stations. Such allocation of uplink resources is unrelated to allocation of downlink resources, particularly downlink resources broadcast at all relevant mobile terminals on a shared downlink channel, as claimed. As such, whatever Dimou may teach about uplink resource allocation is irrelevant to the claimed method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel, and does not cure the dynamic selection defect of R2 noted above.

Applicant notes that the Examiner points to Nguyen ¶[0047] for a teaching of transmitting system information on a "downlink shared channel". The Examiner's reliance on Nguyen is baffling, because R2 already teaches sending system information on a downlink shared channel. The Examiner also points to Nguyen ¶[0012] and ¶[0015] and states that it would have been obvious to modify R2/Arundale/Dimou "to identify a transmission gap in the downlink transmission from the base station and suspend high speed data packet reception by the user equipment during the reception suspension period." Even assuming arguendo that such is true, so what? Whether the UE suspends data packet reception or not does nothing to cure the defects identified

above. Suspension or the lack of suspension does nothing to cure the defects in R2/Arundale/Dimou, nor has the Examiner attempted to explain how it conceivably could.

Independent claim 1 also requires "including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information." The Examiner identifies the putative "indicator" as the "value tag" discussed in R2. However, R2 specifically states in Section 7.4 line 5-14 that Value tags are carried on the BCH, "in a System Information Block called the Master Information Block (MIB)." Thus, these value tags are carried in the MIB, which Fig. x plainly shows is NOT part of SU-1, SU-2, or SU-3. Even setting this aside, and assuming that the "value tag" is somehow in the SB, R2 teaches that the SB is only present in SU-1, and SU-1 is only one sub-frame. Thus, there are simply not multiple subframes of the same "time window" in R2 that carry indicators. And the SB is present only in SU-1, and is expressly not present in SU-2 or SU-3. Thus, even if the R2 "value tag" is an indicator, R2 does not teach the claimed indicating portion of the method. And, nothing in the other cited art cures this defect.

In discussing claim 15, the Examiner points to Love (US 20040219917) for a potentially related teaching on "presence indication." However, Applicant notes that the EU field discussed in Love is directed to a <u>single</u> mobile station, and is not sent on <u>downlink shared</u> channel. More particularly, Love relates to a WCDMA system where an enhanced uplink dedicated transport channel (denoted E-DCH/EUDCH) is introduced. When the UE is scheduled for transmission (the UE transmitting in the uplink (UL)) on this channel, there is a need that the base stations transmit ACK/NACK

information to the UE to let the UE know whether or not the transmission on the UL has been received by the base station. Love achieves this signaling by introducing "an EU field", and an indicator to indicate the presence of this field to a specific UE regarding a transmission made by that UE, where the indicator is defined using "TFCI bits" (TFCI in WCDMA stands for Transport Format Combination Indicator (TFCI)). Thus, Love describes dedicated communication of feedback to specific UEs. Love has nothing to do with indicating to UEs that they should read system information transmitted (broadcasted) on a downlink shared channel intended for several/all UEs being served by the network transmitter. As such, whatever Love may teach about indications dedicated to a single mobile station situation is irrelevant to the method of claim 1, and does not cure the corresponding defect of R2 noted above. And, one of skill in the art would not use Love in combination with R2/Arundale/Dimou.

Important: Note that the argument in the following paragraph assumes that the "system information" necessarily includes the SB and the non-SB SIB information because if only the SB information is the "system information," the §103 rejections necessarily fail for other reasons outlined above (e.g., not multiple sub-frames, etc.).

Applicant also notes that R2 explicitly teaches that the SB is always broadcast in SU-1, and that SU-1 is always the "subframe following the one carrying BCH," (see R2 §7.4). Further, R2 teaches that "SU-1 is carried on the DL-SCH and uses a <u>fixed schedule</u> with a periodicity of 80 ms." From this it follows that there is no need for a value tag to indicate that a subframe contains SU-1, as SU-1 is always placed in the subframe directly following the subframe carrying the BCH, with a periodicity of 80 ms. At most, the SB value tag is indicating information about the *other* SUs, but not SU-1

itself. And, there would simply be no reason to indicate the presence of the "system information" in SU-1, because SU-1 always carries the SB and is always in a fixed time location (every 80ms). One of skill in the art would not add an indication of presence, when the "presence" is guaranteed to always be there. Thus, adding the "presence indication" of Love to R2/Arundale/Dimou would not make sense. And, without having the indication in every relevant subframe in the time window that carries the claimed system information, the combination would not read on the claimed device.

Applicant would like to emphasize this last point, which goes at a fundamental difference between the claimed approach and R2. R2 is fundamentally built on the idea that the system information will always be in a non-varying predicable subframe -- one directly after the BCH that, starts every 80ms, and continues contiguously as appropriate. Claim 1, in contrast, claims a method where the system information is dynamically placed in potentially varying subframes, which may or may not be contiguous. Thus, attempts to graft other teachings onto R2 in order to reach the subject matter of claim 1 must necessarily fundamentally alter the way R2 works, which is legally impressible to support a §103 rejection.

As pointed out above, R2/Arundale/Dimou fails to teach at least two limitations of claim 1. And, the recent addition of Nguyen does not cure these defects. As such, independent claim 1 defines over the proffered combination of R2/Arundale/Dimou + Nguyen, assuming *arguendo* that such combination is proper. Further, none of the other cited art (cited against the various dependent claims) cures these defects. Accordingly, independent claim 1 and its dependent claims define patentable subject matter over the cited art.

For claims 10-11, Applicant notes that independent claim 10 includes limitations identical or similar to the "dynamically selecting" and "including an indicator in each selected subframe" limitations found in claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant submits that independent claim 10 and its dependent claims define over the cited art for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to independent claim 1.

For claims 12-13, Applicant notes that independent claim 12 includes "dynamically selecting" limitations identical or similar to those found in claim 1.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that independent claim 12, and its dependent claims define over the cited art for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to independent claim 1.

For claims 15-20, 21-25 Applicant notes that independent claim 15 requires "monitoring each subframe for an indication indicating presence of system information in the subframe and reading system information from the subframe if such information is present" while independent claim 21 likewise requires "monitor each subframe for an indication indicating presence of system information in the subframe and read system information from the subframe if such information is present." The claimed monitoring of each subframe in these claims is related to the "including an indicator in each selected subframe" limitation found in claim 1. As pointed out above, R2 does not show the "value tags" in each relevant subframe, but at most only in the SB. And the SB does not indicate present of system information in the subframe (SU-1) carrying the SB.

Nor does R2 suggest looking for "value tags" anywhere but in the SB. Therefore, R2 necessarily does not teach "monitoring" each subframe for the "value tags." Further, the "value tag" of R2 is not "an indication of the presence of system information." Thus, R2 cannot teach "monitor[ing] each subframe for an indication indicating presence of system information in the subframe and read[ing] system information from the subframe if such information is present," as claimed. And, as discussed above, the attempted reliance on Love is misplaced. As such, Applicant submits that independent claims 15 and 21, and their corresponding dependent claims, define over the cited art for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to independent claim 1.

## New Claims 31-32

With regard to all claims, it appears that the Examiner is construing the Scheduling Units (SU) of R2 as the claimed "time windows." While Applicant disagrees that such a construction is reasonable or consistent with the understanding of one of skill in the art, the balance of this response will assume *arguendo* that such construction is appropriate.

Applicant submits that new claims 31-32 are patentable over the cited art for at least the reasons generally discussed above with respect to claim 1. Additional reasons are set forth below.

With regard to new independent claim 31, the claim requires that each time window span a plurality of subframes. Further, each time window must be "a predetermined time interval in one or more corresponding frames." In addition, the claim requires dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to

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be used for carrying the system information, with the selecting being such that "subframes carrying the system information within a given frame are non-consecutive, such that a second subframe not carrying any of the system information is disposed between first and third subframes carrying the system information." It is undisputed that, in R2, the subframes carrying SU-1 to SU-3 for a given frame are contiguous. See, for example Fig. x. Likewise, it is undisputed subsequent transmissions of SU-1 (or SU-2 or SU-3) are necessarily occurring in different frames. Thus, within one frame, R2 at most teaches that the subframes carrying the system information are contiguous, not "non-consecutive" as claimed by claim 31. And, nothing in any of the other cited art cures this defect. As such, Applicant submits that independent claim 31, and its dependent claims, define patentable subject matter over the cited art.

With regard to new independent claim 32, this claim requires that each time window span a plurality of subframes. Further, each time window must be "a predetermined time interval in one or more corresponding frames." In addition, the claim requires dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the dynamic part of the system information, with the selecting being such that "subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system information for a first time window begin at a first subframe for a first frame, and subframes carrying the dynamic part of the system information for a second time window begin at a second subframe in a second frame, where the first and second subframes have different subframe indexes relative to their corresponding frame." In R2, the dynamic part of the system information is assumed to correspond to the collective data of SU-1, SU-2, and SU-3. It is undisputed that, in R2, the subframes carrying the collection of SU-1 to SU-3 always

begin at the same subframe - the subframe immediately following the one carrying the BCH, and that the BCH is always in the first subframe of a frame. Thus, in R2, the start of the system information is always in the second subframe (subframe 2) of a frame. In contrast, claim 32 requires that the dynamic part of the system information for at least two different time windows start in different subframes of at least two different frames. Thus, assuming the first frame starts its dynamic part of the system information in the second subframe (subframe 2), the second frame starts its dynamic part of the system information in the third subframe (subframe 3)(or the fourth subframe, or the fifth subframe...). Thus, the always-start-in-the-same-place approach of R2 does not teach the allowed-to-start-in-different-places approach of claim 32. And, nothing in any of the other cited art cures this defect. As such, Applicant submits that independent claim 32 defines patentable subject matter over the cited art.

## Renewed Request for Clarification of the Record

In the Action, the Examiner continues to explicitly maintain that "SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in the same subframe and are recurring," (see, e.g., Action page 3, lines 3-4) and bases the §103 rejections on this premise. For a discussion of how R2 makes it abundantly clear that SU-1, SU-2, and SU-3 are NOT in the same subframe, see the explanation provided in the Response of January 2013, and discussed above. Applicant notes that the Examiner, other than again *repeating verbatim* that R2 makes this showing, has not rebutted the substance of Applicant's arguments on this point. Pursuant to MPEP§706.07, Applicant request that the Examiner clearly state the Examiner's position on this characterization of R2, and provide an analysis identifying

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any errors in Applicant's argument on this point. Because this "same subframe"

assertion by the Examiner regarding R2 clearly forms a basis for one or more claim

rejections, Applicant is entitled to an explanation of the Examiner's position on this point in view of Applicant's contrary explanation.

For the forgoing reasons, it is respectfully urged that the present application is in condition for allowance and notice to such effect is respectfully requested.

Dated: 28 January 2014

Respectfully submitted, COATS & BENNETT, P.L.L.C.

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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal							
Application Number:	12664347						
Filing Date:	11-Dec-2009						
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel						
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman						
Filer:	John R. Owen	/Cora Fe	dornock				
Attorney Docket Number:	Attorney Docket Number: 4015-6727 / P24241-US2						
Filed as Large Entity							
U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371 Filing	Fees						
Description	Fee	Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)		
Basic Filing:							
Pages:							
Claims:							
Claims in excess of 20	16	15	3	80	240		
Independent claims in excess of 3	16	14	3	420	1260		
Miscellaneous-Filing:							
Petition:							
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:							
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:							

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)		
Extension-of-Time:						
Extension - 2 months with \$0 paid	1252	1	600	600		
Miscellaneous:						
	Total in USD (\$)			2100		

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt					
EFS ID:	18041971				
Application Number:	12664347				
International Application Number:					
Confirmation Number:	1464				
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel				
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman				
Customer Number:	24112				
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Document	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/	Multi	Pages
Number	Document Description	File Name	Message Digest	Part /.zip	(if appl.)

1		40156727RESPONSE.pdf	136568 yes 26		26
'		40130727NESFONSE.pdf	21902ecc6d445659ce6ea5ac4cd4aec5680 e1ab4	yes	20
	Multip	oart Description/PDF files in .	zip description		
	Document De	scription	Start	E	nd
	Amendment/Req. Reconsiderati	on-After Non-Final Reject	1		1
	Claims			2 11	
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks	12	26		
Warnings:					
Information					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06) fee-info.pdf		33282	no	2
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		Total Files Size (in bytes)	16	59850	

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If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

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If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

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PTO/SB/06 (09-11)

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P	PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875						or Docket Number /664,347	Filing Date 12/11/2009
							ENTITY: 🛛 L	ARGE SMALL MICRO
				APPLICA	ATION AS FILE	ED – PAR	ті	
			(Column 1	)	(Column 2)			
	FOR		NUMBER FIL	.ED	NUMBER EXTRA		RATE (\$)	FEE (\$)
	BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b),	or (c))	N/A		N/A		N/A	
	SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), o	or (m))	N/A		N/A		N/A	
	EXAMINATION FE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p),		N/A		N/A		N/A	
	TAL CLAIMS CFR 1.16(i))		min	us 20 = *			X \$ =	
IND	EPENDENT CLAIM CFR 1.16(h))	is	mi	nus 3 = *			X \$ =	
	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$310 (\$155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).							
Ш	MULTIPLE DEPEN		,					
* If	the difference in colu	umn 1 is less	than zero, ente	r "0" in column 2.			TOTAL	
		(Column	1)	APPLICAT (Column 2)	ON AS AMEN		ART II	
LN	01/28/2014	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDME		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXT	ΓR <b>A</b>	RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)
AMENDMENT	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 28	Minus	** 25	= 3		x \$80 =	240
N.	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 6	Minus	***5	= 1		× \$420 =	420
AM	Application Si	ize Fee (37 C	FR 1.16(s))					
	FIRST PRESEN	NTATION OF MI	ULTIPLE DEPENI	DENT CLAIM (37 CFF	R 1.16(j))			
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	660
	_	(Column		(Column 2)	(Column 3)		_	
		CLAIMS REMAININ AFTER AMENDME	NG	HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EX	ΓR <b>A</b>	RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)
ENT	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		X \$ =	
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							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	
** If ***	the entry in column the "Highest Numbe If the "Highest Numb "Highest Number P	er Previously oer Previously	Paid For" IN TH Paid For" IN T	IIS SPACE is less HIS SPACE is less	than 20, enter "20". than 3, enter "3".		LIE /PHYLLIS CAN	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
12/664,347	12/11/2009	Erik Dahlman	4015-6727 / P24241-US2	1464		
COATS & BEN	7590 08/28/201 NNETT, PLLC	3	EXAM	INER		
1400 Crescent	Green, Suite 300		WONG, XAVIER S			
Cary, NC 2751	o	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
			2413			
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
			08/28/2013	PAPER		

## Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summery	12/664,347	DAHLMAN ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
T. MAIL NO DATE (11)	Xavier Szewai Wong	2413				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
<ol> <li>Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 March 2013.</li> <li>This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.</li> <li>An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.</li> <li>Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.</li> </ol>						
Disposition of Claims						
	7)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-13,15,16 and 18-25</u> is/are rejected. 8)⊠ Claim(s) <u>26</u> is/are objected to.					
Application Papers						
10) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  11) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
<ul> <li>13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate				

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 03-11)

Office Action Summary

Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20130823

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

#### Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 16<sup>th</sup> March 2013 has been entered.

#### Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments/amendments have been considered but are moot in the current new rejection grounds.

## Allowable Subject Matter

Claim **26** is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including *all* of the limitations of the base claim and *all* intervening claims.

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1 – 4 and 7 – 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale) and Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou), and in further view of Nguyen (US 2006/0034245 A1).

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1. R2-072205 teaches a method of transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network (sec 7.4 downlink system) comprising: transmitting system information in recurring time windows (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information (sec 7.4 - An SU may be segmented, in which case segments are scheduled... eNB may schedule more than one SU in a subframe); and including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU). R2-072205 may not have explicitly shown "each time window spanning a plurality of subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou may not have explicitly mentioned said transmission of said system information is "on downlink shared channel" as amended. Nguyen teaches transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel ([0047]: high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH) transmission if a part of the HS-SCCH subframe or a part of its associated HS-PDSCH subframe overlaps with a downlink transmission gap on the associated DPCH). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the transmission method of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou into that as taught by Nguyen to identify a transmission gap in a downlink transmission from a base station and suspend high speed data packet reception by the user equipment during the reception suspension period (Nguyen, [0012] and [0015]).

10. R2-072205 teaches a network transmitter for transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel in a wireless communications network, the network transmitter configured to comprising a baseband processor (fig. 5.4.1.2) generate system information in recurring time windows (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring), the network transmitter comprising a baseband processor configured to: include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU).

R2-072205 may not have explicitly shown "each time window spanning a plurality of

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subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, *may not have explicitly* mentioned "*dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information.

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou may not have explicitly mentioned said transmission of said system information is "on downlink shared channel" as amended. Nguyen teaches transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel ([0047]: high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH) transmission if a part of the HS-SCCH subframe or a part of its associated HS-PDSCH subframe overlaps with a downlink transmission gap on the associated DPCH). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the transmission method of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou into that as taught by Nguyen to identify a transmission gap in a downlink transmission from a base station and suspend high speed data packet reception by the user equipment during the reception suspension period (Nguyen, [0012] and [0015]).

12. R2-072205 teaches a method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes (fig. 5.4.1.2 and fig. x), the method comprising: transmitting system information in regularly occurring time windows (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring), (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); and indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU).

R2-072205 *may not have explicitly* shown "each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, may not have explicitly depicted "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying

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system information."

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou may not have explicitly mentioned said transmission of said system information is "on downlink shared channel" as amended. Nguyen teaches transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel ([0047]: high speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH) transmission if a part of the HS-SCCH subframe or a part of its associated HS-PDSCH subframe overlaps with a downlink transmission gap on the associated DPCH). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the transmission method of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou into that as taught by Nguyen to identify a transmission gap in a downlink transmission from a base station and suspend high speed data packet reception by the user equipment during the reception suspension period (Nguyen, [0012] and [0015]).

Claims 15, 18, 21 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), and Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) and Love et al (US 2004/0219917 A1, Love), and in further view of Cheng et al (US 7,680,507 B2, Cheng).

15. R2-072205 teaches a method for a mobile station for receiving system information on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communication network (fig. 5.4.1.2: UE), the method comprising: monitoring for the receipt of system information in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); within each time window, monitoring each subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU); and terminating monitoring at least at the end of the time window (if there are no more subframes to be monitored, it is only reasonable to terminate monitoring).

R2-072205 may not have explicitly shown "each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, may not have explicitly depicted "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information."

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

While R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou mention said system information, they *may not have explicitly* mentioned "presence indication" of said system information.

Love mentions presence indication of system information in subframe ([0071]: one TFCI bit (EU indication bit) out of one of the slots per frame or sub-frame is used to indicate the presence or absence of the EU field while the other bits in each TFCI field of the remaining slots per frame or sub-frame are still used to represent the TFCI). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the presence indication of system information as taught by Love to the downlink shared channel information subframe of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou for soft handoff.

R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou/Love may not have explicitly mentioned said monitoring receipt of said system information "on a downlink shared channel" as amended.

Cheng teaches function of monitoring receipt of system information on a downlink shared channel (claim 14: receiving, at a mobile station, at least a portion of a downlink shared channel shared by a plurality of mobiles and having a plurality of subframes, each subframe comprising a plurality of slots, each slot including a power control part composed of power control bits for the plurality of mobiles, a data status part and a data part). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the reception method of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou/Love to the function as taught by Cheng to reduce use of channelization codes (Cheng, col. 1 lines 55-59).

21. R2-072205 teaches a mobile station operative to receive system information on a downlink channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communications network, the mobile station comprising a baseband processor (fig. 5.4.1.2: UE) operable to: monitor for the receipt of system information in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); within each time window, monitor each subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present (fig. x: SIB); and terminate monitoring at least at

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the end of the time window (if there are no more subframes to be monitored, it is only reasonable to terminate monitoring).

R2-072205 *may not have explicitly* shown "each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, may not have explicitly depicted "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information."

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

While R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou mention said system information, they *may not have explicitly* mentioned "presence indication" of said system information.

Love mentions presence indication of system information in subframe ([0071]: one TFCI bit (EU indication bit) out of one of the slots per frame or sub-frame is used to indicate the presence or absence of the EU field while the other bits in each TFCI field of the remaining slots per frame or sub-frame are still used to represent the TFCI). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the presence indication of system information as taught by Love to the downlink shared channel information subframe of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou for soft handoff.

R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou/Love may not have explicitly mentioned said monitoring receipt of said system information "on a downlink shared channel" as amended.

Cheng teaches function of monitoring receipt of system information on a downlink shared channel (claim 14: receiving, at a mobile station, at least a portion of a downlink shared channel shared by a plurality of mobiles and having a plurality of subframes, each subframe comprising a plurality of slots, each slot including a power control part composed of power control bits for the plurality of mobiles, a data status part and a data part). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the reception method of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou/Love to the function as taught by Cheng to reduce use of channelization codes (Cheng, col. 1 lines 55-59).

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2. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window (fig. x: subframes 3 and 131).

- 3. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window (fig. x: subframes 19 and 67).
- 4. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling (fig. x: SIB).
- 7. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the recurring time windows (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 have different sizes).
- 8. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a window size for the recurring time windows (sec. 7.4 MIB paragraph).
- 9. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of system information (sec 7.4 MIB paragraph), such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the type of system information carried in that subframe (sec 7.4 SIB).

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11. R2-072205 teaches the network transmitter of claim 10, wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards (3GPP TSG-RAN2).

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18. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions (fig. x: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 have default sizes).

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25. R2-072205 teaches the mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize different types of system information based on different system information indicators detected in different subframes (fig. x: SIB-a,b,c,d,e).

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) and Nguyen (US 2006/0034245 A1) (hereinafter R2-072205 etc.), applied to claim 1, and in further view of "System Information Scheduling and Change Notification" (R2-071912).

5. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information; R2-072205 etc. does not very explicitly show it comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to denote that the subframe carries system information. R2-071912 explicitly teaches subframes indicators are in RNTI format (page 3 bottom). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to understand that both R2 documents refer to the same 3GPP systems information techniques and the R2-072205 (primary reference), while being silent on its application to the indications, also uses RNTI.

Claims 19, 20, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou), Love et al (US 2004/0219917 A1, Love) and Nguyen (US 2006/0034245 A1) (hereinafter R2-072205); and in further view of Marinier et al (US 2008/0225765 A1, Marinier).

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19. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 18; R2-072205 etc. does not explicitly mention further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size. Marinier teaches monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size ([0457]: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are monitored). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.

- 20. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 15; R2-072205 etc. does not explicitly mention further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes. Marinier teaches recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes ([0457]: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are recognized). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.
- 23. R2-072205 etc. teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R2-072205 etc. may not have explicitly mentioned wherein the baseband processor is operable to adapt to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window. Marinier teaches changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window ([0457]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.
- 24. R2-072205 etc. teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R2-072205 etc. does not explicitly mention wherein the baseband processor is operable to monitor for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size. Marinier teaches monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size ([0457]: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are monitored). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.

Claims 6, 13, 16 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information"

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(R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), and in further view of Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) (hereinafter R2-072205 etc.); and in further view of Kashima et al (US 2007/0217362 A1, Kashima).

- 6. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information; R-072205 etc. do not explicitly shows it includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 etc. to maintain flexibility of scheduling.
- 13. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 12; R-072205 etc. does not explicitly shows wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within the given time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within the given time window. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information so to cease monitoring within a given time (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 etc. for flexibility of scheduling subframes.
- 16. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 15; R-072205 etc. does not explicitly shows it further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for the time window in response. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 to maintain flexibility of scheduling.
- 22. R2-072205 etc. teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R-072205 etc. does not explicitly shows wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for the time window in response. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

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in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 etc. to maintain flexibility of scheduling.

#### Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, this action is made FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Xavier Wong whose telephone number is (571)270-1780. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 11:30 am -9:00 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Un C. Cho can be reached on 571-272-7919. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571.273.8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866.217.9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800.786.9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571.272.1000.

/Xavier Szewai Wong/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2462 27<sup>th</sup> September 2012

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 12/664,347	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination DAHLMAN ET AL.	
Notice of neterences ched	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Xavier Szewai Wong	2413	Page 1 of 1

#### U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number	Date	Name	Classification
		Country Code-Number-Kind Code	MM-YYYY	1,411.15	
*	Α	US-2006/0034245 A1	02-2006	Nguyen, Phong	370/345
*	В	US-7,680,507 B2	03-2010	Cheng et al.	455/522
	С	US-			
	D	US-			
	Е	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	Η	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	М	US-			

#### FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
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#### NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

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*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)				
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\*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)

Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-892 (Rev. 01-2001)

**Notice of References Cited** 

Part of Paper No. 20130823

## Search Notes



Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
12664347	DAHLMAN ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit
Xavier Szewai Wong	2413

CPC- SEARCHED				
Symbol	Date	Examiner		
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CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED						
Symbol	Date	Examiner				
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US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

SEARCH NOTES					
Search Notes	Date	Examiner			
EAST image, class and keyword search in USPAT, US-PGPUB, DERWENT, EPO, JPO, and IBM_TDB (please see search history)	2011.12.17	/XSW/			
Inventor Name and Assignee search in PALM and EAST	2011.12.17	/XSW/			
EAST combined subclass, image and text search:: 370/311,328-334,468 and 455/422.1	2011.12.17	/XSW/			
Updated Searches Above	2012.09.30	/XSW/			
Updated Searches Above	2013.08.23	/XSW/			

	INTERFERENCE SEARCH		
US Class/ CPC Symbol	US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner

## **EAST Search History**

## **EAST Search History (Prior Art)**

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1		("370"/\$.cds. "455"/\$.ccls.) and (@rlad < "20070618" @ad < "20070618")	<b>,</b>	OR	ON	2013/08/26 02:28
L2	24	L1 and (downlink adj shared adj channel) with subframe	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/08/26 02:28
L3	20	L1 and (downlink adj shared adj channel) with subframe with transmi\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/08/26 02:37
L4	8	L3 and (receiv\$3 reception) with (downlink adj shared adj channel) with subframe	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/08/26 02:59
L5	56975	(Dahlman Vukajlovic).IN. Ericsson.AS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/08/26 03:14
L6	1	L5 and (re\$1cur\$5 adj2 window).clm. and (downlink adj shared).clm.	<b>,</b>	OR	ON	2013/08/26 03:14

## **EAST Search History (Interference)**

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Doc description: Request for Continued Examination (RCE)

Request for Continued Examination (RCE)

Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

REQUEST FOR CONTINUED EXAMINATION(RCE)TRANSMITTAL (Submitted Only via EFS-Web)							
Application Number	12664347	Filing Date	2009-12-11	Docket Number (if applicable)	4015-6727 / P24241-US2	Art Unit	2462
First Named Inventor	Dahlman			Examiner Name	Wong		
Request for C	ontinued Examina	ation (RCE)	practice under 37 Cl		above-identified application. pply to any utility or plant applic WWW.USPTO.GOV		prior to June 8,
		S	UBMISSION REQ	UIRED UNDER 37	7 CFR 1.114		
in which they	were filed unless	applicant ins		applicant does not wi	nents enclosed with the RCE w sh to have any previously filed		
	y submitted. If a fi on even if this box			any amendments file	ed after the final Office action m	ay be cor	isidered as a
☐ Co	nsider the argum	ents in the A	ppeal Brief or Reply	Brief previously filed	I on		
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⊠ Ot	her Request fo	r Extension	of Time				
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				requested under 37 der 37 CFR 1.17(i) re	CFR 1.103(c) for a period of m quired)	onths —	
Other —							
				FEES			
The RCE fee under 37 CFR 1.17(e) is required by 37 CFR 1.114 when the RCE is filed.  The Director is hereby authorized to charge any underpayment of fees, or credit any overpayments, to Deposit Account No 181167							
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED							
Patent Practitioner Signature Applicant Signature							

Doc description: Request for Continued Examination (RCE)

Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Signature of Registered U.S. Patent Practitioner				
Signature	/John R. Owen Reg. No. 42055/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2013-03-16	
Name	John R. Owen	Registration Number	42055	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.114. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

#### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of <b>Dahlman</b>	)
Serial No.: <b>12/664,347</b>	) Examiner: Xavier S. Wong
Filed: December 11, 2009	) Group Art Unit: 2462
For: Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel	Confirmation No.: 1464
Docket No: <b>4015-6727</b>	)
Mail Stop AF Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450	16 March 2013

## **AMENDMENT WITH RCE**

This paper is being filed in response to the Final Action mailed 17 October 2012, and the Advisory Action mailed 6 February 2013. A suitable time extension is requested, an RCE, and corresponding fees are being submitted herewith.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the amendments and remarks below. The Office is hereby authorized to charge any fees required for entry of this paper to Deposit Account 18-1167.

#### **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Currently amended) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network comprising:

transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes;

dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information; and

including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.

- 2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling.
- 5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries

system information comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to denote that the subframe carries system information.

- 6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information.
- 7. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the recurring time windows.
- 8. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a window size for the recurring time windows.
- 9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of system information, such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the type of system information carried in that subframe.

10. (Currently amended) A network transmitter for transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel in a wireless communications network, the network transmitter configured to transmit system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes; the network transmitter comprising a baseband processor configured to:

dynamically select which subframes on the downlink shared channel within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information; and include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.

- 11. (Original) The network transmitter of claim 10, wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards.
- 12. (Previously presented) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes, the method comprising: transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes;

dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information;

indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information.

- 13. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within the given time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within the given time window.
- 14. (Cancelled)
- 15. (Currently amended) A method, in a mobile station, for receiving system information on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communication network, the method comprising:

monitoring for the receipt of system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information, each said time window spanning a plurality of subframes;

within each time window, monitoring each subframe for an indication of the presence of system information and reading system information from the subframe if such information is present; and

terminating monitoring at least at the end of the time window.

- 16. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for the time window in response.
- 17. (Cancelled)

- 18. (Original) The method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions.
- 19. (Original) The method of claim 18, further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size.
- 20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different subframes.
- 21. (Currently amended) A mobile station operative to receive system information on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communications network, the mobile station comprising a baseband processor configured to:

monitor for the receipt of system information on the downlink shared channel in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information, each said time window spanning a plurality of subframes;

within each time window, monitor each subframe for an indication of the presence of system information and read system information from the subframe if such information is present; and terminate monitoring at least at the end of the time window.

22. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is configured to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in a subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for the time window in response.

- 23. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is configured to adapt to variable window sizes used for the time window.
- 24. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is configured to monitor for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size.
- 25. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is configured to recognize different types of system information based on different system information indicators detected in different subframes.
- 26. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the dynamically selecting comprises dynamically selecting subframes such that the same system information is assigned for transmission to different subframes in first and second consecutive time windows, with the different subframes occupying differing respective positions within their corresponding frames.

#### **REMARKS**

The Examiner's attention is directed to the remarks presented in the response filed 25 January 2013, which are incorporated herein but not reprinted herein for brevity.

#### **Claim Amendments**

These amendments assume that the amendments submitted 25 January 2013 have been entered, as mandated by the submission of the RCE.

Claim 17 has been canceled.

Claims 1, 10, 15, 21 have been amended to repeat limitations found in the preamble in the "main body" of the claim. Support for these amendments is found throughout the specification and drawings, see, e.g., page 6, lines 4-15; original claims. No new matter is added.

## **Claim Objections**

See the remarks presented in the response of January 2013. Note that claim 17 has been canceled.

#### §112 Rejection

See the remarks presented in the response of January 2013.

## §103 Rejections

Claims 1-4, 7-12 stand rejected under §103 as obvious over R2-072205 (herein after "R2") in view of Arundale (US 7675852) and Dimou (US 20090121057). Claims

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5-6, 13, 15-25 stand rejected under §103 as being obvious over R2/Arundale/Dimou in combination with various tertiary references. Applicant requests reconsideration.

Claim 1 requires, *inter alia*, "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information," and "including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information." R2 does not show either feature.

In the Advisory Action, the Examiner sets forth the following interpretation of R2 which the Examiner <u>expressly relies on</u> to make the §103 rejections:

- 1. The Scheduling Units (SU) of R2 are the claimed "time windows."
- 2. The SB value tag in R2 is the claimed "system information."

As an initial matter, Applicant submits that the R2 SUs are not "time windows", but are instead understood by one of skill in the art to be an amount of system information grouped into System Information Blocks (SIBs). In other words, SUs are understood to be a specific type of data (system information), which are then transmitted. Data is not a time window. Instead, one of skill in the art would understand that a subframe might be considered a time window (generically), or a collection of subframes (e.g., a frame) might be considered a time window, but the data itself is not a time window. Nevertheless, the discussion below will be in the context of the R2 SUs being time windows so that the errors in the Examiner's analysis can be discussed in terms that the Examiner used to make the rejections. Regardless of the correctness of the Examiner's terminology, R2 does not make the showings relied on to make the §103 rejections.

First, assuming *arguendo* that an SU is a "time window", R2 does not show "transmitting system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes." SU-1 is plainly shown in Fig. x as being only <u>one</u> subframe. Thus, SU-1 simply cannot be the claimed "time window" as it does not "span[] a plurality of subframes," as required by claim 1. In contrast, both SU-2 and SU-3 are shown as being multiple subframes in size. However, the SB value tag is not in SU-2 or SU-3. There is no indication anywhere in R2 that the SB is located anywhere other than in SU-1. Thus, the only SU that has the SB (i.e., SU-1) cannot be the claimed time window because it never spans multiple subframes <u>and</u> the SUs that span multiple subframes (SU-2 and SU-3) never contain the putative "system information." Thus, despite the Examiner's assertions to the contrary, R2 does not show "transmitting system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes," as claimed in claim 1.

Applicant notes that the Examiner points to the statement in R2 that "an SU may be segmented, in which case segments are scheduled in subsequent consecutive subframes." However, one of skill in the art understands that such statement only applies to SU-2 and SU-3, as these are the only multi-subframe SU's. There is no suggestion anywhere in R2 that SU-1 is multi-subframe. Further, the SB (and hence, the putative "system information" according to the Examiner) is only located in SU-1 according to R2 ("the scheduling information within SU-1 is contained in a System Information Block called the Scheduling Block (SB)." The SB is not present in either SU-2 or SU-3. Thus, the putative "system information" in R2 is transmitted only in a single subframe SU (SU-1), and is not repeated for any other subframe. Accordingly,

R2 does not teach "transmitting system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes" under this interpretation.

Applicant also notes that the Examiner points to Arundale to show that "time windows" can span multiple subframes. The reliance on Arundale is baffling. R2 already shows that some putative "time windows" (SUs) can span multiple subframes, see SU-2 and SU-3. Thus, the concept of multiple subframe SUs is already present in R2. However, the R2 approach is fundamentally based on the notion that SU-1 will be only one subframe, and that this subframe will be in a known, non-varying location. Thus, the attempted combination of R2 and Arundale suffers from at least two defects:

1) the proffered reason of "to determine the sizes and number of frames" is a specious argument, as the R2 SU-1 necessarily has a fixed size and a fixed location (in the directly after the subframe carrying the BCH, with a fixed periodicity of 80 ms, see R2 §7.4); and 2) changing R2 so that SU-1 spans multiple subframes would alter the fundamental workings of R2 and render is unusable for its intended purpose. Thus, Arundale cannot properly cure this defect in R2.

Second, assuming *arguendo* that an SU is a "time window", R2 does not show -despite the Examiner's express assertion to the contrary -- "dynamically selecting which
subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system
information," as claimed in claim 1. SU-1 is plainly shown in Fig. x as being only one
subframe. Thus, as noted above, SU-1 simply cannot be the claimed "time window" as
it does not "span[] a plurality of subframes," as required by claim 1. Further, while both
SU-2 and SU-3 are shown as being multiple subframes in size, neither uses any sort of
"dynamic[] selecting [of] which subframes within a given time window are to be used for

carrying the system information." Instead, the putative "system information" -- the SB according to the Examiner -- is only carried in SU-1, and is never carried in SU-2 or SU-3. Further still, even if one assumes all the non-SB System Information Blocks (SIB) as containing "system information" (contrary to the Examiner's stated position), R2 still does not show any dynamic selection. Instead, R2 plainly shows that all of SU-2 and all of SU-3 contain non-SB "system information." Thus, all of the subframes of SU-2 and SU-3 contain this non-SB "system information," so there can be no dynamic selection of which subframes carry the "system information" - quite simply because they all carry it. As such, R2 simply does not show the claimed dynamic selection.

Applicant notes that the Examiner expressly states that R2 shows the claimed dynamic selection, but then states "R2 ... may not have explicitly mentioned 'dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information,' " and then points to Dimou. In view of this vague language, Applicant requests pursuant to MPEP §760.07 that the Examiner either explicitly state that he is contending that R2 makes this showing, or explicitly admit that R2 does not make this showing and stop repeating language to the contrary in future explanations.

In order to advance prosecution, Applicant will also explain below why Dimou does not cure this lack of "dynamically selecting which subframes ... system information" defect of R2 (alone or in combination with Arundale).

The Examiner points to the passage in Dimou ¶[0039] reading in part "this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a sub-frame level) to their users" (emphasis added). Read in

the Dimou context, it is clear that this portion of Dimou is discussing dynamically allocating uplink resources -- from the mobile terminals to the base stations. Such allocation of uplink resources is unrelated to allocation of downlink resources. particularly downlink resources broadcast at all relevant mobile terminals on a shared downlink channel, as claimed. As such, whatever Dimou may teach about uplink resource allocation is irrelevant to the claimed method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel, and does not cure the dynamic selection defect of R2 noted above. In the only portion of the Advisory Action that addresses this argument, the Examiner states in toto " 'dynamically selecting subframes' - is a function to be implemented, in complementary to R2, by Dimou." With respect, this explanation is incomprehensible. What does "in complementary to" mean? To the extent understood, the rebuttal states that the Dimou dynamic selecting of subframes would be a function in Dimou. Assuming that to be true, what difference does it make what Dimou is doing, when the claims are rejected over R2 in combination with Arundale? The proffered rebuttal provides no explanation of how or why such Dimou function would be grafted into a combination of R2 and Arundale. The later text of "to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks" is not helpful. The system throughput maximization effect of Dimou is due to the use of the Dimou "allocation" on the uplink, and is not conceptually related to increasing system throughput on the downlink. Further, the concept of "users not using the same resource blocks" is likewise unavailing because the point of the R2 SUs is that the various users would use the <u>same</u> resource blocks on the downlink (the blocks with the SUs), not

<u>different</u> resource blocks. As such, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

Independent claim 1 also requires "including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information." The putative "indicator" is the "value tag" discussed in R2. However, R2 specifically states in Section 7.4 line 5-14 that Value tags are carried on the BCH, "in a System Information Block called the Master Information Block (MIB)." Thus, these value tags are carried in the MIB, which Fig. x plainly shows is NOT part of SU-1, SU-2, or SU-3. Even setting this aside, and assuming that the MIB is somehow in the SB, R2 teaches that the SB is only present in SU-1, and SU-1 is only one sub-frame. Thus, there are simply not multiple subframes of the same "time window" in R2 that carry indicators. And, even if one assumes all the non-SB System Information Blocks (SIB) are part of the "system information" (contrary to the Examiner's stated position), R2 still does not teach the claimed indicator process, because the SB is present only in SU-1, and is expressly not present in SU-2 or SU-3. Thus, even if the R2 "value tag" is an indicator, R2 does not teach the claimed indicating portion of the method.

In the Advisory Action regarding claim 15, the Examiner points to Love (US 20040219917) for a potentially related teaching on "presence indication." However, Applicant notes that the EU field discussed in Love is directed to a single mobile station, and is not sent on downlink shared channel. As such, whatever Love may teach about indications dedicated to a single mobile station situation is irrelevant to the method of claim 1, and does not cure the corresponding defect of R2-072205 noted above. And, one of skill in the art would not use Love in combination with R2/Arundale/Dimou.

Important: Note that the argument in the following paragraph assumes that the "system information" necessarily includes the SB and the non-SB SIB information because if only the SB information is the "system information," the §103 rejections necessarily fail for other reasons outlined above (e.g., not multiple sub-frames, etc.).

R2 explicitly teaches that the SB is always broadcast in SU-1, and that SU-1 is always the "subframe following the one carrying BCH," (see R2 §7.4). Further, R2 teaches that "SU-1 is carried on the DL-SCH and uses a fixed schedule with a periodicity of 80 ms." From this it follows that there is no need for a value tag to indicate that a subframe contains SU-1, as SU-1 is always placed in the subframe directly following the subframe carrying the BCH, with a periodicity of 80 ms. At most, the SB value tag is indicating information about the *other* SUs, but not SU-1 itself. And, there would simply be no reason to indicate the presence of the "system information" in SU-1, because SU-1 always carries the SB and is always in a fixed time location (every 80ms). One of skill in the art would not add an indication of presence, when the "presence" is guaranteed to always be there. Thus, adding the "presence indication" of Love to R2/Arundale/Dimou would not make sense. And, without having the indication in every relevant subframe in the time window that carries the claimed system information, the combination would not read on the claimed device.

Applicant would like to emphasize this last point, which goes at a fundamental difference between the claimed approach and R2. R2 is fundamentally built on the idea that the system information will always be in a non-varying predicable subframe -- one directly after the BCH that, starts every 80ms, and continues contiguously as appropriate. Claim 1, in contrast, claims a method where the system information is

dynamically placed in potentially varying subframes, which may or may not be contiguous. Thus, attempts to graft other teachings onto R2 in order to reach the subject matter of claim 1 must necessarily fundamentally alter the way R2 works, which is legally impressible to support a §103 rejection.

None of the other cited art appears relevant to the issues discussed above, and therefore are not believed to cure any of the defects noted above.

As pointed out above, R2-072205 fails to teach at least two limitations of claim 1. As such, independent claim 1 defines over the proffered combination of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou, assuming *arguendo* that such combination is proper. Further, none of the other cited art (cited against the various dependent claims) cures these defects. Accordingly, independent claim 1 and its dependent claims define over the cited art.

For claims 10-11, Applicant notes that independent claim 10 includes limitations identical or similar to the "dynamically selecting" and "including an indicator in each selected subframe" limitations found in claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant submits that independent claim 10 and its dependent claims define over the cited art for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to independent claim 1.

For claims 12-13, Applicant notes that independent claim 12 includes "dynamically selecting" limitations identical or similar to those found in claim 1.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that independent claim 12, and its dependent claims

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define over the cited art for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to independent claim 1.

For claims 15-20, 21-25 Applicant notes that independent claim 15 requires "monitoring each subframe for an indication of the presence of system information and reading system information from the subframe if such information is present" while independent claim 21 likewise requires "monitor each subframe for an indication of the presence of system information and read system information from the subframe if such information is present." The claimed monitoring of each subframe in these claims is related to the "including an indicator in each selected subframe" limitation found in claim 1. As pointed out above, R2 does not show the "value tags" in each relevant subframe, but at most only in the SB. Nor does R2 suggest looking for "value tags" anywhere but in the SB. Therefore, R2 necessarily does not teach "monitoring" each subframe for the "value tags." Further, the "value tag" of R2 is not "an indication of the presence of system information." Thus, R2 cannot teach "monitor[ing] each subframe for an indication of the presence of system information and read[ing] system information from the subframe if such information is present," as claimed. And, as discussed above, the attempted reliance on Love is misplaced. As such, Applicant submits that independent claims 15 and 21, and their corresponding dependent claims, define over the cited art for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to independent claim 1.

#### **Dependent Claim 26**

Applicant notes that dependent claim 26 is rejected solely on §112 grounds, and that no §102/§103 rejections are presented for this claim. The §112 rejection of claim 26 is addressed above. As such, Applicant submits that the §112 rejection is overcome and dependent claim 26 is directed to patentable subject matter as indicated in the Action.

#### Request for Clarification of the Record

In the Advisory Action, the Examiner continues to explicitly maintain that "SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in the same subframe and are recurring," and bases the §103 rejections on this premise. For a discussion of how R2 makes it abundantly clear that SU-1, SU-2, and SU-3 are NOT in the same subframe, see the explanation provided in the Response of January 2013. Applicant notes that the Examiner, other than repeating verbatim that R2 makes this showing, has not rebutted the substance of Applicant's arguments on this point. Pursuant to MPEP§706.07, Applicant request that the Examiner clearly state the Examiner's position on this characterization of R2, and provide an analysis identifying any errors in Applicant's argument on this point.

Because this "same subframe" assertion by the Examiner regarding R2 clearly forms a basis for one or more claim rejections, Applicant is entitled to an explanation of the Examiner's position on this point in view of Applicant's contrary explanation.

Application Ser. No. 12/664,347 Attorney Docket No. 4015-6727 P24241-US2

For the forgoing reasons, it is respectfully urged that the present application is in condition for allowance and notice to such effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted, COATS & BENNETT, P.L.L.C.

/John R. Owen Reg. No. 42055/

John R. Owen

Dated: 16 March 2013

Registration No.: 42,055 Telephone: (919) 854-1844

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Docket Number (Optional) PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME UNDER 37 CFR 1.136(a) 4015-6727/P24241-US2 Application Number 2009-12-11 12664347 Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel Examiner Wong 2462 This is a request under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) to extend the period for filling a reply in the above-identified application. The requested extension and fee are as follows (check time period desired and enter the appropriate fee below): Fee Small Entity Fee One month (37 CFR 1.17(a)(1)) \$150 \$75 و570 Two months (37 CFR 1.17(a)(2)) \$570 \$285 Three months (37 CFR 1.17(a)(3)) \$1,290 \$645 Four months (37 CFR 1.17(a)(4)) \$2,010 \$1,005 Five months (37 CFR 1.17(a)(5)) \$2,730 \$1,365 Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. A check in the amount of the fee is enclosed. Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached. The Director has already been authorized to charge fees in this application to a Deposit Account. The Director is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to 181167 Deposit Account Number Payment made via EFS-Web. WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038. I am the applicant/inventor. assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. 37 CFR 3.73(b) statement is enclosed (Form PTO/SB/96). attorney or agent of record. Registration number 42055 attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34. Registration number /John R. Owen Reg. No. 42055/ 16 March 2013 Signature Date John R. Owen 919-854-1844 Typed or printed name Telephone Number

multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below\*.

\* Total of <sup>1</sup> forms are submitted.

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications. Submit

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.136(a). The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public, which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 6 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden should be sent to the Chief information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop PCT, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal							
Application Number:	126	664347					
Filing Date:	11-	11-Dec-2009					
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel						
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman						
Filer:	John R. Owen/Cora Fedornock						
Attorney Docket Number:	40 <sup>-</sup>	15-6727 / P24241-U	S2				
Filed as Large Entity							
U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371 Filing	Fee	s					
Description		Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)		
Basic Filing:							
Pages:							
Claims:							
Miscellaneous-Filing:							
Petition:							
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:							
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:							
Extension-of-Time:							
Extension - 2 months with \$0 paid		1252	1	570	570		

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Miscellaneous:				
	Tot	al in USD	(\$)	570

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt						
EFS ID:	15275882					
Application Number:	12664347					
International Application Number:						
Confirmation Number:	1464					
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel					
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman					
Customer Number:	24112					
Filer:	John R. Owen/Cora Fedornock					
Filer Authorized By:	John R. Owen					
Attorney Docket Number:	4015-6727 / P24241-US2					
Receipt Date:	16-MAR-2013					
Filing Date:	11-DEC-2009					
Time Stamp:	13:49:52					
Application Type:	U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371					

# **Payment information:**

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Electronic Funds Transfer
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$570
RAM confirmation Number	32333
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

# File Listing:

Document	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/	Multi	Pages	l
Number	Document Description	riie Name	Message Digest	Part /.zip	(if appl.)	l

1	Request for Continued Examination	40156727RCE.pdf	33707	no	2
	(RCE)		e388ee68d71bd53ec37fd15b3da36060088 92298		_
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Information	:				
2		40156727RESPONSE.pdf	109769	yes	19
-		10130727 NEST ONSEIDE	3c948dda439137f751faef99fdb478f4550fe ae6	yes	
	Multip	part Description/PDF files in	zip description		
	Document De	scription	Start	E	nd
	Amendment Submitted/Entere	1		1	
	Claims	2	7		
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks	8	19		
Warnings:					
Information	:				
3	Extension of Time	40156727EOT.pdf	28683	no	1
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4	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30006	no	2
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#### New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

#### National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

#### New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal							
Application Number:	126	564347					
Filing Date:	11-	11-Dec-2009					
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel						
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman						
Filer:	John R. Owen						
Attorney Docket Number:	40 <sup>-</sup>	15-6727 / P24241-U	S2				
Filed as Large Entity							
U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371 Filing	Fee	s					
Description		Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)		
Basic Filing:							
Pages:							
Claims:							
Miscellaneous-Filing:							
Petition:							
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:							
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:							
Extension-of-Time:							

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Miscellaneous:				
Request for Continued Examination	1801	1	930	930
	Tot	al in USD	(\$)	930

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt					
EFS ID:	15276072				
Application Number:	12664347				
International Application Number:					
Confirmation Number:	1464				
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel				
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman				
Customer Number:	24112				
Filer:	John R. Owen				
Filer Authorized By:					
Attorney Docket Number:	4015-6727 / P24241-US2				
Receipt Date:	16-MAR-2013				
Filing Date:	11-DEC-2009				
Time Stamp:	16:45:06				
Application Type:	U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371				

# **Payment information:**

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Electronic Funds Transfer
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$930
RAM confirmation Number	32576
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

# File Listing:

Document	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/	Multi	Pages
Number	Document Description	riie Naille	Message Digest	Part /.zip	(if appl.)

1 Fee Worksheet (SB06)	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30204	no	2
	·	68df5234260a9676a2a711d53ec2bb820efc 9d85		- -	
Warnings:					
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#### **New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111**

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

#### National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

#### New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

PTO/SB/06 (07-06)
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD  Substitute for Form PTO-875						Application or Docket Number 12/664,347		Filing Date 12/11/2009		To be Mailed		
APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I (Column 1) (Column 2)							SMALL ENTITY			OTHER THAN OR SMALL ENTITY		
	FOR		JMBER FIL		MBER EXTRA		RATE (\$)	FEE (\$)		RATE (\$)	FEE (\$)	
	BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b),	or (c))	N/A		N/A		N/A		1	N/A		
	SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), o		N/A		N/A		N/A		1	N/A		
	EXAMINATION FE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p),		N/A		N/A		N/A			N/A		
	AL CLAIMS CFR 1.16(i))		minus 20 =				X \$ =		OR	X \$ =		
ÎND	EPENDENT CLAIM CFR 1.16(h))	S	minus 3 = *				X \$ =		1	X \$ =		
	APPLICATION SIZE 37 CFR 1.16(s))	shee is \$25 addit	If the specification and drawings exceed 10 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).									
	MULTIPLE DEPEN	IDENT CLAIM PRI	ESENT (3	7 CFR 1.16(j))								
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.							TOTAL			TOTAL		
APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II  (Column 1) (Column 2) (Column 3)						OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY OR SMALL ENTITY						
AMENDMENT	03/16/2013	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)		RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)	
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 24	Minus	** 25	= 0		X \$ =		OR	X \$62=	0	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 5	Minus	***5	= 0		X \$ =		OR	X \$250=	0	
ME	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))											
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))								OR			
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0	
		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)							
OMENT		CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)		RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)	
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		X \$ =		OR	X \$ =		
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		X \$ =		OR	X \$ =		
END	Application Si	ze Fee (37 CFR 1	.16(s))									
AMI	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))								OR			
						• '	TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE		
* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.  ** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20". /GAIL WOOTEN/  *** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".  The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.												

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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### United States Patent and Trademark Office

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
12/664,347	12/11/2009	Erik Dahlman	4015-6727 / P24241-US2	1464	
COATS & BEN	7590 02/06/201 NNETT. PLLC	EXAMINER			
	Green, Suite 300		WONG, XAVIER S		
Cary, NC 2731	o		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2413		
		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
			02/06/2013	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Art Unit: 2413

#### Remarks

Applicant's representative mentions the examiner's objection to "<u>adapted to</u>" (in claim 17) makes no sense and asserts that "<u>adapted to</u>" is a positive assertion.

In contrast, claim scope is not limited by claim language that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be performed, or by claim language that does not limit a claim to a particular structure. However, examples of claim language, <u>although not exhaustive</u>, that may raise a question as to the <u>limiting effect of the language in a claim</u> are:

- (A) " adapted to " or "adapted for " clauses;
- (B) "wherein" clauses; and
- (C) "whereby" clauses.

The determination of whether each of these clauses is a limitation in a claim depends on the specific facts of the case. In Hoffer v. Microsoft Corp., 405 F.3d 1326, 1329, 74 USPQ2d 1481, 1483 (Fed. Cir. 2005), the court held that when a "whereby' clause states a condition that is material to patentability, it cannot be ignored in order to change the substance of the invention." Id. However, the court noted (quoting Minton v. Nat 'l Ass 'n of Securities Dealers, Inc., 336 F.3d 1373, 1381, 67 USPQ2d 1614, 1620 (Fed. Cir. 2003)) that a "whereby clause in a method claim is not given weight when it simply expresses the intended result of a process step positively recited." Id.

See also MPEP § 2111.04.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention and the examiner did not rebut (or misinterpret) to the remarks in the previous response, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, <u>limitations from the specification are not read into the claims</u>. The arguments mentioned in the previous remarks by the applicant read the specification into the actual claim limitations. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

The examiner's rebuttal is based on broadest reasonable interpretation as seen in the claim language.

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Applicant maintains that R2-077205, in combination with Arundale and Dimou, does not represent:

"recurring time windows" – as mentioned in section 7.4 of R2-077205, the SUs (scheduling units) in fig. x are considered so-called "time windows" because they represent "scheduling information" and "periodicity" in the DL-SCH (downlink schedule);

further down in fig. x, "multi-frame/scheduling period" portion, shows *repetitive* darkened portions of the SUs mentioned above in certain periods, thus, it is considered "recurring time windows";

"system information in subframes" – the examiner considers the SB value tag in each SU the so-called "system information in subframes" is because in section 7.4 top portion of R2-077205 mentions "system information" carried in the subframes comprises of, among other things, physical layer parameters, system frame number (SFN) and, *value tags*; not to mention, SIB represents "system information block" as shown in fig. x;

"indicator in each of selected subframes" – R2-077205 section 7.4 quotes "An <u>SU</u> <u>may be segmented</u> in which case segments are <u>scheduled in subsequent consecutive</u> <u>subframes</u>. In this case, PDCCH is used for each segment... <u>SU-1 is scheduled in the subframe</u> following the one carrying... It is FFS if the eNB may <u>schedule more than one SU in a subframe</u>" which describes itself; even if it is FFS (for future study), the concept and idea are presented and it should be considered due diligence;

"each time window spanning a plurality of subframes" – Arundale is introduced to explicitly show, in figures 3 and 4, plural subframes (fig. 3: subframes; fig. 4: subframe

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435, 415) in a (each) time window (fig. 3: windows 310, 320, 330 and 340; fig. 4: windows 420, 425 and 430) among plural time windows; and,

"dynamically selecting subframes" – is a *function* to be implemented, in complementary to R2-077205, by Dimou.

In light of the above explanations, the rejection is maintained as follows:

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1 – 4 and 7 – 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), and in further view of Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou).

1. R2-072205 teaches a method of transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network (sec 7.4 downlink system) comprising: transmitting system information in recurring time windows (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information (sec 7.4 - An SU may be segmented, in which case segments are scheduled... eNB may schedule more than one SU in a subframe); and including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU). R2-072205 may not have explicitly shown "each time window spanning a plurality of subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, *may not have explicitly* mentioned "*dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information.

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Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]:: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

10. R2-072205 teaches a network transmitter for transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel in a wireless communications network, the network transmitter configured to comprising a baseband processor (fig. 5.4.1.2) generate system information in recurring time windows (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring), the network transmitter comprising a baseband processor configured to: include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU).

R2-072205 *may not have explicitly* shown "each time window spanning a plurality of subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, *may not have explicitly* mentioned "*dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information.

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]:: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

12. R2-072205 teaches a method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes (fig. 5.4.1.2 and fig. x), the method comprising: transmitting system information in regularly occurring time windows (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring), (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); and indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU).

R2-072205 may not have explicitly shown "each time window spanning a plurality of

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successive subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, may not have explicitly depicted "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information."

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]:: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

Claims 15, 18, 21 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), and in further view of Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) and Love et al (US 2004/0219917 A1, Love).

15. R2-072205 teaches a method for a mobile station for receiving system information on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communication network (fig. 5.4.1.2:: UE), the method comprising: monitoring for the receipt of system information in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); within each time window, monitoring each subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU); and terminating monitoring at least at the end of the time window (if there are no more subframes to be monitored, it is only reasonable to terminate monitoring).

R2-072205 *may not have explicitly* shown "each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink

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shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, may not have explicitly depicted "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information."

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]:: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

While R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou mention said system information, they *may not have explicitly* mentioned "presence indication" of said system information.

Love mentions presence indication of system information in subframe ([0071]:: one TFCI bit (EU indication bit) out of one of the slots per frame or sub-frame is used to indicate the presence or absence of the EU field while the other bits in each TFCI field of the remaining slots per frame or sub-frame are still used to represent the TFCI). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the presence indication of system information as taught by Love to the downlink shared channel information subframe of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou for soft handoff.

21. R2-072205 teaches a mobile station operative to receive system information on a downlink channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communications network, the mobile station comprising a baseband processor (fig. 5.4.1.2:: UE) operable to: monitor for the receipt of system information in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); within each time window, monitor each subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present (fig. x:: SIB); and terminate monitoring at least at the end of the time window (if there are no more subframes to be monitored, it is only reasonable to terminate monitoring).

R2-072205 *may not have explicitly* shown "each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, may not have explicitly depicted "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information."

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Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]:: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

While R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou mention said system information, they *may not have explicitly* mentioned "presence indication" of said system information.

Love mentions presence indication of system information in subframe ([0071]:: one TFCI bit (EU indication bit) out of one of the slots per frame or sub-frame is used to

TFCI bit (EU indication bit) out of one of the slots per frame or sub-frame is used to indicate the presence or absence of the EU field while the other bits in each TFCI field of the remaining slots per frame or sub-frame are still used to represent the TFCI). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the presence indication of system information as taught by Love to the downlink shared channel information subframe of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou for soft handoff.

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2. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window (fig. x:: subframes 3 and 131).

- 3. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window (fig. x:: subframes 19 and 67).
- 4. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling (fig. x:: SIB).
- 7. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the recurring time windows (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 have different sizes).
- 8. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a window size for the recurring time windows (sec. 7.4 MIB paragraph).

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9. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of system information (sec 7.4 - MIB paragraph), such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the type of system information carried in that subframe (sec 7.4 - SIB).

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11. R2-072205 teaches the network transmitter of claim 10, wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards (3GPP TSG-RAN2).

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18. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 have default sizes).

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25. R2-072205 teaches the mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize different types of system information based on different system information indicators detected in different subframes (fig. x:: SIB-a,b,c,d,e).

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) (hereinafter R2-072205 etc.), applied to claim 1, and in further view of "System Information Scheduling and Change Notification" (R2-071912).

5. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information; R2-072205 etc. does not very explicitly show it comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to denote that the subframe carries system information. R2-071912 explicitly teaches subframes indicators are in RNTI

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format (page 3 bottom). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to understand that both R2 documents refer to the same 3GPP systems information techniques and the R2-072205 (primary reference), while being silent on its application to the indications, also uses RNTI.

Claims 17, 19, 20, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) and Love et al (US 2004/0219917 A1, Love) (hereinafter R2-072205); and in further view of Marinier et al (US 2008/0225765 A1, Marinier).

- 17. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 15; R2-072205 etc. may not have explicitly mentioned further comprising adapting to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window. Marinier teaches changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window ([0457]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.
- 19. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 18; R2-072205 etc. does not explicitly mention further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size. Marinier teaches monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size ([0457]:: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are monitored). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.
- 20. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 15; R2-072205 etc. does not explicitly mention further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes. Marinier teaches recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes ([0457]:: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are recognized). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.

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23. R2-072205 etc. teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R2-072205 etc. may not have explicitly mentioned wherein the baseband processor is operable to adapt to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window. Marinier teaches changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window ([0457]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.

24. R2-072205 etc. teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R2-072205 etc. does not explicitly mention wherein the baseband processor is operable to monitor for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size. Marinier teaches monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size ([0457]:: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are monitored). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.

Claims 6, 13, 16 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), and in further view of Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) (hereinafter R2-072205 etc.); and in further view of Kashima et al (US 2007/0217362 A1, Kashima).

- 6. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information; R-072205 etc. do not explicitly shows it includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 etc. to maintain flexibility of scheduling.
- 13. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 12; R-072205 etc. does not explicitly shows wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given

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time window carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within the given time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within the given time window. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information so to cease monitoring within a given time (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 etc. for flexibility of scheduling subframes.

16. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 15; R-072205 etc. does not explicitly shows it further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for the time window in response. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 to maintain flexibility of scheduling.

22. R2-072205 etc. teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R-072205 etc. does not explicitly shows wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for the time window in response. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 etc. to maintain flexibility of scheduling.

#### Conclusion

Applicant filed after-final response on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2013 and made amendments in claims 21 and 26 which consist of scope change.

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Xavier S. Wong whose telephone number is 571.270.1780. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 11:30 am - 9:00 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Un C. Cho can be reached on 571.272.7917. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571.273.8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866.217.9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800.786.9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571.272.1000.

/Xavier Szewai Wong/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2413 4<sup>th</sup> February 2013

# Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No. 12/664,347	Applicant(s) DAHLMAN ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit
Xavier Szewai Wong	2413

Betore the Filing of an Appeal Brief	Examiner Xavier Szewai Wong	Art Unit 2413					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the co	l prespondence address					
THE REPLY FILED <u>25<sup>th</sup> January 2013</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS APF NO NOTICE OF APPEAL FILED							
The reply was filed after a final rejection. No Notice of Appeal has been filed. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance;							
(2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114 if this is a utility or plant application. Note that RCEs are not permitted in design applications. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:							
The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.  The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action; or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later.							
In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.  A prior Advisory Action was mailed more than 3 months after the mailing date of the final rejection in response to a first after-final reply filed within 2 months of the mailing date of the final rejection. The current period for reply expires months from the mailing date of the prior Advisory Action or SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection, whichever is earlier.  Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a), (b) or (c). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THIS ADVISORY ACTION IS THE FIRST RESPONSE TO APPLICANT'S FIRST AFTER-FINAL REPLY WHICH WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. ONLY CHECK BOX (c) IN THE LIMITED SITUATION SET FORTH UNDER BOX (c). See MPEP 706.07(f).							
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The dextension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) or (c) above, if mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce an NOTICE OF APPEAL	ate on which the petition under 37 C g the period of extension and the co (1) the expiration date of the shorter checked. Any reply received by the	FR 1.136(a) and the appropriate rresponding amount of the fee. The ned statutory period for reply originally Office later than three months after the					
<ol> <li>The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in complian Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time</li> </ol>	(37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismiss						
AMENDMENTS							
3. 🔯 The proposed amendments filed after a final rejection, but pr	<u> </u>	_					
a) They raise new issues that would require further consi	•	elow);					
b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);							
<ul> <li>They are not deemed to place the application in better appeal; and/or</li> </ul>	form for appeal by materially reducir	ng or simplifying the issues for					
d) They present additional claims without canceling a cor	responding number of finally rejected	d claims.					
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).							
1. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121.	See attached Notice of Non-Complia	ınt Amendment (PTOL-324).					
5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):	<u></u> .						
<ol> <li>Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowangle claim(s).</li> </ol>	able if submitted in a separate, timely	filed amendment canceling the non-					
7.  For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): (a)  new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE		entered, and an explanation of how the					
3. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after final action, but before	re or on the date of filing a Notice of	Anneal will not be entered because					
applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient re presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).							
The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing the because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome <u>all</u> and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier	rejections under appeal and/or appe	llant fails to provide a showing of good					
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER	the status of the claims after entry is	below or attached.					
11. The request for reconsideration has been considered but do	es NOT place the application in conc	lition for allowance because:					
	2/0B/00) B-11-11 N-(-)						
12. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTC I3. ☒ Other: see remarks and conclusion. FATUS OF CLAIMS	0/SB/08) Paper No(s)						
1. The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:							
Claim(s) allowed:							
Claim(s) objected to:							
Claim(s) rejected: 1-26.							
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:							

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-303 (Rev. 09-2010) DON'T ENTER 2013.02.01 /XSW/

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

# IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of <b>Dahlman</b>	)
Serial No.: <b>12</b> / <b>664,347</b>	) Examiner: Xavier S. Wong
Filed: December 11, 2009	) Group Art Unit: 2462
For: <b>Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel</b>	Confirmation No.: 1464
Docket No: <b>4015-6727</b>	)
Mail Stop AF Commissioner for Patents P.O. Boy 1450	25 January 2013

# RESPONSE TO FINAL ACTION

This paper is being filed in response to the Final Action mailed 17 October 2012.

A suitable time extension is requested. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the amendments and remarks below. The Office is hereby authorized to charge any fees required for entry of this paper to Deposit Account 18-1167.

# IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of <b>Dahlman</b>	)
Serial No.: <b>12/664,347</b>	Examiner: Xavier S. Wong
Filed: December 11, 2009	) Group Art Unit: 2462
For: Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel	Confirmation No.: 1464
Docket No: <b>4015-6727</b>	)
Mail Stop AF Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450	25 January 2013

# **RESPONSE TO FINAL ACTION**

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### **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

- 1. (Previously presented) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network comprising:
  - transmitting system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes;
  - dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information; and
  - including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.
- 2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling.
- 5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries

system information comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to denote that the subframe carries system information.

- 6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information.
- 7. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the recurring time windows.
- 8. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a window size for the recurring time windows.
- 9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of system information, such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the type of system information carried in that subframe.

- 10. (Previously presented) A network transmitter for transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel in a wireless communications network, the network transmitter configured to transmit system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes; the network transmitter comprising a baseband processor configured to:
  - dynamically select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information; and
  - include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.
- 11. (Original) The network transmitter of claim 10, wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards.
- 12. (Previously presented) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes, the method comprising: transmitting system information in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes;
  - dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information;
  - indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information.

- 13. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within the given time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within the given time window.
- 14. (Cancelled)
- 15. (Previously presented) A method, in a mobile station, for receiving system information on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communication network, the method comprising:
  - monitoring for the receipt of system information in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information, each said time window spanning a plurality of subframes;
  - within each time window, monitoring each subframe for an indication of the presence of system information and reading system information from the subframe if such information is present; and
  - terminating monitoring at least at the end of the time window.
- 16. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for the time window in response.
- 17. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, further comprising adapting to variable window sizes used for the time window.

- 18. (Original) The method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions.
- 19. (Original) The method of claim 18, further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size.
- 20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different subframes.
- 21. (Currently amended) A mobile station operative to receive system information on a downlink <u>shared</u> channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communications network, the mobile station comprising a baseband processor <del>operable</del> <u>configured</u> to: monitor for the receipt of system information in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information, each said time window spanning a plurality of subframes;
  - within each time window, monitor each subframe for an indication of the presence of system information and read system information from the subframe if such information is present; and terminate monitoring at least at the end of the time window.
- 22. (Currently amended) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable configured to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in

a subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for the time window in response.

- 23. (Previously presented) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is configured to adapt to variable window sizes used for the time window.
- 24. (Currently amended) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable configured to monitor for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size.
- 25. (Currently amended) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable configured to recognize different types of system information based on different system information indicators detected in different subframes.
- 26. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the dynamically selecting comprises dynamically selecting subframes such that the same system information is assigned for transmission to different non-aligned subframes in first and second consecutive time windows, with the different subframes occupying differing respective positions within their corresponding frames.

### **REMARKS**

# **Claim Amendments**

Claims 21-22, 24-26 have been amended.

Support for these amendments is found throughout the specification and drawings, *see*, *e.g.*, pages 4-7 and accompanying drawings. These amendments do not introduce new matter herein.

These amendments are submitted per the Examiner's suggestion and/or to correct typographical errors, and act to narrow the issues for Appeal. As such, entry of the amendments is requested.

# **Claim Objections**

The Action includes instructions to "delete all occurrences of 'adapting,' 'adapted to,' and 'operable to'.... into -- configured to --" for claims 21, 22, 24, 25. Applicant has amended claims 21, 22, 24, 25 on this point, without changing their respective scopes on this point.

With regard to claim 17, Applicant is confused by the Examiner's position.

Applicant notes that the Examiner has failed to further explain or cite any legal authority for the position that the verb "adapting" "lacks positive assertion" in a method claim (versus in an apparatus claim). Applicant submits that "adapting to" is a positive assertion in a method claim. Further, the Examiner's suggestion to change the language to "configured to" simply makes no sense in the context of claim 17.

Accordingly, Applicant requests withdrawal of the objection to claim 17.

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### §112 Rejection

The Action states that claim 26 is rejected for an alleged indefiniteness violation of §112,¶2 for use "different non-aligned subframes." However, the Action fails to explain how such language is allegedly indefinite. Nevertheless, and solely to narrow the issues for appeal, Applicant amends claim 26 to alternatively state the non-aligned nature with the language "with the different subframes occupying differing respective positions within their corresponding frames." This amendment is supported throughout the specification and drawings, *see*, *e.g.*, pages 4-5 of the specification (corresponding to ¶¶[0023]-[0026] of the published U.S. application). Withdrawal of the corresponding §112 rejection is requested.

# §103 Rejections

Claims 1-4, 7-12 stand rejected under §103 as obvious over R2-072205 in view of Arundale (US 7675852) and Dimou (US 20090121057). Claims 5-6, 13, 15-25 stand rejected under §103 as being obvious over R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou in combination with various tertiary references. Applicant requests reconsideration.

Claim 1 requires, *inter alia*, "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information," and "including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information." R2-072205 does not show either feature.

As an initial matter, Applicant directs the Examiner's attention to MPEP §706.07 which states in part, "Before final rejection is in order a clear issue should be developed

between the examiner and applicant... The examiner should never lose sight of the fact that ... a clear issue between applicant and examiner should be developed, if possible, before appeal." In this regard, Applicant notes that Applicant presented several arguments in the last response, which the Examiner has completely failed to rebut. Indeed, the Examiner has not even attempted to rebut most of the arguments.

For example, Applicant previously explained that "fig. x" of R2-072205 plainly shows that SU-1, SU-2, and SU-3 are not in the same subframe. Despite this, the Examiner still asserts fig x shows "SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring." However, the Examiner provides absolutely no explanation in the present Action of how R2-072205 does this in the face of the Applicant's explanation to the contrary. Instead, the Examiner merely repeats exactly the same language without any further explanation at all. Thus, Applicant's position on this point stands unrebutted. Further, Applicant notes that claim 1 requires "transmitting system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes." Thus, claim 1 requires that the time windows be recurring, and that the time window span multiple subframes, not that the subframes are recurring and that the subframes span a number of time windows, as seemingly suggested by the Examiner. Further still, the SU's of R2-072205 are neither the claimed recurring time windows nor the claimed subframes. Thus, the Examiner 's statement on this point is both wrong and appears to be irrelevant.

As another example, Applicant previously explained how the Examiner was plainly misconstruing the teachings of R2-072205 on the "value tags", and therefore wrongly asserting that R2-072205 teaches the claimed method of "including an indicator"

in each of the selected subframes." Again, the Examiner provides absolutely no explanation in the present Action of how R2-072205 teaches the alleged indicators in the face of the Applicant's explanation to the contrary. Instead, again, the Examiner merely repeats exactly the same language without any further explanation at all. Thus, again, Applicant's position on this point stands unrebutted.

As yet another example, Applicant previously explained the R2-072205 value tag simply does not "indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information." Again, the Examiner provides absolutely no explanation in the present Action of how R2-072205 teachings on the "value tag" might make the required indication in the face of the Applicant's explanation to the contrary. Instead, again, the Examiner merely repeats exactly the same language without any further explanation at all. Thus, again, Applicant's position on this point stands unrebutted.

In view of the above, Applicant submits the Examiner has avoided developing several issues, and that the finality of the Action should therefore be withdrawn. In particular, the Examiner's rejection relies on at least three plainly erroneous points regarding R2-072205, all of which have been pointed out to the Examiner previously, and none of which has the Examiner even attempted to rebut. And, none of the other cited art appears to cure these defects in R2-072205. As such, Applicant submits that all of the §103 rejections relying on R2-072205 are fatally flawed. Further, Applicant submits that the finality of the present action must be withdrawn as improper under MPEP §706.07.

Applicant notes that the Examiner misinterprets R2-072205 when the Examiner interprets fig. x of R2-072205 to show "SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring." An examination of fig. x finds that SU-1, SU-2, and SU-3 are plainly not in the same subframe. The size of the subframe is shown by the double-headed arrow. Further, the different SU's (SU-1, SU-2, SU-3) are indicated by different colors and are plainly shown as non-overlapping in both the upper and lower portions of fig. x. Thus, the SU-1, SU-2, and SU-3 in R2-072205 are quite clearly not in the same subframe, as posited by the Examiner.

The "subframe" misinterpretation of R2-072205 leads the Examiner to misinterpret R2-072205 to show dynamic selection of subframes for a given piece of system information. R2-072205 does not show this. Instead, in R2-072205, the subframes to be used for transmitting the system information in a given SU are exactly determined by the periodicity and the amount of system information. This means that once the system information blocks (SIBs) have been mapped onto SUs to be scheduled for transmission the selection of subframes is fixed. There simply is no dynamic selection whatsoever of which subframes within a given time window the system information is to be transmitted in.

Further, the Examiner misconstrues the teachings of R2-072205 on the "value tags", and therefore wrongly asserts that R2-072205 teaches the claimed method of "including an indicator in each of the selected subframes." Assuming *arguendo* that the R2-072205 "value tags" are otherwise analogous to the claimed indicators, the value tags are simply not "in each of the selected subframes." R2-072205 makes clear in Section 7.4 is that "It is FFS [for future study] whether the SB [scheduling block]

includes a value tag for each SU." This means that the <u>value tag for an SU is located in the SB</u> [scheduling block], <u>not in the SU itself</u>. For clarity, R2-072205 specifically states in Section 7.4 line 5-14 that Value tags are carried on the BCH, "in a System Information Block called the Master Information Block (MIB)." Thus, these value tags are carried in the MIB, which fig. x plainly shows is NOT part of SU-1, SU-2, or SU-3. Therefore, R2-072205 at most teaches that the "value tags" are carried in a different subframe than the subframes of the "SU" to which they pertain. As such, it is clear that R2-072205 simply does not contemplate "including an indicator <u>in each of the selected subframes</u> to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information."

Further still, claim 1 requires that the "indicator" -- besides being present in each of the selected subframes -- must "indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information." There simply is no evidence that the "value tag" described by R2-072205 serves such a purpose. At most, R2-072205 states the following with regard to the "value tag":

"It is FFS [for future study] whether the SB [scheduling block] includes a value tag for each SU, whether a common value tag is used. The common value tag could either be carried in the MIB or in the SB."

(R2-072205, p. 5). This passage nowhere suggests that the "value tag" serves any function to "indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information," as claimed. Indeed, the function of the "value tag" is not defined in R2-072205, so the Examiner's postulation about its purpose is nothing but conjecture. There simply is no suggestion that the presence or absence of the "value tag" can or

should be interpreted by the receiving user equipment that the subframe having the "value tag" carries system information. As such, the R2-072205 "value tag" is neither present where required nor indicative "to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information," as required by claim 1.

Applicant notes that the Examiner also points to Dimou for teachings regarding dynamic selection. The Examiner points to the passage in Dimou ¶[0039] reading in part "this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a sub-frame level) to their users" (emphasis added). Read in the Dimou context, it is clear that this portion of Dimou is discussing dynamically allocating uplink resources -- from the mobile terminals to the base stations. Such allocation of uplink resources is unrelated to allocation of downlink resources, particularly downlink resources broadcast at all relevant mobile terminals on a shared downlink channel, as claimed. As such, whatever Dimou may teach about uplink resource allocation is irrelevant to the claimed method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel, and does not cure the dynamic allocation defect of R2-072205 noted above.

Applicant notes that the Examiner, in rejecting other claims, points to Love for teachings related to an indication system. Applicant notes that the EU field discussed in Love is directed to a single mobile station, and is not sent on downlink shared channel. As such, whatever Love may teach about indications dedicated to a single mobile station situation is irrelevant to the claimed method, and does not cure the corresponding defect of R2-072205 noted above.

None of the other cited art appears relevant to the issues discussed above, and therefore are not believed to cure any of the defects noted above.

As pointed out above, R2-072205 fails to teach at least two limitations of claim 1. As such, independent claim 1 defines over the proffered combination of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou, assuming *arguendo* that such combination is proper. Further, none of the other cited art (cited against the various dependent claims) cures these defects. Accordingly, independent claim 1 and its dependent claims define over the cited art.

For claims 10-11, Applicant notes that independent claim 10 includes limitations identical or similar to the "dynamically selecting" and "including an indicator in each selected subframe" limitations found in claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant submits that independent claim 10 and its dependent claims define over the cited art for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to independent claim 1.

For claims 12-13, Applicant notes that independent claim 12 includes "dynamically selecting" limitations identical or similar to those found in claim 1.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that independent claim 12, and its dependent claims define over the cited art for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to independent claim 1.

For claims 15-20, 21-25 Applicant notes that independent claim 15 requires "monitoring each subframe for an indication of the presence of system information and

reading system information from the subframe if such information is present" while independent claim 21 likewise requires "monitor each subframe for an indication of the presence of system information and read system information from the subframe if such information is present." The claimed monitoring of each subframe in these claims is related to the "including an indicator in each selected subframe" limitation found in claim 1. As pointed out above, R2-072205 does not show the "value tags" in each relevant subframe, but at most only in the SB. Nor does R2-072205 suggest looking for "value tags" anywhere but in the SB. Therefore, R2-072205 necessarily does not teach "monitoring" each subframe for the "value tags." Further, as pointed out above the "value tag" of R2-072205 is not "an indication of the presence of system information." Thus, R2-072205 cannot teach "monitor[ing] each subframe for an indication of the presence of system information and read[ing] system information from the subframe if such information is present," as claimed. And, as discussed above, the attempted reliance on Love is misplaced. Applicant notes that the EU field discussed in Love is directed to a single mobile station, and is not sent on downlink shared channel. As such, whatever Love may teach about indications in a dedicated to a single mobile station situation is irrelevant to the method claimed in independent claims 15 and 21, and does not cure the corresponding defect of R2-072205 noted above. As such, Applicant submits that independent claims 15 and 21, and their corresponding dependent claims, define over the cited art for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to independent claim 1.

Application Ser. No. 12/664,347 Attorney Docket No. 4015-6727

P24241-US2

**Dependent Claim 26** 

Dated: 25 January 2013

Applicant notes that dependent claim 26 is rejected solely on §112 grounds, and

that no §102/§103 rejections are presented for this claim. The §112 rejection of claim

26 is addressed above. As such, Applicant submits that the §112 rejection is overcome

and dependent claim 26 is directed to patentable subject matter as indicated in the

Action.

For the forgoing reasons, it is respectfully urged that the present application is in

condition for allowance and notice to such effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

COATS & BENNETT, P.L.L.C.

/John R. Owen Reg. No. 42055/

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PTO/SB/22 (10-12)
Approved for use through 1/31/2013. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME UNDER 37 CFR 1.136(a)  Docket Number (Optional)  4015-6727 / P24241-US2					
Application Number 12/664,347	Filed 2009-12	2-11			
Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel					
Art Unit 2462 Examiner Xavier S. Wong					
This is a request under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) to extend	the period for filing a rep	ly in the above-identifi	ed application.		
The requested extension and fee are as follows (check time period of	lesired and enter the app	propriate fee below):			
	<u>Fee</u>	Small Entity Fee			
One month (37 CFR 1.17(a)(1))	\$150	\$75	<sub>\$_</sub> 150.00		
Two months (37 CFR 1.17(a)(2))	\$570	\$285	\$		
Three months (37 CFR 1.17(a)(3))	\$1,290	\$645	\$		
Four months (37 CFR 1.17(a)(4))	\$2,010	\$1,005	\$		
Five months (37 CFR 1.17(a)(5))	\$2,730	\$1,365	\$		
Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27.  A check in the amount of the fee is enclosed.					
Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached.					
The Director has already been authorized to charge fees in	this application to a Dep	osit Account.			
The Director is hereby authorized to charge any fees which Deposit Account Number 18-1167	may be required, or cred	dit any overpayment, t	o		
Payment made via EFS-Web.					
WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credi credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038. I am the	t card information shou	uld not be included o	n this form. Provide		
applicant/inventor.					
assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37	CFR 3.71. 37 CFR 3.73(I	o) statement is enclose	ed (Form PTO/SB/96).		
attorney or agent of record. Registration number	42,055	·			
attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34. Registration number					
/John R. Owen Reg. No. 42055/	January 25,	2013			
Signature S. C		Date			
John R. Owen	919-	854-1844			
Typed or printed name  Telephone Number  NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.					

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.136(a). The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public, which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 6 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden should be sent to the Chief information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop PCT, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

forms are submitted.

\* Total of 1

### **Privacy Act Statement**

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

- The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
- A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
- 3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
- 4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
- A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
- A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
- 7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
- 8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
- 9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal							
Application Number:	12664347						
Filing Date:	11-	11-Dec-2009					
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel						
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman						
Filer:	John R. Owen/Donna Donovan						
Attorney Docket Number:	40	15-6727 / P24241-U	S2				
Filed as Large Entity							
U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371 Filing	Fee	s					
Description		Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)		
Basic Filing:							
Pages:							
Claims:							
Miscellaneous-Filing:							
Petition:							
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:							
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:							
Extension-of-Time:							
Extension - 1 month with \$0 paid		1251	1	150	150		

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Miscellaneous:				
	Tot	al in USD	(\$)	150

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt					
EFS ID:	14792538				
Application Number:	12664347				
International Application Number:					
Confirmation Number:	1464				
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel				
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman				
Customer Number:	24112				
Filer:	John R. Owen/Donna Donovan				
Filer Authorized By:	John R. Owen				
Attorney Docket Number:	4015-6727 / P24241-US2				
Receipt Date:	25-JAN-2013				
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Document	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/	Multi	Pages
Number	Document Description	riie Naille	Message Digest	Part /.zip	(if appl.)

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	Claims		2		7
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks	8		17	
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3	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30066	no	2
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If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

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If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

### New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

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PTO/SB/06 (07-06)
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875							Application or Docket Number 12/664,347		Filing Date 12/11/2009		To be Mailed
APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I (Column 1) (Column 2)							SMALL ENTITY OR		OR	OTHER THAN R SMALL ENTITY	
	FOR		JMBER FIL		MBER EXTRA		RATE (\$)	FEE (\$)		RATE (\$)	FEE (\$)
	BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), (c)	or (c))	N/A		N/A		N/A		1	N/A	
	SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), o		N/A		N/A		N/A		1	N/A	
	EXAMINATION FE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p),		N/A		N/A		N/A			N/A	
	TAL CLAIMS CFR 1.16(i))		mir	us 20 = *			X \$ =		OR	X \$ =	
ÎND	EPENDENT CLAIM CFR 1.16(h))	IS	m	nus 3 = *			X \$ =		1	X \$ =	
	APPLICATION SIZE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	shee is \$25 addit	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).								
	MULTIPLE DEPEN	IDENT CLAIM PRI	ESENT (3	7 CFR 1.16(j))							
* If t	the difference in colu	umn 1 is less than	zero, ente	r "0" in column 2.			TOTAL			TOTAL	
	APPI	(Column 1)	AMEND	DED - PART II (Column 2)	(Column 3)		SMAL	L ENTITY	OR		ER THAN ALL ENTITY
AMENDMENT	01/25/2013	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)		RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)
ME	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 25	Minus	** 25	= 0		X \$ =		OR	X \$62=	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 5	Minus	***5	= 0		X \$ =		OR	X \$250=	0
ME	Application Si	ize Fee (37 CFR 1	.16(s))								
	FIRST PRESEN	NTATION OF MULTIF	LE DEPEN	DENT CLAIM (37 CFF	R 1.16(j))				OR		
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0
		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)						
		CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)		RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)
ENT	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		X \$ =		OR	X \$ =	
⋝	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		X \$ =		OR	X \$ =	
END	Application Si	ize Fee (37 CFR 1	.16(s))								
AM	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))					OR					
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	
** If *** I	* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3. Legal Instrument Examiner:  ** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20". /PARTHENIA D. MERRILL/  *** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".  The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.										

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
12/664,347	12/11/2009	Erik Dahlman	4015-6727 / P24241-US2	1464
24112 COATS & BEN	7590 10/17/201 NNETT. PLLC	2	EXAM	INER
1400 Crescent	Green, Suite 300		WONG, X	XAVIER S
Cary, NC 2751	o		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2413	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/17/2012	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)						
Office Action Summery	12/664,347	DAHLMAN ET AL.						
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit						
The MAN INC DATE of this communication and	Xavier Szewai Wong	2462						
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply								
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).								
Status								
2a) ☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☐ This 3) ☐ An election was made by the applicant in responsible. ; the restriction requirement and election	1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11th June 2012.							
Disposition of Claims	pane aday,,							
5) Claim(s) 1-13 and 15-26 is/are pending in the a 5a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 6) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 7) Claim(s) 1-13 and 15-26 is/are rejected. 8) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 9) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.							
Application Papers								
10) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  11) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.								
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119								
<ul> <li>13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>								
Attachment(s)								
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate						

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 03-11)

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### **Detailed Action**

### Claim Objections

In claims 17, 21, 22, 24 and 25, delete all occurrences of "adapt to," "adapting," "adapted to," "operable to" and "operative to" because these terms lack positive assertion, e.g. change them into -- configured to --.

Appropriate corrections are required.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 26 mentions – "different *non-aligned* subframes" *in first and second* consecutive time windows.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1 – 4 and 7 – 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), and in further view of Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou).

1. R2-072205 teaches a method of transmitting system information on the downlink shared channel of a wireless communication network (sec 7.4 downlink system) comprising: transmitting system information in recurring time windows (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); dynamically selecting which

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subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information (sec 7.4 – An SU may be segmented, in which case segments are scheduled... eNB may schedule more than one SU in a subframe); and including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU). R2-072205 *may not have explicitly* shown "each time window spanning a plurality of subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

Dimou

10. R2-072205 teaches a network transmitter for transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel in a wireless communications network, the network transmitter configured to comprising a baseband processor (fig. 5.4.1.2) generate system information in recurring time windows (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring), the network transmitter comprising a baseband processor configured to: include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU).

R2-072205 *may not have explicitly* shown "each time window spanning a plurality of subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, *may not have explicitly* mentioned "*dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information.

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]:: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

12. R2-072205 teaches a method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes (fig. 5.4.1.2 and fig. x), the method comprising: transmitting system information in regularly occurring time windows (fig. x::

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SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring), (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); and indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU).

R2-072205 *may not have explicitly* shown "each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, may not have explicitly depicted "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information."

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]:: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

Claims 15, 18, 21 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), and in further view of Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) and Love et al (US 2004/0219917 A1, Love).

15. R2-072205 teaches a method for a mobile station for receiving system information on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communication network (fig. 5.4.1.2:: UE), the method comprising: monitoring for the receipt of system information in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); within each time window, monitoring each subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU); and terminating monitoring at least at the end of the time window (if there are no more subframes to be monitored, it is only reasonable to terminate monitoring).

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R2-072205 *may not have explicitly* shown "each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, may not have explicitly depicted "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information."

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]:: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

While R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou mention said system information, they *may not have explicitly* mentioned "presence indication" of said system information.

Love mentions presence indication of system information in subframe ([0071]:: one TFCI bit (EU indication bit) out of one of the slots per frame or sub-frame is used to indicate the presence or absence of the EU field while the other bits in each TFCI field of the remaining slots per frame or sub-frame are still used to represent the TFCI). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the presence indication of system information as taught by Love to the downlink shared channel information subframe of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou for soft handoff.

21. R2-072205 teaches a mobile station operative to receive system information on a downlink channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communications network, the mobile station comprising a baseband processor (fig. 5.4.1.2:: UE) operable to: monitor for the receipt of system information in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); within each time window, monitor each subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present (fig. x:: SIB); and terminate monitoring at least at the end of the time window (if there are no more subframes to be monitored, it is only reasonable to terminate monitoring).

R2-072205 may not have explicitly shown "each time window spanning a plurality of successive subframes." Arundale shows each time window spanning a plurality of subframes (fig. 3 subframes 315 in window 320; col. 8 lines 58-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the window to accommodate a plurality of subframes as taught by Arundale in the downlink

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shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205 to determine the sizes and number of frames to include in each window.

R2-072205, modified by Arundale, may not have explicitly depicted "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information."

Dimou teaches *dynamically* select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information ([0039]:: this resource block allocation is valid for a time window and Node Bs can allocate resources dynamically (e.g. even at a subframe level) to their users). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the dynamic selection of subframe as taught by Dimou to the downlink shared channel transmitting method in R2-072205/Arundale to allow system throughput being maximized or users not using the same resource blocks.

While R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou mention said system information, they *may not have explicitly* mentioned "presence indication" of said system information.

Love mentions presence indication of system information in subframe ([0071]:: one TFCI bit (EU indication bit) out of one of the slots per frame or sub-frame is used to indicate the presence or absence of the EU field while the other bits in each TFCI field of the remaining slots per frame or sub-frame are still used to represent the TFCI). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to implement the presence indication of system information as taught by Love to the downlink shared channel information subframe of R2-072205/Arundale/Dimou for soft handoff.

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2. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information

comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window (fig. x:: subframes 3 and 131).

subframes o and for j.

3. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window (fig. 1) and (67)

(fig. x:: subframes 19 and 67).

4. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling (fig.

x:: SIB).

7. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the recurring time windows (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 have different sizes).

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8. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a window size for the recurring time windows (sec. 7.4 – MIB paragraph).

9. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of system information (sec 7.4 – MIB paragraph), such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the type of system information carried in that subframe (sec 7.4 – SIB).

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11. R2-072205 teaches the network transmitter of claim 10, wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards (3GPP TSG-RAN2).

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18. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 have default sizes).

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25. R2-072205 teaches the mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize different types of system information based on different system information indicators detected in different subframes (fig. x:: SIB-a,b,c,d,e).

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) (hereinafter R2-072205 etc.), applied to claim 1, and in further view of "System Information Scheduling and Change Notification" (R2-071912).

5. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe

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carries system information; R2-072205 etc. does not very explicitly show it comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to denote that the subframe carries system information. R2-071912 explicitly teaches subframes indicators are in RNTI format (page 3 bottom). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to understand that both R2 documents refer to the same 3GPP systems information techniques and the R2-072205 (primary reference), while being silent on its application to the indications, also uses RNTI.

Claims 17, 19, 20, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) and Love et al (US 2004/0219917 A1, Love) (hereinafter R2-072205); and in further view of Marinier et al (US 2008/0225765 A1, Marinier).

- 17. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 15; R2-072205 etc. may not have explicitly mentioned further comprising adapting to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window. Marinier teaches changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window ([0457]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.
- 19. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 18; R2-072205 etc. does not explicitly mention further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size. Marinier teaches monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size ([0457]:: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are monitored). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.
- 20. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 15; R2-072205 etc. does not explicitly mention further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes. Marinier teaches recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes ([0457]:: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing

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window sizes are recognized). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.

- 23. R2-072205 etc. teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R2-072205 etc. may not have explicitly mentioned wherein the baseband processor is operable to adapt to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window. Marinier teaches changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window ([0457]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.
- 24. R2-072205 etc. teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R2-072205 etc. does not explicitly mention wherein the baseband processor is operable to monitor for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size. Marinier teaches monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size ([0457]:: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are monitored). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 etc. to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.

Claims 6, 13, 16 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Arundale et al (US 7675852 B1, Arundale), and in further view of Dimou et al (US 2009/0131057 A1, Dimou) (hereinafter R2-072205 etc.); and in further view of Kashima et al (US 2007/0217362 A1, Kashima).

6. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information; R-072205 etc. do not explicitly shows it includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention

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was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 etc. to maintain flexibility of scheduling.

- 13. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 12; R-072205 etc. does not explicitly shows wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within the given time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within the given time window. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information so to cease monitoring within a given time (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 etc. for flexibility of scheduling subframes.
- 16. R2-072205 etc. teaches the method of claim 15; R-072205 etc. does not explicitly shows it further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for the time window in response. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 to maintain flexibility of scheduling.
- 22. R2-072205 etc. teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R-072205 etc. does not explicitly shows wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for the time window in response. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 etc. to maintain flexibility of scheduling.

#### Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, this action is made FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Xavier Wong whose telephone number is 571.270.1780. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 11:30 am - 9:00 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yemane Mesfin can be reached on 571.272.3927. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571.273.8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866.217.9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800.786.9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571.272.1000.

/Xavier Szewai Wong/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2462 27<sup>th</sup> September 2012

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 12/664,347	Applicant(s)/Pater Reexamination DAHLMAN ET AL		
	Examiner	Art Unit		
	Xavier Szewai Wong	2462	Page 1 of 1	

### U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

	O. FAILT BOSSILITIE								
*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification				
*	Α	US-2004/0219917 A1	11-2004	Love et al.	455/436				
*	В	US-7,675,852 B1	03-2010	Arundale et al.	370/229				
*	O	US-2009/0131057 A1	05-2009	Dimou, Konstantinos	455/436				
	D	US-							
	Е	US-							
	F	US-							
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	J	US-							
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#### FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
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#### NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)			
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\*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)

Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-892 (Rev. 01-2001)

**Notice of References Cited** 

Part of Paper No. 20120928

## **EAST Search History**

## **EAST Search History (Prior Art)**

Ref #	Hits	Search Query		Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L10	1		US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/10/01 00:03
L11	1	1 ;	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/10/01 00:03
L12	0	i :	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/10/01 00:03

## **EAST Search History (Interference)**

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## Search Notes



Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
12664347	DAHLMAN ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit
Xavier Szewai Wong	2462

	SEARCHED		
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST image, class and keyword search in USPAT, US-PGPUB, DERWENT, EPO, JPO, and IBM_TDB (please see search history)	2011.12.17	/XSW/
Inventor Name and Assignee search in PALM and EAST	2011.12.17	/XSW/
EAST combined subclass, image and text search:: 370/311,328-334,468 and 455/422.1	2011.12.17	/XSW/
Updated Searches Above	2012.09.30	/XSW/

	INTERFERENCE SEARCH		
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

## **EAST Search History**

### **EAST Search History (Prior Art)**

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	283415	("370"/\$.ccls. "455"/\$.ccls.) and (@rlad < "20070618" @ad < "20070618")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/09/30 21:29
L2	4	L1 AND plurality WITH window WITH sub\$1frame	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/09/30 21:29
L3	4	L1 AND within WITH window WITH sub\$1frame	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/09/30 21:50
L4	14	L1 AND one WITH window WITH sub\$1frame	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/09/30 21:55
L5	2	L1 AND dynamic\$5 with select\$5 with sub\$1frame	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/09/30 22:04
L6	38	L1 AND dynamic\$5 near3 (choos\$4 pick\$3 select\$5) with (window sub\$1frame)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/09/30 22:10
L7	1	L1 AND dynamic\$5 with (window with sub\$1frame)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/09/30 22:57
L8	35	L1 AND sub\$1frame with (present presence) with indicat\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/09/30 23:16
L9	2	L1 AND sub\$1frame with (present presence) with indicat\$5 with system	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/09/30 23:19

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### **EAST Search History**

## **EAST Search History (Prior Art)**

Ref #	Hits Search Query		Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L10	0 L1 AND sub\$1frame	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO;	OR	ON	2012/10/01
	with non\$1align\$5	DERWENT; IBM_TDB			00:11

## **EAST Search History (Interference)**

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10/1/2012 12:12:35 AM

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### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

:	)			
Serial No.: <b>12/664,347</b>				
:	) Grou	p Art Unit: 2462		
For: <b>Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel</b>		rmation No.: 1464		
Docket No: <b>4015-6727</b>				
CERTI	IFICATE OF MAILING OR TRANSMISSION [37 CFR 1.8(a)]			
I hereby	y certify that this correspondence is being:			
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		uile on the date shown below to the United ademark Office at (571) 273-8300.		
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## **RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION**

This paper is being filed in response to the Office Action mailed December 20, 2011. A **three-month time extension** is requested, and the corresponding fee is submitted herewith. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the amendments and remarks below. The Office is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees required for entry of this paper to Deposit Account 18-1167.

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

- 1. (Currently amended) A method of transmitting system information on [[the]] <u>a</u> downlink <u>shared channel</u> of a wireless communication network comprising:
  - transmitting system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes; everlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes;
  - dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information; and
  - including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.
- 2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling.

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5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the

selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries

system information comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to

denote that the subframe carries system information.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the

selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries

system information includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last

subframe of the given time window that carries system information.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the

recurring time windows.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a

window size for the recurring time windows.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the

selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries

system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of

system information, such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the

type of system information carried in that subframe.

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10. (Currently amended) A network transmitter for transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel in a wireless communications network, the network transmitter configured to comprising a baseband processor configured to: generate transmit system information in recurring time windows, each time window spanning a plurality of subframes; everlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes; the network transmitter comprising a baseband processor configured to:

dynamically select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information; and include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.

- 11. (Original) The network transmitter of claim 10, wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards.
- 12. (Currently amended) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes, the method comprising:

transmitting system information in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning some number a plurality of successive subframes; and dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information;

indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information.

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13. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within the given time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within the given time window.

- 14. (Cancelled)
- 15. (Currently amended) A method, in [[for]] a mobile station, for receiving to receive system information on a downlink shared channel from a network transmitter in a from a supporting wireless communication network, the method comprising:

beginning monitoring for the receipt of system information at the start of each time window in a succession of in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information, each said time window spanning a number of signal plurality of subframes;

within each time window, monitoring each signal subframe for an indication of the <a href="mailto:presence of">presence of</a> system information and reading system information from the <a href="signal">signal</a> subframe if such information is present; and terminating monitoring at least at the end of the time window.

16. (Currently amended) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for the time window in response.

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17. (Currently amended) The method of claim 15, further comprising adapting to variable changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window.

- 18. (Original) The method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions.
- 19. (Original) The method of claim 18, further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size.
- 20. (Currently amended) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes.
- 21. (Currently amended) A mobile station <u>operative to receive system information on</u> a downlink channel from a network transmitter in a wireless communications network, the mobile station comprising a baseband processor operable to:

begin monitoring monitor for the receipt of system information at the start of each time window in a succession of in recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information, each said time window spanning a number of signal plurality of subframes;

within each time window, monitor each signal subframe for an indication of the <a href="mailto:presence of">presence of</a> system information and reading read system information from the signal subframe if such information is present; and terminate monitoring at least at the end of the time window.

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22. (Currently amended) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for the time window in response.

- 23. (Currently amended) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to configured to adapt to variable changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window.
- 24. (Original) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to monitor for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size.
- 25. (Currently amended) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize different types of system information based on different system information indicators detected in different signal subframes.
- 26. (New) The method of claim 1 wherein the dynamically selecting comprises dynamically selecting subframes such that the same system information is assigned for transmission to different non-aligned subframes in first and second consecutive time windows.

#### **REMARKS**

## **Claim Amendments**

Claim 14 has been canceled.

Claims 1, 10, 12, 15-17, 20, 21-23, 25 have been amended.

Claim 26 has been added.

Support for these amendments is found throughout the specification and drawings, see, e.g., pages 4-7 and accompanying drawings. These amendments do not introduce new matter herein.

## **Claim Objections**

The Action includes instructions to "delete all occurrences of 'adapting,' 'adapted to,' and 'operable to'.... into -- configured to --." The only places that Applicant notes use of such words is in claims 17 and 23. Applicant has amended claim 23 to change "operable to" to now read "configured to", without changing the scope thereof. With regard to claim 17, Applicant submits that "adapting to" is a positive assertion in a method claim. However, in order to improve grammar without changing claim scope, Applicant has changed "changing or configurable window sizes" in claims 17 and 23 to now read "variable window sizes." Withdrawal of the corresponding claim objection(s) is therefore requested.

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## §102/103 Rejections

Claims 1-4, 7-10, 12, 14-15, 18, 21, 25 stand rejected under §102 as anticipated by R2-072205. Claims 5-6, 11, 13, 16-17, 19-20, 23-24 stand rejected under §103 as being obvious over R2-072205 in combination with various secondary references.

Applicant requests reconsideration.

Claim 1 requires, *inter alia*, "dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information," and "including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information." R2-072205 does not show either feature.

As an initial point, Applicant notes that the Examiner misinterprets R2-072205 when the Examiner interprets fig. x of R2-072205 to show "SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring." An examination of fig. x finds that SU-1, SU-2, and SU-3 are plainly not in the same subframe. They may be in the same frame, but are explicitly not in the same subframe. The size of the subframe is shown by the double-headed arrow. Further, the different SU's (SU-1, SU-2, SU-3) are indicated by different colors and are plainly shown as non-overlapping in both the upper and lower portions of fig. x. Thus, the SU-1, SU-2, and SU-3 in R2-072205 are quite clearly not in the same subframe, as posited by the Examiner.

The "subframe" misinterpretation of R2-072205 leads the Examiner to misinterpret R2-072205 to show dynamic selection of subframes for a given piece of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The summary of the §102 rejection does not indicate that claim 14 is rejected under §102, but other text of the Action might possibly indicate that claim 14 is rejected under §102. Clarification of the record on

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system information. R2-072205 does not show this. Instead, in R2-072205, the subframes to be used for transmitting the system information in a given SU are exactly determined by the periodicity and the amount of system information. This means that once the system information blocks (SIBs) have been mapped onto SUs to be scheduled for transmission the selection of subframes is fixed. There simply is no dynamic selection whatsoever of which subframes within a given time window the system information is to be transmitted in.

Further, the Examiner misconstrues the teachings of R2-072205 on the "value tags", and therefore wrongly asserts that R2-072205 teaches the claimed method of "including an indicator in each of the selected subframes." Assuming *arguendo* that the R2-072205 "value tags" are otherwise analogous to the claimed indicators, the value tags are simply not "in each of the selected subframes." R2-072205 makes clear in Section 7.4 is that "It is FFS [for future study] whether the SB [scheduling block] includes a value tag for each SU." This means that the value tag for an SU is located in the SB [scheduling block], not in the SU itself. For clarity, R2-072205 specifically states in Section 7.4 line 5-14 that Value tags are carried on the BCH, "in a System Information Block called the Master Information Block (MIB)." Thus, these value tags are carried in the MIB, which fig. x plainly shows is NOT part of SU-1, SU-2, or SU-3. Therefore, R2-072205 at most teaches that the "value tags" are carried in a different subframe than the subframes of the "SU" to which they pertain. As such, it is clear that R2-072205 simply does not contemplate "including an indicator in each of the selected

this point is requested in the next communication from the Office. Absent such clarification, Applicant will understand that claim 14 is <u>not rejected</u> under §102.

<u>subframes</u> to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information."

Further still, claim 1 requires that the "indicator" -- besides being present in each of the selected subframes -- must "indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information." There simply is no evidence that the "value tag" described by R2-072205 serves such a purpose. At most, R2-072205 states the following with regard to the "value tag":

"It is FFS [for future study] whether the SB [scheduling block] includes a

value tag for each SU, whether a common value tag is used. The common value tag could either be carried in the MIB or in the SIB."

(R2-072205, p. 5). This passage nowhere suggests that the "value tag" serves any function to "indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information," as claimed. Indeed, the function of the "value tag" is not defined in R2-072205, so the Examiner's postulation about its purpose is nothing but conjecture. There simply is no suggestion that the presence or absence of the "value tag" can or should be interpreted by the receiving user equipment that the subframe having the "value tag" carries system information. As such, the R2-072205 "value tag" is neither present where required nor indicative of what is required by claim 1.

As pointed out above, R2-072205 fails to teach at least two limitations of claim 1.

As such, independent claim 1 cannot be anticipated by R2-072205. Further, none of the other cited art cures these defects. Accordingly, independent claim 1 and its dependent claims define over the cited art.

With further regard to new dependent claim 26, this claim requires "dynamically selecting subframes such that the same system information is assigned for transmission to different non-aligned subframes in first and second consecutive time windows." In contrast to this dynamic assignment approach, R2-072205 clearly contemplates that any given piece of system information (the same system information) will be transmitted in the same subframes in each successive multi-frame time window, assuming arguendo that different multi-frame/scheduling periods can be considered to be different multi-frame time windows. Thus, whatever else R2-072205 may teach, it does not teach the limitations added by dependent claim 26.

For claims 10-11, Applicant notes that independent claim 10 includes limitations identical or similar to the "dynamically selecting" and "including an indicator in each selected subframe" limitations found in claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant submits that independent claim 10 and its dependent claims define over the cited art for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to independent claim 1.

For claims 12-13, Applicant notes that independent claim 12 includes "dynamically selecting" limitations identical or similar to those found in claim 1.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that independent claim 12, and its dependent claims define over the cited art for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to independent claim 1.

For claims 15-20, 21-25 Applicant notes that independent claim 15 requires "monitoring each subframe for an indication of the presence of system information and reading system information from the subframe if such information is present" while independent claim 21 likewise requires "monitor each subframe for an indication of the presence of system information and read system information from the subframe if such information is present." The claimed monitoring of each subframe in these claims is related to the "including an indicator in each selected subframe" limitation found in claim 1. As pointed out above, R2-072205 does not show the "value tags" in each relevant subframe, but at most only in the SB. Nor does R2-072205 suggest looking for "value tags" anywhere but in the SB. Therefore, R2-072205 necessarily does not teach "monitoring" each subframe for the "value tags." Further, as pointed out above the "value tag" of R2-072205 is not "an indication of the presence of system information." Thus, R2-072205 cannot teach "monitor[ing] each subframe for an indication of the presence of system information and read[ing] system information from the subframe if such information is present," as claimed. As such, Applicant submits that independent claims 15 and 21, and their corresponding dependent claims, define over the cited art for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to independent claim 1.

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For the forgoing reasons, it is respectfully urged that the present application is in condition for allowance and notice to such effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted, COATS & BENNETT, P.L.L.C.

Dated: 11 June 2012

John 🗗 Owen

Registration No.: 42,055 Telephone: (919) 854-1844

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal							
Application Number:	12664347						
Filing Date:	11-Dec-2009						
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel						
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Eril	k Dahlman					
Filer:	Joł	nn R. Owen/Cora Fe	dornock				
Attorney Docket Number:	40	15-6727 / P24241-U	S2				
Filed as Large Entity							
U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371 Filing	Fee	s					
Description		Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)		
Basic Filing:							
Pages:							
Claims:							
Miscellaneous-Filing:							
Petition:							
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:							
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:							
Extension-of-Time:							
Extension - 3 months with \$0 paid		1253	1	1270	1270		

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Miscellaneous:				
Total in USD (\$)				

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt					
EFS ID:	12981583				
Application Number:	12664347				
International Application Number:					
Confirmation Number:	1464				
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel				
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman				
Customer Number:	24112				
Filer:	John R. Owen/Cora Fedornock				
Filer Authorized By:	John R. Owen				
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Time Stamp:	15:01:58				
Application Type:	U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371				

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Payment Type	Electronic Funds Transfer
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$1270
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# File Listing:

Document	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/	Multi	Pages	l
Number	Document Description	riie Name	Message Digest	Part /.zip	(if appl.)	l

1	40156727RESPONSE.pdf		545720	yes	14
'		40130727 NEST GNSE,par	f523745944e52e3b86e0b22602f78a4f7027 c2b0	yes	14
	Multip	oart Description/PDF files in	zip description		
	Document De	scription	Start	E	nd
	Amendment/Req. Reconsiderati	1		1	
	Claims	2 7		7	
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks	8	8 14		
Warnings:					
Information	1				
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30076	no	2
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Warnings:	•	1			
Information					
		Total Files Size (in bytes)	57	75796	

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If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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P	ATENT APPL		E DETI	ERMINATION			oplication or	Docket Number 44,347	Fil	ing Date 11/2009	To be Mailed
	AF	PPLICATION A	AS FILE		Column 2)		SMALL	ENTITY $\square$	OR		HER THAN
	FOR	N	JMBER FII	<u> </u>	MBER EXTRA	П	RATE (\$)	FEE (\$)		RATE (\$)	FEE (\$)
	BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b),	or (c))	N/A		N/A	lÌ	N/A		1	N/A	,,,
	SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), (i)		N/A		N/A		N/A		1	N/A	
	EXAMINATION FE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p),	E	N/A		N/A		N/A			N/A	
	TAL CLAIMS CFR 1.16(i))		mir	nus 20 = *		lſ	X \$ =		OR	X \$ =	
IND	EPENDENT CLAIM CFR 1.16(h))	IS	m	inus 3 = *			X \$ =		•	X \$ =	
	☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))		If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).								
	MULTIPLE DEPEN	IDENT CLAIM PR	ESENT (3	7 CFR 1.16(j))							
* If 1	he difference in colu	umn 1 is less than	zero, ente	r "0" in column 2.			TOTAL			TOTAL	
	APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II  (Column 1) (Column 2) (Column 3)					SMAL	L ENTITY	OR		ER THAN ALL ENTITY	
AMENDMENT	06/11/2012	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)		RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)
ME	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 25	Minus	** 25	= 0		X \$ =		OR	X \$60=	0
Z.	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 5	Minus	***4	= 1		X \$ =		OR	X \$250=	250
₹ ME	Application Si	ize Fee (37 CFR 1	.16(s))			l [					
_	FIRST PRESEN	NTATION OF MULTIF	LE DEPEN	DENT CLAIM (37 CFF	R 1.16(j))				OR		
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	250
		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)						
T		CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)		RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)
ENT	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		X \$ =		OR	X \$ =	
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END	Application Si	ize Fee (37 CFR 1	.16(s))			l [					
AMI	FIRST PRESEN	NTATION OF MULTIF	LE DEPEN	DENT CLAIM (37 CFF	R 1.16(j))				OR		
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This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
12/664,347	12/664,347 12/11/2009 Erik Dahlman		4015-6727 / P24241-US2	1464		
24112 COATS & BEN	7590 12/20/201 NNETT, PLLC	EXAMINER				
1400 Crescent Green, Suite 300 Cary, NC 27518			WONG, A	KAVIER S		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
			2462			
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
			12/20/2011	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)						
Office Action Summers	12/664,347	DAHLMAN ET AL.						
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit						
	Xavier Szewai Wong	2462						
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DO  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1: after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNION (36(a). In no event, however, may a right apply and will expire SIX (6) MON, cause the application to become AE	CATION. reply be timely filed  ITHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).						
Status								
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11th I	December 2009.							
	action is non-final.							
3) An election was made by the applicant in response	onse to a restriction requir	ement set forth during the interview on						
; the restriction requirement and election	n have been incorporated i	nto this action.						
4) Since this application is in condition for allowar	nce except for formal matt	ers, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D	). 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims								
5) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.								
5a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray								
6) Claim(s) is/are allowed.								
7)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-25</u> is/are rejected.								
8) Claim(s) is/are objected to.								
9) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.							
Application Papers								
10) The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.							
11) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 11th December 2009 is/	'are: a)⊠ accepted or b)[	$\square$ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyar	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	tion is required if the drawing	(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	caminer. Note the attached	d Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119								
13) 🛮 Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. §	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:								
<ol> <li>Certified copies of the priority document</li> </ol>	s have been received.							
2. Certified copies of the priority document								
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	=	received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).								
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.								
Attachment(s)								
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413) s)/Mail Date						
<ul> <li>2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)</li> </ul>		nformal Patent Application						
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12.11.2009</u> . 6) Other:								

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 03-11)

Office Action Summary

Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20111217B

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## **Priority**

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d).

### Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 11<sup>th</sup> December 2009 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

## Claim Objections

Delete all occurrences of "adapting," "adapted to" and "operable to" because these terms lack positive assertion, e.g. change them into -- configured to --.

Appropriate correction is required.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 1 – 4, 7 – 10, 12, 15, 18, 21 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205).

1. R2-072205 teaches a method of transmitting system information on the downlink of a wireless communication network (sec 7.4 downlink system) comprising: transmitting system information in recurring time windows overlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are

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recurring); dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information (sec 7.4 – An SU may be segmented, in which case segments are scheduled... eNB may schedule more than one SU in a subframe); and including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information (sec 7.4 – SB value tag in each SU).

- 10. R2-072205 teaches a network transmitter comprising a baseband processor (fig. 5.4.1.2) configured to: generate system information in recurring time windows overlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); dynamically select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information (sec 7.4 An SU may be segmented, in which case segments are scheduled... eNB may schedule more than one SU in a subframe); and include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information (sec 7.4 SB value tag in each SU).
- 12. R2-072205 teaches a method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes (fig. 5.4.1.2 and fig. x), the method comprising: transmitting system information in regularly occurring time windows (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring), each time window spanning some number of successive subframes (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); and indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information (sec 7.4 SB value tag in each SU).
- 15. R2-072205 teaches a method for a mobile station to receive system information from a supporting wireless communication network (fig. 5.4.1.2:: UE), the method comprising: beginning monitoring for the receipt of system information at the start of each time window in a succession of recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring), each said time window spanning a number of signal subframes (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); within each time window, monitoring each signal subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present (sec 7.4 SB value tag in each SU); and terminating monitoring at least at the end of the time window (if there are no more subframes to be monitored, it is only reasonable to terminate monitoring).
- 21. R2-072205 teaches a mobile station comprising a baseband processor (fig. 5.4.1.2:: UE) operable to: begin monitoring for the receipt of system information at the start of each time window in a succession of recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring), each said time window spanning a number of signal subframes (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 are in a same subframe and are recurring); within each time window,

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monitor each signal subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present (fig. x:: SIB); and terminate monitoring at least at the end of the time window (if there are no more subframes to be monitored, it is only reasonable to terminate monitoring).

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2. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window (fig. x:: subframes 3 and 131).

- 3. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window (fig. x:: subframes 19 and 67).
- 4. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling (fig. x:: SIB).
- 7. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the recurring time windows (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 have different sizes).
- 8. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a window size for the recurring time windows (sec. 7.4 MIB paragraph).
- 9. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of system information (sec 7.4 MIB paragraph), such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the type of system information carried in that subframe (sec 7.4 SIB).

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11. R2-072205 teaches the network transmitter of claim 10, wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards (3GPP TSG-RAN2).

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14. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 12, further comprising dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information (fig. x:: SIB).

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18. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions (fig. x:: SU-1, SU-2 and SU-3 have default sizes).

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25. R2-072205 teaches the mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize different types of system information based on different system information indicators detected in different signal subframes (fig. x:: SIB-a,b,c,d,e).

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of "System Information Scheduling and Change Notification" (R2-071912).

5. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information; R2-072205 does not very explicitly show it comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to denote that the subframe carries system information. R2-071912 explicitly teaches subframes indicators are in RNTI format (page 3 bottom). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to understand that both R2 documents refer to the same 3GPP systems information techniques and the R2-072205 (primary reference), while being silent on its application to the indications, also uses RNTI.

Claims 17, 19, 20, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Marinier et al (US 2008/0225765 A1, Marinier).

- 17. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 15; R2-072205 may not have explicitly mentioned further comprising adapting to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window. Marinier teaches changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window ([0457]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.
- 19. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 18; R2-072205 does not explicitly mention further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size. Marinier teaches monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size ([0457]:: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are monitored). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.
- 20. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 15; R2-072205 does not explicitly mention further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes.

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Marinier teaches recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes ([0457]:: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are recognized). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.

- 23. R2-072205 teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R2-072205 may not have explicitly mentioned wherein the baseband processor is operable to adapt to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window. Marinier teaches changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window ([0457]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.
- 24. R2-072205 teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R2-072205 does not explicitly mention wherein the baseband processor is operable to monitor for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size. Marinier teaches monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size ([0457]:: if window size is changed for reordering purpose, then it is only reasonable that the changing window sizes are monitored). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to modify the method in R2-072205 to allow configurable window sizes to facilitate reordering procedure.

Claims 6, 13, 16 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information" (R2-072205) in view of Kashima et al (US 2007/0217362 A1, Kashima).

6. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information; R-072205 does not explicitly shows it includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 to maintain flexibility of scheduling.

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13. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 12; R-072205 does not explicitly shows wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within the given time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within the given time window. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information so to cease monitoring within a given time (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 as a flexibility to scheduling subframes.

- 16. R2-072205 teaches the method of claim 15; R-072205 does not explicitly shows it further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for the time window in response. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 to maintain flexibility of scheduling.
- 22. R2-072205 teaches the mobile station of claim 21; R-072205 does not explicitly shows wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for the time window in response. Kashima teaches an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information (0069 and 0072). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made to program an end-of-system information function as taught by Kashima to the indicator method in R2-072205 to maintain flexibility of scheduling.

#### Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- 1. Tenny, US 2008/0225823 A1:: scheduling of dynamic broadcast channel
- 2. Umesh et al, US 2009/0303939 A1:: shared data channel assigning

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3. Nguyen, US 2006/0034245 A1:: showing a part of the HS-SCCH subframe or a part of its associated HS-PDSCH subframe overlaps with a downlink transmission gap on the associated DPCH, fig. 6.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Xavier Wong whose telephone number is 571.270.1780. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 10:30 am - 8:00 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Seema Rao can be reached on 571.272.3174. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571.273.8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866.217.9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800.786.9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571.272.1000.

/Xavier Szewai Wong/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2462 17<sup>th</sup> December 2011

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 12/664,347	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination DAHLMAN ET AL.	
Notice of helefelices ched	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Xavier Szewai Wong	2462	Page 1 of 1

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*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
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*	В	US-2008/0225823 A1	09-2008	Tenny, Nathan Edward	370/345
*	С	US-2008/0225765 A1	09-2008	Marinier et al.	370/310
*	D	US-2007/0217362 A1	09-2007	Kashima et al.	370/330
*	Е	US-2006/0034245 A1	02-2006	Nguyen, Phong	370/345
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*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
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#### NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
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\*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).) Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-892 (Rev. 01-2001)

**Notice of References Cited** 

Part of Paper No. 20111217B

# **EAST Search History**

# **EAST Search History (Prior Art)**

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L2	273924	("370"/\$.ccls. "455"/\$.ccls.) and (@rlad < "20070618" @ad < "20070618")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 21:16
L3	3	L2 and (over\$11ap \$5 over\$11aid) with (scheduling adj unit SU SU\$2) same (system adj information SIB)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 21:16
L4	1618	L2 and (over\$1lap \$5 over\$1laid) with (scheduling adj unit SU SU\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 21:18
L5	51	L2 and (over\$11ap \$5 over\$11aid) near3 (scheduling adj unit SU SU\$2) and (system adj information SIB)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 21:18
L7	23	L2 and (over\$11ap \$5 over\$11aid) with sub\$1frame with channel	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 21:56

# **EAST Search History (Interference)**

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# **BIB DATA SHEET**

# **CONFIRMATION NO. 1464**

SERIAL NUM	IBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE		CLASS	GR	OUP ART UNIT ATTORNEY DOO NO.			RNEY DOCKET	
12/664,34	17	12/11/2009		370		2462			4015-6727 /	
		RULE						F	P24241-US2	
APPLICANTS Erik Dahlman, Bromma, SWEDEN; Vera Vukajlovic, Stockholm, SWEDEN;										
** <b>CONTINUING DATA</b> ***********************************										
** FOREIGN A	PPLICA	ATIONS ***********	******	, ve	rified /	XSW/ 201	1.12.17			
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ADDRESS					•					
	escent G 27518	ETT, PLLC Green, Suite 300								
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1680 No. for following:										
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BIB (Rev. 05/07).

PTO/SB/08a (01-09)
Approved for use through 02/28/2009. OMB 0651-0031
Formation Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

	Application Number		12/664347
	Filing Date		2009.12.11
	First Named Inventor	Dahlm	nan
STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)	Art Unit		2462
	Examiner Name	/2	Xavier Szewai Wong/
	Attorney Docket Number	er	4015-6727

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/XSW/	1	1799003	EP		A1	2007-06-20	Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.					
/XSW/	2	2007/052917	wo		A1	2007-05-10	LG Electronics, Inc.					
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# INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

( Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number		
Filing Date		
First Named Inventor Dahln		nan
Art Unit		
Examiner Name		
Attorney Docket Number		4015-6727

	aminer ials*	Cite No	(boo		ournal, serial,	symposium	, catalog, etc), date	article (when approp e, pages(s), volume-is	riate), title of the item ssue number(s),	<b>T</b> 5
/X\$	SW/	1					"System Informatior , Japan, 7-11 May 20	n Scheduling and Chang 007.	ge Notification." 3GPP	
		2	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT. "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information." 3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #58, Tdoc R2-072205, Kobe, Japan, 7-11 May 2007.							
		3	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT. "Transmission of Dynamic System Information." 3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #58bis, R2-072543, Orlando, FL, US, 25-29 June 2007.							
		4	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT. "Transmission of Dynamic System Information." 3GPP TSG-RAN2 Ad-hoc Meeting, Tdoc R2-075559, Vienna, Austria, 13-14 December 2007.							
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	*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.									
Stai 4 Kii	ndard ST nd of doo	Γ.3). <sup>3</sup> F cum <b>ent</b>	or Japa by the	anese patent docu	ments, the indic	ation of the yea	r of the reign of the Em	peror must precede the se	ent, by the two-letter code (W rial number of the patent doc cant is to place a check mark	ument.

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# **EAST Search History**

# **EAST Search History (Prior Art)**

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	1	12/664347	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 06:17
L2	49196	(Dahlman Vukajlovic).IN. Ericsson.AS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 06:32
L3	2	L2 and (re\$1cur \$5 adj2 window). clm.		OR	ON	2011/12/18 06:38

# **EAST Search History (Interference)**

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L4	10008	(Dahlman Vukajlovic).IN. Ericsson.AS.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2011/12/18 06:38
L5	1	L4 and (re\$1cur \$5 adj2 window). clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2011/12/18 06:38
L6	6	L4 and RNTI.clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2011/12/18 06:55

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# **EAST Search History**

# **EAST Search History (Prior Art)**

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	23391	(370/311,328- 334,468.ccls. 455/422.1.ccls.) and (@rlad < "20070618" @ad < "20070618")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 13:55
L2	44	L1 and RNTI same (schedul\$5 SU SU \$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 13:55
L4	425	L1 and (repetitive repeat\$3 recurr\$5) with (schedul\$5 adj unit SU SU\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:17
L5	2	L1 and (repetitive repeat\$3 recurr\$5) with (schedul\$5 adj unit SU SU\$2) and RNTI	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:18
L6	273924	("370"/\$.ccls. "455"/ \$.ccls.) and (@rlad < "20070618" @ad < "20070618")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:19
L7	1	L6 and (repetitive repeat\$3 recurr\$5) with (schedul\$5 adjunit SU) and RNTI	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:19
L8	10	L6 and (repetitive repeat\$3 recurr\$5) with window and RNTI	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:24
L9	0	L6 and (over\$lap\$5 over\$1laid) with (schedul\$5 adj unit SU) and RNTI	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:27

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# **EAST Search History**

# **EAST Search History (Prior Art)**

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	23391	(370/311,328- 334,468.ccls. 455/422.1.ccls.) and (@rlad < "20070618" @ad < "20070618")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 13:55
L6	273924	("370"/\$.ccls. "455"/ \$.ccls.) and (@rlad < "20070618" @ad < "20070618")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:19
L11	37	L1 and RNTI same (schedul\$5 SU SU \$2) and (repeat\$6 repetitive recurr\$5 over\$1lap\$5 over \$1laid)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:36
L12	15	L1 and RNTI same (schedul\$5 SU SU \$2) and (repeat\$6 repetitive recurr\$5 over\$1lap\$5 over \$1laid) and (window system adj information)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:37
L13	37	L1 and RNTI same (schedul\$5 SU SU \$2) and (repeat\$6 repetitive recurr\$5 over\$1lap\$5 over \$1laid) and (window system adj information RNTI)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:37
L14	43	L6 and RNTI same (schedul\$5 SU SU \$2) and (repeat\$6 repetitive recurr\$5 over\$1lap\$5 over \$1laid) and (window system adj information)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:52

L15	2	L6 and RNTI and	US-PGPUB;	OR	ON	2011/12/18
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# **EAST Search History**

# **EAST Search History (Prior Art)**

Ref#	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L6	273924	("370"/\$.ccls. "455"/\$.ccls.) and (@rlad < "20070618" @ad < "20070618")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:19
L7	1	L6 and (repetitive repeat\$3 recurr\$5) with (schedul\$5 adj unit SU) and RNTI	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:19
L8	10	L6 and (repetitive repeat\$3 recurr\$5) with window and RNTI	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:24
L9	1	L6 and (over\$lap \$5 over\$1laid) with window and RNTI	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:30
L10	1	L6 and (repetitive repeat\$3 recurr\$5) with (schedul\$5 adj unit SU) and RNTI and system adj information	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 14:31

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SI-RNTI OR "end-of-system information RNTI"

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#### [BOOK] How insects affect the cotton plant and means of combating them

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M Gronau, Y Grossman, N Shuhmaher, A Soffer... - Physical Review D, 2004 - APS Page 1. Using untagged B0\DKS to determine M. Gronau,1 Y. Grossman,1,2,3 N. Shuhmaher, 1 A. Soffer, 4 and J. Zupan 1,5 1Department of Physics, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Technion City, 32000 Haifa, Israel ...

Cited by 26 - Related articles - Bt. Direct - All 15 versions

# 불꽃기-수분해 증착에 의한 Ti-doped BSG 도파박막의 제작

전영윤 , 이용태 , 전은숙 , 정석종… - 한국광학회지, 1994 - dbpla.co.kr

... Tio, doped BSG 박막이 BSG 박막의 흡수대 역과 유사하게 나타났다. 이것은 Si-rnTi 결합 흡수대역 T8이im가S01i7c첨0를가나나되Si타지C내-B않고는흡있수B었S대G지역의만에경굴포우절함B률된, o변, 것화의으를로함고량여이려겨진최할다대때. 10mol%가 추정되고 있다. ...

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# **EAST Search History**

# **EAST Search History (Prior Art)**

Ref#	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L2	273924	(@rlad <	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 21:16
L11	177	L2 and (modif\$6 chang\$1able) with window adj size	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/19 00:10
L12	1	L2 and (modif\$6 chang\$1able) with window adj size and SIB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/19 00:10

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# **EAST Search History**

# **EAST Search History (Prior Art)**

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L2	273924	("370"/\$.ccls. "455"/\$.ccls.) and (@rlad < "20070618" @ad < "20070618")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 21:16
L8	1	"SI-RNTI" and "ESI-RNTI"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 23:04
L9	0	L2 and RNTI with (end adj system)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2011/12/18 23:09

# **EAST Search History (Interference)**

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# Search Notes

Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
12664347	DAHLMAN ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit
Xavier Szewai Wong	2462

	SEARCHED		
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST image, class and keyword search in USPAT, US-PGPUB, DERWENT, EPO, JPO, and IBM_TDB (please see search history)	2011.12.17	/XSW/
Inventor Name and Assignee search in PALM and EAST	2011.12.17	/XSW/
EAST combined subclass, image and text search:: 370/311,328-334,468 and 455/422.1	2011.12.17	/XSW/

	INTERFERENCE SEAR	СН	
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner



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APPLICATION NUMBER 12/664,347

FILING OR 371(C) DATE 12/11/2009

FIRST NAMED APPLICANT

Erik Dahlman

ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE 4015-6727 / P24241-US2

**CONFIRMATION NO. 1464** 

PUBLICATION NOTICE

24112 COATS & BENNETT, PLLC 1400 Crescent Green, Suite 300 Cary, NC 27518

Title: Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel

Publication No.US-2010-0297991-A1

Publication Date:11/25/2010

#### NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF APPLICATION

The above-identified application will be electronically published as a patent application publication pursuant to 37 CFR 1.211, et seq. The patent application publication number and publication date are set forth above.

The publication may be accessed through the USPTO's publically available Searchable Databases via the Internet at www.uspto.gov. The direct link to access the publication is currently http://www.uspto.gov/patft/.

The publication process established by the Office does not provide for mailing a copy of the publication to applicant. A copy of the publication may be obtained from the Office upon payment of the appropriate fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.19(a)(1). Orders for copies of patent application publications are handled by the USPTO's Office of Public Records. The Office of Public Records can be reached by telephone at (703) 308-9726 or (800) 972-6382, by facsimile at (703) 305-8759, by mail addressed to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Office of Public Records, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 or via the Internet.

In addition, information on the status of the application, including the mailing date of Office actions and the dates of receipt of correspondence filed in the Office, may also be accessed via the Internet through the Patent Electronic Business Center at www.uspto.gov using the public side of the Patent Application Information and Retrieval (PAIR) system. The direct link to access this status information is currently http://pair.uspto.gov/. Prior to publication, such status information is confidential and may only be obtained by applicant using the private side of PAIR.

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12/664,347

FILING or 371(c) DATE 12/11/2009 GRP ART UNIT

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ATTY.DOCKET.NO 4015-6727 / P24241-US2 TOT CLAIMS

IND CLAIMS

**CONFIRMATION NO. 1464** FILING RECEIPT

24112 COATS & BENNETT, PLLC 1400 Crescent Green, Suite 300 Cary, NC 27518



Date Mailed: 08/17/2010

Receipt is acknowledged of this non-provisional patent application. The application will be taken up for examination in due course. Applicant will be notified as to the results of the examination. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please submit a written request for a Filing Receipt Correction. Please provide a copy of this Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" for this application, please submit any corrections to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections

Applicant(s)

Erik Dahlman, Bromma, SWEDEN; Vera Vukajlovic, Stockholm, SWEDEN;

Assignment For Published Patent Application

TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL), Stockholm, SE

Power of Attorney: The patent practitioners associated with Customer Number 24112

Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant

This application is a 371 of PCT/SE2008/050407 04/10/2008

which claims benefit of 60/944,628 06/18/2007

Foreign Applications

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 08/13/2010

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 12/664,347** 

**Projected Publication Date:** 11/25/2010

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No

page 1 of 3

#### Title

Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel

#### **Preliminary Class**

#### PROTECTING YOUR INVENTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Since the rights granted by a U.S. patent extend only throughout the territory of the United States and have no effect in a foreign country, an inventor who wishes patent protection in another country must apply for a patent in a specific country or in regional patent offices. Applicants may wish to consider the filing of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). An international (PCT) application generally has the same effect as a regular national patent application in each PCT-member country. The PCT process **simplifies** the filing of patent applications on the same invention in member countries, but **does not result** in a grant of "an international patent" and does not eliminate the need of applicants to file additional documents and fees in countries where patent protection is desired.

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page 2 of 3

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24112

#### United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS Palexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER NO.

FIRST NAMED APPLICANT

ATTY. DOCKET NO.

12/664,347

Erik Dahlman

4015-6727 / P24241-US2

**371 ACCEPTANCE LETTER** 

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/SE2008/050407

I.A. FILING DATE

PRIORITY DATE

04/10/2008 06/18/2007 **CONFIRMATION NO. 1464** 



Date Mailed: 08/17/2010

COATS & BENNETT, PLLC 1400 Crescent Green, Suite 300

Cary, NC 27518

#### NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF APPLICATION UNDER 35 U.S.C 371 AND 37 CFR 1.495

The applicant is hereby advised that the United States Patent and Trademark Office in its capacity as a Designated / Elected Office (37 CFR 1.495), has determined that the above identified international application has met the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 371, and is ACCEPTED for national patentability examination in the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

The United States Application Number assigned to the application is shown above and the relevant dates are:

12/11/2009

DATE OF RECEIPT OF 35 U.S.C. 371(c)(1), (c)(2) and (c)(4) REQUIREMENTS

12/18/2009

DATE OF COMPLETION OF ALL 35 U.S.C. 371 REQUIREMENTS

A Filing Receipt (PTO-103X) will be issued for the present application in due course. THE DATE APPEARING ON THE FILING RECEIPT AS THE "FILING DATE" IS THE DATE ON WHICH THE LAST OF THE 35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(1), (c)(2) and (c)(4) REQUIREMENTS HAS BEEN RECEIVED IN THE OFFICE. THIS DATE IS SHOWN ABOVE. The filing date of the above identified application is the international filing date of the international application (Article 11(3) and 35 U.S.C. 363). Once the Filing Receipt has been received, send all correspondence to the Group Art Unit designated thereon.

The following items have been received:

- Copy of the International Application filed on 12/11/2009
- Copy of the International Search Report filed on 12/11/2009
- Copy of IPE Report filed on 12/11/2009
- Preliminary Amendments filed on 12/11/2009
- Information Disclosure Statements filed on 12/11/2009
- Oath or Declaration filed on 12/11/2009
- U.S. Basic National Fees filed on 12/11/2009
- Assignee Statement for PGPUB filed on 12/11/2009
- Priority Documents filed on 12/11/2009
- Power of Attorney filed on 12/23/2009

page 1 of 2

FORM PCT/DO/EO/903 (371 Acceptance Notice)

Applicant is reminded that any communications to the United States Patent and Trademark Office must be mailed to the address given in the heading and include the U.S. application no. shown above (37 CFR 1.5)

KAREN R MCLEAN	
Telephone: (703) 756-1463	

page 2 of 2

# POWER OF ATTORNEY TO PROSECUTE APPLICATIONS BEFORE THE USPTO

I hereby appoint the Practitioners associated with the following Customer Number:

#### 24112

as attorneys or agents to represent the undersigned before the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in connection with any and all patent applications assigned only to the undersigned according to the USPTO assignment records or assignment documents attached to this form in accordance with 37 CFR 3.73(b). This appointment will automatically lapse five years after the date of execution of this document unless earlier revoked.

Assignee Name and Address:

Telefonaktiebolaget L M Ericsson (publ) SE-164 83 Stockholm Sweden

The individuals whose signatures and titles are supplied below are authorized to act on behalf of the assignee Name: Carl Olof Blomqvist October 15, 2007 Date Signature +46 8 7198250 Title: Senior Vice President and General Counsel Telephone Name: Nina Macpherson October 15, 2007 Signature Date MUMMONO Telephone +46 8 7190619 Title: Vice President

SIGNATURE of Assignee of Record

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(b)							
Applicant/Patent Owner: Dahlman							
Application No./Patent No.: 12/664,347 Filed/Issue Date: December 11, 2009							
Entitled: Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel							
Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (publ) , a Corporation (Name of Assignee) , Corporation (Type of Assignee, e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.)							
states that it is: 1.  the assignee of the entire right, title, and interest; or							
2. an assignee of less than the entire right, title and interest (The extent (by percentage) of its ownership interest is%)							
in the patent application/patent identified above by virtue of either:							
A. An assignment from the inventor(s) of the patent application/patent identified above. The assignment was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel <u>023644</u> , Frame <u>0119</u> , or for which a copy thereof is attached.							
OR  B. A chain of title from the inventor(s), of the patent application/patent identified above, to the current assignee as follows:							
To:  The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel, Frame, or for which a copy thereof is attached.  To:  To:  To:  To:  To:  To:  To:  To							
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3. From:To:To:To:To:							
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Additional documents in the chain of title are listed on a supplemental sheet.							
As required by 37 CFR 3.73(b)(1)(i), the documentary evidence of the chain of title from the original owner to the assignee was, or concurrently is being, submitted for recordation pursuant to 37 CFR 3.11.							
[NOTE: A separate copy ( <i>i.e.,</i> a true copy of the original assignment document(s)) must be submitted to Assignment Division in accordance with 37 CFR Part 3, to record the assignment in the records of the USPTO. See MPEP 302.08]							
The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.							
/Michael D. Murphy/ December 23, 2009							
Signature Date							
Michael D. Murphy 919-854-1844							
Printed or Typed Name Telephone Number							
Attorney, Reg. No. 44,958 Title							

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 3.73(b). The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt							
EFS ID:	6704176						
Application Number:	12664347						
International Application Number:							
Confirmation Number:	1464						
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel						
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman						
Customer Number:	24112						
Filer:	Michael Murphy/Laura Wade						
Filer Authorized By:	Michael Murphy						
Attorney Docket Number:	4015-6727 / P24241-US2						
Receipt Date:	23-DEC-2009						
Filing Date:							
Time Stamp:	17:30:05						
Application Type:	U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371						

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#### **New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111**

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

#### National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

#### New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

# IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

	Application of: n <b>an</b> , <i>et al</i> .	)	
Serial Filed:	No.: TBA	,	er (Unknown) art Unit (Unknown)
For:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel	) ) )	
Attorn	ey Docket No. 4015-6727	)	
		Cary, North C	

#### PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Mail Stop PCT Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Please be advised that this is a <u>U.S. National Stage Filing of PCT Application</u>

# PCT/SE2008/050407.

Prior to examination, please amend the application as indicated below.

#### **Amendments to the Claims**

- 1. (Currently amended) A method of transmitting system information on the downlink of a wireless communication network comprising:
  - transmitting (410) system information in recurring time windows overlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes;
  - dynamically selecting (402) which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information; and
  - including (406 / 408) an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.
- 2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling.
- 5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to denote that the subframe carries system information.
- 6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information.

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- 7. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the recurring time windows.
- 8. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a window size for the recurring time windows.
- 9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of system information, such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the type of system information carried in that subframe.
- 10. (Currently amended) A network transmitter (110) comprising a baseband processor (130) configured to:
  - generate system information in recurring time windows overlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes;
  - dynamically select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information; and
  - include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.
- 11. (Original) The network transmitter of claim 10, wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards.
- 12. (Currently amended) A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes, the method comprising:
  - transmitting (400 416) system information in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning some number of successive subframes; and indicating (406 / 408) to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information.
- 13. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information includes indicating

the last subframe within the given time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within the given time window.

- 14. (Original) The method of claim 12, further comprising dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information.
- 15. (Currently amended) A method for a mobile station to receive system information from a supporting wireless communication network, the method comprising:
  - beginning monitoring (500 and 502) for the receipt of system information at the start of each time window in a succession of recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information, each said time window spanning a number of signal subframes;
  - within each time window, monitoring (504 510) each signal subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present; and terminating monitoring (512) at least at the end of the time window.
- 16. (Original) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for the time window in response.
- 17. (Original) The method of claim 15, further comprising adapting to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window.
- 18. (Original) The method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions.
- 19. (Original) The method of claim 18, further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size.

- 20. (Original) The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes.
- 21. (Currently amended) A mobile station <del>(120)</del>-comprising a baseband processor <del>(140)</del>-operable to:

begin monitoring for the receipt of system information at the start of each time window in a succession of recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information, each said time window spanning a number of signal subframes;

within each time window, monitor each signal subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present; and

terminate monitoring at least at the end of the time window.

- 22. (Original) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for the time window in response.
- 23. (Original) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to adapt to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window.
- 24. (Original) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to monitor for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size.
- 25. (Original) The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize different types of system information based on different system information indicators detected in different signal subframes.

Client Ref. P24241-US2 Attorney Ref. 4015-6727

#### **Remarks**

Applicant submits the foregoing claim amendments prior to examination on the merits for consideration by the Examiner. The amendments revise claims 1-25 by removing reference numbers. The claims are otherwise unchanged; thus, no new matter has been added.

Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner enter the amendments prior to examination on the merits.

Respectfully submitted,

**COATS & BENNETT P.L.L.C.** 

Date: 11 December 2009

Michael D. Murphy Registration No. 44,958 Telephone: (919) 854-1844 Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

PTO/SB/08a (01-09)
Approved for use through 02/28/2009. OMB 0651-0031
Ormation Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)	Application Number		
	Filing Date		
	First Named Inventor Dahlm		nan
	Art Unit		
	Examiner Name		
	Attorney Docket Numb	er	4015-6727

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Attorney Docket Number	er	4015-6727

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Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.								
	1	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT. "System Information Scheduling and Change Notification." 3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #58, Tdoc R2-071912, Kobe, Japan, 7-11 May 2007.								
	2	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT. "Draft Text Proposal Capturing Agreements on System Information." 3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #58, Tdoc R2-072205, Kobe, Japan, 7-11 May 2007.								
	3	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT. "Transmission of Dynamic System Information." 3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #58bis, R2-072543, Orlando, FL, US, 25-29 June 2007.								
	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT. "Transmission of Dynamic System Information." 3GPP TSG-RAN2 Ad-hoc Meeting, Tdoc R2-075559, Vienna, Austria, 13-14 December 2007.									
	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT. 3GPP TS 36.300 V8.0.0 (2007-03). 3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access network (E-UTAN); Overall description; Stage 2 (Release 8).									
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<sup>1</sup> See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at <a href="https://www.USPTO.GOV">www.USPTO.GOV</a> or MPEP 901.04. <sup>2</sup> Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). <sup>3</sup> For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. <sup>4</sup> Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. <sup>5</sup> Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.										

EFS Web 2.1.10

# INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

( Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number		
Filing Date		
First Named Inventor Dahlm		nan
Art Unit		
Examiner Name		
Attorney Docket Number		4015-6727

	CERTIFICATION STATEMENT									
Plea	ase see 37 CFR 1	.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection	on(s):							
	That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).									
OR	<b>!</b>									
	That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).									
	See attached ce	rtification statement.								
	Fee set forth in 3	37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith	l.							
None     SIGNATURE										
SIGNATURE  A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.										
Sigr	nature	/Michael D. Murphy/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2009-12-11						
Nan	ne/Print	Michael D. Murphy	Registration Number	44958						
			·							

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.** 

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- A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
- 3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
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- 7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
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  - 9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal							
Application Number:							
Filing Date:							
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel						
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman						
Filer:	Michael Murphy/La	ura Wade					
Attorney Docket Number:	4015-6727 / P2424	1-US2					
Filed as Large Entity	•						
U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371 Filing	Fees						
Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)			
Basic Filing:							
National Stage Fee	1631	1	330	330			
Natl Stage Search Fee - Report provided	1642	1	430	430			
National Stage Exam - all other cases	1633	1	220	220			
Pages:							
Claims:							
Claims in excess of 20	1615	5	52	260			
Independent claims in excess of 3	1614	2	220	440			
Miscellaneous-Filing:							

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
	Tot	al in USD	(\$)	1680

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt						
EFS ID:	6623076					
Application Number:	12664347					
International Application Number:	PCT/SE08/50407					
Confirmation Number:	1464					
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel					
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Erik Dahlman					
Customer Number:	24112					
Filer:	Michael Murphy/Laura Wade					
Filer Authorized By:	Michael Murphy					
Attorney Docket Number:	4015-6727 / P24241-US2					
Receipt Date:	11-DEC-2009					
Filing Date:						
Time Stamp:	17:51:39					
Application Type:	U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371					

# **Payment information:**

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Electronic Funds Transfer
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$1680
RAM confirmation Number	4107
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

# File Listing:

Document	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/	Multi	Pages	l
Number	Document Description	riie Name	Message Digest	Part /.zip	(if appl.)	l

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1	Application Data Sheet	Application Data Sheet AppData.pdf		no	5		
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Warnings:							
Information	:						
2		WO2008156412.pdf	742563	Voc	19		
2		W02008130412.pdi	75437f0fae0f12944c07ff5d1d4aa6b6c7dbb 63c	yes	19		
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	Specificati	on	3		9		
	Claims	Claims					
	Drawings-only black and v	vhite line drawings	14		19		
Warnings:							
Information	:						
3	Documents submitted with 371	IPRP.pdf	334208	no	8		
	Applications	ii ii ipai	56b2617f257bdb581f170125ed7f8bac5dc 73c68				
Warnings:							
Information	:						
4	Oath or Declaration filed	Declaration.pdf	64791 no		1		
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Warnings:							
Information	:						
5	Preliminary Amendment	PrelimAmendment.pdf	440853	no	6		
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Information	:						
6	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)	IDS.pdf	608383	no	4		
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7	Foreign Reference	EP1799003.pdf	1555234	no	31
,	Totalgithereferee	Ei 1799003.pdi	a88839e2daee8f0627605fd7a8682946b1f2 49ed	110	31
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8	Foreign Reference	WO2007052917.pdf	1438740	no	27
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Information:					
9	NPL Documents	R2-071912.pdf	66539	no	6
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Information:					
10	NPL Documents	R2-072205.pdf	129403	no	8
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Information:					
11	NPL Documents	R2-072543.pdf	69705	no	4
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12	NPL Documents	R2-075559.pdf	58304	no	4
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13	Fee Worksheet (PTO-875)	fee-info.pdf	37872	no	2
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If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

#### National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

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Anni	icat	ion Da	ta C	heet 37	CED	1 76	Attorne	y Doo	ket N	umber	4015-	6727 / P24241-US2	
Appi	Icai	ion Da	la S	ileet 37	CFK	1.76	Applica	ation N	lumbe	er			
Title o	Title of Invention Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel												
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		Authori	ty 💿	Inventor		gal Rep	oresentativ	e und	er 35 l	J.S.C. 11	7	Party of Interest under 35 U.S.	.C. 118
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PTO/SB/14 (07-07)
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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		ot 37 CED 1 76	Attorney Docket Number 40		4015-6727 / P24241-US2			
		Application Number						
Title of Invention	Transm	nission of System Infor	mation on a D	Oownlink Shared C	hannel			
Customer Number	er	24112						
Email Address		mmurphy@coatsand	dbennett.com			Add Email	Remo	ve Email
Email Address		lwade@coatsandbe	nnett.com		]	Add Email	Remo	ve Email
Application Ir	nform	ation:						
Title of the Invent	tion	Transmission of Sys	stem Informati	on on a Downlink	Shared Chanr	nel		
Attorney Docket	Number	4015-6727 / P2424 <sup>2</sup>	1-US2	Small Ent	tity Status (	Claimed 🗌		
Application Type		Nonprovisional						
Subject Matter		Utility						
Suggested Class	(if any)			Sub Clas	s (if any)			
Suggested Techr	ology C	enter (if any)						
Total Number of	Drawing	Sheets (if any)		Suggeste	ed Figure fo	r Publication	(if any)	
<b>Publication</b>	Inforn	nation:						
Request Early	y Publica	ation (Fee required a	at time of Red	quest 37 CFR 1.2	219)			
	n filed in ths after	-						
Representative information in the Enter either Curare completed the C	rmation see Applica stomer ustomer I	should be provided for tion Data Sheet does on Number or comp Number will be used for	not constitute a dete the For the Represe	a power of attorne Representative Nentative Information	y in the applic Name section of during proce	cation (see 37 Con below. I	CFR 1.32). If both	sections
Please Select One		Customer Numbe	er Ous	Patent Practitions	er   ( ) Li	mited Recognit	ion (37 CF	-R 11.9)
Customer Number  Domestic Ber	nefit/N				20 124 or 2	65(a) or indicat	o National	Stago
entry from a PCT ap	plication.	olicant to either claim be Providing this informa 37 CFR 1.78(a)(2) or	tion in the app	lication data sheet	constitutes tl	he specific refe	rence requ	uired by
Prior Application	Status	Pending				Rem	ove	
Application Nu	mber	Continuity	Туре	Prior Applicat	ion Number	Filing Date	e (YYYY-	-MM-DD)
		a 371 of internationa	al	PCT/SE2008/05	0407	2008-04-10		
Prior Application	Status	Expired				Rem	ove	

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Application Da	ta Sheet 37 CED 1 76	Attorney Docket Number	4015-6727 / P24241-US2
Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Application Number	
Title of Invention	Transmission of System Inform	mation on a Downlink Shared Ch	nannel

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Application Num	nber	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)				
PCT/SE2008/050407	E2008/050407 non provisional of		60944628	2007-06-18				
	Additional Domestic Benefit/National Stage Data may be generated within this form by selecting the <b>Add</b> button.							

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Remove

Application Number

Country i Parent Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD) Priority Claimed

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Assignee 1			Remove					
If the Assignee is an O	rganization check here.	×						
Organization Name	Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericss	lefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (publ)						
Mailing Address Information:								
Address 1	S-164 83							
Address 2								
City	Stockholm	State/Province						
Country   SE	•	Postal Code						
Phone Number		Fax Number						
Email Address								
Additional Assignee Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.								

## Signature:

_	A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33 and 10.18. Please see 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.						
Signature	re /Michael D. Murphy/			Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2009-12-11		
First Name	Michael	Last Name	Murphy	Registration Number	44958		

PTO/SB/14 (07-07)

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	Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	4015-6727 / P24241-US2
			Application Number	
	Title of Invention	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel		nannel

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.76. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 23 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application data sheet form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.** 

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result in termination of proceedings of abandoninent of the application of expiration of the patent.

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#### (19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau



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(43) International Publication Date 24 December 2008 (24.12.2008)

### (10) International Publication Number WO 2008/156412 A2

(51) International Patent Classification: H04L 1/00 (2006.01) H04J 3/00 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/SE2008/050407

(22) International Filing Date: 10 April 2008 (10.04.2008)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

60/944,628

18 June 2007 (18.06.2007)

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): TELE-FONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL) [SE/SE]; S-164 83 Stockholm (SE).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): DAHLMAN, Erik [SE/SE]; Tackjärnsvägen 12, S-168 68 Bromma (SE).

VUKAJLOVIC, Vera [SE/SE]; Frejgatan 45, S-113 49 Stockholm (SE).

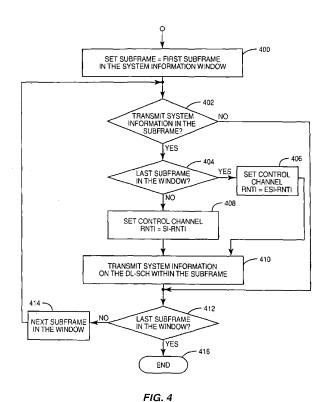
(74) Agent: HASSELGREN, Joakim; Ericsson AB, Patent Unit LTE, S-164 80 Stockholm (SE).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

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[Continued on next page]

#### (54) Title: TRANSMISSION OF SYSTEM INFORMATION



(57) Abstract: In one embodiment, a method of transmitting system information on a down link shared channel structured as successive subframes includes transmitting (400 - 416) system information in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning some number of successive subframes. The method further includes indicating (406 / 408) to receiving user equipment (120) which subframes within a given time window carry system information. The method and variations of it are applied, for example, to the transmission of dynamic system information on the down link shared channel or other down link channel in a 3GPP E-UTRA wireless communication network (100).

## WO 2008/156412 A2



European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

#### **Declarations under Rule 4.17:**

 as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))

- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

#### Published:

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#### TRANSMISSION OF SYSTEM INFORMATION

#### BACKGROUND

#### Technical Field

The present invention generally relates to wireless communication networks, and particularly relates to the transmission of system information to user equipment (UE) operating in such networks, such as the transmission of system information by radio base stations in a wireless communication network configured according to 3GPP E-UTRA (evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access) standards, also referred to as 3GPP LTE (Long Term Evolution).

## <u>Background</u>

In the 3GPP LTE, downlink user-data transmission is carried out on the Downlink Shared Channel (DL-SCH) transport channel. In LTE, the time dimension is divided into radio frames of length 10 ms, where each radio frame consists of 10 subframes, each of length 1 ms corresponding to 14 OFDM (orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing) symbols. Each subframe consists of two slots, each of length 0.5 ms or seven OFDM symbols. Note that, in case of Time Division Duplex (TDD), only a subset of the subframes of one frame is available for downlink transmission. On the other hand, in case of Frequency Division Duplex (FDD), all subframes on a downlink carrier are available for downlink transmission.

In LTE, the overall time/frequency-domain physical resource is divided into resource blocks, where each resource block consists of twelve OFDM subcarriers during one slot, DL-SCH transmission to a UE is carried out using a set of such resource blocks during one subframe. Layer 1 / Layer 2 (L1/L2) control signaling, also known as the Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH), is transmitted at the beginning of each subframe. The L1/L2 control channel is typically used to inform a UE about various items. For example, the L1/L2 control channel may identify whether the DL-SCH carries data to the UE in the given subframe. More specifically, the L1/L2 control channel then includes the RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) associated with the UE for which the DL-SCH carries data in the given subframe. The L1/L2 control channel then also identifies the physical resource, more specifically the specific set of resource blocks that is used for the DL-SCH transmission to the specific UE in the given subframe. Moreover, the L1/L2 control channel then identifies the transport format (e.g. the modulation scheme and coding rate) used for DL-SCH transmission to the specific UE in the given subframe. Separate DL-SCH transmissions, using different physical resources (different resource blocks), can be carried out to different UEs during the same subframe. In this case there are multiple L1/L2 control channels, one for each UE that is to receive DL-SCH transmission in the given subframe.

In addition to user data, system information is also transmitted on the downlink within each cell. The system information may, e.g., include: public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) identity/identities, identifying the operator(s) to which the cell "belongs"; Neighbor-cell list, i.e. a list

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of the cells that are neighbors to the current cell; and different parameters used by the user terminal when accessing the system, e.g. random-access parameters and cell-access restrictions. The system information can be divided into two parts, one part being fixed and the other part being dynamic. The fixed part of the system information is transmitted on a pre-determined physical resource, i.e. a specific set of OFDM subcarriers during a specific time interval, using a pre-determined transport format. There is thus no flexibility in the amount of information in the fixed part of the system information. There is also no flexibility in the transmission structure (the physical resource and the transport format) used for the fixed part of the system information. In LTE, the fixed part of the system information is transmitted using the BCH (broadcast control channel) transport channel. Furthermore, for LTE it is currently assumed that the BCH is transmitted in the six centre resource blocks in subframe #0 of each frame.

The dynamic part of the system information is assumed to be transmitted using the DL-SCH, or at least a DL-SCH-like transport channel, similar to normal data transmission as described above. New UEs continuously "enter" the cell, either entering from a neighbor cell, due to power-on, or upon return from out-out-service, and the UEs must quickly acquire the system information. Thus the system information (both the fixed part on the BCH——and the dynamic part on the DL-SCH-like channel) should be repeated regularly.

As an example, in LTE the fixed part of the system information (transmitted using the BCH) is assumed to be repeated every 40 ms. Also the dynamic part of the system information should be repeated more or less regularly. However, different portions of the dynamic part of the system information are more or less time critical, in the sense of how quickly the UE must acquire it, and thus need to be repeated more or less often. This can be described so that the dynamic part of the system information is divided into different so-called scheduling units, also referred to as System Information Messages. In general, information corresponding to scheduling unit number n should be repeated more often than information corresponding to scheduling unit number n+1. As an example, scheduling unit #1 (SU-1) may be repeated (approximately) once every 80 ms, scheduling unit #2 (SU-2) may be repeated (approximately) once every 160 ms, scheduling unit #3 (SU-3) may be repeated (approximately) once every 320 ms, etc.

#### **SUMMARY**

The invention described below allows for transmission of the dynamic part of the system information fulfilling these requirements and desirable properties while, at the same time, allowing for low UE complexity. One aspect of the teachings presented herein is to transmit system information in regularly occurring (system information) windows, with specific RNTIs indicating the presence of system information in a subframe, and with another specific RNTI indicating the end of system information transmission. This enables UEs to stop receiving, demodulating and decoding subframes when no more system information is expected during the current window.

In one embodiment, a method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes includes transmitting system information in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning some number of successive subframes. The method further includes indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information.

Of course, the present invention is not limited to the above features and advantages. Indeed, those skilled in the art will recognize additional features and advantages upon reading the following detailed description, and upon viewing the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a wireless network that overlays or otherwise defines a recurring sequence of time windows for the transmission of dynamic system information using subframes falling within the defined time windows.

Figure 2 is a diagram of an embodiment of different system-information time windows having different repetition periods.

Figure 3 is a diagram of an embodiment of overlaying or otherwise defining a recurring sequence of time windows for the transmission of dynamic system information using subframes falling within the defined time windows.

Figure 4 is a flow diagram of an embodiment of program logic for overlaying or otherwise defining a recurring sequence of time windows for the transmission of dynamic system information using subframes falling within the defined time windows.

Figure 5 is a flow diagram of an embodiment of program logic for processing recurring system-information time windows containing dynamic system information included in subframes falling within the defined time windows.

Figure 6 is a diagram of an embodiment of variably sized recurring system-information time windows for the transmission of system information.

Figure 7 is a diagram of an embodiment of different system-information time windows.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

Figure 1 illustrates an embodiment of a wireless network 100 including one or more network transmitters 110 such as a radio base station which services one or more UEs 120. The network transmitter 110 includes a baseband processor 130 for generating one or more scheduling units 132 (also referred to as System Information Messages) including dynamic parts of the system information. The network transmitter 110 sends the scheduling units 132 to the UE 120 using different system-information windows. In one embodiment, the system-information windows occur with a period corresponding to the repetition period of the most frequently occurring scheduling unit 132 as shown in Figure 2 where "SU-n" refers to the nth scheduling unit 132. System

information corresponding to the most frequently occurring scheduling unit 132 is transmitted within each system-information window while less frequently-occurring scheduling units 132 are transmitted only within a sub-set of the system-information windows, where system information is shown as a shaded area in Figure 2. For illustrative purposes only, system information corresponding to a second one of the scheduling units 132 could be transmitted within every second window, system information corresponding to a third one of the scheduling units 132 could be transmitted within every fourth window, and so on.

In one embodiment, the transmission timing corresponding to each scheduling unit 132 can be pre-specified when a limited amount of transmission periods are employed by the network 100. In another embodiment, the window transmission timing can be signaled to the UE 120, e.g. when more specific values for transmitted scheduling units 132 are specified. Either way, a variable window size can be used if the amount of system information is not the same in each window. In one embodiment, the window size is increased when system information from additional scheduling units 132 is transmitted.

Figure 3 illustrates one embodiment of transmitting the dynamic (possibly changing) system information within regularly occurring windows with well-defined starting points (specific subframes) and of a certain size in number of (consecutive) subframes. In the illustration, the system-information windows, more generally regarded as recurring time windows defined for the transmission of system information, start at subframe #5 of the frame with frame number 8\*k and have a size of 13 subframes. The network transmitter 110 only transmits the dynamic part of the system information within these windows. Moreover, the window occurs (is repeated) often enough to fulfill the repetition rate of the most often repeated system information (in LTE terminology, system information corresponding to the first scheduling unit 132, as described above).

In one or more embodiments, within each recurring time window, the transmission of system information is carried out similar to the transmission of user data on DL-SCH (dynamic resource and transport format with signaling on L1/L2 control channel), with some exceptions. Instead of using an RNTI of a specific UE 120, a specific System-Information RNTI (SI-RNTI), indicating that system information to be read by all UEs 120 is being transmitted, is included in the corresponding L1/L2 control signaling. Also, for the last piece of system information to be transmitted within the window, the SI-RNTI is replaced with an End-of-System-Information RNTI (ESI-RNTI). The reception of an ESI-RNTI informs the UE 120 that no more system information is transmitted within the window. The UE 120 can stop demodulating and decoding the L1/L2 control channel when there is no more system information to be transmitted in the window, thus improving UE power-saving performance.

Moreover, the system information does not have to be transmitted in consecutive subframes. This way, the network transmitter 110 can dynamically avoid transmitting system

information in certain subframes when a more pressing need for subframes arises, e.g., when a subframe is needed for high priority downlink data transmission or for uplink transmission in case of TDD. In addition, the set of subframes in which system information is actually transmitted does not have to be the same between consecutive windows. Furthermore, the network transmitter 110 can dynamically vary the number of subframes used to carry system information without prior knowledge of the UE 120 (i.e., prior to the UE 120 reading the L1/L2 control channel).

As non-limiting examples, the teachings presented herein for transmitting system information yields several desirable properties. For example, there are several requirements and desired properties for the transmission of the dynamic part of the system information. From a UE power-consumption point of-view, it is desirable to transmit the different parts of the system information as close in time as possible to each other, in the ideal case in a set of consecutive subframes. This enables the UE 120 to receive the maximum amount of system information during a minimum reception time, reducing UE reception time and UE power consumption.

The teachings herein also allow system information to be transmitted in recurring time windows, where the particular subframes within each window used for carrying system information are selectable. If current conditions, e.g., competing transmission priorities permit, the system information can be transmitted in a contiguous set of subframes within the time window.

It is also desirable to have flexibility in terms of exactly where the system information is transmitted, i.e., exactly which set of subframes within a given time window carries the system information. Some subframes, depending on the situation, may not be available for transmitting system information. For example, some TDD subframes may not be available for downlink transmission. In another example, for latency reasons there may, in some situations, be a benefit to not having too many consecutive subframes used for transmission of system information, thus making them unavailable for downlink user data transmission. As such, it is also desirable to dynamically (with low delay) decide in exactly what subframes the system information is to be transmitted.

Further, it is desirable to have flexibility in the rate by which different parts of the system information is repeated. In this way, a higher repetition rate (shorter repetition period) can be used, e.g. in the case of wider overall transmission bandwidth, when the overhead of the system-information transmission is less of a concern. It is desirable to have flexibility in the number of subframes used to transmit the system information. As an example, in case of smaller overall bandwidth or larger cells, more subframes may be needed to transmit a given set of system information. Moreover, the amount of system information, e.g. neighbor lists and PLMN lists may be of different sizes for different cells.

The teachings presented herein provide for methods and apparatuses where system information is transmitted within recurring time windows, but with flexible selection of which subframes within those windows are used to carry system information. Figure 4 illustrates one

embodiment of program logic for transmitting system information from the network transmitter 110 to the UE 120. According to this embodiment, the baseband processor 130 included in the network transmitter 110 initializes the first subframe in the system-information window (Step 400). The baseband processor 130 then determines whether the current subframe is to be used for transmission of system information (Step 402). If so, the baseband processor 130 determines whether the current subframe is the last subframe in the window (Step 404). If the current subframe is the last subframe, the RNTI of the L1/L2 control channel is set to ESI-RNTI for indicating to the UE 120 that the subframe is the last subframe in the window containing system information. (Step 406). Otherwise, the control channel RNTI is set to SI-RNTI for indicating to the UE 120 that the subframe contains system information, but is not the last subframe. (Step 408). The corresponding system information is transmitted on the DL-SCH within the current subframe (Step 410). The baseband processor 130 determines whether the last window subframe has been transmitted (Step 412). If not, Steps 402 – 412 are repeated for the next subframe within the window. The system information transmission process ends when the last subframe is transmitted (Step 416).

Figure 5 illustrates one embodiment of program logic carried out by the UE 120 for processing the system information transmitted by the network transmitter 110. According to this embodiment, the UE 120 includes a baseband processor 140 for demodulating and decoding received subframes. A window detection and evaluation unit 150 included in or associated with the baseband processor 140 begins the window reception process by initializing the first subframe received within the window (Step 500). The baseband processor 150 then demodulates and decodes the L1/L2 control channel of the current subframe (Step 502). The window detection and evaluation unit 150 determines whether either SI-RNTI or ESI-RNTI is detected for the current subframe (Step 504). If so, the baseband processor 140 demodulates and decodes the corresponding DL-SCH transport block to retrieve the system information provided therewith (Step 506). The window detection and evaluation unit 150 then determines whether the current subframe is the last subframe in the window or the last subframe containing system information, e.g., whether the RNTI of the control channel is ESI-RNTI (Step 508). If neither condition exists, Steps 502 - 508 are repeated for the next subframe within the window (Step 510). The baseband processor 140 stops demodulating and decoding DL-SCH transport blocks when either the last subframe or ESI-RNTI is detected, indicating no more system information is forthcoming (Step 512). Thus, the UE 120 demodulates and decodes the control channel starting with the first subframe in the system information window and checks for specific system information RNTIs until either the ESI-RNTI is detected or the last window subframe is received.

As discussed above, some parts of the system information (corresponding to the scheduling units 132) may not need to be repeated as often as some other parts of the system information, implying that certain windows will include more data (more scheduling units 132) than

other windows. Thus, the window size may be of varying length, with a longer window at the time instances where more system information (more scheduling units 132) is to be transmitted. Figure 6 provides an illustration of a variable-length window embodiment.

Note that the window size can be specified in either the radio-access specification or be configurable. In case of a configurable window size, the UE 120 can use a default (large) window size before it is informed (via the system information) about the actual window size. Moreover, the RNTI may indicate more than just system information such as more details about the system information. In one embodiment, several different SI-RNTIs could be used, e.g., SI-RNTI1, SI-RNTI2, SI-RNTI3, ..., with corresponding multiple ESI-RNTIs, e.g., ESI-RNTI1, ESI-RNTI2, ESI-RNTI3, etc.

In one embodiment, the scheduling units 132 transmitted at the same time use the same system-information window as shown in the upper part of Figure 7. Alternatively, the scheduling units 132 are transmitted using different system-information windows as shown in the lower part of Figure 7. In either embodiment, system information is transmitted in regularly occurring system-information windows, with specific RNTIs indicating the presence of system information in a subframe, and with another specific RNTI indicating the end of system information transmission.

Of course, other variations are contemplated. Thus, the foregoing description and the accompanying drawings represent non-limiting examples of the methods and apparatus taught herein for the transmission of system information. As such, the present invention is not limited by the foregoing description and accompanying drawings. Instead, the present invention is limited only by the following claims and their legal equivalents.

#### **CLAIMS**

#### What is claimed is:

- 1. A method of transmitting system information on the downlink of a wireless communication network comprising:
  - transmitting (410) system information in recurring time windows overlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes;
  - dynamically selecting (402) which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information; and
  - including (406 / 408) an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.
- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 3. The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 4. The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling.
- 5. The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to denote that the subframe carries system information
- 6. The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information.
- 7. The method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the recurring time windows.

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8. The method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a window size for the recurring time windows.

- 9. The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of system information, such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the type of system information carried in that subframe.
- 10. A network transmitter (110) comprising a baseband processor (130) configured to: generate system information in recurring time windows overlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes;
  - dynamically select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information; and
  - include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.
- 11. The network transmitter of claim 10, wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards.
- 12. A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes, the method comprising:
  - transmitting (400 416) system information in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning some number of successive subframes; and
  - indicating (406 / 408) to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information.
- 13. The method of claim 12, wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within the given time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within the given time window.
- 14. The method of claim 12, further comprising dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information.

15. A method for a mobile station to receive system information from a supporting wireless communication network, the method comprising:

beginning monitoring (500 and 502) for the receipt of system information at the start of each time window in a succession of recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information, each said time window spanning a number of signal subframes; within each time window, monitoring (504 – 510) each signal subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present; and

terminating monitoring (512) at least at the end of the time window.

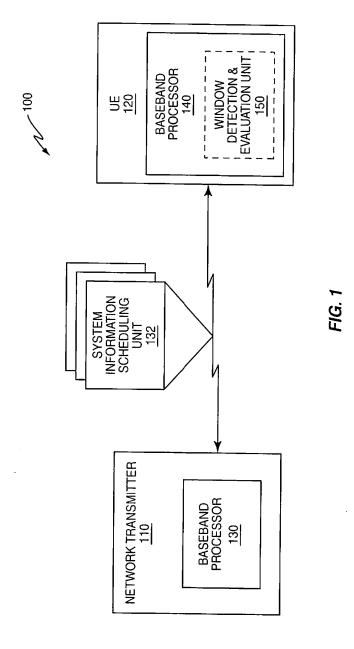
- 16. The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for the time window in response.
- 17. The method of claim 15, further comprising adapting to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window.
- 18. The method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions.
- 19. The method of claim 18, further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size.
- 20. The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes.
- 21. A mobile station (120) comprising a baseband processor (140) operable to:

  begin monitoring for the receipt of system information at the start of each time
  window in a succession of recurring time windows used for the transmission of system
  information, each said time window spanning a number of signal subframes:
  - within each time window, monitor each signal subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present; and

terminate monitoring at least at the end of the time window.

22. The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for the time window in response.

- 23. The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to adapt to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window.
- 24. The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to monitor for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size.
- 25. The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize different types of system information based on different system information indicators detected in different signal subframes.



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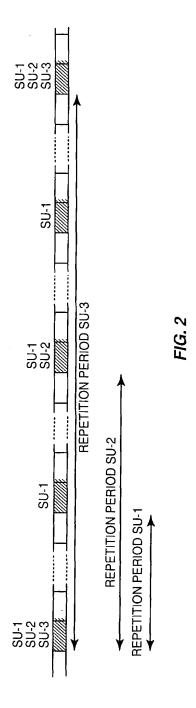




FIG. 3

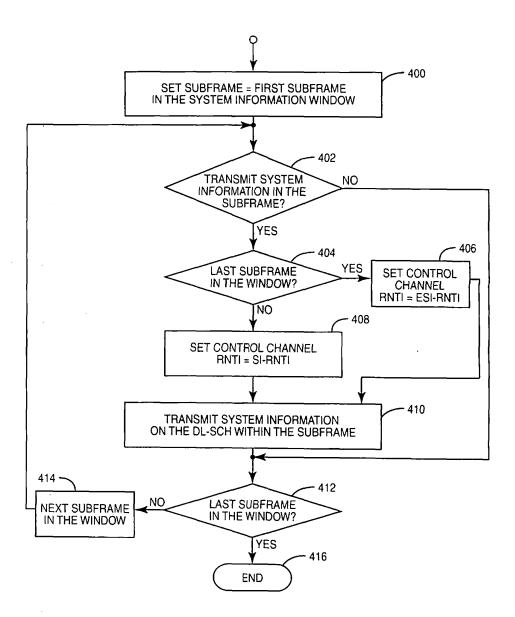


FIG. 4

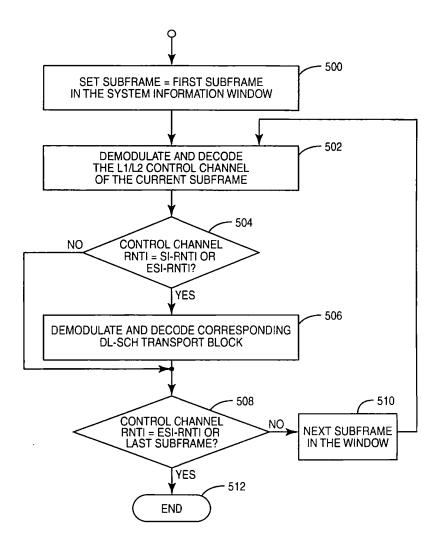
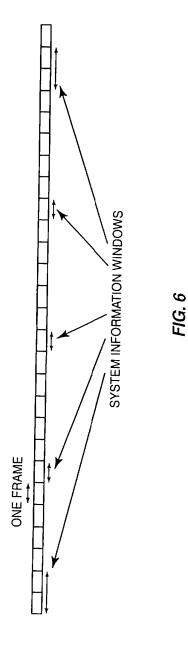
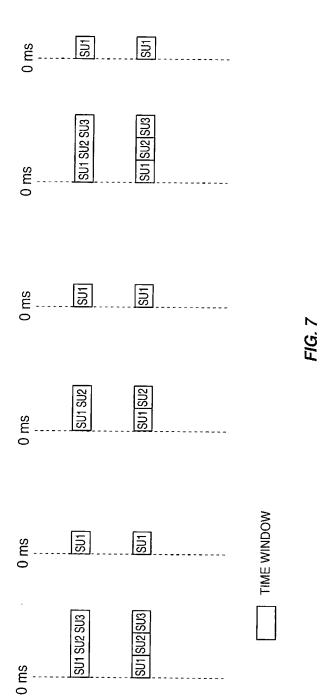


FIG. 5





## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

# **PCT**



# INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTA (Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

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Applicant's or agent's file reference	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Form PCT/IPEA/416					
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International application No.	International filing date (	day/month year)	Priority date (day/month/year)			
PCT/SE2008/050407	10-04-2008		18-06-2007			
International Patent Classification (IPC) o	or national classification and	d IPC				
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2. This REPORT consists of a total of						
<ol> <li>This report is also accompanied by</li> </ol>	y ANNEXES, comprising:					
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Box No. II Priority						
Box No. III Non-est	tablishment of opinion with	regard to novelty, in	nventive step and industrial applicability			
Box No. IV Lack of	unity of invention					
Box No. V Reason	ed statement under Article	35(2) with regard to	novelty, inventive step or industrial			
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Box No. VIII Certain	observations on the interna	ational application				
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Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet) (January 2009)

International application No.

PCT/SE2008/050407

#### Supplemental Box

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Continuation of: Cover sheet

International patent classification (IPC)

**H04J 3/00** (2006.01)

**H04B 7/26** (2006.01)

HO4W 68/00 (2009.01)

HO4W 74/04 (2009.01)

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Supplemental Box) (January 2009)

International application No.

PCT/SE2008/050407

With regard to the language, this report is based on:     the international application in the language in which it was filed.     a translation of the international application into	
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which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of: international search (Rules 12.3(a) and 23.1(b)).	
publication of the international application (Rule 12.4(a)).  international preliminary examination (Rules 55.2(a) and/or 55.3(a)).	
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International application No.

PCT/SE2008/050407

Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

 Novelty (N)
 Claims
 1-25
 YES

 Claims
 -- NO

 Inventive step (IS)
 Claims
 1-11, 13-25
 YES

 Claims
 12
 NO

 Industrial applicability (IA)
 Claims
 1-25
 YES

 Claims
 -- NO

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

#### The claimed invention

The claimed invention concerns a method for transmitting system information.

In LTE, system information can be divided in two parts, a fixed part sent on BCH and a dynamic part sent on the DL-SCH. Different portions of the dynamic part of the system information need to be repeated more or less often.

The claimed invention solves this problem by transmitting control information in recurring time windows and indicating to the receiving UE which subframes that are dynamically selected to carry control information.

#### Cited documents:

D1: "Draft text proposal capturing agreements on system Information"

R2-072205

3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #58

Kobe, Japan, 7th-11th May 2007

D2: "System information scheduling and change

notification"

R2-071912

3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #58

Kobe, Japan, 7th-11th May 2007

D3: 3GPP TS36.300 V8.0.0 (2007-03)

D4: WO 2007052917 A1

D5: EP 1799003 A1

.../...

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Box No. V) (January 2009)

International application No.

PCT/SE2008/050407

#### Supplemental Box

# In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient. Continuation of: Box $\,\,V\,\,$

D1, which is considered to represent the most relevant prior art, describes transmission of system information in LTE. See the whole document.

D2, which is also considered to be a relevant document, describes system information scheduling. See the whole document.

D3, which is a background art document, is the 3Gpp specification for E-UTRA and E-UTRAN, overall description. See pages 36 and 72-74.

D4 is a background art document. According to D4, in the related art, it can be said that the system information is always fixed or non- flexible. Such fixed format allows a mobile terminal to easily detect and properly read the system information transmitted from the network. In contrast, the features of the invention in D4 allow at least some portions of the system information to be dynamically (or flexibly) changed. Appropriate indicators are included such that a mobile terminal can properly detect and read the dynamic (flexible) system information. See abstract, sections [3]-[4], [15], [32]-[34] and [44]-[59] and figures 2-3 and 7-8.

D5, which is a background art document, describes mapping of broadcast system information to a shared transport channel. See abstract, sections [0025]-[0026] and [0032]-[0048] and figures 6 and 10-12.

#### Claim 12

In D1, a group of system information blocks (SIBs) that have the same scheduling requirements are referred to as a Scheduling Unit (SU). The most frequently repeated SU (SU-1) carries scheduling information of the other SUs and indication in which the SU the SIB is included. An SU may furthermore be segmented, in which case segments are scheduled in subsequent consecutive subframes.

To indicate in which the SU the SIB is included is considered to be comparable to indicate which subframes that carries system information.

.../...

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Supplemental Box) (January 2009)

International application No.

PCT/SE2008/050407

#### Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.

Continuation of: Box V

Hence, the claimed invention differs from D1 in that each subframe includes an indicator to indicate which subframe that carries system information. However, to include an indicator in each subframe, instead of an indicator in SU-1 that indicates which subframes that carries system information, is not considered to go beyond what can be expected from a person skilled in the art. Consequently, claim 12 is considered to fail to involve an inventive step.

#### Claims 1-11 and 13-25

The invention defined in claims 1-11 and 13-25 is not disclosed by any of these documents.

The cited prior art does not give any indication that would lead a person skilled in the art to the claimed invention of transmitting the system information in recurring time windows, each said time window spanning a

number of signal subframes, and dynamically selecting which sub-frames within a given time window are to be used and including an indicator in each of the selected sub-frames to indicate to receiving User Equipment that the sub-frame carries system information. Therefore, the claimed invention is not obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Accordingly, the invention defined in claims 1-11 and 13-25 is novel and is considered to involve an inventive step. The invention is industrially applicable.

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Supplemental Box) (January 2009)

PCT/SE2008/050407

#### Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

Claims 1, 10, 12, 15 and 21 are not supported by the description as required by Article 6 PCT, as their scope is broader than justified by the description and drawings. The technical feature "downlink shared channel", included in claim 12, is missing in claims 1, 10, 15 and 21. Furthermore, the feature "dynamically selecting which subframes to be used for carrying the system information", included in claims 1 and 10, is missing in claim 12.

Since independent claims 1, 10, 12, 15 and 21 do not contain the same technical features, they do not meet the requirement following from Article 6 PCT taken in combination with Rule 6.3(b) PCT that any independent claim must contain all the technical features essential to the definition of the invention.

Furthermore, claims 1, 10, 15 and 21 do not meet the requirements of Article 6 PCT in that the matter for which protection is sought is not clearly defined. In claims 1 and 10 the expression "recurring time windows overlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes" is used. However, in claims 15 and 21 it is stated "recurring time window used for transmission of system information". Since different wordings are used, it is unclear if the matter for which protection is sought is equal for claims 1 and 10 as for claims 15 and 21.

The applicant has stated that the feature "downlink shared channel", included in claim 12, not is a technical feature essential to the definition of the invention, since it follows that "in LTE, the fixed part of the system information is using transmitted the BCH (broadcast control transport channel" (see page 2). What should also be noted is found on page 2, lines 12-14, where it is stated "The dynamic part of the system information is assumed to be transmitted using the DL-SCH, or at least DL-SCH-like transport channel, similar to normal data transmission as described above". The applicant thus claims that transmitting system information on the DL-SCH is merely an alternative.

However, from the description it is obvious that the mentioned system information that is transmitted is **the dynamic part** of the system information (see page 2: lines 20-25 and 31).

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Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Box No. VIII) (January 2009)

## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.

PCT/SE2008/050407

#### Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient. Continuation of: Box VIII

The claimed invention is said to solve the problem that different portions of **the dynamic part** of the system information are more or less time critical, and thus need to be repeated more or less often. Furthermore, line 31 on page 2 states that "The invention described below allows for transmission of **the dynamic part** of the system information fulfilling these requirements and desirable properties while, at the same time, allowing for low UE complexity.

Hence, since the dynamic part is transmitted using the DL-SCH, the technical feature "downlink shared channel", missing in claims 1, 10, 15 and 21, is considered to be a technical features essential to the definition of the invention.

Furthermore, the applicant has referred to page 5, lines 24-26, in order to show the support in the description for claims 1 and 10. In the same section on that page (on lines 22-24) it is stated that "for latency reasons there may in some situations, be a benefit to not having too many consecutive subframes used for transmission of system information, thus making them unavailable for downlink user data transmission", i.e. the system information and downlink user data shares the same resources. This clearly shows that the system information, in claims 1 and 10, is sent on the DL-SCH.

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Supplemental Box) (January 2009)

Box No. VIII (iv) DECLARATION: INVENTORSHIP (only for the purposes of the designation of the United States of America)
The declaration must conform to the following standardized wording provided for in Section 214; see Notes to Boxes Nos. VIII, VIII (i) to (v)
(in general) and the specific Notes to Box No. VIII (iv). If this Box is not used, this sheet should not be included in the request.

Declaration of inventorship (Rules 4.17(iv) and 51bis.1(a)(iv)) for the purposes of the designation of the United States of America: I hereby declare that I believe I am the original, first and sole (if only one inventor is listed below) or joint (if more than one inventor is listed below) inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought. This declaration is directed to the international application of which it forms a part (if filing declaration with application). This declaration is directed to international application No. PCT/. SE2008/050407...... (if furnishing declaration pursuant to Rule 26ter). I hereby declare that my residence, mailing address, and citizenship are as stated next to my name. I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified international application, including the claims of said application. I have identified in the request of said application, in compliance with PCT Rule 4.10, any claim to foreign priority, and I have identified below, under the heading "Prior Applications," by application number, country or Member of the World Trade Organization, day, month and year of filing, any application for a patent or inventor's certificate filed in a country other than the United States of America, including any PCT international application designating at least one country other than the United States of America, having a filing date before that of the application on which foreign priority is claimed. Prior Applications: US 60/944,628 I hereby acknowledge the duty to disclose information that is known by me to be material to patentability as defined by 37 C.F.R. § 1.56, including for continuation-in-part applications, material information which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the PCT international filing date of the continuation-in-part application. I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon. Residence: Tackjärnsvägen 12 ,168 68 BROMMA ,Sweden (city and either US state, if applicable, or country) Citizenship: Sweden Date: 2008-07-13 Inventor's Signature: ... (The signature must be that of the inventor, not that of the agent) Name: VUKAJLOVIC, Vera Residence: Frejgatan 45 ,113 49 STOCKHOLM ,Sweden (city and either US state, if applicable, or country) Mailing Address: Citizenship: Sweder Inventor's Signature: (The signature must be at of the invent

This declaration is continued on the following sheet, "Continuation of Box No. VIII (iv)".

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt						
EFS ID:	6623170					
Application Number:	12664347					
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Confirmation Number:	1464					
Title of Invention:	Transmission of System Information on a Downlink Shared Channel					
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Customer Number:	24112					
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1	NPL Documents		3GPP-TS-36-300.pdf	792229	no	82	
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#### National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

#### New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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[Continued on next page]

#### (54) Title: TRANSMISSION OF SYSTEM INFORMATION

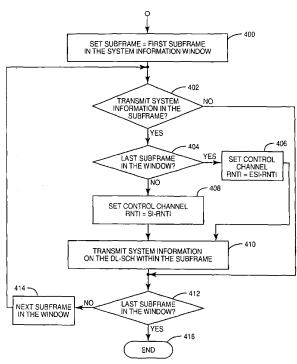


FIG. 4

(57) Abstract: In one embodiment, a method of transmitting system information on a down link shared channel structured as successive subframes includes transmitting (400 - 416) system information in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning some number of successive subframes. The method further includes indicating (406 / 408) to receiving user equipment (120) which subframes within a given time window carry system information. The method and variations of it are applied, for example, to the transmission of dynamic system information on the down link shared channel or other down link channel in a 3GPP E-UTRA wireless communication network (100).

## WO 2008/156412 A2



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#### **Declarations under Rule 4.17:**

 as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))

- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

#### Published:

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#### TRANSMISSION OF SYSTEM INFORMATION

#### BACKGROUND

#### Technical Field

The present invention generally relates to wireless communication networks, and particularly relates to the transmission of system information to user equipment (UE) operating in such networks, such as the transmission of system information by radio base stations in a wireless communication network configured according to 3GPP E-UTRA (evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access) standards, also referred to as 3GPP LTE (Long Term Evolution). Background

In the 3GPP LTE, downlink user-data transmission is carried out on the Downlink Shared Channel (DL-SCH) transport channel. In LTE, the time dimension is divided into radio frames of length 10 ms, where each radio frame consists of 10 subframes, each of length 1 ms corresponding to 14 OFDM (orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing) symbols. Each subframe consists of two slots, each of length 0.5 ms or seven OFDM symbols. Note that, in case of Time Division Duplex (TDD), only a subset of the subframes of one frame is available for downlink transmission. On the other hand, in case of Frequency Division Duplex (FDD), all subframes on a downlink carrier are available for downlink transmission.

In LTE, the overall time/frequency-domain physical resource is divided into resource blocks, where each resource block consists of twelve OFDM subcarriers during one slot. DL-SCH transmission to a UE is carried out using a set of such resource blocks during one subframe. Layer 1 / Layer 2 (L1/L2) control signaling, also known as the Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH), is transmitted at the beginning of each subframe. The L1/L2 control channel is typically used to inform a UE about various items. For example, the L1/L2 control channel may identify whether the DL-SCH carries data to the UE in the given subframe. More specifically, the L1/L2 control channel then includes the RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) associated with the UE for which the DL-SCH carries data in the given subframe. The L1/L2 control channel then also identifies the physical resource, more specifically the specific set of resource blocks that is used for the DL-SCH transmission to the specific UE in the given subframe. Moreover, the L1/L2 control channel then identifies the transport format (e.g. the modulation scheme and coding rate) used for DL-SCH transmission to the specific UE in the given subframe. Separate DL-SCH transmissions, using different physical resources (different resource blocks), can be carried out to different UEs during the same subframe. In this case there are multiple L1/L2 control channels, one for each UE that is to receive DL-SCH transmission in the given subframe.

In addition to user data, system information is also transmitted on the downlink within each cell. The system information may, e.g., include: public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) identity/identities, identifying the operator(s) to which the cell "belongs"; Neighbor-cell list, i.e. a list

1

of the cells that are neighbors to the current cell; and different parameters used by the user terminal when accessing the system, e.g. random-access parameters and cell-access restrictions. The system information can be divided into two parts, one part being fixed and the other part being dynamic. The fixed part of the system information is transmitted on a pre-determined physical resource, i.e. a specific set of OFDM subcarriers during a specific time interval, using a pre-determined transport format. There is thus no flexibility in the amount of information in the fixed part of the system information. There is also no flexibility in the transmission structure (the physical resource and the transport format) used for the fixed part of the system information. In LTE, the fixed part of the system information is transmitted using the BCH (broadcast control channel) transport channel. Furthermore, for LTE it is currently assumed that the BCH is transmitted in the six centre resource blocks in subframe #0 of each frame.

The dynamic part of the system information is assumed to be transmitted using the DL-SCH, or at least a DL-SCH-like transport channel, similar to normal data transmission as described above. New UEs continuously "enter" the cell, either entering from a neighbor cell, due to power-on, or upon return from out-out-service, and the UEs must quickly acquire the system information. Thus the system information (both the fixed part on the BCH and the dynamic part on the DL-SCH or a DL-SCH-like channel) should be repeated regularly.

As an example, in LTE the fixed part of the system information (transmitted using the BCH) is assumed to be repeated every 40 ms. Also the dynamic part of the system information should be repeated more or less regularly. However, different portions of the dynamic part of the system information are more or less time critical, in the sense of how quickly the UE must acquire it, and thus need to be repeated more or less often. This can be described so that the dynamic part of the system information is divided into different so-called scheduling units, also referred to as System Information Messages. In general, information corresponding to scheduling unit number n should be repeated more often than information corresponding to scheduling unit number n+1. As an example, scheduling unit #1 (SU-1) may be repeated (approximately) once every 80 ms, scheduling unit #2 (SU-2) may be repeated (approximately) once every 160 ms, scheduling unit #3 (SU-3) may be repeated (approximately) once every 320 ms, etc.

#### SUMMARY

The invention described below allows for transmission of the dynamic part of the system information fulfilling these requirements and desirable properties while, at the same time, allowing for low UE complexity. One aspect of the teachings presented herein is to transmit system information in regularly occurring (system information) windows, with specific RNTIs indicating the presence of system information in a subframe, and with another specific RNTI indicating the end of system information transmission. This enables UEs to stop receiving, demodulating and decoding subframes when no more system information is expected during the current window.

In one embodiment, a method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes includes transmitting system information in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning some number of successive subframes. The method further includes indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information.

Of course, the present invention is not limited to the above features and advantages. Indeed, those skilled in the art will recognize additional features and advantages upon reading the following detailed description, and upon viewing the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a wireless network that overlays or otherwise defines a recurring sequence of time windows for the transmission of dynamic system information using subframes falling within the defined time windows.

Figure 2 is a diagram of an embodiment of different system-information time windows having different repetition periods.

Figure 3 is a diagram of an embodiment of overlaying or otherwise defining a recurring sequence of time windows for the transmission of dynamic system information using subframes falling within the defined time windows.

Figure 4 is a flow diagram of an embodiment of program logic for overlaying or otherwise defining a recurring sequence of time windows for the transmission of dynamic system information using subframes falling within the defined time windows.

Figure 5 is a flow diagram of an embodiment of program logic for processing recurring system-information time windows containing dynamic system information included in subframes falling within the defined time windows.

Figure 6 is a diagram of an embodiment of variably sized recurring system-information time windows for the transmission of system information.

Figure 7 is a diagram of an embodiment of different system-information time windows.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

Figure 1 illustrates an embodiment of a wireless network 100 including one or more network transmitters 110 such as a radio base station which services one or more UEs 120. The network transmitter 110 includes a baseband processor 130 for generating one or more scheduling units 132 (also referred to as System Information Messages) including dynamic parts of the system information. The network transmitter 110 sends the scheduling units 132 to the UE 120 using different system-information windows. In one embodiment, the system-information windows occur with a period corresponding to the repetition period of the most frequently occurring scheduling unit 132 as shown in Figure 2 where "SU-n" refers to the nth scheduling unit 132. System

information corresponding to the most frequently occurring scheduling unit 132 is transmitted within each system-information window while less frequently-occurring scheduling units 132 are transmitted only within a sub-set of the system-information windows, where system information is shown as a shaded area in Figure 2. For illustrative purposes only, system information corresponding to a second one of the scheduling units 132 could be transmitted within every second window, system information corresponding to a third one of the scheduling units 132 could be transmitted within every fourth window, and so on.

In one embodiment, the transmission timing corresponding to each scheduling unit 132 can be pre-specified when a limited amount of transmission periods are employed by the network 100. In another embodiment, the window transmission timing can be signaled to the UE 120, e.g. when more specific values for transmitted scheduling units 132 are specified. Either way, a variable window size can be used if the amount of system information is not the same in each window. In one embodiment, the window size is increased when system information from additional scheduling units 132 is transmitted.

Figure 3 illustrates one embodiment of transmitting the dynamic (possibly changing) system information within regularly occurring windows with well-defined starting points (specific subframes) and of a certain size in number of (consecutive) subframes. In the illustration, the system-information windows, more generally regarded as recurring time windows defined for the transmission of system information, start at subframe #5 of the frame with frame number 8\*k and have a size of 13 subframes. The network transmitter 110 only transmits the dynamic part of the system information within these windows. Moreover, the window occurs (is repeated) often enough to fulfill the repetition rate of the most often repeated system information (in LTE terminology, system information corresponding to the first scheduling unit 132, as described above).

In one or more embodiments, within each recurring time window, the transmission of system information is carried out similar to the transmission of user data on DL-SCH (dynamic resource and transport format with signaling on L1/L2 control channel), with some exceptions. Instead of using an RNTI of a specific UE 120, a specific System-Information RNTI (SI-RNTI), indicating that system information to be read by all UEs 120 is being transmitted, is included in the corresponding L1/L2 control signaling. Also, for the last piece of system information to be transmitted within the window, the SI-RNTI is replaced with an End-of-System-Information RNTI (ESI-RNTI). The reception of an ESI-RNTI informs the UE 120 that no more system information is transmitted within the window. The UE 120 can stop demodulating and decoding the L1/L2 control channel when there is no more system information to be transmitted in the window, thus improving UE power-saving performance.

Moreover, the system information does not have to be transmitted in consecutive subframes. This way, the network transmitter 110 can dynamically avoid transmitting system

information in certain subframes when a more pressing need for subframes arises, e.g., when a subframe is needed for high priority downlink data transmission or for uplink transmission in case of TDD. In addition, the set of subframes in which system information is actually transmitted does not have to be the same between consecutive windows. Furthermore, the network transmitter 110 can dynamically vary the number of subframes used to carry system information without prior knowledge of the UE 120 (i.e., prior to the UE 120 reading the L1/L2 control channel).

As non-limiting examples, the teachings presented herein for transmitting system information yields several desirable properties. For example, there are several requirements and desired properties for the transmission of the dynamic part of the system information. From a UE power-consumption point of-view, it is desirable to transmit the different parts of the system information as close in time as possible to each other, in the ideal case in a set of consecutive subframes. This enables the UE 120 to receive the maximum amount of system information during a minimum reception time, reducing UE reception time and UE power consumption.

The teachings herein also allow system information to be transmitted in recurring time windows, where the particular subframes within each window used for carrying system information are selectable. If current conditions, e.g., competing transmission priorities permit, the system information can be transmitted in a contiguous set of subframes within the time window.

It is also desirable to have flexibility in terms of exactly where the system information is transmitted, i.e., exactly which set of subframes within a given time window carries the system information. Some subframes, depending on the situation, may not be available for transmitting system information. For example, some TDD subframes may not be available for downlink transmission. In another example, for latency reasons there may, in some situations, be a benefit to not having too many consecutive subframes used for transmission of system information, thus making them unavailable for downlink user data transmission. As such, it is also desirable to dynamically (with low delay) decide in exactly what subframes the system information is to be transmitted.

Further, it is desirable to have flexibility in the rate by which different parts of the system information is repeated. In this way, a higher repetition rate (shorter repetition period) can be used, e.g. in the case of wider overall transmission bandwidth, when the overhead of the system-information transmission is less of a concern. It is desirable to have flexibility in the number of subframes used to transmit the system information. As an example, in case of smaller overall bandwidth or larger cells, more subframes may be needed to transmit a given set of system information. Moreover, the amount of system information, e.g. neighbor lists and PLMN lists may be of different sizes for different cells.

The teachings presented herein provide for methods and apparatuses where system information is transmitted within recurring time windows, but with flexible selection of which subframes within those windows are used to carry system information. Figure 4 illustrates one

embodiment of program logic for transmitting system information from the network transmitter 110 to the UE 120. According to this embodiment, the baseband processor 130 included in the network transmitter 110 initializes the first subframe in the system-information window (Step 400). The baseband processor 130 then determines whether the current subframe is to be used for transmission of system information (Step 402). If so, the baseband processor 130 determines whether the current subframe is the last subframe in the window (Step 404). If the current subframe is the last subframe in the window (Step 404). If the current subframe is the last subframe is the last subframe in the window containing system indicating to the UE 120 that the subframe is the last subframe in the window containing system information. (Step 406). Otherwise, the control channel RNTI is set to SI-RNTI for indicating to the UE 120 that the subframe contains system information, but is not the last subframe. (Step 408). The corresponding system information is transmitted on the DL-SCH within the current subframe (Step 410). The baseband processor 130 determines whether the last window subframe has been transmitted (Step 412). If not, Steps 402 – 412 are repeated for the next subframe within the window. The system information transmission process ends when the last subframe is transmitted (Step 416).

Figure 5 illustrates one embodiment of program logic carried out by the UE 120 for processing the system information transmitted by the network transmitter 110. According to this embodiment, the UE 120 includes a baseband processor 140 for demodulating and decoding received subframes. A window detection and evaluation unit 150 included in or associated with the baseband processor 140 begins the window reception process by initializing the first subframe received within the window (Step 500). The baseband processor 150 then demodulates and decodes the L1/L2 control channel of the current subframe (Step 502). The window detection and evaluation unit 150 determines whether either SI-RNTI or ESI-RNTI is detected for the current subframe (Step 504). If so, the baseband processor 140 demodulates and decodes the corresponding DL-SCH transport block to retrieve the system information provided therewith (Step 506). The window detection and evaluation unit 150 then determines whether the current subframe is the last subframe in the window or the last subframe containing system information, e.g., whether the RNTI of the control channel is ESI-RNTI (Step 508). If neither condition exists, Steps 502 - 508 are repeated for the next subframe within the window (Step 510). The baseband processor 140 stops demodulating and decoding DL-SCH transport blocks when either the last subframe or ESI-RNTI is detected, indicating no more system information is forthcoming (Step 512). Thus, the UE 120 demodulates and decodes the control channel starting with the first subframe in the system information window and checks for specific system information RNTIs until either the ESI-RNTI is detected or the last window subframe is received.

As discussed above, some parts of the system information (corresponding to the scheduling units 132) may not need to be repeated as often as some other parts of the system information, implying that certain windows will include more data (more scheduling units 132) than

other windows. Thus, the window size may be of varying length, with a longer window at the time instances where more system information (more scheduling units 132) is to be transmitted. Figure 6 provides an illustration of a variable-length window embodiment.

Note that the window size can be specified in either the radio-access specification or be configurable. In case of a configurable window size, the UE 120 can use a default (large) window size before it is informed (via the system information) about the actual window size. Moreover, the RNTI may indicate more than just system information such as more details about the system information. In one embodiment, several different SI-RNTIs could be used, e.g., SI-RNTI1, SI-RNTI2, SI-RNTI3, ..., with corresponding multiple ESI-RNTIs, e.g., ESI-RNTI1, ESI-RNTI2, ESI-RNTI3, etc.

In one embodiment, the scheduling units 132 transmitted at the same time use the same system-information window as shown in the upper part of Figure 7. Alternatively, the scheduling units 132 are transmitted using different system-information windows as shown in the lower part of Figure 7. In either embodiment, system information is transmitted in regularly occurring system-information windows, with specific RNTIs indicating the presence of system information in a subframe, and with another specific RNTI indicating the end of system information transmission.

Of course, other variations are contemplated. Thus, the foregoing description and the accompanying drawings represent non-limiting examples of the methods and apparatus taught herein for the transmission of system information. As such, the present invention is not limited by the foregoing description and accompanying drawings. Instead, the present invention is limited only by the following claims and their legal equivalents.

#### **CLAIMS**

#### What is claimed is:

- 1. A method of transmitting system information on the downlink of a wireless communication network comprising:
  - transmitting (410) system information in recurring time windows overlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes;
  - dynamically selecting (402) which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying the system information; and
  - including (406 / 408) an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.
- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 3. The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 4. The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling.
- 5. The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to denote that the subframe carries system information.
- 6. The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information.
- 7. The method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the recurring time windows.

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8. The method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a window size for the recurring time windows.

- 9. The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of system information, such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the type of system information carried in that subframe.
- A network transmitter (110) comprising a baseband processor (130) configured to:
   generate system information in recurring time windows overlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes;
  - dynamically select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information; and
  - include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.
- 11. The network transmitter of claim 10, wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards.
- 12. A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes, the method comprising:
  - transmitting (400 416) system information in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning some number of successive subframes; and
  - indicating (406 / 408) to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information.
- 13. The method of claim 12, wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within the given time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within the given time window.
- 14. The method of claim 12, further comprising dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information.

15. A method for a mobile station to receive system information from a supporting wireless communication network, the method comprising:

- beginning monitoring (500 and 502) for the receipt of system information at the start of each time window in a succession of recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information, each said time window spanning a number of signal subframes;
- within each time window, monitoring (504 510) each signal subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present; and

terminating monitoring (512) at least at the end of the time window.

- 16. The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for the time window in response.
- 17. The method of claim 15, further comprising adapting to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window.
- 18. The method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions.
- 19. The method of claim 18, further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size.
- 20. The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes.
- 21. A mobile station (120) comprising a baseband processor (140) operable to: begin monitoring for the receipt of system information at the start of each time window in a succession of recurring time windows used for the transmission of system

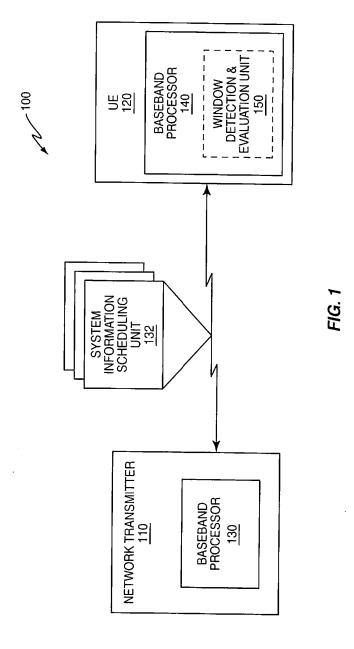
information, each said time window spanning a number of signal subframes;

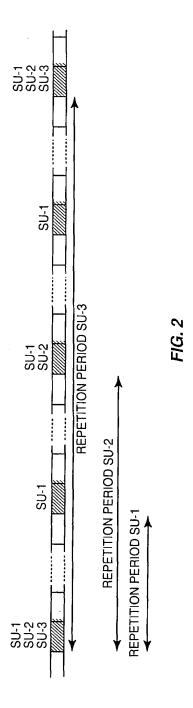
within each time window, monitor each signal subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present; and

terminate monitoring at least at the end of the time window.

22. The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminate monitoring for the time window in response.

- 23. The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to adapt to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window.
- 24. The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to monitor for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than a default window size.
- 25. The mobile station of claim 21, wherein the baseband processor is operable to recognize different types of system information based on different system information indicators detected in different signal subframes.





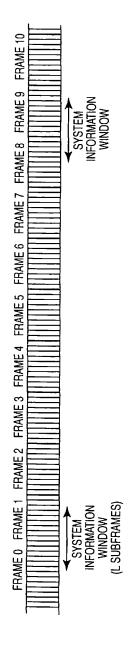


FIG. 3

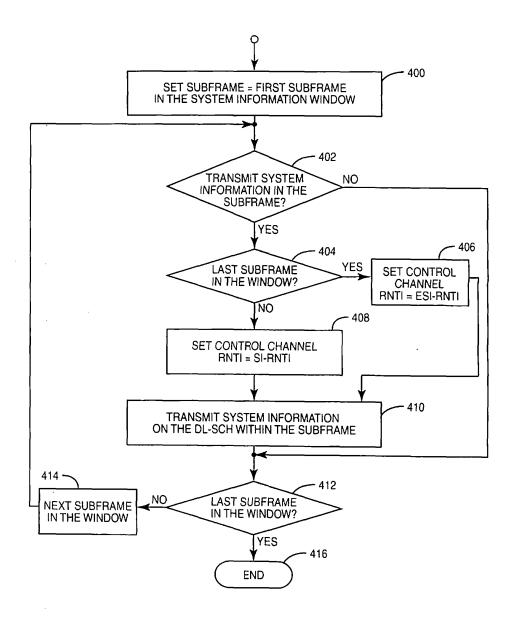


FIG. 4

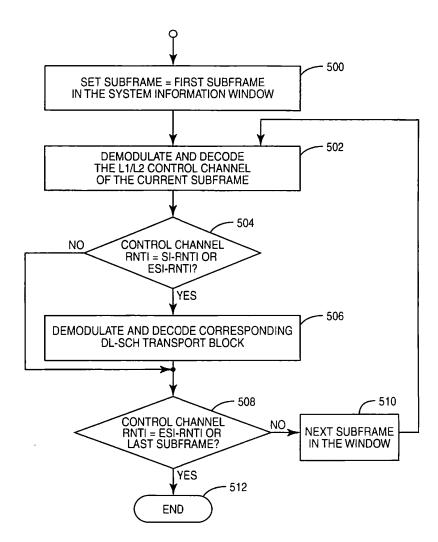
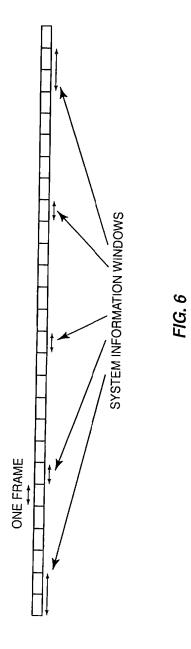
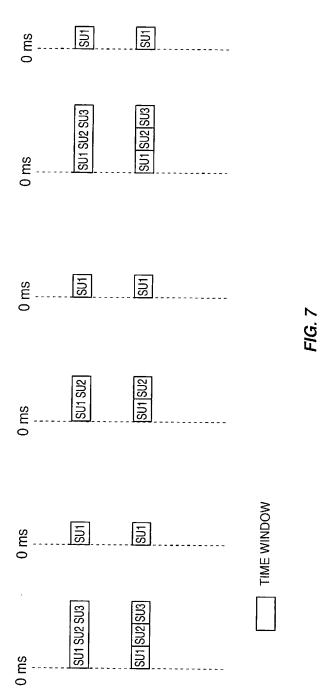


FIG. 5



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- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

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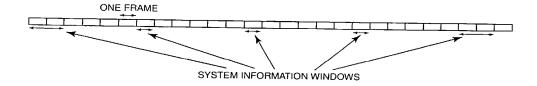


FIG. 6

(57) Abstract: In one embodiment, a method of transmitting system information on a down link shared channel structured as successive subframes includes transmitting (400 - 416) system information in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning some number of successive subframes. The method further includes indicating (406 / 408) to receiving user equipment (120) which subframes within a given time window carry system information. The method and variations of it are applied, for example, to the transmission of dynamic system information on the down link shared channel or other down link channel in a 3GPP E-UTRA wireless communication network (100).

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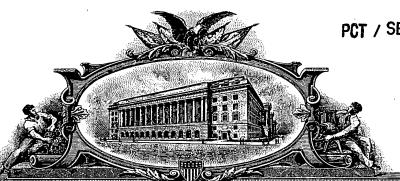
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Title of Invention Transmission of System Information									
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Email Address		mmurphy@coatsandbennett.com Add Email Remove Email							
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Application Information:									
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Title of Invention	Transmission of System Infor	mation	

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#### TRANSMISSION OF SYSTEM INFORMATION

#### **BACKGROUND**

#### **Technical Field**

[0001] The present invention generally relates to wireless communication networks, and particularly relates to the transmission of system information to user equipment operating in such networks, such as the transmission of system information by radio base stations in a wireless communication network configured according to 3GPP E-UTRA standards, also referred to as 3GPP LTE (Long Term Evolution).

#### **Background**

[0002] In the 3GPP Long-Term Evolution (LTE), downlink user-data transmission is carried out on the Downlink Shared Channel (DL-SCH). In LTE, the time dimension is divided into radio frames of length 10 ms, where each radio frame consists of 10 subframes, each of length 1 ms corresponding to 14 OFDM symbols. See, e.g., Fig. 1. Note that, in case of Time Division Duplex (TDD), only a subset of the subframes of one frame is available for downlink transmission, with the remaining subframes used for uplink transmission. On the other hand, in case of Frequency Division Duplex (FDD), all subframes on a downlink carrier are available for downlink transmission.

[0003] In LTE, the overall time/frequency-domain physical resource is divided into resource blocks, where each resource block consists of twelve OFDM subcarriers during one subframe. DL-SCH transmission to a user is carried out using a set of such resource blocks during one subframe. Fig. 2 illustrates the described arrangement.

[0004] Layer 1 / Layer 2 (L1/L2) control signaling, also known as the Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH), is transmitted at the beginning of each subframe. The L1/L2 control channel is, among other things, used to inform a User Equipment (UE) about the following: if the DL-SCH carries data to this UE in the given subframe, more specifically, if the DL-SCH carries data to a specific UE in the given subframe, the L1/L2 control signaling includes the RNTI

(Radio Network Temporary Identifier) of this specific UE; the physical resource, more specifically the specific set of resource blocks, that is used for the DL-SCH transmission to this specific UE in the given subframe; the transport format (modulation scheme and coding rate) that is used for DL-SCH transmission to this specific UE in the given subframe.

[0005] Separate DL-SCH transmission, using different physical resources (different resource blocks), can be carried out to different UEs during the same subframe. In this case there are multiple L1/L2 control channels, one for each DL-SCH transmission.

[0006] In addition to user data, system information needs to be transmitted on the downlink within each cell. Such system information may e.g. include: public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) identity/identities, identifying the operator(s) to which the cell "belongs"; Neighbor-cell list, i.e. a list of the cells that are neighbors to the current cell; and different parameters used by the user terminal when accessing the system, e.g. random-access parameters and cell-access restrictions. The system information can be divided into two parts, with one part being fixed and one part being dynamic. The fixed part of the system information is transmitted on a predetermined physical resource using a pre-determined transport format. There is thus no flexibility in the amount of information in the fixed part of the system information. There is also no flexibility in the transmission structure (the physical resource and the transport format) used for the fixed part of the system information. In LTE, the fixed part of the system information corresponds to the BCH transport channel. It is currently assumed that the BCH is transmitted in the six centre resource blocks in subframe #0 of each frame.

[0007] The dynamic part of the system information is assumed to be transmitted using the DL-SCH, or at least on a DL-SCH-like channel, similar to normal data transmission as described above. New UEs continuously "enter" the cell, either entering from a neighbor cell, due to power-on, or upon return from out-out-service, and it must be possible for such UEs to quickly acquire the system information. Thus the system information (both the fixed part and the dynamic part) should be repeated regularly.

[0008] As an example, in LTE the fixed part of the system information (the BCH information) is assumed to be repeated every 40 ms. Also the dynamic part of the system information should be repeated more or less regularly. However, different parts of the dynamic part of the system information are more or less time critical and thus need to be repeated more or less often. This can be described so that the dynamic part of the system information is divided into different so-called scheduling units where, in general, information corresponding to scheduling unit number n should be repeated more often than information corresponding to scheduling unit number n+1. As an example, scheduling unit #1 (SU-1) may be repeated (approximately) once every 80 ms, scheduling unit #2 (SU-2) may be repeated (approximately) once every 160 ms, scheduling unit #3 (SU-3) may be repeated (approximately) once every 320 ms, etc.

#### **SUMMARY**

[0009] The invention described below allows for transmission of the dynamic part of the system information fulfilling these requirements and desirable properties while, at the same time, allowing for low UE complexity.

[0010] One aspect of the teachings presented herein is to transmit the system information in regularly occurring (system information) windows, with specific RNTIs indicating the presence of system information in a subframe, and with another specific RNTI indicating the end of system information transmission (thus allowing for the UE to stop receiving when no more system information is expected).

[0011] In one embodiment, a method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes includes transmitting system information in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning some number of successive subframes. The method further includes indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information.

[0012] Of course, the present invention is not limited to the above features and advantages. Indeed, those skilled in the art will recognize additional features and advantages upon reading the following detailed description, and upon viewing the accompanying drawings.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0013] Fig. 1 is a diagram of a known frame/subframe signal structure, such as may be used on a downlink channel of a 3GPP E-UTRA network.

[0014] Fig. 2 is a diagram of a known transport channel configuration for the transmission of static system information.

[0015] Fig. 3 is a diagram of overlaying or otherwise defining a recurring sequence of time windows for the transmission of dynamic system information using subframes falling within the defined time windows.

[0016] Fig. 4 is a diagram of variably sized time windows for the transmission of system information.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] Fig. 3 illustrates one embodiment of transmitting the dynamic (possibly changing) system information within regularly occurring windows with well-defined starting points (specific subframes) and of a certain size in number of (consecutive) subframes. In the illustration, these system-information windows, more generally regarded as recurring time windows defined for the transmission of system information, start at subframe #5 of the frame with frame number 8\*k and have a size of 13 subframes. The network only transmits the dynamic part of the system information within these windows.

[0018] The window should thus occur (be repeated) sufficiently often to fulfill the repetition rate of the most often repeated system information (in LTE terminology, system information corresponding to scheduling unit #1). System information corresponding to other scheduling units with lower repetition rate should be transmitted within a subset of the windows. As an

example, system information corresponding to scheduling unit # 2 could be transmitted within every second window, system information corresponding to scheduling unit #3 could be transmitted in every fourth window, etc. When (within what windows) system information corresponding to a certain scheduling unit is to be transmitted could either be specified or signaled.

In one or more embodiments, within each such system-information window, the transmission of system information is carried out similar to the transmission of user data on DL-SCH (dynamic resource and transport format with signaling on L1/L2 control channel), with the following exceptions: instead of an RNTI of a specific UE, a specific System-Information RNTI (SI-RNTI), indicating that system information to be read by all UEs is being transmitted, is included in the corresponding L1/L2 control signaling; for the last piece of system information to be transmitted within the window, the SI-RNTI is replaced by an End-of-System-Information RNTI (ESI-RNTI). The reception of an ESI-RNTI informs the UE that no more system information is transmitted within the window. Thus the UE does not need to receive further, despite the fact that the entire window has not yet been received, thus allowing for reduced UE power consumption.

[0020] It should be noted that the system information does not need to be transmitted in all subframes within the window. Furthermore, the system information does not need to be transmitted in consecutive subframes. Furthermore, the number of subframes used for system information can be dynamically varied without UE prior knowledge (prior to reading the L1/L2 control).

[0021] As non-limiting examples the teachings presented herein for transmitting system information fulfills to desirable properties of the previous section. For example, there are several requirements and desired properties of the transmission of the dynamic part of the system information. From a UE power-consumption point of-view, it is desirable to transmit the different parts of the system information as close in time as possible to each other, in the ideal case in a

set of consecutive subframes. This will allow for a UE to receive the maximum amount of system information during a minimum reception time, thus reducing UE reception time and thus UE power consumption.

[0022] The teachings herein allow system information to be transmitted in recurring time windows, where the particular subframes within each window used for carrying system information are selectable. If current conditions, e.g., competing transmission priorities permit, the system information can be transmitted in a contiguous set of subframes within the time window.

[0023] At the same time, it is desirable to have flexibility in terms of exactly where (in exactly what set of subframes within given time windows) the system information is transmitted. This is because some subframes, depending on the situation, may not be available for transmission of system information. As an example, in case of TDD some subframes may not even be available for downlink transmission. As another example, for latency reasons there may, in some situations, be a strong need not to have too many consecutive subframes used for transmission of system information, thus making them unavailable for downlink user data transmission. Thus it is also desirable to be able to dynamically (with low delay) decide in exactly what subframes the system information is to be transmitted.

Further, it is desirable to have flexibility in the rate by which different parts of the system information is repeated. In this way, a higher repetition rate (shorter repetition period) can be used, e.g. in case of wider overall transmission bandwidth, when the overhead of the system-information transmission is less of an issue. It is desirable to have flexibility in the number of subframes used to transmit the system information. As an example, in case of smaller overall bandwidth or larger cells, more subframes may be needed to transmit a given set of system information. Another reason is that the amount of system information, e.g. neighbor lists and PLMN lists, may be of different sizes for different cells.

[0025] The teachings presented herein provide for methods and apparatuses where system information is transmitted within recurring time windows, but with flexible selection of which subframes within those windows are used to carry system information. Exemplary network behavior in one embodiment thus includes: 1) set subframe equal to first subframe in the window; 2) if this subframe is to be used for transmission of system information then (a) if this is the last piece of system information to be transmitted within the window, set RNTI of L1/L2 control channel to ESI-RNTI, otherwise, set RNTI of the L1/L2 control channel to SI-RNTI, (b) transmit system information on the DL-SCH within the subframe; 3) if all system information is not transmitted, increase subframe by one and repeat from 2); and 4) if all system information for the window is transmitted, then end.

[0026] Exemplary corresponding UE behavior in at least one embodiment includes: 1) set subframe equal to first subframe in the window; 2) demodulate and decode L1/L2 control channel of subframe; 3) if SI-RNTI or ESI-RNTI, demodulate and decode corresponding DL-SCH transport block; 4) if not ESI-RNTI and subframe not equal to last subframe in window, increase subframe by one and repeat from 2); and 5) if last subframe then end.

[0027] As discussed above, some parts of the system information may not need to be repeated as often as some other parts of the system information (different scheduling units), implying that certain windows will include more data (more scheduling units) than other windows. Thus, the window size may be of varying length, with a longer window at the time instances where more system information (more scheduling units) is to be transmitted. Fig. 4 provides an illustration of a variable-length window embodiment.

[0028] Note that the window size could either be specified in the radio-access specification or be configurable. In case of a configurable window size, the UE could use a default (large) window size before it is informed (via the system information) about the actual window size.

There could be reasons to have the RNTI indicating not just system information but also somewhat more details about the system information. In practice this would imply the use of

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several different SI-RNTI, i.e. SI-RNTI1, SI-RNTI2, SI-RNTI3, ..., and corresponding multiple ESI-RNTI, i.e. ESI-RNTI1, ESI-RNTI2, ESI-RNTI3, ....

[0029] Of course, other variations are contemplated. For example, further information is presented herewith in the form of the included ATTACHMENT 1 following the claims presented. Thus, the foregoing description and the accompanying drawings represent non-limiting examples of the methods and apparatus taught herein for the transmission of system information. As such, the present invention is not limited by the foregoing description and accompanying drawings. Instead, the present invention is limited only by the following claims and their legal equivalents.

#### **CLAIMS**

What is claimed is:

1. A method of transmitting system information on the downlink of a wireless communication network comprising:

transmitting system information in recurring time windows overlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes:

dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information; and

including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.

- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 3. The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting a non-contiguous set of subframes within the given time window.
- 4. The method of claim 1, wherein dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information comprises selecting which subframes to use for transmitting system information in view of competing transmission priorities associated with other control or data signaling.

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- 5. The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information comprises using an RNTI (Radio Network Temporary Identifier) to denote that the subframe carries system information.
- 6. The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using an end-of-system-information indicator in a last subframe of the given time window that carries system information.
- 7. The method of claim 1, further comprising varying window sizes of the recurring time windows.
- 8. The method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a window size for the recurring time windows.
- 9. The method of claim 1, wherein including an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information includes using different indicators corresponding to different types of system information, such that the indicator used for a particular subframe indicates the type of system information carried in that subframe.

- A network transmitter comprising one or more processing circuits configured to: transmit system information in recurring time windows overlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes;
  - dynamically select which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information; and
  - include an indicator in each of the selected subframes to indicate to receiving user equipment that the subframe carries system information.
- 11. The network transmitter of claim 10, wherein the network transmitter comprises a radio base station configured for operation in accordance with 3GPP E-UTRA standards.

- 12. A method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes, the method comprising:
  - transmitting system information in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning some number of successive subframes; and indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information.
- 13. The method of claim 12, wherein indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information includes indicating the last subframe within the given time window that carries system information, thereby allowing the receiving user equipment to cease monitoring for system information within the given time window.
- 14. The method of claim 12, further comprising dynamically selecting which subframes within a given time window are to be used for carrying system information.

15. A method for a mobile station to receive system information from a supporting wireless communication network, the method comprising:

beginning monitoring for the receipt of system information at the start of each time window in a succession of recurring time windows used for the transmission of system information, each said time window spanning a number of signal subframes;

within each time window, monitoring each signal subframe for an indication of system information and reading system information from the signal subframe if such information is present; and

terminating monitoring at least at the end of the time window.

- 16. The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing an end-of-system-information indicator in a signal subframe received within the time window and terminating monitoring for the time window in response.
- 17. The method of claim 15, further comprising adapting to changing or configurable window sizes used for the time window.
- 18. The method of claim 15, further comprising storing a default window size for monitoring for system information transmissions.
- 19. The method of claim 18, further comprising monitoring for system information transmissions based on a specified window size indicated in received information rather than the default window size.

20. The method of claim 15, further comprising recognizing different types of system information based on recognizing different system information indicators in different signal subframes.

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In one embodiment, a method of transmitting system information on a downlink shared channel structured as successive subframes includes transmitting system information in regularly occurring time windows, each time window spanning some number of successive subframes. The method further includes indicating to receiving user equipment which subframes within a given time window carry system information. The method and variations of it are applied, for example, to the transmission of dynamic system information on the downlink shared channel or other downlink channel in a 3GPP E-UTRA wireless communication network.

#### **ATTACHMENT 1**

TSG-RAN WG1 #X

R1-07xxxx

Source:

Ericsson

Title:

Agenda Item:

Document for:

Discussion and decision

### 1. Discussion

### 1.1 Introduction

The LTE system information, corresponding to the BCCH logical channel, is divided into two parts

- System information in the Master Information Block (MIB), carried on the BCH transport channel
- The remaining system information (the remaining System Information Blocks, SIBs), carried on the DL-SCH or, at least, on a DL-SCH-like transport channel<sup>1</sup>. We will here refer to this information as the dynamic system information

Different parts of the dynamic system information may be transmitted with different repetition periods depending on the acceptable delay in the acquisition of each specific part of the system-information. SIBs that are transmitted with the same repetition period are part of the same Scheduling Unit (SU)

The number of subframes needed to transmit a certain SU may vary for at lest two reasons:

- The amount of system information within the SU may vary, e.g. SU-1 containing different number of PLMN identities or an optional neighbor list
- The number of subframes needed to transmit a given amount of system information may vary e.g. depending on the overall system bandwidth and the cell size, with smaller bandwidth and/or larger cell sizes potentially leading to a need for more subframes (more time) to transmit a given amount of system information.

Similar to "normal" DL-SCH transmission, transmission of the dynamic system information should allow for dynamic frequency-domain scheduling and transport-format selection, with the UE acquiring the instantaneous frequency-domain resource and transport format from the corresponding PDCCH.

The remaining key question regarding system-information scheduling concerns the system-information *time-domain* scheduling and the corresponding signaling.

- In what subframes the system information is or can be transmitted?
- How does the UE acquire knowledge about when the system information is actually transmitted?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> There may be certain specification-related benefits of defining a new "DL-SCH-like" transport channel for the dynamic system information, rather than assuming that the dynamic system information is mapped a DL-SCH. As an example, it would then be more straightforward to specify that a UE should be able to demodulate/decode the dynamic system information (of the current cell) in parallel to normal DL-SCH user-data reception (the system-information transport channel demodulated/decoded in parallel to DL-SCH). Alternatively one would need to specify that the UE should be able to demodulate/decode two DL-SCH in parallel, assuming that one of the DL-SCH carries system information.

#### 1.1.2 Static scheduling

On the other extreme is a pre-specified (static) scheduling, i.e. it is *specified* in what subframes the different parts of the dynamic system information is transmitted. However, this is not an acceptable approach either, for several reasons:

- According to above, certain flexibility in the scheduling is needed simply due to the fact that the number of subframes needed for the system-information transmission may vary, e.g. depending on the system bandwidth and the cell size. Thus a fully static time-domain scheduling is not possible.
- Although from a UE power consumption point-of-view, it is preferred to transmit different scheduling units as close as possible to each other, i.e. in consecutive subframes, this may not always be possible. In case of TDD, some subframes are not even available for downlink transmission. Furthermore, for user-data-latency reasons, it may not always be acceptable to have a large number of consecutive subframes reserved for system-information transmission, thus being potentially unavailable for normal DL-SCH user-data transmission.

Instead there is a need for a system-information scheduling that allows for certain flexibility in the time-domain scheduling without leading to unacceptable negative impact on the possibility for power-efficient DRX operation when acquiring system information. Below we outline two alternatives:

- Semi-static scheduling, with SU-1 indicating the exact time-domain scheduling of the remaining scheduling units.
- Dynamic scheduling withing a scheduling window, allowing for a more dynamic scheduling of the scheduling units

## 1.2 Semi-static scheduling

With this approach, a Scheduling Block in SU-1, transmitted once every 80 ms, informs UEs about the time-domain scheduling (frame and subframe) of the remaining scheduling units.

Although a possible approach, there are some drawbacks with this approach:

- Additional scheduling information to be transmitted on SU-1, implying larger SU-1 payload
- The scheduling of the remaining scheduling units must be decided at the time of the transmission of SU-1 which is only transmitted once every 80 ms
- Not clear how to allow for a flexible size (in terms of number of subframes) for the scheduling units. One
  possibility would be that the scheduling block indicates the first subframe of the scheduling unit and that
  the UE then continuous to read PDCCH to find out if additional subframes are used for the transmission of
  the scheduling unit

#### 1.3 Dynamic scheduling with scheduling window

This approach can be seen as dynamic scheduling, according to Section Error! Reference source not found., with certain additional restrictions on the scheduling instants. Alternatively it can be seen as the semi-static scheduling, according to the previous section (Section 0), extending with a certain degree of dynamic flexibility in the scheduling. With this approach, the system information is transmitted within periodically occurring system-information windows with well-defined starting points and consisting of a well-defined number of consecutive subframes, see Figure 1.



Figure 1 System-information windows. Each window consists of a number of subframes. In the figure, the scheduling window occurs once every 80 ms, corresponding to the repetition period of SU-1.

Within the window, system information is not necessarily transmitted within every subframe. Rather, the network can, in principle, transmit the system information in an arbitrary set of subframes of the window, as illustrated in Figure 2 and the set of subframes in which the system information is actually transmitted does not have to be the same between consecutive windows. On the receiver side, the UE demodulates and decodes the PDCCH, starting from the first subframe of the system-information window and check for specific System-Information RNTIs. These RNTIs do not just indicate the presence of system information but also the specific scheduling unit being transmitted (one specific RNTI for each scheduling unit) in order for the UE to read DL-SCH only for scheduling units not yet acquired or scheduling units that needs to be re-acquired.

In this way the network can dynamically avoid transmitting system information in certain subframes, should the need occur (TDD, subframe needed for other purposes, etc.). It should be noted that the UE would anyway, even with a fully pre-determined time-domain scheduling, need to demodulate and decode the PDCCH in order to acquire the frequency-domain scheduling as well as the transport format of the system-information transmission.

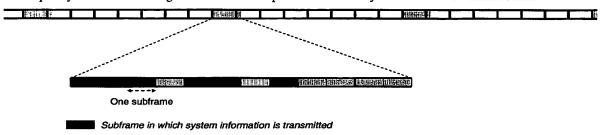


Figure 2 Transmission of system information within a window of size 12 subframes (Type 1 frame structure assumed)

In order for the UE to be able to stop demodulating the PDCCH when there is no additional system information within the window, the last system-information transmission within the window can be indicated by specific *End-of-System-Information RNTIs* (one for each scheduling unit). This would allow for the UE to stop demodulating/decoding the PDCCH when there is no more system-information to be transmitted within the window, thus improving UE power-saving performance.

In case the number of SUs and mapping of SIBs onto SUs is flexible in the standard, additional information on the number of SUs that UE could expect needs to be signaled to the UE.

The system-information windows should occur with a period corresponding to the required repetition period of the most frequently occurring scheduling unit (SU-1). System information corresponding to SU-1 would then be transmitted within each system-information window while less frequently occurring scheduling units would be transmitted only within a sub-set of the system-information windows. As an example, system information corresponding to SU-2 could be transmitted within every second window, system information corresponding to SU-3 could be transmitted within every fourth window, etc., see Figure 3. The transmission timing corresponding to each scheduling unit could either be pre-specified if RAN2 manages to agree to limited amount of transmission periods or signaled e.g. as part of SU-1 in case more specific values for transmitting SUs need to be specified. Taking into account that the amount of system information would not be the same in each window, one could thus also consider having a variable window size with a larger window size for windows in which system information corresponding to more scheduling units are to be transmitted.

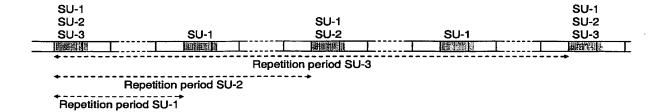


Figure 3 Scheduling of scheduling units to different system-information windows.

If it is possible to transmit all system information in consecutive subframes, the network will do so and the time needed to receive the corresponding system information can be minimized.

The scheme is applicable both for FDD and TDD (in case of TDD, the SU content will simply be scheduled in the next available DL subframe).

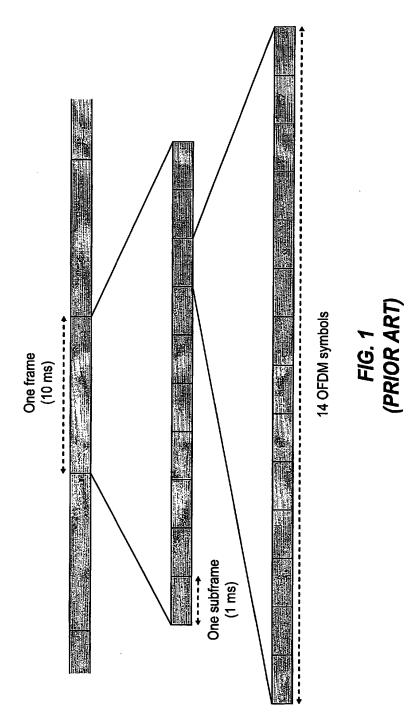
In case of small cells, with the flexibility allowed with the proposed scheme, there is always a possibility to schedule users together with system information by delaying content of SU by few subframes.

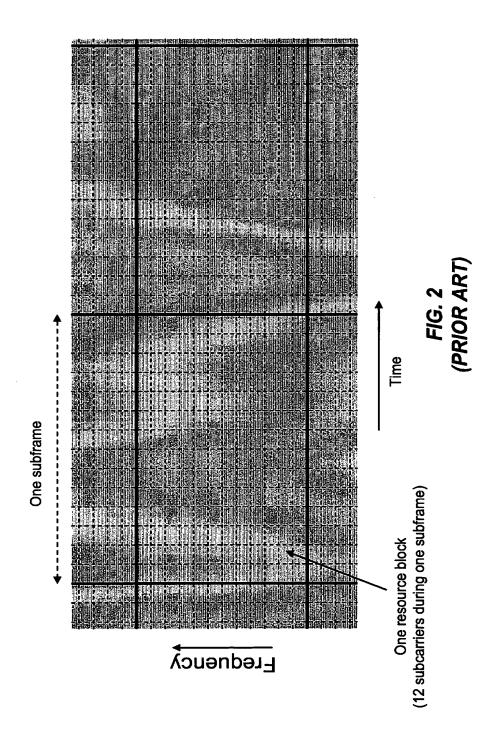
# 2. Summary and conclusions

In this paper we have outlined two alternative approaches to the time-domain scheduling of the dynamic part of the system information:

- Semi-static scheduling with SU-1 indicating the scheduling of the remaining scheduling units.
- Dynamic scheduling with scheduling window

Of these two approaches we prefer and propose the window-based approach as this allows for the dynamic scheduling of the system information without compromising the possibility for "optimal" DRX for the system-information reception.





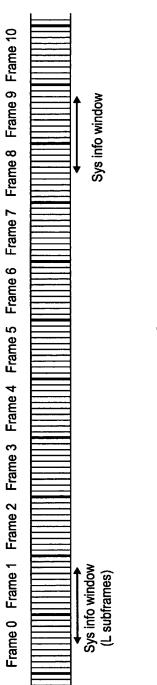
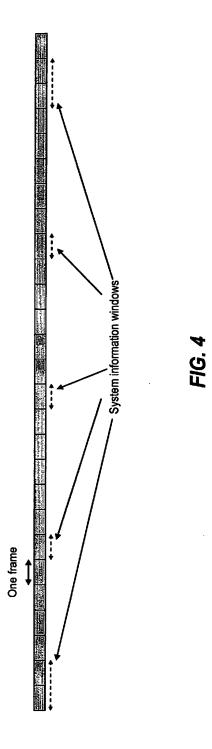


FIG. 3



# PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

# **PCT**

# INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference P24241WO1	FOR FURTHER ACTION See For	m PCT/IPEA/416	
International application No.	International filing date (day/month/year)	Priority date (day/month/year)	
PCT/SE2008/050407	10-04-2008	18-06-2007	
International Patent Classification (IPC) o	L		
See Supplemental Box			
Applicant			
**	M ERICSSON (PUBL) et a		
IBBE ONANTIEDOLAGET B	M ENICOSON (FODE) et a	l L	
	eliminary examination report, established by ansmitted to the applicant according to Arti		
2. This REPORT consists of a total	of 8 sheets, including this c	over sheet.	
3. This report is also accompanied b	y ANNEXES, comprising:		
a. (sent to the applicant	and to the International Bureau) a total of	sheets, as follows:	
sheets of the and/or sheets	description, claims and/or drawings which containing rectifications authorized by this	nave been amended and are the basis of this report Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the	
sheets which beyond the d	Administrative Instructions).  sheets which supersede earlier sheets, but which this Authority considers contain an amendment that goes beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed, as indicated in item 4 of Box No. I and the Supplemental Box.		
b. (sent to the Internation	onal Bureau only) a total of (indicate type a	nd number of electronic carrier(s))	
, containing a sequence listing and/or tables related thereto, in electronic			
form only, as indicated in the Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing (see Section 802 of the Administrative Instructions).			
4. This report contains indications re	4. This report contains indications relating to the following items:		
Box No. I Basis o	f the report		
Box No. II Priority	,		
Box No. III Non-es	tablishment of opinion with regard to nove	ty, inventive step and industrial applicability	
Box No. IV Lack of	f unity of invention		
	ed statement under Article 35(2) with regar- bility; citations and explanations supporting		
Box No. VI Certain	documents cited		
Box No. VII Certain	defects in the international application		
Box No. VIII Certain	Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application		
Date of submission of the demand Date of complet		tion of this report	
Date of completion of this report			
16-04-2009	22-09-20	09	
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/S		cer	
Patent- och registreringsverket Box 5055			
S-102 42 STOCKHOLM		ckeberg / EÖ	
Facsimile No. +46 8 667 72 88	Telephone No.	+46 8 782 25 00	

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet) (January 2009)

International application No.

PCT/SE2008/050407

#### Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.

Continuation of: Cover sheet

International patent classification (IPC)

**H04J 3/00** (2006.01)

**H04B 7/26** (2006.01)

H04W 68/00 (2009.01)

H04W 74/04 (2009.01)

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Supplemental Box) (January 2009)

International application No.

PCT/SE2008/050407

Box	No. I	В	asis of the report	
1.	With re	egard to	the language, this report is based on:	
	$\boxtimes$	the int	ernational application in the language in which it was filed.	
			lation of the international application into	
		wnich	is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of:	
		$\vdash$	international search (Rules 12.3(a) and 23.1(b)).	
		믬	publication of the international application (Rule 12.4(a)).	
		Ш	international preliminary examination (Rules 55.2(a) and/or 55.3(a)).	
2.	to the	receivin	to the <b>elements</b> of the international application, this report is based on <i>(replacement s. ig Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as report):</i>	heets which have been furnished as "originally filed" and are not
	$\boxtimes$	the int	ernational application as originally filed/furnished.	
		the de	scription:	
		pages		as originally filed/furnished.
		pages*		
		pages*	received by this Authority on	
	Ш	the cla		
		pages		as originally filed/furnished.
		pages	. 11 d. A d	
		pages' pages'	*	
	Ш		awings:	as originally filed/furnished.
ı		pages pages		-
		pages		
		a sequ	tence listing and/or any related table(s) – see Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence	
3.		The a	mendments have resulted in the cancellation of:	
			the description, pages	
		$\Box$	the claims, Nos.	
		一		
		H	the arawings, sneets/ngs the sequence listing (specify):	
		H	any table(s) related to the sequence listing (specify):	
		Ш		
4.		This made,	report has been established as if (some of) the amendments annexed to this report, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated by).	t and listed below had not been I in the Supplemental Box (Rule
			the description, pages	
			the claims, Nos.	
			the drawings, sheets/figs	
		同	the sequence listing (specify):	
		一	any table(s) related to the sequence listing (specify):	
5.		This :	report has been established taking into account the rectification of an obvious mis	
).	<u> </u>	this A	Authority under Rule 91 (Rule 70.2(e)).	same administra by or nomined to
6.		Suppl	lementary international search report(s) from Authority(ies)	(c)).
*	If iten		lies, some or all of those sheets may be marked "superseded."	

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Box No. I) (January 2009)

International application No.

PCT/SE2008/050407

Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

#### 1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Claims Claims	1-25	YES NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims Claims	1-11, 13-25 12	YES NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims Claims	1-25	YES NO

#### 2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

#### The claimed invention

The claimed invention concerns a method for transmitting system information.

In LTE, system information can be divided in two parts, a fixed part sent on BCH and a dynamic part sent on the DL-SCH. Different portions of the dynamic part of the system information need to be repeated more or less often.

The claimed invention solves this problem by transmitting control information in recurring time windows and indicating to the receiving UE which subframes that are dynamically selected to carry control information.

#### Cited documents:

D1: "Draft text proposal capturing agreements on system

Information"

R2-072205

3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #58

Kobe, Japan, 7th-11th May 2007

D2: "System information scheduling and change

notification"

R2-071912

3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #58

Kobe, Japan, 7th-11th May 2007

D3: 3GPP TS36.300 V8.0.0 (2007-03)

D4: WO 2007052917 A1

D5: EP 1799003 A1

. . . / . . .

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Box No. V) (January 2009)

International application No.

PCT/SE2008/050407

#### Supplemental Box

# In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient. Continuation of: Box $\,\,V\,$

D1, which is considered to represent the most relevant prior art, describes transmission of system information in LTE. See the whole document.

D2, which is also considered to be a relevant document, describes system information scheduling. See the whole document.

D3, which is a background art document, is the 3Gpp specification for E-UTRA and E-UTRAN, overall description. See pages 36 and 72-74.

D4 is a background art document. According to D4, in the related art, it can be said that the system information is always fixed or non- flexible. Such fixed format allows a mobile terminal to easily detect and properly read the system information transmitted from the network. In contrast, the features of the invention in D4 allow at least some portions of the system information to be dynamically (or flexibly) changed. Appropriate indicators are included such that a mobile terminal can properly detect and read the dynamic (flexible) system information. See abstract, sections [3]-[4], [15], [32]-[34] and [44]-[59] and figures 2-3 and 7-8.

D5, which is a background art document, describes mapping of broadcast system information to a shared transport channel. See abstract, sections [0025]-[0026] and [0032]-[0048] and figures 6 and 10-12.

#### Claim 12

In D1, a group of system information blocks (SIBs) that have the same scheduling requirements are referred to as a Scheduling Unit (SU). The most frequently repeated SU (SU-1) carries scheduling information of the other SUs and indication in which the SU the SIB is included. An SU may furthermore be segmented, in which case segments are scheduled in subsequent consecutive subframes.

To indicate in which the SU the SIB is included is considered to be comparable to indicate which subframes that carries system information.

.../...

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Supplemental Box) (January 2009)

International application No.

PCT/SE2008/050407

#### Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.

Continuation of: Box V

Hence, the claimed invention differs from D1 in that each subframe includes an indicator to indicate which subframe that carries system information. However, to include an indicator in each subframe, instead of an indicator in SU-1 that indicates which subframes that carries system information, is not considered to go beyond what can be expected from a person skilled in the art. Consequently, claim 12 is considered to fail to involve an inventive step.

#### Claims 1-11 and 13-25

The invention defined in claims 1-11 and 13-25 is not disclosed by any of these documents.

The cited prior art does not give any indication that would lead a person skilled in the art to the claimed invention of transmitting the system information in recurring time windows, each said time window spanning a

number of signal subframes, and dynamically selecting which sub-frames within a given time window are to be used and including an indicator in each of the selected sub-frames to indicate to receiving User Equipment that the sub-frame carries system information. Therefore, the claimed invention is not obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Accordingly, the invention defined in claims 1-11 and 13-25 is novel and is considered to involve an inventive step. The invention is industrially applicable.

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Supplemental Box) (January 2009)

International application No.

PCT/SE2008/050407

## Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

Claims 1, 10, 12, 15 and 21 are not supported by the description as required by Article 6 PCT, as their scope is broader than justified by the description and drawings. The technical feature "downlink shared channel", included in claim 12, is missing in claims 1, 10, 15 and 21. Furthermore, the feature "dynamically selecting which subframes to be used for carrying the system information", included in claims 1 and 10, is missing in claim 12.

Since independent claims 1, 10, 12, 15 and 21 do not contain the same technical features, they do not meet the requirement following from Article 6 PCT taken in combination with Rule 6.3(b) PCT that any independent claim must contain all the technical features essential to the definition of the invention.

Furthermore, claims 1, 10, 15 and 21 do not meet the requirements of Article 6 PCT in that the matter for which protection is sought is not clearly defined. In claims 1 and 10 the expression "recurring time windows overlaid on a sequence of transmit channel subframes" is used. However, in claims 15 and 21 it is stated "recurring time window used for transmission of system information". Since different wordings are used, it is unclear if the matter for which protection is sought is equal for claims 1 and 10 as for claims 15 and 21.

The applicant has stated that the feature "downlink shared channel", included in claim 12, not is a technical feature essential to the definition of the invention, since it follows that "in LTE, the **fixed part** of the system information is transmitted using the BCH (broadcast control channel) transport channel" (see page 2). What should also be noted is found on page 2, lines 12-14, where it is stated "The dynamic part of the system information is assumed to be transmitted using the DL-SCH, or at least DL-SCH-like transport channel, similar to normal data transmission as described above". The applicant thus claims that transmitting system information on the DL-SCH is merely an alternative.

However, from the description it is obvious that the mentioned system information that is transmitted is **the dynamic part** of the system information (see page 2: lines 20-25 and 31).

.../...

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Box No. VIII) (January 2009)

International application No.

PCT/SE2008/050407

#### Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient. Continuation of: Box VIII

The claimed invention is said to solve the problem that different portions of the dynamic part of the system information are more or less time critical, and thus need to be repeated more or less often. Furthermore, line 31 on page 2 states that "The invention described below allows for transmission of the dynamic part of the system information fulfilling these requirements and desirable properties while, at the same time, allowing for low UE complexity.

Hence, since the dynamic part is transmitted using the DL-SCH, the technical feature "downlink shared channel", missing in claims 1, 10, 15 and 21, is considered to be a technical features essential to the definition of the invention.

Furthermore, the applicant has referred to page 5, lines 24-26, in order to show the support in the description for claims 1 and 10. In the same section on that page (on lines 22-24) it "for latency reasons there may in some is stated that situations, be a benefit to not having too many consecutive subframes used for transmission of system information, thus making them unavailable for downlink user data transmission", i.e. the system information and downlink user data shares the same resources. This clearly that the shows system information, in claims 1 and 10, is sent on the DL-SCH.

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Supplemental Box) (January 2009)

VIII-2-1	Declaration: Entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to apply for and be granted a patent (Rules 4.17(ii) and 51bis.1(a)(ii)), in a case where the declaration under Rule 4.17(iv) is not appropriate:	in relation to this international application
	Name (LAST, First)	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL) is entitled to apply for and be granted a patent by virtue of the following:
VIII-2-1(i v)		an assignment from DAHLMAN, Erik to TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL), dated 14 November 2007 (14.11.2007)
VIII-2-1(i v)		an assignment from VUKAJLOVIC, Vera to TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL), dated 14 November 2007 (14.11.2007)

VIII-3-1	Declaration: Entitlement to claim priority Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to claim the priority of the earlier application specified below, where the applicant is not the applicant who filed the earlier application or where the applicant's name has changed since the	in relation to this international application
	filing of the earlier application (Rules 4.17(iii) and 51bis.1(a)(iii)) Name	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL)
		is entitled to claim priority of earlier application No. 60/944,628 by virtue of the following:
VIII-3-1(i v)		an assignment from DAHLMAN, Erik to TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL), dated 14 November 2007 (14.11.2007)
VIII-3-1(i v)		an assignment from VUKAJLOVIC, Vera to TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL), dated 14 November 2007 (14.11.2007)

#### Box No. VIII (iv) DECLARATION: INVENTORSHIP (only for the purposes of the designation of the United States of America)

The declaration must conform to the following standardized wording provided for in Section 214; see Notes to Boxes Nos. VIII, VIII (i) to (v) (in general) and the specific Notes to Box No. VIII (iv). If this Box is not used, this sheet should not be included in the request.

Declaration of inventorship (Rules 4.17(iv) and 51bis.1(a)(iv)) for the purposes of the designation of the United States of America: I hereby declare that I believe I am the original, first and sole (if only one inventor is listed below) or joint (if more than one inventor is listed below) inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought. This declaration is directed to the international application of which it forms a part (if filing declaration with application). This declaration is directed to international application No. PCT/. SE2008/050407........... (if furnishing declaration pursuant to Rule 26ter). I hereby declare that my residence, mailing address, and citizenship are as stated next to my name. I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified international application, including the claims of said application. I have identified in the request of said application, in compliance with PCT Rule 4.10, any claim to foreign priority, and I have identified below, under the heading "Prior Applications," by application number, country or Member of the World Trade Organization, day, month and year of filing, any application for a patent or inventor's certificate filed in a country other than the United States of America, including any PCT international application designating at least one country other than the United States of America, having a filing date before that of the application on which foreign priority is claimed. Prior Applications: US 60/944,628 I hereby acknowledge the duty to disclose information that is known by me to be material to patentability as defined by 37 C.F.R. § 1.56, including for continuation-in-part applications, material information which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the PCT international filing date of the continuation-in-part application. I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon. Residence: Tackjärnsvägen 12 ,168 68 BROMMA ,Sweden (city and either US state, if applicable, or country) Citizenship: Sweden Date: 2008-09-13 Inventor's Signature: ... (The signature must be that of the inventor, not that of the agent) Name: VUKAJLOVIC, Vera Residence: Frejgatan 45 ,113 49 STOCKHOLM ,Sweden (city and either US state, if applicable, or country) Citizenship: Sweder Inventor's Signatufe: (The signature must be

This declaration is continued on the following sheet, "Continuation of Box No. VIII (iv)".

VIII-2-1	Declaration: Entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to apply for and be granted a patent (Rules 4.17(ii) and 51bis.1(a)(ii)), in a case where the declaration under Rule 4.17(iv) is not appropriate:	in relation to this international application
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	filing of the earlier application (Rules 4.17(iii) and 51bis.1(a)(iii)) Name	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL)
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		·
VIII-2-1	Declaration: Entitlement to apply for	
	and be granted a patent	
	Declaration as to the applicant's	in relation to this international
	entitlement, as at the international filing	application
	date, to apply for and be granted a	PP
	patent (Rules 4.17(ii) and 51bis.1(a)(ii)),	
	in a case where the declaration under	
	Rule 4.17(iv) is not appropriate:	
	Name (LAST, First)	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL)
		is entitled to apply for and be granted
		a patent by virtue of the following:
VIII-2-1(i		an assignment from DAHLMAN, Erik to
v)		TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL),
		1
		dated 14 November 2007 (14.11.2007)
VIII-2-1(i		an assignment from VUKAJLOVIC, Vera to
v)		TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL),
		, , , ,
		dated 14 November 2007 (14.11.2007)

VIII-3-1	Declaration: Entitlement to claim priority  Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to claim the priority of the earlier application specified below, where the applicant is not the applicant who filed the earlier application or where the applicant's name has changed since the filing of the earlier application (Rules 4.17(iii) and 51bis.1(a)(iii))	in relation to this international application
	Name	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL)
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PTO/SB/06 (07-06) Approved for use through 1/31/2007. OMB 0651-0032

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Application or Docket Number Filing Date PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD 12/664,347 12/11/2009 To be Mailed Substitute for Form PTO-875 APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I OTHER THAN (Column 1) (Column 2) SMALL ENTITY SMALL ENTITY NUMBER FILED NUMBER EXTRA RATE (\$) FEE (\$) RATE (\$) FEE (\$) FOR ☐ BASIC FEE N/A N/A N/A N/A SEARCH FEE N/A N/A N/A N/A (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m)) **EXAMINATION FEE** N/A N/A N/A N/A (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q) TOTAL CLAIMS OR minus 20 = X \$ X \$ (37 CFR 1.16(i)) INDEPENDENT CLAIMS X \$ X \$ minus 3 = (37 CFR 1.16(h)) If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due ☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each (37 CFR 1.16(s)) additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s) MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j)) \* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2. TOTAL TOTAL APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY OR SMALL ENTITY (Column 1) (Column 2) (Column 3) CLAIMS **HIGHEST** REMAINING PRESENT ADDITIONAL ADDITIONAL RATE (\$) 12/11/2009 RATE (\$) PREVIOUSLY **EXTRA** FEE (\$) FEE (\$) ENDMENT **AMENDMENT** PAID FOR Total (37 CFR \*\* 25 \* 25 Minus = 0 X \$ OR X \$52= 0 Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h) = 0 0 \*\*\*4 OR \* 4 Minus X \$220= X \$ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s)) FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j)) OR TOTAL TOTAL 0 ADD'L OR ADD'L FEE (Column 2) (Column 3) (Column 1) CLAIMS HIGHEST REMAINING PRESENT ADDITIONAL ADDITIONAL NUMBER RATE (\$) RATE (\$) PREVIOUSLY **EXTRA** FEE (\$) **AFTER** FEE (\$) AMENDMENT AMENDMEN Total (37 CFR Minus X \$ OR X \$ \*\*\* X \$ OR X \$ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s)) OR FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j)) TOTAL TOTAL ADD'L OR ADD'L **FFF** \* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3. Legal Instrument Examiner: \*\* If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20". /ANDREA BURDEN/ \*\*\* If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3". The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.