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(12) **United States Patent**
Dinan

(10) **Patent No.: US 9,980,204 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: May 22, 2018**

(54) **CHANNEL STATE INFORMATION TRANSMISSION**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 150 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/068,609**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2016/0277162 A1 Sep. 22, 2016

Related U.S. Application Data

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

H04W 48/08	(2009.01)
H04W 72/04	(2009.01)
H04L 5/00	(2006.01)
H04W 76/06	(2009.01)
H04B 7/06	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***H04W 48/08*** (2013.01); ***H04L 5/001*** (2013.01); ***H04L 5/0057*** (2013.01); ***H04W 72/0446*** (2013.01); *H04B 7/0626* (2013.01); *H04L 5/0098* (2013.01); *H04W 72/042* (2013.01); *H04W 76/068* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Ayaz R Sheikh
Assistant Examiner — Tarell A Hampton
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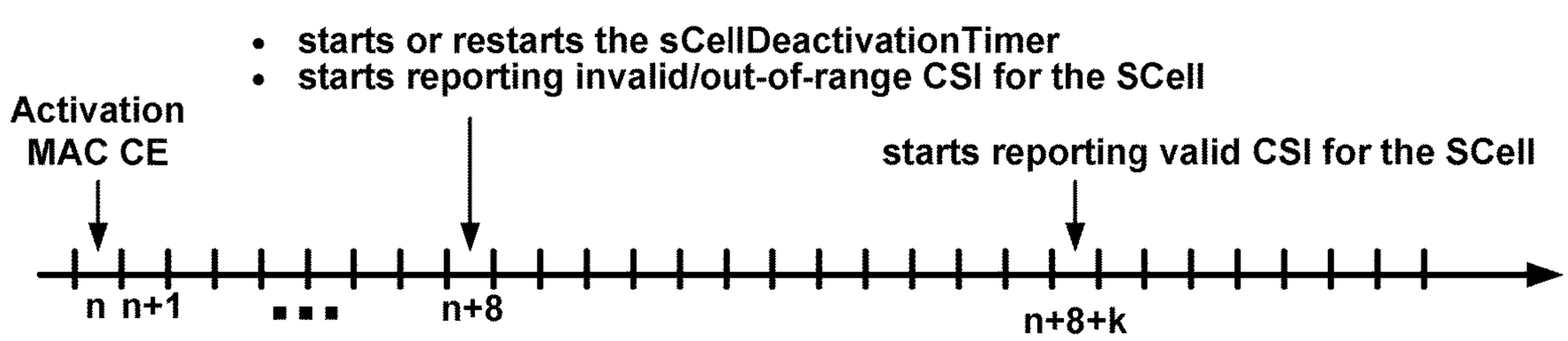
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A plurality of cells comprise a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH. The wireless device receives, in subframe n, a media-access-control control element indicating activation of the PUCCH secondary cell. The wireless device starts transmission of channel state information (CSI) fields for the PUCCH secondary cell from subframe n+8+k. k is an integer depending, at least in part, on when the PUCCH secondary cell is successfully detected by the wireless device.

20 Claims, 31 Drawing Sheets



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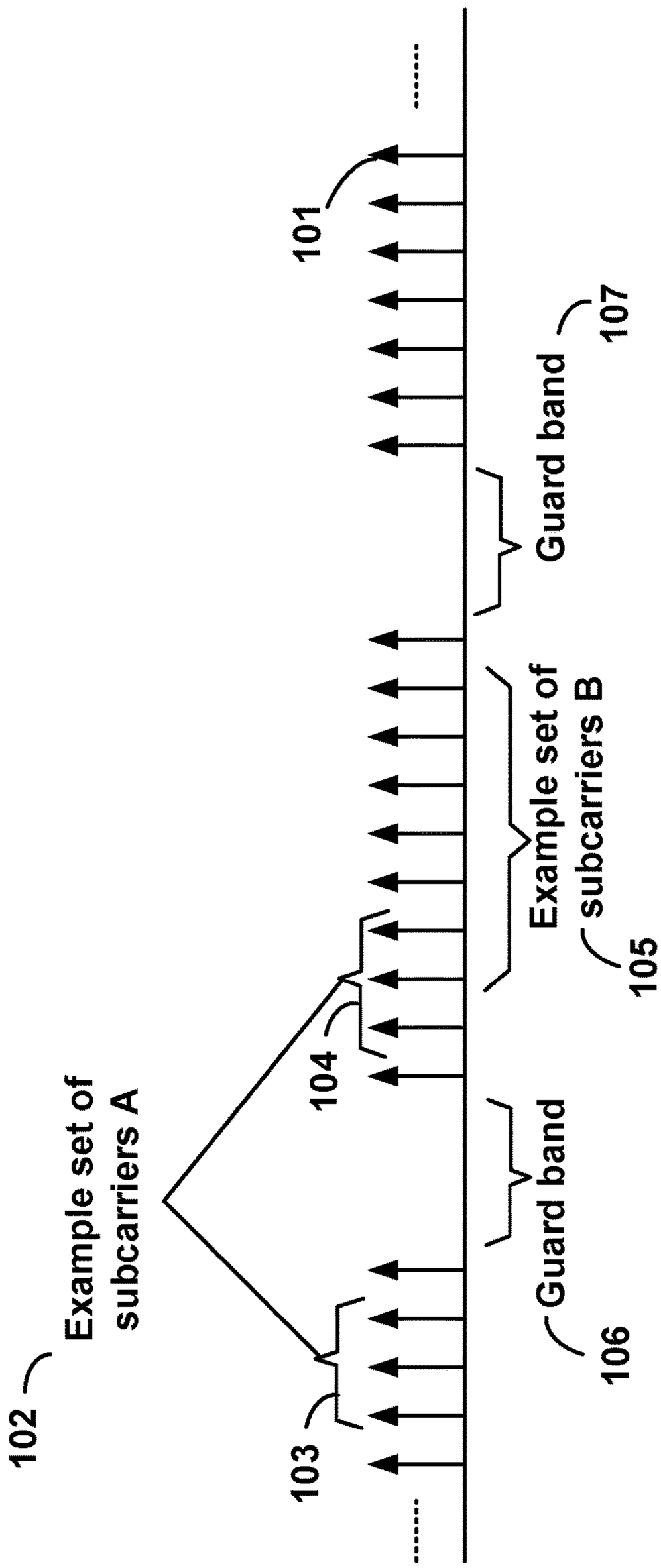

101
Guard band
107
Example set of
subcarriers B
105
104
Example set of
subcarriers A
102
103
Guard band
106

FIG. 1

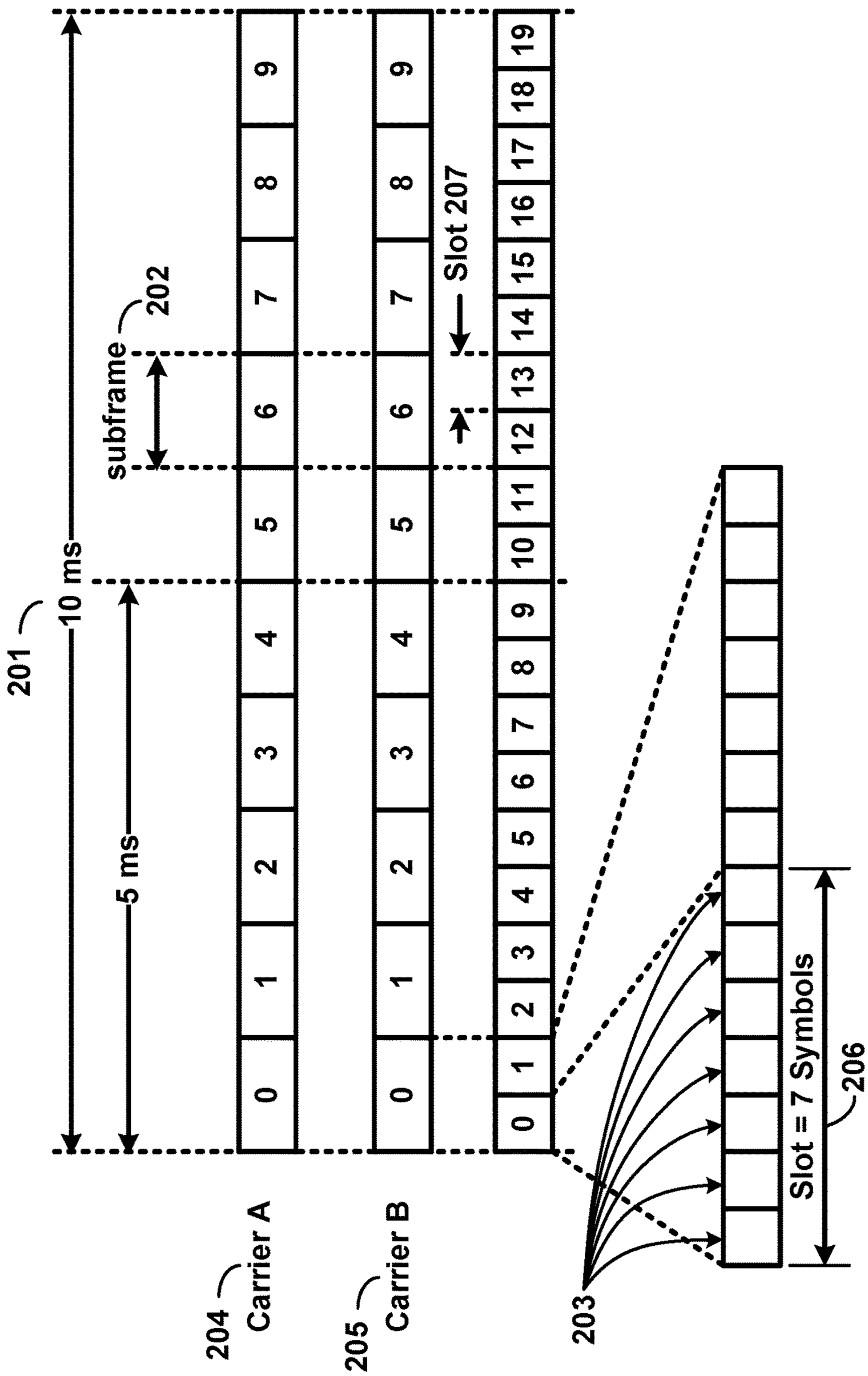

201
10 ms
5 ms
subframe
202
Slot 207
Carrier A
204
Carrier B
205
203
Slot = 7 Symbols
206
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19

FIG. 2

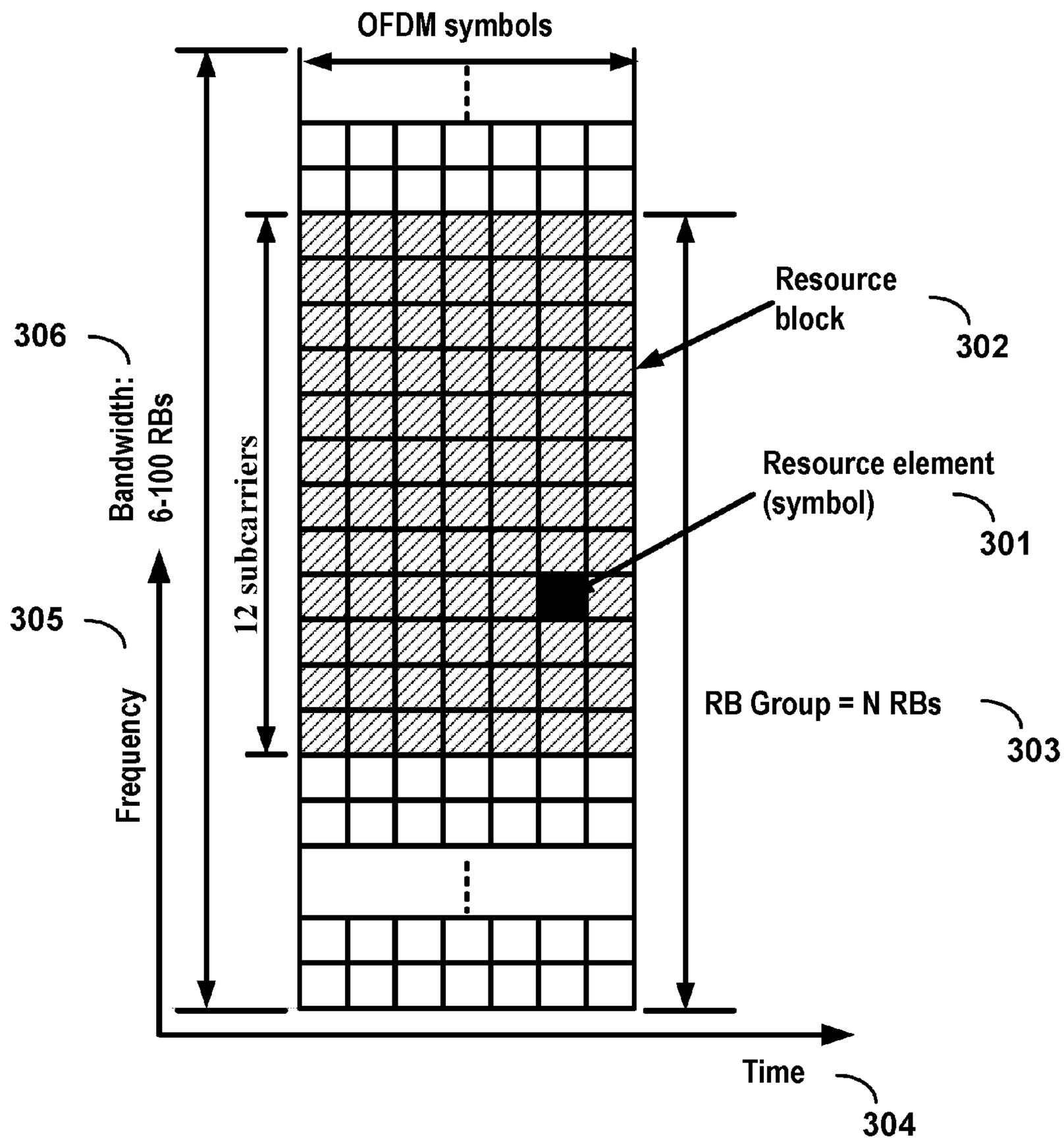

OFDM symbols
Resource block
302
306
Bandwidth: 6-100 RBs
12 subcarriers
Resource element (symbol)
301
305
Frequency
RB Group = N RBs
303
Time
304

FIG. 3

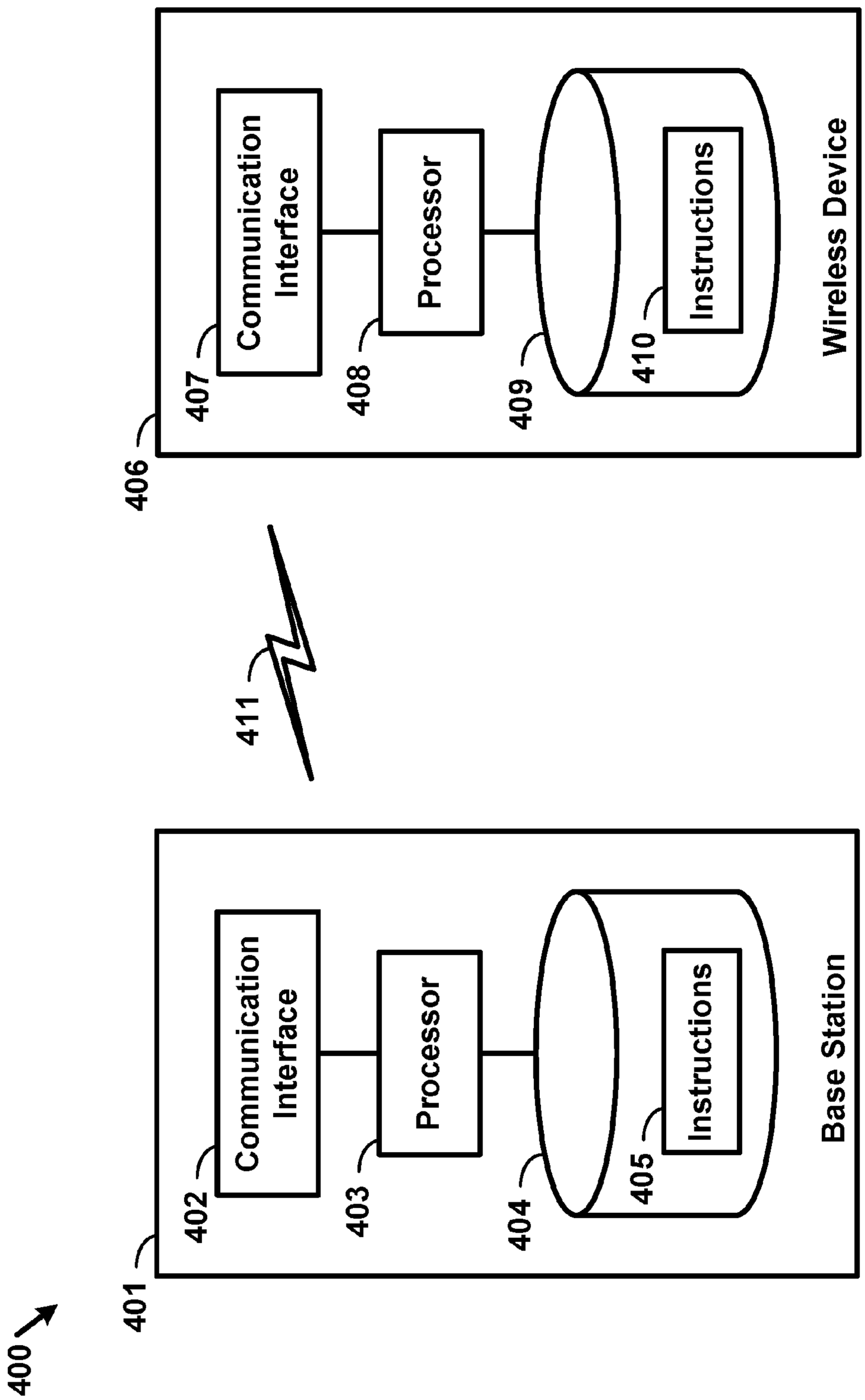

400
401
402
Communication Interface
403
Processor
404
405
Instructions
Base Station
411
406
407
Communication Interface
408
Processor
409
410
Instructions
Wireless Device

FIG. 4

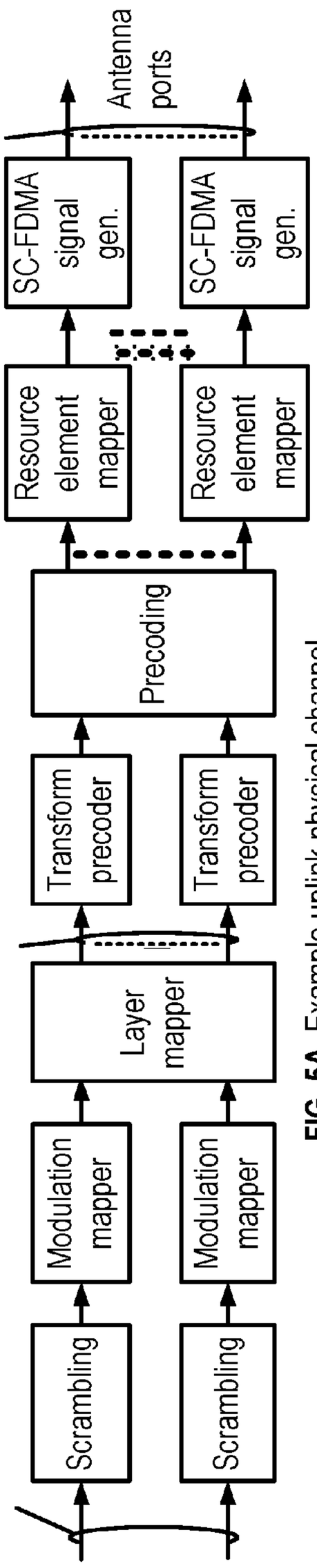


FIG. 5A Example uplink physical channel

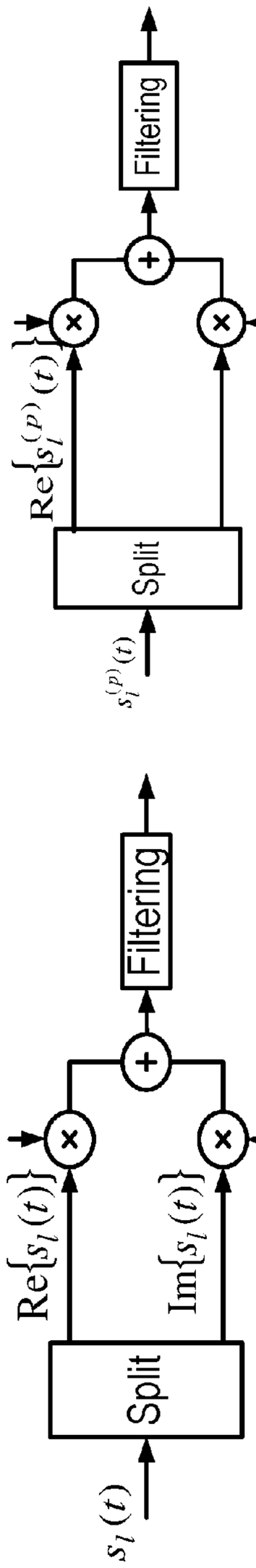


FIG. 5B Example uplink modulation

FIG. 5D Example downlink modulation

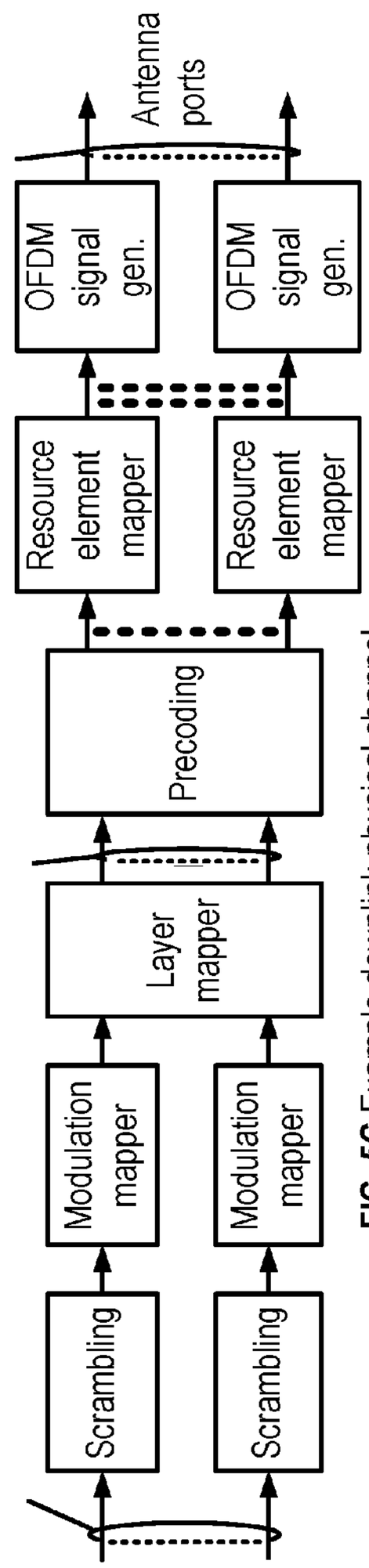
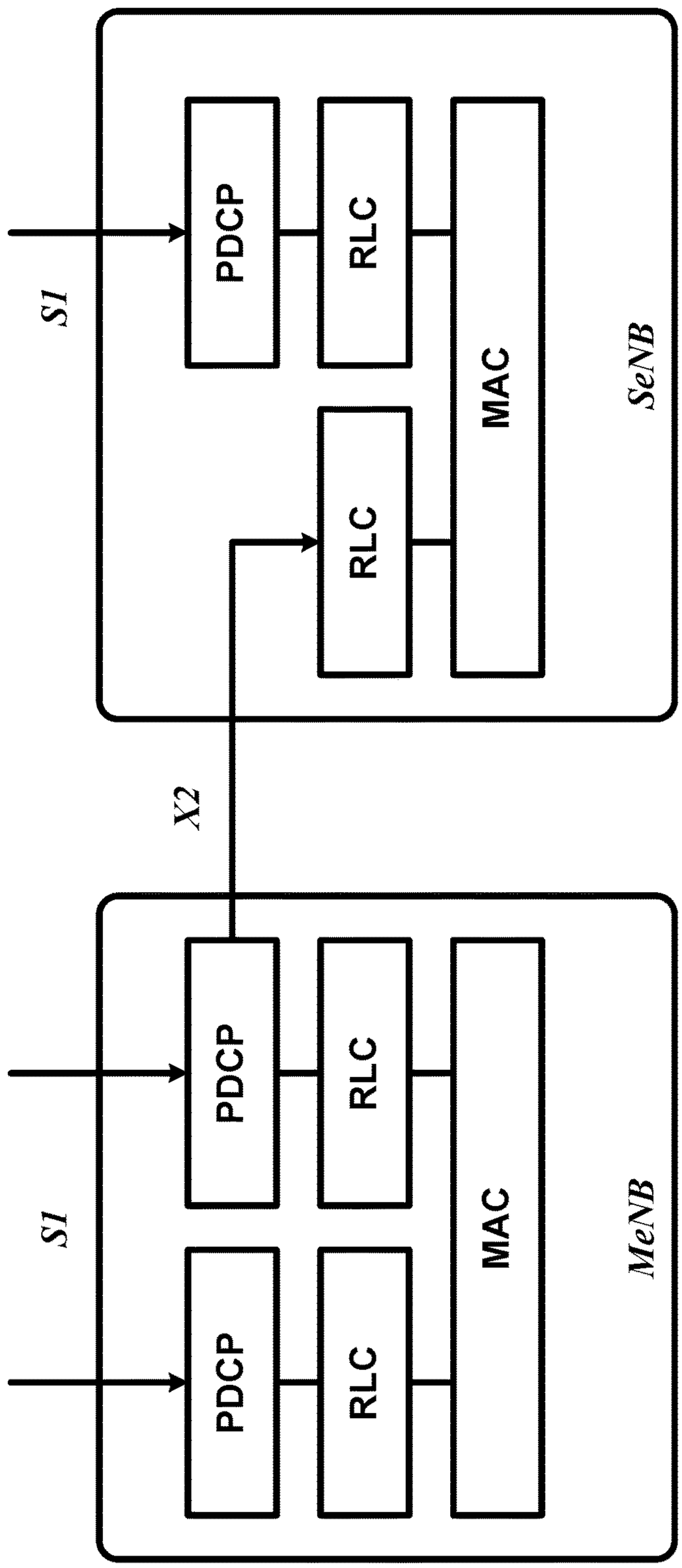
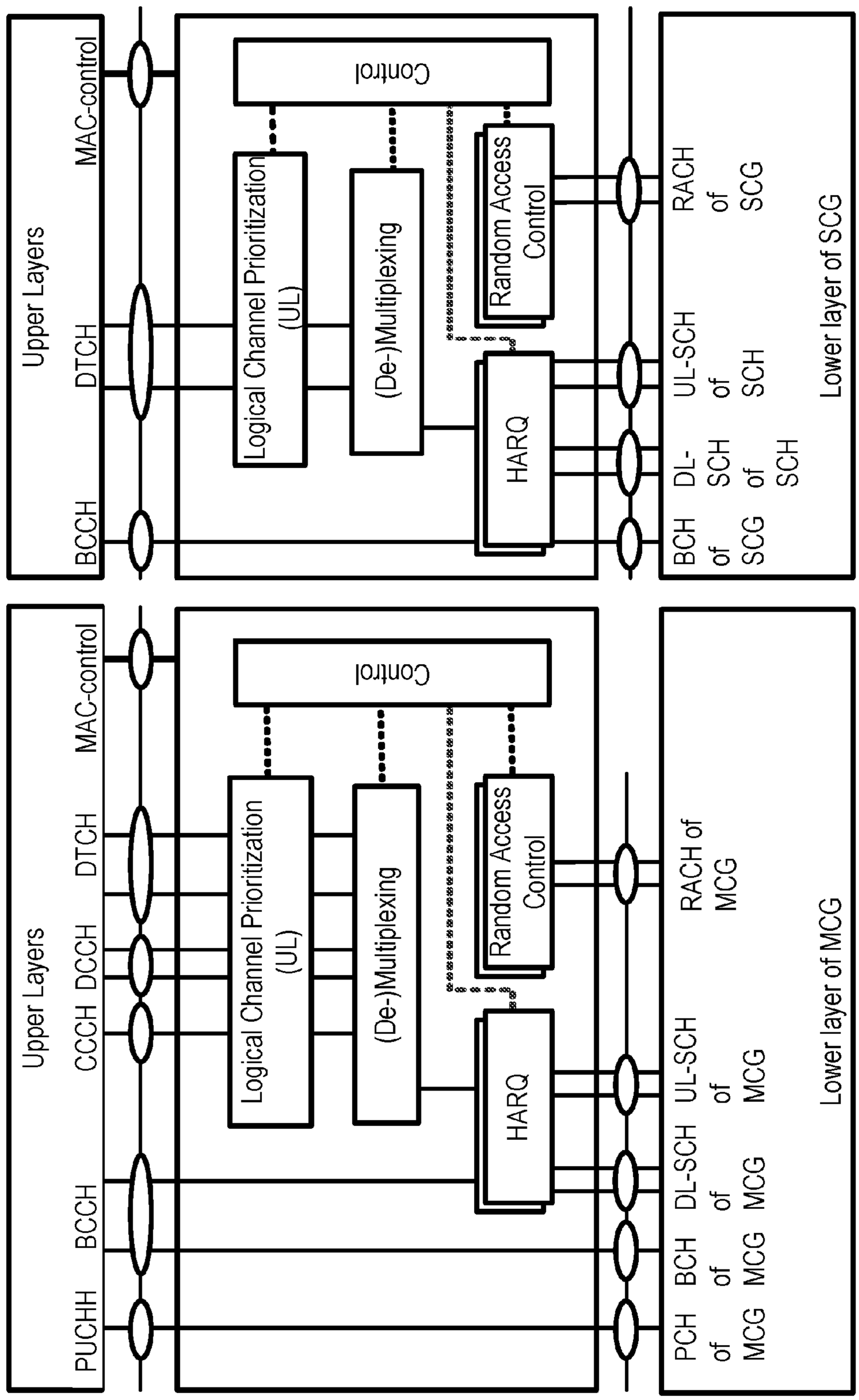


FIG. 5C Example downlink physical channel



Dual-Connectivity at eNB

FIG. 6



Dual-Connectivity- two MAC entities at UE side

FIG. 7

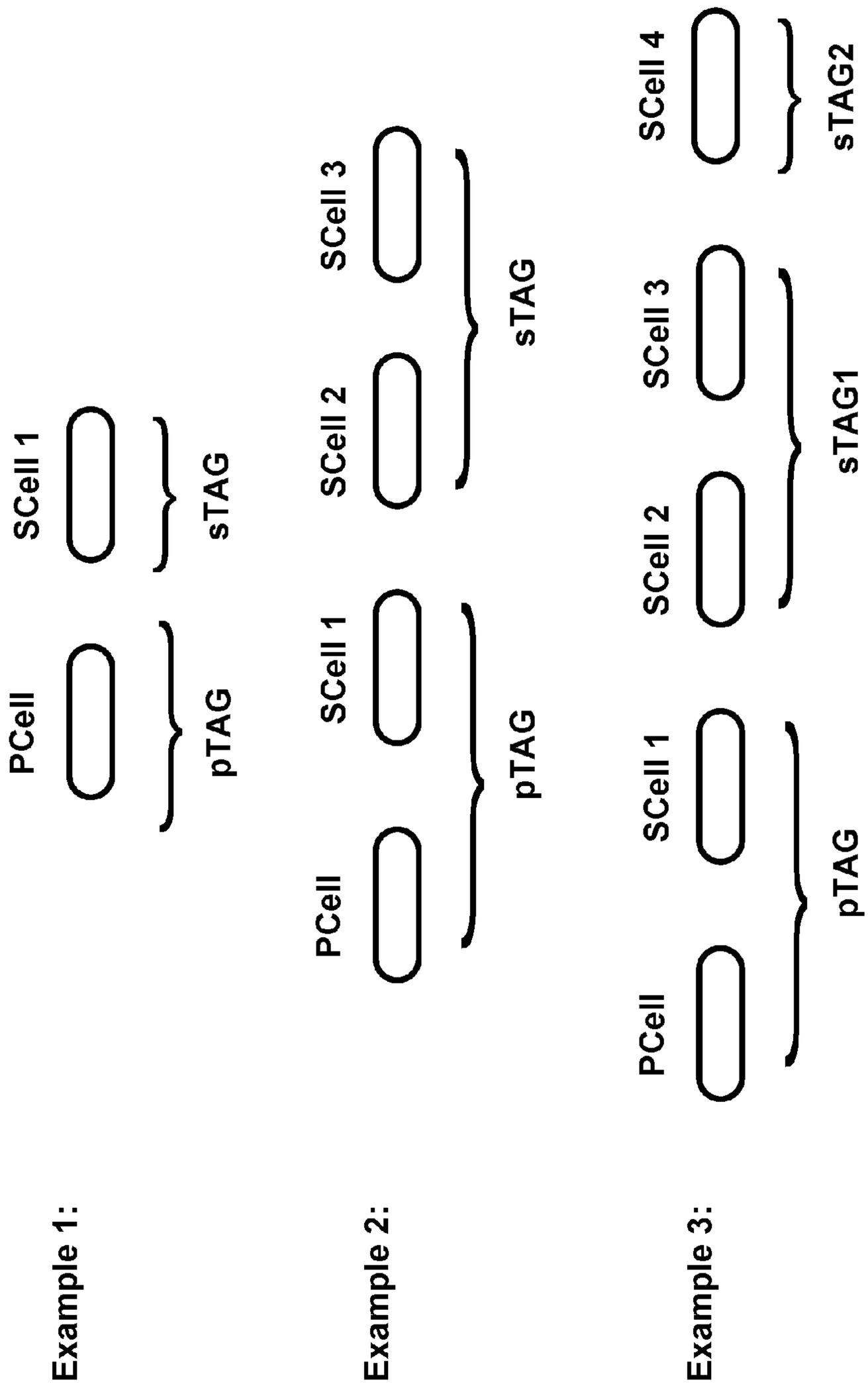

Example 1:
PCell
SCell 1
pTAG
sTAG
Example 2:
PCell
SCell 1
SCell 2
SCell 3
pTAG
sTAG
Example 3:
PCell
SCell 1
SCell 2
SCell 3
SCell 4
pTAG
sTAG1
sTAG2

FIG. 8

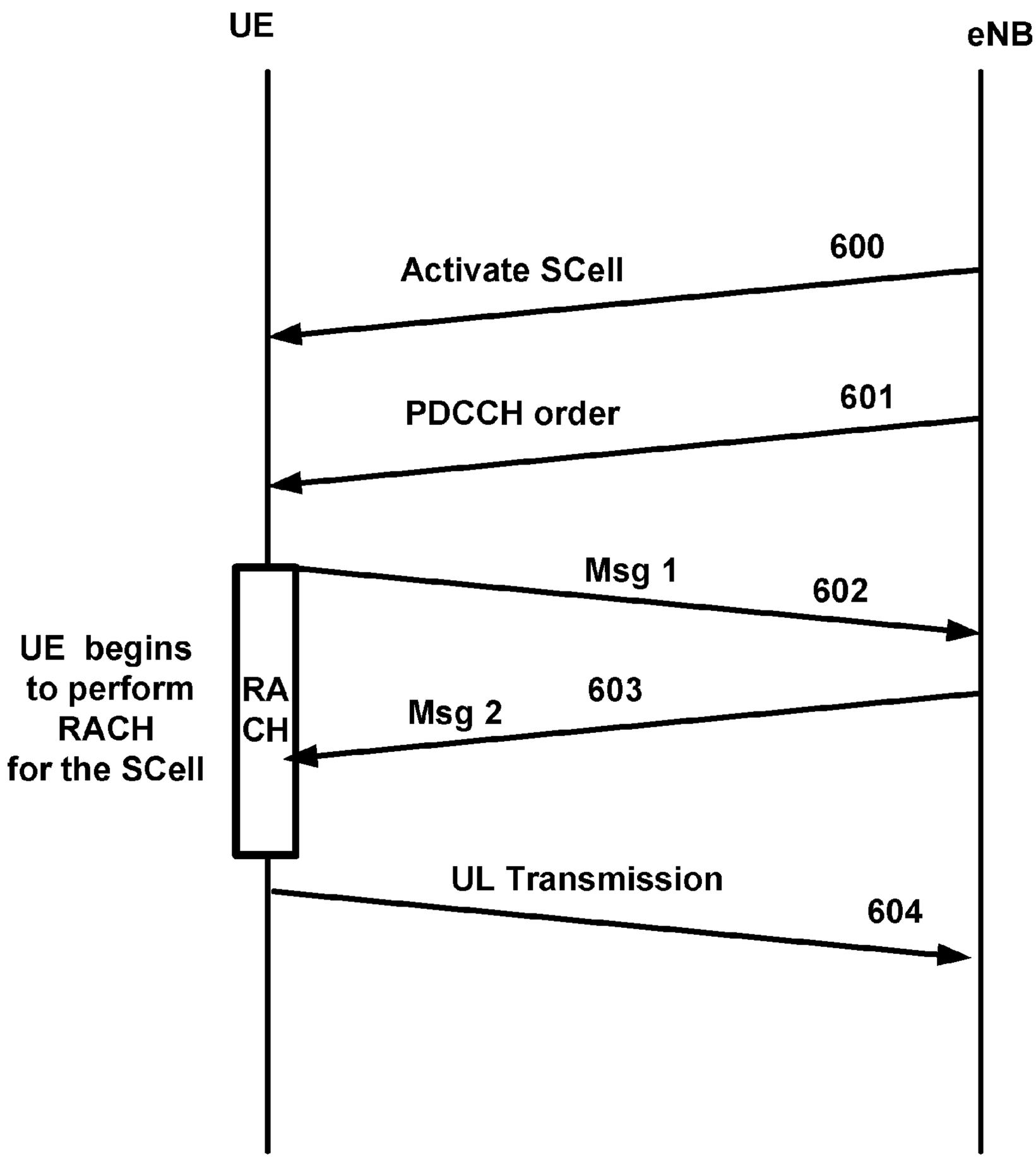

UE
eNB
Activate SCell
600
PDCCH order
601
Msg 1
602
UE begins
to perform
RACH
for the SCell
RA
CH
Msg 2
603
UL Transmission
604

FIG. 9

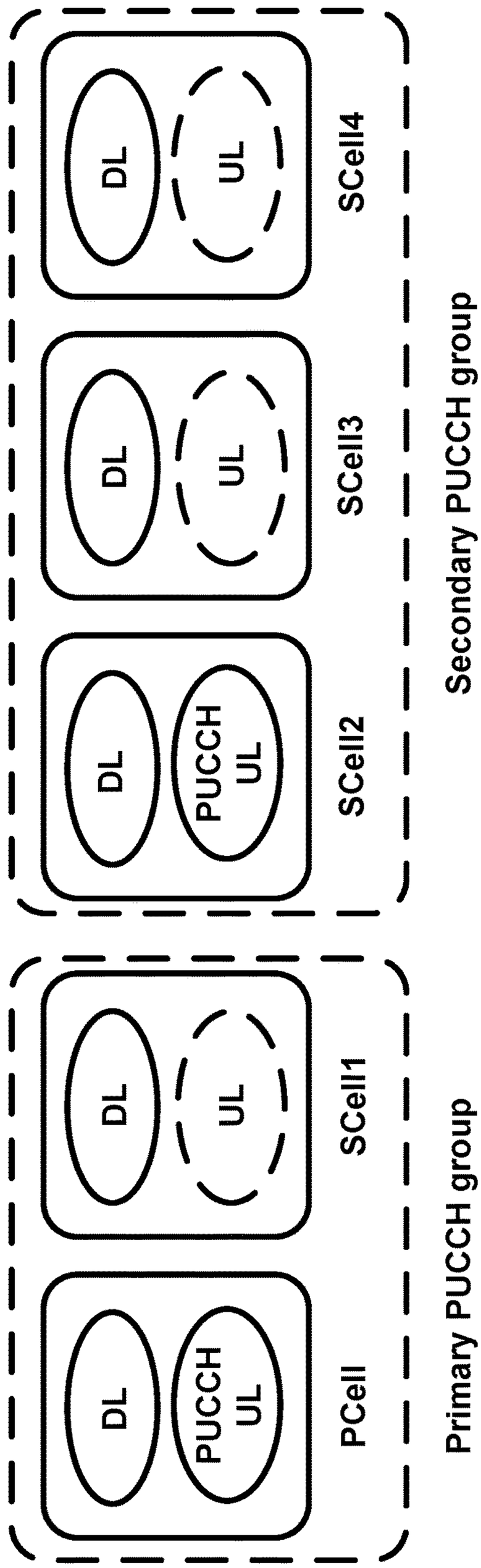

DL
UL
SCell4
DL
UL
SCell3
DL
PUCCH
UL
SCell2
Secondary PUCCH group
DL
UL
SCell1
DL
PUCCH
UL
PCell
Primary PUCCH group

FIG. 10

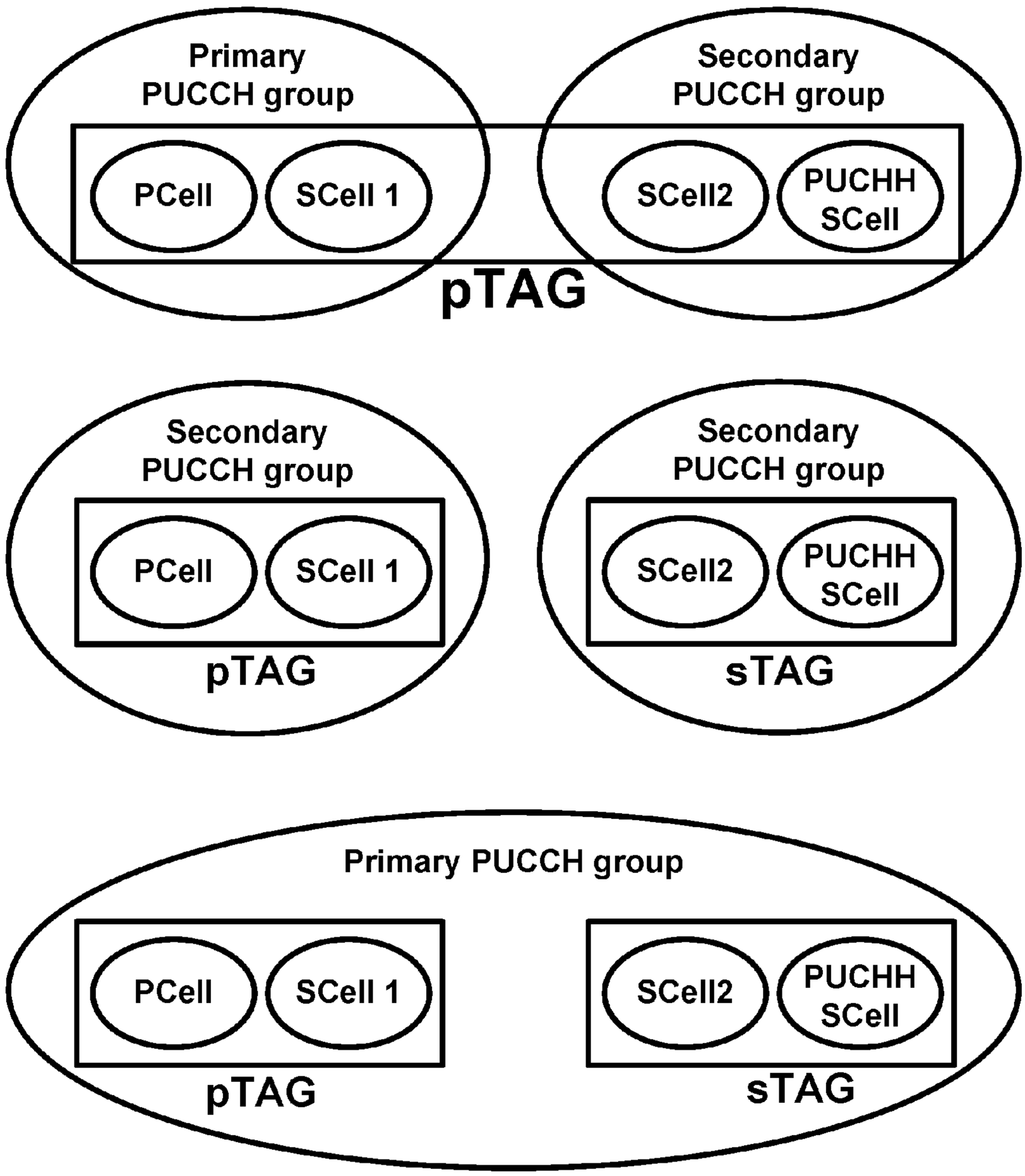

Primary
PUCCH group
PCell
SCell 1
Secondary
PUCCH group
SCell2
PUCHH
SCell
pTAG
Secondary
PUCCH group
PCell
SCell 1
pTAG
Secondary
PUCCH group
SCell2
PUCHH
SCell
sTAG
Primary PUCCH group
PCell
SCell 1
pTAG
SCell2
PUCHH
SCell
sTAG

FIG. 11

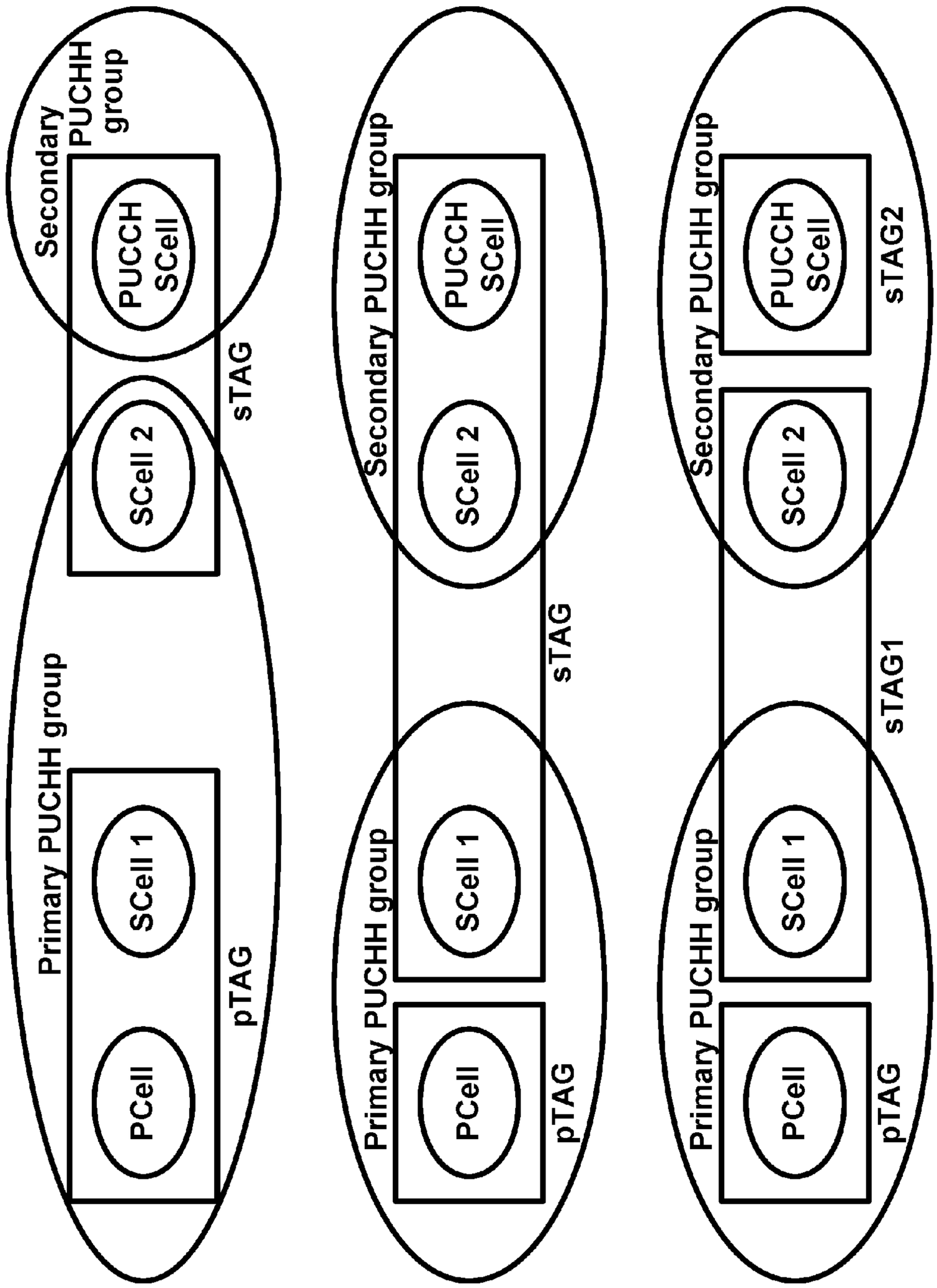

Primary PUCHH group
PCell
SCell 1
pTAG
Secondary PUCHH group
PUCCH SCell
SCell 2
sTAG
Primary PUCHH group
PCell
SCell 1
pTAG
Secondary PUCHH group
PUCCH SCell
SCell 2
sTAG
Primary PUCHH group
PCell
SCell 1
pTAG
Secondary PUCHH group
PUCCH SCell
SCell 2
sTAG1
sTAG2

FIG. 12

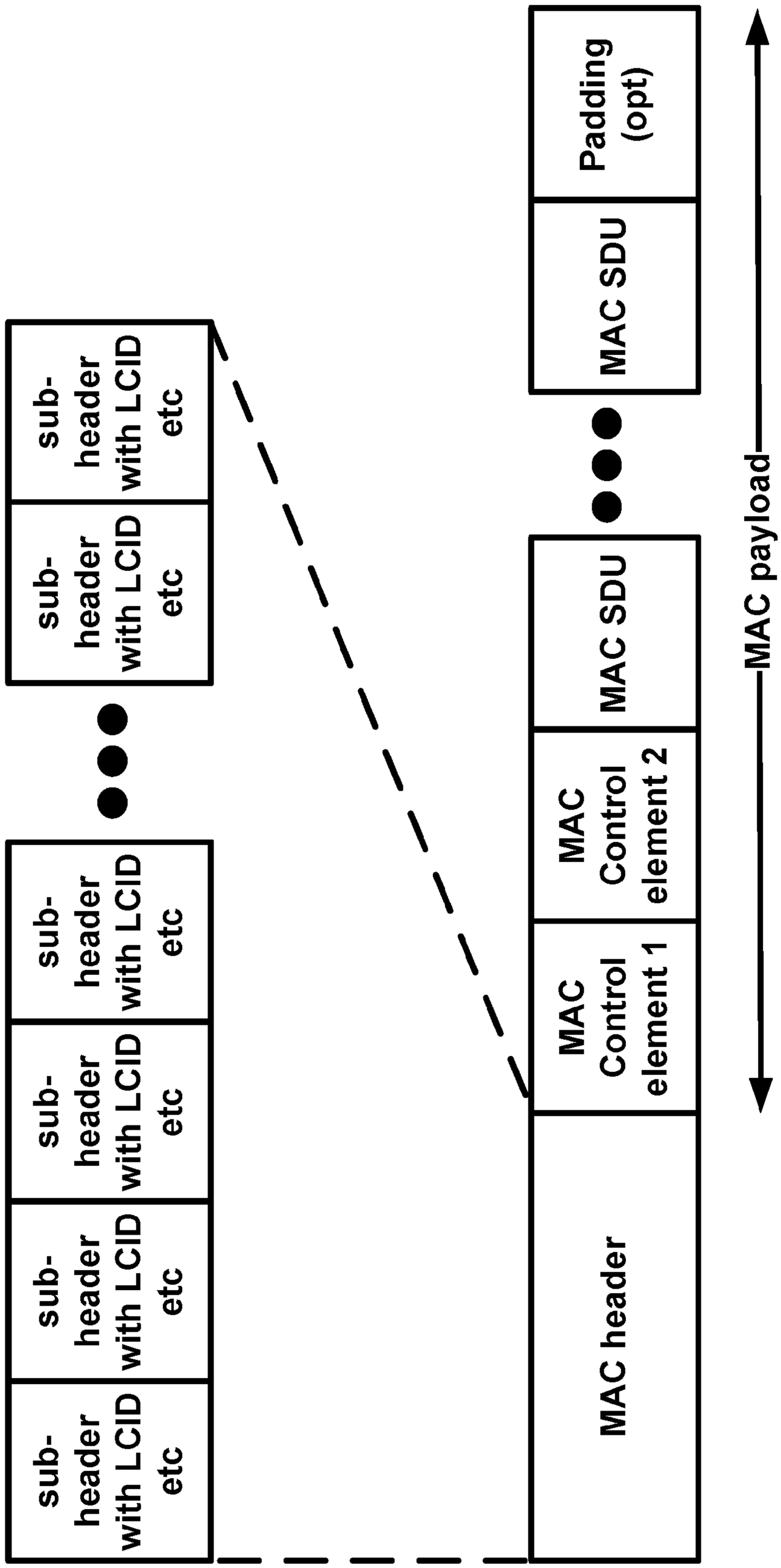

sub-header with LCID etc
sub-header with LCID etc
sub-header with LCID etc
sub-header with LCID etc
sub-header with LCID etc
sub-header with LCID etc
MAC header
MAC Control element 1
MAC Control element 2
MAC SDU
MAC SDU
Padding (opt)
MAC payload

FIG. 13

Table 1: 4-bit CQI Table

CQI index	Modulation	Code rate x 1024	efficiency
0	out of range		
1	QPSK	78	0.1523
2	QPSK	120	0.2344
3	QPSK	193	0.3770
4	QPSK	308	0.6016
5	QPSK	449	0.8770
6	QPSK	602	1.1758
7	16QAM	378	1.4766
8	16QAM	490	1.9141
9	16QAM	616	2.4063
10	64QAM	466	2.7305
11	64QAM	567	3.3223
12	64QAM	666	3.9023
13	64QAM	772	4.5234
14	64QAM	873	5.1152
15	64QAM	948	5.5547

FIG. 14A

Table 2: 4-bit CQI Table

CQI index	Modulation	Code rate x 1024	efficiency
0	out of range		
1	QPSK	78	0.1523
2	QPSK	193	0.3770
3	QPSK	449	0.8770
4	16QAM	378	1.4766
5	16QAM	490	1.9141
6	16QAM	616	2.4063
7	64QAM	466	2.7305
8	64QAM	567	3.3223
9	64QAM	666	3.9023
10	64QAM	772	4.5234
11	64QAM	873	5.1152
12	256QAM	711	5.5547
13	256QAM	797	6.2266
14	256QAM	885	6.9141
15	256QAM	948	7.4063

FIG. 14B

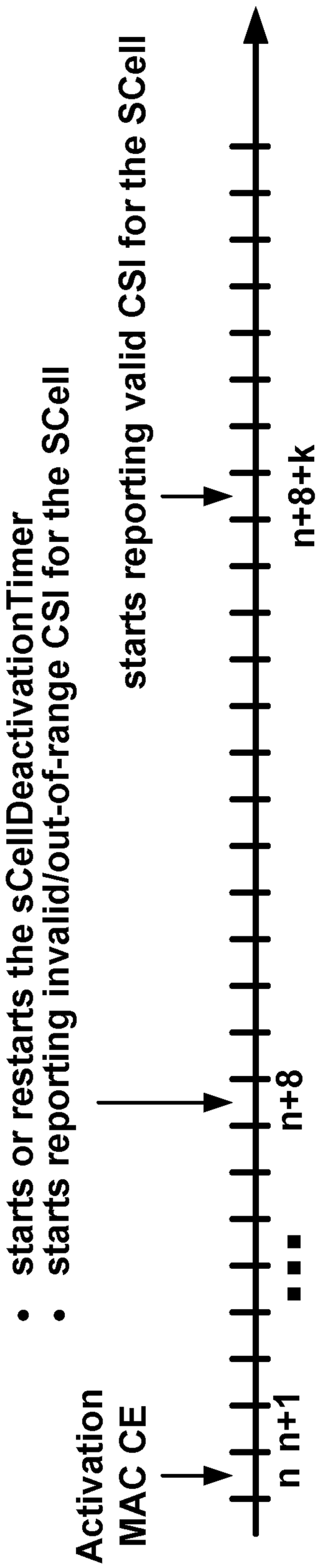


FIG. 15A

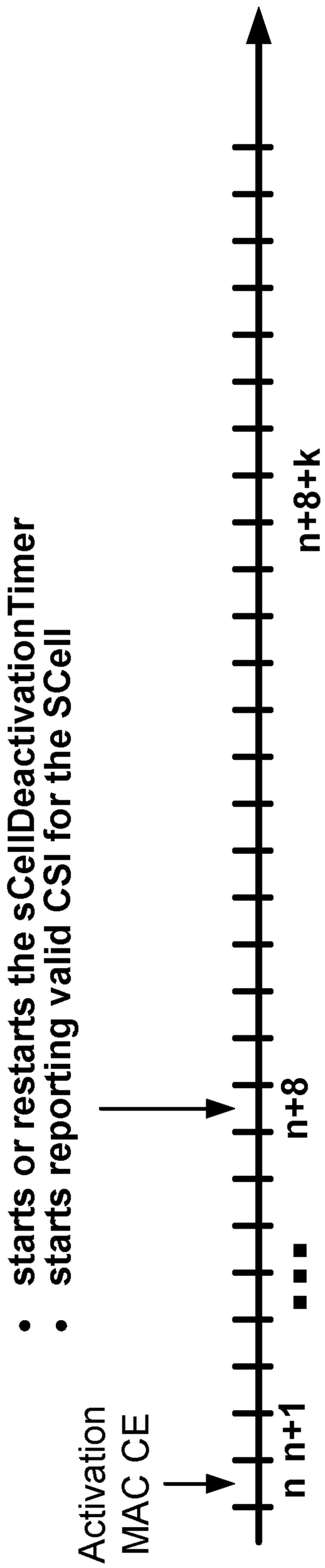


FIG. 15B

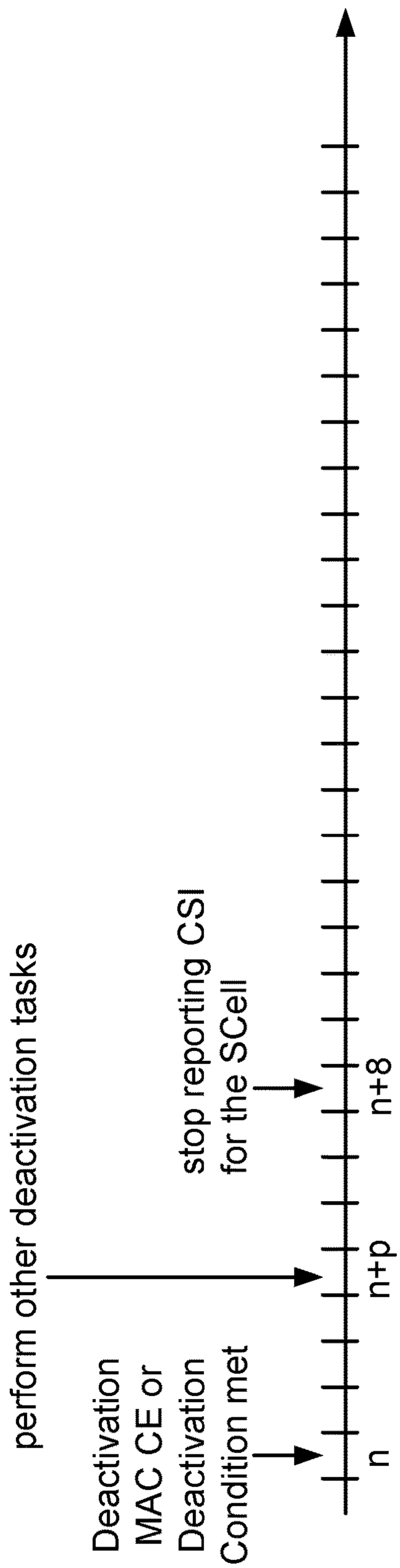


FIG. 16B

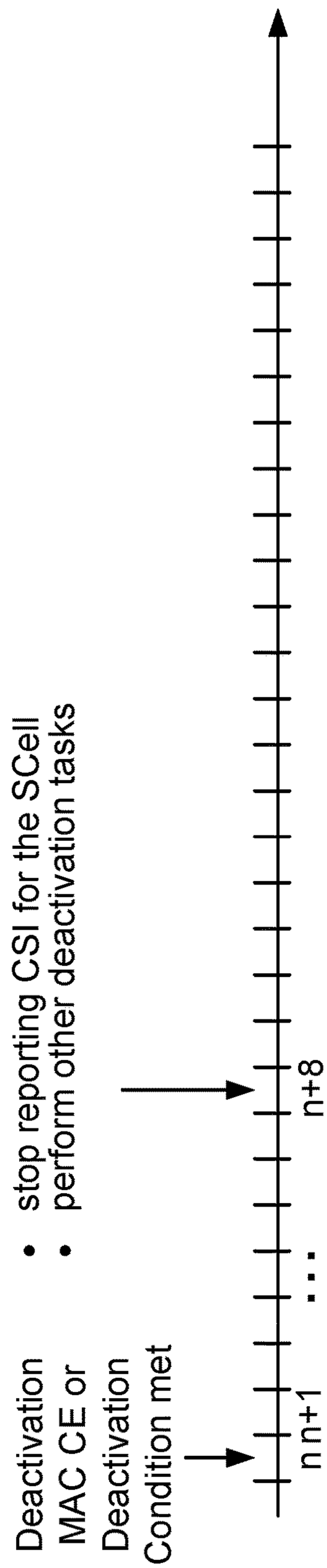


FIG. 16A

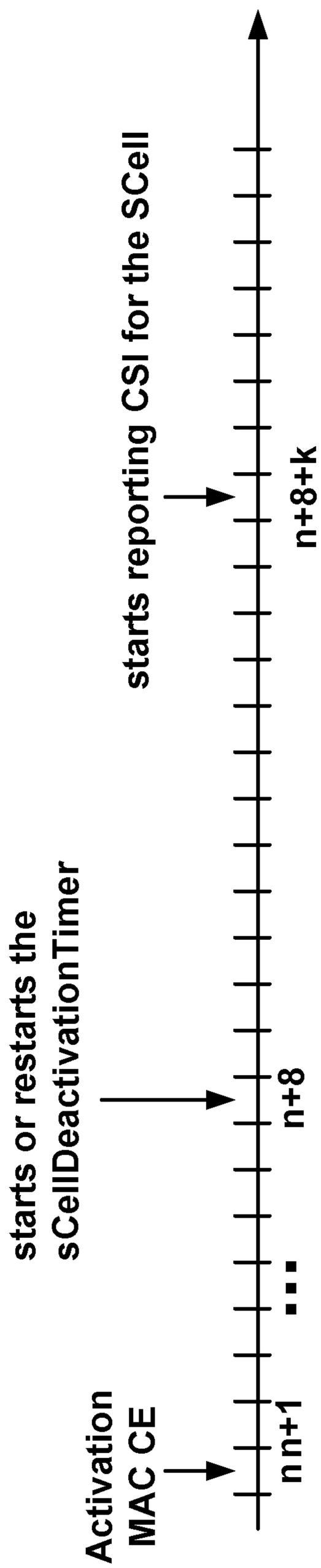

Activation MAC CE
starts or restarts the sCellDeactivationTimer
starts reporting CSI for the SCell
n
n+1
...
n+8
n+8+k

FIG. 17

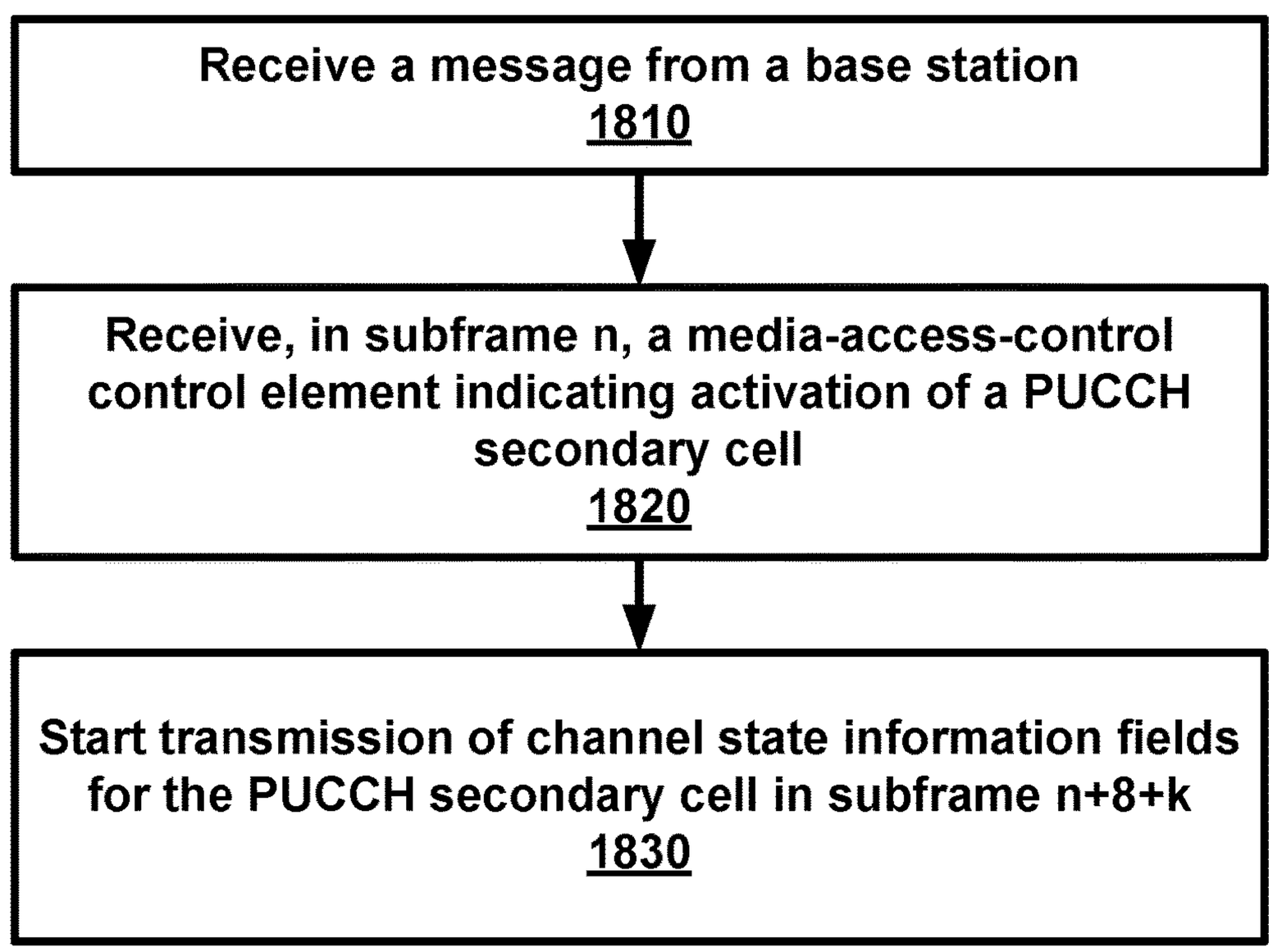

Receive a message from a base station
1810
Receive, in subframe n, a media-access-control control element indicating activation of a PUCCH secondary cell
1820
Start transmission of channel state information fields for the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe n+8+k
1830

FIG. 18

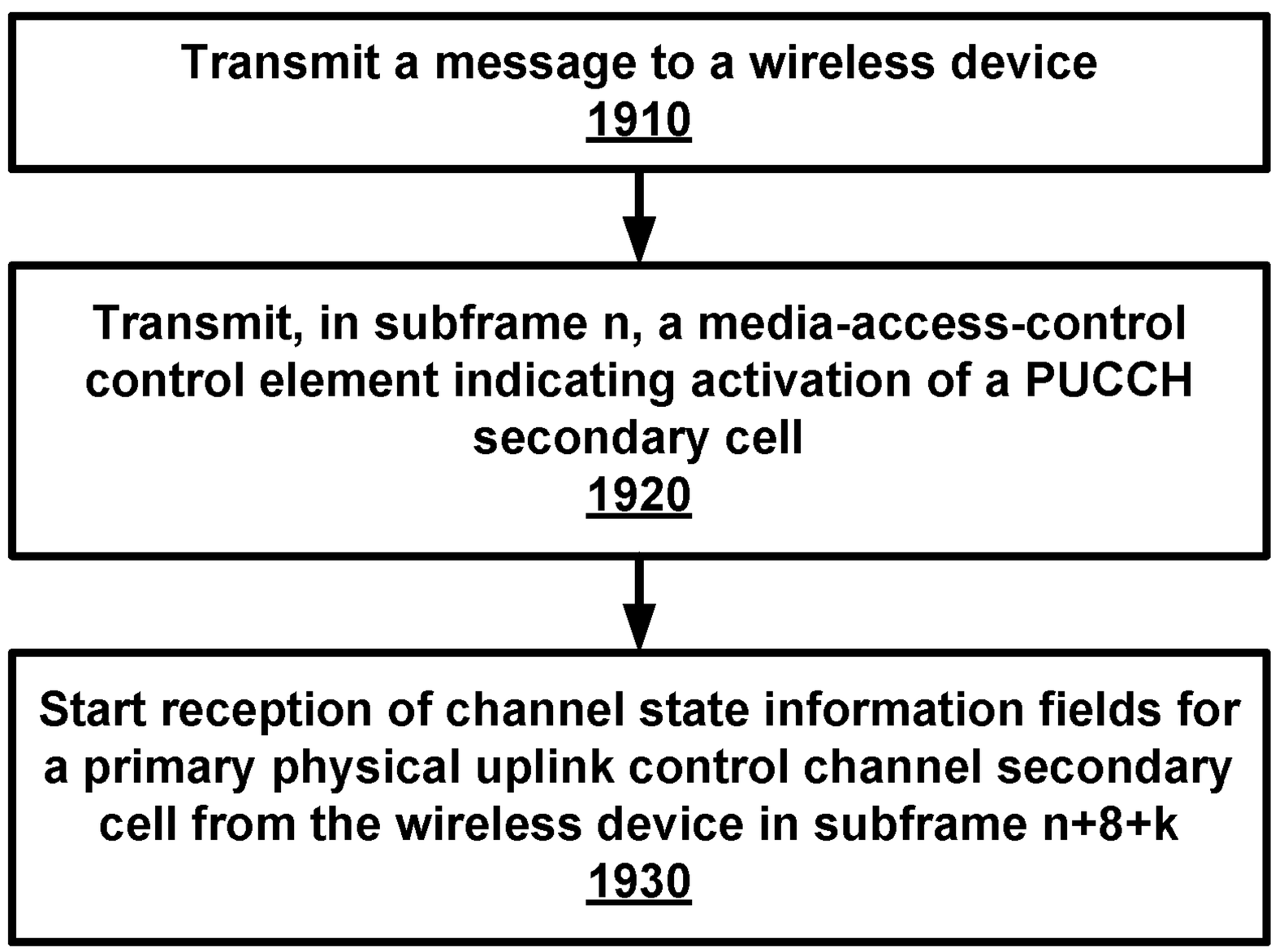

Transmit a message to a wireless device
1910
Transmit, in subframe n, a media-access-control control element indicating activation of a PUCCH secondary cell
1920
Start reception of channel state information fields for a primary physical uplink control channel secondary cell from the wireless device in subframe n+8+k
1930

FIG. 19

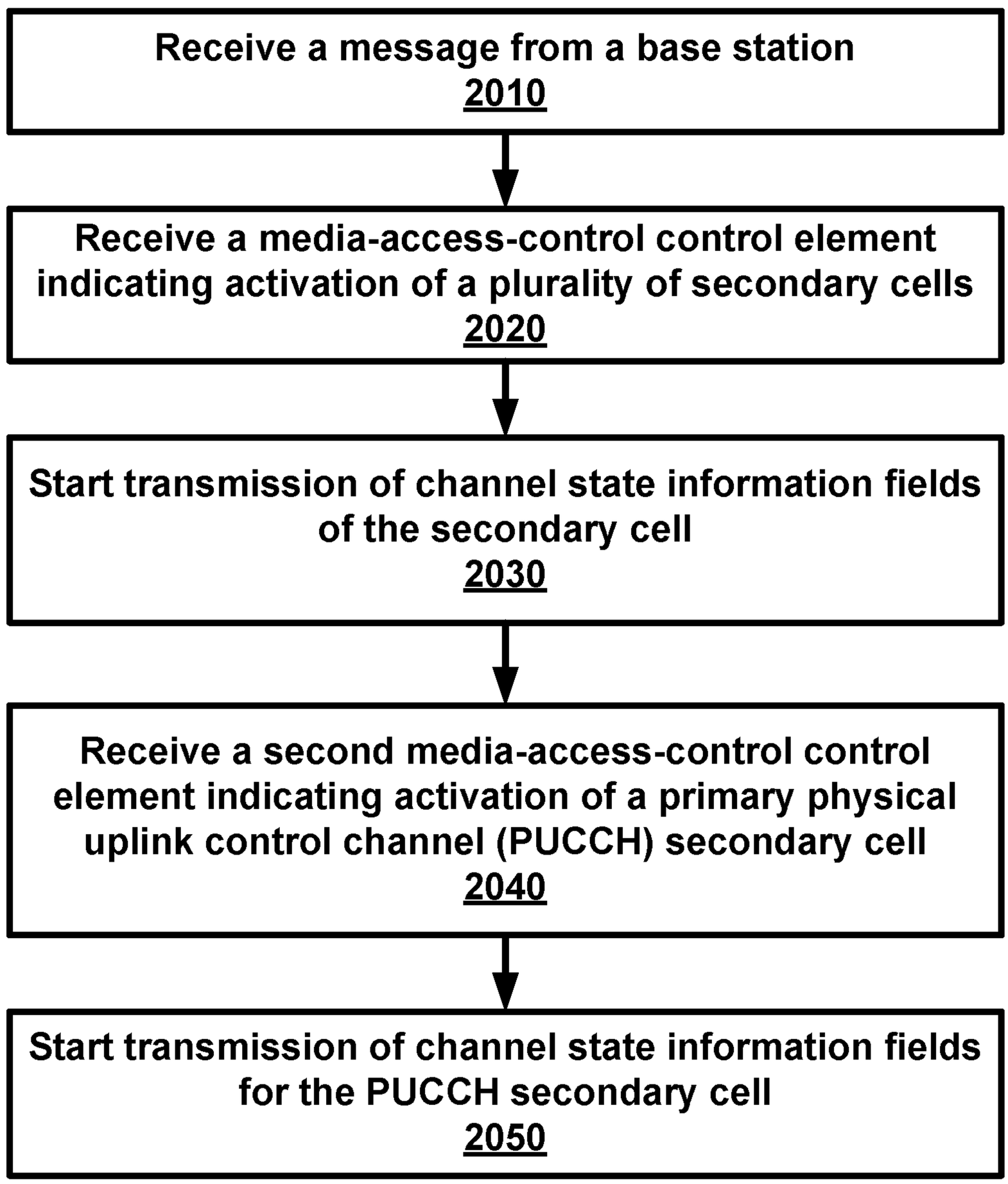

Receive a message from a base station
2010
Receive a media-access-control control element indicating activation of a plurality of secondary cells
2020
Start transmission of channel state information fields of the secondary cell
2030
Receive a second media-access-control control element indicating activation of a primary physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) secondary cell
2040
Start transmission of channel state information fields for the PUCCH secondary cell
2050

FIG. 20

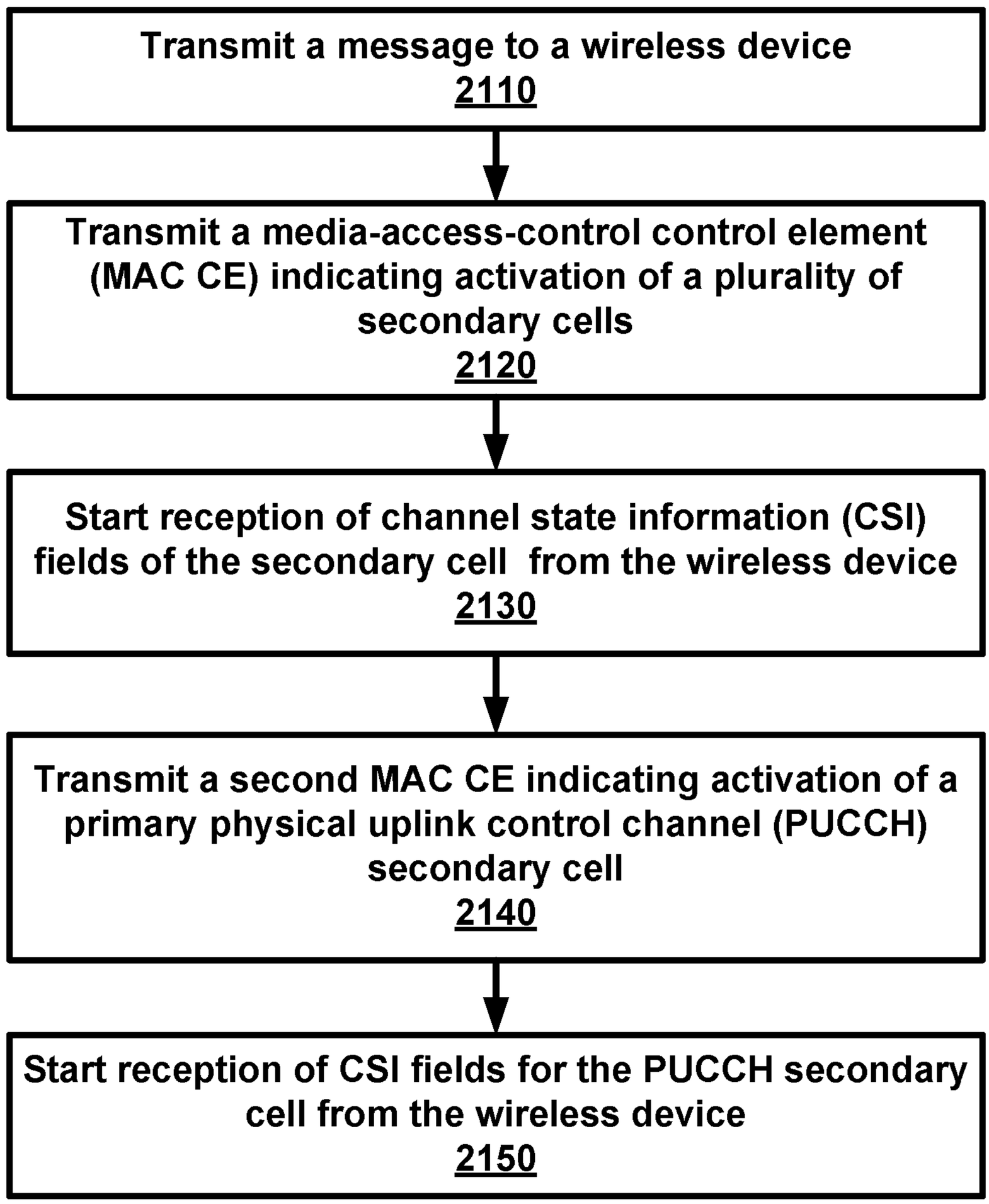

Transmit a message to a wireless device
2110
Transmit a media-access-control control element (MAC CE) indicating activation of a plurality of secondary cells
2120
Start reception of channel state information (CSI) fields of the secondary cell from the wireless device
2130
Transmit a second MAC CE indicating activation of a primary physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) secondary cell
2140
Start reception of CSI fields for the PUCCH secondary cell from the wireless device
2150

FIG. 21

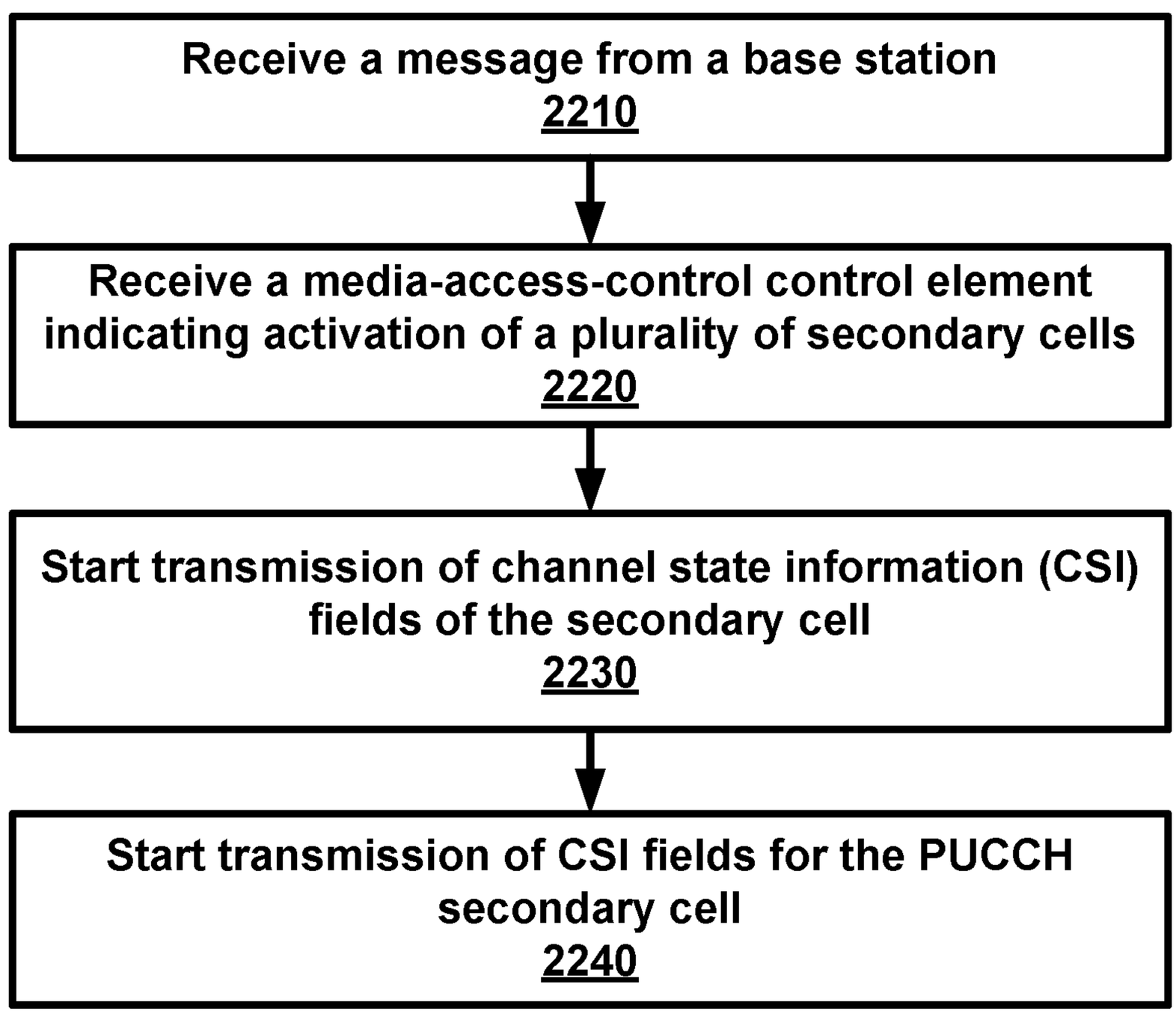

Receive a message from a base station
2210
Receive a media-access-control control element indicating activation of a plurality of secondary cells
2220
Start transmission of channel state information (CSI) fields of the secondary cell
2230
Start transmission of CSI fields for the PUCCH secondary cell
2240

FIG. 22

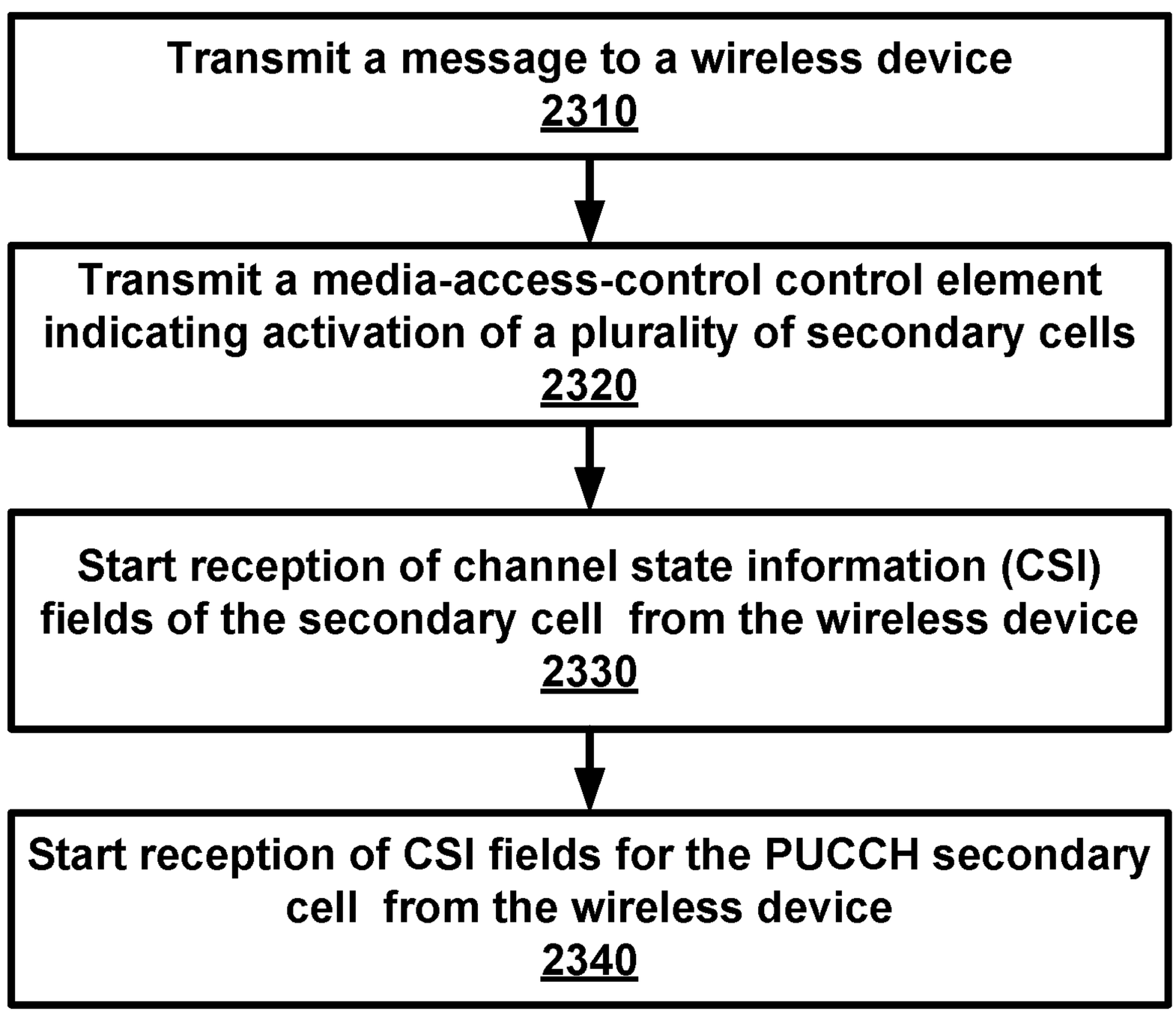

Transmit a message to a wireless device
2310
Transmit a media-access-control control element indicating activation of a plurality of secondary cells
2320
Start reception of channel state information (CSI) fields of the secondary cell from the wireless device
2330
Start reception of CSI fields for the PUCCH secondary cell from the wireless device
2340

FIG. 23

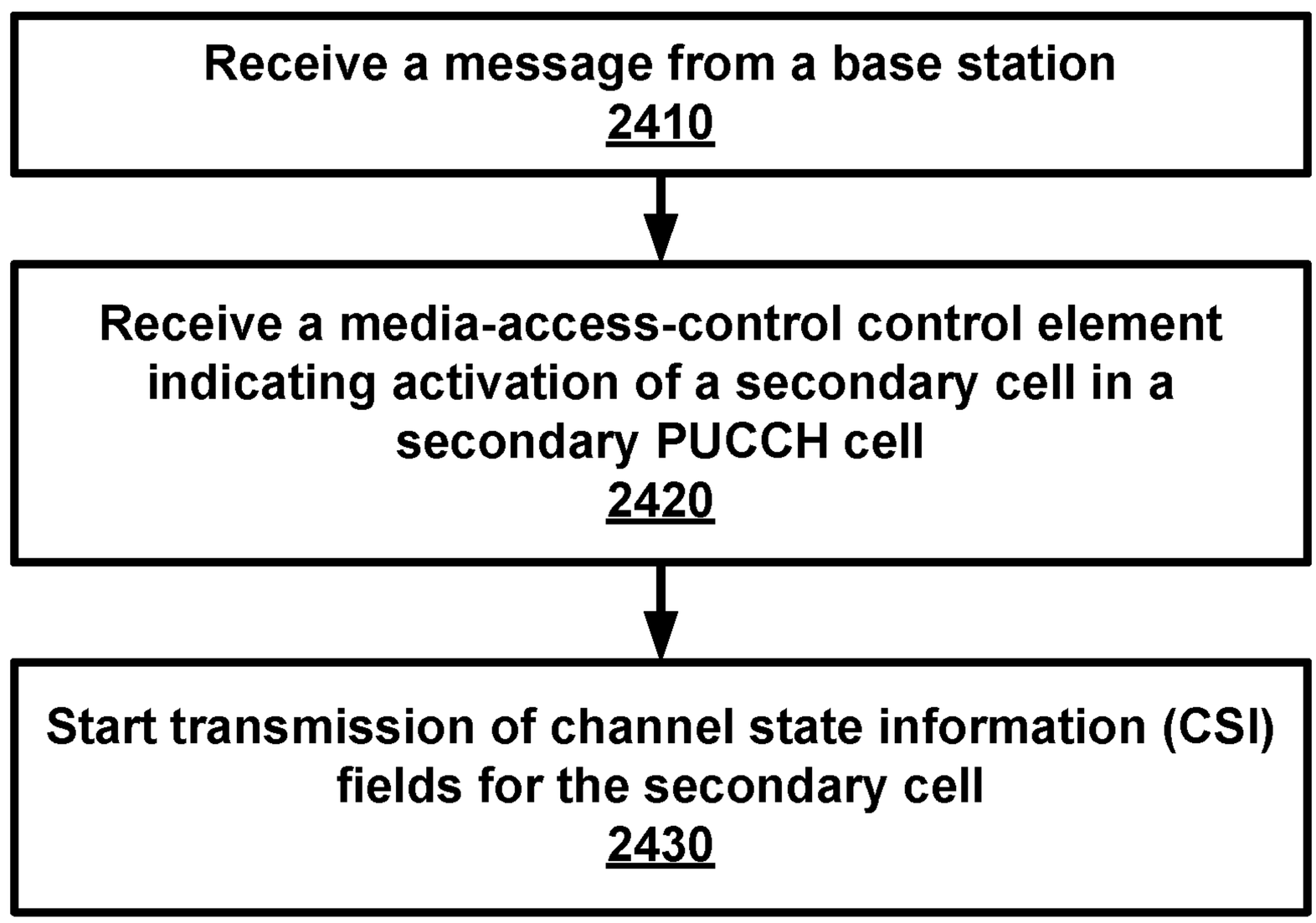

Receive a message from a base station
2410
Receive a media-access-control control element indicating activation of a secondary cell in a secondary PUCCH cell
2420
Start transmission of channel state information (CSI) fields for the secondary cell
2430

FIG. 24

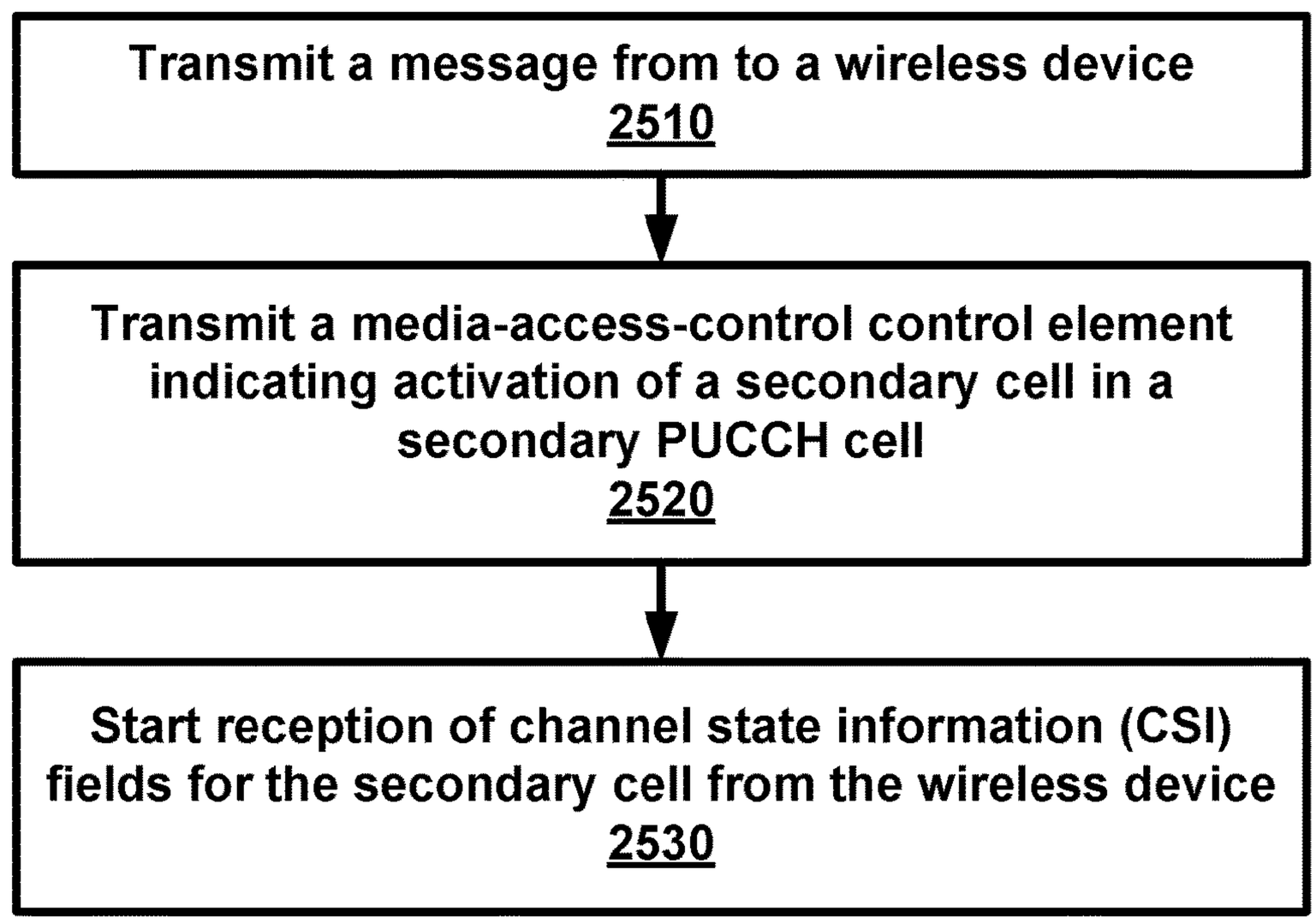

Transmit a message from to a wireless device
2510
Transmit a media-access-control control element indicating activation of a secondary cell in a secondary PUCCH cell
2520
Start reception of channel state information (CSI) fields for the secondary cell from the wireless device
2530

FIG. 25

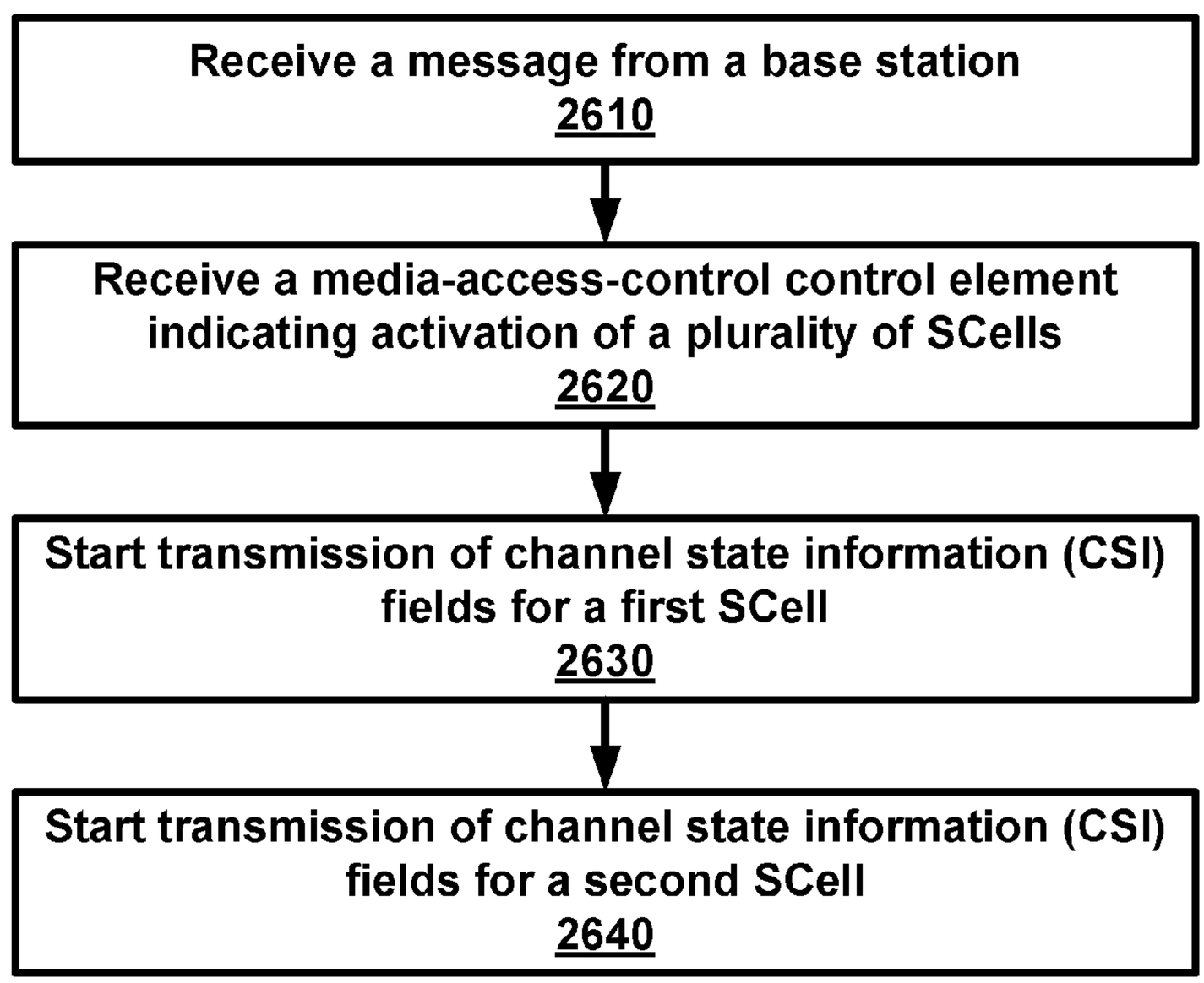

Receive a message from a base station
2610
Receive a media-access-control control element indicating activation of a plurality of SCells
2620
Start transmission of channel state information (CSI) fields for a first SCell
2630
Start transmission of channel state information (CSI) fields for a second SCell
2640

FIG. 26

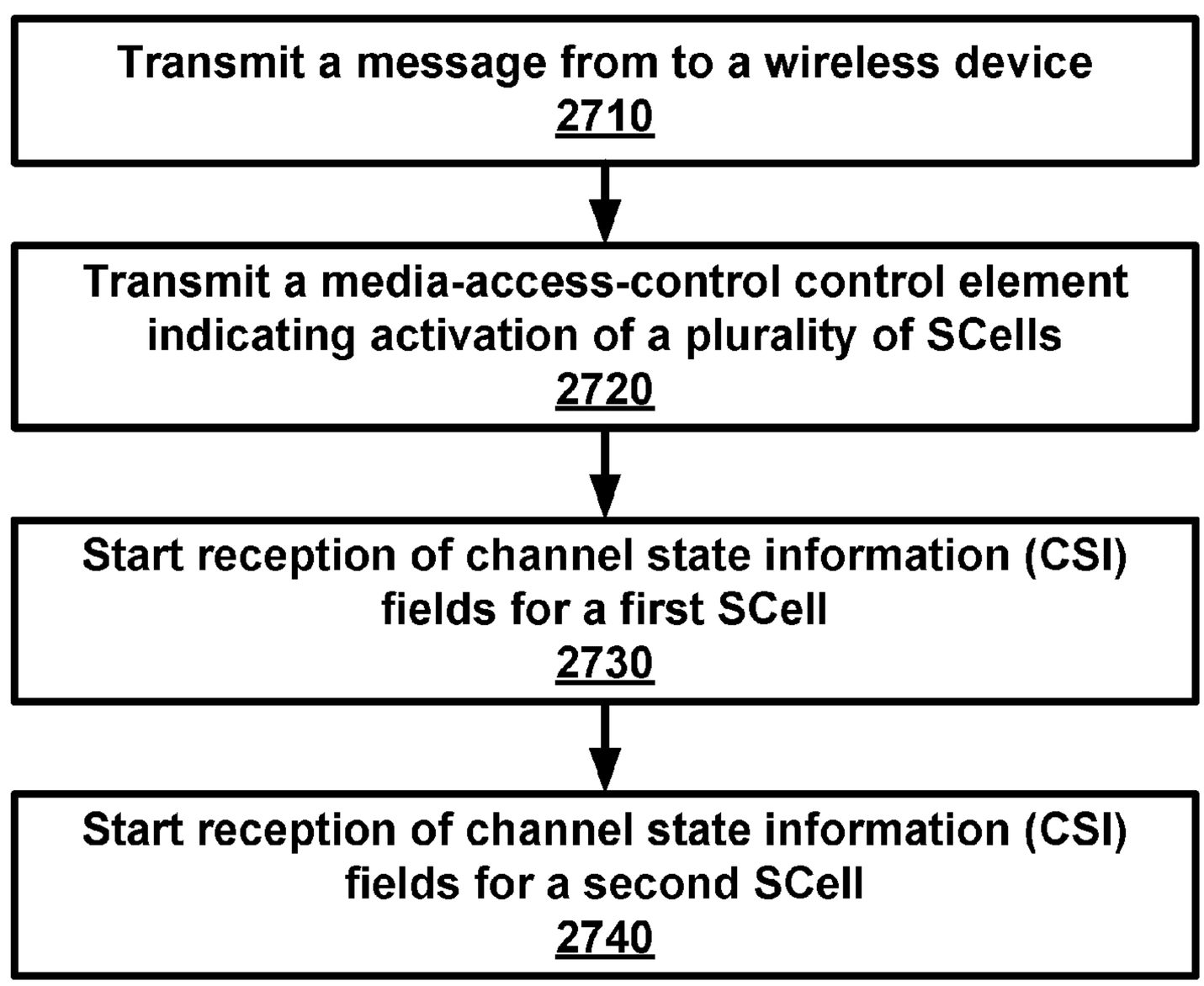

Transmit a message from to a wireless device
2710
Transmit a media-access-control control element indicating activation of a plurality of SCells
2720
Start reception of channel state information (CSI) fields for a first SCell
2730
Start reception of channel state information (CSI) fields for a second SCell
2740

FIG. 27

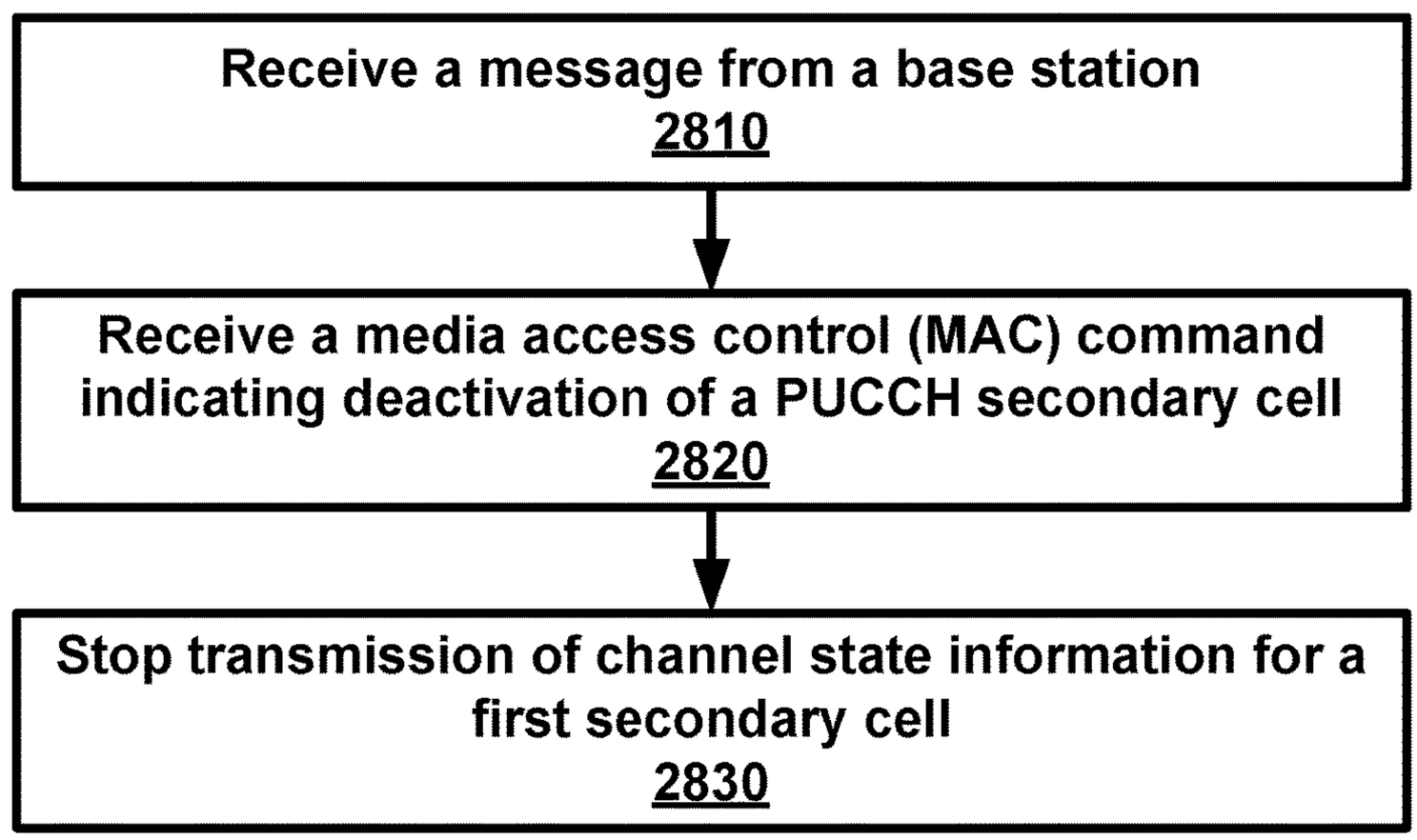

Receive a message from a base station
2810
Receive a media access control (MAC) command indicating deactivation of a PUCCH secondary cell
2820
Stop transmission of channel state information for a first secondary cell
2830

FIG. 28

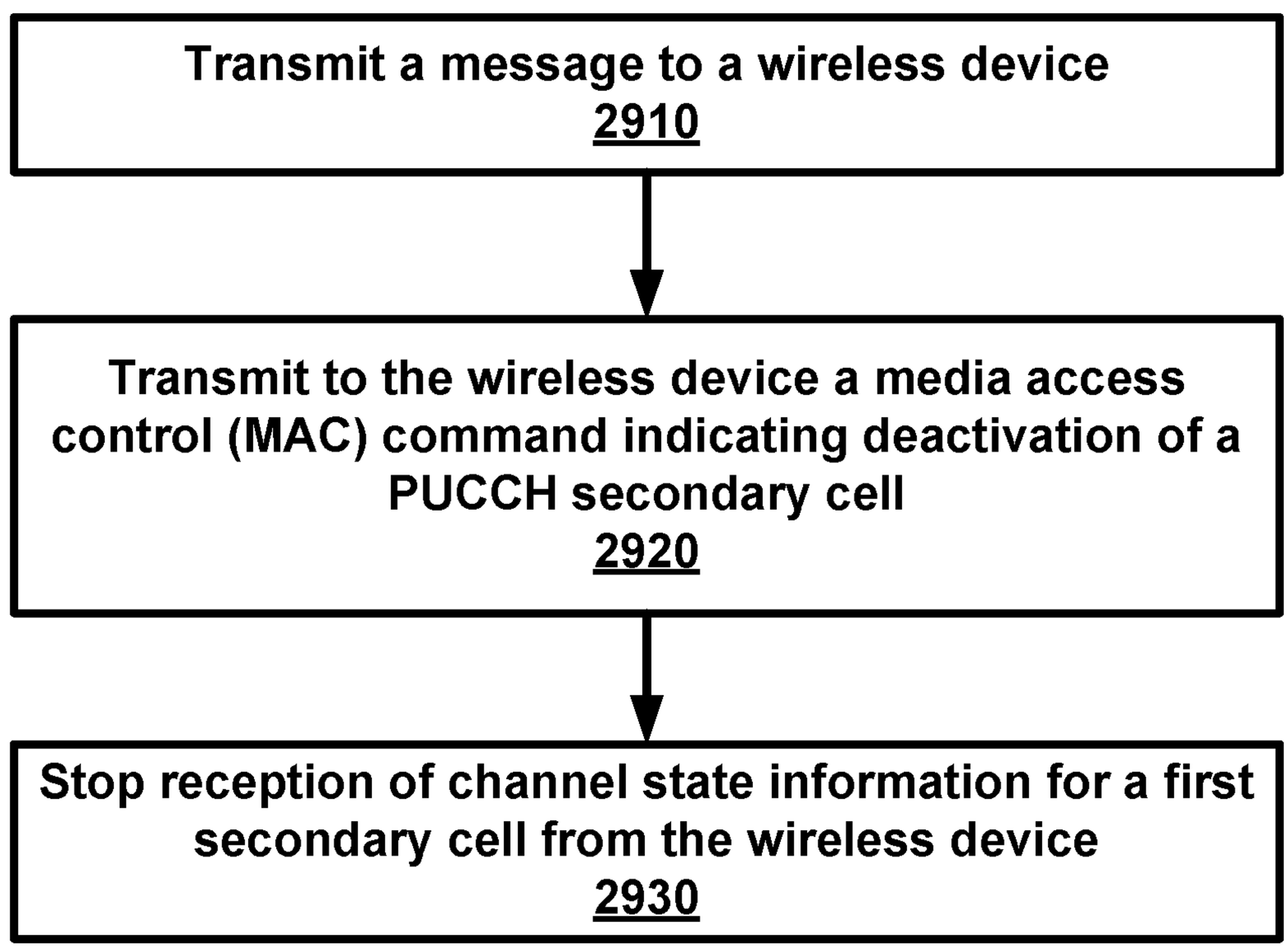

Transmit a message to a wireless device
2910
Transmit to the wireless device a media access control (MAC) command indicating deactivation of a PUCCH secondary cell
2920
Stop reception of channel state information for a first secondary cell from the wireless device
2930

FIG. 29

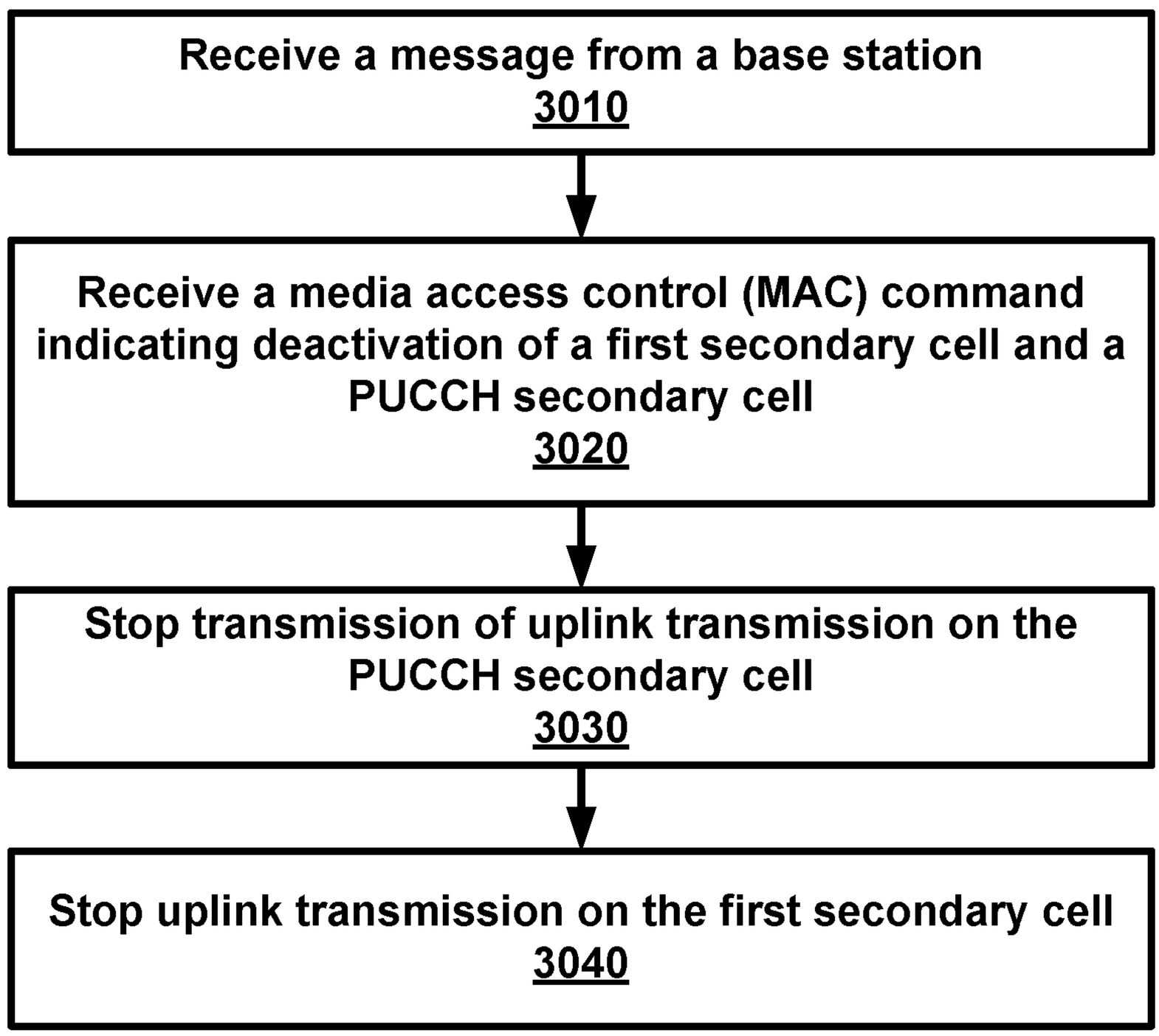

Receive a message from a base station
3010
Receive a media access control (MAC) command indicating deactivation of a first secondary cell and a PUCCH secondary cell
3020
Stop transmission of uplink transmission on the PUCCH secondary cell
3030
Stop uplink transmission on the first secondary cell
3040

FIG. 30

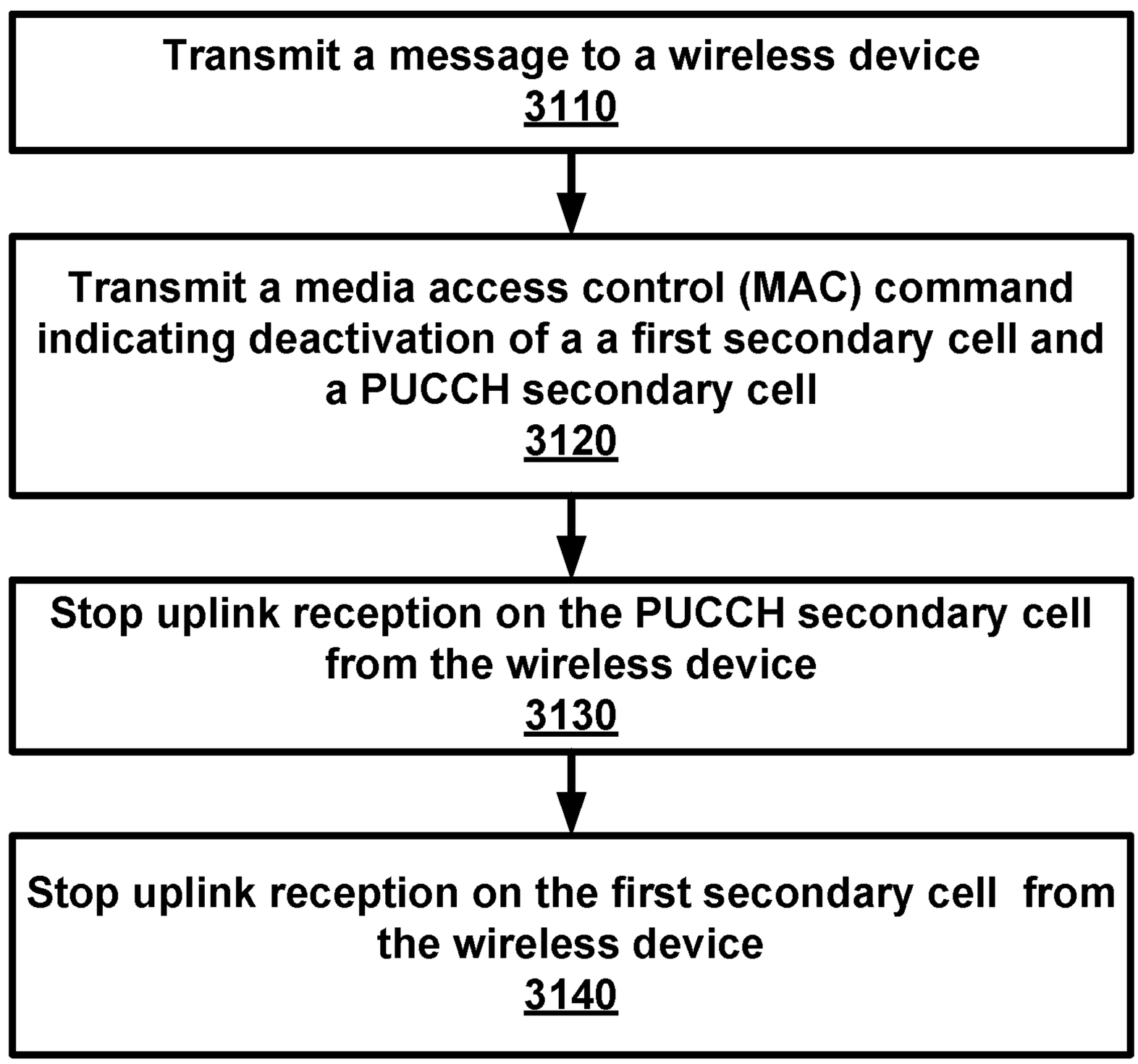

Transmit a message to a wireless device
3110
Transmit a media access control (MAC) command indicating deactivation of a a first secondary cell and a PUCCH secondary cell
3120
Stop uplink reception on the PUCCH secondary cell from the wireless device
3130
Stop uplink reception on the first secondary cell from the wireless device
3140

FIG. 31

CHANNEL STATE INFORMATION TRANSMISSION

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/133,934, filed Mar. 16, 2015, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

Examples of several of the various embodiments of the present invention are described herein with reference to the drawings.

FIG. **1** is a diagram depicting example sets of OFDM subcarriers as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **2** is a diagram depicting an example transmission time and reception time for two carriers in a carrier group as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **3** is a diagram depicting OFDM radio resources as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **4** is a block diagram of a base station and a wireless device as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **5**A, FIG. **5**B, FIG. **5**C and FIG. **5**D are example diagrams for uplink and downlink signal transmission as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **6** is an example diagram for a protocol structure with CA and DC as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **7** is an example diagram for a protocol structure with CA and DC as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **8** shows example TAG configurations as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **9** is an example message flow in a random access process in a secondary TAG as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **10** is an example grouping of cells into PUCCH groups as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **11** illustrates example groupings of cells into one or more PUCCH groups and one or more TAGs as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **12** illustrates example groupings of cells into one or more PUCCH groups and one or more TAGs as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **13** is an example MAC PDU as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. **14**A and **14**B are example CQI tables as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. **15**A and **15**B are example diagrams illustrating timing of some events according to the current LTE-Advanced transceivers.

FIGS. **16**A and **16**B are example diagrams illustrating timing of some events as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **17** is an example diagram illustrating timing of some events as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **18** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **19** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **20** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **21** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **22** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **23** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **24** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **25** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **26** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **27** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **28** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **29** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **30** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **31** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Example embodiments of the present invention enable operation of multiple physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. Embodiments of the technology disclosed herein may be employed in the technical field of multicarrier communication systems. More particularly, the embodiments of the technology disclosed herein may relate to operation of PUCCH groups.

The following Acronyms are used throughout the present disclosure:

ASIC application-specific integrated circuit
BPSK binary phase shift keying
CA carrier aggregation
CSI channel state information
CDMA code division multiple access
CSS common search space
CPLD complex programmable logic devices
CC component carrier
DL downlink
DCI downlink control information
DC dual connectivity
EPC evolved packet core
E-UTRAN evolved-universal terrestrial radio access network
FPGA field programmable gate arrays
FDD frequency division multiplexing
HDL hardware description languages
HARQ hybrid automatic repeat request
IE information element
LTE long term evolution
MCG master cell group
MeNB master evolved node B
MIB master information block
MAC media access control
MAC media access control
MME mobility management entity
NAS non-access stratum
OFDM orthogonal frequency division multiplexing
PDCP packet data convergence protocol
PDU packet data unit
PHY physical

PDCCH physical downlink control channel
PHICH physical HARQ indicator channel
PUCCH physical uplink control channel
PUSCH physical uplink shared channel
PCell primary cell
PCell primary cell
PCC primary component carrier
PSCell primary secondary cell
pTAG primary timing advance group
QAM quadrature amplitude modulation
QPSK quadrature phase shift keying
RBG Resource Block Groups
RLC radio link control
RRC radio resource control
RA random access
RB resource blocks
SCC secondary component carrier
SCell secondary cell
Scell secondary cells
SCG secondary cell group
SeNB secondary evolved node B
sTAGs secondary timing advance group
SDU service data unit
S-GW serving gateway
SRB signaling radio bearer
SC-OFDM single carrier-OFDM
SFN system frame number
SIB system information block
TAI tracking area identifier
TAT time alignment timer
TDD time division duplexing
TDMA time division multiple access
TA timing advance
TAG timing advance group
TB transport block
UL uplink
UE user equipment
VHDL VHSIC hardware description language

Example embodiments of the invention may be implemented using various physical layer modulation and transmission mechanisms. Example transmission mechanisms may include, but are not limited to: CDMA, OFDM, TDMA, Wavelet technologies, and/or the like. Hybrid transmission mechanisms such as TDMA/CDMA, and OFDM/CDMA may also be employed. Various modulation schemes may be applied for signal transmission in the physical layer. Examples of modulation schemes include, but are not limited to: phase, amplitude, code, a combination of these, and/or the like. An example radio transmission method may implement QAM using BPSK, QPSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM, 256-QAM, and/or the like. Physical radio transmission may be enhanced by dynamically or semi-dynamically changing the modulation and coding scheme depending on transmission requirements and radio conditions.

FIG. **1** is a diagram depicting example sets of OFDM subcarriers as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in this example, arrow(s) in the diagram may depict a subcarrier in a multicarrier OFDM system. The OFDM system may use technology such as OFDM technology, SC-OFDM technology, or the like. For example, arrow **101** shows a subcarrier transmitting information symbols. FIG. **1** is for illustration purposes, and a typical multicarrier OFDM system may include more subcarriers in a carrier. For example, the number of subcarriers in a carrier may be in the range of 10 to 10,000 subcarriers. FIG. **1** shows two guard bands **106** and **107** in a transmission band. As illustrated in FIG. **1**, guard band **106** is between subcarriers **103** and subcarriers **104**. The example set of subcarriers A **102** includes subcarriers **103** and subcarriers **104**. FIG. **1** also illustrates an example set of subcarriers B **105**. As illustrated, there is no guard band between any two subcarriers in the example set of subcarriers B **105**. Carriers in a multicarrier OFDM communication system may be contiguous carriers, non-contiguous carriers, or a combination of both contiguous and non-contiguous carriers.

FIG. **2** is a diagram depicting an example transmission time and reception time for two carriers as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A multicarrier OFDM communication system may include one or more carriers, for example, ranging from 1 to 10 carriers. Carrier A **204** and carrier B **205** may have the same or different timing structures. Although FIG. **2** shows two synchronized carriers, carrier A **204** and carrier B **205** may or may not be synchronized with each other. Different radio frame structures may be supported for FDD and TDD duplex mechanisms. FIG. **2** shows an example FDD frame timing. Downlink and uplink transmissions may be organized into radio frames **201**. In this example, radio frame duration is 10 msec. Other frame durations, for example, in the range of 1 to 100 msec may also be supported. In this example, each 10 ms radio frame **201** may be divided into ten equally sized subframes **202**. Other subframe durations such as including 0.5 msec, 1 msec, 2 msec, and 5 msec may also be supported. Subframe(s) may consist of two or more slots (e.g. slots **206** and **207**). For the example of FDD, 10 subframes may be available for downlink transmission and 10 subframes may be available for uplink transmissions in each 10 ms interval. Uplink and downlink transmissions may be separated in the frequency domain. Slot(s) may include a plurality of OFDM symbols **203**. The number of OFDM symbols **203** in a slot **206** may depend on the cyclic prefix length and subcarrier spacing.

FIG. **3** is a diagram depicting OFDM radio resources as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. The resource grid structure in time **304** and frequency **305** is illustrated in FIG. **3**. The quantity of downlink subcarriers or RBs (in this example 6 to 100 RBs) may depend, at least in part, on the downlink transmission bandwidth **306** configured in the cell. The smallest radio resource unit may be called a resource element (e.g. **301**). Resource elements may be grouped into resource blocks (e.g. **302**). Resource blocks may be grouped into larger radio resources called Resource Block Groups (RBG) (e.g. **303**). The transmitted signal in slot **206** may be described by one or several resource grids of a plurality of subcarriers and a plurality of OFDM symbols. Resource blocks may be used to describe the mapping of certain physical channels to resource elements. Other pre-defined groupings of physical resource elements may be implemented in the system depending on the radio technology. For example, 24 subcarriers may be grouped as a radio block for a duration of 5 msec. In an illustrative example, a resource block may correspond to one slot in the time domain and 180 kHz in the frequency domain (for 15 KHz subcarrier bandwidth and 12 subcarriers).

FIG. **5**A, FIG. **5**B, FIG. **5**C and FIG. **5**D are example diagrams for uplink and downlink signal transmission as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **5**A shows an example uplink physical channel. The baseband signal representing the physical uplink shared channel may perform the following processes. These functions are illustrated as examples and it is anticipated that other mechanisms may be implemented in various embodiments. The functions may comprise scrambling, modulation of scrambled bits to generate complex-valued symbols, map-

ping of the complex-valued modulation symbols onto one or several transmission layers, transform precoding to generate complex-valued symbols, precoding of the complex-valued symbols, mapping of precoded complex-valued symbols to resource elements, generation of complex-valued time-domain SC-FDMA signal for each antenna port, and/or the like.

Example modulation and up-conversion to the carrier frequency of the complex-valued SC-FDMA baseband signal for each antenna port and/or the complex-valued PRACH baseband signal is shown in FIG. **5**B. Filtering may be employed prior to transmission.

An example structure for Downlink Transmissions is shown in FIG. **5**C. The baseband signal representing a downlink physical channel may perform the following processes. These functions are illustrated as examples and it is anticipated that other mechanisms may be implemented in various embodiments. The functions include scrambling of coded bits in each of the codewords to be transmitted on a physical channel; modulation of scrambled bits to generate complex-valued modulation symbols; mapping of the complex-valued modulation symbols onto one or several transmission layers; precoding of the complex-valued modulation symbols on each layer for transmission on the antenna ports; mapping of complex-valued modulation symbols for each antenna port to resource elements; generation of complex-valued time-domain OFDM signal for each antenna port, and/or the like.

Example modulation and up-conversion to the carrier frequency of the complex-valued OFDM baseband signal for each antenna port is shown in FIG. **5**D. Filtering may be employed prior to transmission.

FIG. **4** is an example block diagram of a base station **401** and a wireless device **406**, as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A communication network **400** may include at least one base station **401** and at least one wireless device **406**. The base station **401** may include at least one communication interface **402**, at least one processor **403**, and at least one set of program code instructions **405** stored in non-transitory memory **404** and executable by the at least one processor **403**. The wireless device **406** may include at least one communication interface **407**, at least one processor **408**, and at least one set of program code instructions **410** stored in non-transitory memory **409** and executable by the at least one processor **408**. Communication interface **402** in base station **401** may be configured to engage in communication with communication interface **407** in wireless device **406** via a communication path that includes at least one wireless link **411**. Wireless link **411** may be a bi-directional link. Communication interface **407** in wireless device **406** may also be configured to engage in a communication with communication interface **402** in base station **401**. Base station **401** and wireless device **406** may be configured to send and receive data over wireless link **411** using multiple frequency carriers. According to some of the various aspects of embodiments, transceiver(s) may be employed. A transceiver is a device that includes both a transmitter and receiver. Transceivers may be employed in devices such as wireless devices, base stations, relay nodes, and/or the like. Example embodiments for radio technology implemented in communication interface **402**, **407** and wireless link **411** are illustrated are FIG. **1**, FIG. **2**, FIG. **3**, FIG. **5**, and associated text.

An interface may be a hardware interface, a firmware interface, a software interface, and/or a combination thereof. The hardware interface may include connectors, wires, electronic devices such as drivers, amplifiers, and/or the like. A software interface may include code stored in a memory device to implement protocol(s), protocol layers, communication drivers, device drivers, combinations thereof, and/or the like. A firmware interface may include a combination of embedded hardware and code stored in and/or in communication with a memory device to implement connections, electronic device operations, protocol(s), protocol layers, communication drivers, device drivers, hardware operations, combinations thereof, and/or the like.

The term configured may relate to the capacity of a device whether the device is in an operational or non-operational state. Configured may also refer to specific settings in a device that effect the operational characteristics of the device whether the device is in an operational or non-operational state. In other words, the hardware, software, firmware, registers, memory values, and/or the like may be "configured" within a device, whether the device is in an operational or nonoperational state, to provide the device with specific characteristics. Terms such as "a control message to cause in a device" may mean that a control message has parameters that may be used to configure specific characteristics in the device, whether the device is in an operational or non-operational state.

According to some of the various aspects of embodiments, an LTE network may include a multitude of base stations, providing a user plane PDCP/RLC/MAC/PHY and control plane (RRC) protocol terminations towards the wireless device. The base station(s) may be interconnected with other base station(s) (e.g. employing an X2 interface). The base stations may also be connected employing, for example, an S1 interface to an EPC. For example, the base stations may be interconnected to the MME employing the S1-MME interface and to the S-G) employing the S1-U interface. The S1 interface may support a many-to-many relation between MMEs/Serving Gateways and base stations. A base station may include many sectors for example: 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6 sectors. A base station may include many cells, for example, ranging from 1 to 50 cells or more. A cell may be categorized, for example, as a primary cell or secondary cell. At RRC connection establishment/re-establishment/handover, one serving cell may provide the NAS (non-access stratum) mobility information (e.g. TAI), and at RRC connection re-establishment/handover, one serving cell may provide the security input. This cell may be referred to as the Primary Cell (PCell). In the downlink, the carrier corresponding to the PCell may be the Downlink Primary Component Carrier (DL PCC), while in the uplink, it may be the Uplink Primary Component Carrier (UL PCC). Depending on wireless device capabilities, Secondary Cells (SCells) may be configured to form together with the PCell a set of serving cells. In the downlink, the carrier corresponding to an SCell may be a Downlink Secondary Component Carrier (DL SCC), while in the uplink, it may be an Uplink Secondary Component Carrier (UL SCC). An SCell may or may not have an uplink carrier.

A cell, comprising a downlink carrier and optionally an uplink carrier, may be assigned a physical cell ID and a cell index. A carrier (downlink or uplink) may belong to only one cell. The cell ID or Cell index may also identify the downlink carrier or uplink carrier of the cell (depending on the context it is used). In the specification, cell ID may be equally referred to a carrier ID, and cell index may be referred to carrier index. In implementation, the physical cell ID or cell index may be assigned to a cell. A cell ID may be determined using a synchronization signal transmitted on a downlink carrier. A cell index may be determined using RRC messages. For example, when the specification refers to a

first physical cell ID for a first downlink carrier, the specification may mean the first physical cell ID is for a cell comprising the first downlink carrier. The same concept may apply to, for example, carrier activation. When the specification indicates that a first carrier is activated, the specification may equally mean that the cell comprising the first carrier is activated.

Embodiments may be configured to operate as needed. The disclosed mechanism may be performed when certain criteria are met, for example, in a wireless device, a base station, a radio environment, a network, a combination of the above, and/or the like. Example criteria may be based, at least in part, on for example, traffic load, initial system set up, packet sizes, traffic characteristics, a combination of the above, and/or the like. When the one or more criteria are met, various example embodiments may be applied. Therefore, it may be possible to implement example embodiments that selectively implement disclosed protocols.

A base station may communicate with a mix of wireless devices. Wireless devices may support multiple technologies, and/or multiple releases of the same technology. Wireless devices may have some specific capability(ies) depending on its wireless device category and/or capability(ies). A base station may comprise multiple sectors. When this disclosure refers to a base station communicating with a plurality of wireless devices, this disclosure may refer to a subset of the total wireless devices in a coverage area. This disclosure may refer to, for example, a plurality of wireless devices of a given LTE release with a given capability and in a given sector of the base station. The plurality of wireless devices in this disclosure may refer to a selected plurality of wireless devices, and/or a subset of total wireless devices in a coverage area which perform according to disclosed methods, and/or the like. There may be a plurality of wireless devices in a coverage area that may not comply with the disclosed methods, for example, because those wireless devices perform based on older releases of LTE technology.

FIG. **6** and FIG. **7** are example diagrams for protocol structure with CA and DC as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. E-UTRAN may support Dual Connectivity (DC) operation whereby a multiple RX/TX UE in RRC_CONNECTED may be configured to utilize radio resources provided by two schedulers located in two eNBs connected via a non-ideal backhaul over the X2 interface. eNBs involved in DC for a certain UE may assume two different roles: an eNB may either act as an MeNB or as an SeNB. In DC a UE may be connected to one MeNB and one SeNB. Mechanisms implemented in DC may be extended to cover more than two eNBs. FIG. **7** illustrates one example structure for the UE side MAC entities when a Master Cell Group (MCG) and a Secondary Cell Group (SCG) are configured, and it may not restrict implementation. Media Broadcast Multicast Service (MBMS) reception is not shown in this figure for simplicity.

In DC, the radio protocol architecture that a particular bearer uses may depend on how the bearer is setup. Three alternatives may exist, an MCG bearer, an SCG bearer and a split bearer as shown in FIG. **6**. RRC may be located in MeNB and SRBs may be configured as a MCG bearer type and may use the radio resources of the MeNB. DC may also be described as having at least one bearer configured to use radio resources provided by the SeNB. DC may or may not be configured/implemented in example embodiments of the invention.

In the case of DC, the UE may be configured with two MAC entities: one MAC entity for MeNB, and one MAC entity for SeNB. In DC, the configured set of serving cells for a UE may comprise of two subsets: the Master Cell Group (MCG) containing the serving cells of the MeNB, and the Secondary Cell Group (SCG) containing the serving cells of the SeNB. For a SCG, one or more of the following may be applied: at least one cell in the SCG has a configured UL CC and one of them, named PSCell (or PCell of SCG, or sometimes called PCell), is configured with PUCCH resources; when the SCG is configured, there may be at least one SCG bearer or one Split bearer; upon detection of a physical layer problem or a random access problem on a PSCell, or the maximum number of RLC retransmissions has been reached associated with the SCG, or upon detection of an access problem on a PSCell during a SCG addition or a SCG change: a RRC connection re-establishment procedure may not be triggered, UL transmissions towards cells of the SCG are stopped, a MeNB may be informed by the UE of a SCG failure type, for split bearer, the DL data transfer over the MeNB is maintained; the RLC AM bearer may be configured for the split bearer; like PCell, PSCell may not be de-activated; PSCell may be changed with a SCG change (e.g. with security key change and a RACH procedure); and/or neither a direct bearer type change between a Split bearer and a SCG bearer nor simultaneous configuration of a SCG and a Split bearer are supported.

With respect to the interaction between a MeNB and a SeNB, one or more of the following principles may be applied: the MeNB may maintain the RRM measurement configuration of the UE and may, (e.g, based on received measurement reports or traffic conditions or bearer types), decide to ask a SeNB to provide additional resources (serving cells) for a UE; upon receiving a request from the MeNB, a SeNB may create a container that may result in the configuration of additional serving cells for the UE (or decide that it has no resource available to do so); for UE capability coordination, the MeNB may provide (part of) the AS configuration and the UE capabilities to the SeNB; the MeNB and the SeNB may exchange information about a UE configuration by employing of RRC containers (inter-node messages) carried in X2 messages; the SeNB may initiate a reconfiguration of its existing serving cells (e.g., PUCCH towards the SeNB); the SeNB may decide which cell is the PSCell within the SCG; the MeNB may not change the content of the RRC configuration provided by the SeNB; in the case of a SCG addition and a SCG SCell addition, the MeNB may provide the latest measurement results for the SCG cell(s); both a MeNB and a SeNB may know the SFN and subframe offset of each other by OAM, (e.g., for the purpose of DRX alignment and identification of a measurement gap). In an example, when adding a new SCG SCell, dedicated RRC signalling may be used for sending required system information of the cell as for CA, except for the SFN acquired from a MIB of the PSCell of a SCG.

According to some of the various aspects of embodiments, serving cells having an uplink to which the same time alignment (TA) applies may be grouped in a TA group (TAG). Serving cells in one TAG may use the same timing reference. For a given TAG, user equipment (UE) may use one downlink carrier as a timing reference at a given time. The UE may use a downlink carrier in a TAG as a timing reference for that TAG. For a given TAG, a UE may synchronize uplink subframe and frame transmission timing of uplink carriers belonging to the same TAG. According to some of the various aspects of embodiments, serving cells having an uplink to which the same TA applies may correspond to serving cells hosted by the same receiver. A TA group may comprise at least one serving cell with a config-

ured uplink. A UE supporting multiple TAs may support two or more TA groups. One TA group may contain the PCell and may be called a primary TAG (pTAG). In a multiple TAG configuration, at least one TA group may not contain the PCell and may be called a secondary TAG (sTAG). Carriers within the same TA group may use the same TA value and the same timing reference. When DC is configured, cells belonging to a cell group (MCG or SCG) may be grouped into multiple TAGs including a pTAG and one or more sTAGs.

FIG. **8** shows example TAG configurations as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. In Example 1, pTAG comprises PCell, and an sTAG comprises SCell**1**. In Example 2, a pTAG comprises a PCell and SCell**1**, and an sTAG comprises SCell**2** and SCell**3**. In Example 3, pTAG comprises PCell and SCell**1**, and an sTAG**1** includes SCell**2** and SCell**3**, and sTAG**2** comprises SCell**4**. Up to four TAGs may be supported in a cell group (MCG or SCG) and other example TAG configurations may also be provided. In various examples in this disclosure, example mechanisms are described for a pTAG and an sTAG. The operation with one example sTAG is described, and the same operation may be applicable to other sTAGs. The example mechanisms may be applied to configurations with multiple sTAGs.

According to some of the various aspects of embodiments, TA maintenance, pathloss reference handling and a timing reference for a pTAG may follow LTE release 10 principles in the MCG and/or SCG. The UE may need to measure downlink pathloss to calculate uplink transmit power. A pathloss reference may be used for uplink power control and/or transmission of random access preamble(s). UE may measure downlink pathloss using signals received on a pathloss reference cell. For SCell(s) in a pTAG, the choice of a pathloss reference for cells may be selected from and/or be limited to the following two options: a) the downlink SCell linked to an uplink SCell using system information block 2 (SIB2), and b) the downlink pCell. The pathloss reference for SCells in a pTAG may be configurable using RRC message(s) as a part of an SCell initial configuration and/or reconfiguration. According to some of the various aspects of embodiments, a PhysicalConfigDedicatedSCell information element (IE) of an SCell configuration may include a pathloss reference SCell (downlink carrier) for an SCell in a pTAG. The downlink SCell linked to an uplink SCell using system information block 2 (SIB2) may be referred to as the SIB2 linked downlink of the SCell. Different TAGs may operate in different bands. For an uplink carrier in an sTAG, the pathloss reference may be only configurable to the downlink SCell linked to an uplink SCell using the system information block 2 (SIB2) of the SCell.

To obtain initial uplink (UL) time alignment for an sTAG, an eNB may initiate an RA procedure. In an sTAG, a UE may use one of any activated SCells from this sTAG as a timing reference cell. In an example embodiment, the timing reference for SCells in an sTAG may be the SIB2 linked downlink of the SCell on which the preamble for the latest RA procedure was sent. There may be one timing reference and one time alignment timer (TAT) per TA group. A TAT for TAGs may be configured with different values. In a MAC entity, when a TAT associated with a pTAG expires: all TATs may be considered as expired, the UE may flush HARQ buffers of serving cells, the UE may clear any configured downlink assignment/uplink grants, and the RRC in the UE may release PUCCH/SRS for all configured serving cells. When the pTAG TAT is not running, an sTAG TAT may not be running. When the TAT associated with an sTAG expires: a) SRS transmissions may be stopped on the corresponding SCells, b) SRS RRC configuration may be released, c) CSI reporting configuration for corresponding SCells may be maintained, and/or d) the MAC in the UE may flush the uplink HARQ buffers of the corresponding SCells.

An eNB may initiate an RA procedure via a PDCCH order for an activated SCell. This PDCCH order may be sent on a scheduling cell of this SCell. When cross carrier scheduling is configured for a cell, the scheduling cell may be different than the cell that is employed for preamble transmission, and the PDCCH order may include an SCell index. At least a non-contention based RA procedure may be supported for SCell(s) assigned to sTAG(s).

FIG. **9** is an example message flow in a random access process in a secondary TAG as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. An eNB transmits an activation command **600** to activate an SCell. A preamble **602** (Msg**1**) may be sent by a UE in response to a PDCCH order **601** on an SCell belonging to an sTAG. In an example embodiment, preamble transmission for SCells may be controlled by the network using PDCCH format **1**A. Msg**2** message **603** (RAR: random access response) in response to the preamble transmission on the SCell may be addressed to RA-RNTI in a PCell common search space (CSS). Uplink packets **604** may be transmitted on the SCell in which the preamble was transmitted.

According to some of the various aspects of embodiments, initial timing alignment may be achieved through a random access procedure. This may involve a UE transmitting a random access preamble and an eNB responding with an initial TA command NTA (amount of timing advance) within a random access response window. The start of the random access preamble may be aligned with the start of a corresponding uplink subframe at the UE assuming NTA=0. The eNB may estimate the uplink timing from the random access preamble transmitted by the UE. The TA command may be derived by the eNB based on the estimation of the difference between the desired UL timing and the actual UL timing. The UE may determine the initial uplink transmission timing relative to the corresponding downlink of the sTAG on which the preamble is transmitted.

The mapping of a serving cell to a TAG may be configured by a serving eNB with RRC signaling. The mechanism for TAG configuration and reconfiguration may be based on RRC signaling. According to some of the various aspects of embodiments, when an eNB performs an SCell addition configuration, the related TAG configuration may be configured for the SCell. In an example embodiment, an eNB may modify the TAG configuration of an SCell by removing (releasing) the SCell and adding (configuring) a new SCell (with the same physical cell ID and frequency) with an updated TAG ID. The new SCell with the updated TAG ID may initially be inactive subsequent to being assigned the updated TAG ID. The eNB may activate the updated new SCell and start scheduling packets on the activated SCell. In an example implementation, it may not be possible to change the TAG associated with an SCell, but rather, the SCell may need to be removed and a new SCell may need to be added with another TAG. For example, if there is a need to move an SCell from an sTAG to a pTAG, at least one RRC message, for example, at least one RRC reconfiguration message, may be send to the UE to reconfigure TAG configurations by releasing the SCell and then configuring the SCell as a part of the pTAG (when an SCell is added/configured without a TAG index, the SCell may be explicitly

assigned to the pTAG). The PCell may not change its TA group and may always be a member of the pTAG.

The purpose of an RRC connection reconfiguration procedure may be to modify an RRC connection, (e.g. to establish, modify and/or release RBs, to perform handover, to setup, modify, and/or release measurements, to add, modify, and/or release SCells). If the received RRC Connection Reconfiguration message includes the sCellToReleaseList, the UE may perform an SCell release. If the received RRC Connection Reconfiguration message includes the sCellToAddModList, the UE may perform SCell additions or modification.

In LTE Release-10 and Release-11 CA, a PUCCH is only transmitted on the PCell (PSCell) to an eNB. In LTE-Release 12 and earlier, a UE may transmit PUCCH information on one cell (PCell or PSCell) to a given eNB.

As the number of CA capable UEs and also the number of aggregated carriers increase, the number of PUCCHs and also the PUCCH payload size may increase. Accommodating the PUCCH transmissions on the PCell may lead to a high PUCCH load on the PCell. A PUCCH on an SCell may be introduced to offload the PUCCH resource from the PCell. More than one PUCCH may be configured for example, a PUCCH on a PCell and another PUCCH on an SCell. FIG. **10** is an example grouping of cells into PUCCH groups as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. In the example embodiments, one, two or more cells may be configured with PUCCH resources for transmitting CSI/ACK/NACK to a base station. Cells may be grouped into multiple PUCCH groups, and one or more cell within a group may be configured with a PUCCH. In an example configuration, one SCell may belong to one PUCCH group. SCells with a configured PUCCH transmitted to a base station may be called a PUCCH SCell, and a cell group with a common PUCCH resource transmitted to the same base station may be called a PUCCH group.

In Release-12, a PUCCH can be configured on a PCell and/or a PSCell, but cannot be configured on other SCells. In an example embodiment, a UE may transmit a message indicating that the UE supports PUCCH configuration on a PCell and SCell. Such an indication may be separate from an indication of of dual connectivity support by the UE. In an example embodiment, a UE may support both DC and PUCCH groups. In an example embodiment, either DC or PUCCH groups may be configured, but not both. In another example embodiment, more complicated configurations comprising both DC and PUCCH groups may be supported.

When a UE is capable of configuring PUCCH groups, and if a UE indicates that it supports simultaneous PUCCH/PUSCH transmission capability, it may imply that the UE supports simultaneous PUCCH/PUSCH transmission on both PCell and SCell. When multiple PUCCH groups are configured, a PUCCH may be configured or not configured with simultaneous PUCCH/PUSCH transmission.

In an example embodiment, PUCCH transmission to a base station on two serving cells may be realized as shown in FIG. **10**. A first group of cells may employ a PUCCH on the PCell and may be called PUCCH group **1** or a primary PUCCH group. A second group of cells may employ a PUCCH on an SCell and may be called PUCCH group **2** or a secondary PUCCH group. One, two or more PUCCH groups may be configured. In an example, cells may be grouped into two PUCCH groups, and each PUCCH group may include a cell with PUCCH resources. A PCell may provide PUCCH resources for the primary PUCCH group and an SCell in the secondary PUCCH group may provide PUCCH resources for the cells in the secondary PUCCH group. In an example embodiment, no cross-carrier scheduling between cells in different PUCCH groups may be configured. When cross-carrier scheduling between cells in different PUCCH groups is not configured, ACK/NACK on PHICH channel may be limited within a PUCCH group. Both downlink and uplink scheduling activity may be separate between cells belonging to different PUCCH groups.

A PUCCH on an SCell may carry HARQ-ACK and CSI information. A PCell may be configured with PUCCH resources. In an example embodiment, RRC parameters for an SCell PUCCH Power Control for a PUCCH on an SCell may be different from those of a PCell PUCCH. A Transmit Power Control command for a PUCCH on an SCell may be transmitted in DCI(s) on the SCell carrying the PUCCH.

UE procedures on a PUCCH transmission may be different and/or independent between PUCCH groups. For example, determination of DL HARQ-ACK timing, PUCCH resource determination for HARQ-ACK and/or CSI, Higher-layer configuration of simultaneous HARQ-ACK+CSI on a PUCCH, Higher-layer configuration of simultaneous HARQ-ACK+SRS in one subframe may be configured differently for a PUCCH PCell and a PUCCH SCell.

A PUCCH group may be a group of serving cells configured by a RRC and use the same serving cell in the group for transmission of a PUCCH. A Primary PUCCH group may be a PUCCH group containing a PCell. A secondary PUCCH group may be a PUCCH cell group not containing the PCell. In an example embodiment, an SCell may belong to one PUCCH group. When one SCell belongs to a PUCCH group, ACK/NACK or CSI for that SCell may be transmitted over the PUCCH in that PUCCH group (over PUCCH SCell or PUCCH PCell). A PUCCH on an SCell may reduce the PUCCH load on the PCell. A PUCCH SCell may be employed for UCI transmission of SCells in the corresponding PUCCH group.

In an example embodiment, a flexible PUCCH configuration in which control signalling is sent on one, two or more PUCCHs may be possible. Beside the PCell, it may be possible to configure a selected number of SCells for PUCCH transmission (herein called PUCCH SCells). Control signalling information conveyed in a certain PUCCH SCell may be related to a set of SCells in a corresponding PUCCH group that are configured by the network via RRC signalling.

PUCCH control signalling carried by a PUCCH channel may be distributed between a PCell and SCells for offloading or robustness purposes. By enabling a PUCCH in an SCell, it may be possible to distribute the overall CSI reports for a given UE between a PCell and a selected number of SCells (e.g. PUCCH SCells), thereby limiting PUCCH CSI resource consumption by a given UE on a certain cell. It may be possible to map CSI reports for a certain SCell to a selected PUCCH SCell. An SCell may be assigned a certain periodicity and time-offset for transmission of control information. Periodic CSI for a serving cell may be mapped on a PUCCH (on the PCell or on a PUCCH-SCell) via RRC signalling. The possibility of distributing CSI reports, HARQ feedbacks, and/or Scheduling Requests across PUCCH SCells may provide flexibility and capacity improvements. HARQ feedback for a serving cell may be mapped on a PUCCH (on the PCell or on a PUCCH SCell) via RRC signalling.

In example embodiments, PUCCH transmission may be configured on a PCell, as well as one SCell in CA. An SCell PUCCH may be realized using the concept of PUCCH groups, where aggregated cells are grouped into two or more PUCCH groups. One cell from a PUCCH group may be

configured to carry a PUCCH. More than 5 carriers may be configured. In the example embodiments, up to n carriers may be aggregated. For example, n may be 16, 32, or 64. Some CCs may have non-backward compatible configurations supporting only advanced UEs (e.g. support licensed assisted access SCells). In an example embodiment, one SCell PUCCH (e.g. two PUCCH groups) may be supported. In another example embodiment, a PUCCH group concept with multiple (more than one) SCells carrying PUCCH may be employed (e.g., there can be more than two PUCCH groups).

In an example embodiment, a given PUCCH group may not comprise serving cells of both MCG and SCG. One of the PUCCHs may be configured on the PCell. In an example embodiment, PUCCH mapping of serving cells may be configured by RRC messages. In an example embodiment, a maximum value of an SCellIndex and a ServCellIndex may be 31 (ranging from 0 to 31). In an example, a maximum value of stag-Id may be 3. The CIF for a scheduled cell may be configured explicitly. A PUCCH SCell may be configured by giving a PUCCH configuration for an SCell. A HARQ feedback and CSI report of a PUCCH SCell may be sent on the PUCCH of that PUCCH SCell. The HARQ feedback and CSI report of a SCell may sent on a PUCCH of a PCell if no PUCCH SCell is signalled for that SCell. The HARQ feedback and CSI report of an SCell may be sent on the PUCCH of one PUCCH SCell; hence they may not be sent on the PUCCH of different PUCCH SCell. The UE may report a Type 2 PH for serving cells configured with a PUCCH. In an example embodiment, a MAC activation/deactivation may be supported for a PUCCH SCell. An eNB may manage the activation/deactivation status for SCells. A newly added PUCCH SCell may be initially deactivated.

In an example embodiment, independent configuration of PUCCH groups and TAGs may be supported. FIG. **11** and FIG. **12** show example configurations of TAGs and PUCCH groups. For example, one TAG may contain multiple serving cells with a PUCCH. For example, each TAG may only comprise cells of one PUCCH group. For example, a TAG may comprise the serving cells (without a PUCCH) which belong to different PUCCH groups.

There may not be a one-to-one mapping between TAGs and PUCCH groups. For example, in a configuration, a PUCCH SCell may belong to primary TAG. In an example implementation, the serving cells of one PUCCH group may be in different TAGs and serving cells of one TAG may be in different PUCCH groups. Configuration of PUCCH groups and TAGs may be left to eNB implementation. In another example implementation, restriction(s) on the configuration of a PUCCH cell may be specified. For example, in an example embodiment, cells in a given PUCCH group may belong to the same TAG. In an example, an sTAG may only comprise cells of one PUCCH group. In an example, one-to-one mapping between TAGs and PUCCH groups may be implemented. In implementation, cell configurations may be limited to some of the examples. In other implementations, some or all the below configurations may be allowed.

In an example embodiment, for an SCell in a pTAG, the timing reference may be a PCell. For an SCell in an sTAG, the timing reference may be any activated SCell in the sTAG. For an SCell (configured with PUCCH or not) in a pTAG, a pathloss reference may be configured to be a PCell or an SIB-2 linked SCell. For an SCell in a sTAG, the pathloss reference may be the SIB-2 linked SCell. When a TAT associated with a pTAG is expired, the TAT associated with sTAGs may be considered as expired. When a TAT of an sTAG containing PUCCH SCell expires, the MAC may indicate to an RRC to release PUCCH resource for the PUCCH group. When the TAT of an sTAG containing a PUCCH SCell is not running, the uplink transmission (PUSCH) for SCells in the secondary PUCCH group not belonging to the sTAG including the PUCCH SCell may not be impacted. The TAT expiry of an sTAG containing a PUCCH SCell may not trigger TAT expiry of other TAGs to which other SCells in the same PUCCH group belong. When the TAT associated with sTAG not containing a PUCCH SCell is not running, the wireless device may stop the uplink transmission for the SCell in the sTAG and may not impact other TAGs.

In an example embodiment, a MAC entity may have a configurable timer timeAlignmentTimer per TAG. The timeAlignmentTimer may be used to control how long the MAC entity considers the Serving Cells belonging to the associated TAG to be uplink time aligned. The MAC entity may, when a Timing Advance Command MAC control element is received, apply the Timing Advance Command for the indicated TAG; start or restart the timeAlignmentTimer associated with the indicated TAG. The MAC entity may, when a Timing Advance Command is received in a Random Access Response message for a serving cell belonging to a TAG and/or if the Random Access Preamble was not selected by the MAC entity, apply the Timing Advance Command for this TAG and start or restart the timeAlignmentTimer associated with this TAG. Otherwise, if the timeAlignmentTimer associated with this TAG is not running, the Timing Advance Command for this TAG may be applied and the timeAlignmentTimer associated with this TAG started. When the contention resolution is considered not successful, a timeAlignmentTimer associated with this TAG may be stopped. Otherwise, the MAC entity may ignore the received Timing Advance Command.

Example embodiments of the invention may enable operation of multiple PUCCH groups. Other example embodiments may comprise a non-transitory tangible computer readable media comprising instructions executable by one or more processors to cause operation of PUCCH groups. Yet other example embodiments may comprise an article of manufacture that comprises a non-transitory tangible computer readable machine-accessible medium having instructions encoded thereon for enabling programmable hardware to cause a device (e.g. wireless communicator, UE, base station, etc.) to enable operation of PUCCH groups. The device may include processors, memory, interfaces, and/or the like. Other example embodiments may comprise communication networks comprising devices such as base stations, wireless devices (or user equipment: UE), servers, switches, antennas, and/or the like. In an example embodiment one or more TAGs may be configured along with PUCCH group configuration.

FIG. **13** is an example MAC PDU as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. In an example embodiment, a MAC PDU may comprise of a MAC header, zero or more MAC Service Data Units (MAC SDU), zero or more MAC control elements, and optionally padding. The MAC header and the MAC SDUs may be of variable sizes. A MAC PDU header may comprise one or more MAC PDU subheaders. A subheader may correspond to either a MAC SDU, a MAC control element or padding. A MAC PDU subheader may comprise header fields R, F2, E, LCID, F, and/or L. The last subheader in the MAC PDU and subheaders for fixed sized MAC control elements may comprise the four header fields R, F2, E, and/or LCID. A MAC PDU

subheader corresponding to padding may comprise the four header fields R, F2, E, and/or LCID.

In an example embodiment, LCID or Logical Channel ID field may identify the logical channel instance of the corresponding MAC SDU or the type of the corresponding MAC control element or padding. There may be one LCID field for a MAC SDU, MAC control element or padding included in the MAC PDU. In addition to that, one or two additional LCID fields may be included in the MAC PDU when single-byte or two-byte padding is required but cannot be achieved by padding at the end of the MAC PDU. The LCID field size may be, e.g. 5 bits. L or the Length field may indicate the length of the corresponding MAC SDU or variable-sized MAC control element in bytes. There may be one L field per MAC PDU subheader except for the last subheader and subheaders corresponding to fixed-sized MAC control elements. The size of the L field may be indicated by the F field and F2 field. The F or the Format field may indicate the size of the Length field. There may be one F field per MAC PDU subheader except for the last subheader and subheaders corresponding to fixed-sized MAC control elements and expect for when F2 is set to 1. The size of the F field may be 1 bit. In an example, if the F field is included, and/or if the size of the MAC SDU or variable-sized MAC control element is less than 128 bytes, the value of the F field is set to 0, otherwise it is set to 1. The F2 or the Format2 field may indicate the size of the Length field. There may be one F2 field per MAC PDU subheader. The size of the F2 field may be 1 bit. In an example, if the size of the MAC SDU or variable-sized MAC control element is larger than 32767 bytes and if the corresponding subheader is not the last subheader, the value of the F2 field may be set to 1, otherwise it is set to 0. The E or the Extension field may be a flag indicating if more fields are present in the MAC header or not. The E field may be set to "1" to indicate another set of at least R/F2/E/LCID fields. The E field may be set to "0" to indicate that either a MAC SDU, a MAC control element or padding starts at the next byte. R or reserved bit, set to "0".

MAC PDU subheaders may have the same order as the corresponding MAC SDUs, MAC control elements and padding. MAC control elements may be placed before any MAC SDU. Padding may occur at the end of the MAC PDU, except when single-byte or two-byte padding is required. Padding may have any value and the MAC entity may ignore it. When padding is performed at the end of the MAC PDU, zero or more padding bytes may be allowed. When single-byte or two-byte padding is required, one or two MAC PDU subheaders corresponding to padding may be placed at the beginning of the MAC PDU before any other MAC PDU subheader. In an example, a maximum of one MAC PDU may be transmitted per TB per MAC entity, a maximum of one MCH MAC PDU can be transmitted per TTI.

At least one RRC message may provide configuration parameters for at least one cell and configuration parameters for PUCCH groups. The information elements in one or more RRC messages may provide mapping between configured cells and PUCCH SCells. Cells may be grouped into a plurality of cell groups and a cell may be assigned to one of the configured PUCCH groups. There may be a one-to-one relationship between PUCCH groups and cells with configured PUCCH resources. At least one RRC message may provide mapping between an SCell and a PUCCH group, and PUCCH configuration on PUCCH SCell.

System information (common parameters) for an SCell may be carried in a RadioResourceConfigCommonSCell in a dedicated RRC message. Some of the PUCCH related information may be included in common information of an SCell (e.g. in the RadioResourceConfigCommonSCell). Dedicated configuration parameters of SCell and PUCCH resources may be configured by dedicated RRC signaling using, for example, RadioResourceConfigDedicatedSCell.

The IE PUCCH-ConfigCommon and IE PUCCH-ConfigDedicated may be used to specify the common and the UE specific PUCCH configuration respectively.

In an example, PUCCH-ConfigCommon may include: deltaPUCCH-Shift: ENUMERATED {ds1, ds2, ds3}; nRB-CQI: INTEGER (0 . . . 98); nCS-AN: INTEGER (0 . . . 7); and/or n1PUCCH-AN: INTEGER (0 . . . 2047). The parameter deltaPUCCH-Shift (Δ_{shift}^{PUCCH}), nRB-CQI ($N_{RB}^{(2)}$), nCS-An ($N_{cs}^{(1)}$), and n1PUCCH-AN ($N_{PUCCH}^{(1)}$) may be physical layer parameters of PUCCH.

PUCCH-ConfigDedicated may be employed. PUCCH-ConfigDedicated may include: ackNackRepetition CHOICE{release: NULL, setup: SEQUENCE {repetitionFactor: ENUMERATED {n2, n4, n6, spare1}, n1PUCCH-AN-Rep: INTEGER (0 . . . 2047)}}, tdd-AckNackFeedbackMode: ENUMERATED {bundling, multiplexing} OPTIONAL}. ackNackRepetitionj parameter indicates whether ACK/NACK repetition is configured. n2 corresponds to repetition factor 2, n4 to 4 for repetitionFactor parameter (N_{ANRep}). n1PUCCH-AN-Rep parameter may be $n_{PUCCH,\ ANRep}^{(1,p)}$ for antenna port P**0** and for antenna port P**1**. dd-AckNackFeedbackMode parameter may indicate one of the TDD ACK/NACK feedback modes used. The value bundling may correspond to use of ACK/NACK bundling whereas, the value multiplexing may correspond to ACK/NACK multiplexing. The same value may apply to both ACK/NACK feedback modes on PUCCH as well as on PUSCH.

The parameter PUCCH-ConfigDedicated may include simultaneous PUCCH-PUSCH parameter indicating whether simultaneous PUCCH and PUSCH transmissions is configured. An E-UTRAN may configure this field for the PCell when the nonContiguousUL-RA-WithinCC-Info is set to supported in the band on which PCell is configured. The E-UTRAN may configure this field for the PSCell when the nonContiguousUL-RA-WithinCC-Info is set to supported in the band on which PSCell is configured. The E-UTRAN may configure this field for the PUCCH SCell when the nonContiguousUL-RA-WithinCC-Info is set to supported in the band on which PUCCH SCell is configured.

A UE may transmit radio capabilities to an eNB to indicate whether UE support the configuration of PUCCH groups. The simultaneous PUCCH-PUSCH in the UE capability message may be applied to both a PCell and an SCell. Simultaneous PUCCH+PUSCH may be configured separately (using separate IEs) for a PCell and a PUCCH SCell. For example, a PCell and a PUCCH SCell may have different or the same configurations related to simultaneous PUCCH+PUSCH.

The eNB may select the PUCCH SCell among current SCells or candidate SCells considering cell loading, carrier quality (e.g. using measurement reports), carrier configuration, and/or other parameters. From a functionality perspective, a PUCCH Cell group management procedure may include a PUCCH Cell group addition, a PUCCH cell group release, a PUCCH cell group change and/or a PUCCH cell group reconfiguration. The PUCCH cell group addition procedure may be used to add a secondary PUCCH cell group (e.g., to add PUCCH SCell and one or more SCells in the secondary PUCCH cell group). In an example embodiment, cells may be released and added employing one or more RRC messages. In another example embodiment, cells

may be released employing a first RRC message and then added employing a second RRC messages.

SCells including PUCCH SCell may be in a deactivated state when they are configured. A PUCCH SCell may be activated after an RRC configuration procedure by an activation MAC CE. An eNB may transmit a MAC CE activation command to a UE. The UE may activate an SCell in response to receiving the MAC CE activation command.

In example embodiments, a timer is running once it is started, until it is stopped or until it expires; otherwise it may not be running. A timer can be started if it is not running or restarted if it is running. For example, a timer may be started or restarted from its initial value.

LTE-Advanced introduced Carrier Aggregation (CA) in Release-10. In Release-10 CA, the Primary Cell (PCell) is always activated. One or more Secondary Cells (SCells) can be in activated or deactivated state. The SCell activation/deactivation processes were introduced in Release-10 to achieve battery power savings. When an SCell is deactivated, the UE may stop receiving downlink signals and stop transmission on the SCell. In Release-10 CA, the default state of an SCell is deactivated when the SCell has been configured/added. Additional activation procedure employing MAC CE Activation Command may be needed to activate the SCell. SCells may be deactivated either by an activation/deactivation MAC CE or by the sCellDeactivationTimer. The UE and eNB maintain one sCellDeactivationTimer per SCell with a common value across SCells. eNB maintains the activation/deactivation status of an SCell for a wireless device.

In LTE-Advanced Release-12, Dual Connectivity (DC) was introduced. In DC, UE maintains connectivity to a Master eNB (MeNB) and a Secondary eNB (SeNB). Serving cells may be grouped into cell groups (CGs) such as a master CG (MCG) and a secondary CG (SCG). The primary cell in MeNB is called PCell. A cell in SeNB is called PSCell. A PSCell may support similar functions supported by a PCell, such as PUCCH, RACH, RLM, etc. If PSCell is deactivated, many processes may be impacted in SCG, e.g. RACH and PUCCH delivery. Therefore, in Release-12 DC, PSCell in SCG and PCell in MCG are kept in the activated state. In DC, the activation/deactivation processes may be performed per CG and per eNB. Activation/deactivation related information may not be exchanged between MeNB and SeNB. With DC, the cells with PUCCH (e.g. PCell and PSCell) are always in an activated state after they are configured. This process may prevent the need for cross-eNB activation/deactivation.

Cells of an eNB may be grouped in multiple PUCCH groups, each having its own PUCCH resources on a PUCCH SCell. An eNB configures PUCCH groups for a wireless device by transmitting RRC message(s) to the wireless device. Implementation of activation/deactivation processes for PUCCH SCell may present some issues, if Release-10 or 12 activation/deactivation processes are implemented. For example, it may be needed to implement methods and systems to handle PUCCH transmissions when PUCCH SCell is deactivated and one or more SCells in the corresponding PUCCH group are still active. Novel PUCCH SCell activation/deactivation procedures may be implemented when PUCCH SCell is configured. In addition, novel PUCCH SCell activation/deactivation procedures may be implemented to handle scenarios wherein PUCCH is deactivated.

PUCCH SCell may include many of the functionalities of the PSCell. Some of the issues related to deactivation of PUCCH SCell may be resolved if PUCCH SCell is always kept active, like, PCell or PSCell in prior releases of LTE-Advanced. Such a solution may increase battery power consumption in the UE since the UE has to always keep PUCCH SCell activated after PUCCH SCell is configured.

Implementation of the same activation and deactivation processes for PUCCH SCell and PSCell in DC may result in an inefficient implementation. To achieve battery power saving benefits similar to the existing CA technology, it may be beneficial to enable deactivation of the PUCCH SCell. PUCCH SCell delivers uplink control information for the serving cells in the corresponding PUCCH cell group using its configured PUCCH resources. When there is no need for PUCCH UCI delivery, e.g. when other serving cells in the same PUCCH cell group are deactivated, the PUCCH SCell may be deactivated. Support for activation/deactivation of PUCCH SCell may provide battery power saving benefits. There may be no need to keep PUCCH SCell activated all the time, for example when there is no data transmission on cells in the corresponding PUCCH group. A PUCCH SCell deactivation procedure may introduce new implications for SCells that are in the corresponding PUCCH group. It may be beneficial to avoid or reduce situations where an active SCell may not have access to an activated PUCCH SCell. It may be beneficial to develop systems and processes wherein the PUCCH SCell may be activated/deactivated to reduce battery power consumption in the UE. Implementations may consider that the PUCCH SCell carries control information related to other SCells within the corresponding PUCCH group.

Solutions may be provided in which PUCCH control information such as HARQ/CQI/SR may be sent on the PUCCH SCell even when the PUCCH SCell is deactivated. Allowing transmission of the PUCCH control information on a deactivated PUCCH SCell may require that PUCCH SCell to be capable of transmitting uplink signals when it is deactivated, or may require activation of PUCCH SCell when such transmissions are needed. Such a solution may to be too complex to implement and may require many changes to existing physical and MAC layer procedures and/or hardware. Partially activating the PUCCH SCell for transmission of PUCCH control information may increase power consumption and transceiver complexity and may not be desirable.

Example embodiments of the invention describe solutions that provide efficient systems and processes for PUCCH SCell activation/deactivation process in an LTE network, eNB and UE. The example embodiments provide efficient mechanisms for the network, eNB and UE to implement activation and deactivation processes for SCells. This may require enhancements to existing eNB and UE processes. The embodiments may add additional requirements in eNB and UE implementations and may reduce battery power consumption, without adding too much complexity in eNB and UE implementations.

In an example embodiment of the invention, if the MAC entity is configured with one or more SCells, the network may activate and deactivate the configured SCells. The SpCell may always be activated when it is configured. The network may activate and deactivate the SCell(s) by sending the Activation/Deactivation MAC control element. Furthermore, the MAC entity may maintain a sCellDeactivationTimer timer for a configured SCell. The same initial timer value applies to an instance of the sCellDeactivationTimer and it is configured by RRC. The configured SCells may be initially deactivated upon addition and after a handover.

In an example embodiment, when PUCCH SCell is configured by the RRC layer, the initial state of the PUCCH

SCell may be a deactivated state. An eNB may activate a PUCCH SCell when it is needed by transmitting a MAC Activation CE. In an example embodiment, when PUCCH SCell is deactivated, PUCCH resource configuration may be kept (and not released). The configuration of the corresponding PUCCH group may be maintained while deactivating PUCCH SCell or other SCells in the PUCCH group. The re-activation of PUCCH transmission after a deactivation may not require additional RRC reconfiguration procedure since RRC Configuration of PUCCH SCell is retained when it is deactivated. In some embodiments, if the TAG including PUCCH SCell is expired, PUCCH may be released and RRC reconfiguration may be needed to reconfigure PUCCH resources on PUCCH SCell.

SCell activation/deactivation process was introduced in LTE-Advanced release-10 and beyond. If the MAC entity is configured with one or more SCells, the network may activate and deactivate the configured SCells. The SpCell may always be activated. The network may activate and deactivate the SCell(s) by sending one or more of Activation/Deactivation MAC control elements. The MAC entity may maintain a sCellDeactivationTimer timer per configured SCell and may deactivate the associated SCell upon its expiry. The same initial timer value may apply to each instance of the sCellDeactivationTimer and it is configured by RRC. An sCellDeactivationTimer IE is included in Mac-MainConfig dedicated parameter in an RRC message. The configured SCells may be initially be deactivated upon addition and after a handover.

Various implementation of the Activation/Deactivation MAC control element may be possible. In an example embodiment, the Activation/Deactivation MAC control element is identified by a MAC PDU subheader with a pre-assigned LCID. It may have a fixed size and comprise one or more octets containing C-fields and one or more R-fields. The activation/deactivation MAC control element may be defined as follows. Ci: if there is an SCell configured with SCellIndex i as specified in, this field indicates the activation/deactivation status of the SCell with SCellIndex i, else the MAC entity may ignore the Ci field. The Ci field is set to "1" to indicate that the SCell with SCellIndex i may be activated. The Ci field is set to "0" to indicate that the SCell with SCellIndex i may be deactivated; R: Reserved bit, set to "0". Other embodiments may be implemented. For example, when UE is configured with more than 5 or 7 carriers, the format may include more than one byte including a longer bitmap.

Various deactivation timer management processes may be implemented. In an example embodiment, if PDCCH on the activated SCell indicates an uplink grant or downlink assignment; or if PDCCH on the Serving Cell scheduling the activated SCell indicates an uplink grant or a downlink assignment for the activated SCell: the UE may restart the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the SCell. Other example sCellDeactivationTimer embodiments may also be implemented. A deactivation timer of a PUCCH SCell may be disabled.

In the current LTE-Advanced transceiver operation, the MAC entity may for each TTI and for each configured SCell perform certain functions related to activation/deactivation of SCell(s). If the MAC entity receives an activation/deactivation MAC control element in this TTI activating the SCell, the MAC entity may in the TTI according to an activation timing, activate the SCell; start or restart the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the SCell; and trigger PHR (power headroom). If the MAC entity receives an activation/deactivation MAC control element in this TTI deactivating the SCell; or if the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the activated SCell expires in this TTI: in the TTI according to a deactivation timing; stop the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the SCell; and/or flush all HARQ buffers associated with the SCell.

If the SCell is deactivated a UE may perform the following actions: not transmit SRS on the SCell; not report CQI/PMI/RI/PTI for the SCell; not transmit on UL-SCH on the SCell; not transmit on RACH on the SCell; not monitor the PDCCH on the SCell; not monitor the PDCCH for the SCell. When SCell is deactivated, the ongoing Random Access procedure on the SCell, if any, is aborted.

3GPP Technical Specification number TS 36.213: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical Layer Procedures" addresses the timing for secondary cell activation/deactivation. Section 4.3 of 3GPP TS 36.213 V11.2.0 (2013-02) (Release 11) describes that when a UE receives a MAC activation command for a secondary cell in subframe n, the corresponding actions in the MAC layer shall be applied in subframe n+8. When a UE receives a MAC deactivation command for a secondary cell or a secondary cell's deactivation timer expires in subframe n, the corresponding actions in the MAC layer shall apply no later than subframe n+8, except for the actions related to CSI reporting which shall be applied in subframe n+8.

Due to some timing issues with the requirements defined in 3GPP TS 36.213 V11.2.0 (2013-02) (Release 11), section 4.3 was updated in the subsequent release. Section 4.3 of 3GPP TS 36.213 (in all releases from V11.3.0/2013-02 to V12.4/2014-12: the most recent release) relaxes some of the timing requirements for the UE. The updated section 4.3 describes that when a UE receives a MAC activation command for a secondary cell in subframe n, the corresponding actions in the MAC layer shall be applied no later than the minimum requirement defined in 3GPP TS 36.133 and no earlier than subframe n+8, except for the following: the actions related to CSI reporting and the actions related to the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the secondary cell, which shall be applied in subframe n+8. When a UE receives a MAC deactivation command for a secondary cell or the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the secondary cell expires in subframe n, the corresponding actions in the MAC layer shall apply no later than the minimum requirement defined in 3GPP TS 36.133, except for the actions related to CSI reporting which shall be applied in subframe n+8. 3GPP TS 36.133 describes the SCell activation delay requirement for a deactivated SCell. Deactivation delay may take longer than 8 msec depending on a UE conditions with respect to the SCell.

The current LTE-Advanced specifications requires that when a UE receives a MAC activation command for a secondary cell in subframe n, the actions related to CSI reporting and the actions related to the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the secondary cell, are applied in subframe n+8. The current LTE-Advanced specifications requires that when a UE receives a MAC deactivation command for a secondary cell or other deactivation conditions are met (e.g. the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the secondary cell expires) in subframe n, the actions related to CSI reporting are applied in subframe n+8.

In the current LTE-Advanced transceiver operations when a UE receives a MAC activation command for an SCell in subframe n, the UE starts reporting CQI/PMI/RI/PTI for the SCell at subframe n+8 and starts or restarts the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the SCell at subframe n+8. It is important to define the timing of these actions for both UE and eNB. For example, sCellDeactivationTimer is main-

tained in both eNB and UE and it is important that both UE and eNB stop, start and/or restart this timer in the same TTI. Otherwise, the sCellDeactivationTimer in the UE may not be in-sync with the corresponding sCellDeactivationTimer in the eNB. Also eNB starts monitoring and receiving CSI (CQI/PMI/RI/PTI) according to the predefined timing in the same TTI and/or after UE starts transmitting the CSI. If the CSI timings in UE and eNB are not coordinated based on a common standard or air interface signaling the network operation may result in inefficient operations and/or errors. CSI may include, e.g., channel quality indicator (CQI), preceding matrix indicator (PMI), and/or rank indicator (RI).

An example CQI indices and their interpretations are given in FIG. **14**A (Table 1) for reporting CQI based on QPSK, 16QAM and 64QAM. An example CQI indices and their interpretations are given in FIG. **14**B (Table 2) for reporting CQI based on QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM and 256QAM. These tables are for example only and other tables may be developed for providing CQI feedback. In an example embodiment, based on an unrestricted observation interval in time and frequency, the UE may derive for each CQI value reported in uplink subframe n the highest CQI index between 1 and 15 in Table 1 or Table 2 which satisfies the following condition, or CQI index 0 if CQI index 1 does not satisfy the condition: a single PDSCH transport block with a combination of modulation scheme and transport block size corresponding to the CQI index, and occupying a group of downlink physical resource blocks termed the CSI reference resource, could be received with a transport block error probability not exceeding 0.1.

In an example embodiment, when a UE transmits/reports CQI or in general CSI to the base station, the UE may transmit a valid or invalid CSI. For example, a UE may transmit a CQI index of 0, which indicates an out of range value. In the example embodiments, when it is indicated that the UE transmits CSI it refers to transmission of a valid or invalid CSI, and/or in range or out of range CSI. When explicit transmission of valid or invalid CSI is intended, it is explicitly indicated that valid or invalid CSI is transmitted. In an example embodiment, a UE may initially transmit invalid CSI until UE successfully detects and is able to measure CSI for a given cell. When an eNB receives an invalid CSI, the eNB may take a proper action according to its implementation. In an example, when a UE is unable to measure a downlink signal, it may report an invalid CQI. In an example, when a UE obtain a measurement of a downlink signal below a threshold, it may report an invalid CQI.

FIGS. **15**A and **15**B are example diagrams illustrating timing of different events according to the current LTE-Advanced transceivers. The MAC entity receives the Activation MAC CE activating the SCell (e.g. Activation/Deactivation MAC CE activating the SCell) in subframe (TTI) n. The MAC entity starts or restarts the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the SCell in subframe n+8. The MAC entity starts reporting CSI (CQI/PMI/RI/PTI) reporting for the SCell in subframe n+8. Other activation actions listed below (if configured) are applied no later than the minimum defined delay requirement and no earlier than subframe n+8. Other actions include one or many of the following: SRS transmissions on the SCell; PDCCH monitoring on the SCell; PDCCH monitoring for the SCell; trigger PHR. For example, the other actions may be applied in subframe n+8 or later at subframe n+12, n+13, or n+k, wherein k is a number between 0 and an upper limit which is pre-defined/pre-configured for certain scenarios. Other actions necessarily do not need to happen in the same subframe. An example upper limit for k is described below.

In an example scenario, when a secondary cell activation MAC CE in received in subframe n, the UE may be able to transmit uplink signals for the secondary cell on or before subframe n+24 provided the following conditions are met for the SCell:

During the period equal to max(5 measCycleSCell, 5 DRX cycles) before the reception of the SCell activation command:

the UE has sent a valid measurement report for the SCell being activated and

the SCell being activated remains detectable according to a cell identification conditions,

SCell being activated also remains detectable during the SCell activation delay according to the cell identification conditions.

Otherwise upon receiving the SCell activation command in subframe n, the UE may be capable to transmit valid CSI report and apply other actions related to the activation command for the SCell being activated no later than in subframe n+34 provided the SCell can be successfully detected on the first attempt.

In an example embodiment, while activating an SCell if any other SCell is activated, deactivated, configured and/or deconfigured by the UE then the UE activation delay may increase. For example, the increase in activation delay may depend on the number of times the other one or more SCells are activated, deactivated, configured or deconfigured while the SCell is being activated.

If there is no reference signal received for the CSI measurement over the delay corresponding to the minimum requirements specified above, then the UE may report corresponding valid CSI for the activated SCell on the next available uplink reporting resource after receiving the reference signal.

If there are no uplink resources for reporting the valid CSI in subframe n+24 or n+34 then the UE may use the next available uplink resource for reporting the corresponding valid CSI.

The valid CSI is based on the UE measurement and corresponds to any CQI value with the exception of CQI index=0 (out of range) provided: certain conditions are met over the entire SCell activation delay and the conditions defined for CQI reporting are met. In addition to CSI reporting defined above, UE may also apply other actions related to the activation command specified in for an SCell at the first opportunities for the corresponding actions once the SCell is activated.

In practice a UE may have shorter or longer deactivation delay than the minimum requirement specified above depending on the transceiver state, air interface quality, etc. Activation delay may depend on when a detection attempt, by a UE (wireless device), for the secondary cell is successful. The UE may have a shorter UE SCell activation delay than the UE SCell activation delay described above depending on air interface and UE conditions. The UE and/or the network may benefit from reduced SCell activation delay by the UE.

To activate an SCell, the UE may need to acquire PSS/SSS (sync signals) signals, if synchronization signals are not acquired. In an example embodiment, there may the following different scenarios for the SCell activation: a) cold-start 1: SCell RF is not activated; timing information is unknown; not possible for intraband contiguous CA, b) cold-start 2 SCell RF is not activated; timing information is known, c) warm-start: RF is already active; and timing information is known. For example, the maximum allowed activation time for cold-start 2, where an SCell RF chain is not activated, but

SCell timing information is known, may be 24 ms. 4 ms may be needed for UE to decode an activation command (MAC control element) and transmit ACK, and 20 ms may be needed for RF warm-up, AGC settling, and frequency and time tracking loops warm-up. RF warm-up and AGC settling may be achieved within a few milliseconds (<4 ms) or a even shorter time period by applying additional technique.

Currently, the MAC entity receives the activation MAC CE activating the SCell (e.g. activation/deactivation MAC CE activating the SCell). The MAC entity start or restart the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the SCell in subframe n+8. The MAC entity starts reporting CSI (CQI/PMI/RI/PTI) reporting for the SCell in subframe n+8 no matter whether the secondary cell is properly acquired or not.

As illustrated in the example FIG. **15**A, the UE may start reporting invalid/out-of-range CSI for the SCell until valid CSI is available. As shown in example FIG. **15**B, UE starts reporting valid CSI in subframe n+8+k, wherein k depends on when a valid CSI is available.

Starting time for CQI report transmission does not depend on different UE implementation. This enhances PUCCH decoding process on PCell Minimum requirement of when valid CQI result is send is specified. As discussed the UE may exceed the minimum requirement in some scenarios. Such probability may be reduced as much as possible. In an example embodiment, if CQI report is configured, out of range CQI/CSI may be reported before the UE is able to perform CSI measurement for the SCell. The UE may be able to transmit valid CSI no later than subframe n+24[+X] for Transmission Modes (TM) other than TM9 and 4 ms after the first CSI-RS subframe since n+24[+X] for TM9. X is may be a predefined parameter, for example, may be equal to 10.

There could be a certain period that the UE does not have valid CQI results for an SCell upon the activation of the SCell. The period may depend on when the UE successfully detects the cell and/or when the UE starts CQI measurement which may vary depending on the air interface condition, signal (e.g. CSI RS) timings and/or UE implementation. Starting time for CQI report transmission does not depend on different UE implementations. The UE may start reporting CQI from subframe n+8 and a fixed value (e.g. our of range) may be reported when there are no valid CQI results available for the SCell. This would reduce the possibility that CQI size uncertainty complicates the eNB decoding of uplink channel. A timing requirement may be set when the UE has valid CQI results for the SCell at the latest after activation. A UE implementation may reduce the probability of exceeding this timing requirement.

FIG. **15**B shows another example when UE has a shorter activation delay and valid CSI are available. The UE may start reporting a valid CSI starting subframe n+8.

When a UE starts reporting CSI in subframe n+8, it does not necessarily imply that UE transmits CSI in subframe n+8. The UE may transmit CSI in the first available CSI resources allocated to UE starting subframe n+8. For example, the UE may transmit the first CSI in subframe n+8, n+10, etc depending on when the first available CSI resource is available.

Some example embodiments of the invention improves the signal timings of FIGS. **15**A and **15**B to enhance CSI and other uplink control signaling transmission mechanisms when at least one PUCCH SCell is configured.

FIGS. **16**A and **16**B are example diagrams illustrating timing of some events when an SCell is deactivated as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. In an example scenario, a UE may deactivate the SCell because the MAC entity receives an Activation/Deactivation MAC control element in this TTI n deactivating the SCell. In another example scenario, UE may deactivate the SCell because the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the activated SCell expires in TTI n. As shown in FIGS. **16**A and **16**B, the UE stops reporting CSI in the subframe n+8. The UE may perform other deactivation tasks in any of the subframes n to n+8 (n+p, wherein p is an integer number between 0 to 8). Other deactivation tasks may include any of the following: stop the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the SCell; flush HARQ buffers associated with the SCell; not transmit SRS on the SCell; not transmit on UL-SCH on the SCell; not transmit on RACH on the SCell; not monitor the PDCCH on the SCell; not monitor the PDCCH for the SCell.

The current timing of certain actions (e.g. CSI reporting and sCellDeactivationTimer management) results in complex transceiver design, inefficient operations, and/or errors when support for PUCCH on secondary cell(s) is introduced in LTE-Advanced as discussed in this specifications. Example embodiments of the invention addresses issues related to activation timing in a wireless device and wireless network. Example embodiments of the invention improve the current LTE-Advanced transceivers and enhance activation and deactivation mechanisms in an LTE-advanced transceiver.

Example embodiments of the invention provide improvements to the current activation and deactivation timings in an LTE-Advanced transceiver in a wireless device and/or a wireless network. Timing of one or more actions in an LTE-Advanced transceiver in a wireless device and/or a wireless network is updated to improve network and/or wireless device performance and reduce or prevent unwanted conditions.

Cells of an eNB may be grouped in multiple PUCCH groups. A PUCCH group may have its PUCCH resources on a PUCCH SCell. An eNB configures PUCCH groups for a wireless device by transmitting RRC messages to the wireless device. Implementation of activation/deactivation processes for a PUCCH SCell may present some issues, if Release-10 or 12 activation/deactivation processes are implemented. Novel SCell activation/deactivation procedures may be implemented when PUCCH SCell is activated and/or deactivated.

In an example embodiment of the invention, when a UE receives a MAC activation command for an SCell in subframe n, the UE starts or restarts the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the SCell at subframe n+8. The requirements for the start time to report CQI/PMI/RI/PTI for the SCell may not be restricted to subframe n+8.

In the example embodiments, the fixed delay of 8 subframes, is used for restarting sCellDeactivationTimer and many other actions. One may implements other fixed delays instead of 8 subframes for restarting sCellDeactivationTimer and many other actions, without deviating from the invention. For example, fixed delays of 4, 6, 10, 12, etc subframes may be employed.

In the example embodiments, it is considered that when a PUCCH SCell is activated in a TAG, the TAG is uplink synchronized. For example PUCCH SCell may be activated in a pTAG or an uplink synchronized sTAG. FIG. **17** shows example diagrams illustrating timing of some events according to an example embodiment of the invention. In the example embodiment of the invention, when a UE receives a MAC activation command for a PUCCH SCell in subframe n, the UE starts or restarts the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the PUCCH SCell at subframe n+8. The

requirements for the start time to report CQI/PMI/RI/PTI for the SCell may not be restricted to subframe n+8. Depending on the state of the UE, air interface quality, and UE implementation, UE may acquire the PUCCH SCell any time after subframe n.

In an example embodiment, transmission of uplink CSI may start at subframe n+8+k (e.g. k greater or equal to 0). The parameter k may depend, at least, on when a detection attempt, by the wireless device, for the PUCCH SCell is successful. The parameter k may depend on the activation delay of the PUCH SCell. When the UE successfully detected the PUCCH SCell and the UE is ready for uplink transmission on the PUCCH SCell, the UE may start transmission of PUCCH at subframe n+8+k and in the first available PUCCH resource. In an example scenario, the UE may first transmit a fixed CSI (e.g. invalid or out of range CSI) if no measurement is available or a measurement of a downlink signal is below a threshold. The UE detects the PUCCH SCell and may be able to transmit uplink signals including PUCCH CSI signals. After the PUCCH SCell is detected the UE starts measuring the CSI. The CSI measurement may take a couple of subframes. Then the UE may transmit a measured CSI (e.g. valid CSI) when air interface measurement information for the PUCCH SCell is available. In an example scenario, the UE may detect the PUCCH before subframe n+8 and measure the CSI before n+8, then the UE may start transmission of the measured CSI (e.g. valid CSI) at subframe n+8. This, for example, may happen when the UE is already synchronized with the UE and can quickly measure CSI of the PUCCH SCell.

The activation of the PUCCH secondary cell is considered completed in subframe i, when the PUCCH secondary cell becomes capable of transmitting CSI in subframe i+1. When the PUCCH secondary cell is capable of transmitting CSI in subframe i+1 and starts transmitting CSI from subframe i+1, it implies that the UE transmits CSI in the first available CSI resources on PUCCH SCell on or after subframe i+1.

Detection and/or CSI measurement period may be random and depends on many factors. The UE may make multiple detection attempts until it successfully detects the PUCCHS Cell. A UE implementation may detect the PUCCHS Cell and start measuring earlier than n+8, even before n+4. If measurements are started before n+4, the UE may have a valid CQI result at n+8, and may be ready to send CQI at n+8. For example, CRS for CQI measurement may be available every TTI for some transmission modes. For TM9 where CQI measurement is based on CSI RS with configurable periodicity e.g. 5-80 ms, it is possible that the period without valid CQI is much longer than 4 ms in case the UE miss the CSI RS occasion. The period may be as long as until the first subframe has CSI RS available +4 ms considering UE processing time for CQI measurement. The time point when the UE have valid CQI result may depend on transmission mode and CSI RS configuration.

In an example embodiment, transmission of uplink CSI may start at subframe n+8+k depending, at least, on when a detection attempt, by the wireless device, for the PUCCH SCell is successful and CSI measurement is available. The CSI starting subframe may depend, at least in part, on when a UE successfully measured the air interface signal and is ready to transmit a CSI (e.g. valid CSI). The UE may start transmission of CSI at subframe n+k+8.

The parameter k is variable and indicates the number of subframes after subframe n+8 when UE starts CSI transmission. The parameter k may depend on the state of the UE, air interface quality, UE implementation, and/or CSI measurement.

In a different scenario, for example, when the PUCCH detection takes longer than certain period, for example, longer than 40, 50, 70 subframes (these are example ranges and are not limiting). This may happen when the air interface signal quality is low, the UE starts from a cold start, the UE makes multiple detection attempts, and/or any other UE or system implementation related causes. Such scenarios may be reduced by better UE and/or eNB implementations. In such a scenario, an eNB may start decoding the secondary PUCCH signals for the UE in subframe n+k and may not receive CSI until the UE is able to detect PUCCH SCell and is ready for CSI transmission. Depending on how long the CSI transmission delay is, an eNB may perform some actions to remedy the situation. In an example embodiment, the eNB may deactivate the PUCCH SCell when it does not receive the CSI after certain period.

In an example embodiment, a wireless device (UE) may receive at least one message comprising configuration parameters of one or more secondary cells in a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells are grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. PUCCH groups comprise a primary PUCCH group and a secondary PUCCH group. The secondary PUCCH group comprises a PUCCH secondary cell in the one or more secondary cells. The wireless device receives an activation/deactivation media-access-control control element (MAC CE) in subframe n. The activation/deactivation MAC CE indicates activation of the PUCCH secondary cell. In an example embodiment, the wireless device may start or restart a deactivation timer associated with the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe n+8. The wireless device may start transmitting channel state information (CSI) fields on the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe n+8+k. The parameter k may be an integer number depending, at least in part, on when a detection attempt, by the wireless device, for the PUCCH secondary cell is successful. The parameter k may also depend, at least in part, on when a measured CSI for the PUCCH secondary cell is available.

In an example embodiment of the invention, the wireless device may receive an activation/deactivation media-access-control control element (MAC CE) in subframe m. The activation/deactivation MAC CE may indicate activation of a secondary cell in the primary PUCCH group. The wireless device may start or restart a deactivation timer associated with the secondary cell in subframe m+8. The UE may start transmitting channel state information (CSI) fields on the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe m+8. The wireless device may initially transmit a fixed CSI (for example invalid and/or out of range) and then transmit the measured CSI for the secondary cell when it is available. If valid CSI is available in subframe m+8, the UE may start transmission of the valid CSI at subframe m+8. The wireless device may start transmission of CSI for SCell(s) in the primary PUCCH group at subframe m+8, when the MAC activation command for the SCell is received in subframe m. On the other hand, the wireless device may start transmission of CSI for the PUCCH SCell in subframe m+8+k as described in example embodiments of the specifications.

In an example embodiment of the invention, the wireless device may receive an activation/deactivation media-access-control control element (MAC CE) in subframe p. The activation/deactivation MAC CE may indicate activation of a first secondary cell in the secondary PUCCH cell group. The first secondary cell is different from the PUCCH SCell. The wireless device may start or restart a deactivation timer associated with the secondary cell in subframe p+8. The UE may start transmitting channel state information (CSI) fields

on the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe p+8, if the PUCCH SCell is activated and ready for PUCCH uplink transmissions. The UE may start transmitting channel state information (CSI) fields on the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe p+8+k, if the PUCCH SCell is activated and but not yet ready for PUCCH uplink transmissions. In an example embodiment, a MAC CE, received in a subframe, may indicate activation a plurality of SCells including the PUCCH SCell, at least one secondary cell in the secondary PUCCH group and/or at least one secondary cell in the primary cell group.

In an example embodiment, an eNB may transmit an activation command to activate an SCell in a UE with release 10 to 12 secondary cell configuration. The eNB may receive CSI for the secondary cell starting subframe a+8, when the eNB transmitted an activation command in subframe a. In an example embodiment, an eNB may transmit an activation command to activate an SCell in a UE with release 13 or beyond, wherein the secondary cell is in a primary PUCCH cell group. The eNB may receive CSI for the secondary cell starting subframe b+8, when the eNB transmitted an activation command in subframe b. In an example embodiment, an eNB may transmit an activation command to activate an SCell in a UE with release 13 or beyond, wherein the secondary cell is a PUCCH SCell. The eNB may receive CSI for the PUCCH SCell starting subframe c+8+k, when the eNB transmitted an activation command in subframe c. The eNB may start decoding CSI fields in the corresponding PUCCH resources depending on the RRC configuration for the SCells in a UE.

In an example embodiment, when a PUCCH SCell is deactivated the UE may not immediately stop PUCCH transmissions. The PUCCH resources of an activated PUCCH SCell is employed for uplink transmission of CSI of PUCCH SCell and other activated SCell(s) in the secondary PUCCH group. The PUCCH resources of the activated PUCCH SCell is also employed for uplink transmission of ACK/NACK for downlink packets received on the PUCCH SCell and any other activated SCell(s) in the secondary PUCCH group. In the example embodiments of the invention if a UE receives a deactivation MAC command for a PUCCH SCell in subframe n or deactivation conditions are met in subframe n (e.g. deactivation timer expires), UE may perform many of the following deactivation mechanisms in any one of the subframes from subframe n+1 to subframe n+8. The deactivation mechanisms performed in any one of the subframes from subframe n+1 to subframe n+8 may include not transmitting SRS on the PUCCH SCell; not transmitting on UL-SCH on the PUCCH SCell; not transmitting on RACH on the PUCCH SCell; not monitoring the PDCCH on the PUCCH SCell; and/or not monitoring the PDCCH for the PUCCH SCell.

In the example embodiments of the invention some of the deactivation mechanisms may be performed only in subframe n+8. The UE may stop transmitting CSI on PUCCH on the PUCCH SCell in subframe n+8. This implies that the UE does not stop reporting CSI for activated SCell(s) in the PUCCH SCell before subframe n+8. The UE stops reporting CSI for activated SCell(s) in the PUCCH SCell on subframe n+8. The UE may stop transmission of CSI for the PUCCH SCell on subframe n+8. In an example embodiment, if there is another activated SCell in the PUCCH group, the UE may stop transmission of CSI for the another activated SCell in subframe n+8.

The example embodiments of the invention may simplify the decoding process in the eNB receiving the PUCCH signals on the PUCCH SCell. When the PUCCH SCell is deactivated in a given UE, the same PUCCH SCell may remain in activated state in other UEs. Other UEs may continuously transmit signals on PUCCH resources of the PUCCH SCell, while the given UE needs to stop PUCCH signal transmissions due to deactivation. If the eNB does not know when the given UE stops PUCCH signal transmissions, then eNB has to guess when the UE stops such transmissions. This may complicate the decoding process in an eNB. Many UEs may share the same PUCCH OFDM resource blocks. In the example embodiments of the invention, both the given UE and the eNB know that PUCCH signal CSI transmission has to stop exactly in subframe n+8. UE stops CSI transmission for all activated SCell(s) in the secondary PUCCH group on PUCCH resources of the deactivated PUCCH SCell exactly in subframe n+8. The eNB also knows that it has to stop decoding for PUCCH signals transmitted by the UE on the PUCCH resources of the PUCCH SCell in subframe n+8. Other deactivation mechanisms such as not transmitting SRS on the PUCCH SCell; not transmitting on UL-SCH on the PUCCH SCell; not transmitting on RACH on the PUCCH SCell; not monitoring the PDCCH on the PUCCH SCell; and/or not monitoring the PDCCH for the S PUCCH Cell may be stopped in any one of the subframes from subframe n+1 to subframe n+8. The exact timing of these stopping mechanisms are not required by eNB, since these stopping mechanisms do not require complex decoding processes in the eNB.

FIG. **18** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A wireless device may receive at least one message from a base station at **1810**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may comprise a primary cell and/or a PUCCH secondary cell. The primary cell may comprise a primary physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) transmitted to a base station. The PUCCH secondary cell may comprise a secondary PUCCH transmitted to the base station. According to an embodiment, the plurality of cells may be grouped into a plurality of PUCCH groups comprising: a primary PUCCH group and a secondary PUCCH group. The primary PUCCH group may comprise the primary cell. The secondary PUCCH group may comprise the PUCCH secondary cell.

At **1820**, the wireless device may receive, in subframe n, a media-access-control control element indicating activation of the PUCCH secondary cell.

At **1830**, the wireless device may start transmission of channel state information (CSI) fields for the PUCCH secondary cell from, for example, subframe n+8+k, where k may be an integer (0, 1, 2, 3, etc) depending, at least in part, on when the PUCCH secondary cell is successfully detected by the wireless device. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may start transmission of the CSI fields of an activated cell in the secondary PUCCH group from subframe n+8+k.

According to an embodiment, the wireless device may start a deactivation timer associated with the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe n+8. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may employ a next available uplink resource for transmitting the CSI fields if there are no uplink resources for transmission of the CSI fields in subframe n+8+k. According to an embodiment, a CSI field comprising an out of range CQI may be transmitted when no valid CSI field with a channel quality index (CQI) different from zero is available.

According to an embodiment, the PUCCH secondary cell may remain detectable during a cell activation delay.

According to an embodiment, the PUCCH secondary cell may be detected on a first attempt.

FIG. **19** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A base station may transmit at least one message to a wireless device at **1910**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may comprise a primary cell and/or a PUCCH secondary cell. The primary cell may comprise a primary physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) received by the base station. The PUCCH secondary cell may comprise a secondary PUCCH received by the base station. At **1920**, the base station may transmit, in subframe n, a media-access-control control element indicating activation of the PUCCH secondary cell in the wireless device. At **1930**, the base station may start reception of channel state information (CSI) fields for the PUCCH secondary cell from the wireless device from, for example, subframe n+8+k, where k may be an integer depending, at least in part, on when the PUCCH secondary cell is successfully detected by the wireless device.

FIG. **20** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A wireless device may receive at least one message from a base station at **2010**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may be grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. The PUCCH groups may comprise a primary PUCCH group and a secondary PUCCH group. The primary PUCCH group may comprise a primary cell with a primary PUCCH. The secondary PUCCH group may comprise a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH.

At **2020**, the wireless device may receive, in subframe m, a first media-access-control control element (MAC CE) indicating activation of a secondary cell in the primary PUCCH group. At **2030**, the wireless device may start transmission of channel state information (CSI) fields of the secondary cell from, for example, subframe m+8. At **2040**, the wireless device may receive, in subframe n, a second MAC CE indicating activation of the PUCCH secondary cell. At **2050**, the wireless device may start transmission of CSI fields for the PUCCH secondary cell from subframe n+8+k, where k may be an integer depending, at least in part, on when the PUCCH secondary cell is successfully detected by the wireless device.

According to an embodiment, the wireless device may start transmission of CSI fields of a first secondary cell in the secondary PUCCH group from subframe n+8+k, where the second MAC CE further indicates activation of the first secondary cell. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may employ a next available uplink resource for transmitting the CSI fields if there are no uplink resources for transmitting a CSI field of the CSI fields for the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe n+8+k. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may start transmission of CSI fields of an activated cell in the secondary PUCCH group from subframe n+8+k. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may transmit a CSI field comprising an out of range CQI when no valid CSI field with a channel quality index (CQI) different from zero is available.

According to an embodiment, the wireless device may start a first deactivation timer associated with the secondary cell in subframe m+8. The wireless device may also start a second deactivation timer associated with the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe n+8. According to an embodiment, the PUCCH secondary cell may remain detectable during a cell activation delay. According to an embodiment, the PUCCH secondary cell may be detected on a first attempt.

FIG. **21** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A base station may transmit at least one message to a wireless device at **2110**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may be grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. The PUCCH groups may comprise a primary PUCCH group and/or a secondary PUCCH group. The primary PUCCH group may comprise a primary cell with a primary PUCCH. The secondary PUCCH group may comprise a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH.

At **2120**, the base station may transmit, in subframe m, a first media-access-control control element (MAC CE) indicating activation of a secondary cell in the primary PUCCH group in the wireless device. At **2130**, the base station may start reception of channel state information (CSI) fields of the secondary cell from subframe m+8. At **2140**, the base station may transmit, in subframe n, a second MAC CE indicating activation of the PUCCH secondary cell group in the wireless device. At **2140**, the base station may start reception of CSI fields for the PUCCH secondary cell from, for example, subframe n+8+k from the wireless device, where k is an integer depending, at least in part, on when the PUCCH secondary cell is successfully detected by the wireless device.

FIG. **22** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A wireless device may receive at least one message from a base station at **2210**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may be grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. The PUCCH groups may comprise a primary PUCCH group and a secondary PUCCH group. The primary PUCCH group may comprise a primary cell with a primary PUCCH. The secondary PUCCH group may comprise a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH.

At **2220**, the wireless device may receive, in subframe m, a first media-access-control control element (MAC CE) indicating activation of a plurality of secondary cells comprising: a secondary cell in the primary PUCCH group, and the PUCCH secondary cell. At **2230**, the wireless device may start transmission of channel state information (CSI) fields of the secondary cell from subframe m+8. At **2240**, the wireless device may start transmission of CSI fields for the PUCCH secondary cell from subframe m+8+k, where k may be an integer number depending, at least in part, on when the PUCCH secondary cell is successfully detected by the wireless device. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may transmit a CSI field comprising an out of range CQI when no valid CSI field with a channel quality index (CQI) different from zero is available. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may start transmission of CSI fields of a first secondary cell in the secondary PUCCH group from subframe m+8+k, where the first MAC CE further indicates activation of the first secondary cell.

According to an embodiment, the wireless device may start a first deactivation timer associated with the secondary cell in subframe m+8. The wireless device may also start a second deactivation timer associated with the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe m+8.

FIG. **23** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A base station may transmit at least one message to a wireless device at **2310**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may be grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. The PUCCH groups may comprise a primary

PUCCH group and/or a secondary PUCCH group. The primary PUCCH group may comprise a primary cell with a primary PUCCH. The secondary PUCCH group may comprise a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH.

At **2320**, the base station may transmit, in subframe m, a first media-access-control control element (MAC CE) indicating activation of a plurality of secondary cells in the wireless device. The plurality of cells may comprise: a secondary cell in the primary PUCCH group, and the PUCCH secondary cell. At **2330**, the base station may start reception of channel state information (CSI) fields of the secondary cell from, for example, subframe m+8. At **2330**, the base station may start reception of CSI fields for the PUCCH secondary cell from, for example, subframe m+8+k from the wireless device, where k may be an integer number depending, at least in part, on when the PUCCH secondary cell is successfully detected by the wireless device.

FIG. **24** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A wireless device may receive at least one message from a base station at **2410**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may be grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. The PUCCH groups may comprise a primary PUCCH group and a secondary PUCCH group. The primary PUCCH group may comprise a primary cell with a primary PUCCH transmitted to the base station. The secondary PUCCH group may comprise a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH transmitted to the base station. According to an embodiment, the configuration parameters may comprise a plurality of common parameters. Additionally, the configuration parameters may comprise a plurality of dedicated parameters comprising a deactivation timer value.

At **2420**, the wireless device may receive, in subframe n, a media-access-control control element indicating activation of a secondary cell in the secondary PUCCH group. According to an embodiment, the media-access-control control element may comprise a bitmap.

At **2430**, the wireless device may start transmission of channel state information (CSI) fields for the secondary cell from, for example, subframe n+8+k. If the activation of the PUCCH secondary cell is completed before subframe n+8, k may be equal to zero. If the activation of the PUCCH secondary cell is completed on or after subframe n+8, k may be greater than 0 and may depend on when the activation of the PUCCH secondary cell is completed. According to an embodiment, a deactivation timer associated with the secondary cell in subframe n+8 may be started. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may employ a next available uplink resource for reporting a CSI field of the CSI fields in subframe n+8+k if there are no uplink resources for reporting the CSI field of the CSI fields in subframe n+8+k. According to an embodiment, transmission of CSI fields of an activated cell in the secondary PUCCH group from subframe n+8+k may be started. According to an embodiment, a CSI field comprising an out of range CQI may be transmitted when no valid CSI field with a channel quality index different from zero is available.

FIG. **25** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A base station may transmit at least one message to a wireless device at **2510**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may be grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. The PUCCH groups may comprise a primary PUCCH group and a secondary PUCCH group. The primary PUCCH group may comprise a primary cell with a primary PUCCH received by the base station. The secondary PUCCH group may comprise a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH received by the base station. According to an embodiment, the configuration parameters may comprise a plurality of common parameters. Additionally, the configuration parameters may comprise a plurality of dedicated parameters comprising a deactivation timer value.

At **2520**, the base station may transmit, in subframe n, a media-access-control control element indicating activation of a secondary cell in the secondary PUCCH group. According to an embodiment, the media-access-control control element may comprise a bitmap.

At **2530**, the base station may start reception of channel state information (CSI) fields for the secondary cell from, for example, subframe n+8+k. If the activation of the PUCCH secondary cell is completed before subframe n+8, k may be equal to zero. If the activation of the PUCCH secondary cell is completed on or after subframe n+8, k may be greater than 0 and may depend on when the activation of the PUCCH secondary cell is completed. According to an embodiment, a deactivation timer associated with the secondary cell in subframe n+8 may be started. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may employ a next available uplink resource for reporting a CSI field of the CSI fields in subframe n+8+k if there are no uplink resources for reporting the CSI field of the CSI fields in subframe n+8+k. According to an embodiment, transmission of CSI fields of an activated cell in the secondary PUCCH group from subframe n+8+k may be started. According to an embodiment, a CSI field comprising an out of range CQI may be transmitted when no valid CSI field with a channel quality index different from zero is available.

FIG. **26** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A wireless device may receive at least one message from a base station at **2610**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may be grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. The PUCCH groups may comprise a primary PUCCH group and a secondary PUCCH group. The primary PUCCH group may comprise a primary cell with a primary PUCCH. The secondary PUCCH group may comprise a PUCCH secondary cell (SCell) with a secondary PUCCH. According to an embodiment, the configuration parameters may comprise a plurality of common parameters. According to an embodiment, the configuration parameters may comprise a plurality of common parameters. Additionally, the configuration parameters may comprise a plurality of dedicated parameters comprising a deactivation timer value.

At **2620**, the wireless device may receive, in subframe n, a media-access-control control element indicating activation of a plurality of SCells. The plurality of SCells may comprise: a first SCell in the primary PUCCH group, and a second SCell in the secondary PUCCH group. According to an embodiment, the media-access-control control element may comprise a bitmap.

At **2630**, the wireless device may start transmission of channel state information (CSI) fields for the first SCell from, for example, subframe n+8. At **2640**, the wireless device may start transmission of CSI fields for the second SCell from, for example, subframe n+8+k. If the activation of the PUCCH SCell is completed before subframe n+8, may be equal to zero. If the activation of the PUCCH SCell is completed on or after subframe n+8, k may be greater than 0 and depend on when the activation of the PUCCH SCell is completed. According to an embodiment, a first deactivation timer associated with the first SCell in subframe n+8

may start. A second deactivation timer associated with the second SCell in subframe n+8 may also be started. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may employ a next available uplink resource for reporting a CSI field of the CSI fields for the second SCell in subframe n+8+k if there are no uplink resources for reporting the CSI field. According to an embodiment, transmission of CSI fields of an activated cell in the secondary PUCCH group from subframe n+8+k may start. According to an embodiment, a CSI field comprising an out of range CQI may be transmitted when no valid CSI field with a channel quality index different from zero is available.

FIG. **27** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A base station may transmit at least one message to a wireless device at **2510**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may be grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. The PUCCH groups may comprise a primary PUCCH group and a secondary PUCCH group. The primary PUCCH group may comprise a primary cell with a primary PUCCH. The secondary PUCCH group may comprise a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH. According to an embodiment, the configuration parameters may comprise a plurality of common parameters, and/or a plurality of dedicated parameters comprising a deactivation timer value.

At **2720**, a media-access-control control element indicating activation of a plurality of SCells may be transmitted in subframe n. The plurality of SCells may comprise: a first SCell in the primary PUCCH group, and a second SCell in the second PUCCH group. According to an embodiment, the media-access-control control element may comprise a bitmap.

At **2730**, reception may be started, from the wireless device, of channel state information (CSI) fields for the first SCell from subframe n+8. At **2740**, reception may be started, from the wireless device, of CSI fields for the second SCell from subframe n+8+k. If the activation of the PUCCH SCell is completed before subframe n+8, k may be equal to zero. If the activation of the PUCCH SCell is completed on or after subframe n+8, k may be greater than 0 and may depend on when the activation of the PUCCH SCell is completed. According to an embodiment, a first deactivation timer associated with the first SCell in subframe n+8 may be started. Additionally, a second deactivation timer associated with the second SCell in subframe n+8 may be started. According to an embodiment, the base station may receive the CSI field of the CSI fields for the second SCell in subframe n+8+k in a next available uplink resource for receiving CSI fields from the wireless device if there are no uplink resources for receiving, from the wireless device, the a CSI field of the CSI fields for the second SCell in subframe n+8+k. According to an embodiment, a CSI field comprising an out of range CQI may be received when no valid CSI field with a channel quality index different from zero is available.

In this specification, the activation of the PUCCH secondary cell may be considered completed in subframe i, when the PUCCH secondary cell becomes capable of transmitting CSI in subframe i+1. When the PUCCH secondary cell is capable of transmitting CSI in subframe i+1 and starts transmitting CSI from subframe i+1, it may be implied that the UE transmits CSI in the first available CSI resources on PUCCH SCell on or after subframe i+1.

FIG. **28** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A wireless device may receive at least one message from a base station at **2810**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may be grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. The PUCCH groups may comprise a primary PUCCH group and a secondary PUCCH group. The primary PUCCH group may comprise a primary cell with a primary PUCCH transmitted to the base station. The secondary PUCCH group may comprise a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH transmitted to the base station. According to an embodiment, at least one message may comprise a plurality of dedicated parameters comprising a deactivation timer parameter.

At **2820**, the wireless device may receive, in subframe n, a media access control (MAC) command indicating deactivation of the PUCCH secondary cell. According to an embodiment, the MAC command may comprise a bitmap. According to an embodiment, the MAC command may further indicate a deactivation of a first secondary cell.

At **2830**, the wireless device may stop transmission of channel state information for a first secondary cell in the secondary PUCCH group in, for example, subframe n+8. The first secondary cell may be different from the PUCCH secondary cell. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may stop a deactivation timer associated with the first secondary cell on or before subframe n+8. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may stop a monitoring of a downlink control channel of the first secondary cell on or before subframe n+8. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may stop uplink transmission on the first secondary cell before stopping uplink transmission on the PUCCH secondary cell.

FIG. **29** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A base station may transmit at least one message to a wireless device at **2910**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may be grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. The PUCCH groups may comprise a primary PUCCH group and a secondary PUCCH group. The primary PUCCH group may comprise a primary cell with a primary PUCCH transmitted to the base station. The secondary PUCCH group may comprise a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH transmitted to the base station. At **2920**, the bases station may transmit, in subframe n, a media access control (MAC) command indicating deactivation of the PUCCH secondary cell in the wireless device. At **2930**, the bases station may stop reception of channel state information for a first secondary cell in the secondary PUCCH group from the wireless device in, for example, subframe n+8. The first secondary cell may be different from the PUCCH secondary cell.

FIG. **30** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A wireless device may receive at least one message from a base station at **3010**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may be grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. The PUCCH groups may comprise a primary PUCCH group and a secondary PUCCH group. The primary PUCCH group may comprise a primary cell with a primary PUCCH transmitted to the base station. The secondary PUCCH group may comprise a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH transmitted to the base station. According to an embodiment, at least one message may comprise a plurality of dedicated parameters comprising a deactivation timer parameter.

At **3020**, the wireless device may receive, in subframe n, a media access control (MAC) command indicating deactivation of a first secondary cell and the PUCCH secondary cell. According to an embodiment, the MAC command comprises a bitmap.

At **3030**, the wireless device may stop uplink transmission on the PUCCH secondary cell on subframe n+8. At **3040**, the wireless device may stop uplink transmission on the first secondary cell before subframe n+8. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may stop a deactivation timer associated with the first secondary cell on or before subframe n+8. According to an embodiment, the wireless device may stop a monitoring of a downlink control channel of the first secondary cell on or before subframe n+8. According to an embodiment, a deactivation timer of the PUCCH secondary cell may be disabled.

FIG. **31** is an example flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present invention. A base station may transmit at least one message to a wireless device at **3110**. The message may comprise configuration parameters of a plurality of cells. The plurality of cells may be grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups. The PUCCH groups may comprise a primary PUCCH group and a secondary PUCCH group. The primary PUCCH group may comprise a primary cell with a primary PUCCH transmitted to the base station. The secondary PUCCH group may comprise a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH transmitted to the base station. At **3120**, the bases station may transmit, in subframe n, a media access control (MAC) command indicating deactivation of the PUCCH secondary cell in the wireless device. At **3130**, the bases station may stop reception of channel state information for a first secondary cell in the secondary PUCCH group from the wireless device in, for example, subframe n+8. The first secondary cell may be different from the PUCCH secondary cell. At **3120**, the bases station may transmit, in subframe n, a media access control (MAC) command indicating deactivation of a first secondary cell and/or the PUCCH secondary cell in the wireless device. At **3130**, the bases station may stop uplink reception on the PUCCH secondary cell on subframe n+8 from the wireless device. At **3140**, the bases station may stop uplink reception on the first secondary cell before subframe n+8 from the wireless device.

A primary PUCCH group may comprise a group of serving cells including a PCell whose PUCCH signaling may be associated with the PUCCH on the PCell. A PUCCH group may comprise either a primary PUCCH group and/or a secondary PUCCH group. A PUCCH SCell may comprise a Secondary Cell configured with a PUCCH. A secondary PUCCH group may comprise a group of SCells whose PUCCH signalling is associated with the PUCCH on the PUCCH SCell. A Timing Advance Group may comprise a group of serving cells configured by and RRC and that, for the cells with an UL configured, use the same timing reference cell and/or the same Timing Advance value. A Primary Timing Advance Group may comprise a Timing Advance Group containing the PCell. A Secondary Timing Advance Group may comprise a Timing Advance Group not containing the PCell. A PUCCH may be transmitted on a PCell, a PUCCH SCell (if such is configured in CA) and/or on a PSCell (in DC).

With regard to carrier aggregation, the configured set of serving cells for a UE may consist of one PCell and one or more SCell. If DC is not configured, one additional PUCCH may be configured on an SCell, the PUCCH SCell. When a PUCCH SCell is configured, RRC may configure the mapping of each serving cell to a primary PUCCH group or a secondary PUCCH group (e.g., for each SCell whether the PCell and/or the PUCCH SCell is employed for the transmission of ACK/NAKs and CSI reports).

An example of an Activation/Deactivation Mechanism comprises an E-UTRAN ensuring that while a PUCCH SCell is deactivated, SCells of a secondary PUCCH group may not be activated. With the exception of PUCCH SCell, one deactivation timer may be maintained per SCell, but one common value may be configured per CG by an RRC.

In an example embodiment, with regard to SCell Activation Delay Requirement(s) for a Deactivated SCell, requirements may apply for a UE configured with one downlink SCell. May be applicable for E-UTRA FDD, E-UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA TDD-FDD carrier aggregation. The delay within which the UE may be able to activate the deactivated SCell may depends upon specified conditions. Upon receiving an SCell activation command in subframe n, the UE may be capable to transmit a valid CSI report and apply actions related to an activation command for the SCell being activated no later than in subframe n+24, provided the following conditions may be met for the SCell: during the period equal to max(5 measCycleSCell, 5 DRX cycles) before the reception of the SCell activation command, the UE has sent a valid measurement report for the SCell being activated and/or the SCell being activated remains detectable according to cell identification conditions; and/or an SCell being activated also remains detectable during the SCell activation delay according to cell identification conditions. Otherwise, upon receiving the SCell activation command in subframe n, the UE may be capable to transmit a valid CSI report and apply actions related to the activation command for the SCell being activated no later than in subframe n+34, provided the SCell may be successfully detected on a first attempt.

With regard to an SCell activation delay requirement for a deactivated PUCCH SCell, requirements may apply for a UE configured with one downlink SCell and when a PUCCH is configured for the SCell being activated. If the UE has a valid TA for transmitting on an SCell, then the UE may be able to transmit a valid CSI report and apply actions related to the SCell activation command for the SCell being activated on the PUCCH SCell no later than in subframe n+Tactivate_basic, where: a TA is considered to be valid provided that a TimeAlignmentTimer associated with the TAG containing the PUCCH SCell is running; and/or Tactivate_basic is the SCell activation delay.

In this specification, "a" and "an" and similar phrases are to be interpreted as "at least one" and "one or more." In this specification, the term "may" is to be interpreted as "may, for example." In other words, the term "may" is indicative that the phrase following the term "may" is an example of one of a multitude of suitable possibilities that may, or may not, be employed to one or more of the various embodiments. If A and B are sets and every element of A is also an element of B, A is called a subset of B. In this specification, only non-empty sets and subsets are considered. For example, possible subsets of B={cell**1**, cell**2**} are: {cell**1**}, {cell**2**}, and {cell**1**, cell**2**}.

In this specification, parameters (Information elements: IEs) may comprise one or more objects, and each of those objects may comprise one or more other objects. For example, if parameter (IE) N comprises parameter (IE) M, and parameter (IE) M comprises parameter (IE) K, and parameter (IE) K comprises parameter (information element) J, then, for example, N comprises K, and N comprises J. In an example embodiment, when one or more messages

comprise a plurality of parameters, it implies that a parameter in the plurality of parameters is in at least one of the one or more messages, but does not have to be in each of the one or more messages.

Many of the elements described in the disclosed embodiments may be implemented as modules. A module is defined here as an isolatable element that performs a defined function and has a defined interface to other elements. The modules described in this disclosure may be implemented in hardware, software in combination with hardware, firmware, wetware (i.e hardware with a biological element) or a combination thereof, all of which are behaviorally equivalent. For example, modules may be implemented as a software routine written in a computer language configured to be executed by a hardware machine (such as C, C++, Fortran, Java, Basic, Matlab or the like) or a modeling/simulation program such as Simulink, Stateflow, GNU Octave, or LabVIEWMathScript. Additionally, it may be possible to implement modules using physical hardware that incorporates discrete or programmable analog, digital and/or quantum hardware. Examples of programmable hardware comprise: computers, microcontrollers, microprocessors, application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs); field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs); and complex programmable logic devices (CPLDs). Computers, microcontrollers and microprocessors are programmed using languages such as assembly, C, C++ or the like. FPGAs, ASICs and CPLDs are often programmed using hardware description languages (HDL) such as VHSIC hardware description language (VHDL) or Verilog that configure connections between internal hardware modules with lesser functionality on a programmable device. Finally, it needs to be emphasized that the above mentioned technologies are often used in combination to achieve the result of a functional module.

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While various embodiments have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example, and not limitation. It will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art(s) that various changes in form and detail can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope. In fact, after reading the above description, it will be apparent to one skilled in the relevant art(s) how to implement alternative embodiments. Thus, the present embodiments should not be limited by any of the above described exemplary embodiments. In particular, it should be noted that, for example purposes, the above explanation has focused on the example(s) using FDD communication systems. However, one skilled in the art will recognize that embodiments of the invention may also be implemented in a system comprising one or more TDD cells (e.g. frame structure 2 and/or frame structure 3-licensed assisted access). The disclosed methods and systems may be implemented in wireless or wireline systems. The features of various embodiments presented in this invention may be combined. One or many features (method or system) of one embodiment may be implemented in other embodiments. Only a limited number of example combinations are shown to indicate to one skilled in the art the possibility of features that may be combined in various embodiments to create enhanced transmission and reception systems and methods.

In addition, it should be understood that any figures which highlight the functionality and advantages, are presented for example purposes only. The disclosed architecture is sufficiently flexible and configurable, such that it may be utilized in ways other than that shown. For example, the actions listed in any flowchart may be re-ordered or only optionally used in some embodiments.

Further, the purpose of the Abstract of the Disclosure is to enable the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and the public generally, and especially the scientists, engineers and practitioners in the art who are not familiar with patent or legal terms or phraseology, to determine quickly from a cursory inspection the nature and essence of the technical disclosure of the application. The Abstract of the Disclosure is not intended to be limiting as to the scope in any way.

Finally, it is the applicant's intent that only claims that include the express language "means for" or "step for" be interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112, paragraph 6. Claims that do not expressly include the phrase "means for" or "step for" are not to be interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112.

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

receiving, by a wireless device, at least one message comprising configuration parameters of a plurality of cells, the plurality of cells grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups comprising:

a primary PUCCH group comprising a primary cell with a primary PUCCH; and

a secondary PUCCH group comprising a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH;

receiving, in subframe m, a first media-access-control control element (MAC CE) indicating activation of a secondary cell in the primary PUCCH group;

starting transmission of channel state information (CSI) fields of the secondary cell from subframe m+8;

receiving, in subframe n, a second MAC CE indicating activation of the PUCCH secondary cell; and

starting transmission of CSI fields for the PUCCH secondary cell from subframe n+8+k, wherein k is an integer depending, at least in part, on when the PUCCH secondary cell is successfully detected by the wireless device.

2. The method of claim **1**, further comprising:

starting a first deactivation timer associated with the secondary cell in subframe m+8; and

starting a second deactivation timer associated with the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe n+8.

3. The method of claim **1**, further comprising starting transmission of CSI fields of a first secondary cell in the secondary PUCCH group from subframe n+8+k, wherein the second MAC CE further indicates activation of the first secondary cell.

4. The method of claim **1**, wherein the wireless device employs a next available uplink resource for transmitting the CSI fields if there are no uplink resources for transmitting a CSI field of the CSI fields for the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe n+8+k.

5. The method of claim **1**, further comprising starting transmission of CSI fields of an activated cell in the secondary PUCCH group from subframe n+8+k.

6. The method of claim **1**, wherein the PUCCH secondary cell remains detectable during a cell activation delay.

7. The method of claim **1**, wherein the PUCCH secondary cell is detected on a first attempt.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein a CSI field comprising an out of range CQI is transmitted when no valid CSI field with a channel quality index (CQI) different from zero is available.

9. A method comprising:

receiving, by a wireless device from a base station, at least one message comprising configuration parameters of a plurality of cells, the plurality of cells grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups comprising:

a primary PUCCH group comprising a primary cell with a primary PUCCH; and

a secondary PUCCH group comprising a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH;

receiving, in subframe m, a first media-access-control control element (MAC CE) indicating activation of a plurality of secondary cells comprising:

a secondary cell in the primary PUCCH group; and

the PUCCH secondary cell;

starting transmission of channel state information (CSI) fields of the secondary cell in the primary PUCCH group from subframe m+8; and

starting transmission of CSI fields for the PUCCH secondary cell from subframe m+8+k, wherein k is an integer number depending, at least in part, on when the PUCCH secondary cell is successfully detected by the wireless device.

10. The method of claim 9, further comprising:

starting a first deactivation timer associated with the secondary cell in subframe m+8; and

starting a second deactivation timer associated with the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe m+8.

11. The method of claim 9, further comprising starting transmission of CSI fields of a first secondary cell in the secondary PUCCH group from subframe m+8+k, wherein the first MAC CE further indicates activation of the first secondary cell.

12. The method of claim 9, further comprising transmitting a CSI field comprising an out of range CQI when no valid CSI field with a channel quality index (CQI) different from zero is available.

13. A wireless device comprising:

one or more processors; and

memory storing instructions that, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the wireless device to:

receive at least one message comprising configuration parameters of a plurality of cells, the plurality of cells grouped into a plurality of physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) groups comprising:

a primary PUCCH group comprising a primary cell with a primary PUCCH; and

a secondary PUCCH group comprising a PUCCH secondary cell with a secondary PUCCH;

receive, in subframe m, a first media-access-control control element (MAC CE) indicating activation of a secondary cell in the primary PUCCH group;

start transmission of channel state information (CSI) fields of the secondary cell from subframe m+8;

receive, in subframe n, a second MAC CE indicating activation of the PUCCH secondary cell; and

start transmission of CSI fields for the PUCCH secondary cell from subframe n+8+k, wherein k is an integer depending, at least in part, on when the PUCCH secondary cell is successfully detected by the wireless device.

14. The wireless device of claim 13, wherein the instructions, when executed further cause the wireless device to:

start a first deactivation timer associated with the secondary cell in subframe m+8; and

start a second deactivation timer associated with the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe n+8.

15. The wireless device of claim 13, wherein the instructions, when executed further cause the wireless device to start transmission of CSI fields of a first secondary cell in the secondary PUCCH group from subframe n+8+k, wherein the second MAC CE further indicates activation of the first secondary cell.

16. The wireless device of claim 13, wherein the wireless device employs a next available uplink resource for transmitting the CSI fields if there are no uplink resources for transmitting a CSI field of the CSI fields for the PUCCH secondary cell in subframe n+8+k.

17. The wireless device of claim 13, wherein the instructions, when executed further cause the wireless device to start transmission of CSI fields of an activated cell in the secondary PUCCH group from subframe n+8+k.

18. The wireless device of claim 13, wherein the PUCCH secondary cell remains detectable during a cell activation delay.

19. The wireless device of claim 13, wherein the PUCCH secondary cell is detected on a first attempt.

20. The wireless device of claim 13, wherein a CSI field comprising an out of range CQI is transmitted when no valid CSI field with a channel quality index (CQI) different from zero is available.

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