CLAIMS

1. A method for wireless communications, comprising: receiving a first single carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA) communications signal from a wireless node in a licensed spectrum; and receiving, concurrently with the reception of the first SC-FDMA communications signal, a second SC-FDMA signal from the wireless node in an unlicensed spectrum.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the wireless node comprises a user equipment (UE).

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first and second SC-FDMA communications signals are received at an evolved Node B (eNB).

4. The method of claim 1, wherein each of the first and second SC-FDMA communications signals comprises a Long Term Evolution (LTE) signal.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal comprises an interleaved signal.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal occupies a greater bandwidth than the first SC-FDMA communications signal.

7. An apparatus for wireless communications, comprising: means for receiving a first single carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA) communications signal from a wireless node in a licensed spectrum; and means for receiving, concurrently with the reception of the first SC-FDMA communications signal, a second SC-FDMA signal from the wireless node in an unlicensed spectrum.

8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the wireless node comprises a user equipment (UE).

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the first and second SC-FDMA communications signals are received at an evolved Node B (eNB).

10. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein each of the first and second SC-FDMA communications signals comprises a Long Term Evolution (LTE) signal.

11. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal comprises an interleaved signal.

12. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal occupies a greater bandwidth than the first SC-FDMA communications signal.

13. An apparatus for wireless communications, comprising: a processor; memory in electronic communication with the processor; and instructions stored in the memory, the instructions being executable by the processor to: receive a first single carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA) communications signal from a wireless node in a

licensed spectrum; and receive, concurrently with the reception of the first SC-FDMA communications signal, a second SC-FDMA signal from the wireless node in an unlicensed spectrum.

14. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the wireless node comprises a user equipment (UE).

15. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the first and second SC-FDMA communications signals are received at an evolved Node B (eNB).

16. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein each of the first and second SC-FDMA communications signals comprises a Long Term Evolution (LTE) signal.

17. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal comprises an interleaved signal.

18. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal occupies a greater bandwidth than the first SC-FDMA communications signal.

19. A non-transitory computer-readable medium storing code for wireless communication, the code comprising instructions executable by a processor to: receive a first single carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA) communications signal from a wireless node in a licensed spectrum; and receive, concurrently with the reception of the first SC-FDMA communications signal, a second SC-FDMA signal from the wireless node in an unlicensed spectrum.

20. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 19, wherein the wireless node comprises a user equipment (UE).

21. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 19, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal comprises an interleaved signal.

22. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 19, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal occupies a greater bandwidth than the first SC-FDMA communications signal.

23. A method for wireless communications, comprising: transmitting a first single carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA) communications signal to a wireless node in a licensed spectrum; and transmitting, concurrently with the transmission of the first SC-FDMA communications signal, a second SC-FDMA communications signal to the wireless node in an unlicensed spectrum.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the wireless node comprises an evolved Node B (eNB).

25. The method of claim 23, wherein the first and second single carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA) communications signals are transmitted from a user equipment (UE).

26. The method of claim 23, wherein each of the first and second SC-FDMA communications signals comprises a Long Term Evolution (LTE) signal.

27. The method of claim 23, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal comprises an interleaved signal.

28. The method of claim 23, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal occupies a greater bandwidth than the first SC-FDMA communications signal.

29. An apparatus for wireless communications, comprising: means for transmitting a first single carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA) communications signal to a wireless node in a licensed spectrum; and means for transmitting, concurrently with the transmission of the first SC-FDMA communications signal, a second SC-FDMA communications signal to the wireless node in an unlicensed spectrum.

30. The apparatus of claim 29, wherein the wireless node comprises an evolved Node B (eNB).

31. The apparatus of claim 29, wherein the first and second SC-FDMA communications signals are transmitted from a user equipment (UE).

32. The apparatus of claim 29, wherein each of the first and second SC-FDMA communications signals comprises a Long Term Evolution (LTE) signal.

33. The apparatus of claim 29, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal comprises an interleaved signal.

34. The apparatus of claim 29, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal occupies a greater bandwidth than the first SC-FDMA communications signal.

35. An apparatus for wireless communications, comprising: a processor; memory in electronic communication with the processor; and instructions stored in the memory, the instructions being executable by the processor to: transmit a first single carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA) communications signal to a wireless node in a licensed spectrum; and transmit, concurrently with the transmission of the first SC-FDMA communications signal, a second SC-FDMA communications signal to the wireless node in an unlicensed spectrum.

36. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein the wireless node comprises an evolved Node B (eNB).

37. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein the first and second SC-FDMA communications signals are transmitted from a user equipment (UE).

38. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein each of the first and second SC-FDMA

communications signals comprises a Long Term Evolution (LTE) signal.

39. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal comprises an interleaved signal.

40. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal occupies a greater bandwidth than the first SC-FDMA communications signal.

41. A non-transitory computer-readable medium storing code for wireless communication, the code comprising instructions executable by a processor to: transmit a first single carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA) communications signal to a wireless node in a licensed spectrum; and transmit, concurrently with the transmission of the first SC-FDMA communications signal, a second SC-FDMA communications signal to the wireless node in an unlicensed spectrum.

42. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 41, wherein the wireless node comprises an evolved Node B (eNB).

43. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 41, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal comprises an interleaved signal.

44. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 41, wherein the second SC-FDMA communications signal occupies a greater bandwidth than the first SC-FDMA communications signal.