

TRANSMISSION AND RECEPTION OF DEDICATED REFERENCE SIGNALS

Claim of Priority under 35 U.S.C. §119

[0001] The present Application for Patent claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 61/039,412 entitled METHODS AND DEVICES FOR SENDING AND RECEIVING DEDICATED REFERENCE SIGNALS and filed March 25, 2008, the entirety of which is expressly incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

I. Field

[0002] The following relates generally to wireless communication, and more specifically to coding and decoding dedicated reference signals for improved wireless communications.

II. Background

[0003] Wireless communication systems are widely deployed to provide various types of communication content and services such as, *e.g.*, voice content, data content, video content, packet data services, broadcast services, messaging services, multimedia services, and so on. Typical wireless communication systems can be multiple-access systems capable of supporting communication with multiple users by sharing available system resources (*e.g.*, bandwidth, transmit power). Examples of such multiple-access systems can include code division multiple access (CDMA) systems, time division multiple access (TDMA) systems, frequency division multiple access (FDMA) systems, orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA) systems, and the like.

[0004] Generally, wireless multiple-access communication systems can simultaneously support communication for multiple mobile devices. Each mobile device can communicate with one or more base stations *via* transmissions on forward and reverse links. The forward link (or downlink) refers to the communication link from base stations to mobile devices, and the reverse link (or uplink) refers to the communication link from mobile devices to base stations. Further, communications between mobile devices and base stations can be established *via* a single-in-single-out

(SISO) system, a multiple-in-single-out (MISO) system, or a multiple-in-multiple-out (MIMO) system.

[0005] To facilitate wireless communications, a wireless base station can transmit a reference signal to terminals operating within a wireless communication system. The reference signal comprises coding sequences employed to randomize transmitted symbols, reducing noise and interference among concurrent transmissions in the wireless communication system. Furthermore, terminals can employ these reference signal sequences to decode the transmitted symbols. Thus, upon first entering the wireless system, a terminal will typically analyze received wireless signals to obtain reference signals that contain the coding/decoding information.

[0006] In modern wireless communication systems, a base station may transmit general reference signals for use by most or all terminals served by the base station, as well as dedicated reference signals for particular communication content, particular wireless services, or even specific sets of terminals or individual terminals. Additionally, where the base station has multiple antennas (*e.g.*, a MIMO system or directional beamforming system), each antenna can employ a set of reference signals to serve a set of terminals. Thus, a single wireless service area can have concurrent transmission of many reference signals, from one or more sources.

[0007] To mitigate noise and interference between reference signals, coding sequences can be used to allocate reference signal symbols to distinct resources of a wireless channel. However, as a number of reference signals in a cell increases, a sufficient number of conventional codes may not exist to distinguish each reference. Additionally, mobile terminals operating in a system may require reference signal codes to be pre-programmed in software or firmware on the device. Accordingly, addition of new coding schemes in a system can prove restrictive for legacy terminals. Thus, it would be desirable for a reference signal coding scheme that mitigates at least the foregoing shortcomings.

SUMMARY

[0008] The following presents a simplified summary of one or more aspects in order to provide a basic understanding of such aspects. This summary is not an extensive overview of all contemplated aspects, and is intended to neither identify key or critical elements of all aspects nor delineate the scope of any or all aspects. Its sole

purpose is to present some concepts of one or more aspects in a simplified form as a prelude to the more detailed description that is presented later.

[0009] According to some aspects of the subject disclosure, provided is a coding scheme for wireless communication downlink reference signals that allows for scalability both in terms of reference signals and types of terminals supported. In at least one aspect, dedicated reference signals are mapped to resources of a wireless channel as a function of an identifier (ID) of a cell in which the reference signal is transmitted. The function can be similar to mapping functions employed for cell-specific reference signals, or can be distinct from such functions. As one example of the latter, a dedicated mapping function can be shifted in time or frequency with respect to the cell-specific mapping function. As a further example, a dedicated reference signal can include a user-equipment specific (UE-specific) reference signal, or a multicast-broadcast single frequency network (MBSFN) reference signal, or the like.

[0010] According to additional aspects of the subject disclosure, provided is a scalable coding architecture that can be applied to multi-antenna communication systems. Such systems can include multiple antennas located at a common base station, or sets of antennas located at separate base stations. Respective antennas of the multi-antenna system can employ a common virtual cell ID for reference signal coding. Accordingly, respective reference signal components can be coded in a like manner, depending on the virtual cell ID.

[0011] In at least one aspect of the subject disclosure, provided is a method of wireless communication. The method can comprise employing a data processor to generate a sequence for a dedicated reference signal. The method can additionally comprise employing the data processor to map the dedicated reference signal sequence to resources of a wireless channel as a function of an ID of a cell.

[0012] In other aspects, disclosed is an apparatus for wireless communications. The apparatus can comprise a data processor for executing a set of modules configured for providing reference signals in wireless communications. Specifically, the set of modules can comprise a calculation module that generates a sequence for a dedicated reference signal and a mapping module that allocates symbols of the dedicated reference signal to resource elements of a wireless channel as a function of a physical layer cell ID. Furthermore, the apparatus can comprise memory for storing the function or the physical layer cell ID.

[0013] Further aspects described herein provide an apparatus for wireless communications. The apparatus can comprise means for employing a data processor to generate a sequence for a dedicated reference signal. Moreover, the apparatus can comprise means for employing the data processor to map the dedicated reference signal sequence to resources of a wireless channel as a function of a cell ID.

[0014] According to additional aspects, provided is at least one processor configured for wireless communication. The processor(s) can comprise a module for generating a sequence for a dedicated reference signal. In addition, the processor(s) can comprise a module for mapping the dedicated reference signal sequence to resources of a wireless channel as a function of a cell ID.

[0015] In at least one other aspect, the subject disclosure provides a computer program product comprising a computer-readable medium. The computer-readable medium can comprise a first set of codes for causing a computer to generate a sequence for a dedicated reference signal. Moreover, the computer-readable medium can comprise a second set of codes for causing the computer to map the dedicated reference signal sequence to resources of a wireless channel as a function of a cell ID.

[0016] In at least one disclosed aspect, provided is a method for wireless communications. The method can comprise employing a data processor to analyze symbols of a received wireless signal. In addition, the method can comprise employing the data processor to identify an instruction within the analyzed signals pertaining to a dedicated reference signal. Furthermore, the method can comprise employing the data processor to decode the dedicated reference signal as a function of an ID of a cell transmitting the received wireless signal.

[0017] In other aspects, provided is an apparatus for wireless communications. The apparatus can comprise a wireless communication interface for receiving a wireless signal. Moreover, the apparatus can comprise a data processor for executing a set of modules configured for analyzing received wireless data. Specifically, the set of modules can include a parsing module that identifies an instruction within the received wireless signal pertaining to a dedicated reference signal and a demodulation module that decodes the dedicated reference signal as a function of an ID of a cell transmitting the received wireless signal.

[0018] In yet other aspects, the subject disclosure provides an apparatus for wireless communications. The apparatus can comprise means for employing a data

processor to analyze symbols of a received wireless signal. Further, the apparatus can comprise means for employing the data processor to identify an instruction within the analyzed signals pertaining to a dedicated reference signal. In addition to the foregoing, the apparatus can comprise means for employing the data processor to decode the dedicated reference signal as a function of an ID of a cell transmitting the received wireless signal.

[0019] In one or more additional aspects, disclosed is at least one processor configured for wireless communication. The processor(s) can comprise a module for employing a data processor to analyze symbols of a received wireless signal. The processor(s) can further comprise a module for employing the data processor to identify an instruction within the analyzed signals pertaining to a dedicated reference signal. Additionally, the processor(s) can comprise a module for employing the data processor to decode the dedicated reference signal as a function of an ID of a cell transmitting the received wireless signal.

[0020] According to another aspect, the subject disclosure provides a computer program product comprising a computer-readable medium. The computer-readable medium can comprise a first set of codes for causing a computer to employ a data processor to analyze symbols of a received wireless signal. Furthermore, the computer-readable medium can comprise a second set of codes for causing the computer to employ the data processor to identify an instruction within the analyzed signals pertaining to a dedicated reference signal. Moreover, the computer-readable medium can comprise a third set of codes for causing the computer to employ the data processor to decode the dedicated reference signal as a function of an ID of a cell transmitting the received wireless signal.

[0021] According to one or more other aspects provided herein, disclosed is a method employed in wireless communications. The method can comprise employing a data processor to generate a set of common reference signal resource elements comprising a number of common resource signal elements. The method can also comprise employing the data processor to generate a set of dedicated reference signal resource elements comprising a number of dedicated resource signal elements, wherein the number of common resource signal elements is different from the number of dedicated resource signal elements.

[0022] In one or more additional aspects, disclosed is an apparatus employed in wireless communications. The apparatus can comprise a data processor for executing instructions to facilitate wireless communications. Specifically, the instructions can cause the data processor to generate a set of common reference signal resource elements comprising a number of common resource signal elements. Further, the instructions can cause the data processor to generate a set of dedicated reference signal resource elements comprising a number of dedicated resource signal elements, wherein the number of common resource signal elements is different from the number of dedicated resource signal elements. Further to the above, the apparatus can comprise memory for storing the instructions.

[0023] In other disclosed aspects, provided is an apparatus employed in wireless communications. The apparatus can comprise means for employing a data processor to generate a set of common reference signal resource elements comprising a number of common resource signal elements. Furthermore, the apparatus can comprise means for employing the data processor to generate a set of dedicated reference signal resource elements comprising a number of dedicated resource signal elements, wherein the number of common resource signal elements is different from the number of dedicated resource signal elements.

[0024] According to further aspects, provided is at least one processor configured for wireless communications. The processor(s) can comprise a module for employing a data processor to generate a set of common reference signal resource elements comprising a number of common resource signal elements. Furthermore, the processor(s) can comprise a module for employing the data processor to generate a set of dedicated reference signal resource elements comprising a number of dedicated resource signal elements, wherein the number of common resource signal elements is different from the number of dedicated resource signal elements.

[0025] In at least one other aspect, the subject disclosure provides a computer program product comprising a computer-readable medium. The computer-readable medium can comprise a first set of codes for causing a computer to employ a data processor to generate a set of common reference signal resource elements comprising a number of common resource signal elements. The computer-readable medium can also comprise a second set of codes for causing the computer to employ the data processor to generate a set of dedicated reference signal resource elements comprising a number of

dedicated resource signal elements, wherein the number of common resource signal elements is different from the number of dedicated resource signal elements.

[0026] To the accomplishment of the foregoing and related ends, the one or more aspects comprise the features hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims. The following description and the annexed drawings set forth in detail certain illustrative aspects of the one or more aspects. These aspects are indicative, however, of but a few of the various ways in which the principles of various aspects can be employed and the described aspects are intended to include all such aspects and their equivalents.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0027] **Fig. 1** illustrates a block diagram of a sample system providing noise reduction for wireless reference signals according to disclosed aspects.

[0028] **Fig. 2** depicts a block diagram of an example system for mapping dedicated wireless reference signals to wireless resources according to other aspects.

[0029] **Fig. 3** depicts a block diagram of a sample system for providing reference signal resource mapping in multi-antenna communications.

[0030] **Fig. 4** illustrates a block diagram of a sample system for sending and receiving coded reference signals in wireless communications.

[0031] **Fig. 5** illustrates a block diagram of an example system comprising a base station configured for mitigating noise for dedicated wireless reference signals.

[0032] **Fig. 6** depicts a block diagram of a sample system comprising a UE configured for decoding cell-specific reference signals according to some aspects.

[0033] **Fig. 7** illustrates a flowchart of an example methodology for noise mitigation for wireless reference signals according to some aspects.

[0034] **Fig. 8** depicts a flowchart of a sample methodology for mapping reference signals to wireless channel resources according to one or more aspects.

[0035] **Fig. 9** illustrates a flowchart of a sample methodology for decoding dedicated reference signals according to additional aspects.

[0036] **Fig. 10** depicts a flowchart of an example methodology for providing power disparity for common and dedicated reference signals.

[0037] **Figs. 11 and 12** illustrate block diagrams of example systems for encoding and decoding, respectively, wireless reference signals.

[0038] **Fig. 13** illustrates a block diagram of a sample system for generating different transmit powers for common and dedicated reference signal elements.

[0039] **Fig. 14** illustrates a block diagram of an example wireless communication apparatus according to aspects disclosed herein.

[0040] **Fig. 15** depicts a block diagram of a sample cellular environment for wireless communication between wireless devices.

[0041] **Fig. 16** illustrates a block diagram of an example wireless signaling environment for wireless communications.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0042] Various aspects are now described with reference to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals are used to refer to like elements throughout. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of one or more aspects. It can be evident, however, that such aspect(s) can be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to facilitate describing one or more aspects.

[0043] In addition, various aspects of the disclosure are described below. It should be apparent that the teaching herein can be embodied in a wide variety of forms and that any specific structure and/or function disclosed herein is merely representative. Based on the teachings herein one skilled in the art should appreciate that an aspect disclosed herein can be implemented independently of any other aspects and that two or more of these aspects can be combined in various ways. For example, an apparatus can be implemented and/or a method practiced using any number of the aspects set forth herein. In addition, an apparatus can be implemented and/or a method practiced using other structure and/or functionality in addition to or other than one or more of the aspects set forth herein. As an example, many of the methods, devices, systems and apparatuses described herein are described in the context of providing cell-specific signal coding for reference signals in a wireless communication environment. One skilled in the art should appreciate that similar techniques could apply to other communication environments.

[0044] Wireless communication systems implement information exchange between wireless nodes by employing various signaling mechanisms. In one instance, a base station can be employed to transmit pilot signals that establish timing sequences

and identify signal source and network associated with the source, among other things. A remote wireless node, such as a user terminal (UT) or user equipment (UE), can decode a pilot signal to obtain information necessary to establish basic communication with the base station. As one particular example, the UE can decode the pilot signal to obtain an identifier for a wireless communication cell in which the base station resides (*e.g.*, according to a wireless network deployment).

[0045] One significant problem in such a system is interference, or wireless noise, between wireless transmissions of nearby wireless nodes. Interference can reduce reception quality, retard throughput, or render communication ineffective when severe. Accordingly, planned base station deployments are ideal in that wireless nodes can be placed at a suitable distance to mitigate interference. However, even in planned networks downlink interference can result, for instance when traffic load becomes large, when terminals are at an edge of a service area, or the like. Furthermore, in multi-antenna communication systems (*e.g.*, multiple-in-multiple-out [MIMO] systems), interference problems can be exacerbated by concurrent transmission of multiple signal elements by distinct antennas.

[0046] To mitigate overlapping transmissions and resulting signal interference, wireless communications are typically structured in time, frequency, or on various code or symbol resources, to enable signals to be distinguished from other signals. For instance, transmitting at different times enables distinction, as well as transmitting on orthogonal frequencies. Furthermore, employing orthogonal codes or symbols can also yield mitigated interference, even for signals transmitted at a common point in time. In such a manner, wireless resources can be segmented to enable multiple nodes to operate in a given wireless environment.

[0047] For reference signals, low signal interference is important because such signals convey information required to decode data pertaining to other wireless services provided by a network. For instance, a reference signal can comprise demodulation sequences employed in decoding signaling data, multimedia data, and so on. Accordingly, reliable reception of reference signals is a desired aspect of wireless communication systems.

[0048] To mitigate noise and interference for reference signals, wireless networks employ coding sequences to randomize cross-signal noise. The coding sequences can map reference signal symbols to distinct timeslots of a wireless channel,

or orthogonal frequencies of the wireless channel, to mitigate interference between concurrent wireless transmissions of multiple antennas. To provide scalable coding for reference signals, the subject disclosure relates to reference signal coding based on a cell ID (or, *e.g.*, a sector ID) of a transmitting cell (or sector) of a wireless network. The cell ID provides a systematic mechanism for randomizing noise among reference signals of various cells. Furthermore, because the cell ID is typically conveyed in pilot or synchronization signals, terminals typically have ready access to the cell ID for signal decoding purposes.

[0049] The subject disclosure pertains primarily to two types of reference signals, common reference signals and dedicated reference signals. As utilized in the written description and appended claims, common reference signals are signals transmitted for generic use by wireless terminals in a cell of a wireless network. Common reference signals can also be referred to as cell-specific reference signals. Dedicated reference signals, on the other hand, are signals transmitted for particular use within the cell. Examples can include use for a particular wireless service or content (*e.g.*, multicast/broadcast single frequency network [MBSFN] service) or to serve a particular UE or set of UEs. Dedicated reference signals for a particular UE or set of UEs are also referred to herein and in the appended claims as UE-specific reference signals. Dedicated reference signals for MBSFN services are also referred to in the description and claims as cell-specific MBSFN reference signals.

[0050] Resource mapping for a common or dedicated reference signal is dependent at least in part on an ID of a cell in which the reference signal(s) is transmitted. As an illustrative example, the resource mapping can specify location of a reference signal symbol within a frequency band, or within a timeslot, set of code division multiple access (CDMA) codes, set of orthogonal frequency division multiplex (OFDM) symbols, or the like, as a function of the cell ID. Additionally, within a particular cell, mapping of different reference signals, such as common reference signals, UE-specific reference signals or MBSFN reference signals, can have like mapping or distinct mapping. In other words, a common function of cell ID can be utilized to map reference signal symbols to channel resources, or different functions of cell ID can be employed to map different reference signals.

[0051] Cell-specific reference signals can typically be transmitted in most or all downlink subframes in a cell supporting non-MBSFN transmission. For a subframe

transmitting MBSFN services, a subset of OFDM symbols included in the subframe can be used for transmission of the cell-specific reference symbols. For instance, cell-specific reference signals can be limited to the first two OFDM symbols of a MBSFN subframe. However, the subject disclosure and appended claims are not so limited. Additionally, cell-specific reference signals can be transmitted on one or several antenna ports coupled with a wireless base station. For instance, one or both antenna ports of a dual-port system can be employed for cell-specific reference signals; one, two or four ports of a quad-port system can be employed for such signals, and so on. Embedded diagram 1, below, depicts one example layout of wireless channel resources for a frequency division duplex (FDD) third generation partnership project (3GPP) long term evolution (LTE) system; however it should be appreciated that the subject disclosure and appended claims are not limited to this specific example.

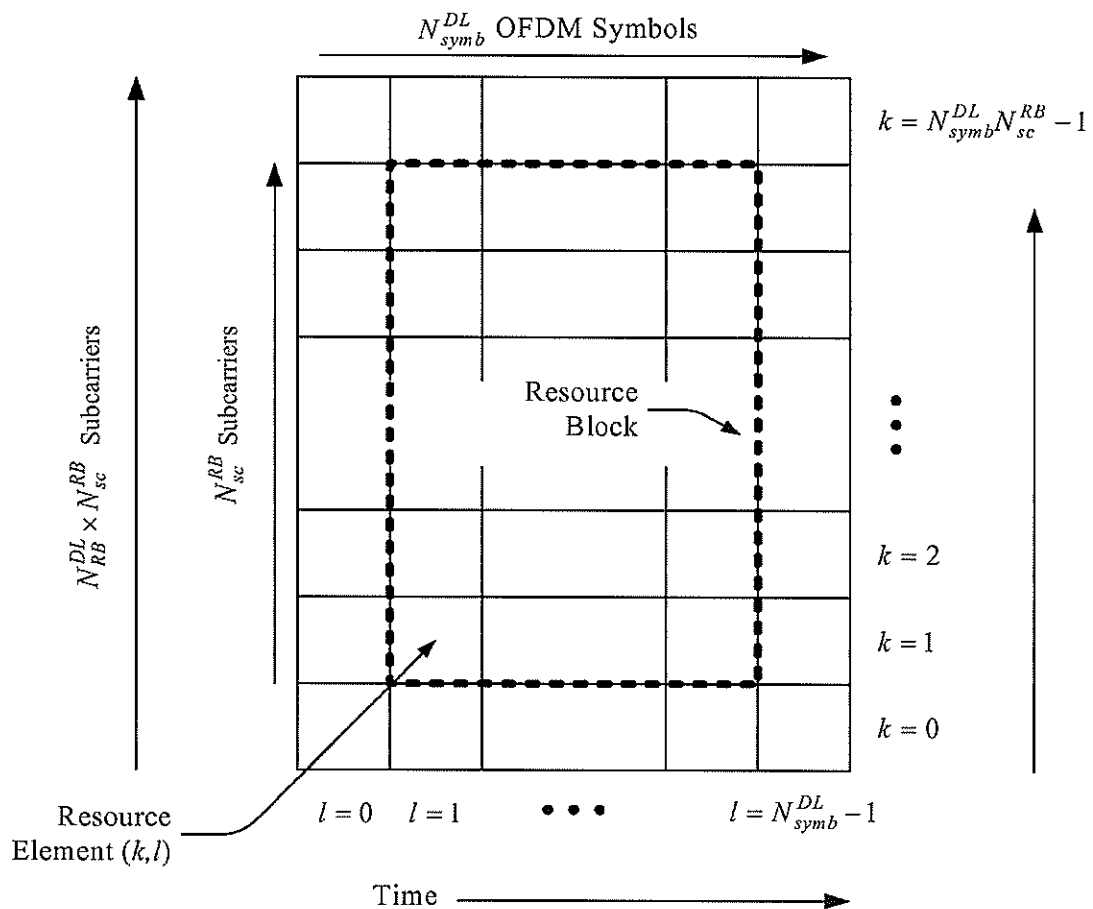


Diagram 1: Downlink Resource Grid

[0052] In the above example for an LTE system, resource blocks (RB) are utilized to describe a mapping of physical channels to resource elements. Physical and virtual resource blocks are defined for the mapping. A physical resource block is defined as N_{symb}^{DL} consecutive OFDM symbols in a time domain, and N_{sc}^{RB} consecutive subcarriers in a frequency domain. Various numbers of consecutive OFDM symbols and consecutive frequency subcarriers can be employed for the physical resource block. For example, in an LTE system with normal cyclic prefix and $\Delta f = 15$ kilohertz (kHz), the number of OFDM symbols per resource block can be seven, and the number of frequency subcarriers per resource block can be 12. See, e.g., 3GPP TS 36.211 version 850, expressly incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, at section 6.2.3 for additional examples of LTE resource block configurations.

[0053] Reference signal sequences can be generated according to various suitable sequence generation algorithms, including sequence algorithms employed in LTE systems, wideband CDMA (W-CDMA) systems, or other wireless communication systems. In some systems, generation of a two-dimensional reference signal sequence $r_{m,n}(n_s)$, where n_s is a slot number within a radio frame, can depend on a cyclic prefix utilized for the sequence. As one example, for a normal cyclic prefix, $r_{m,n}(n_s)$ can be generated as a symbol-by-symbol product $r_{m,n}(n_s) = r_{m,n}^{OS} \cdot r_{m,n}^{PRS}(n_s)$ of a two-dimensional orthogonal sequence $r_{m,n}^{OS}$ and a two-dimensional pseudo-random sequence $r_{m,n}^{PRS}(n_s)$. In such case, there are $N_{OS} = 3$ different two-dimensional orthogonal sequences and $N_{PRS} = 168$ different two-dimensional pseudo-random sequences. For a sequence as described above, a one-to-one mapping can be provided between three identities within a physical-layer cell identity group and three two-dimensional orthogonal sequences. Specifically, the orthogonal sequence number $n \in \{0,1,2\}$ can be correlated to an ID $N_{ID}^{(2)}$ within the physical-layer cell identity group.

[0054] In the above example, the two-dimensional orthogonal sequence is generated according to the following formula:

$$r_{m,n}^{OS} = s_{m,n}, \quad n = 0,1 \quad \text{and} \quad m = 0,1,\dots,219$$

where $s_{m,n}$ is a symbol at the m^{th} row and the n^{th} column of the following matrix:

$$S_i^T = \underbrace{\left[\bar{S}_i^T \quad \bar{S}_i^T \quad \dots \quad \bar{S}_i^T \right]}_{74 \text{ entries}}, \quad i = 0, 1, 2$$

and where:

$$\bar{S}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{S}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & e^{j4\pi/3} \\ e^{j2\pi/3} & 1 \\ e^{j4\pi/3} & e^{j2\pi/3} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{S}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & e^{j2\pi/3} \\ e^{j4\pi/3} & 1 \\ e^{j2\pi/3} & e^{j4\pi/3} \end{bmatrix}$$

for orthogonal sequence 0, 1 and 2, respectively. The orthogonal sequence number i is given by $N_{ID}^{(2)}$. The two-dimensional binary pseudo-random sequence $r_{m,n}^{PRS}(n_s)$ can be given by various suitable pseudo-random sequences. One example can include a length-31 Gold sequence $c(i)$ (e.g., see 3GPP TS 36.211 version 8.5.0 at section 7.2).

[0055] To continue the above example for an extended cyclic prefix case, $r_{m,n}(n_s)$ can be generated from the two-dimensional pseudo-random sequence $r_{m,n}^{PRS}(n_s)$ as discussed above. In this case, a one-to-one mapping can be provided between the physical-layer cell identity and the $N_{PRS} = 504$ different two-dimensional pseudo-random sequences. In some aspects of the subject disclosure, different sequences can be employed for generating different types of reference signals. As one illustrative example, cell-specific reference signals can be generated with a first sequencing algorithm, cell-specific MBSFN reference signals can be generated with a second sequencing algorithm, or UE-specific reference signals can be generated with a third sequencing algorithm, or some suitable combination thereof.

[0056] Reference signals are coded in order to provide noise randomization for concurrent transmission of multiple signals. Coding can comprise application of a mapping function, utilized to allocate reference sequence symbols (e.g., generated by one or more of the above algorithms) to resources of a wireless channel. In at least some aspects of the subject disclosure, a mapping function can be based at least in part on a cell ID of a cell transmitting the reference signal. According to other aspects, at least one of a common reference signal or a dedicated reference signal is generated with a cell-specific mapping function.

[0057] One example of a mapping function dependent on cell-ID can include the following. A two-dimensional reference signal sequence $r_{m,n}(n_s)$ is mapped to

complex-valued modulation symbols $a_{k,l}^{(p)}$ utilized as reference symbols for a given antenna port p in a given slot n_s according to the following relation:

$$a_{k,l}^{(p)} = r_{m',n}(n_s)$$

where

$$k = 6m + (v + v_{\text{shift}}) \bmod 6$$

$$l = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 0 \text{ and } p \in \{0,1\} \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \text{ and } p \in \{2,3\} \\ N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{DL}} - 3 & \text{if } n = 1 \text{ and } p \in \{0,1\} \\ N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{DL}} - 2 & \text{if } n = 1 \text{ and } p \in \{2,3\} \end{cases}$$

and

$$m = 0, 1, \dots, 2 \cdot N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}} - 1$$

$$m' = m + 110 - N_{\text{RB}}^{\text{DL}}$$

$$n = \begin{cases} 0, 1 & \text{if } p \in \{0,1\} \\ 0 & \text{if } p \in \{2,3\} \end{cases}$$

Variables v and v_{shift} define a position in the frequency domain (*e.g.*, a subcarrier) for different reference signal symbols, where v is given by:

$$v = \begin{cases} 3n & \text{if } p = 0 \\ 3 + 3n & \text{if } p = 1 \\ 3(n_s \bmod 2) & \text{if } p = 2 \\ 3 + 3(n_s \bmod 2) & \text{if } p = 3 \end{cases}$$

[0058] The shift in frequency v_{shift} is derived from the physical-layer cell ID.

Accordingly, in the above example, the mapping function allocates reference signal symbols to a frequency subcarrier based at least in part on the physical-layer cell ID.

Various suitable relationships between resource allocation and cell ID can be employed for mapping reference signal symbols to channel resources. For instance, v_{shift} could be directly associated with a cell ID number $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$ in a system with n antenna ports.

As another example, $v_{\text{shift}} = N_{\text{ID}}^{\text{cell}} \bmod 6$, or $v_{\text{shift}} = N_{\text{ID}}^{\text{cell}} \bmod 3$ or some other suitable relationship between v_{shift} and cell ID can be employed. Furthermore, it should be appreciated that a suitable mapping function can allocate reference signal symbols to time, symbol or code resources of a wireless channel, in addition to or in lieu of frequency, as a function of cell ID. Furthermore, the foregoing mapping function is

only one example for illustrative purposes; the subject disclosure and appended claims are not so limited.

[0059] Referring now to the figures, **Fig. 1** illustrates a block diagram of an example system 100 for facilitating wireless communications according to aspects of the subject disclosure. System 100 can, for instance, generate one or more reference signals for transmission by one or more transmitters 116. The reference signal(s) can comprise a common reference signal (*e.g.*, cell-specific reference signal) or a dedicated reference signal (*e.g.*, a cell-specific MBSFN reference signal, a UE-specific reference signal), or a suitable combination thereof. Reference signals can be scrambled or coded by system 100 to reduce noise caused by concurrent transmissions by multiple transmitters (116). Additionally, according to at least some aspects of the subject disclosure, the scrambled/coded sequence can be mapped to resources of a wireless channel at least in part based on a cell ID of transmitter 116.

[0060] Specifically, system 100 can comprise a signal mapping apparatus 102 that can generate reference signals for transmitter 116 and map the generated reference signals to downlink resources employed by transmitter 116. The reference signals can comprise cell-specific reference signals, cell-specific MBSFN reference signals, or UE-specific reference signals. Reference signals are output from signal mapping apparatus 102 as a modulated output stream 112.

[0061] Signal mapping apparatus 102 can comprise a data processor 104 for executing a set of modules (106, 108) configured for signal generation and resource mapping. For instance, a calculation module 106 can be executed by data processor 104 to generate a sequence for a reference signal. The sequence can be for a common reference signal or a dedicated reference signal. Alternatively, the sequence can be employed for both common and dedicated reference signals, or multiple distinct sequences can be generated for the common and dedicated reference signals, respectively.

[0062] The calculation module 106 can output generated signals, comprising a stream of reference symbols, to a mapping module 108. Mapping module 108 employs a cell ID 112 associated with transmitter 116 for allocating reference symbols to particular downlink wireless channel resources. It should be appreciated that selection of a channel resource for a particular symbol is based at least in part on the cell ID. Moreover, allocation can comprise selecting orthogonal frequency subcarriers, different

time subframes, timeslots, CDMA codes or OFDM symbols, to randomize noise for the mapped signal. Specifically, the allocation can employ a function of the cell ID specifying orthogonal frequency, code or symbol resources, or different timeslots, based on the cell ID 112. Accordingly, noise or interference between reference signals of transmitter 116 and reference signals transmitted by other transmitters (not depicted) having a different cell ID from cell ID 112 can be reduced.

[0063] In some aspects of the subject disclosure, calculation module 106 can be configured to generate a set of reference signal sequences for a set of antenna ports of transmitter 116. The set of reference signals can further be allocated to different subframes of a wireless channel by mapping module 108. In at least one aspect of the subject disclosure, common reference signals and dedicated reference signals can be allocated to different subframes of a wireless channel. Specifically, the common reference signals can be allocated to one subset of subframes allocated to a first subset of antenna ports of transmitter 116, and dedicated reference signals can be allocated to another subset of subframes allocated to a second subset of antenna ports. In other aspects, common and dedicated reference signals can be allocated to identical antenna port subframes. In the latter case, common reference signals and dedicated reference signals can optionally be allocated to different symbols of an antenna port subframe(s). For instance, common reference signals can be allocated to the first two OFDM symbols of subframes comprising dedicated reference signals, which are allocated to OFDM symbols other than the first two. It should be appreciated that the subject disclosure and appended claims are not limited to the foregoing example aspects, however.

[0064] Cell ID 112 employed by mapping module 108 can be stored in memory 110 of signal mapping apparatus 102. Additionally, reference signals generated by calculation module 106 or a mapping between such reference signals and wireless channel resources can also be stored in memory 110. Once a reference signal is mapped to channel resources, a resulting modulated output stream 114 is provided to transmitter 116 for downlink transmission to one or more terminals (not depicted) served by transmitter 116. Specifically, common reference signals can be broadcast by transmitter 116 on wireless broadcast channels. Additionally, dedicated reference signals can be broadcast on dedicated channels (e.g., a MBSFN reference signal can be broadcast on a MBSFN channel) and UE-specific reference signals can be unicast on specific channels allocated to a UE or set of UEs.

[0065] As described, system 100 can provide reduced noise in wireless communications. Typically, transmitter 116 will broadcast the cell ID 112 on pilot or synchronization channels analyzed by terminals within a cell served by transmitter 116. Thus, the cell ID 112 is readily available to those terminals. Additionally, by employing cell ID 112 in mapping reference signals to a wireless channel, a systematic mechanism is provided for terminals to decode reference signals, based on the cell ID 112.

[0066] Fig. 2 illustrates a block diagram of a sample system 200 for mapping reference signals to wireless communication channels in a wireless environment. System 200 can be included as part of signal mapping apparatus 102 of Fig. 1, for instance. Accordingly, system 200 can be employed for noise reduction for concurrent reference signal transmissions, as described herein.

[0067] System 200 can comprise a calculation module 202 for generating symbols for common or dedicated reference signals. The resulting signals are provided to mapping module 204. Additionally, a type of respective signal (*e.g.*, cell-specific, cell-specific MBSFN, UE-specific) can be provided to an allocation module 206 or to a resource module 208, or both.

[0068] Allocation module 206 is configured to select a resource block of a wireless channel depending on a type of signal to be transmitted on the resource block. According to some aspects of the subject disclosure, the selection can also depend on an antenna port assigned to a particular reference signal. Thus, for instance, if common reference signals are transmitted on ports 0 or 1 of a four port system, allocation module 206 can select a resource block associated with port 0 or 1 for common reference signals, and a resource block associated with port 2 or 3 for dedicated reference signals. Alternatively, selection of resource block can be independent of antenna port, and based on signal type instead.

[0069] System 200 can further comprise a resource module 208 configured to select a function of a cell ID 210 transmitting a particular reference signal. In some aspects, the resource module 208 can select different functions of the cell ID 210 for different types of reference signals. For instance, a function allocating reference signal symbols to channel resources based on a physical-layer cell ID $N_{ID}^{(p)}$ can be selected (*e.g.*, cell ID 210), where $N_{ID}^{(p)}$ is a set of IDs (*e.g.*, $N_{ID}^{(p)} \in \{0,1,2,\dots,p\}$) associated with

a particular antenna port p . As another example, allocation of reference signal symbols can be based at least in part on $N_{ID}^{cell} \bmod 6$, $N_{ID}^{cell} \bmod 3$, where N_{ID} is a distinct identifier for a set of cells, or some other suitable function of cell ID 210. In other aspects of the subject disclosure, resource module 208 can select a function of cell ID 210 for allocating reference signal symbols to channel resources, independent of a type of such reference signal. A mapping function selected by resource module 208 is provided to mapping module 204.

[0070] Mapping module 204 employs a resource block provided by allocation module 206 and a mapping function specified by resource module 208 in allocating reference signal symbols to downlink channel resources. As such, the resource allocation can depend on type of reference signal mapped, or antenna port transmitting the signal, depending on configurations of allocation module 206 and resource module 208 as discussed above. Additionally, the allocation can depend on the cell ID 210. Mapping module 204 outputs a mapped/modulated reference sequence for transmission by a transmitter (not depicted, but see transmitter 116 of **Fig. 1, supra**). System 200 can output a mapped/modulated reference sequence for each downlink time frame transmitted, or as otherwise required for downlink transmissions. In some aspects, system 200 can store mapped/modulated reference sequences in memory (not depicted) once generated, to alleviate redundant signal processing.

[0071] **Fig. 3** illustrates a block diagram of an example system 300 for providing cell-specific reference signals in multi-antenna communications according to further aspects of the subject disclosure. System 300 can comprise a signal mapping apparatus 302 for generating reference signal sequences, as described herein. Such sequences can include symbol sequences for common reference signals or dedicated reference signals. Particularly, the reference signals are generated for concurrent transmission by multiple antennas of a multi-antenna arrangement 308.

[0072] Signal mapping apparatus 302 can output a reference sequence for multi-antenna communication to a distribution module 304. Distribution module 304 can be configured to generate copies of the reference sequence. At least one copy per antenna 308A, 308B, 308C, 308D, 308E (308A-308E) of the multi-antenna arrangement participating in the multi-antenna communication is generated by distribution module 304. Copies of the reference sequence are then sent to respective antennas (308A-308E) assigned to transmit a component of the multi-antenna communication.

[0073] In addition, distribution module 304 can submit a virtual cell ID 306 with the reference sequence copies to the respective antennas (308A-308E). The virtual cell ID 306 is a distinct ID allocated to the multi-antenna arrangement 308, irrespective of physical-layer cell IDs associated with respective antennas 308A-308E of the arrangement 308. Thus, for instance, transmitter 308A can have a cell ID distinct from other antennas 308B-308E of the arrangement 308, as well as being associated with the virtual cell ID 306. The virtual cell ID 306 therefore identifies the arrangement of antennas 308, rather than individual antennas 308A-308E.

[0074] In at least one aspect of the subject disclosure, subsets of the multi-antenna arrangement 308 can be associated with a separate virtual cell ID (306), distinct from virtual cell ID 306 allocated to all antennas of the arrangement 308, and also distinct from respective physical-layer cell IDs of the respective antennas 308A-308E. Thus, as an example, a subset of antennas comprising transmitter 308A and transmitter 308B can have a virtual cell ID (306) distinguishing this antenna subset 308A, 308B from other suitable antenna subsets of the arrangement 308, distinguishing the subset 308A, 308B from the arrangement 308 as a whole, and also distinguishing the subset 308A, 308B from the respective antennas 308A and 308B comprising the subset. Accordingly, different subsets of the set of antennas 308A-308E can be associated with one or more subset virtual cell IDs, as well as virtual cell ID 306 identifying the arrangement 308, in addition to a physical-layer cell ID identifying an individual antenna (308A-308E).

[0075] The multi-antenna arrangement 308 can comprise antennas employed in various types of multi-antenna communication, including MISO communication, SIMO communication or MIMO communication, or the like. Upon receiving a copy of a reference signal and a virtual cell ID 306 (or, *e.g.*, a suitable subset virtual cell ID), an antenna 308A-308E can map the reference signal copy to resources of a wireless channel. As described herein, the mapping can be dependent on the virtual cell ID 306, such that each antenna of multi-antenna arrangement 308 transmitting a component signal of a multi-antenna communication signal has the same reference signal – resource mapping. Accordingly, a terminal receiving the component signals can identify such components as part of a common multi-antenna communication, based on the common resource mapping. In such a manner, the randomization and decoding benefits provided

by cell ID-based resource mapping can be employed in conjunction with multi-antenna communication.

[0076] **Fig. 4** depicts a block diagram of an example system 400 providing wireless communications between a wireless access point 402 and a wireless UE 404. Wireless access point 402 can employ a signal mapping apparatus 406 to generate a reference signal and allocate reference signal symbols to resources of a downlink wireless channel as a function of a cell ID associated with the wireless access point 402. It should be appreciated that signal mapping apparatus 406 can be substantially similar to signal mapping apparatus 102, discussed at **Fig. 1**, *supra*. The reference signal can then be wirelessly transmitted by wireless access point 402 on the allocated channel resources. In some aspects, the channel resources can comprise broadcast channel resources (*e.g.*, for cell-specific reference signals), MBSFN broadcast resources (*e.g.*, for cell-specific MBSFN reference signals), or unicast channel resources (*e.g.*, for UE-specific reference signals).

[0077] UE 404 can receive signals transmitted by wireless access point 402 and decode the signals to extract the reference signal symbols contained therein. Specifically, UE 404 can employ a signal decoding apparatus 408 for analyzing and decoding wireless signals obtained by a receive antenna of UE 404. Signal decoding apparatus 408 can comprise a parsing module 410 that analyzes decoded symbols in the received signals. Furthermore, parsing module 410 can be configured to identify instructions within the decoded symbols pertaining to one or more dedicated reference signals. For instance, the instructions could specify whether a reference signal pertinent to communication involving UE 404 is included in the received signal. Furthermore, the instructions can specify a resource block in which such reference signal is contained, as well as instructions for decoding the reference signal. In at least some aspects of the subject disclosure, the instructions can be contained in higher layer messaging (*e.g.*, layer 2 messaging or layer 3 messaging). According to still other aspects, parsing module 410 can employ the instructions to identify the reference signal as a common reference signal, such as a cell-specific reference signal, or a dedicated reference signal, such as a cell-specific MBSFN reference signal or a UE-specific reference signal. Decoding instructions, and optionally signal type, are provided to an analysis module 412.

[0078] Further to the above, analysis module 412 can be configured to decode a reference signal identified by parsing module 410. In some aspects, the analysis module 412 can employ a function of a cell ID associated with wireless access point 402 (e.g., obtained from a pilot signal or synchronization signal transmitted by the access point 402, or contained within the instructions identified by parsing module 410) for the decoding. Once decoded, the reference signal can be employed in decoding traffic or other messaging included in signals transmitted by wireless access point 402.

[0079] **Fig. 5** illustrates a block diagram of an example system 500 according to aspects of the subject disclosure. Specifically, system 500 can comprise a base station 502 configured to transmit wireless reference signals based at least in part on a cell ID associated with the base station 502. More precisely, base station 502 can map reference signals to wireless channel resources as a function of the cell ID. The function of the cell ID can allocate signal resources in a manner dependent on the cell ID. In some aspects, different functions of the cell ID can be employed by base station 502 for mapping different types of reference signals. The different mapping functions can yield noise randomization between one type of reference signal and another type of reference signal, as well as yield noise randomization for reference signals as compared with other signals transmitted by base station 502.

[0080] Base station 502 (e.g., access point, ...) can comprise a receiver 510 that obtains wireless signals from one or more of UEs 504 through one or more receive antennas 506, and a transmitter 530 that sends coded/modulated wireless signals provided by modulator 528 to the one or more UEs 504 through a transmit antenna(s) 508. Receiver 510 can obtain information from receive antennas 506 and can further comprise a signal recipient (not shown) that receives uplink data transmitted by UE(s) 504. Additionally, receiver 510 is operatively associated with a demodulator 512 that demodulates received information. Demodulated symbols are analyzed by a data processor 514. Data processor 514 is coupled to a memory 516 that stores information related to functions provided or implemented by base station 502. In one instance, stored information can comprise rules or protocols for parsing wireless signals provided by one or more of the UT(s) 504. Further to the above, data processor 514 can be coupled to a data store 532 that stores information pertaining to encoding wireless signals based on a cell ID 536 associated with base station 502. Specifically, the data

store 534 can comprise one or more functions 534 for mapping reference signals to downlink channel resources based on the cell ID 536.

[0081] In addition to the foregoing, base station 502 can comprise a calculation module 518 for generating sequences of symbols for reference signals transmitted by base station 502. Additionally, a mapping module 520 can be employed to allocate the reference signal symbols to a wireless channel. The mapping module 520 can obtain a resource block from an allocation module 522, based on an antenna port utilized to transmit the reference signal. Additionally, a resource module 524 can select a particular function 534 for the allocation, optionally based on the particular antenna port utilized, or based on a type of reference signal to be transmitted. In at least one aspect of the subject disclosure, base station 502 can further comprise a distribution module 526 for generating copies of the reference signals for multi-antenna transmission. In such case, a virtual cell ID associated with a set of transmit antennas (508) can be employed to provide a common cell ID-dependent mapping for respective components of the multi-antenna transmission. Accordingly, a receiving UE 504 can distinguish the respective components from other wireless signals transmitted by base station 502 based on the common cell ID-dependent mapping.

[0082] **Fig. 6** depicts a block diagram of an example system comprising an UE 602 configured for wireless communication according to aspects of the subject disclosure. UE 602 can be configured to wirelessly couple with one or more base stations 604 (*e.g.*, access point) of a wireless network. Based on such configuration, UE 602 can receive wireless signals from a base station (504) on a forward link channel and respond with wireless signals on a reverse link channel. In addition, UE 602 can comprise instructions stored in memory 614 for analyzing received wireless signals, extracting instructions from the analyzed signals identifying pertinent reference signals, or the like, as described herein.

[0083] UE 602 includes at least one antenna 606 (*e.g.*, a wireless transmission/reception interface or group of such interfaces comprising an input/output interface) that receives a signal and receiver(s) 608, which performs typical actions (*e.g.*, filters, amplifies, down-converts, *etc.*) on the received signal. In general, antenna 606 and a transmitter 624 (collectively referred to as a transceiver) can be configured to facilitate wireless data exchange with base station(s) 604.

[0084] Antenna 606 and receiver(s) 608 can also be coupled with a demodulator 610 that can demodulate received symbols and provide such signals to a data processor(s) 612 for evaluation. It should be appreciated that data processor(s) 612 can control and/or reference one or more components (606, 608, 610, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624) of the UE 602. Further, data processor(s) 612 can execute one or more modules, applications, engines, or the like (616, 618, 620) that comprise information or controls pertinent to executing functions of the UE 602. For instance, such functions can include obtaining a cell ID for base station(s) 604, employing the cell ID for decoding reference signals transmitted by the base station(s) 604, or like operations, as described herein.

[0085] Additionally, memory 614 of UE 602 is operatively coupled to data processor(s) 612. Memory 614 can store data to be transmitted, received, and the like, and instructions suitable to conduct wireless communication with a remote device (504). Specifically, the instructions can be utilized to implement the various functions described above, or elsewhere herein. Further, memory 614 can store the modules, applications, engines, *etc.* (616, 618, 620) executed by data processor(s) 612, above.

[0086] Additionally, UE 602 can comprise a parsing module 616 that identifies an instruction within a received wireless signal pertaining to a dedicated reference signal transmitted by base station(s) 604. In some aspects, the instruction is specified in a higher layer signaling protocol employed by base station(s) 604, such as a non-physical layer protocol. Based on the instruction, parsing module 616 can locate the reference signal within the received wireless signal, and can further determine whether the signal is a MBSFN signal or a UE-specific signal.

[0087] UE 602 can employ an analysis module 618 to decode the dedicated reference signal as a function of an ID of base station(s) 604. In some aspects, a selection module 620 can provide analysis module 618 with a first function of the base station ID for decoding a UE-specific reference signal. Additionally, selection module 620 can provide analysis module 618 with a second function of the base station ID for decoding a MBSFN reference signal, in such aspects. In at least one aspect, the first and second functions of the base station ID can employ a common resource shift based on the base station ID. In another aspect, the first and second functions can employ different resource shifts based on the base station ID for decoding the signals.

[0088] According to particular aspects, UE 602 can also employ the analysis module 618 to decode a cell-specific reference signal included within a received wireless signal. In such aspects, the selection module can provide a decoding function, dependent on the base station ID, for decoding the cell-specific reference signal. Such decoding function can be similar to the first or second functions of the base station ID, or distinct from either function.

[0089] The aforementioned systems have been described with respect to interaction between several components, modules and/or communication interfaces. It should be appreciated that such systems and components/modules/interfaces can include those components or sub-components specified therein, some of the specified components or sub-components, and/or additional components. For example, a system could include UE 404 coupled with signal decoding apparatus 408, and wireless access point 402 coupled with signal mapping apparatus 102, which comprises system 200, or a different combination of these or other components. Sub-components could also be implemented as components communicatively coupled to other components rather than included within parent components. Additionally, it should be noted that one or more components could be combined into a single component providing aggregate functionality. For instance, calculation module 106 can include mapping module 308, or *vice versa*, to facilitate generating a resource signal and mapping the resource signal to resources of a wireless channel by way of a single component. The components can also interact with one or more other components not specifically described herein but known by those of skill in the art.

[0090] Furthermore, as will be appreciated, various portions of the disclosed systems above and methods below may include or consist of artificial intelligence or knowledge or rule based components, sub-components, processes, means, methodologies, or mechanisms (*e.g.*, support vector machines, neural networks, expert systems, Bayesian belief networks, fuzzy logic, data fusion engines, classifiers...). Such components, *inter alia*, and in addition to that already described herein, can automate certain mechanisms or processes performed thereby to make portions of the systems and methods more adaptive as well as efficient and intelligent.

[0091] In view of the exemplary systems described *supra*, methodologies that may be implemented in accordance with the disclosed subject matter will be better appreciated with reference to the flow charts of FIGs. 7-10. While for purposes of

simplicity of explanation, the methodologies are shown and described as a series of blocks, it is to be understood and appreciated that the claimed subject matter is not limited by the order of the blocks, as some blocks may occur in different orders and/or concurrently with other blocks from what is depicted and described herein. Moreover, not all illustrated blocks may be required to implement the methodologies described hereinafter. Additionally, it should be further appreciated that the methodologies disclosed hereinafter and throughout this specification are capable of being stored on an article of manufacture to facilitate transporting and transferring such methodologies to computers. The term article of manufacture, as used, is intended to encompass a computer program accessible from any computer-readable device, device in conjunction with a carrier, or storage medium.

[0092] **Fig. 7** depicts a flowchart of an example methodology 700 for cell-specific signal mapping according to aspects of the subject disclosure. At 702, method 700 can employ a data processor to generate a sequence for a dedicated reference signal. The sequence can comprise, for instance, a two-dimensional sequence generated from a two-dimensional sequencing algorithm or matrix. Furthermore, the sequence can be based on a normal cyclic prefix of such algorithm, or an extended shifted prefix, as described herein or known in the art. Moreover, the sequence can be generated for a cell-specific MBSFN dedicated reference signal, or a UE-specific dedicated reference signal. In one aspect of the subject disclosure, a common sequencing algorithm can be employed for the MBSFN signal and UE-specific signal. In another aspect, separate sequencing algorithms can be employed for generating the MBSFN signal and the UE-specific signal, respectively.

[0093] At 704, method 700 can employ the data processor to map symbols of the generated sequence to resources of a wireless channel. Furthermore, the mapping can be based on a cell ID. For instance, the mapping can employ the cell ID to locate a symbol tone within a frequency subcarrier, a signal subframe, a set of CDMA codes, or a set of OFDM symbols of a wireless signal. In at least one aspect, the cell ID can be employed to shift resource mapping in frequency, time, or other channel resource. Accordingly, signal randomization can be provided for the mapped reference signal, based on the cell ID. A terminal receiving the mapped sequence can decode the symbols by employing a suitable decoding function also based on the cell ID. The terminal then can utilize the reference signal for decoding other data within the wireless

signal, such as control channel data, pilot or synchronization data, traffic data, multimedia data, broadcast data, unicast data, and so on.

[0094] **Fig. 8** illustrates a flowchart of a sample methodology 800 for mapping reference signals to resources of a wireless signal. At 802, method 800 can obtain a stream of reference signal symbols for encoding. At 804, method 800 can determine a type of reference signal to be generated from the stream. Examples can include common reference signals or dedicated reference signals. At 806, method 800 can identify a coding function suitable for the type of reference signal. At 808, a determination is made as to whether the reference signal is for single antenna or multi-antenna communication. If for single antenna communication, method 800 can proceed to 810; otherwise method 800 can proceed to 816.

[0095] At 810, method 800 can obtain a cell ID for a cell transmitting the reference signal. At 812, method 800 can map the stream of reference signal symbols to resources of a wireless channel, based at least in part on the cell ID and the identified coding function. At 814, method 800 can transmit the single antenna reference signal on the resources of the wireless channel determined at reference number 812.

[0096] At 816, method 800 can generate copies of the stream of reference signal symbols for distribution to disparate antennas of a multi-antenna communication. At 818, method 800 can obtain a virtual cell ID representing a set of antennas involved in the multi-antenna communication. At 820, method 800 can map respective reference signal symbols to resources of a wireless channel based at least in part on a function of the virtual cell ID. At 822, method 800 can distribute the mapped reference signals to respective antennas of the multi-antenna communication to facilitate transmission of the signal.

[0097] **Fig. 9** depicts a flowchart of an example methodology 900 according to aspects of the subject disclosure. At 902, method 900 can employ a data processor to analyze wireless symbols of a received wireless signal. At 904, method 900 can employ the data processor to identify a reference signal instruction contained within the received wireless signal. In one aspect of the subject disclosure, the reference signal instruction can be a second or third layer signaling protocol message. At 906, method 900 can optionally identify a type of reference signal identified by the instruction. The type can include a common reference signal or a dedicated reference signal. Additionally, at 908, method 900 can employ the data processor to decode the reference

signal based on a transmitting cell ID. Decoding the reference signal can be in accordance with the instruction identified at reference number 904. Furthermore, at 910, method 900 can optionally decode a common reference signal contained within the received wireless signal. Decoding the common reference signal can be implemented as a second function of the transmitting cell ID. Specifically, the second function can specify a resource shift for the common reference signal, similar to or distinct from a resource shift utilized for decoding the reference signal.

[0098] **Fig. 10** illustrates a flowchart of an example methodology 1000 according to additional aspects of the subject disclosure. At 1002, method 1000 can employ a data processor to generate a set of common reference signal resource elements. Furthermore, the common reference signal resource elements can comprise a specific number of common resource symbols. At 1004, method 1000 can employ the data processor to generate a set of dedicated reference signal resource elements. Moreover, the dedicated reference signal resource elements can comprise a particular number of dedicated resource symbols, different from the specific number of common resource symbols. At 1006, method 1000 can optionally allocate a different power for transmitting at least one dedicated signal element as compared with a power allocated for transmitting at least one of the common signal elements.

[0099] **Figs. 11 and 12** depict block diagrams of example systems 1100, 1200 for coding and decoding, respectively, dedicated reference signals as a function of cell ID, according to aspects of the subject disclosure. For example, systems 1100 and 1200 can reside at least partially within a wireless communication network and/or within a transmitter such as a node, base station, access point, user terminal, personal computer coupled with a mobile interface card, or the like. It is to be appreciated that systems 1100 and 1200 are represented as including functional blocks, which can be functional blocks that represent functions implemented by a processor, software, or combination thereof (*e.g.*, firmware).

[00100] System 1100 can comprise a module 1102 for employing a data processor to generate a sequence for a dedicated reference signal. Additionally, system 1100 can comprise a module 1104 for employing the data processor to map symbols of the dedicated reference signal sequence to resources of a wireless signal at least in part based on a function of a cell ID transmitting the dedicated reference signal. Further to the above, system 1100 can comprise one or more of a set of optional modules 1106,

1108, 1110 and 1112. Specifically, system 1100 can optionally comprise a module 1106 for mapping symbols of a common reference signal to other resources of the wireless signal. The system 1100 can optionally employ a module 1108 for shifting the symbol mapping in frequency as a function of the cell ID. Furthermore, system 1100 can optionally comprise a module 1110 for distributing a reference signal (*e.g.*, common reference signal or dedicated reference signal) to respective antennas of a multi-antenna arrangement. System 1100 can optionally employ a module 1112 for establishing a virtual cell ID for the multi-antenna arrangement to map the distributed reference signals to common resources of a wireless signal, specified by a function of the virtual cell ID.

[00101] System 1200 can comprise a module 1202 for employing a data processor to analyze symbols of a received wireless signal. Furthermore, system 1200 can comprise a module 1204 for identifying a signal instruction from the analyzed symbols pertaining to a reference signal within the wireless signal. The signal instruction can be employed, for instance, to locate the reference signal within the analyzed symbols and specify a function of a cell ID for decoding the reference signal. In addition to the foregoing, system 1200 can comprise a module 1206 for employing the function of the cell ID for decoding the reference signal symbols based on the identified signal instruction. In some aspects of the subject disclosure, system 1200 can optionally comprise a module 1208 for employing the function of the cell ID for decoding a common reference signal, identified by the signal instruction. Alternatively, system 1200 can optionally comprise a module 1210 for employing a frequency-shifted variation of the function of the cell ID decoding the common reference signal.

[00102] **Fig. 13** depicts a block diagram of an example system 1300 for generating reference signal symbols according to aspects of the subject disclosure. For example, system 1300 can reside at least partially within a wireless communication network and/or within a transmitter such as a node, base station, access point, user terminal, personal computer coupled with a mobile interface card, or the like. It is to be appreciated that system 1300 is represented as including functional blocks, which can be functional blocks that represent functions implemented by a processor, software, or combination thereof (*e.g.*, firmware).

[00103] System 1300 can comprise a module 1302 for employing a data processor to generate a set of common reference signal resource elements comprising a

number of common resource signal elements. Additionally, system 1300 can comprise a module 1304 for employing the data processor to generate a set of dedicated reference signal resource elements comprising a number of dedicated resource signal elements. In at least some aspects of the subject disclosure, module 1304 can generate a different number of dedicated resource signal elements as common resource signal elements generated by module 1302. Further to the above, system 1300 can optionally comprise a module 1306 for employing a different transmission power for transmitting at least one dedicated reference signal element as employed for transmitting at least one common reference signal element.

[00104] **Fig. 14** depicts a block diagram of an example system 1400 that can facilitate wireless communication according to some aspects disclosed herein. On a downlink, at access point 1405, a transmit (TX) data processor 1410 receives, formats, codes, interleaves, and modulates (or symbol maps) traffic data and provides modulation symbols ("data symbols"). A symbol modulator 1415 receives and processes the data symbols and pilot symbols and provides a stream of symbols. A symbol modulator 1420 multiplexes data and pilot symbols and provides them to a transmitter unit (TMTR) 1420. Each transmit symbol can be a data symbol, a pilot symbol, or a signal value of zero. The pilot symbols can be sent continuously in each symbol period. The pilot symbols can be frequency division multiplexed (FDM), orthogonal frequency division multiplexed (OFDM), time division multiplexed (TDM), code division multiplexed (CDM), or a suitable combination thereof or of like modulation and/or transmission techniques.

[00105] TMTR 1420 receives and converts the stream of symbols into one or more analog signals and further conditions (*e.g.*, amplifies, filters, and frequency upconverts) the analog signals to generate a downlink signal suitable for transmission over the wireless channel. The downlink signal is then transmitted through an antenna 1425 to the terminals. At terminal 1430, an antenna 1435 receives the downlink signal and provides a received signal to a receiver unit (RCVR) 1440. Receiver unit 1440 conditions (*e.g.*, filters, amplifies, and frequency downconverts) the received signal and digitizes the conditioned signal to obtain samples. A symbol demodulator 1445 demodulates and provides received pilot symbols to a processor 1450 for channel estimation. Symbol demodulator 1445 further receives a frequency response estimate for the downlink from processor 1450, performs data demodulation on the received data

symbols to obtain data symbol estimates (which are estimates of the transmitted data symbols), and provides the data symbol estimates to an RX data processor 1455, which demodulates (*i.e.*, symbol demaps), deinterleaves, and decodes the data symbol estimates to recover the transmitted traffic data. The processing by symbol demodulator 1445 and RX data processor 1455 is complementary to the processing by symbol modulator 1415 and TX data processor 1410, respectively, at access point 1405.

[00106] On the uplink, a TX data processor 1460 processes traffic data and provides data symbols. A symbol modulator 1465 receives and multiplexes the data symbols with pilot symbols, performs modulation, and provides a stream of symbols. A transmitter unit 1470 then receives and processes the stream of symbols to generate an uplink signal, which is transmitted by the antenna 1435 to the access point 1405. Specifically, the uplink signal can be in accordance with SC-FDMA requirements and can include frequency hopping mechanisms as described herein.

[00107] At access point 1405, the uplink signal from terminal 1430 is received by the antenna 1425 and processed by a receiver unit 1475 to obtain samples. A symbol demodulator 1480 then processes the samples and provides received pilot symbols and data symbol estimates for the uplink. An RX data processor 1485 processes the data symbol estimates to recover the traffic data transmitted by terminal 1430. A processor 1490 performs channel estimation for each active terminal transmitting on the uplink. Multiple terminals can transmit pilot concurrently on the uplink on their respective assigned sets of pilot subbands, where the pilot subband sets can be interlaced.

[00108] Processors 1490 and 1450 direct (*e.g.*, control, coordinate, manage, *etc.*) operation at access point 1405 and terminal 1430, respectively. Respective processors 1490 and 1450 can be associated with memory units (not shown) that store program codes and data. Processors 1490 and 1450 can also perform computations to derive frequency and impulse response estimates for the uplink and downlink, respectively.

[00109] For a multiple-access system (*e.g.*, SC-FDMA, FDMA, OFDMA, CDMA, TDMA, *etc.*), multiple terminals can transmit concurrently on the uplink. For such a system, the pilot subbands can be shared among different terminals. The channel estimation techniques can be used in cases where the pilot subbands for each terminal span the entire operating band (possibly except for the band edges). Such a pilot subband structure would be desirable to obtain frequency diversity for each terminal. The techniques described herein can be implemented by various means. For example,

these techniques can be implemented in hardware, software, or a combination thereof. For a hardware implementation, which can be digital, analog, or both digital and analog, the processing units used for channel estimation can be implemented within one or more application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), digital signal processors (DSPs), digital signal processing devices (DSPDs), programmable logic devices (PLDs), field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), processors, controllers, micro-controllers, microprocessors, other electronic units designed to perform the functions described herein, or a combination thereof. With software, implementation can be through modules (*e.g.*, procedures, functions, and so on) that perform the functions described herein. The software codes can be stored in memory unit and executed by the processors 1490 and 1450.

[00110] **Fig. 15** illustrates a wireless communication system 1500 with multiple base stations (BSs) 1510 (*e.g.*, wireless access points, wireless communication apparatus) and multiple terminals 1520 (*e.g.*, ATs), such as can be utilized in conjunction with one or more aspects. A BS (1510) is generally a fixed station that communicates with the terminals and can also be called an access point, a Node B, or some other terminology. Each BS 1510 provides communication coverage for a particular geographic area or coverage area, illustrated as three geographic areas in **Fig. 15**, labeled 1502a, 1502b, and 1502c. The term “cell” can refer to a BS or its coverage area depending on the context in which the term is used. To improve system capacity, a BS geographic area/coverage area can be partitioned into multiple smaller areas (*e.g.*, three smaller areas, according to cell 1502a in **Fig. 15**), 1504a, 1504b, and 1504c. Each smaller area (1504a, 1504b, 1504c) can be served by a respective base transceiver subsystem (BTS). The term “sector” can refer to a BTS or its coverage area depending on the context in which the term is used. For a sectorized cell, the BTSs for all sectors of that cell are typically co-located within the base station for the cell. The transmission techniques described herein can be used for a system with sectorized cells as well as a system with un-sectorized cells. For simplicity, in the subject description, unless specified otherwise, the term “base station” is used generically for a fixed station that serves a sector as well as a fixed station that serves a cell.

[00111] Terminals 1520 are typically dispersed throughout the system, and each terminal 1520 can be fixed or mobile. Terminals 1520 can also be called a mobile station, user equipment, a user device, wireless communication apparatus, an access

terminal, a user terminal or some other terminology. A terminal 1520 can be a wireless device, a cellular phone, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a wireless modem card, and so on. Each terminal 1520 can communicate with zero, one, or multiple BSs 1510 on the downlink (*e.g.*, FL) and uplink (*e.g.*, RL) at any given moment. The downlink refers to the communication link from the base stations to the terminals, and the uplink refers to the communication link from the terminals to the base stations.

[00112] For a centralized architecture, a system controller 1530 couples to base stations 1510 and provides coordination and control for BSs 1510. For a distributed architecture, BSs 1510 can communicate with one another as needed (*e.g.*, by way of a wired or wireless backhaul network communicatively coupling the BSs 1510). Data transmission on the forward link often occurs from one access point to one access terminal at or near the maximum data rate that can be supported by the forward link or the communication system. Additional channels of the forward link (*e.g.*, control channel) can be transmitted from multiple access points to one access terminal. Reverse link data communication can occur from one access terminal to one or more access points.

[00113] **Fig. 16** is an illustration of a planned or semi-planned wireless communication environment 1600, in accordance with various aspects. System 1600 can comprise one or more BSs 1602 in one or more cells and/or sectors that receive, transmit, repeat, *etc.*, wireless communication signals to each other and/or to one or more mobile devices 1604. As illustrated, each BS 1602 can provide communication coverage for a particular geographic area, illustrated as four geographic areas, labeled 1606a, 1606b, 1606c and 1606d. Each BS 1602 can comprise a transmitter chain and a receiver chain, each of which can in turn comprise a plurality of components associated with signal transmission and reception (*e.g.*, processors, modulators, multiplexers, demodulators, demultiplexers, antennas, and so forth, see **Fig. 5**), as will be appreciated by one skilled in the art. Mobile devices 1604 can be, for example, cellular phones, smart phones, laptops, handheld communication devices, handheld computing devices, satellite radios, global positioning systems, PDAs, or any other suitable device for communicating over wireless network 1600. System 1600 can be employed in conjunction with various aspects described herein in order to facilitate coding and decoding reference signals in wireless communications as a function of cell ID, as set forth herein.

[00114] As used in the subject disclosure, the terms “component,” “system,” “module” and the like are intended to refer to a computer-related entity, either hardware, software, software in execution, firmware, middle ware, microcode, and/or any combination thereof. For example, a module can be, but is not limited to being, a process running on a processor, a processor, an object, an executable, a thread of execution, a program, a device, and/or a computer. One or more modules can reside within a process, or thread of execution; and a module can be localized on one electronic device, or distributed between two or more electronic devices. Further, these modules can execute from various computer-readable media having various data structures stored thereon. The modules can communicate by way of local or remote processes such as in accordance with a signal having one or more data packets (*e.g.*, data from one component interacting with another component in a local system, distributed system, or across a network such as the Internet with other systems by way of the signal). Additionally, components or modules of systems described herein can be rearranged, or complemented by additional components/modules/systems in order to facilitate achieving the various aspects, goals, advantages, *etc.*, described with regard thereto, and are not limited to the precise configurations set forth in a given figure, as will be appreciated by one skilled in the art.

[00115] Furthermore, various aspects are described herein in connection with a UT. A UT can also be called a system, a subscriber unit, a subscriber station, mobile station, mobile, mobile communication device, mobile device, remote station, remote terminal, access terminal (AT), user agent (UA), a user device, or user equipment (UE). A subscriber station can be a cellular telephone, a cordless telephone, a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) phone, a wireless local loop (WLL) station, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a handheld device having wireless connection capability, or other processing device connected to a wireless modem or similar mechanism facilitating wireless communication with a processing device.

[00116] In one or more exemplary embodiments, the functions described can be implemented in hardware, software, firmware, middleware, microcode, or any suitable combination thereof. If implemented in software, the functions can be stored on or transmitted over as one or more instructions or code on a computer-readable medium. Computer-readable media includes both computer storage media and communication media including any medium that facilitates transfer of a computer program from one

place to another. A storage media may be any physical media that can be accessed by a computer. By way of example, and not limitation, such computer storage media can comprise RAM, ROM, EEPROM, CD-ROM or other optical disk storage, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, smart cards, and flash memory devices (*e.g.*, card, stick, key drive...), or any other medium that can be used to carry or store desired program code in the form of instructions or data structures and that can be accessed by a computer. For example, if the software is transmitted from a website, server, or other remote source using a coaxial cable, fiber optic cable, twisted pair, digital subscriber line (DSL), or wireless technologies such as infrared, radio, and microwave, then the coaxial cable, fiber optic cable, twisted pair, DSL, or wireless technologies such as infrared, radio, and microwave are included in the definition of medium. Disk and disc, as used herein, includes compact disc (CD), laser disc, optical disc, digital versatile disc (DVD), floppy disk and blu-ray disc where disks usually reproduce data magnetically, while discs reproduce data optically with lasers. Combinations of the above should also be included within the scope of computer-readable media.

[00117] For a hardware implementation, the processing units' various illustrative logics, logical blocks, modules, and circuits described in connection with the aspects disclosed herein can be implemented or performed within one or more ASICs, DSPs, DSPDs, PLDs, FPGAs, discrete gate or transistor logic, discrete hardware components, general purpose processors, controllers, micro-controllers, microprocessors, other electronic units designed to perform the functions described herein, or a combination thereof. A general-purpose processor can be a microprocessor, but, in the alternative, the processor can be any conventional processor, controller, microcontroller, or state machine. A processor can also be implemented as a combination of computing devices, *e.g.*, a combination of a DSP and a microprocessor, a plurality of microprocessors, one or more microprocessors in conjunction with a DSP core, or any other suitable configuration. Additionally, at least one processor can comprise one or more modules operable to perform one or more of the steps and/or actions described herein.

[00118] Moreover, various aspects or features described herein can be implemented as a method, apparatus, or article of manufacture using standard programming and/or engineering techniques. Further, the steps and/or actions of a method or algorithm described in connection with the aspects disclosed herein can be

embodied directly in hardware, in a software module executed by a processor, or in a combination of the two. Additionally, in some aspects, the steps or actions of a method or algorithm can reside as at least one or any combination or set of codes or instructions on a machine-readable medium, or computer-readable medium, which can be incorporated into a computer program product. The term "article of manufacture" as used herein is intended to encompass a computer program accessible from any suitable computer-readable device or media.

[00119] Additionally, the word "exemplary" is used herein to mean serving as an example, instance, or illustration. Any aspect or design described herein as "exemplary" is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other aspects or designs. Rather, use of the word exemplary is intended to present concepts in a concrete fashion. As used in this application, the term "or" is intended to mean an inclusive "or" rather than an exclusive "or". That is, unless specified otherwise, or clear from context, "X employs A or B" is intended to mean any of the natural inclusive permutations. That is, if X employs A; X employs B; or X employs both A and B, then "X employs A or B" is satisfied under any of the foregoing instances. In addition, the articles "a" and "an" as used in this application and the appended claims should generally be construed to mean "one or more" unless specified otherwise or clear from context to be directed to a singular form.

[00120] Furthermore, as used herein, the terms to "infer" or "inference" refer generally to the process of reasoning about or inferring states of the system, environment, or user from a set of observations as captured *via* events, or data. Inference can be employed to identify a specific context or action, or can generate a probability distribution over states, for example. The inference can be probabilistic—that is, the computation of a probability distribution over states of interest based on a consideration of data and events. Inference can also refer to techniques employed for composing higher-level events from a set of events, or data. Such inference results in the construction of new events or actions from a set of observed events and/or stored event data, whether or not the events are correlated in close temporal proximity, and whether the events and data come from one or several event and data sources.

[00121] What has been described above includes examples of aspects of the claimed subject matter. It is, of course, not possible to describe every conceivable combination of components or methodologies for purposes of describing the claimed

subject matter, but one of ordinary skill in the art may recognize that many further combinations and permutations of the disclosed subject matter are possible.

Accordingly, the disclosed subject matter is intended to embrace all such alterations, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. Furthermore, to the extent that the terms “includes,” “has” or “having” are used in either the detailed description or the claims, such terms are intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term “comprising” as “comprising” is interpreted when employed as a transitional word in a claim.

CLAIMS

1. A method of wireless communication, comprising:
generating a sequence for a dedicated reference signal for one or more particular user equipments (UEs); and
mapping the dedicated reference signal sequence to resources of a wireless channel as a function of an identifier (ID) of a cell, wherein the function provides a shift in frequency based on the cell ID for mapping the sequence to the resources of the wireless channel.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising employing a resource block allocated to a single antenna port for mapping the sequence to resources of the wireless channel.
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising employing a resource block allocated to either a fourth or a fifth antenna port for mapping the sequence.
4. The method of claim 1, further comprising selecting the function based on whether the dedicated reference signal is a MBSFN (multicast-broadcast single frequency network) reference signal or a UE (user equipment)-specific reference signal.
5. The method of claim 1, further comprising mapping a common reference signal to other resources of the wireless channel as a second function of the cell ID.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the function and the second function have a common dependency on the cell ID.
7. The method of claim 5, further comprising distributing the dedicated reference signal or the common reference signal among a set of multiple transmit antennas to facilitate downlink multiple antenna transmissions for the dedicated reference signal or common reference signal.
8. The method of claim 7, further comprising employing a virtual cell ID as the cell ID in conjunction with the downlink multiple antenna transmissions .

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the virtual cell ID is common among the set of antennas, and produces a matching resource shift for respective signals transmitted by respective transmit antennas of the set, and further wherein the set of antennas are located at one or more base stations.
10. The method of claim 9, wherein the matching resource shift is a substantially identical shift in frequency based on the virtual cell ID at each respective antenna.
11. An apparatus for wireless communications, comprising:
 - a data processor for executing a set of modules configured for providing reference signals in wireless communications, the set of modules comprising:
 - a calculation module that generates a sequence for a dedicated reference signal for one or more particular user equipments (UEs);
 - a mapping module that allocates symbols of the dedicated reference signal to resource elements of a wireless channel as a function of a physical layer cell ID, wherein the function provides a shift in frequency based on the cell ID for mapping the sequence to the resources of the wireless channel; and
 - memory for storing the function or the physical layer cell ID.
12. The apparatus of claim 11, further comprising an allocation module that selects a resource block of the wireless channel for allocation of reference signal symbols.
13. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the allocation module selects the resource block based on an antenna port employed by the dedicated reference signal.
14. The apparatus of claim 11, further comprising a resource module that selects the function of the cell ID employed by the mapping module.
15. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the resource module selects a common function for allocating MBSFN (multicast-broadcast single frequency network) reference signals and UE (user equipment)-specific reference signals.

16. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the function provides a particular resource shift for MBSFN (multicast-broadcast single frequency network) signals and provides a different resource shift for UE (user equipment) -specific signals.
17. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein:
 - the calculation module generates a sequence for a common cell-specific reference signal; and
 - the mapping module allocates symbols of the common cell-specific reference signal to resource elements of the wireless channel as a second function of the physical layer cell ID.
18. The apparatus of claim 17, further comprising a distribution module that provides a copy of the dedicated reference signal or common cell-specific reference signal to respective antennas of a multi-antenna communication arrangement.
19. The apparatus of claim 18, wherein the physical layer cell ID is a virtual ID common to each antenna of the multi-antenna communication arrangement, and further wherein respective antennas of the arrangement are located at one or more base stations.
20. The apparatus of claim 19, wherein the virtual ID enables reference signal symbols to be allocated to channel resource elements with a common resource shift among the respective antennas, further wherein noise is randomized between transmissions of the multi-antenna communication arrangement and other transmissions of the arrangement or respective antennas thereof.
21. An apparatus for wireless communications, comprising:
 - means for generating a sequence for a dedicated reference signal for one or more particular user equipments (UEs); and
 - means for mapping the dedicated reference signal sequence to resources of a wireless channel as a function of a cell ID, wherein the function provides a shift in frequency based on the cell ID for mapping the sequence to the resources of the wireless channel.

22. The apparatus of claim 21, further comprising means for mapping a common reference signal to additional resources of the wireless channel based on a second function of the cell ID.

23. The apparatus of claim 21, further comprising:

means for distributing a copy of the dedicated reference signal sequence or of a common reference signal sequence to respective antennas of a multi-antenna arrangement; and

means for establishing the cell ID as a virtual ID, common to each antenna of the multi-antenna arrangement, yielding a matching frequency shift in mapping symbols of respective copies of the distributed signal sequence.

24. A computer-readable medium, comprising:

a first set of codes for causing a computer to generate a sequence for a dedicated reference signal for one or more particular user equipments (UEs); and

a second set of codes for causing the computer to map the dedicated reference signal sequence to resources of a wireless channel as a function of a cell ID, wherein the function provides a shift in frequency based on the cell ID for mapping the sequence to the resources of the wireless channel.

25. The computer-readable medium of claim 24, further comprising a third set of codes for causing the computer to shift the mapping in frequency with respect to a common reference signal.

26. The computer-readable medium of claim 24, further comprising:

a third set of codes for causing the computer to distribute a copy of the dedicated reference signal sequence or of a common reference signal sequence to respective antennas of a multi-antenna arrangement; and

a fourth set of codes for causing the computer to establish the cell ID as a virtual ID, common to each antenna of the multi-antenna arrangement, yielding a matching frequency shift in mapping symbols of respective copies of the distributed signal sequence.

27. A method for wireless communications, comprising:
analyzing symbols of a received wireless signal;
identifying an instruction within the analyzed signals pertaining to a dedicated reference signal for one or more particular user equipments (UEs); and
decoding the dedicated reference signal as a function of an ID of a cell transmitting the received wireless signal, wherein the function provides a shift in frequency based on the cell ID.
28. The method of claim 27, further comprising identifying the instruction on a non-physical signaling layer.
29. The method of claim 27, further comprising identifying the dedicated reference signal as a UE (user equipment)-specific reference signal or a MBSFN (multicast-broadcast single frequency network) reference signal.
30. The method of claim 29, further comprising employing a first function of the cell ID to decode the UE-specific reference signal and a second function of the cell ID to decode the MBSFN reference signal.
31. The method of claim 29, further comprising employing a common function of the cell ID to decode the UE-specific reference signal and the MBSFN reference signal.
32. The method of claim 27, further comprising:
obtaining a common reference signal from the received wireless signal and at least one of:
employing the function of the cell ID to decode the common reference signal; or
employing a frequency-shifted variation of the cell ID to decode the common reference signal.
33. An apparatus for wireless communications, comprising:
a wireless communication interface for receiving a wireless signal;
a data processor for executing a set of modules configured for analyzing received wireless data, the set of modules comprising:

a parsing module that identifies an instruction within the received wireless signal pertaining to a dedicated reference signal for one or more particular user equipments (UEs); and

an analysis module that decodes the dedicated reference signal as a function of an ID of a cell transmitting the received wireless signal, wherein the function provides a shift in frequency based on the cell ID.

34. The apparatus of claim 33, wherein the parsing module identifies the instruction from a signaling layer protocol other than a physical layer protocol.

35. The apparatus of claim 33, wherein the parsing module determines the dedicated reference signal as a MBSFN (multicast-broadcast single frequency network) signal or a UE (user equipment)-specific signal.

36. The apparatus of claim 35, further comprising a selection module that employs a first function of the cell ID to decode the UE-specific reference signal and a second function of the cell ID to decode the MBSFN reference signal.

37. The apparatus of claim 36, wherein the first function and the second function provide either a different resource shift or a common resource shift based on the cell ID.

38. The apparatus of claim 33, wherein:
the wireless signal comprises a common reference signal; and
the analysis module employs the function of the cell ID, or a frequency-shifted variation of the function of the cell ID, to decode the common reference signal.

39. An apparatus for wireless communications, comprising:
means for analyzing symbols of a received wireless signal;
means for identifying an instruction within the analyzed signals pertaining to a dedicated reference signal for one or more particular user equipments (UEs); and
means for decoding the dedicated reference signal as a function of an ID of a cell transmitting the received wireless signal, wherein the function provides a shift in frequency based on the cell ID.

40. The apparatus of claim 39, further comprising means for obtaining a common reference signal from the received wireless signal and at least one of:

means for employing the function of the cell ID to decode the common reference signal; or

means for employing a frequency-shifted variation of the function of the cell ID to decode the common reference signal.

41. A computer-readable medium, comprising:

a first set of codes for causing a computer to employ a data processor to analyze symbols of a received wireless signal;

a second set of codes for causing the computer to employ the data processor to identify an instruction within the analyzed signals pertaining to a dedicated reference signal for one or more particular user equipments (UEs); and

a third set of codes for causing the computer to employ the data processor to decode the dedicated reference signal as a function of an ID of a cell transmitting the received wireless signal, wherein the function provides a shift in frequency based on the cell ID.

42. The computer-readable medium of claim 41, further comprising:

a fourth set of codes for causing the computer to obtain a common reference signal from the received wireless signal and a fifth set of codes for causing the computer to at least one of:

employ the function of the cell ID to decode the common reference signal; or

employ a frequency-shifted variation of the function of the cell ID to decode the common reference signal.

43. A method employed in wireless communications, comprising:

employing a data processor to generate a set of common reference signal resource elements comprising a number of common resource signal elements; and

employing the data processor to generate a set of dedicated reference signal resource elements comprising a number of dedicated resource signal elements, wherein

the number of common resource signal elements is different from the number of dedicated resource signal elements.

44. The method of claim 43, further comprising employing a different power for at least one dedicated resource signal element and at least one common resource signal element.

45. An apparatus employed in wireless communications, comprising:
a data processor for executing instructions to facilitate wireless communications, the instructions causing the data processor to:
generate a set of common reference signal resource elements comprising a number of common resource signal elements;
generate a set of dedicated reference signal resource elements comprising a number of dedicated resource signal elements, wherein the number of common resource signal elements is different from the number of dedicated resource signal elements; and
memory for storing the instructions.

46. The apparatus of claim 45, wherein the apparatus employs a different power for at least one dedicated resource signal element and at least one common resource signal element.

47. An apparatus employed in wireless communications, comprising:
means for employing a data processor to generate a set of common reference signal resource elements comprising a number of common resource signal elements; and
means for employing the data processor to generate a set of dedicated reference signal resource elements comprising a number of dedicated resource signal elements, wherein the number of common resource signal elements is different from the number of dedicated resource signal elements.

48. The apparatus of claim 47, further comprising means for employing a different power for at least one dedicated resource signal element and at least one common resource signal element.

49. A computer-readable medium, comprising:

a first set of codes for causing a computer to employ a data processor to generate a set of common reference signal resource elements comprising a number of common resource signal elements; and

a second set of codes for causing the computer to employ the data processor to generate a set of dedicated reference signal resource elements comprising a number of dedicated resource signal elements, wherein the number of common resource signal elements is different from the number of dedicated resource signal elements.