

# Annexure 5

## of Research Methodology: Patent Landscaping in the Indian Mobile Device Market

### Taxonomy with categorisation and sub-categorisation of patents

Level 1	Level 2	Scope Notes
<b>Communication</b>		
	<b>Power control and optimization of RF signals</b>	Techniques for transmission power control in uplink and downlink to optimize/increase efficiency of RF signal transmission and includes power allocation
	<b>Signaling, routing and switching</b>	Packet routing techniques between user equipment (UE) and base stations, MME, gateway, and nodes such as routers and switches   Peer-to-peer networks
		Synchronization of receiver with transmitter based on clock, phase, synchronous, frame delay, lock, recover regenerate, bit stuffing  Includes clock generation and has correction   Care of address  Beacon transmission   Paging
		Includes signaling methods such as request-acknowledgement loops between UE and base station   Includes layout or design of a cellular telephone system, the arrangement of cells and base stations, or novel methods of operating the network involving signaling, and paging   Includes exchange and system specific aspects specific to mobile telephone networks  Includes selection transmission modes
	<b>Call and data management</b>	Registering a mobile subscriber, location registers, covers billing and usage aspects of data network services, tracing caller IDs, topology of the network, ringing, call screening, and call handling   Handover techniques used in roaming   Selection of networks and cells
	<b>Error prevention, detection, and</b>	Includes techniques related to error prevention, detection and correction   Monitor

	<b>correction</b>	redundancy and BER   Various coding schemes such as block codes and convolutional codes  Includes interleaving as well   Turbo codes and puncturing
	<b>Bandwidth control and optimization</b>	Methods to increase bandwidth efficiency.
		Methods to increase bandwidth and speed of data transmission, includes frame aggregation, packet aggregation, and increased link rate   Quality of Service (QoS)   Channel state or quality estimation (CSE or CQI)
		Resource allocation by base station and adjustment by UE during uplink communication
		Echo cancelling, noise reduction, and diversity systems (improve quality and reliability of wireless link)
	<b>Multiple access methods and network protocols</b>	Includes description of network protocols, CDMA and other multiple access methods, network protocol conversion, encapsulation, and tunnelling
		Structure of data packets and headers
	<b>Passband modulation</b>	Modulation techniques such as TDM, FDM, FSK, PSK, spatial multiplexing, and OFDM
	<b>Security</b>	Encryption techniques such as RSA, WPA, and hashing algorithms in wireless communication
	<b>Location reporting</b>	Location reporting techniques in a wireless communication system that is required for GPS and location based services
<b>Operational blocks</b>		
	<b>Antenna structures and interfaces</b>	Design of antenna interfaces such as MIMO and placement of antenna for beamforming.

	<b>Security</b>	Password, access code, access keys, card reader, DRM, digital certificates and signatures
	<b>RF Transceivers</b>	Systems for amplifying the signal prior to transmission through antenna   Equalisers   PLL and DLL   Filters
		Includes RF mixers and splitters to divide data stream into sub data streams
	<b>Data converters</b>	Includes baseband data conversion units such as ADCs and DACs
	<b>Application processing</b>	Interpreting and executing commands from the user interface (UI)   Connected to components such as PMIC, LCD display, Bluetooth, camera, Wi-Fi modules for processing inputs received from these components to execute essential tasks
	<b>Baseband</b>	Includes all radio electronic components and is connected to the RF transceiver   Responsible for processing received analog signals from the RF transceiver   Generating and transmitting pre-coding matrix.
	<b>Power Management</b>	Techniques of power management in mobile phones and integrated circuits (ICs) used therein
<b>Memory</b>		
	<b>Memory</b>	Types and structure of memories that may include RAM, ROM, flash memories, and external media.
		Memory management unit and controller, translation buffers and page tables for virtual memory addressing and translation
<b>Sensors</b>		
	<b>Gyroscope</b>	Sensor to enable identification of orientation of the device
	<b>Accelerometer</b>	Sensor to enable identification of speed and inertia of the device

	<b>Touchscreen</b>	Structure of the touch sensor and type of touchscreen such as resistive and capacitive
		System for identifying data received from touchscreen, conditioning of touch data and controlling of the touch sensor
	<b>Camera</b>	Primary and secondary camera sensor types and structures. Examples: CMOS and CCD sensors
		System for processing and conditioning data received from camera sensor. May include systems for image stabilization and exposure control.
		Sensor assembly to implement zoom levels, movement and rotation of sensors.
	<b>Proximity</b>	Sensor controllers to control operation of the IR sensors
	<b>Magnetometer</b>	Instruments used for measuring magnetic forces, especially the earth's magnetism.
	<b>Light sensor</b>	Includes controlling display brightness based on how much ambient light is present
<b>Sound, image and video</b>		
	<b>Audio and video processing</b>	Audio sensor such as microphone to sense audio of user
		Systems and sensor assembly to reduce ambient noise and interference
		Signal processing techniques for post-processing of audio prior to provision to speaker.
		Audio and video coding such as MPEG, H.264 and video processing
		Audio outputs such as speakers
	<b>Image processing</b>	Processing of images at pixel level

<b>Body design</b>		
	<b>Body design</b>	Optimum placement of components during assembly of the phone   Includes internal construction i.e. PCB mounting, constructional aspects of display.
<b>Energy storage</b>		
	<b>Battery</b>	Battery structure and type such as LIPO, Li-ion
	<b>Wireless charging</b>	Inductive charging mechanisms and assembly
<b>Display</b>		
	<b>Screen technology and display circuit</b>	Different types of screen technologies such as: LED, LCD backlight, AMOLED, LCD, S-LCD, SC-LCD.
		Includes novel details of display circuitry and the typical additional uses of displays on telephone sets
	<b>Display protection</b>	Different types of display protection such as Gorilla Glass 3 or sapphire protective glass
<b>Software</b>		
	<b>Basic phone applications</b>	Includes functions performed by the operating system (OS) of the phone such as displaying of text message, searching, file management, ringtone management, etc.
<b>Connectable Interfaces</b>		
	<b>Interface</b>	Design and structure of interface such as USB, Audio Jack, Charging ports, micro-HDMI, SIM card slots, and memory card slots
		Examples: USB controller, HDMI controller, and USB pre-driver circuit.