



(51) International Patent Classification:

H04W 56/00 (2009.01) *H04W* 92/18 (2009.01)
H04W 72/02 (2009.01) *H04W* 76/14 (2018.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/JP2020/000170

(22) International Filing Date:

07 January 2020 (07.01.2020)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

62/790,884 10 January 2019 (10.01.2019) US

(71) Applicants: **SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA** [JP/JP]; 1,
 Takumi-cho, Sakai-ku, Sakai City, Osaka, 5908522 (JP).
FG INNOVATION COMPANY LIMITED [CN/CN];

Flat 2623, 26/F Tuen Mun Central Square, 22 Hoi Wing
 Road, Tuen Mun, New Territories, Hong Kong, (CN).

(72) Inventors: **YOKOMAKURA, Kazunari. KOWALSKI,**
John Michael. AIBA, Tatsushi.

(74) Agent: **HARAKENZO WORLD PATENT & TRADE-**
MARK; Daiwa Minamimorimachi Building, 2-6, Tenjin-
 bashi 2-chome Kita, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka, 5300041
 (JP).

(81) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every
 kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM,
 AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ,
 CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO,
 DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN,
 HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP,
 KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME,
 MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ,

(54) Title: SYNCHRONIZATION FOR V2X COMMUNICATION

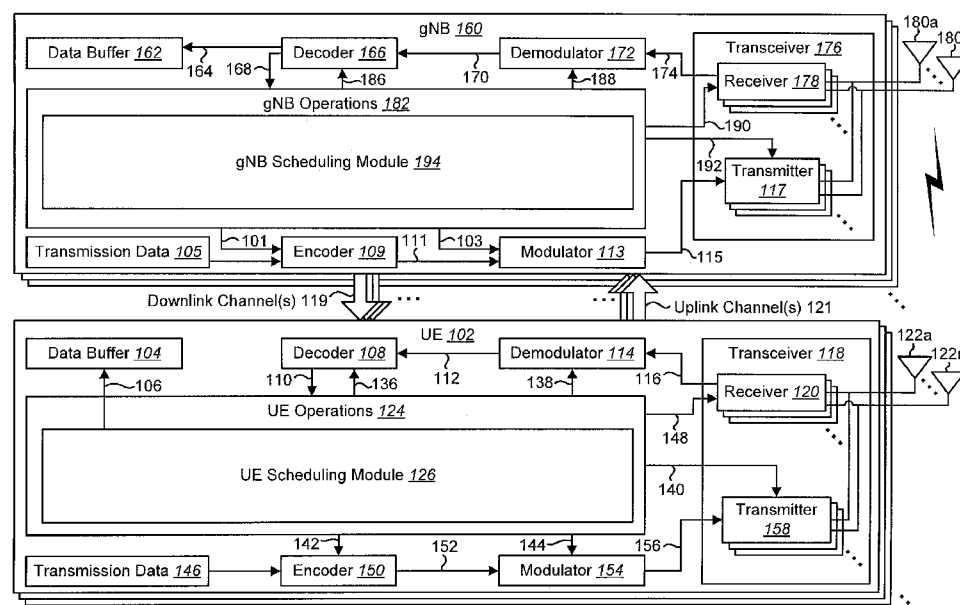


FIG. 1

(57) **Abstract:** A user equipment (UE) is described. Higher layer circuitry is configured to receive information on a sidelink bandwidth part and a resource pool for sidelink within the sidelink bandwidth part. Transmitting circuitry is configured to transmit one or more blocks. Each block includes a primary sidelink synchronization signal (PSSS), a secondary sidelink shared channel (SSSS), a physical sidelink broadcast channel (PSBCH) and a demodulation reference signal (DMRS) associated with the PSBCH within the resource pool. A sequence of the PSSS sequence is generated by a synchronization source identity (ID) or a part of the synchronization source ID. A sequence of the SSSS is generated by the synchronization source ID or a part of the synchronization source ID. A sequence of the DMRS associated with the PSBCH is initialized by a block index or part of the block index. The PSBCH includes the block index or part of the block index.





OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, WS, ZA, ZM, ZW.

- (84) Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available*): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))*
- *as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))*

Published:

- *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

Description

Title of Invention: SYNCHRONIZATION FOR V2X COMMUNICATION

Technical Field

[0001] The present disclosure relates generally to communication systems. More specifically, the present disclosure relates to synchronization signal and channel configurations for vehicle-to-everything (V2X) communication.

Background Art

[0002] Wireless communication devices have become smaller and more powerful in order to meet consumer needs and to improve portability and convenience. Consumers have become dependent upon wireless communication devices and have come to expect reliable service, expanded areas of coverage and increased functionality. A wireless communication system may provide communication for a number of wireless communication devices, each of which may be serviced by a base station. A base station may be a device that communicates with wireless communication devices.

[0003] As wireless communication devices have advanced, improvements in communication capacity, speed, flexibility and/or efficiency have been sought. However, improving communication capacity, speed, flexibility, and/or efficiency may present certain problems.

[0004] For example, wireless communication devices may communicate with one or more devices using a communication structure. However, the communication structure used may only offer limited flexibility and/or efficiency. As illustrated by this discussion, systems and methods that improve communication flexibility and/or efficiency may be beneficial.

Summary of Invention

[0005] In one example, a user equipment (UE), comprising: higher layer circuitry configured to receive information on a sidelink bandwidth part and a resource pool for sidelink within the sidelink bandwidth part; and transmitting circuitry configured to transmit one or more blocks, each block comprising a primary sidelink synchronization signal (PSSS), a secondary sidelink shared channel (SSSS), a physical sidelink broadcast channel (PSBCH) and a demodulation reference signal (DMRS) associated with the PSBCH within the resource pool, wherein a sequence of the PSSS sequence is generated by a synchronization source identity (ID) or a part of the synchronization source ID, a sequence of the SSSS is generated by the synchronization source ID or a part of the synchronization source ID, a sequence of the DMRS associated with the PSBCH is initialized by a block index or part of the block index, and the PSBCH

includes the block index or part of the block index.

- [0006] In one example, an communication method of a user equipment (UE) comprising: receiving information on a sidelink bandwidth part and a resource pool for sidelink within the sidelink bandwidth part; and transmitting one or more blocks, each block comprising a primary sidelink synchronization signal (PSSS), a secondary sidelink shared channel (SSSS), a physical sidelink broadcast channel (PSBCH) and a de-modulation reference signal (DMRS) associated with the PSBCH within the resource pool, wherein a sequence of the PSSS sequence is generated by a synchronization source identity (ID) or a part of the synchronization source ID, a sequence of the SSSS is generated by the synchronization source ID or a part of the synchronization source ID, a sequence of the DMRS associated with the PSBCH is initialized by a block index or part of the block index, and the PSBCH includes the block index or part of the block index.

Brief Description of Drawings

- [0007] [fig.1]Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating one implementation of one or more base stations (gNBs) and one or more user equipments (UEs) in which synchronization for vehicle-to-everything (V2X) communication may be implemented.
- [fig.2]Figure 2 is an example illustrating V2X services.
- [fig.3]Figure 3 illustrates an uplink-downlink timing relation.
- [fig.4]Figure 4 is a block diagram illustrating one implementation of a UE.
- [fig.5]Figure 5 is a diagram illustrating an example of a resource grid for the downlink.
- [fig.6]Figure 6 is a diagram illustrating one example of a resource grid for the uplink.
- [fig.7]Figure 7 shows examples of several numerologies.
- [fig.8]Figure 8 shows examples of subframe structures for the numerologies that are shown in Figure 7.
- [fig.9]Figure 9 shows examples of slots and sub-slots.
- [fig.10]Figure 10 shows examples of scheduling timelines.
- [fig.11]Figure 11 shows examples of DL control channel monitoring regions.
- [fig.12]Figure 12 shows examples of DL control channel which includes more than one control channel elements.
- [fig.13]Figure 13 shows examples of UL control channel structures.
- [fig.14]Figure 14 is a block diagram illustrating one implementation of a gNB.
- [fig.15]Figure 15 is a block diagram illustrating one implementation of a UE.
- [fig.16]Figure 16 illustrates various components that may be utilized in a UE.
- [fig.17]Figure 17 illustrates various components that may be utilized in a gNB.
- [fig.18]Figure 18 is a block diagram illustrating one implementation of a UE in which synchronization for V2X communication may be implemented.

[fig.19]Figure 19 is a block diagram illustrating one implementation of a gNB in which synchronization for V2X communication may be implemented.

Description of Embodiments

- [0008] A user equipment (UE) is described. The UE includes higher layer circuitry configured to receive information on a sidelink bandwidth part and a resource pool for sidelink within the sidelink bandwidth part. The UE also includes transmitting circuitry configured to transmit one or more blocks. Each block includes a primary sidelink synchronization signal (PSSS), a secondary sidelink shared channel (SSSS), a physical sidelink broadcast channel (PSBCH) and a demodulation reference signal (DMRS) associated with the PSBCH within the resource pool. A sequence of the PSSS sequence is generated by a synchronization source identity (ID) or a part of the synchronization source ID. A sequence of the SSSS is generated by the synchronization source ID or a part of the synchronization source ID. A sequence of the DMRS associated with the PSBCH is initialized by a block index or part of the block index. The PSBCH includes the block index or part of the block index.
- [0009] A communication method of a UE is also described. The method includes receiving information on a sidelink bandwidth part and a resource pool for sidelink within the sidelink bandwidth part. The method also includes transmitting one or more blocks. Each block includes a PSSS, an SSSS, a PSBCH and a DMRS associated with the PSBCH within the resource pool. A sequence of the PSSS sequence is generated by a synchronization source ID or a part of the synchronization source ID. A sequence of the SSSS is generated by the synchronization source ID or a part of the synchronization source ID. A sequence of the DMRS associated with the PSBCH is initialized by a block index or part of the block index. The PSBCH includes the block index or part of the block index.
- [0010] The 3rd Generation Partnership Project, also referred to as “3GPP,” is a collaboration agreement that aims to define globally applicable technical specifications and technical reports for third and fourth generation wireless communication systems. The 3GPP may define specifications for next generation mobile networks, systems and devices.
- [0011] 3GPP Long Term Evolution (LTE) is the name given to a project to improve the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) mobile phone or device standard to cope with future requirements. In one aspect, UMTS has been modified to provide support and specification for the Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN).
- [0012] At least some aspects of the systems and methods disclosed herein may be described in relation to the 3GPP LTE, LTE-Advanced (LTE-A) and other standards (e.g., 3GPP Releases 8, 9, 10, 11 and/or 12). However, the scope of the present disclosure should

not be limited in this regard. At least some aspects of the systems and methods disclosed herein may be utilized in other types of wireless communication systems.

- [0013] A wireless communication device may be an electronic device used to communicate voice and/or data to a base station, which in turn may communicate with a network of devices (e.g., public switched telephone network (PSTN), the Internet, etc.). In describing systems and methods herein, a wireless communication device may alternatively be referred to as a mobile station, a UE, an access terminal, a subscriber station, a mobile terminal, a remote station, a user terminal, a terminal, a subscriber unit, a mobile device, etc. Examples of wireless communication devices include cellular phones, smart phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), laptop computers, netbooks, e-readers, wireless modems, etc. In 3GPP specifications, a wireless communication device is typically referred to as a UE. However, as the scope of the present disclosure should not be limited to the 3GPP standards, the terms “UE” and “wireless communication device” may be used interchangeably herein to mean the more general term “wireless communication device.” A UE may also be more generally referred to as a terminal device.
- [0014] In 3GPP specifications, a base station is typically referred to as a Node B, an evolved Node B (eNB), a home enhanced or evolved Node B (HeNB) or some other similar terminology. As the scope of the disclosure should not be limited to 3GPP standards, the terms “base station,” “Node B,” “eNB,” “gNB” and/or “HeNB” may be used interchangeably herein to mean the more general term “base station.” Furthermore, the term “base station” may be used to denote an access point. An access point may be an electronic device that provides access to a network (e.g., Local Area Network (LAN), the Internet, etc.) for wireless communication devices. The term “communication device” may be used to denote both a wireless communication device and/or a base station. An eNB may also be more generally referred to as a base station device.
- [0015] It should be noted that as used herein, a “cell” may be any communication channel that is specified by standardization or regulatory bodies to be used for International Mobile Telecommunications-Advanced (IMT-Advanced) and all of it or a subset of it may be adopted by 3GPP as licensed bands (e.g., frequency bands) to be used for communication between an eNB and a UE. It should also be noted that in E-UTRA and E-UTRAN overall description, as used herein, a “cell” may be defined as “combination of downlink and optionally uplink resources.” The linking between the carrier frequency of the downlink resources and the carrier frequency of the uplink resources may be indicated in the system information transmitted on the downlink resources.
- [0016] “Configured cells” are those cells of which the UE is aware and is allowed by an eNB to transmit or receive information. “Configured cell(s)” may be serving cell(s). The UE may receive system information and perform the required measurements on all

configured cells. “Configured cell(s)” for a radio connection may include a primary cell and/or no, one, or more secondary cell(s). “Activated cells” are those configured cells on which the UE is transmitting and receiving. That is, activated cells are those cells for which the UE monitors the physical downlink control channel (PDCCH) and in the case of a downlink transmission, those cells for which the UE decodes a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH). “Deactivated cells” are those configured cells that the UE is not monitoring the transmission PDCCH. It should be noted that a “cell” may be described in terms of differing dimensions. For example, a “cell” may have temporal, spatial (e.g., geographical) and frequency characteristics.

[0017] Fifth generation (5G) cellular communications (also referred to as “New Radio,” “New Radio Access Technology” or “NR” by 3GPP) envisions the use of time/frequency/space resources to allow for enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB) communication and ultra-reliable low-latency communication (URLLC) services, as well as massive machine type communication (MMTC) like services. A new radio (NR) base station may be referred to as a gNB. A gNB may also be more generally referred to as a base station device.

[0018] Various examples of the systems and methods disclosed herein are now described with reference to the Figures, where like reference numbers may indicate functionally similar elements. The systems and methods as generally described and illustrated in the Figures herein could be arranged and designed in a wide variety of different implementations. Thus, the following more detailed description of several implementations, as represented in the Figures, is not intended to limit scope, as claimed, but is merely representative of the systems and methods.

[0019] Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating one implementation of one or more base stations (gNBs) 160 and one or more user equipments (UEs) 102 in which synchronization for vehicle-to-everything (V2X) communication may be implemented. The one or more UEs 102 communicate with one or more gNBs 160 using one or more antennas 122a-n. For example, a UE 102 transmits electromagnetic signals to the gNB 160 and receives electromagnetic signals from the gNB 160 using the one or more antennas 122a-n. The gNB 160 communicates with the UE 102 using one or more antennas 180a-n.

[0020] The UE 102 and the gNB 160 may use one or more channels 119, 121 to communicate with each other. For example, a UE 102 may transmit information or data to the gNB 160 using one or more uplink channels 121. Examples of uplink channels 121 include a PUCCH (Physical Uplink Control Channel) and a PUSCH (Physical Uplink Shared Channel), PRACH (Physical Random Access Channel), etc. For example, uplink channels 121 (e.g., PUSCH) may be used for transmitting UL data (i.e., Transport Block(s), MAC PDU, and/or UL-SCH (Uplink-Shared Channel)).

- [0021] Here, UL data may include URLLC data. The URLLC data may be UL-SCH data. Here, URLLC-PUSCH (i.e., a different Physical Uplink Shared Channel from PUSCH) may be defined for transmitting the URLLC data. For the sake of simple description, the term “PUSCH” may mean any of (1) only PUSCH (e.g., regular PUSCH, non-URLLC-PUSCH, etc.), (2) PUSCH or URLLC-PUSCH, (3) PUSCH and URLLC-PUSCH, or (4) only URLLC-PUSCH (e.g., not regular PUSCH).
- [0022] Also, for example, uplink channels 121 may be used for transmitting Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request-ACK (HARQ-ACK), Channel State Information (CSI), and/or Scheduling Request (SR). The HARQ-ACK may include information indicating a positive acknowledgment (ACK) or a negative acknowledgment (NACK) for DL data (i.e., Transport Block(s), Medium Access Control Protocol Data Unit (MAC PDU), and/or DL-SCH (Downlink-Shared Channel)).
- [0023] The CSI may include information indicating a channel quality of downlink. The SR may be used for requesting UL-SCH (Uplink-Shared Channel) resources for new transmission and/or retransmission. Namely, the SR may be used for requesting UL resources for transmitting UL data.
- [0024] The one or more gNBs 160 may also transmit information or data to the one or more UEs 102 using one or more downlink channels 119, for instance. Examples of downlink channels 119 include a PDCCH, a PDSCH, etc. Other kinds of channels may be used. The PDCCH may be used for transmitting Downlink Control Information (DCI).
- [0025] Each of the one or more UEs 102 may include one or more transceivers 118, one or more demodulators 114, one or more decoders 108, one or more encoders 150, one or more modulators 154, a data buffer 104 and a UE operations module 124. For example, one or more reception and/or transmission paths may be implemented in the UE 102. For convenience, only a single transceiver 118, decoder 108, demodulator 114, encoder 150 and modulator 154 are illustrated in the UE 102, though multiple parallel elements (e.g., transceivers 118, decoders 108, demodulators 114, encoders 150 and modulators 154) may be implemented.
- [0026] The transceiver 118 may include one or more receivers 120 and one or more transmitters 158. The one or more receivers 120 may receive signals from the gNB 160 using one or more antennas 122a-n. For example, the receiver 120 may receive and downconvert signals to produce one or more received signals 116. The one or more received signals 116 may be provided to a demodulator 114. The one or more transmitters 158 may transmit signals to the gNB 160 using one or more antennas 122a-n. For example, the one or more transmitters 158 may upconvert and transmit one or more modulated signals 156.
- [0027] The demodulator 114 may demodulate the one or more received signals 116 to

produce one or more demodulated signals 112. The one or more demodulated signals 112 may be provided to the decoder 108. The UE 102 may use the decoder 108 to decode signals. The decoder 108 may produce decoded signals 110, which may include a UE-decoded signal 106 (also referred to as a first UE-decoded signal 106). For example, the first UE-decoded signal 106 may comprise received payload data, which may be stored in a data buffer 104. Another signal included in the decoded signals 110 (also referred to as a second UE-decoded signal 110) may comprise overhead data and/or control data. For example, the second UE-decoded signal 110 may provide data that may be used by the UE operations module 124 to perform one or more operations.

[0028] In general, the UE operations module 124 may enable the UE 102 to communicate with the one or more gNBs 160. The UE operations module 124 may include a UE scheduling module 126.

[0029] The UE scheduling module 126 may perform configurations for V2X communication. 3GPP V2X services will be used to transport SAE J2735 Basic Safety Message(s) (BSM). The BSM has two parts: part 1 contains the core data elements (e.g., vehicle size, position, speed, heading acceleration, brake system status), and is transmitted approximately 10 times per second. Part 2 contains a variable set of data elements drawn from many optional data elements, and is transmitted less frequently than part 1. The BSM is expected to have a transmission range of ~1,000 meters, and is tailored for localized broadcast required by V2V safety applications.

[0030] In Rel-14 LTE V2X (also known as LTE V2X), a basic set of requirements for V2X service in TR 22.885 is supported, which are considered sufficient for basic road safety service. An LTE V2X enabled vehicle (e.g., a vehicle configured with a UE 102 that supports V2X applications) can directly exchange status information via the PC5 interface. It should be noted that sidelink defines the procedures for realizing a single-hop UE-UE communication, similar to Uplink and Downlink, which define the procedures for UE-base station (BS) and BS-UE access, respectively. Along the same lines, PC5 was introduced as the new direct UE interface, similar to the Uu (UE-BS/BS-UE) interface. Thus, the PC5 interface is also known as sidelink at the physical layer such as position, speed and heading, with other nearby vehicles, infrastructure nodes and/or pedestrians that are also enabled with LTE V2X.

[0031] Rel-16 NR provides higher throughput, lower latency and higher reliability as compared to LTE, via a combination of enhancements to protocol numerology, usage of higher frequency bands (e.g., mm Wave Frequencies) and a selection of wider sub carrier spacings (SCS) (e.g., 30kHz, 60kHz, 120kHz, and/or 240kHz, in addition to the 15kHz used by LTE) to match the higher frequency bands, and process for beam management (BM). Rel-16 NR is expected to provide an enhanced V2X service (also referred to as NR V2X) that leverages the higher throughput, lower latency and higher

reliability provided by Rel-16 NR data transport services.

[0032] Therefore, it is desirable to enable a process in the NR V2X UE 102 that configures the physical layer to transmit different transmission beams, with different SCS, according to the available V2X frequency bands.

[0033] In NR, there are roughly two large frequency ranges specified in 3GPP. One is below 6 GHz (also referred to as sub 6 GHz or FR1). The other is above 6GHz (also referred to as millimeter wave or FR2). Depending on the frequency ranges, the maximum bandwidth and subcarrier spacing varies. In FR1, the maximum bandwidth is 100 MHz and in the FR2 range the maximum bandwidth is 400 MHz. Some subcarrier spacing (e.g., 15kHz and 30kHz) can be used only in FR1 and some subcarrier spacing (e.g., 120kHz and 240kHz) can be used in FR2 only, and some subcarrier spacing (e.g., 60kHz) can be used both in the FR1 and FR2 range.

[0034] The systems and methods described herein cover aspects for reference configurations (RS) for V2X communication in FR1 and FR2. Enhancements to NR V2X (e.g., 3GPP Rel-16 V2X, V2X service) for reference signal configurations of a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH) and/or a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH) are described herein.

[0035] A demodulation reference signal may be configured by system information block(s) (SIB(s)) or by dedicated radio resource control (RRC) message(s). In addition, a UE 102 may be configured with one or multiple resource pools. A demodulation reference signal configuration may be associated with each resource pool. Furthermore, NR supports two types of waveform: one waveform is CP-OFDM and the other waveform is DFT-S-OFDM. Each resource pool may be associated with a type of waveform. An example of V2X services is illustrated in Figure 2.

[0036] For a radio link between a base station (gNB) 160 and a first or second UE 102, the following physical channels may be used (downlink is a transmission direction from gNB 160 to UE 102, and uplink is a transmission direction from UE 102 to gNB 160): physical broadcast channel (PBCH); physical downlink control channel (PDCCH); physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH); physical uplink control channel (PUCCH); and/or physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH).

[0037] A PBCH may be used for broadcasting essential system information. A PBCH may include master information block (MIB) and some other information. A PDCCH may be used for transmitting control information in the downlink and the PDCCH may include downlink control information (DCI). A PDSCH may be used for transmitting remaining minimum system information (RMSI), other system information (OSI), paging, and downlink data (DL-SCH (downlink shared channel)). A PUCCH may be used for transmitting uplink control information (UCI). A PUSCH may be used for transmitting uplink data (UL-SCH (uplink shared channel) and the PUSCH may be

used for transmitting UCI.

[0038] For the radio link between a base station (gNB) 160 and a first or second UE 102, the following physical signals may be used: primary synchronization signal (PSS); secondary synchronization signal (SSS); tracking reference signal (TRS); channel state information reference signal (CSI-RS); demodulation reference signal (DMRS); phase tracking reference signal (PTRS); and/or sounding reference signal (SRS).

[0039] A PSS and a SSS may be used for time/frequency synchronization and determination/detection of a physical cell identity (PCID). The PSS, the SSS, and the PBCH may be multiplexed as a SS/PBCH block, and one or more SS/PBCH blocks may be transmitted in a serving cell. A TRS may be used for channel tracking at a UE side and transmitted in the downlink, and the TRS may be one configuration of a CSI-RS resource. A CSI-RS may be used for measuring channel state information (CSI) and transmitted in the downlink and a CSI-RS includes non-zero power CSI-RS for channel measurement or interference measurement, zero-power CSI-RS (ZP CSI-RS) for interference measurement. A DMRS may be used for demodulation of physical channels, and the DMRS may be defined for each channel. A PTRS may be used for phase tracking to compensate phase noise and transmitted with DMRS and PDSCH/PUSCH. The PTRS may be configured in FR2. A SRS may be used for channel sounding in the uplink.

[0040] DCI may include scheduling information of a PDSCH or a PUSCH, the timing of HARQ-ACK (hybrid automatic repeat request - acknowledgement) bit(s), and modulation and coding schemes (MCS), DMRS port information, and so on. UCI may include HARQ-ACK bits and CSI. CSI may include one or more of CQI (channel quality indicator), PMI (precoding matrix indicator), RI (rank indicator), LI (layer indicator), and CRI (CSI-RS index).

[0041] For support of V2X communication, the following physical channels may be defined: physical sidelink broadcast channel (PSBCH); physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH); physical sidelink feedback channel (PSFCH); and/or physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH).

[0042] PSBCH may be used for transmitting information on sidelink frame number, and so on. PSCCH may be used for indicating sidelink control information (SCI), and SCI may indicate resource allocation (scheduling) information of resource(s) for a PSSCH, modulation and coding schemes, redundancy version(s). A transmitter of a first UE 102 (e.g., UE-1) may transmit PSCCH to a receiver UE 102 (e.g., UE-2). PSFCH may be used for HARQ-ACK transmission and/or CSI feedback (CSI reporting). CSI may be defined as channel state information of PC5 interface. PSFCH may be transmitted from a receiver UE 102 (e.g., UE-2) to a transmitter UE 102 (e.g., UE-1). PSFCH may be transmitted from a receiver UE 102 (e.g., UE-2) to a base station (gNB) 160.

[0043] For support of V2X communication, the following physical signals may be defined: primary sidelink synchronization signal (PSSS); secondary sidelink synchronization signal (SSSS); tracking reference signal (TRS); channel state information reference signal (CSI-RS); demodulation reference signal (DMRS); phase tracking reference signal (PTRS); and/or sounding reference signal (SRS). A PSSS and a SSSS may be used for time/frequency synchronization and determination/detection of a synchronization source identity (ID), and the PSSS, the SSSS, and the PSBCH may be multiplexed as a SSS/PSBCH block.

[0044] Sequences of PSSS and SSSS may be generated or initialized by an identity (ID) of a UE 102 (e.g., synchronization source UE). For example, the ID of a synchronization source may be defined in $N_{ID}^{SL} \in \{0, 335\}, \{0, 504\}, \{0, 1008\},$ or $\{0, 65535\}$. The ID set may include multiple subsets of the IDs, and each ID may indicate types of a synchronization source. For example, in the case of $N_{ID}^{SL} \in \{0, N_1\}$, this synchronization source is synchronized to an E-UTRA or NR network (it may be represented by id_net). In the case of $N_{ID}^{SL} \in \{N_1 + 1, N_2\}$, this synchronization source is a LTE UE. In the case of $N_{ID}^{SL} \in \{N_2 + 1, N_3\}$, this synchronization source may be an NR UE. As another example, N_{ID}^{SL} may also indicate a GNSS synchronized or a UE-autonomous synchronization source (it may be represented by id_oon) (i.e., the synchronization source ID may be derived from its own synchronization source (e.g., local clock, GPS, GNSS, and so on)). N_{ID}^{SL} may be defined as different numbers from physical cell IDs. For example, when a physical cell ID is defined as $N_{ID}^{DL} \in \{0, 1008\}$, a synchronization source ID may be defined $N_{ID}^{DL} \in \{1009, 1009 + N\}$ where N is the total number of synchronization source IDs

[0045] A synchronization source may be a source for V2X communication for UEs 102 synchronized to the synchronization source. As an example, a sequence of PSSS may be generated by a Zadoff-chu sequence. Alternately, a sequence of PSSS may be generated by an M sequence.

[0046]

A PSBCH DMRS sequence may be initialized by one or a combination of the following parameters: (1) a synchronization source ID N_{ID}^{SL} ; (2) an SSS/PSBCH block index or part of a SSS/PSBCH block index.

[0047] The PSBCH may contain one or a combination of the following parameters: (1) an SSS/PSBCH block index or part of a SSS/PSBCH block index; (2) a Device-to-Device (D2D) frame number; (3) CORESET(s) (control resource set(s)) for PSCCH or SCI format(s); PSFCH resource(s); synchronization source is LTE and/or NR.

[0048] Part of the synchronization source ID means part of the bits representing a SSS/PSBCH block index. For example, the potential number of SSS/PSBCH blocks is 64, and the number of bits required for representing a SSS/PSBCH block is 6. Within 6 bits, 3 MSB bits may be used for initialization of the PSBCH DMRS sequence and the other 3 bits may be included in the PSBCH. The DMRS associated with the PSBCH (PSBCH DMRS) may be used for demodulation of the PSBCH. The bandwidth of the SSS/PSBCH block may be defined according to the bandwidth of SL BWP and/or the numerologies (subcarrier spacing and/or CP length). For example, if the number of subcarriers for each SSS/PSBCH block is 240, the bandwidth of the SSS/PSBCH block may be 5 MHz (15 kHz subcarrier spacing), 10 MHz (30 kHz subcarrier spacing), 30 MHz (120 kHz subcarrier spacing), and so on.

[0049] As another example of a sequence of the PSBCH DMRS, the sequence $r(n)$ may be generated according to $r(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 - 2c(2n)) + j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 - 2c(2n+1))$ where $c(i)$ is the pseudo-random sequence. The pseudo-random sequence generator may be initialized with

$$c_{init} = \left(2^{17} \left(N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{slot}} n_{s,f}^{\mu} + l + 1 \right) \left(2 N_{ID}^{n_{SCID}} + 1 \right) + 2 N_{ID}^{n_{SCID}} + n_{SCID} \right) \bmod 2^{31}$$

where l is the OFDM symbol number within the slot, $n_{s,f}^{\mu}$ is the slot number within a frame, and N_{ID}^0 may be a function of N_{ID}^{SL} and/or a SSSS/PSBCH block index.

Alternately or additionally, $n_{s,f}^{\mu}$ may be replaced by a SSSS/PSBCH block index.

n_{SCID} may be set to 0 in the case of PSBCH DMRS.

[0050] A transmitter (synchronization source) UE 102 (e.g., UE-1) may transmit one or more SSSS/PSBCH blocks periodically. The potential SSSS/PSBCH resource(s) within a resource pool within a SL BWP may be indicated by system information block from gNB 160. A transmitter UE 102 (e.g., UE-1) may transmit one or more

SSSS/PSBCH blocks within the potential SSSS/PSBCH resources indicated via a system information block transmitted from gNB 160. If a synchronization source UE 102 is in out-of-coverage from the NR or LTE network, the potential SSSS/PSBCH resource(s) may be pre-configured.

[0051] In this disclosure, unless otherwise noted, the size of various fields in the time domain is expressed in time units $T_C = 1/(\Delta f_{\max} \cdot N_f)$ where $\Delta f_{\max} = 480 \cdot 10^3$ Hz and $N_f = 4096$. The constant $\kappa = T_s / T_C = 64$ where $T_s = 1/(\Delta f_{\text{ref}} \cdot N_{f,\text{ref}})$, $\Delta f_{\text{ref}} = 15 \cdot 10^3$ Hz and $N_{f,\text{ref}} = 2048$.

[0052] Multiple OFDM numerologies are supported as given by Table 1 where μ and the cyclic prefix for a bandwidth part are obtained from the higher-layer parameter subcarrierSpacing and cyclicPrefix, respectively.

μ	$\Delta f = 2^\mu \cdot 15$ [kHz]	Cyclic prefix
0	15	Normal
1	30	Normal
2	60	Normal, Extended
3	120	Normal
4	240	Normal

Table 1

[0053]

Uplink-downlink timing relation and transition time between transmission and reception, and reception to transmission are described herein. Downlink and uplink transmissions may be organized into frames with $T_f = (\Delta f_{\max} N_f / 1000) \cdot T_c = 10$ ms duration, each including ten subframes of $T_{sf} = (\Delta f_{\max} N_f / 1000) \cdot T_c = 1$ ms duration. The number of consecutive OFDM symbols per subframe may be $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{subframe}, \mu} = N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{slot}} N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe}, \mu}$. Each frame may be divided into two equally-sized half-frames of five subframes each with half-frame 0 including subframes 0 – 4 and half-frame 1 including subframes 5 – 9. There may be one set of frames in the uplink and one set of frames in the downlink on a carrier. Figure 3 illustrates an uplink-downlink timing relation. Table 2 illustrates the transition time between transmission and reception (N_{TX_RX}) and the transition time between reception and transmission (N_{RX_TX}) for FR1 and FR2.

Transition Time	FR1	FR2
N_{TX_RX}	25600	13792
N_{RX_TX}	25600	13792

Table 2

[0054] Uplink frame number i for transmission from the UE 102 may start $N_{TA} = (N_{TA} + N_{TA, \text{offset}}) T_c$ before the start of the corresponding downlink frame at the UE 102. $N_{TA, \text{offset}}$ is given by Table 2.

[0055]

For subcarrier spacing configuration μ , slots may be numbered $n_S^\mu \in \{0, \dots, N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe}, \mu} - 1\}$ in increasing order within a subframe and $n_{S,f}^\mu \in \{0, \dots, N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{frame}, \mu} - 1\}$ in increasing order within a frame. There are $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{slot}}$ consecutive OFDM symbols in a slot, where $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{slot}}$ depends on the cyclic prefix as given by Tables 3 and 4, respectively. The start of slot n_S^μ in a subframe is aligned in time with the start of OFDM symbol $n_S^\mu N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{slot}}$ in the same subframe. Tables 3 depicts the number of OFDM symbols per slot, slots per frame, and slots per subframe for normal cyclic prefix. Table 4 depicts the number of OFDM symbols per slot, slots per frame, and slots per subframe for extended cyclic prefix.

μ	$N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{slot}}$	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{frame}, \mu}$	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe}, \mu}$
0	14	10	1
1	14	20	2
2	14	40	4
3	14	80	8
4	14	160	16

Table 3

μ	$N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{slot}}$	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{frame}, \mu}$	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe}, \mu}$
2	12	40	4

Table 4

[0056] OFDM symbols in a slot can be classified as “downlink”, “flexible”, or “uplink”. In a slot in a downlink frame, the UE 102 may assume that downlink transmissions only occur in “downlink” or “flexible” symbols. In a slot in an uplink frame, the UE 102 may only transmit in “uplink” or “flexible” symbols.

[0057]

A UE 102 not capable of full-duplex communication is not expected to transmit in the uplink earlier than $N_{\text{Rx-Tx}}T_{\text{C}}$ after the end of the last received downlink symbol in the same cell where $N_{\text{Rx-Tx}}$ is given by Table 2. A UE 102 not capable of full-duplex communication is not expected to receive in the downlink earlier than $N_{\text{Tx-Rx}}T_{\text{C}}$ after the end of the last transmitted uplink symbol in the same cell where $N_{\text{Tx-Rx}}$ is given by Table 2.

- [0058] An antenna port may be defined such that the channel over which a symbol on the antenna port is conveyed can be inferred from the channel over which another symbol on the same antenna port is conveyed. For DMRS associated with a PDSCH, the channel over which a PDSCH symbol on one antenna port is conveyed can be inferred from the channel over which a DMRS symbol on the same antenna port is conveyed only if the two symbols are within the same resource as the scheduled PDSCH, in the same slot, and in the same Physical resource block group (PRG).
- [0059] Two antenna ports are said to be quasi co-located if the large-scale properties of the channel over which a symbol on one antenna port is conveyed can be inferred from the channel over which a symbol on the other antenna port is conveyed. The large-scale properties include one or more of delay spread, Doppler spread, Doppler shift, average gain, average delay, and spatial Rx parameters.
- [0060] For each numerology and carrier, a resource grid of $N_{\text{grid},x}^{\text{size},\mu} N_{\text{sc}}^{\text{RB}}$ subcarriers and $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$ OFDM symbols may be defined, starting at common resource block $N_{\text{grid}}^{\text{start},\mu}$ indicated by higher-layer signaling. There may be one set of resource grids per transmission direction (uplink or downlink) with the subscript x set to DL and UL for downlink and uplink, respectively. When there is no risk for confusion, the subscript x may be dropped. There may be one resource grid for a given antenna port p , subcarrier spacing configuration μ , and transmission direction (downlink or uplink).
- [0061] The carrier bandwidth $N_{\text{grid}}^{\text{size},\mu}$ for subcarrier spacing configuration μ may be given by the higher-layer parameter carrierBandwidth in the SCS-SpecificCarrier IE. The starting position $N_{\text{grid}}^{\text{start},\mu}$ for subcarrier spacing configuration μ may be given by the higher-layer parameter offsetToCarrier in the SCS-SpecificCarrier IE.

- [0062] The frequency location of a subcarrier refers to the center frequency of that subcarrier. For the downlink, the higher-layer parameter `DirectCurrentLocation` in the `SCS-SpecificCarrier` IE may indicate the location of the transmitter DC subcarrier in the downlink for each of the numerologies configured in the downlink. Values in the range 0 - 3299 represent the number of the DC subcarrier and the value 3300 indicates that the DC subcarrier is located outside the resource grid.
- [0063] For the uplink, the higher-layer parameter `DirectCurrentLocation` in the `UplinkTxDirectCurrentBWP` IE may indicate the location of the transmitter DC subcarrier in the uplink for each of the configured bandwidth parts, including whether the DC subcarrier location is offset by 7.5 kHz relative to the center of the indicated subcarrier or not. Values in the range 0 - 3299 represent the number of the DC subcarrier, the value 3300 indicates that the DC subcarrier is located outside the resource grid, and the value 3301 indicates that the position of the DC subcarrier in the uplink is undetermined.
- [0064] Each element in the resource grid for antenna port p and subcarrier spacing configuration μ is called a resource element and is uniquely identified by $(k, l)_{p, \mu}$ where k is the index in the frequency domain and l refers to the symbol position in the time domain relative to some reference point. Resource element $(k, l)_{p, \mu}$ corresponds to a physical resource and the complex value $a_{k, l}^{(p, \mu)}$. When there is no risk for confusion, or no particular antenna port or subcarrier spacing is specified, the indices p and μ may be dropped, resulting in $a_{k, l}^{(p)}$ or $a_{k, l}$.
- [0065] In the downlink, the OFDM access scheme with cyclic prefix (CP) may be employed, which may be also referred to as CP-OFDM. A downlink radio frame may include multiple pairs of downlink resource blocks (RBs), which is also referred to as physical resource blocks (PRBs). The downlink RB pair is a unit for assigning downlink radio resources, defined by a predetermined bandwidth (RB bandwidth) and a time slot. The downlink RB pair may include two downlink RBs that are continuous in the time domain. Additionally or alternatively, the downlink RB may include twelve sub-carriers in frequency domain and seven (for normal CP) or six (for extended CP) OFDM symbols in time domain. A region defined by one sub-carrier in frequency domain and one OFDM symbol in time domain may be referred to as a resource element (RE) and may be uniquely identified by the index pair (k, l) , where k and l are indices in the frequency and time domains, respectively.
- [0066] In the uplink, in addition to CP-OFDM, a Single-Carrier Frequency Division Multiple Access (SC-FDMA) access scheme may be employed, which is also referred

to as Discrete Fourier Transform-Spreading OFDM (DFT-S-OFDM). An uplink radio frame may include multiple pairs of uplink resource blocks. The uplink RB pair is a unit for assigning uplink radio resources, defined by a predetermined bandwidth (RB bandwidth) and a time slot. The uplink RB pair may include two uplink RBs that are continuous in the time domain. The uplink RB may include twelve sub-carriers in frequency domain and seven (for normal CP) or six (for extended CP) OFDM/DFT-S-OFDM symbols in time domain. A region defined by one sub-carrier in the frequency domain and one OFDM/DFT-S-OFDM symbol in the time domain may be referred to as a resource element (RE) and may be uniquely identified by the index pair (k,l) in a slot, where k and l are indices in the frequency and time domains respectively. CP-OFDM may be defined as the case that transform precoding is not enabled / disabled. DFT-S-OFDM may be defined as the case that transform precoding is enabled.

[0067] Point A is also described herein. A resource block is defined as $N_{sc}^{RB} = 12$ consecutive subcarriers in the frequency domain. Point A serves as a common reference point for resource block grids and may be obtained from the following. `offsetToPointA` for a PCell downlink represents the frequency offset between point A and the lowest subcarrier of the lowest resource block overlapping with the SS/PBCH block used by the UE for initial cell selection, expressed in units of resource blocks assuming 15 kHz subcarrier spacing for FR1 and 60 kHz subcarrier spacing for FR2. `absoluteFrequencyPointA` for all other cases where `absoluteFrequencyPointA` represents the frequency-location of point A expressed as in ARFCN.

[0068] Common resource blocks are numbered from 0 and upwards in the frequency domain for subcarrier spacing configuration μ . The center of subcarrier 0 of common resource block 0 for subcarrier spacing configuration μ may coincide with point A. The relation between the common resource block number n_{CRB}^{μ} in the frequency domain and resource elements (k,l) for subcarrier spacing configuration μ may be given by $n_{CRB}^{\mu} = k / N_{sc}^{RB}$ where k is defined relative to point A such that k=0 corresponds to the subcarrier centered around point A.

[0069]

Physical resource blocks may be defined within a bandwidth part and numbered from 0 to $N_{BWP,i}^{size} - 1$ where i is the number of the bandwidth part. The relation between the physical resource block n_{PRB} in bandwidth part i and the common resource block n_{CRB} is given by $n_{CRB} = n_{PRB} + N_{BWP,i}^{start}$ where $N_{BWP,i}^{size}$ is the common resource block where bandwidth part starts relative to common resource block 0.

[0070] Virtual resource blocks may be defined within a bandwidth part and numbered from 0 to $N_{BWP,i}^{size} - 1$. In this case, i is the number of the bandwidth part.

[0071] A bandwidth part is a subset of contiguous common resource blocks for a given numerology μ_i in bandwidth part i on a given carrier. The starting position $N_{BWP,i}^{start,\mu}$ and the number of resource blocks $N_{BWP,i}^{size,\mu}$ in a bandwidth part may fulfil

$$N_{grid,x}^{start,\mu} \leq N_{BWP,i}^{start,\mu} < N_{grid,x}^{start,\mu} + N_{grid,x}^{size,\mu} \quad \text{and}$$

$$N_{grid,x}^{start,\mu} < N_{BWP,i}^{size,\mu} + N_{BWP,i}^{start,\mu} \leq N_{grid,x}^{start,\mu} + N_{grid,x}^{size,\mu}, \text{ respectively.}$$

[0072] A UE 102 can be configured with up to four bandwidth parts in the downlink with a single downlink bandwidth part being active at a given time. The UE 102 is not expected to receive PDSCH, PDCCH, or CSI-RS (except for RRM) outside an active bandwidth part.

[0073] A UE 102 can be configured with up to four bandwidth parts in the uplink with a single uplink bandwidth part being active at a given time. If a UE 102 is configured with a supplementary uplink, the UE 102 can in addition be configured with up to four bandwidth parts in the supplementary uplink with a single supplementary uplink bandwidth part being active at a given time. The UE 102 may not transmit PUSCH or PUCCH outside an active bandwidth part. For an active cell, the UE 102 may not transmit SRS outside an active bandwidth part. Unless otherwise noted, the description in this disclosure applies to each of the bandwidth parts.

[0074] Configuration of BWP is also described herein. A UE 102 configured for operation in bandwidth parts (BWPs) of a serving cell, may be configured by higher layers for the serving cell with a set of at most four bandwidth parts (BWPs) for receptions by the UE (DL BWP set) in a DL bandwidth by parameter BWP-Downlink and a set of at most four BWPs for transmissions by the UE (UL BWP set) in an UL bandwidth by parameter BWP-Uplink.

[0075] If a UE 102 is not provided higher layer parameter initialDownlinkBWP, an initial

active DL BWP may be defined by a location and number of contiguous PRBs, starting from a PRB with the lowest index and ending at a PRB with the highest index among PRBs of a control resource set for Type0-PDCCH common search space, and a subcarrier spacing and a cyclic prefix for PDCCH reception in the control resource set for Type0-PDCCH common search space. Otherwise, the initial active DL BWP may be provided by higher layer parameter *initialDownlinkBWP*. For operation on the primary cell or on a secondary cell, a UE 102 may be provided an initial active UL BWP by higher layer parameter *initialUplinkBWP*. If the UE 102 is configured with a supplementary UL carrier, the UE 102 may be provided an initial UL BWP on the supplementary UL carrier by higher layer parameter *initialUplinkBWP* in *supplementaryUplink*.

[0076] If a UE 102 has a dedicated BWP configuration, the UE 102 may be provided by higher layer parameter *firstActiveDownlinkBWP-Id* a first active DL BWP for receptions and by higher layer parameter *firstActiveUplinkBWP-Id* a first active UL BWP for transmissions on the primary cell.

[0077] For each DL BWP or UL BWP in a set of DL BWPs or UL BWPs, respectively, the UE 102 may be provided the following parameters for the serving cell. A subcarrier spacing may be provided by higher layer parameter *subcarrierSpacing*. A cyclic prefix may be provided by higher layer parameter *cyclicPrefix*. A first PRB and a number of contiguous PRBs may be provided by higher layer parameter *locationAndBandwidth* that is interpreted as RIV, setting $N_{\text{BWP}}^{\text{size}} = 275$, and the first PRB is a PRB offset relative to the PRB indicated by higher layer parameters *offsetToCarrier* and *subcarrierSpacing*. An index in the set of DL BWPs or UL BWPs may be provided by respective higher layer parameter *bwp-Id*. A set of BWP-common and a set of BWP-dedicated parameters may be provided by higher layer parameters *bwp-Common* and *bwp-Dedicated*.

[0078] For unpaired spectrum operation, a DL BWP from the set of configured DL BWPs with an index provided by higher layer parameter *bwp-Id* may be linked with an UL BWP from the set of configured UL BWPs with index provided by higher layer parameter *bwp-Id* when the DL BWP index and the UL BWP index are same. For unpaired spectrum operation, a UE 102 does not expect to receive a configuration where the center frequency for a DL BWP is different than the center frequency for an UL BWP when the *bwp-Id* of the DL BWP is same as the *bwp-Id* of the UL BWP.

[0079] For each DL BWP in a set of DL BWPs on the primary cell, a UE 102 may be

configured with control resource sets for every type of common search space and for UE-specific search space. The UE 102 does not expect to be configured without a common search space on the PCell, or on the PSCell, of the MCG in the active DL BWP.

- [0080] For each UL BWP in a set of UL BWPs of the PCell or of the PUCCH-SCell, the UE 102 may be provided configured resource sets for PUCCH transmissions. A UE 102 may receive PDCCH and PDSCH in a DL BWP according to a configured subcarrier spacing and CP length for the DL BWP. A UE 102 may transmit PUCCH and PUSCH in an UL BWP according to a configured subcarrier spacing and CP length for the UL BWP.
- [0081] If a bandwidth part indicator field is configured in DCI format 1_1, the bandwidth part indicator field value indicates the active DL BWP, from the configured DL BWP set. If a bandwidth part indicator field is configured in DCI format 0_1, the bandwidth part indicator field value indicates the active UL BWP, from the configured UL BWP set.
- [0082] If a bandwidth part indicator field is configured in DCI format 0_1 or DCI format 1_1 and indicates an UL BWP or a DL BWP different from the active UL BWP or DL BWP, respectively, the UE 102 may, for each information field in the received DCI format 0_1 or DCI format 1_1 perform the following. If the size of the information field is smaller than the one required for the DCI format 0_1 or DCI format 1_1 interpretation for the UL BWP or DL BWP that is indicated by the bandwidth part indicator, respectively, the UE 102 may prepend zeros to the information field until its size is the one required for the interpretation of the information field for the UL BWP or DL BWP prior to interpreting the DCI format 0_1 or DCI format 1_1 information fields, respectively. If the size of the information field is larger than the one required for the DCI format 0_1 or DCI format 1_1 interpretation for the UL BWP or DL BWP that is indicated by the bandwidth part indicator, respectively, the UE 102 may use a number of least significant bits of DCI format 0_1 or DCI format 1_1 equal to the one required for the UL BWP or DL BWP indicated by a bandwidth part indicator prior to interpreting the DCI format 0_1 or DCI format 1_1 information fields, respectively. The UE 102 may also set the active UL BWP or DL BWP to the UL BWP or DL BWP indicated by the bandwidth part indicator in the DCI format 0_1 or DCI format 1_1, respectively.
- [0083] A UE 102 does not expect to detect a DCI format 1_1 or a DCI format 0_1 indicating respectively an active DL BWP or an active UL BWP change with the corresponding time domain resource assignment field providing a slot offset value for a PDSCH reception or PUSCH transmission that is smaller than a value (delay) required by the UE 102 for an active DL BWP change or UL BWP change.

- [0084] If a UE 102 detects a DCI format 1_1 indicating an active DL BWP change for a cell, the UE 102 is not required to receive or transmit in the cell during a time duration from the end of the third symbol of a slot where the UE 102 receives the PDCCH that includes the DCI format 1_1 in a scheduling cell until the beginning of a slot indicated by the slot offset value of the time domain resource assignment field in the DCI format 1_1.
- [0085] If a UE 102 detects a DCI format 0_1 indicating an active UL BWP change for a cell, the UE 102 is not required to receive or transmit in the cell during a time duration from the end of the third symbol of a slot where the UE 102 receives the PDCCH that includes the DCI format 0_1 in the scheduling cell until the beginning of a slot indicated by the slot offset value of the time domain resource assignment field in the DCI format 0_1.
- [0086] A UE 102 may expect to detect a DCI format 0_1 indicating active UL BWP change, or a DCI format 1_1 indicating active DL BWP change, only if a corresponding PDCCH is received within the first 3 symbols of a slot.
- [0087] For the primary cell, a UE 102 may be provided by higher layer parameter default-DownlinkBWP-Id with a default DL BWP among the configured DL BWPs. If a UE 102 is not provided a default DL BWP by higher layer parameter default-DownlinkBWP-Id, the default DL BWP is the initial active DL BWP.
- [0088] If a UE 102 is configured for a secondary cell with higher layer parameter default-DownlinkBWP-Id indicating a default DL BWP among the configured DL BWPs and the UE 102 is configured with higher layer parameter bwp-InactivityTimer indicating a timer value, the UE procedures on the secondary cell may be the same as on the primary cell using the timer value for the secondary cell and the default DL BWP for the secondary cell.
- [0089] If a UE 102 is configured by higher layer parameter bwp-InactivityTimer with a timer value for the primary cell and the timer is running, the UE 102 may increment the timer every interval of 1 millisecond for frequency range 1 or every 0.5 milliseconds for frequency range 2 if the restarting conditions are met during the interval.
- [0090] If a UE 102 is configured by higher layer parameter bwp-InactivityTimer with a timer value for a secondary cell and the timer is running, the UE 102 may increment the timer every interval of 1 millisecond for frequency range 1 or every 0.5 milliseconds for frequency range 2 if the restarting conditions are not met during the interval.
- [0091] For a cell where a UE 102 changes an active DL BWP due to a BWP inactivity timer expiration and for accommodating a delay in the active DL BWP change or the active UL BWP change required by the UE 102, the UE 102 is not required to receive or transmit in the cell during a time duration from the beginning of a subframe for

frequency range 1, or of half of a subframe for frequency range 2, that is immediately after the BWP inactivity timer expires until the beginning of a slot where the UE 102 can receive or transmit.

- [0092] If a UE 102 is configured by higher layer parameter `firstActiveDownlinkBWP-Id` with a first active DL BWP and by higher layer parameter `firstActiveUplinkBWP-Id` a first active UL BWP on a secondary cell or on a supplementary UL carrier, the UE 102 may use the indicated DL BWP and the indicated UL BWP as the respective first active DL BWP on the secondary cell and the first active UL BWP on the secondary cell or the supplementary UL carrier.
- [0093] For paired spectrum operation, a UE 102 may not expect to transmit a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information on a PUCCH resource indicated by a DCI format 1_0 or a DCI format 1_1 if the UE 102 changes its active UL BWP on the PCell between a time of a detection of the DCI format 1_0 or the DCI format 1_1 and a time of a corresponding PUCCH transmission with HARQ-ACK information. A UE 102 may not expect to monitor PDCCH when the UE 102 performs RRM measurements over a bandwidth that is not within the active DL BWP for the UE 102.
- [0094] Transmissions in multiple cells may be aggregated. Unless otherwise noted, the description in this specification applies to each of the serving cells.
- [0095] Some examples of V2X services are described herein. PSSCH may be used for transmitting sidelink shared channel (SL-SCH). SL-SCH may be the V2X data. As a resource for V2X communication, a resource pool may be defined. A base station (gNB) 160 may transmit information on a configuration of one or more resource pools by system information block(s) (SIB(s)) or dedicated radio resource control (RRC) message(s). A UE 102 may select one resource pool and a resource within a resource pool that is used for PSCCH and/or PSSCH. V2X service may be operated in uplink band(s).
- [0096] A resource pool may be defined by a set of slots, subframes, or OFDM symbols, or groups of OFDM symbols. A transmitter UE 102 (e.g., UE-1) may select the resources within the resource pool and the transmitter UE 102 may transmit a PSCCH and PSSCH associated with PSCCH. Here, which resource is selected by the transmitter UE 102, the gNB 160 may transmit information on a resource pool and the resource(s) within the resource pool. This information may be indicated via DCI, SIB, or dedicated RRC message. Alternately, the resource pool configuration may be preconfigured by each UE (e.g., UE-1 or UE-2). One or more resource pools for V2X transmission and one or more resource pools for V2X reception may be separately indicated via SIB, dedicated RRC message, or DCI.
- [0097] Next, the resource pool configuration is explained. For each resource pool, the following information may be associated with all or part of the following information

(e.g., resource pool information may include the following information elements to be associated with V2X parameters): BWP identity (BWP ID); waveform (CP-OFDM or DFT-S-OFDM); DMRS type (e.g., DMRS type 1 and DMRS type 2 may be specified in the Uu interface, and which type is used for PSCCH or PSSCH); additional DMRS configuration; whether PT-RS is transmitted or not. In addition, PTRS density configuration (e.g., a threshold of MCS to determine time domain density (e.g., all OFDM symbols, every other OFDM symbol, and so on), and a threshold of the number of scheduled PRBs to determine frequency domain density (e.g., one subcarrier per RB, two subcarriers per RB, and so on)) may be associated with V2X parameters.

[0098] In addition, a configuration of a BWP may be used for parameters for V2X services. For instance, the parameters such as numerologies (subcarrier spacing), CP length, slot format (slot or mini-slot) are configured as parameters for the configured BWP, and these parameters may be used for a resource pool for sidelink communication. In other words, parameters for a BWP corresponding to the BWP ID associated with a resource pool may be used for sidelink communication.

[0099] Here, each BWP for V2X may be configured as one UL BWP. When UL BWP for V2X resource pool is not configured, one or more resource pools may be configured in the initial UL BWP or other predefined BWP. Additionally or alternately, the sidelink resource pool configuration may not be associated with a BWP ID. In this case, the other rule such as the starting PRB and the range of PRB length for the resource pool may be defined. In other words, for Uu interface, UL BWP is used for communication between gNB and UE and predetermined and/or configured resource is used for sidelink resource pool. A resource pool configuration may include a scheduling method (e.g., dynamic scheduling of a PSSCH by using PSCCH scheduling (e.g., resource via SCI or DCI) or semi-persistent scheduling of a PSSCH by using PDCCH or PSCCH activation/deactivation).

[0100] A gNB-scheduled resource allocation scheme may be called transmission mode 1 and a UE-autonomous resource selection scheme may be called transmission mode 2. A sidelink resource pool may be defined by the PRB or subcarrier offset from Point A, or by the common resource block index, or based on the first subcarrier position of SS/PBCH block (the subcarrier with the lowest frequency of SS/PBCH block).

[0101] A BWP for sidelink transmission and/or reception may be defined as a sidelink BWP (SL BWP). One or more resource pool(s) may be configured within the SL BWP.

[0102] A waveform and DMRS type may be configured for both PSCCH and PSSCH. The waveform and DMRS type may be separately configured for PSCCH and PSSCH. Additionally or alternately, the waveform of a PSCCH may always be CP-OFDM, and the configured/indicated waveform may be used for a PSSCH only.

[0103] Additionally or alternately, DCI may indicate all or part of the following information

to a transmitter UE 102 (e.g., UE-1) if the gNB 160 can control the transmitter UE 102 (in-coverage case, for instance): BWP identity (BWP ID); waveform (e.g., CP-OFDM or DFT-S-OFDM); DMRS type (e.g., DMRS type 1 and DMRS type 2 are specified in Uu interface, and which type is used for PSCCH or PSSCH); and/or the number of OFDM symbols for DMRS.

- [0104] For SCI in a PSCCH, all or part of the following information may be indicated to a receiver UE 102 (e.g., UE-2): MCS; scheduled resource within a resource pool (e.g., this may be a time resource pattern); DMRS type (e.g., type 1 and type 2); the number of OFDM symbols for DMRS type 1 or type 2; and/or waveform.
- [0105] A time domain pattern may be defined as a bitmap $(b_0, b_1, \dots, b_L)$. If $b_1 = 1$, the time unit for sidelink scheduling within a resource pool may be used for PSSCH transmission. On the other hand, if $b_1 = 0$, the time unit for sidelink scheduling within a resource pool may not be used for PSSCH transmission. Additionally or alternately, a frequency domain pattern may be defined. In this case, each bit in a bitmap of the frequency domain pattern may be applied to each PRB or each group of PRBs including a plurality of continuous/non-continuous PRBs.
- [0106] The UE operations module 124 may provide information 148 to the one or more receivers 120. For example, the UE operations module 124 may inform the receiver(s) 120 when to receive retransmissions.
- [0107] The UE operations module 124 may provide information 138 to the demodulator 114. For example, the UE operations module 124 may inform the demodulator 114 of a modulation pattern anticipated for transmissions from the gNB 160.
- [0108] The UE operations module 124 may provide information 136 to the decoder 108. For example, the UE operations module 124 may inform the decoder 108 of an anticipated encoding for transmissions from the gNB 160.
- [0109] The UE operations module 124 may provide information 142 to the encoder 150. The information 142 may include data to be encoded and/or instructions for encoding. For example, the UE operations module 124 may instruct the encoder 150 to encode transmission data 146 and/or other information 142. The other information 142 may include PDSCH HARQ-ACK information.
- [0110] The encoder 150 may encode transmission data 146 and/or other information 142 provided by the UE operations module 124. For example, encoding the data 146 and/or other information 142 may involve error detection and/or correction coding, mapping data to space, time and/or frequency resources for transmission, multiplexing, etc. The encoder 150 may provide encoded data 152 to the modulator 154.

- [0111] The UE operations module 124 may provide information 144 to the modulator 154. For example, the UE operations module 124 may inform the modulator 154 of a modulation type (e.g., constellation mapping) to be used for transmissions to the gNB 160. The modulator 154 may modulate the encoded data 152 to provide one or more modulated signals 156 to the one or more transmitters 158.
- [0112] The UE operations module 124 may provide information 140 to the one or more transmitters 158. This information 140 may include instructions for the one or more transmitters 158. For example, the UE operations module 124 may instruct the one or more transmitters 158 when to transmit a signal to the gNB 160. For instance, the one or more transmitters 158 may transmit during a UL subframe. The one or more transmitters 158 may upconvert and transmit the modulated signal(s) 156 to one or more gNBs 160.
- [0113] Each of the one or more gNBs 160 may include one or more transceivers 176, one or more demodulators 172, one or more decoders 166, one or more encoders 109, one or more modulators 113, a data buffer 162 and a gNB operations module 182. For example, one or more reception and/or transmission paths may be implemented in a gNB 160. For convenience, only a single transceiver 176, decoder 166, demodulator 172, encoder 109 and modulator 113 are illustrated in the gNB 160, though multiple parallel elements (e.g., transceivers 176, decoders 166, demodulators 172, encoders 109 and modulators 113) may be implemented.
- [0114] The transceiver 176 may include one or more receivers 178 and one or more transmitters 117. The one or more receivers 178 may receive signals from the UE 102 using one or more antennas 180a-n. For example, the receiver 178 may receive and downconvert signals to produce one or more received signals 174. The one or more received signals 174 may be provided to a demodulator 172. The one or more transmitters 117 may transmit signals to the UE 102 using one or more antennas 180a-n. For example, the one or more transmitters 117 may upconvert and transmit one or more modulated signals 115.
- [0115] The demodulator 172 may demodulate the one or more received signals 174 to produce one or more demodulated signals 170. The one or more demodulated signals 170 may be provided to the decoder 166. The gNB 160 may use the decoder 166 to decode signals. The decoder 166 may produce one or more decoded signals 164, 168. For example, a first eNB-decoded signal 164 may comprise received payload data, which may be stored in a data buffer 162. A second eNB-decoded signal 168 may comprise overhead data and/or control data. For example, the second eNB-decoded signal 168 may provide data (e.g., PDSCH HARQ-ACK information) that may be used by the gNB operations module 182 to perform one or more operations.
- [0116] In general, the gNB operations module 182 may enable the gNB 160 to communicate

with the one or more UEs 102. The gNB operations module 182 may include a gNB scheduling module 194. The gNB scheduling module 194 may perform operations for configurations for V2X communication as described herein.

- [0117] The gNB operations module 182 may provide information 188 to the demodulator 172. For example, the gNB operations module 182 may inform the demodulator 172 of a modulation pattern anticipated for transmissions from the UE(s) 102.
- [0118] The gNB operations module 182 may provide information 186 to the decoder 166. For example, the gNB operations module 182 may inform the decoder 166 of an anticipated encoding for transmissions from the UE(s) 102.
- [0119] The gNB operations module 182 may provide information 101 to the encoder 109. The information 101 may include data to be encoded and/or instructions for encoding. For example, the gNB operations module 182 may instruct the encoder 109 to encode information 101, including transmission data 105.
- [0120] The encoder 109 may encode transmission data 105 and/or other information included in the information 101 provided by the gNB operations module 182. For example, encoding the data 105 and/or other information included in the information 101 may involve error detection and/or correction coding, mapping data to space, time and/or frequency resources for transmission, multiplexing, etc. The encoder 109 may provide encoded data 111 to the modulator 113. The transmission data 105 may include network data to be relayed to the UE 102.
- [0121] The gNB operations module 182 may provide information 103 to the modulator 113. This information 103 may include instructions for the modulator 113. For example, the gNB operations module 182 may inform the modulator 113 of a modulation type (e.g., constellation mapping) to be used for transmissions to the UE(s) 102. The modulator 113 may modulate the encoded data 111 to provide one or more modulated signals 115 to the one or more transmitters 117.
- [0122] The gNB operations module 182 may provide information 192 to the one or more transmitters 117. This information 192 may include instructions for the one or more transmitters 117. For example, the gNB operations module 182 may instruct the one or more transmitters 117 when to (or when not to) transmit a signal to the UE(s) 102. The one or more transmitters 117 may upconvert and transmit the modulated signal(s) 115 to one or more UEs 102.
- [0123] It should be noted that a DL subframe may be transmitted from the gNB 160 to one or more UEs 102 and that a UL subframe may be transmitted from one or more UEs 102 to the gNB 160. Furthermore, both the gNB 160 and the one or more UEs 102 may transmit data in a standard special subframe.
- [0124] It should also be noted that one or more of the elements or parts thereof included in the eNB(s) 160 and UE(s) 102 may be implemented in hardware. For example, one or

more of these elements or parts thereof may be implemented as a chip, circuitry or hardware components, etc. It should also be noted that one or more of the functions or methods described herein may be implemented in and/or performed using hardware. For example, one or more of the methods described herein may be implemented in and/or realized using a chipset, an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a large-scale integrated circuit (LSI) or integrated circuit, etc.

[0125] URLLC may coexist with other services (e.g., eMBB). Due to the latency requirement, URLLC may have a highest priority in some approaches. Some examples of URLLC coexistence with other services are given herein (e.g., in one or more of the following Figure descriptions).

[0126] Figure 2 is an example illustrating V2X services. A first UE 202a (referred to as a transmitter UE or UE-1) transmits the V2X data to a second UE 202b (referred to as receiver UE or UE-2). A base station (gNB) 260 transmits the UE data or control signal(s) to the first UE 202a and/or the second UE 202b. L1 is a radio link between gNB 260 and the first UE 202a (L1 may be called Uu interface), and L2 is a radio link between the first UE 202a and the second UE 202b (L2 may be called PC5 interface).

[0127] Figure 3 illustrates an uplink-downlink timing relation. Uplink frame number i 303 for transmission from a UE 102 may start $N_{TA} = (N_{TA} + N_{TA,offset})T_c$ before the start of the corresponding downlink frame i 301 at the UE 102. $N_{TA,offset}$ is given by Table 2.

[0128] Figure 4 is a block diagram illustrating one implementation of a UE 402. The UE 402 may be implemented in accordance with a transmitter UE 102 or a receiver UE 102 as described in connection with Figure 1.

[0129] Higher layer circuitry 423 may receive a higher layer message (e.g., SIB, dedicated RRC) from a gNB 160 or uses a preconfigured configuration by the UE 402. Transmission circuitry 451 may generate a PSCCH and a PSSCH for transmission, HARQ-ACK bit, and/or retransmission signal(s). Reception circuitry 443 may receive a PSCCH, a PSSCH, HARQ-ACK bit, and/or retransmission signal(s). A digital-to-analog converter (D/A) 401 may convert a digital signal to an analog signal, amplify the analog signal, and transmission antenna 431a may transmit the PSCCH and/or PSSCH. Reception antenna 431b may receive the transmitted signals. An analog-to-digital converter (A/D) 403 may apply AGC (automatic gain controller) values, amplify the received signals, and convert an analog signal to a digital signal. Transmission antenna 431b may transmit the PSCCH and/or PSSCH.

[0130] Figure 5 is a diagram illustrating one example of a resource grid for the downlink. The resource grid illustrated in Figure 5 may be utilized in some implementations of

the systems and methods disclosed herein. More detail regarding the resource grid is given in connection with Figure 1.

[0131] In Figure 5, one downlink subframe 569 may include two downlink slots 583. N_{RB}^{DL} is downlink bandwidth configuration of the serving cell, expressed in multiples of N_{sc}^{RB} , where N_{sc}^{RB} is a resource block 589 size in the frequency domain expressed as a number of subcarriers, and N_{symb}^{DL} is the number of OFDM symbols 587 in a downlink slot 583. A resource block 589 may include a number of resource elements (RE) 591.

[0132] For a PCell, N_{RB}^{DL} is broadcast as a part of system information. For an SCell (including an Licensed Assisted Access (LAA) SCell), N_{RB}^{DL} is configured by a RRC message dedicated to a UE 102. For PDSCH mapping, the available RE 591 may be the RE 591 whose index l fulfils $l \geq l_{data,start}$ and/or $l_{data,end} \geq l$ in a subframe.

[0133] In the downlink, the OFDM access scheme with cyclic prefix (CP) may be employed, which may be also referred to as CP-OFDM. In the downlink, PDCCH, enhanced PDCCH (EPDCCH), PDSCH and the like may be transmitted. A downlink radio frame may include multiple pairs of downlink resource blocks (RBs) which is also referred to as physical resource blocks (PRBs). The downlink RB pair is a unit for assigning downlink radio resources, defined by a predetermined bandwidth (RB bandwidth) and a time slot. The downlink RB pair includes two downlink RBs that are continuous in the time domain.

[0134] The downlink RB includes twelve sub-carriers in frequency domain. The downlink slot includes fourteen (for normal CP) or twelve (for extended CP) OFDM symbols in time domain. A region defined by one sub-carrier in frequency domain and one OFDM symbol in time domain is referred to as a resource element (RE) and is uniquely identified by the index pair (k, l) in a slot, where k and l are indices in the frequency and time domains, respectively. While downlink subframes in one component carrier (CC) are discussed herein, downlink subframes are defined for each CC and downlink subframes are substantially in synchronization with each other among CCs.

[0135] Figure 6 is a diagram illustrating one example of a resource grid for the uplink. The resource grid illustrated in Figure 6 may be utilized in some implementations of the systems and methods disclosed herein. More detail regarding the resource grid is given in connection with Figure 1.

[0136] In Figure 6, one uplink subframe 669 may include two uplink slots 683. N_{RB}^{UL} is uplink bandwidth configuration of the serving cell, expressed in multiples of N_{sc}^{RB} , where N_{sc}^{RB} is a resource block 689 size in the frequency domain expressed as a number of subcarriers, and N_{symb}^{UL} is the number of SC-FDMA symbols 693 in an

uplink slot 683. A resource block 689 may include a number of resource elements (RE) 691.

- [0137] For a PCell, N_{RB}^{UL} is broadcast as a part of system information. For an SCell (including an LAA SCell), N_{RB}^{UL} is configured by a RRC message dedicated to a UE 102.
- [0138] In the uplink, in addition to CP-OFDM, a Single-Carrier Frequency Division Multiple Access (SC-FDMA) access scheme may be employed, which is also referred to as Discrete Fourier Transform-Spreading OFDM (DFT-S-OFDM). In the uplink, PUCCH, PUSCH, PRACH and the like may be transmitted. An uplink radio frame may include multiple pairs of uplink resource blocks. The uplink RB pair is a unit for assigning uplink radio resources, defined by a predetermined bandwidth (RB bandwidth) and a time slot. The uplink RB pair includes two uplink RBs that are continuous in the time domain.
- [0139] The uplink RB may include twelve sub-carriers in frequency domain. The uplink slot includes fourteen (for normal CP) or twelve (for extended CP) OFDM/DFT-S-OFDM symbols in time domain. A region defined by one sub-carrier in the frequency domain and one OFDM/DFT-S-OFDM symbol in the time domain is referred to as a RE and is uniquely identified by the index pair (k,l) in a slot, where k and l are indices in the frequency and time domains respectively. While uplink subframes in one component carrier (CC) are discussed herein, uplink subframes are defined for each CC.
- [0140] Figure 7 shows examples of several numerologies 701. The numerology #1 701a may be a basic numerology (e.g., a reference numerology). For example, a RE 795a of the basic numerology 701a may be defined with subcarrier spacing 705a of 15 kHz in frequency domain and 2048Ts + CP length (e.g., 160Ts or 144Ts) in time domain (i.e., symbol length #1 703a), where Ts denotes a baseband sampling time unit defined as $1/(15000 \times 2048)$ seconds. For the i-th numerology, the subcarrier spacing 705 may be equal to 15×2^i and the effective OFDM symbol length $2048 \times 2^{-i} \times Ts$. It may cause the symbol length is $2048 \times 2^{-i} \times Ts + \text{CP length}$ (e.g., $160 \times 2^{-i} \times Ts$ or $144 \times 2^{-i} \times Ts$). In other words, the subcarrier spacing of the i+1-th numerology is a double of the one for the i-th numerology, and the symbol length of the i+1-th numerology is a half of the one for the i-th numerology. Figure 7 shows four numerologies, but the system may support another number of numerologies. Furthermore, the system does not have to support all of the 0-th to the I-th numerologies, $i=0, 1, \dots, I$.
- [0141] For example, the first UL transmission on the first SPS resource as above mentioned may be performed only on the numerology #1 (e.g., a subcarrier spacing of 15 kHz). Here, the UE 102 may acquire (detect) the numerology #1 based on a synchronization signal. Also, the UE 102 may receive a dedicated RRC signal including information (e.g., a handover command) configuring the numerology #1. The dedicated RRC signal

may be a UE-specific signal. Here, the first UL transmission on the first SPS resource may be performed on the numerology #1, the numerology #2 (a subcarrier spacing of 30 kHz), and/or the numerology #3 (a subcarrier spacing of 60 kHz).

[0142] Also, the second UL transmission on the second SPS resource as above mentioned may be performed only on the numerology #3. Here, for example, the UE 102 may receive System Information (e.g., Master Information Block (MIB) and/or System Information Block (SIB)) including information configuring the numerology #2 and/or the numerology #3.

[0143] Also, the UE 102 may receive the dedicated RRC signal including information (e.g., the handover command) configuring the numerology #2 and/or the numerology #3. The System Information (e.g., MIB) may be transmitted on BCH (Broadcast Channel) and/or the dedicated RRC signal. The System Information (e.g., SIB) may contain information relevant when evaluating if a UE 102 is allowed to access a cell and/or defines the scheduling of other system information. The System Information (SIB) may contain radio resource configuration information that is common for multiple UEs 102. Namely, the dedicated RRC signal may include each of multiple numerology configurations (the first numerology, the second numerology, and/or the third numerology) for each of UL transmissions (e.g., each of UL-SCH transmissions, each of PUSCH transmissions). Also, the dedicated RRC signal may include each of multiple numerology configurations (the first numerology, the second numerology, and/or the third numerology) for each of DL transmissions (each of PDCCH transmissions).

[0144] Figure 8 shows examples of subframe structures for the numerologies 801 that are shown in Figure 7. Given that a slot 883 includes $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{DL}}$ (or $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{UL}}$) = 7 symbols, the slot length of the $i+1$ -th numerology 801 is a half of the one for the i -th numerology 801, and eventually the number of slots 883 in a subframe (i.e., 1 ms) becomes double. It may be noted that a radio frame may include 10 subframes, and the radio frame length may be equal to 10 ms.

[0145] Figure 9 shows examples of slots 983 and sub-slots 907. If a sub-slot 907 is not configured by higher layer, the UE 102 and the eNB/gNB 160 may only use a slot 983 as a scheduling unit. More specifically, a given transport block may be allocated to a slot 983. If the sub-slot 907 is configured by higher layer, the UE 102 and the eNB/gNB 160 may use the sub-slot 907 as well as the slot 983. The sub-slot 907 may include one or more OFDM symbols. The maximum number of OFDM symbols that constitute the sub-slot 907 may be $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{DL}}-1$ (or $N_{\text{symb}}^{\text{UL}}-1$).

[0146] The sub-slot length may be configured by higher layer signaling. Alternatively, the sub-slot length may be indicated by a physical layer control channel (e.g., by DCI format).

[0147] The sub-slot 907 may start at any symbol within a slot 983 unless it collides with a

control channel. There could be restrictions of mini-slot length based on restrictions on starting position. For example, the sub-slot 907 with the length of $N_{\text{symbol}}^{\text{DL}} - 1$ (or $N_{\text{symbol}}^{\text{UL}} - 1$) may start at the second symbol in a slot 983. The starting position of a sub-slot 907 may be indicated by a physical layer control channel (e.g., by DCI format). Alternatively, the starting position of a sub-slot 907 may be derived from information (e.g., search space index, blind decoding candidate index, frequency and/or time resource indices, PRB index, a control channel element index, control channel element aggregation level, an antenna port index, etc.) of the physical layer control channel which schedules the data in the concerned sub-slot 907. Here, slot may be called “PDSCH type A”, “PUSCH type A”, or “PSSCH type A”. mini-slot may be called “PDSCH type B”, “PUSCH type B”, or “PSSCH type B”. This may be defined as the position of DMRS in the time domain. For example, DMRS of PSSCH type A is mapped to 3rd or 4th OFDM symbol in a slot, and DMRS of PSSCH type B is mapped to the first OFDM symbol of the scheduled OFDM symbol(s).

- [0148] In cases when the sub-slot 907 is configured, a given transport block may be allocated to either a slot 983, a sub-slot 907, aggregated sub-slots 907 or aggregated sub-slot(s) 907 and slot 983. This unit may also be a unit for HARQ-ACK bit generation.
- [0149] Figure 10 shows examples of scheduling timelines 1009. For a normal DL scheduling timeline 1009a, DL control channels are mapped the initial part of a slot 1083a. The DL control channels 1011 schedule DL shared channels 1013a in the same slot 1083a. HARQ-ACKs for the DL shared channels 1013a (i.e., HARQ-ACKs each of which indicates whether or not transport block in each DL shared channel 1013a is detected successfully) are reported via UL control channels 1015a in a later slot 1083b. In this instance, a given slot 1083 may contain either one of DL transmission and UL transmission.
- [0150] For a normal UL scheduling timeline 1009b, DL control channels 1011b are mapped the initial part of a slot 1083c. The DL control channels 1011b schedule UL shared channels 1017a in a later slot 1083d. For these cases, the association timing (time shift) between the DL slot 1083c and the UL slot 1083d may be fixed or configured by higher layer signaling. Alternatively, it may be indicated by a physical layer control channel (e.g., the DL assignment DCI format, the UL grant DCI format, or another DCI format such as UE-common signaling DCI format which may be monitored in common search space).
- [0151] For a self-contained base DL scheduling timeline 1009c, DL control channels 1011c are mapped to the initial part of a slot 1083e. The DL control channels 1011c schedule DL shared channels 1013b in the same slot 1083e. HARQ-ACKs for the DL shared channels 1013b are reported in UL control channels 1015b, which are mapped at the

ending part of the slot 1083e.

- [0152] For a self-contained base UL scheduling timeline 1009d, DL control channels 1011d are mapped to the initial part of a slot 1083f. The DL control channels 1011d schedule UL shared channels 1017b in the same slot 1083f. For these cases, the slot 1083f may contain DL and UL portions, and there may be a guard period between the DL and UL transmissions.
- [0153] The use of a self-contained slot may be upon a configuration of self-contained slot. Alternatively, the use of a self-contained slot may be upon a configuration of the sub-slot. Yet alternatively, the use of a self-contained slot may be upon a configuration of shortened physical channel (e.g., PDSCH, PUSCH, PUCCH, etc.).
- [0154] Figure 11 shows examples of DL control channel monitoring regions. In a first example (a), a physical resource block (PRB) 1189a is shown with a symbol length 1101a and frequency 1109a. In a second example (a), a physical resource block (PRB) 1189b is shown with a symbol length 1101b and frequency 1109b. In an implementation, the bandwidth of the PRB 1189a,b.
- [0155] In the examples of Figure 11, one or more sets of PRB(s) 1189 may be configured for DL control channel monitoring. In other words, a control resource set 1107a,b is, in the frequency domain, a set of PRBs 1189a,b within which the UE 102 attempts to blindly decode downlink control information, where the PRBs 1189a,b may or may not be frequency contiguous. A UE 102 may have one or more control resource sets 1107a,b, and one DCI message may be located within one control resource set 1107a,b. In the frequency-domain, a PRB 1189 is the resource unit size (which may or may not include Demodulation reference signals (DM-RS)) for a control channel 1103a,b. A DL shared channel 1105a,b may start at a later OFDM symbol than the one(s) which carries the detected DL control channel 1103a,b. Alternatively, the DL shared channel 1105a,b may start at (or earlier than) an OFDM symbol than the last OFDM symbol which carries the detected DL control channel 1103a,b. In other words, dynamic reuse of at least part of resources in the control resource sets 1107a,b for data for the same or a different UE 102, at least in the frequency domain may be supported.
- [0156] Figure 12 shows examples of a DL control channel 1203a,b which includes more than one control channel elements. In a first example (a), a physical resource block (PRB) 1289a is shown with a symbol length 1201a and frequency 1209a. In a second example (a), a physical resource block (PRB) 1289b is shown with a symbol length 1201b and frequency 1209b.
- [0157] When the control resource set 1207a,b spans multiple OFDM symbols, a control channel candidate may be mapped to multiple OFDM symbols or may be mapped to a single OFDM symbol. One DL control channel element 1203a,b may be mapped on REs defined by a single PRB 1289a,b and a single OFDM symbol. If more than one

DL control channel elements 1203a,b are used for a single DL control channel transmission, DL control channel element aggregation 1211a,b may be performed.

[0158] The number of aggregated DL control channel elements 1203a,b is referred to as DL control channel element aggregation level. The DL control channel element aggregation level may be 1 or 2 to the power of an integer. The gNB 160 may inform a UE 102 of which control channel candidates are mapped to each subset of OFDM symbols in the control resource set 1207a,b. If one DL control channel 1203a,b is mapped to a single OFDM symbol and does not span multiple OFDM symbols, the DL control channel element aggregation is performed within an OFDM symbol, namely multiple DL control channel elements 1203a,b within an OFDM symbol are aggregated. Otherwise, DL control channel elements 1203a,b in different OFDM symbols can be aggregated.

[0159] Figure 13 shows examples of UL control channel structures. In the examples of Figure 13, physical resource blocks (PRBs) 1389 are shown with a symbol length 1301 and frequency 1309.

[0160] In a first example (a), the UL control channel 1313a may be mapped on REs which are defined by a PRB 1389 and a slot in frequency and time domains, respectively. This UL control channel 1313a may be referred to as a long format (or just the 1st format).

[0161] In the second example (b) and third example (c), UL control channels 1313b,c may be mapped on REs on a limited OFDM symbols in time domain. This may be referred to as a short format (or just the 2nd format). The UL control channels 1313b,c with a short format may be mapped on REs within a single PRB 1389. Alternatively, the UL control channels 1313b,c with a short format may be mapped on REs within multiple PRBs 1389. For example, interlaced mapping may be applied, namely the UL control channel 1313b,c may be mapped to every N PRBs (e.g., 5 or 10) within a system bandwidth.

[0162] Figure 14 is a block diagram illustrating one implementation of a gNB 1460. The gNB 1460 may include a higher layer processor 1423, a DL transmitter 1425, a UL receiver 1433, and one or more antenna 1431. The DL transmitter 1425 may include a PDCCH transmitter 1427 and a PDSCH transmitter 1429. The UL receiver 1433 may include a PUCCH receiver 1435 and a PUSCH receiver 1437.

[0163] The higher layer processor 1423 may manage physical layer's behaviors (the DL transmitter's and the UL receiver's behaviors) and provide higher layer parameters to the physical layer. The higher layer processor 1423 may obtain transport blocks from the physical layer. The higher layer processor 1423 may send/acquire higher layer messages such as an RRC message and MAC message to/from a UE's higher layer. The higher layer processor 1423 may provide the PDSCH transmitter transport blocks

and provide the PDCCH transmitter transmission parameters related to the transport blocks.

- [0164] The DL transmitter 1425 may multiplex downlink physical channels and downlink physical signals (including reservation signal) and transmit them via transmission antennas 1431. The UL receiver 1433 may receive multiplexed uplink physical channels and uplink physical signals via receiving antennas 1431 and de-multiplex them. The PUCCH receiver 1435 may provide the higher layer processor 1423 UCI. The PUSCH receiver 1437 may provide the higher layer processor 1423 received transport blocks.
- [0165] Figure 15 is a block diagram illustrating one implementation of a UE 1502. The UE 1502 may include a higher layer processor 1523, a UL transmitter 1551, a DL receiver 1543, and one or more antenna 1531. The UL transmitter 1551 may include a PUCCH transmitter 1553 and a PUSCH transmitter 1555. The DL receiver 1543 may include a PDCCH receiver 1545 and a PDSCH receiver 1547.
- [0166] The higher layer processor 1523 may manage physical layer's behaviors (the UL transmitter's and the DL receiver's behaviors) and provide higher layer parameters to the physical layer. The higher layer processor 1523 may obtain transport blocks from the physical layer. The higher layer processor 1523 may send/acquire higher layer messages such as an RRC message and MAC message to/from a UE's higher layer. The higher layer processor 1523 may provide the PUSCH transmitter transport blocks and provide the PUCCH transmitter 1553 UCI.
- [0167] The DL receiver 1543 may receive multiplexed downlink physical channels and downlink physical signals via receiving antennas 1531 and de-multiplex them. The PDCCH receiver 1545 may provide the higher layer processor 1523 DCI. The PDSCH receiver 1547 may provide the higher layer processor 1523 received transport blocks.
- [0168] It should be noted that names of physical channels described herein are examples. The other names such as "NRPDCCH, NRPDSCH, NRPUCCH and NRPUSCH", "new Generation-(G)PDCCH, GPDSCH, GPUCCH and GPUSCH" or the like can be used.
- [0169] Figure 16 illustrates various components that may be utilized in a UE 1602. The UE 1602 described in connection with Figure 16 may be implemented in accordance with the UE 102 described in connection with Figure 1. The UE 1602 includes a processor 1603 that controls operation of the UE 1602. The processor 1603 may also be referred to as a central processing unit (CPU). Memory 1605, which may include read-only memory (ROM), random access memory (RAM), a combination of the two or any type of device that may store information, provides instructions 1607a and data 1609a to the processor 1603. A portion of the memory 1605 may also include non-volatile random-access memory (NVRAM). Instructions 1607b and data 1609b may also reside in the

processor 1603. Instructions 1607b and/or data 1609b loaded into the processor 1603 may also include instructions 1607a and/or data 1609a from memory 1605 that were loaded for execution or processing by the processor 1603. The instructions 1607b may be executed by the processor 1603 to implement the methods described above.

[0170] The UE 1602 may also include a housing that contains one or more transmitters 1658 and one or more receivers 1620 to allow transmission and reception of data. The transmitter(s) 1658 and receiver(s) 1620 may be combined into one or more transceivers 1618. One or more antennas 1622a-n are attached to the housing and electrically coupled to the transceiver 1618.

[0171] The various components of the UE 1602 are coupled together by a bus system 1611, which may include a power bus, a control signal bus and a status signal bus, in addition to a data bus. However, for the sake of clarity, the various buses are illustrated in Figure 16 as the bus system 1611. The UE 1602 may also include a digital signal processor (DSP) 1613 for use in processing signals. The UE 1602 may also include a communications interface 1615 that provides user access to the functions of the UE 1602. The UE 1602 illustrated in Figure 16 is a functional block diagram rather than a listing of specific components.

[0172] Figure 17 illustrates various components that may be utilized in a gNB 1760. The gNB 1760 described in connection with Figure 17 may be implemented in accordance with the gNB 160 described in connection with Figure 1. The gNB 1760 includes a processor 1703 that controls operation of the gNB 1760. The processor 1703 may also be referred to as a central processing unit (CPU). Memory 1705, which may include read-only memory (ROM), random access memory (RAM), a combination of the two or any type of device that may store information, provides instructions 1707a and data 1709a to the processor 1703. A portion of the memory 1705 may also include non-volatile random-access memory (NVRAM). Instructions 1707b and data 1709b may also reside in the processor 1703. Instructions 1707b and/or data 1709b loaded into the processor 1703 may also include instructions 1707a and/or data 1709a from memory 1705 that were loaded for execution or processing by the processor 1703. The instructions 1707b may be executed by the processor 1703 to implement the methods described above.

[0173] The gNB 1760 may also include a housing that contains one or more transmitters 1717 and one or more receivers 1778 to allow transmission and reception of data. The transmitter(s) 1717 and receiver(s) 1778 may be combined into one or more transceivers 1776. One or more antennas 1780a-n are attached to the housing and electrically coupled to the transceiver 1776.

[0174] The various components of the gNB 1760 are coupled together by a bus system 1711, which may include a power bus, a control signal bus and a status signal bus, in

addition to a data bus. However, for the sake of clarity, the various buses are illustrated in Figure 17 as the bus system 1711. The gNB 1760 may also include a digital signal processor (DSP) 1713 for use in processing signals. The gNB 1760 may also include a communications interface 1715 that provides user access to the functions of the gNB 1760. The gNB 1760 illustrated in Figure 17 is a functional block diagram rather than a listing of specific components.

[0175] Figure 18 is a block diagram illustrating one implementation of a UE 1802 in which synchronization for V2X communication may be implemented. The UE 1802 includes transmit means 1858, receive means 1820 and control means 1824. The transmit means 1858, receive means 1820 and control means 1824 may be configured to perform one or more of the functions described in connection with Figure 1 above. Figure 16 above illustrates one example of a concrete apparatus structure of Figure 18. Other various structures may be implemented to realize one or more of the functions of Figure 1. For example, a DSP may be realized by software.

[0176] Figure 19 is a block diagram illustrating one implementation of a gNB 1960 in which synchronization for V2X communication may be implemented. The gNB 1960 includes transmit means 1923, receive means 1978 and control means 1982. The transmit means 1923, receive means 1978 and control means 1982 may be configured to perform one or more of the functions described in connection with Figure 1 above. Figure 17 above illustrates one example of a concrete apparatus structure of Figure 19. Other various structures may be implemented to realize one or more of the functions of Figure 1. For example, a DSP may be realized by software.

[0177] The term “computer-readable medium” refers to any available medium that can be accessed by a computer or a processor. The term “computer-readable medium,” as used herein, may denote a computer- and/or processor-readable medium that is non-transitory and tangible. By way of example, and not limitation, a computer-readable or processor-readable medium may comprise RAM, ROM, EEPROM, CD-ROM or other optical disk storage, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, 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 or processor. 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.

[0178] It should be noted that one or more of the methods described herein may be implemented in and/or performed using hardware. For example, one or more of the methods described herein may be implemented in and/or realized using a chipset, an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a large-scale integrated circuit (LSI) or integrated circuit, etc.

[0179] Each of the methods disclosed herein comprises one or more steps or actions for

achieving the described method. The method steps and/or actions may be interchanged with one another and/or combined into a single step without departing from the scope of the claims. In other words, unless a specific order of steps or actions is required for proper operation of the method that is being described, the order and/or use of specific steps and/or actions may be modified without departing from the scope of the claims.

- [0180] It is to be understood that the claims are not limited to the precise configuration and components illustrated above. Various modifications, changes and variations may be made in the arrangement, operation and details of the systems, methods, and apparatus described herein without departing from the scope of the claims.
- [0181] A program running on the gNB 160 or the UE 102 according to the described systems and methods is a program (a program for causing a computer to operate) that controls a CPU and the like in such a manner as to realize the function according to the described systems and methods. Then, the information that is handled in these apparatuses is temporarily stored in a RAM while being processed. Thereafter, the information is stored in various ROMs or HDDs, and whenever necessary, is read by the CPU to be modified or written. As a recording medium on which the program is stored, among a semiconductor (for example, a ROM, a nonvolatile memory card, and the like), an optical storage medium (for example, a DVD, a MO, a MD, a CD, a BD, and the like), a magnetic storage medium (for example, a magnetic tape, a flexible disk, and the like), and the like, any one may be possible. Furthermore, in some cases, the function according to the described systems and methods described above is realized by running the loaded program, and in addition, the function according to the described systems and methods is realized in conjunction with an operating system or other application programs, based on an instruction from the program.
- [0182] Furthermore, in a case where the programs are available on the market, the program stored on a portable recording medium can be distributed or the program can be transmitted to a server computer that connects through a network such as the Internet. In this case, a storage device in the server computer also is included. Furthermore, some or all of the gNB 160 and the UE 102 according to the systems and methods described above may be realized as an LSI that is a typical integrated circuit. Each functional block of the gNB 160 and the UE 102 may be individually built into a chip, and some or all functional blocks may be integrated into a chip. Furthermore, a technique of the integrated circuit is not limited to the LSI, and an integrated circuit for the functional block may be realized with a dedicated circuit or a general-purpose processor. Furthermore, if with advances in a semiconductor technology, a technology of an integrated circuit that substitutes for the LSI appears, it is also possible to use an integrated circuit to which the technology applies.
- [0183] Moreover, each functional block or various features of the base station device and the

terminal device used in each of the aforementioned implementations may be implemented or executed by a circuitry, which is typically an integrated circuit or a plurality of integrated circuits. The circuitry designed to execute the functions described in the present specification may comprise a general-purpose processor, a digital signal processor (DSP), an application specific or general application integrated circuit (ASIC), a field programmable gate array (FPGA), or other programmable logic devices, discrete gates or transistor logic, or a discrete hardware component, or a combination thereof. The general-purpose processor may be a microprocessor, or alternatively, the processor may be a conventional processor, a controller, a microcontroller or a state machine. The general-purpose processor or each circuit described above may be configured by a digital circuit or may be configured by an analogue circuit. Further, when a technology of making into an integrated circuit superseding integrated circuits at the present time appears due to advancement of a semiconductor technology, the integrated circuit by this technology is also able to be used.

[0184] As used herein, the term “and/or” should be interpreted to mean one or more items. For example, the phrase “A, B and/or C” should be interpreted to mean any of: only A, only B, only C, A and B (but not C), B and C (but not A), A and C (but not B), or all of A, B, and C. As used herein, the phrase “at least one of” should be interpreted to mean one or more items. For example, the phrase “at least one of A, B and C” or the phrase “at least one of A, B or C” should be interpreted to mean any of: only A, only B, only C, A and B (but not C), B and C (but not A), A and C (but not B), or all of A, B, and C. As used herein, the phrase “one or more of” should be interpreted to mean one or more items. For example, the phrase “one or more of A, B and C” or the phrase “one or more of A, B or C” should be interpreted to mean any of: only A, only B, only C, A and B (but not C), B and C (but not A), A and C (but not B), or all of A, B, and C.

[0185] <Cross Reference>

This Nonprovisional application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 on provisional Application No. 62/790,884 on January 10, 2019, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

[0186] What is claimed is:

Claims

- [Claim 1] A user equipment (UE), comprising:
higher layer circuitry configured to receive information on a sidelink bandwidth part and a resource pool for sidelink within the sidelink bandwidth part; and
transmitting circuitry configured to transmit one or more blocks, each block comprising a primary sidelink synchronization signal (PSSS), a secondary sidelink shared channel (SSSS), a physical sidelink broadcast channel (PSBCH) and a demodulation reference signal (DMRS) associated with the PSBCH within the resource pool, wherein
a sequence of the PSSS sequence is generated by a synchronization source identity (ID) or a part of the synchronization source ID,
a sequence of the SSSS is generated by the synchronization source ID or a part of the synchronization source ID,
a sequence of the DMRS associated with the PSBCH is initialized by a block index or part of the block index, and
the PSBCH includes the block index or part of the block index.
- [Claim 2] A communication method of a user equipment (UE) comprising:
receiving information on a sidelink bandwidth part and a resource pool for sidelink within the sidelink bandwidth part; and
transmitting one or more blocks, each block comprising a primary sidelink synchronization signal (PSSS), a secondary sidelink shared channel (SSSS), a physical sidelink broadcast channel (PSBCH) and a demodulation reference signal (DMRS) associated with the PSBCH within the resource pool, wherein
a sequence of the PSSS sequence is generated by a synchronization source identity (ID) or a part of the synchronization source ID,
a sequence of the SSSS is generated by the synchronization source ID or a part of the synchronization source ID,
a sequence of the DMRS associated with the PSBCH is initialized by a block index or part of the block index, and
the PSBCH includes the block index or part of the block index.

[Fig. 1]

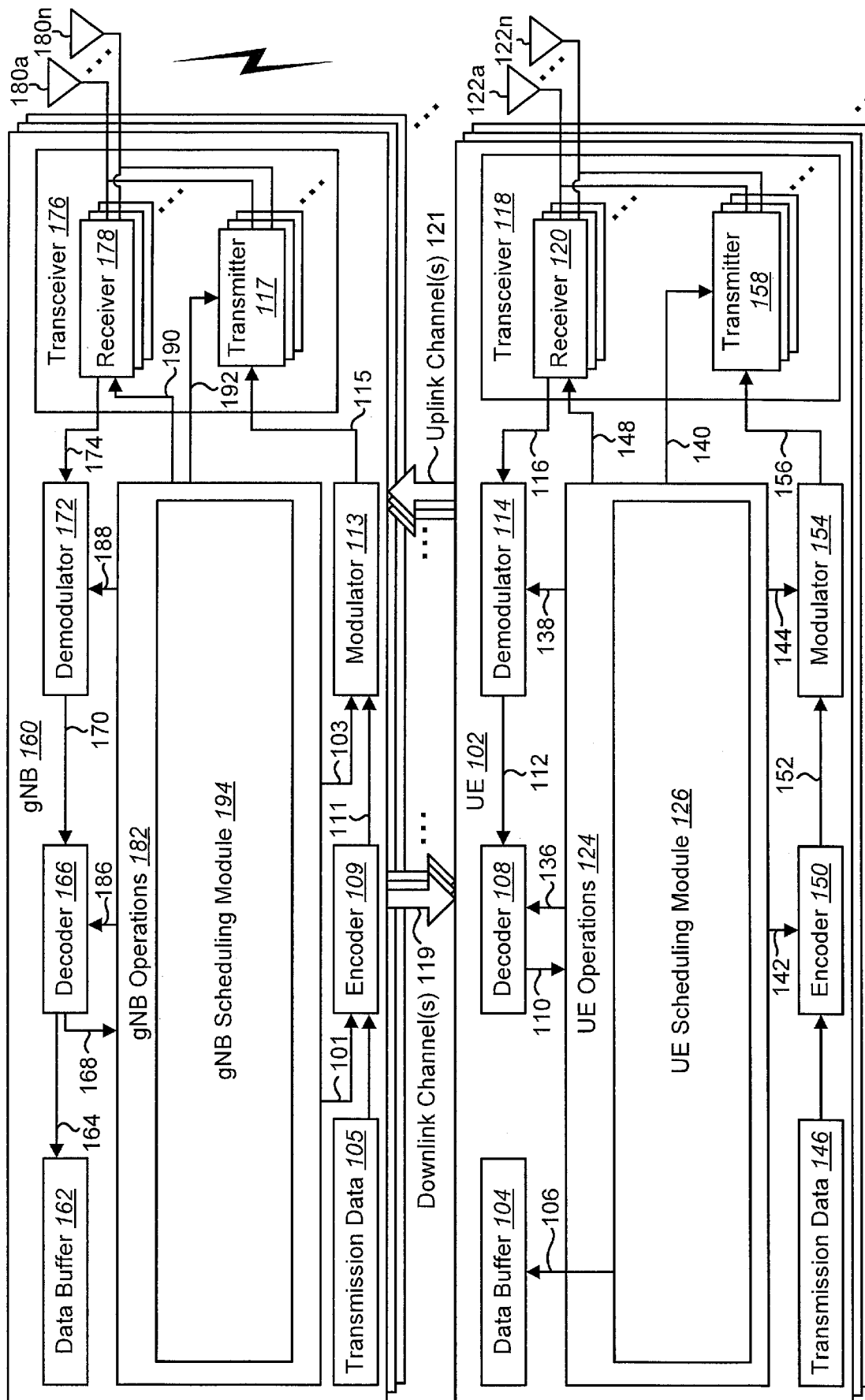
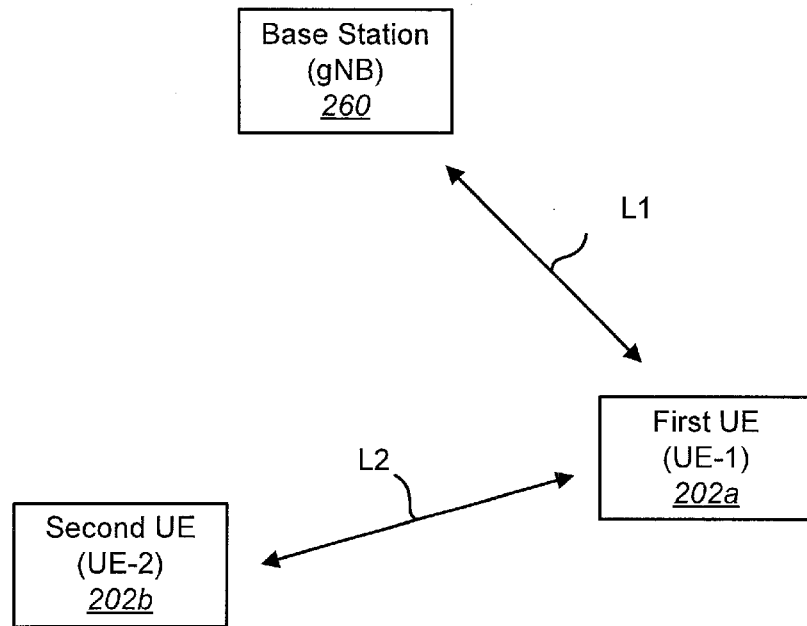
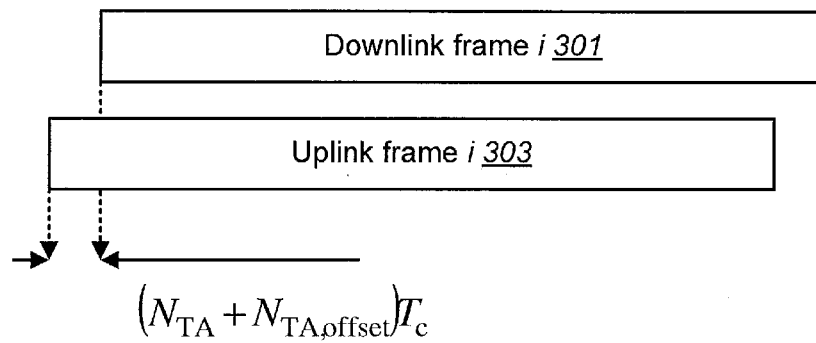


FIG. 1

[Fig. 2]

**FIG. 2**

[Fig. 3]

**FIG. 3**

[Fig. 4]

402 ↗

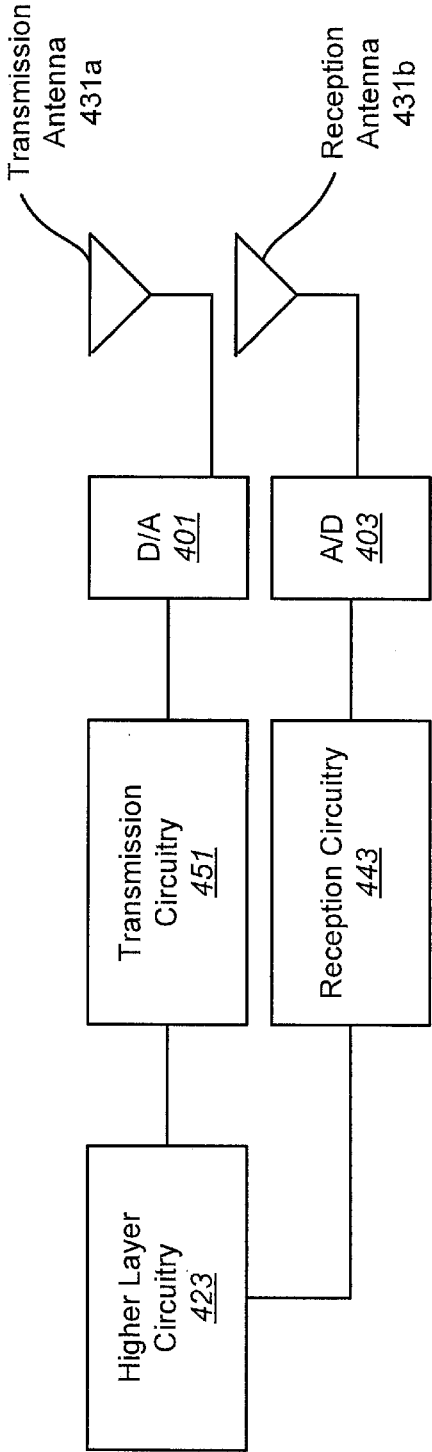
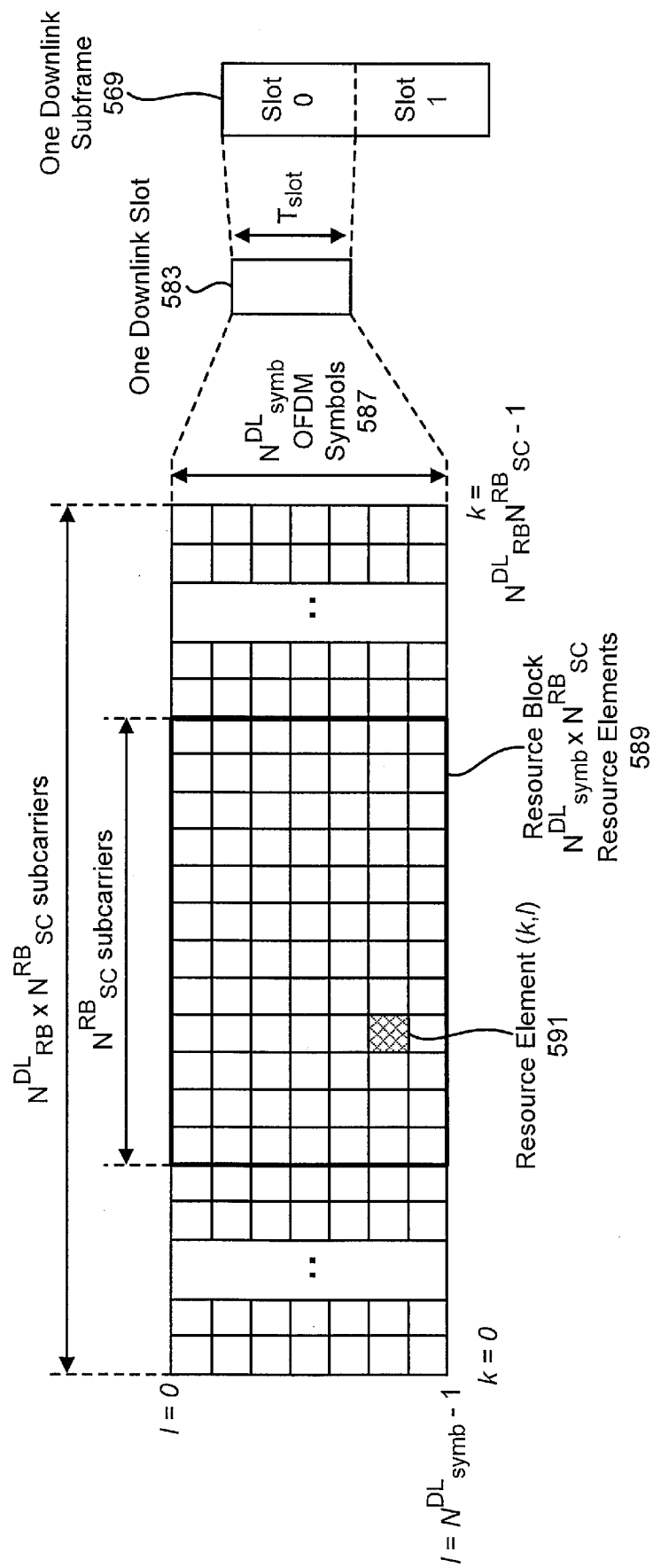


FIG. 4

[Fig. 5]

**FIG. 5**

[Fig. 6]

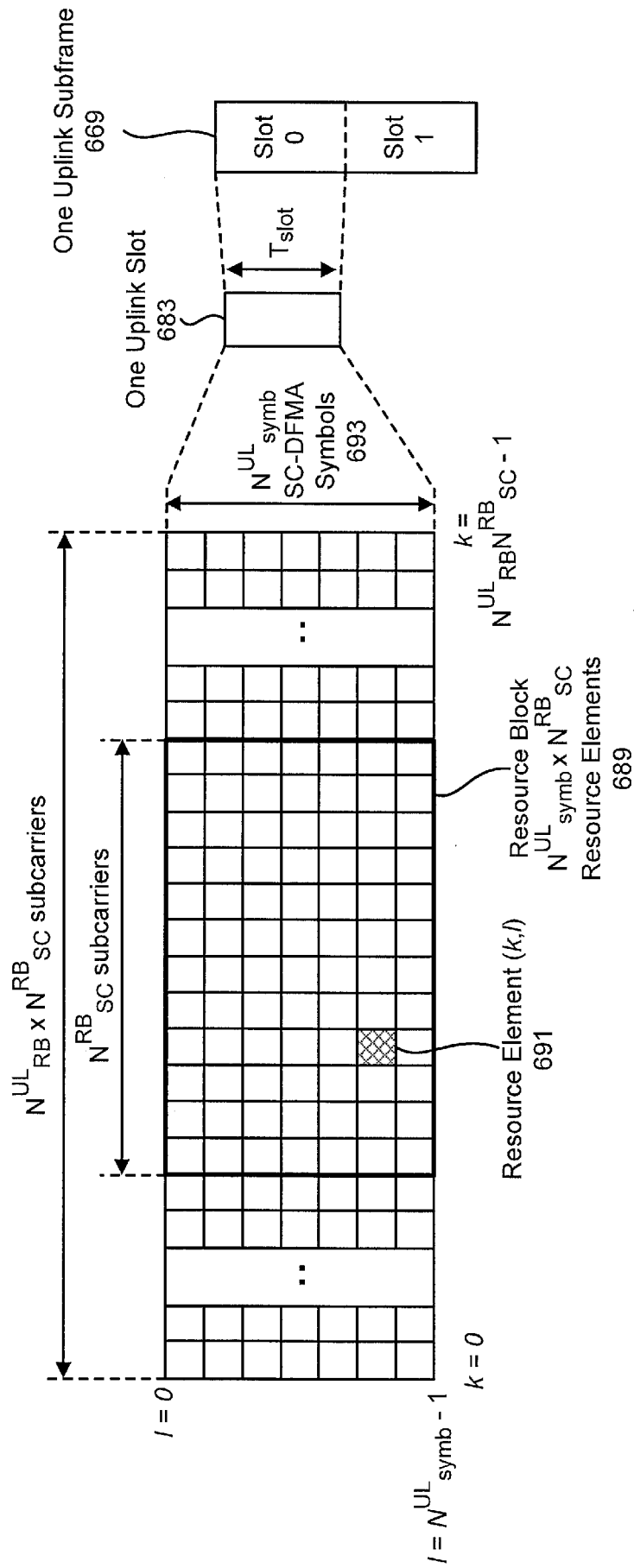


FIG. 6

[Fig. 7]

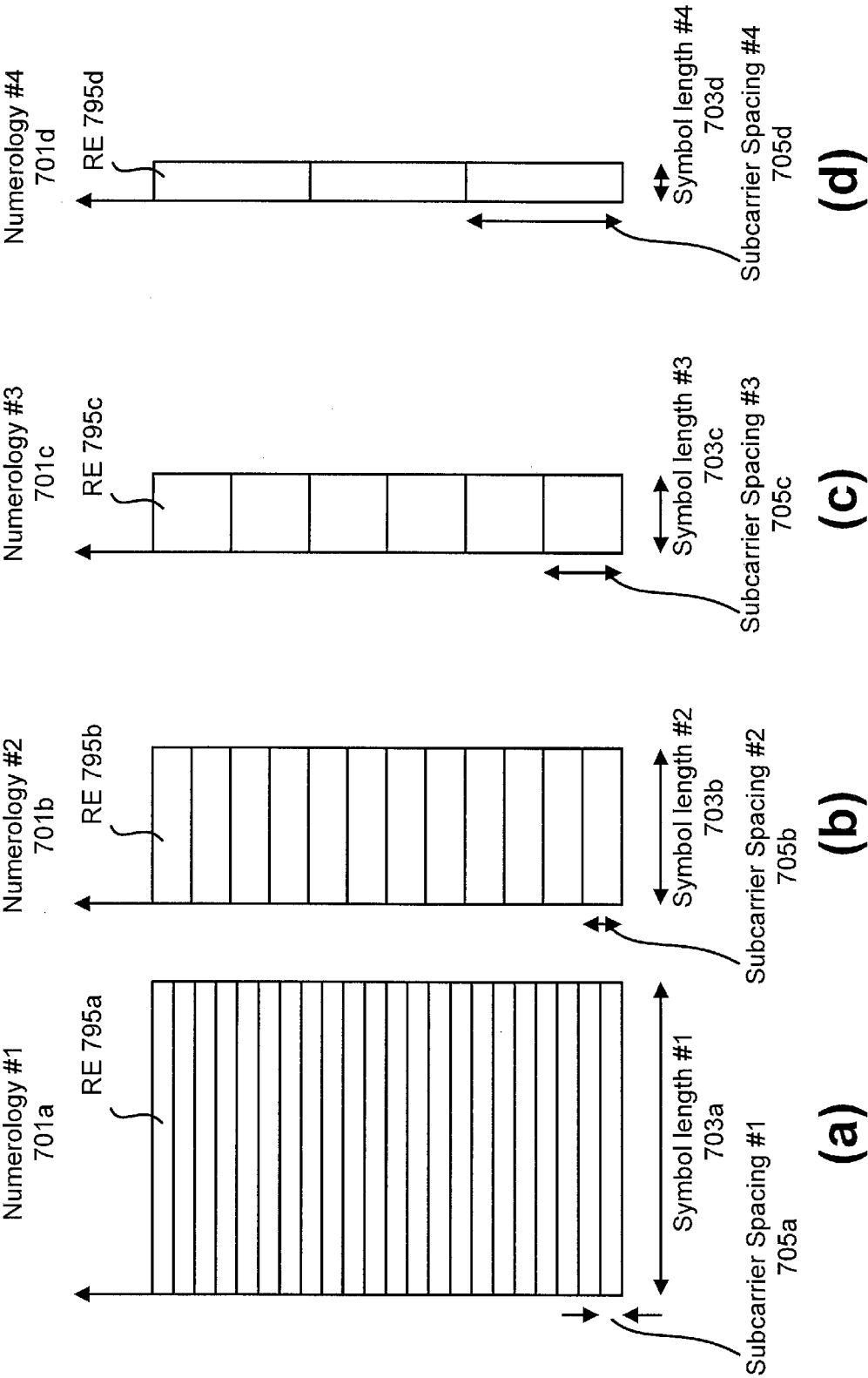
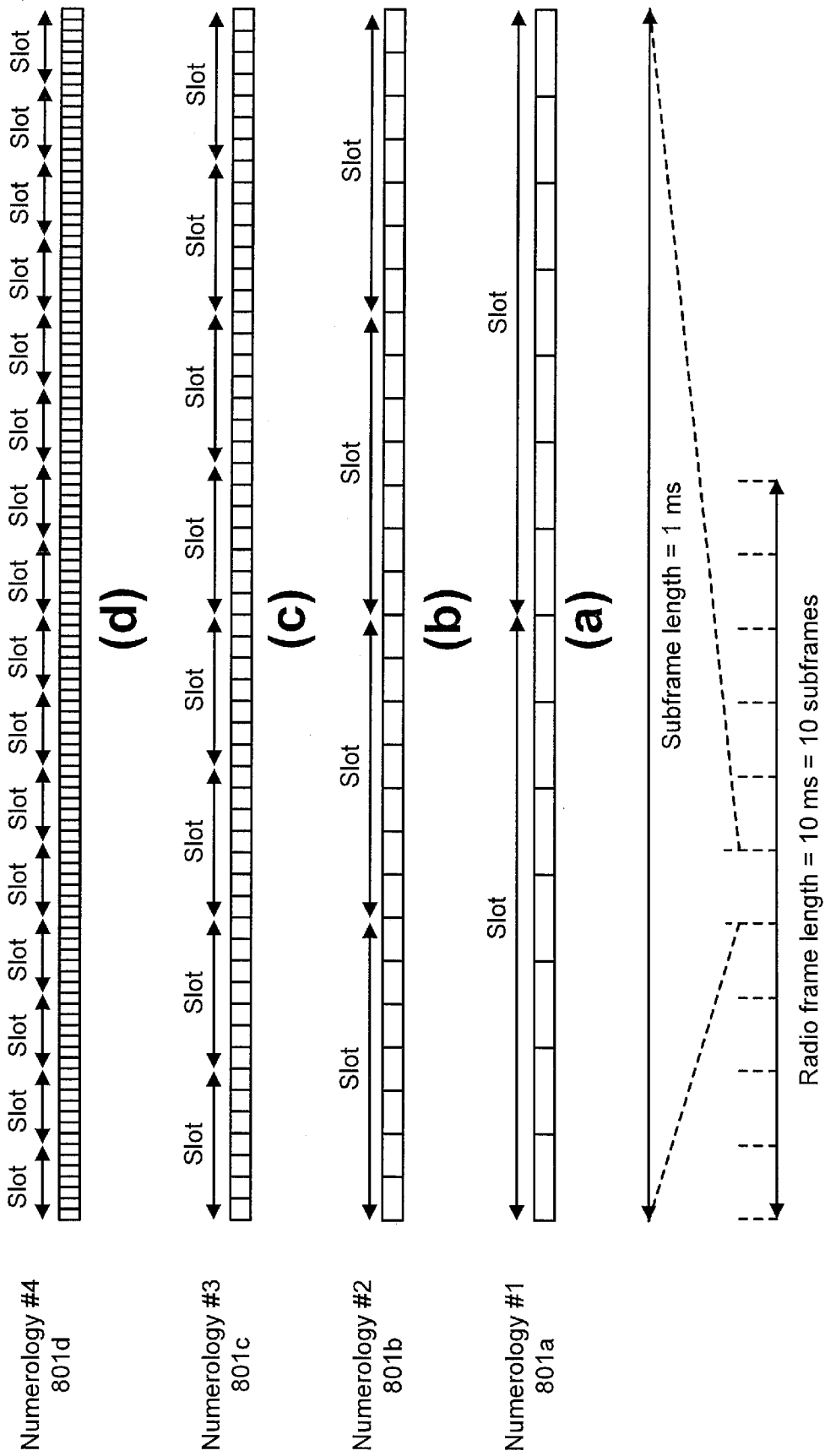


FIG. 7

[Fig. 8]



[Fig. 9]

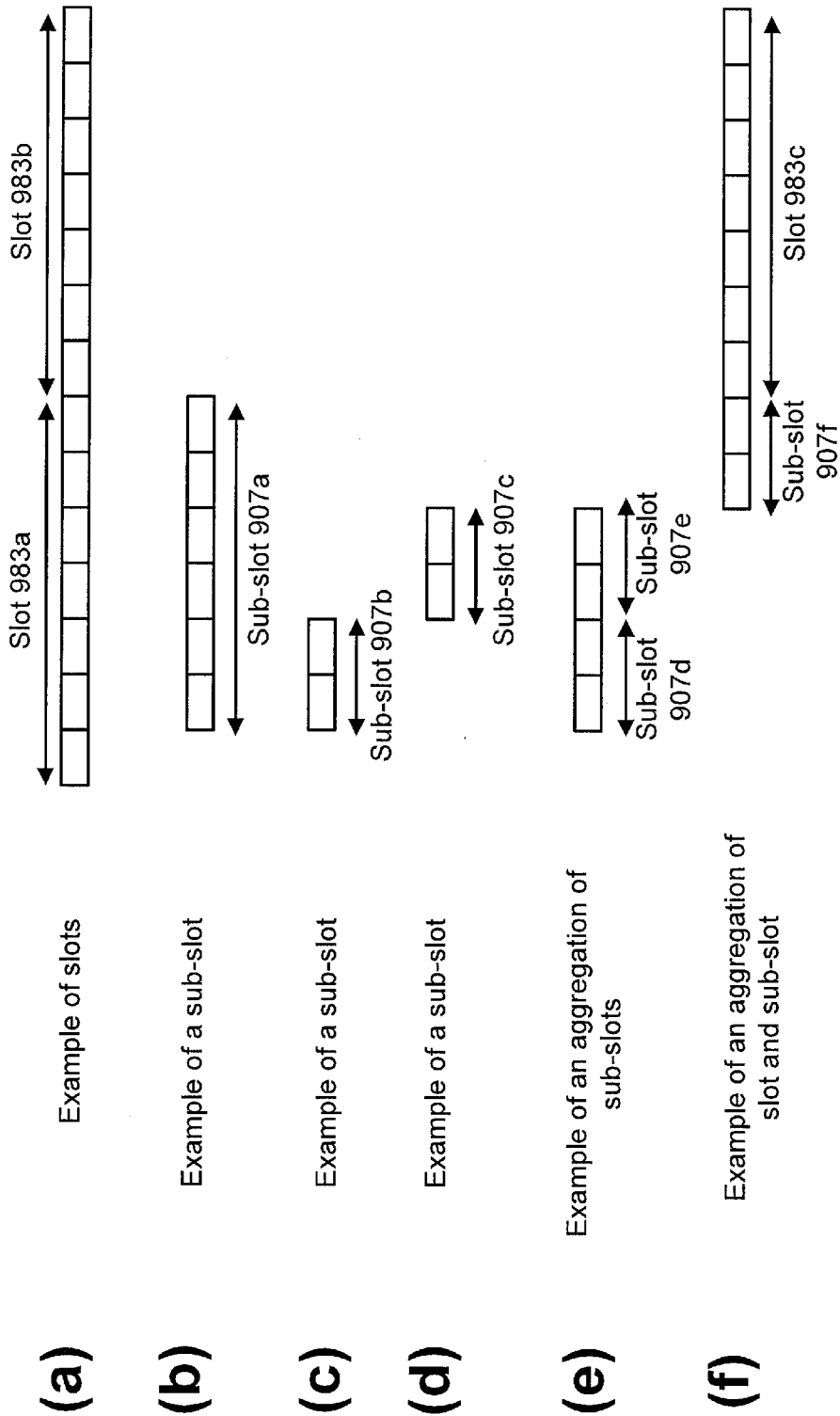


FIG. 9

[Fig. 11]

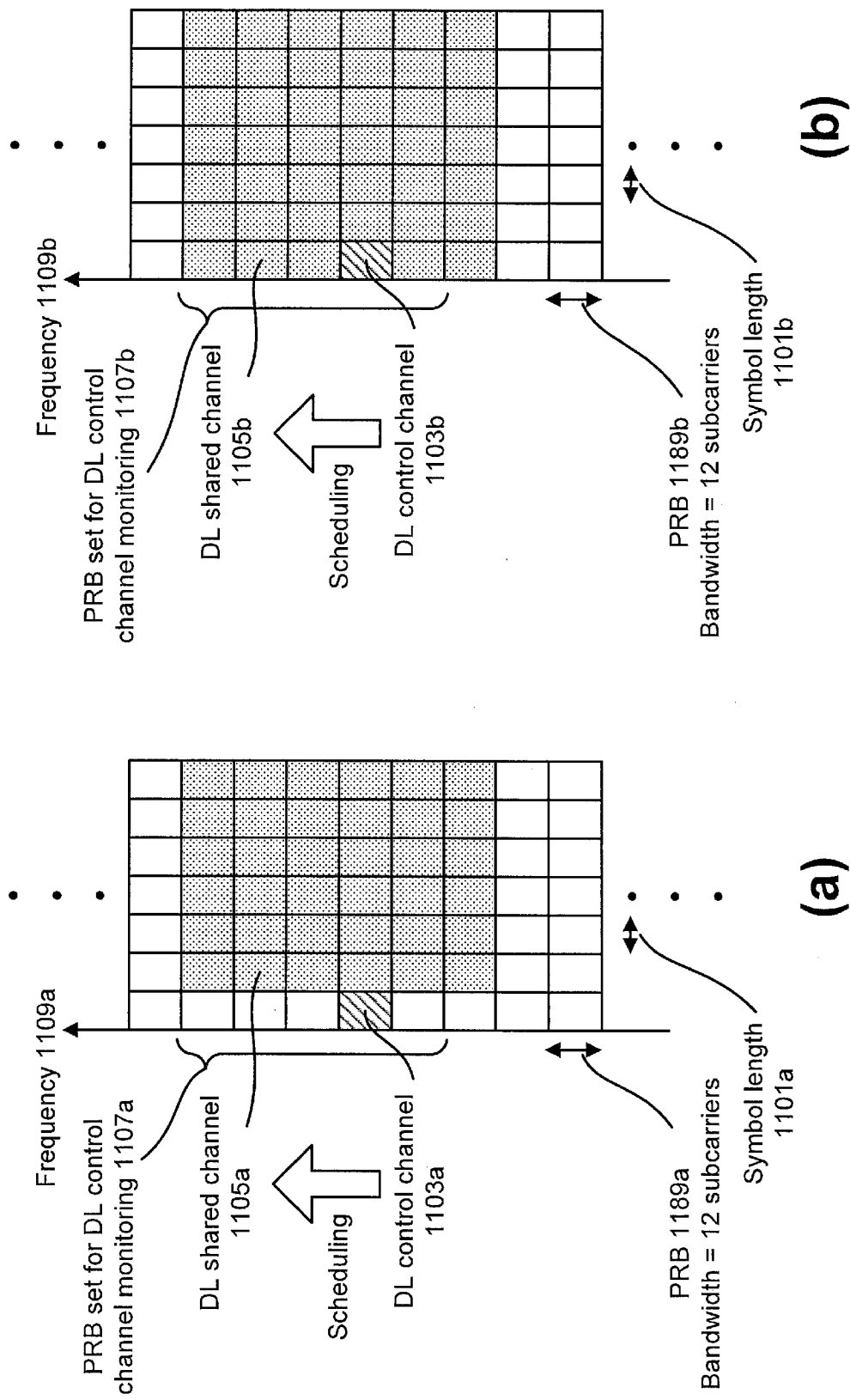


FIG. 11

[Fig. 12]

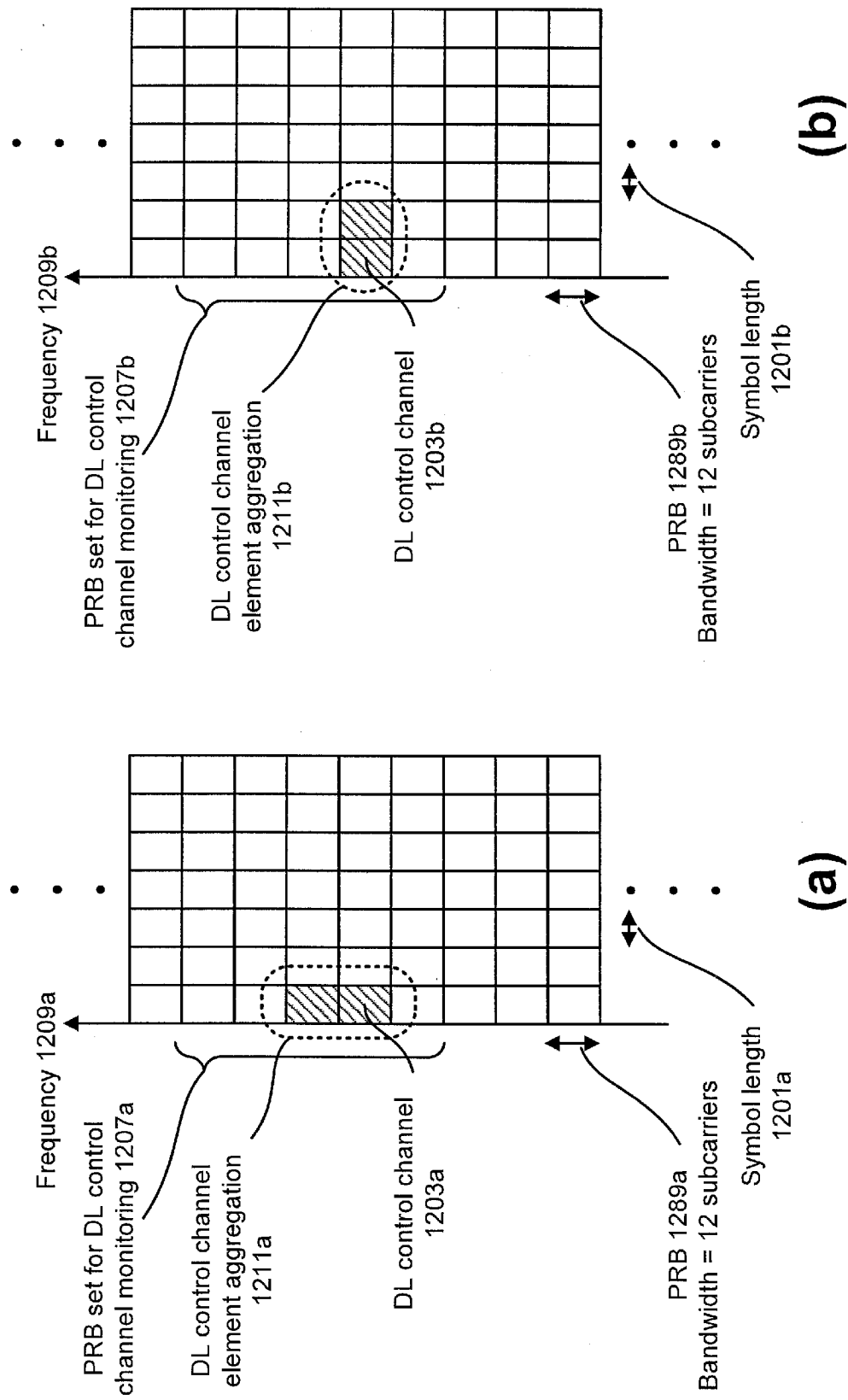


FIG. 12

[Fig. 13]

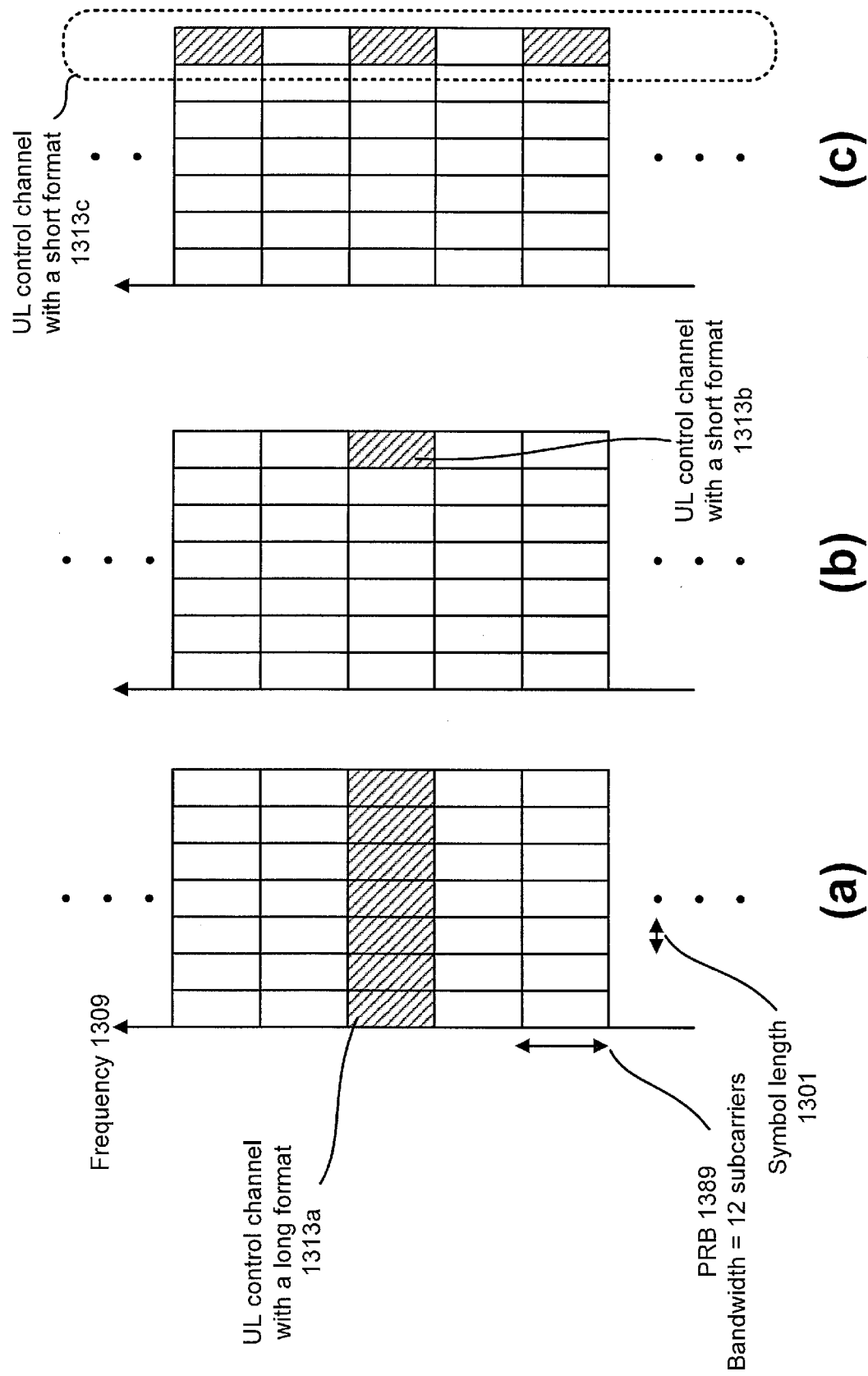
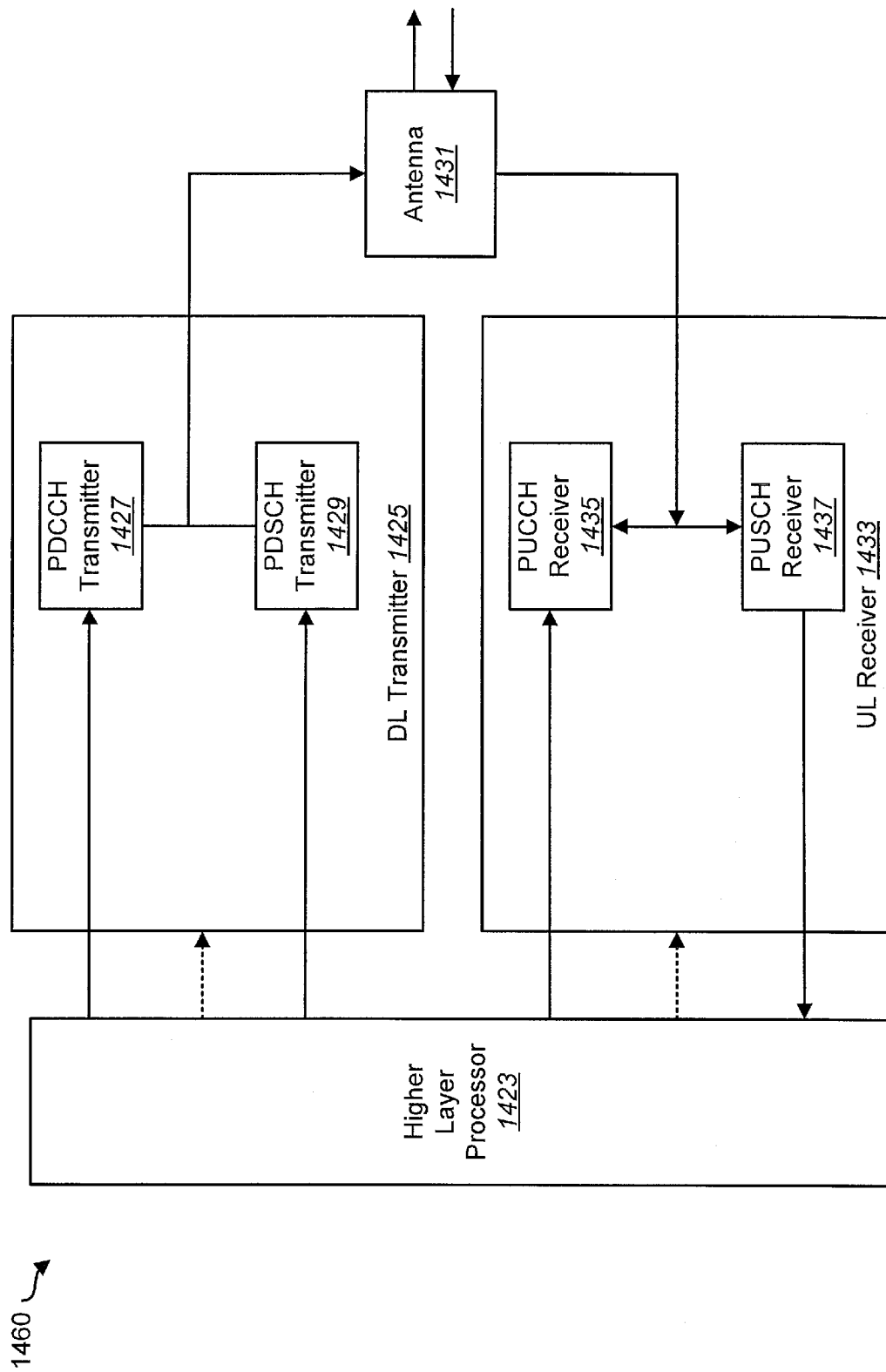


FIG. 13

[Fig. 14]

**FIG. 14**

[Fig. 15]

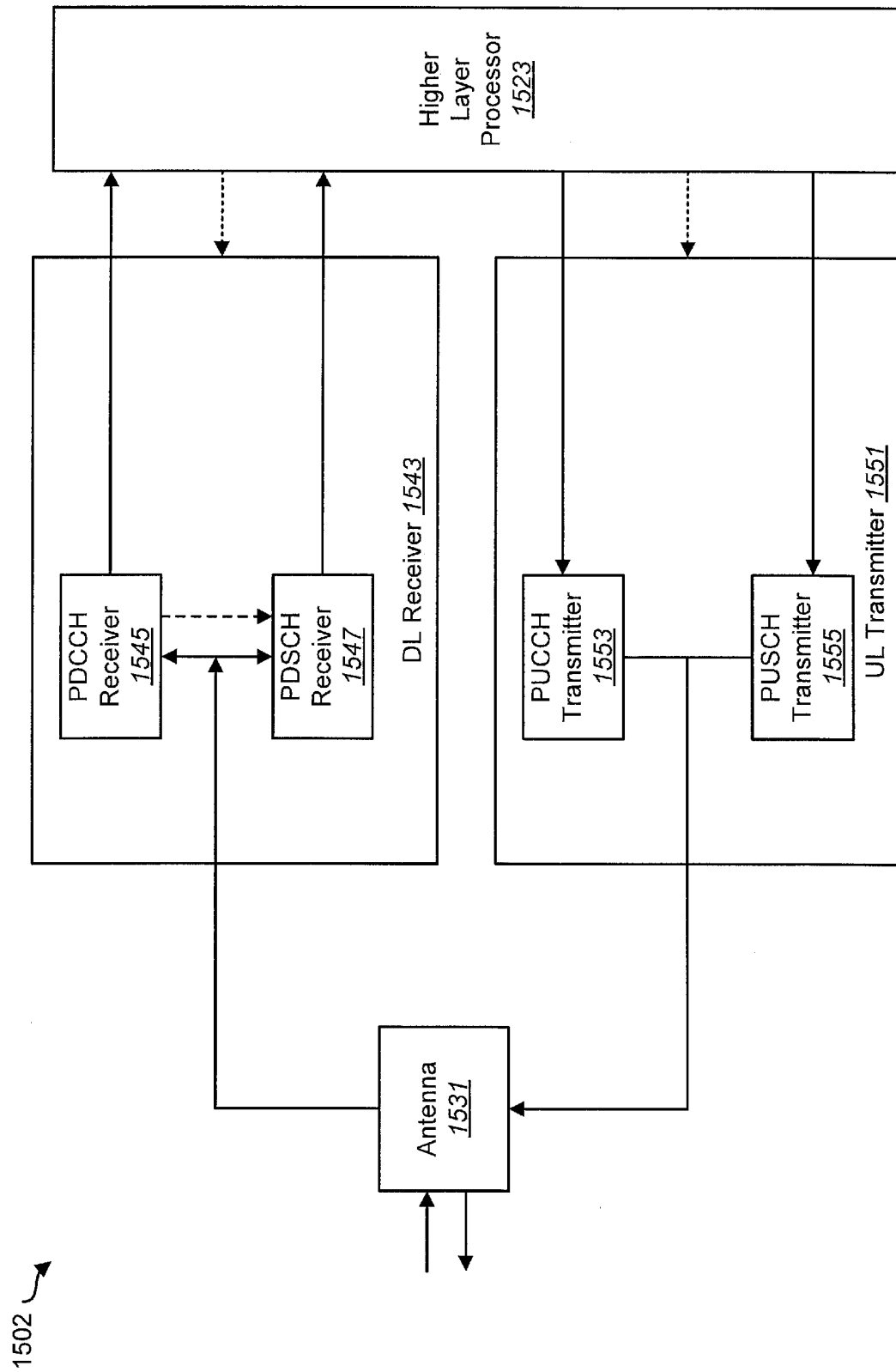
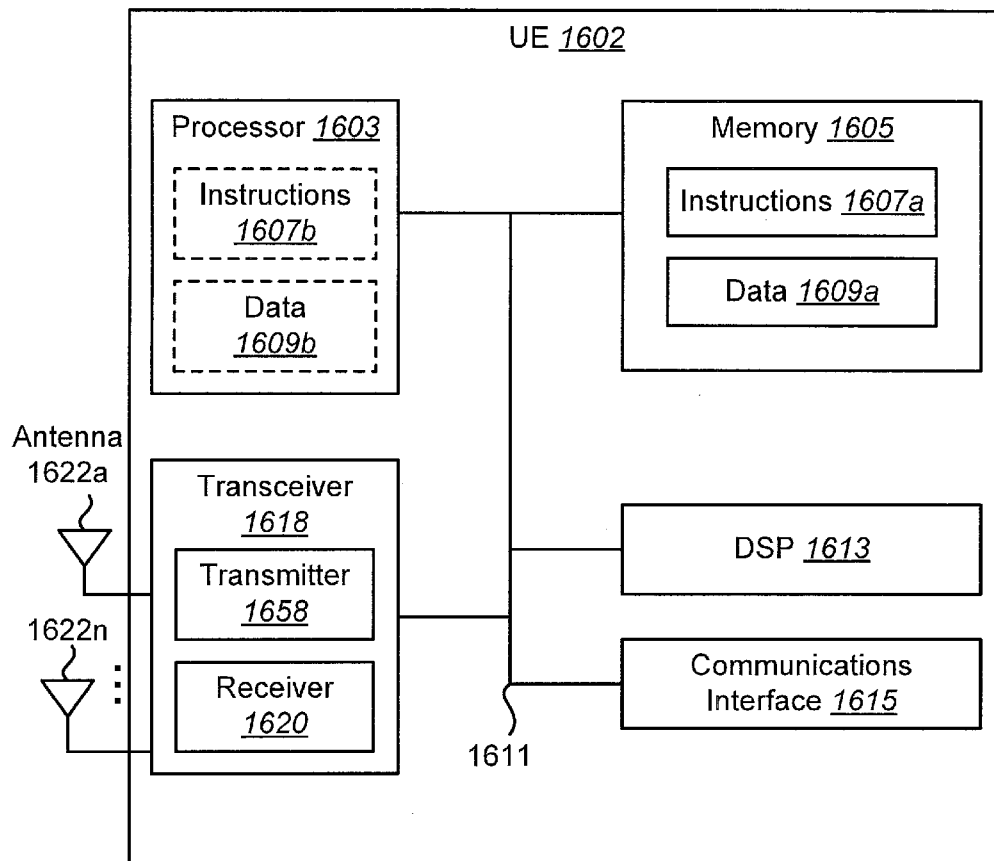
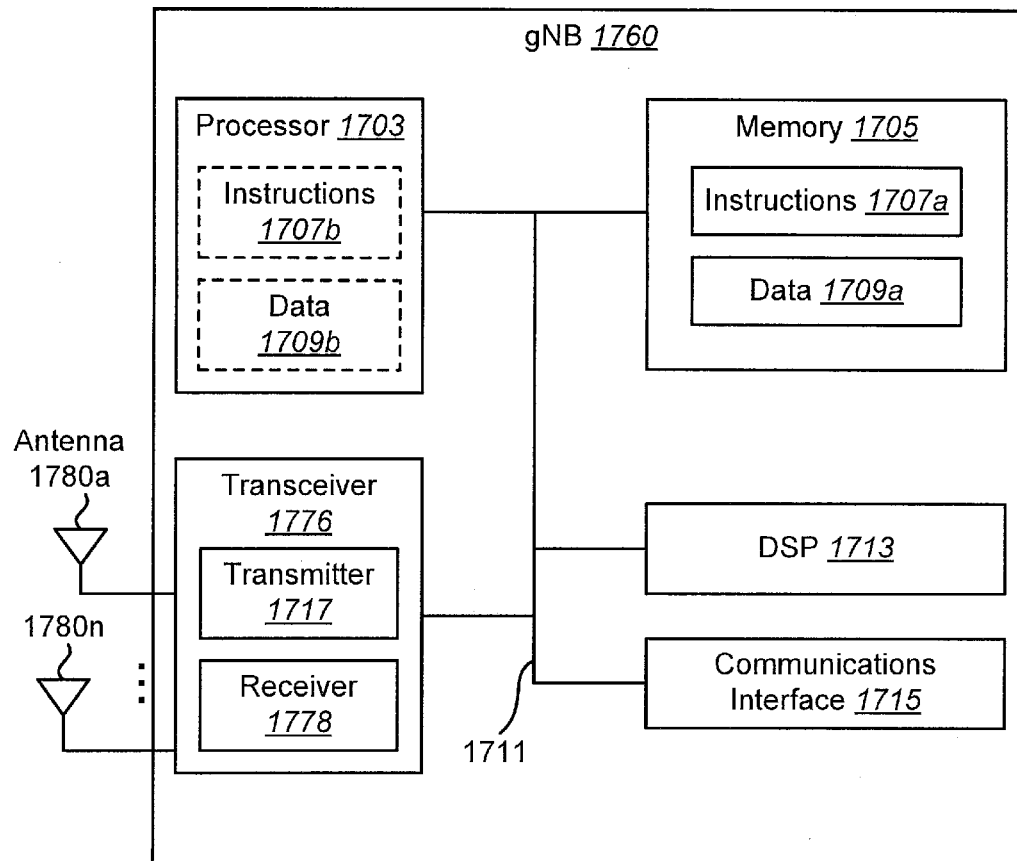


FIG. 15

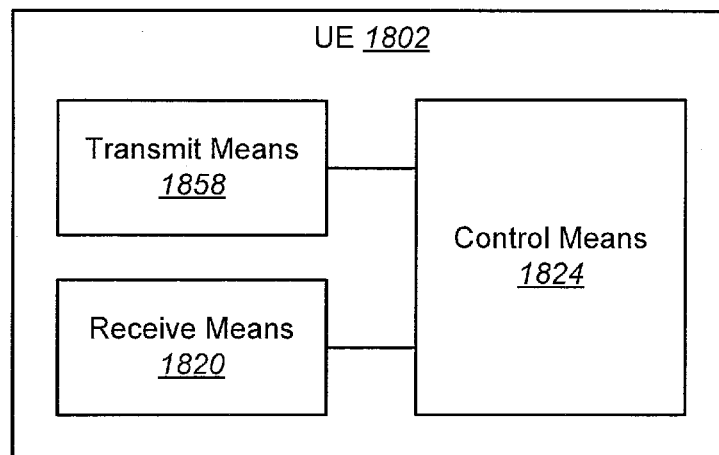
[Fig. 16]

**FIG. 16**

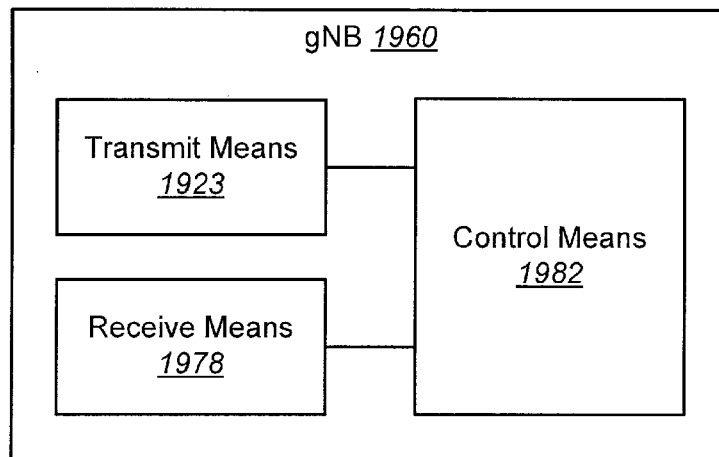
[Fig. 17]

**FIG. 17**

[Fig. 18]

**FIG. 18**

[Fig. 19]

**FIG. 19**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2020/000170

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

H04W 56/00(2009.01)i; **H04W 72/02**(2009.01)i; **H04W 92/18**(2009.01)i; **H04W 76/14**(2018.01)i
 FI: H04W56/00 130; H04W92/18; H04W76/14; H04W72/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

H04W4/00-H04W99/00, H04B7/24-H04B7/26

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Published examined utility model applications of Japan 1922-1996
 Published unexamined utility model applications of Japan 1971-2020
 Registered utility model specifications of Japan 1996-2020
 Published registered utility model applications of Japan 1994-2020

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	LG Electronics, Discussion on sidelink synchronization for NR V2X[online], 3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #95 R1-1813861, 2018.11.12 2.1	1,2
A	Intel Corporation, Synchronization Framework for NR V2X Sidelink Communication[online], 3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #95 R1-1812490, 2018.11.12 2,3	1,2
A	Samsung, Discussion on Synchronization Mechanism[online], 3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #94 R1-1808777, 2018.08.20 2	1,2
A	ZTE, DMRS design of PSBCH[online], 3GPP TSG-RAN WG1#85 R1-164958, <URL:http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_1068/Docs/R1-164958.zip>, 2016.05.23 2	1,2
A	US 2018/0332564 A1 (LG ELECTRONICS INC.) 15 November 2018 (2018-11-15) [0113]-[0117], Fig.6	1,2

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

“A” document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

“E” earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

“L” document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

“O” document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

“P” document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

“T” later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

“X” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

“Y” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

“&” document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 January 2020

Date of mailing of the international search report

04 February 2020

Name and mailing address of the ISA/JP

**Japan Patent Office
 3-4-3, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
 100-8915, Japan**

Authorized officer

MOCHIZUKI, Akitoshi 5J 4101

Telephone No. **+81-3-3581-1101 Ext. 3534**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/JP2020/000170

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date (day/month/year)	Patent family member(s)			Publication date (day/month/year)
US	2018/0332564	A1	15 November 2018	WO	2018/174691	A1	
				[107]-[111]			
				EP	3471477	A1	
				KR	10-2018-0124753	A	