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(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
TRANSMITTING SCELL BEAM FAILURE
RECOVERY REQUESTS**

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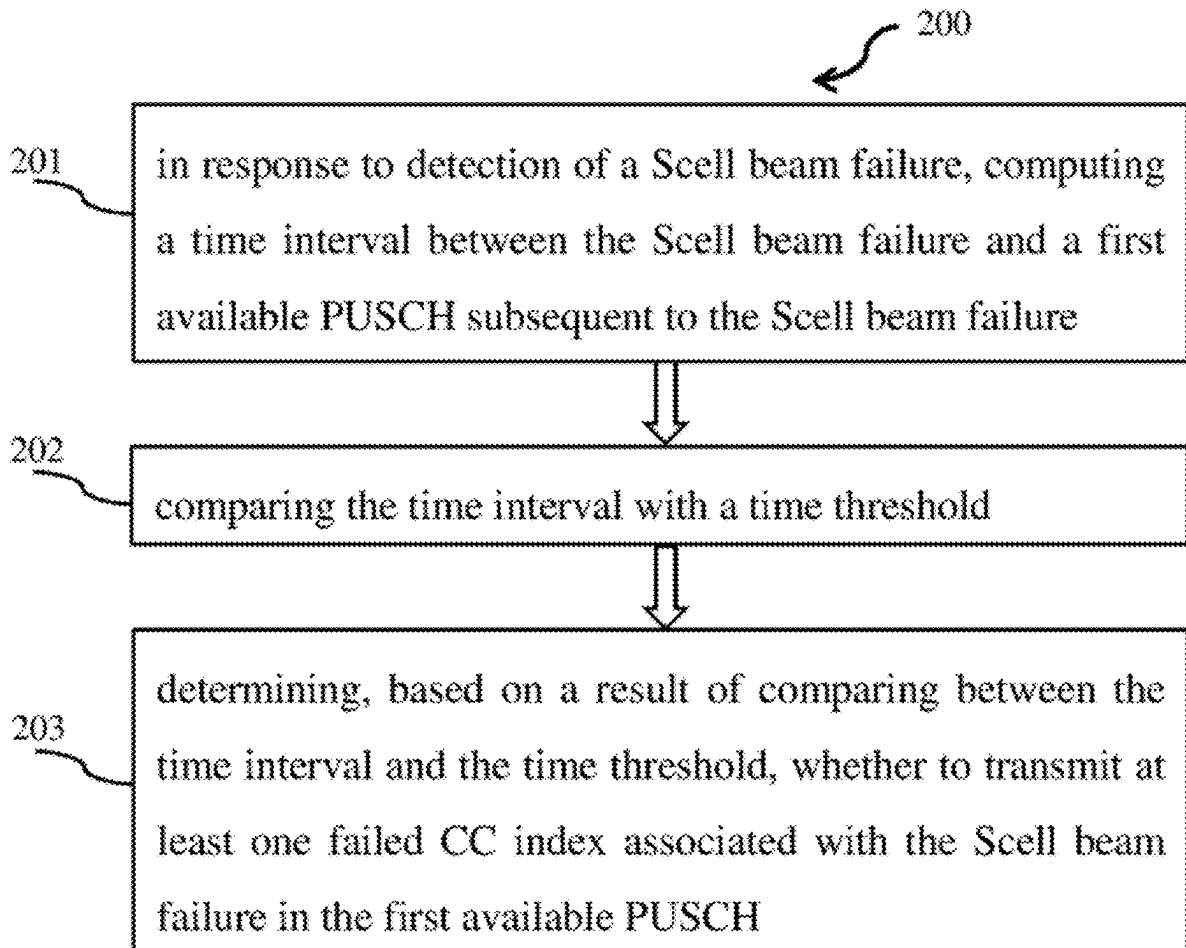
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Mar. 8, 2022, filed as application No. PCT/CN2019/
107930 on Sep. 25, 2019, now Pat. No. 12,328,173.

(57)

ABSTRACT

The present application is related to a method and apparatus for transmitting Scell beam failure recovery requests under 3GPP 5G New Radio (NR) technology. A method includes: in response to detection of a Scell beam failure, computing a time interval between the detection of the Scell beam failure and an available physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) subsequent to the detection of the Scell beam failure; comparing the time interval with a time threshold; and determining whether to transmit at least one failed component carrier (CC) index associated with the detection of the Scell beam failure in the available PUSCH based on a result of comparing between the time interval and the time threshold.



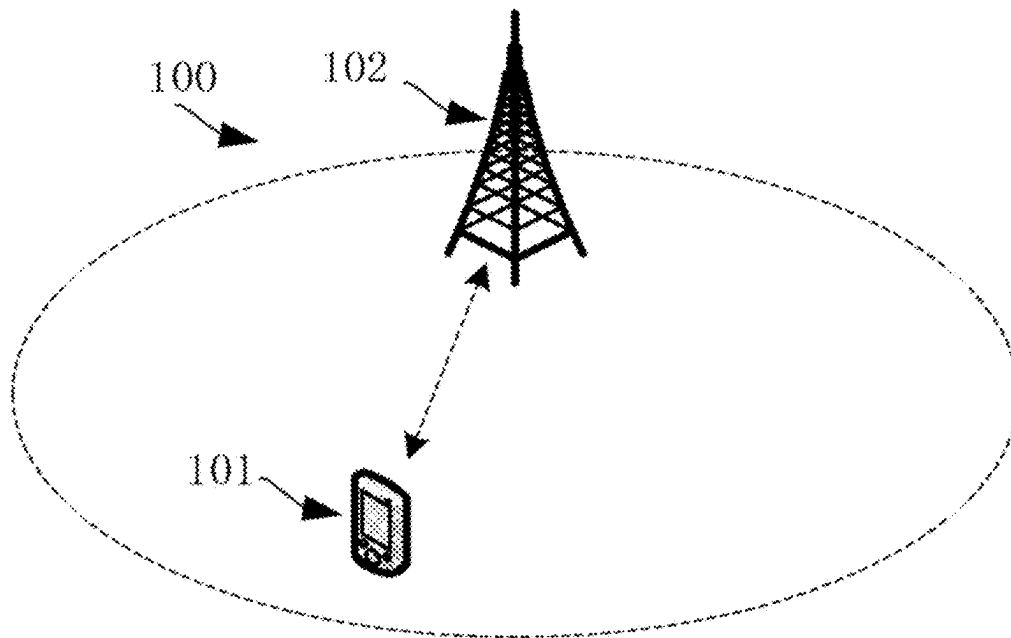


Figure 1

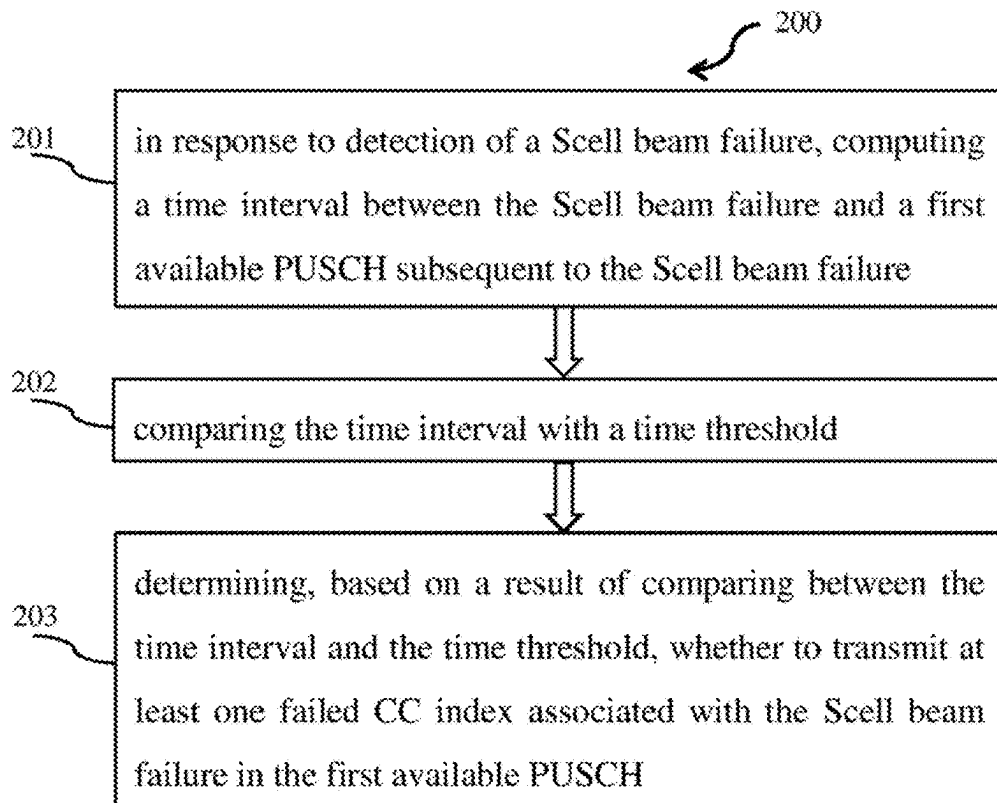


Figure 2

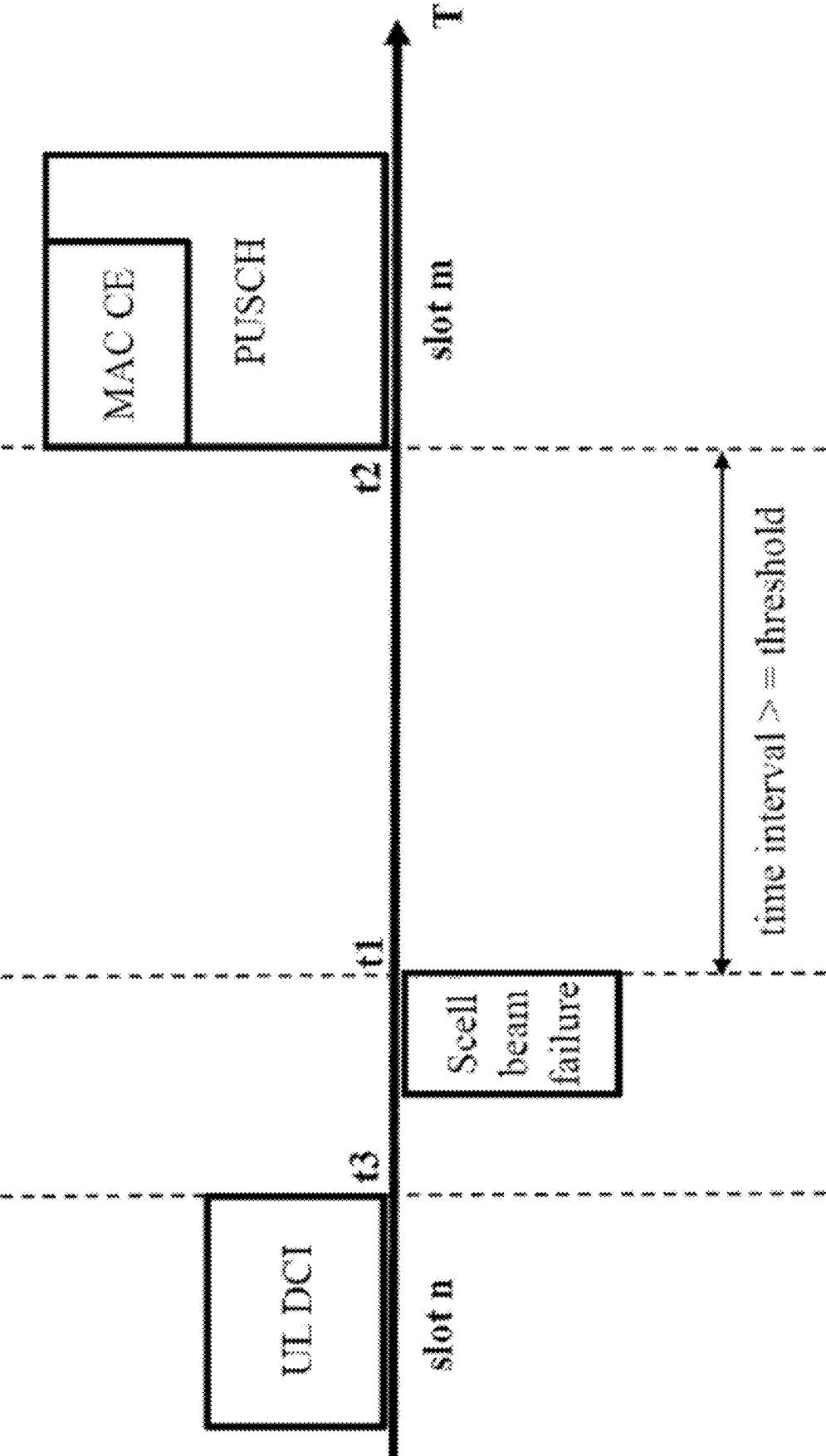


Figure 3

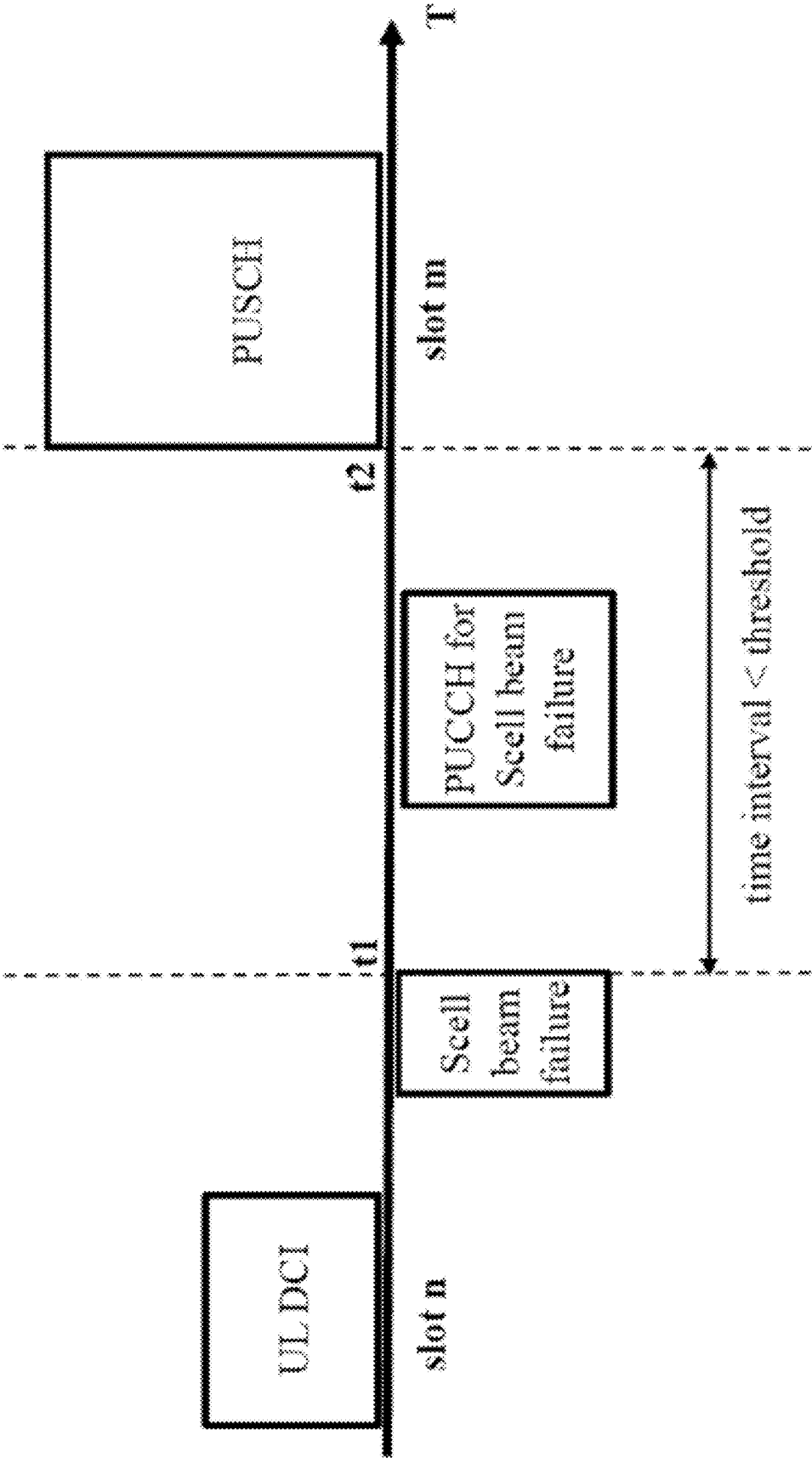


Figure 4

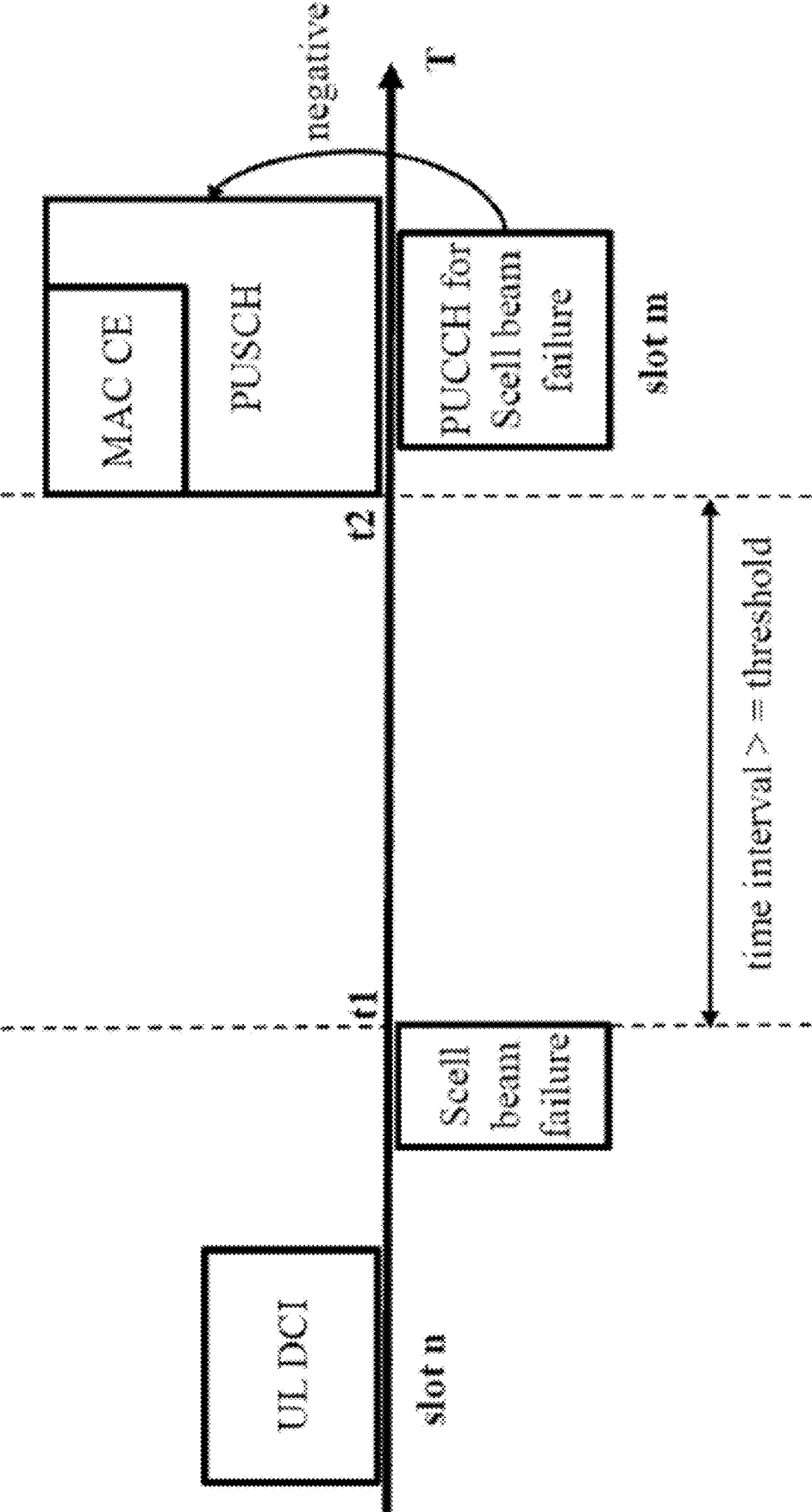


Figure 5

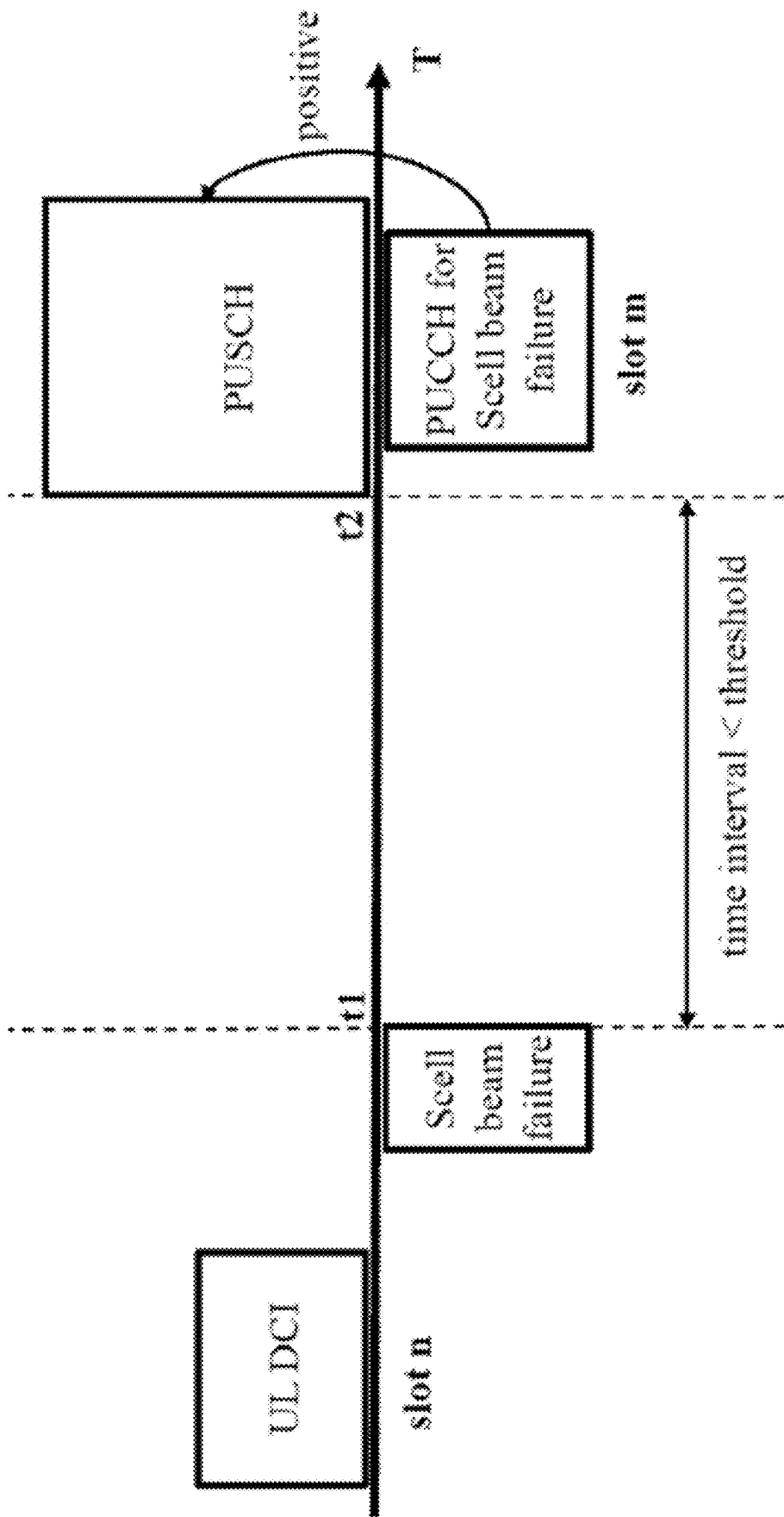


Figure 6

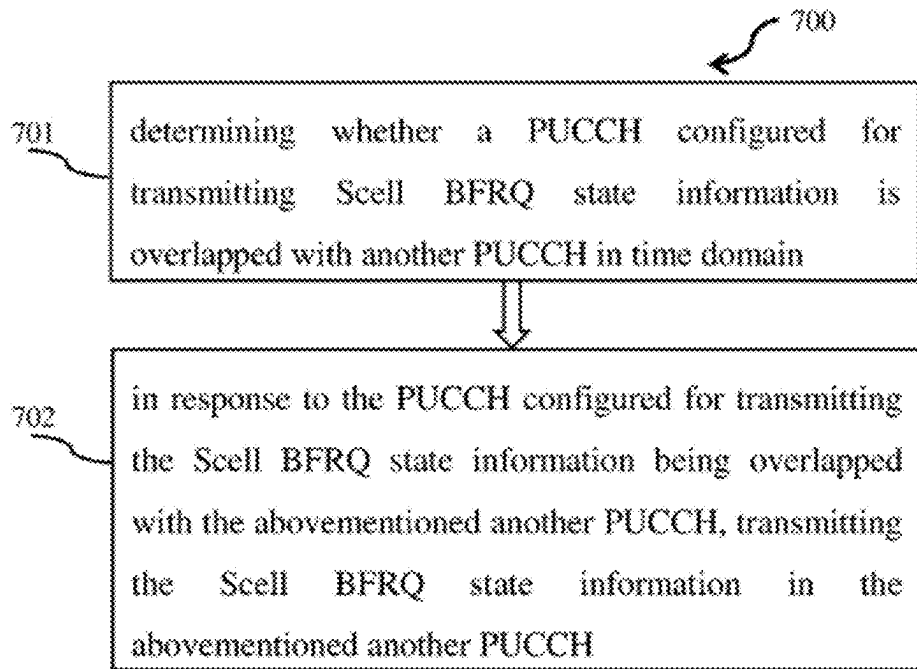


Figure 7

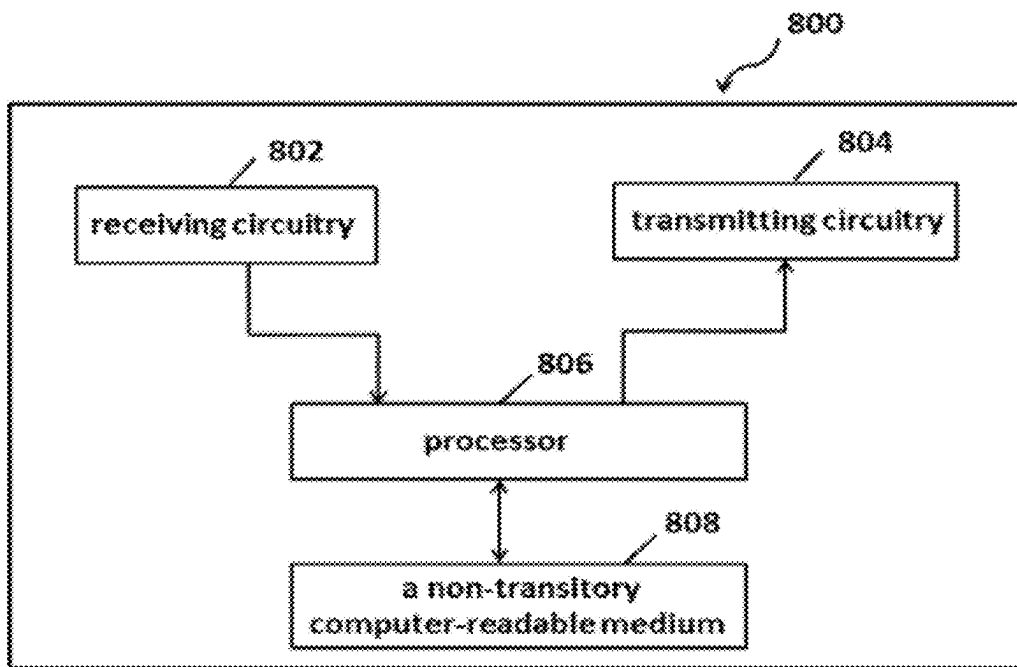


Figure 8

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSMITTING SCELL BEAM FAILURE RECOVERY REQUESTS

RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims priority to W.O. Application Serial No. PCT/CN2019/107930 filed Sep. 25, 2019, entitled “METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSMITTING SCELL BEAM FAILURE RECOVERY REQUESTS,” the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. This application also claims priority to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/641,203 filed Mar. 8, 2022, entitled “METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSMITTING SCELL BEAM FAILURE RECOVERY REQUESTS,” the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] Embodiments of the present disclosure generally relate to wireless communication technology, especially to a method and an apparatus for transmitting beam failure recovery requests (BFRQs) for secondary cells (Scells).

BACKGROUND

[0003] Enhancements on Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) for 5G new radio (NR) have been discussed in RP-181453 in 3rd generation partnership project (3GPP). The work item aims to specify the enhancements identified for NR MIMO. However, in 3GPP Release 16, when a user equipment (UE) detects at least one Scell beam failure, details of a Scell BFRQ transmitting procedure have not been discussed in 5G NR technology yet.

SUMMARY

[0004] Some embodiments of the present application provide a method. The method includes: in response to detection of a Scell beam failure, computing a time interval between the detection of the Scell beam failure and an available physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) subsequent to the detection of the Scell beam failure; comparing the time interval with a time threshold; and determining whether to transmit at least one failed component carrier (CC) index associated with the detection of the Scell beam failure in the available PUSCH based on a result of comparing between the time interval and the time threshold.

[0005] Some embodiments of the present application provide an apparatus for wireless communications. The apparatus includes: a non-transitory computer-readable medium having stored thereon computer-executable instructions, a receiving circuitry; a transmitting circuitry; and a processor coupled to the non-transitory computer-readable medium, the receiving circuitry and the transmitting circuitry, wherein the computer-executable instructions cause the processor to implement the abovementioned method for transmitting at least one failed CC index.

[0006] Some embodiments of the present application provide a method. The method includes: determining whether a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) configured for transmitting Scell BFRQ state information is overlapped with another PUCCH in time domain or not; and in response to the PUCCH configured for transmitting Scell BFRQ state information being overlapped with the abovementioned

another PUCCH, transmitting the Scell BFRQ state information in the abovementioned another PUCCH.

[0007] Some embodiments of the present application provide an apparatus for wireless communications. The apparatus includes: a non-transitory computer-readable medium having stored thereon computer-executable instructions, a receiving circuitry; a transmitting circuitry; and a processor coupled to the non-transitory computer-readable medium, the receiving circuitry and the transmitting circuitry, wherein the computer-executable instructions cause the processor to implement the abovementioned method for transmitting Scell BFRQ state information.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] In order to describe the manner in which advantages and features of the application can be obtained, a description of the application is rendered by reference to specific embodiments thereof, which are illustrated in the appended drawings. These drawings depict only example embodiments of the application and are not therefore to be considered limiting of its scope.

[0009] FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic diagram of an exemplary wireless communication system 100 in accordance with some embodiments of the present application;

[0010] FIG. 2 illustrates a flow chart of a method 200 for wireless communication in accordance with some embodiments of the present application;

[0011] FIG. 3 illustrates an exemplary Scell BFRQ procedure in accordance with some embodiments of the present application;

[0012] FIG. 4 illustrates an exemplary Scell BFRQ procedure in accordance with some embodiments of the present application;

[0013] FIG. 5 illustrates a further exemplary Scell BFRQ procedure in accordance with some embodiments of the present application;

[0014] FIG. 6 illustrates an additional exemplary Scell BFRQ procedure in accordance with some embodiments of the present application;

[0015] FIG. 7 illustrates another flow chart of a method for wireless communication in accordance with some embodiments of the present application; and

[0016] FIG. 8 illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary apparatus in accordance with some embodiments of the present application.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] The detailed description of the appended drawings is intended as a description of preferred embodiments of the present application and is not intended to represent the only form in which the present application may be practiced. It should be understood that the same or equivalent functions may be accomplished by different embodiments that are intended to be encompassed within the spirit and scope of the present application.

[0018] Reference will now be made in detail to some embodiments of the present application, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. To facilitate understanding, embodiments are provided under specific network architecture and new service scenarios, such as 3GPP 5G, 3GPP LTE Release 8 and so on. It is contemplated that along with developments of network architectures and new service scenarios, all embodiments in the present appli-

cation are also applicable to similar technical problems; and moreover, the terminologies recited in the present application may change, which should not affect the principle of the present application.

[0019] FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic diagram of an exemplary wireless communication system **100** in accordance with some embodiments of the present application.

[0020] As illustrated and shown in FIG. 1, a wireless communication system **100** includes at least one user equipment (UE) **101** and at least one base station (BS) **102**. In particular, the wireless communication system **100** includes only one UE **101** and one BS **102** for illustrative purpose. Although a specific number of UEs **101** and BSs **102** are depicted in FIG. 1, it is contemplated that any number of UEs **101** and BSs **102** may be included in the wireless communication system **100**.

[0021] The UE(s) **101** may include computing devices, such as desktop computers, laptop computers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), tablet computers, smart televisions (e.g., televisions connected to the Internet), set-top boxes, game consoles, security systems (including security cameras), vehicle on-board computers, network devices (e.g., routers, switches, and modems), internet of things (IoT) devices, or the like. According to some embodiments of the present application, the UE(s) **101** may include a portable wireless communication device, a smart phone, a cellular telephone, a flip phone, a device having a subscriber identity module, a personal computer, a selective call receiver, or any other device that is capable of sending and receiving communication signals on a wireless network. In some embodiments of the present application, the UE(s) **101** includes wearable devices, such as smart watches, fitness bands, optical head-mounted displays, or the like. Moreover, the UE(s) **101** may be referred to as a subscriber unit, a mobile, a mobile station, a user, a terminal, a mobile terminal, a wireless terminal, a fixed terminal, a subscriber station, a user terminal, or a device, or described using other terminology used in the art. The UE(s) **101** may communicate directly with BSs **102** via uplink (UL) communication signals.

[0022] In some embodiments of the present application, each of the UE(s) **101** may be deployed an IoT application, an eMBB application and/or an URLLC application. It is contemplated that the specific type of application(s) deployed in the UE(s) **101** may be varied and not limited.

[0023] The BS(s) **102** may be distributed over a geographic region. In certain embodiments of the present application, each of the BS(s) **102** may also be referred to as an access point, an access terminal, a base, a base unit, a macro cell, a Node-B, an evolved Node B (eNB), a gNB, a NG-RAN (Next Generation-Radio Access Network) node, a Home Node-B, a relay node, or a device, or described using other terminology used in the art. The BS(s) **102** is generally a part of a radio access network that may include one or more controllers communicably coupled to one or more corresponding BS(s) **102**. BS(s) **102** may communicate directly with each other.

[0024] The wireless communication system **100** may be compatible with any type of network that is capable of sending and receiving wireless communication signals. For example, the wireless communication system **100** is compatible with a wireless communication network, a cellular telephone network, a Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA)-based network, a Code Division Multiple Access

(CDMA)-based network, an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA)-based network, an LTE network, a 3GPP-based network, a 3GPP 5G network, a satellite communications network, a high altitude platform network, and/or other communications networks.

[0025] In some embodiments of the present application, the wireless communication system **100** is compatible with the 5G NR of the 3GPP protocol, wherein BS(s) **102** transmit data using an OFDM modulation scheme on the DL and the UE(s) **101** transmit data on the UL using a single-carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA) or OFDM scheme. More generally, however, the wireless communication system **100** may implement some other open or proprietary communication protocols, for example, WiMAX, among other protocols.

[0026] In some embodiments of the present application, the BS(s) **102** may communicate using other communication protocols, such as the IEEE 802.11 family of wireless communication protocols. Further, in some embodiments of the present application, the BS(s) **102** may communicate over licensed spectrums, whereas in other embodiments, the BS(s) **102** may communicate over unlicensed spectrums. The present application is not intended to be limited to the implementation of any particular wireless communication system architecture or protocol. In yet some embodiments of present application, the BS(s) **102** may communicate with the UE(s) **101** using the 3GPP 5G protocols.

[0027] In 3GPP 5G NR technology, when a UE detects one or more Scell beam failures, the UE needs to transmit a BFRQ associated with the Scell beam failures to a BS. As defined in 3GPP TS38.213, a UE may be configured with a set of resource(s) named as failure detection resources for a Scell, and the UE detects a Scell beam failure only if the UE detects that a radio link quality of all resource(s) in the set of resource(s) is worse than a threshold. Moreover, as agreed in NR Release **16**, a UE sends an indication of a detected Scell beam failure in one step, and sends the failed CC index corresponding to the detected Scell beam failure and an available beam index corresponding to the failed CC index in a MAC CE in another step. Currently, in some solutions under 5G NR, a BFRQ associated with one or more Scell beam failures is carried by one or more dedicated PUCCH resources over a primary cell (PCell) or a primary secondary cell (PSCell). However, problems concern how to notify a BS that at least one Scell requests a Scell beam failure recovery (BFR), how to multiplex a Scell BFRQ state information with other uplink (UL) transmission, and when a BFRQ can be transmitted on a PUSCH without a Scell BFRQ PUCCH need to be solved. A Scell BFRQ PUCCH is a PUCCH configured for transmitting Scell BFRQ state information associated with a detection of a Scell beam failure. In some embodiments of the present application, a Scell BFRQ PUCCH can also be expressed as a PUCCH for Scell beam failure(s).

[0028] FIG. 2 illustrates a flow chart of a method **200** for wireless communication in accordance with some embodiments of the present application.

[0029] In the exemplary method **200** as illustrated and shown in FIG. 2, in step **201**, a UE (e.g., a UE **101** as illustrated and shown in FIG. 1) computes a time interval between a Scell beam failure and a first available PUSCH subsequent to the Scell beam failure, in response to the detection of the Scell beam failure. The first available PUSCH subsequent to the Scell beam failure represents a

PUSCH which is scheduled by UL downlink control information (DCI) transmitted by the UE or configured by a higher layer and firstly transmitted after the Scell beam failure. The first available PUSCH is not a PUSCH for retransmission, because the PUSCH for retransmission can only transmit the same data with the original transmission.

[0030] In some embodiments of the present application, in step **201** in the exemplary method **200**, the UE computes a time interval between the Scell beam failure and the first available PUSCH subsequent to the Scell beam failure, e.g., an end time of the Scell beam failure and a starting time of the first available PUSCH subsequent to the Scell beam failure. For example, in the exemplary method **200**, after detecting one or more Scell beam failures, the UE computes a time interval between the end time of the final Scell beam failure of all Scell beam failures and the starting time of the first available PUSCH subsequent to all the Scell beam failures.

[0031] In step **202**, the UE compares the time interval computed in step **201** with a time threshold, to determine whether the time interval is greater than, equal to, or less than the time threshold.

[0032] In some embodiments of the present application, the time threshold means a minimum time between the UE detecting the Scell beam failure and a PUSCH on which Scell BFRQ can be multiplexed. The time threshold is associated with a process capability of the UE. The time threshold may be configured by radio resource control (RRC) signalling or predefined. The time threshold (e.g., “threshold” as illustrated and shown in FIGS. 3-6 of the present application) may be named as a “ $t_{\text{threshold}}$ ” in some embodiments of the present application.

[0033] In step **203**, the UE determines, based on a result of comparing between the time interval and the time threshold, whether to transmit at least one failed CC index associated with the Scell beam failure in the first available PUSCH.

[0034] In some embodiments of the present application, Scell BFRQ state information associated with one or more Scell beam failures is carried by one or more dedicated PUCCH resources for a BFRQ. Scell BFRQ state information associated with one or more Scell beam failures may also be named as “BFRQ state information” in some embodiments of the present application. In accordance with some embodiments of the present application, the Scell BFRQ state information can be transmitted in a scheduling request (SR)-like manner. In accordance with some embodiments of the present application, Scell BFRQ state information may have a higher priority than an SR.

[0035] In some embodiments of the present application, Scell BFRQ state information associated with one or more Scell beam failures includes a positive Scell BFRQ, and the positive Scell BFRQ represents requesting an uplink resource to transmit at least one failed component carrier (CC) index associated with the one or more Scell beam failures. In some other embodiments of the present application, Scell BFRQ state information associated with one or more Scell beam failures includes a negative Scell BFRQ, and the negative Scell BFRQ represents not requesting an uplink resource to transmit the at least one failed CC index.

[0036] In some embodiments of the present application, a UE transmits Scell BFRQ state information by rate matching the Scell BFRQ state information and data in a PUSCH. In some other embodiments of the present application, a UE

transmits Scell BFRQ state information by puncturing the Scell BFRQ state information in a PUSCH.

[0037] In some embodiments of the present application, a BFRQ associated with one Scell beam failure includes one failed CC index associated with the Scell beam failure. In the case that multiple Scell beam failures are detected by a UE, a BFRQ associated with these Scell beam failures includes more than one failed CC indexes associated with these Scell beam failures. For example, a BFRQ associated with three Scell beam failures may include three failed CC indexes associated with the three Scell beam failures.

[0038] In some embodiments of the present application, a BFRQ associated with one or more Scell beam failures further includes at least one available beam index corresponding to at least one failed CC index. Accordingly, a UE transmits both the at least one failed CC index and the corresponding at least one available beam index to a BS (e.g., a BS **102** as illustrated and shown in FIG. 1).

[0039] In some embodiments of the present application, in step **203** in the exemplary method **200**, in response to the time interval being equal to or greater than the time threshold, the UE transmits the at least one failed CC index in the first available PUSCH. In some embodiments of the present application, in step **203** in the exemplary method **200**, in response to the time interval being less than the time threshold, the UE determines not to transmit the at least one failed CC index in the first available PUSCH.

[0040] In some embodiments of the present application, in step **203** in the exemplary method **200**, the UE further determines whether to transmit at least one available beam index corresponding to the failed CC index in the first available PUSCH based on the result of comparing between the time interval and the time threshold.

[0041] In some embodiments of the present application, a BFRQ associated with a Scell beam failure is carried in a medium access control-control element (MAC-CE). For example, at least one failed CC index is carried in a MAC-CE. For a further example, besides the at least one failed CC index, at least one available beam index corresponding to the at least one failed CC index is also carried in a MAC-CE.

[0042] In some embodiments of the present application, when a UE finds out that a beam fails in at least one Scell and there is a PUSCH to be transmitted subsequent to a detection of the beam failure, the UE may transmit a Scell BFRQ in the PUSCH to indicate failed CC index(es) and the corresponding available beam index(es) if the time interval between the detection of the beam failure and the PUSCH is enough to perform this transmission of the Scell BFRQ.

[0043] FIG. 3 illustrates an exemplary Scell BFRQ procedure in accordance with some embodiments of the present application. The exemplary Scell BFRQ procedure as illustrated and shown in FIG. 3 is performed by a UE (e.g., a UE **101** as illustrated and shown in FIG. 1).

[0044] Specifically, as illustrated and shown in FIG. 3, a UE receives UL DCI in slot n and transmits a PUSCH in slot m in the time domain (i.e., “T” as illustrated and shown in FIG. 3), wherein the PUSCH transmitted in slot m is scheduled by the UL DCI in slot n . The UE will decode the UL DCI received in slot n and prepare data for the PUSCH transmission performed in slot m . Since the UE needs time to perform these processes, there is a time interval between the UL DCI in slot n and the PUSCH transmission in slot m starting from time “ t_2 ,” i.e., a time interval between time

“t3” and time “t2” as illustrated and shown in FIG. 3. If the UE detects at least one Scell beam failure in time “t1,” the UE may know the failed CC index(es) and the corresponding available beam index(es) associated with the least one Scell beam failure. The UE may prepare a MAC CE so that the failed CC index(es) and/or the corresponding available beam index(es) can be reported to a BS (e.g., a BS 102 as illustrated and shown in FIG. 1). A MAC CE which indicates failed CC index(es) and/or the corresponding available beam index(es) to a BS may be named as a Scell BFRQ MAC CE.

[0045] When the UE knows that the first available PUSCH subsequent to the detection of the beam failure is to be transmitted in slot m, the UE may determine whether the MAC CE can be transmitted in the first available PUSCH.

[0046] According to some embodiments of the present application, one possible approach is determining whether there is enough time for the UE to transmit the Scell BFRQ MAC CE in the first available PUSCH. For example, the UE may compute a time interval between the end time of the Scell beam failure and a starting time of the first available PUSCH to be transmitted, i.e., a time interval between the time “t1” and the time “t2.” The UE may determine whether the time is enough by comparing the time interval with a time threshold. As described above, since the UE needs both the time for preparing an Scell BFRQ MAC CE and the time for multiplexing the Scell BFRQ MAC CE on the PUSCH, the minimum time between the Scell beam failure being detected and multiplexing a Scell BFRQ MAC CE in the PUSCH is required. The time threshold can be the same or greater than the minimum time.

[0047] The time threshold is shown as “threshold” in FIG. 3. In accordance with the embodiment shown in FIG. 3, since the UE does not need to detect a UL DCI in t1, the time threshold is not greater than the time interval between the UL DCI and the first available PUSCH, e.g., a time interval between “t3” and “t2” as illustrated and shown in FIG. 3. Besides, the Scell BFRQ MAC CE can be multiplexed on the first available PUSCH only if the first available PUSCH have enough resource elements (REs) to carry the whole MAC CE.

[0048] In some embodiments of the present application, the UE does not transmit Scell BFRQ state information. The UE can directly transmit a Scell BFRQ MAC CE in a PUSCH, in the case that the PUSCH is not for retransmission and has enough REs to carry the whole MAC CE.

[0049] When all the above conditions satisfy with the requirement, e.g., the first available PUSCH includes enough REs to carry a Scell BFRQ MAC CE and the time interval is not less than the threshold (e.g., “time interval \geq threshold” as illustrated and shown in FIG. 3), a UE will transmit the Scell BFRQ MAC CE in the first available PUSCH without transmitting Scell BFRQ state information. That is, the Scell BFRQ MAC CE is transmitted or multiplexed with other UL data on the first available PUSCH as illustrated and shown in FIG. 3.

[0050] According to the embodiments as illustrated and shown in FIG. 3, in the case that a Scell BFRQ MAC CE can be multiplexed in the first available PUSCH, the UE may not send a Scell BFRQ PUCCH. In particular, if the PUSCH is scheduled by a UL DCI ending at time “t3” and no new Scell beam failure is detected between time “t1” and “t2,” the UE will not transmit a Scell BFRQ PUCCH between time “t1” and “t2” even if there is a PUCCH resource for Scell BFRQ state information configured by a BS (not shown in FIG. 3).

[0051] FIG. 4 illustrates an exemplary Scell BFRQ procedure in accordance with some embodiments of the present application. Similar to FIG. 3, the exemplary Scell BFRQ procedure as illustrated and shown in FIG. 4 is performed by a UE (e.g., a UE 101 as illustrated and shown in FIG. 1).

[0052] In the embodiments of FIG. 4, steps and operations performed by the UE are similar to those in FIG. 3. Differences between the embodiments of FIGS. 3 and 4 include that in the embodiments of FIG. 4, the time interval between the detection of the Scell beam failure and the starting time of the first available PUSCH (i.e., “time interval” as illustrated and shown in FIG. 4) is less than the time threshold (i.e., “threshold” as illustrated and shown in FIG. 4). In this scenario, a Scell BFRQ MAC CE cannot be transmitted in the first available PUSCH due to a minimum time requirement for multiplexing a Scell BFRQ MAC CE in the PUSCH not being satisfied. Therefore, the UE may send a positive Scell BFRQ state in the slot configured for Scell BFRQ PUCCH resource after the time t2, or the UE may send the Scell BFRQ MAC CE if there is a PUSCH which satisfies the minimum time requirement for multiplexing the Scell BFRQ MAC CE in the PUSCH in a next slot subsequent to slot m as illustrated and shown in FIG. 4.

[0053] More specifically, as illustrated and shown in FIG. 4, if a minimum time requirement is not satisfied while a Scell BFRQ PUCCH is configured by a BS (e.g., a BS 102 as illustrated and shown in FIG. 1), the UE will transmit the Scell BFRQ PUCCH during the time interval between time “t1” and “t2.”

[0054] In some embodiments of the present application, when uplink control information (UCI) is multiplexed on a PUSCH, SR state is not transmitted on the PUSCH. Although Scell BFRQ state information is similar to the SR, a multiplexing scheme of Scell BFRQ state information on a PUSCH may be different from the SR state in the case that Scell BFRQ state information has a higher priority than a SR.

[0055] As discussed in the embodiments of FIGS. 3 and 4, whether a Scell BFRQ MAC CE can be transmitted in a PUSCH without transmitting Scell BFRQ state information depends a time interval between the detection of the Scell beam failure and the PUSCH and the capacity of the PUSCH. As described above, a Scell BFRQ MAC CE can be transmitted in the PUSCH means that the time interval is not less than the time threshold and the PUSCH has enough available REs for carrying the Scell BFRQ MAC CE. In other words, there is no need for the UE to request a UL resource to transmit the Scell BFRQ MAC CE. In this case, if the Scell BFRQ PUCCH is overlapped with the PUSCH in time domain, the UE does not need to transmit the Scell BFRQ state information.

[0056] In addition, that the Scell BFRQ MAC CE cannot be transmitted in the PUSCH means the time interval is less than the time threshold or the capacity of PUSCH does not allow the Scell BFRQ MAC CE. Accordingly, the UE needs to request a UL resource to transmit the Scell BFRQ MAC CE. In this case, if the Scell BFRQ PUCCH is overlapped with the PUSCH, the UE needs to transmit the Scell BFRQ state information.

[0057] In a BS side, the BS has no information regarding whether there is a Scell BFRQ and whether a Scell BFRQ MAC CE can be transmitted on a PUSCH. Accordingly, the

BS may always detect Scell BFRQ state information on the PUSCH if the Scell BFRQ PUCCH is overlapped with the PUSCH.

[0058] A UE may transmit Scell BFRQ state information on a PUSCH to report the BS whether a UL resource is required to transmit a Scell BFRQ MAC CE. Positive Scell BFRQ state information means that a UE needs a UL resource to transmit a Scell BFRQ MAC CE, while negative Scell BFRQ state information means that a UE does not need a UL resource to transmit a Scell BFRQ MAC CE.

[0059] In some embodiments of the present application, when an Scell BFRQ MAC CE cannot be transmitted on a PUSCH and the PUSCH is overlapped with the Scell BFRQ PUCCH, a UE may transmit positive Scell BFRQ state information on the PUSCH to a BS, so as to report the BS that a UL resource is required to transmit the Scell BFRQ MAC CE.

[0060] In some embodiments of the present application, when an Scell BFRQ MAC CE is transmitted in a PUSCH and the PUSCH is overlapped with the Scell BFRQ PUCCH, a UE may transmit negative Scell BFRQ state information in the PUSCH to a BS, so as to report that no UL resource is required to transmit a Scell BFRQ MAC CE. In some other embodiments of the present application, when Scell BFRQ MAC CE is transmitted in a PUSCH and the PUSCH is overlapped with the Scell BFRQ PUCCH, a UE may not transmit Scell BFRQ state information to a BS, which also indicates that no UL resource is required to transmit a Scell BFRQ MAC CE.

[0061] FIG. 5 illustrates a further exemplary Scell BFRQ procedure in accordance with some embodiments of the present application. Similar to FIGS. 3 and 4, the exemplary Scell BFRQ procedure as illustrated and shown in FIG. 5 is performed by a UE (e.g., a UE 101 as illustrated and shown in FIG. 1).

[0062] In the embodiments of FIG. 5, steps and operations performed by the UE are similar to those in FIG. 3. Similarities between the embodiments of FIGS. 3 and 5 include that UL DCI transmitted in slot n schedules a PUSCH transmitted in slot m for a UE, and a time interval between a detection of a Scell beam failure and a starting time of the PUSCH (i.e., “time interval” as illustrated and shown in FIG. 5) is not less than the time threshold (i.e., “threshold” as illustrated and shown in FIG. 5), and thus, the UE may transmit or multiplex a Scell BFRQ MAC CE in the PUSCH in slot m, due to satisfying a minimum time requirement of multiplexing the Scell BFRQ MAC CE in the PUSCH in slot m.

[0063] The differences between the embodiments of FIGS. 3 and 5 include that in the embodiments of FIG. 5, the PUSCH which is scheduled by UL DCI in slot n in time domain (i.e., “T” as illustrated and shown in FIG. 5) is transmitted in slot m, and a Scell BFRQ PUCCH is also transmitted in slot m. Besides, the Scell BFRQ PUCCH is overlapped with the PUSCH in time domain.

[0064] More specifically, in the embodiments of FIG. 5, if the UE detects a Scell beam failure in time point “t1,” the UE will firstly determine whether the Scell BFRQ MAC CE can be transmitted in the PUSCH. Since the time interval between a detection of a Scell beam failure and a starting time of the PUSCH is not less than the time threshold, the UE may transmit the Scell BFRQ MAC CE in the PUSCH as illustrated and shown in FIG. 5. Hence, the UE does not need a UL resource to transmit the Scell BFRQ MAC CE.

[0065] In one example, as illustrated and shown in FIG. 5, the UE may transmit negative Scell BFRQ state information in the PUSCH to a BS (e.g., a BS 102 as illustrated and shown in FIG. 1), so as to indicate that no UL resource is required to transmit a Scell BFRQ MAC CE. In another example, the UE may not transmit Scell BFRQ state information in the PUSCH, which also indicates that no UL resource is required to transmit a Scell BFRQ MAC CE.

[0066] FIG. 6 illustrates an additional exemplary Scell BFRQ procedure in accordance with some embodiments of the present application. Similar to FIGS. 3-5, the exemplary Scell BFRQ procedure as illustrated and shown in FIG. 6 is performed by a UE (e.g., a UE 101 as illustrated and shown in FIG. 1).

[0067] In the embodiments of FIG. 6, steps and operations performed by the UE are similar to those in FIG. 4. Similarities between the embodiments of FIGS. 4 and 6 include that UL DCI transmitted in slot n schedules a PUSCH transmitted in slot m for a UE, and a time interval between a detection of a Scell beam failure and a starting time of the PUSCH (i.e., “time interval” as illustrated and shown in FIG. 6) is less than the time threshold (i.e., “threshold” as illustrated and shown in FIG. 6), and thus, the UE cannot transmit or multiplex a Scell BFRQ MAC CE in the PUSCH in slot m, due to not satisfying a minimum time requirement of multiplexing the Scell BFRQ MAC CE in the PUSCH in slot m.

[0068] The differences between the embodiments of FIGS. 4 and 6 include that in the embodiments of FIG. 6, the PUSCH which is scheduled by UL DCI in slot n in time domain (i.e., “T” as illustrated and shown in FIG. 6) is transmitted in slot m, and a Scell BFRQ PUCCH is also transmitted in slot m. Besides, the Scell BFRQ PUCCH is overlapped with the PUSCH in time domain. In this aspect, the embodiments of FIG. 6 are similar to the embodiments of FIG. 5.

[0069] More specifically, in the embodiments of FIG. 6, if the UE detects a Scell beam failure in time point “t1,” the UE will firstly determine whether the Scell BFRQ MAC CE can be transmitted in the PUSCH. Since the time interval between a detection of a Scell beam failure and a starting time of the PUSCH is less than the time threshold, the UE cannot transmit the Scell BFRQ MAC CE in the PUSCH as illustrated and shown in FIG. 6. Hence, the UE needs a UL resource to transmit the Scell BFRQ MAC CE. For example, as illustrated and shown in FIG. 6, the UE may transmit positive Scell BFRQ state information in the PUSCH to a BS (e.g., a BS 102 as illustrated and shown in FIG. 1), so as to indicate that a UL resource is required to transmit a Scell BFRQ MAC CE.

[0070] Details described in all the foregoing embodiments of the present application are applicable for the embodiments of FIGS. 3-6, (especially, how to notify a BS that at least one Scell requests a BFR, how to multiplex a Scell BFRQ state information with other UL transmission, and when a Scell BFRQ MAC CE can be transmitted on a PUSCH without a Scell BFRQ PUCCH as illustrated and described in the above).

[0071] For example, in the exemplary method 200 as illustrated and shown in FIG. 2, the UE further determines whether a PUCCH configured for transmitting Scell BFRQ state information associated with the detection of the Scell beam failure is overlapped with the first available PUSCH in time domain. In response to the PUCCH configured for

transmitting the Scell BFRQ state information being overlapped with the first available PUSCH in time domain, the UE transmits the Scell BFRQ state information in the first available PUSCH. The UE may transmit the Scell BFRQ state information by rate matching the Scell BFRQ state information and data in the first available PUSCH. The UE may transmit the Scell BFRQ state information by puncturing the Scell BFRQ state information in the first available PUSCH.

[0072] In addition, in the exemplary method **200** as illustrated and shown in FIG. 2, the UE may transmit a negative Scell BFRQ in the first available PUSCH when the at least one failed CC index is transmitted in the first available PUSCH. Alternatively, the UE may transmit a positive Scell BFRQ in the first available PUSCH when the at least one failed CC index is not transmitted in the first available PUSCH. For instance, the Scell BFRQ state information transmitted by the UE has a higher priority than a scheduling request (SR).

[0073] Additionally, there is a case that a UE is configured to transmit K PUCCHs for respective K normal SRs excluding Scell BFRQ state information in a slot. For example, the UE transmits these K PUCCHs in ascending or descending order of values of a set of schedulingRequestResourceId. There is a possibility that a SR transmission is overlapped with a transmission of a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information from the UE in the slot. There is another possibility that a SR transmission is overlapped with a transmission of a PUCCH with CSI report(s) from the UE in the slot. When the Scell BFRQ PUCCH is overlapped with the same transmission of the PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information or the Scell BFRQ PUCCH is overlapped with a transmission of a PUCCH with CSI report(s) from the UE in the slot, the normal SR and Scell BFRQ state information may be multiplexed with the HARQ-ACK information and/or CSI. Some exemplary embodiments are described in FIG. 7.

[0074] FIG. 7 illustrates another flow chart of a method for wireless communication in accordance with some embodiments of the present application.

[0075] In the exemplary method **700** as illustrated and shown in FIG. 7, in step **701**, a UE (e.g., a UE **101** as illustrated and shown in FIG. 1) determines whether a PUCCH configured for transmitting Scell BFRQ state information (i.e., a Scell BFRQ PUCCH) is overlapped with another PUCCH in time domain. In step **702**, in response to the PUCCH configured for transmitting the Scell BFRQ state information being overlapped with the abovementioned another PUCCH, the UE transmits the Scell BFRQ state information in the abovementioned another PUCCH to a BS (e.g., a BS **102** as illustrated and shown in FIG. 1).

[0076] Details described in all the foregoing embodiments of the present application are applicable for the embodiments of FIG. 7, especially, the embodiments regarding Scell BFRQ state information as illustrated and described in the above.

[0077] In some embodiments of the present application, Scell BFRQ state information is similar to a SR, and Scell BFRQ state information has a higher priority than normal SR, and the abovementioned another PUCCH is for transmitting at least one of a hybrid automatic repeat request-acknowledge (HARQ-ACK) and Channel State Information (CSI). Thus, Scell BFRQ state information may be multiplexed in the PUCCH carrying HARQ-ACK and/or CSI.

[0078] For instance, the Scell BFRQ state information is represented by one or more bits, and a total number of the one or more bits is calculated by an equation of $\text{ceil}(\log_2(K+2))$, wherein K represents the total number of PUCCHs configured for carrying SR overlapped with the abovementioned another PUCCH. Therefore, $\text{ceil}(\log_2(K+2))$ bits may be multiplexed in the PUCCH carrying HARQ-ACK and/or CSI, and the state K+2 indicated by the $\text{ceil}(\log_2(K+2))$ bits represents that there is a positive Scell BFRQ. Considering that Scell BFRQ state information has a higher priority than normal SR, the UE will transmit the state K+2, if there is positive Scell BFRQ no matter whether there is a normal positive SR.

[0079] In the exemplary method **700** as illustrated and shown in FIG. 7, the UE may determine a total number of PUCCHs configured for carrying SR overlapped with the abovementioned another PUCCH.

[0080] In some embodiments of the present application, the abovementioned another PUCCH may carry UCI with more than two bits. For example, the abovementioned another PUCCH for HARQ-ACK information or CSI report (s) is format **2**, format **3** or format **4** as defined in TS **38.213**. Given this, the one or more bits which are calculated by $\text{ceil}(\log_2(K+1))$ may represent the corresponding SR, in ascending order of the values of schedulingRequestResourceId and may be multiplexed in the PUCCH carrying HARQ-ACK and/or CSI.

[0081] Details described in all the foregoing embodiments of the present application (for example, how to notify a BS that at least one Scell requests a BFR, how to multiplex a Scell BFRQ state information with other UL transmission, and when a BFRQ can be transmitted on a PUSCH without a Scell BFRQ PUCCH as illustrated and described in the above) are applicable for the embodiments as illustrated and shown in FIGS. 2-6.

[0082] FIG. 8 illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary apparatus in accordance with some embodiments of the present application. Referring to FIG. 8, the apparatus **800** includes a receiving circuitry **802**, a transmitting circuitry **804**, a processor **806**, and a non-transitory computer-readable medium **808**. The processor **806** is coupled to the non-transitory computer-readable medium **808**, the receiving circuitry **802**, and the transmitting circuitry **804**.

[0083] It is contemplated that some components are omitted in FIG. 8 for simplicity. In some embodiments, the receiving circuitry **802** and the transmitting circuitry **804** may be integrated into a single component (e.g., a transceiver).

[0084] In some embodiments, the non-transitory computer-readable medium **808** may have stored thereon computer-executable instructions to cause a processor to implement the operations with respect to UE(s) as described above. For example, upon execution of the computer-executable instructions stored in the non-transitory computer-readable medium **808**, the processor **806** performs the method of FIG. 2, including: the processor **806** computes a time interval between a Scell beam failure and a first available PUSCH subsequent to the Scell beam failure, and based on a result of comparing between the time interval and a time threshold, the processor **806** determines whether to transmit at least one failed CC index associated with the Scell beam failure in the first available PUSCH.

[0085] In some embodiments, the non-transitory computer-readable medium **808** may have stored thereon com-

puter-executable instructions to cause a processor to implement the operations with respect to BS(s) as described above. For example, upon execution of the computer-executable instructions stored in the non-transitory computer-readable medium **808**, the processor **806** perform the method of FIG. 7, including: the processor **806** determines whether a PUCCH configured for transmitting Scell BFRQ state information is overlapped with another PUCCH in time domain, and in response to they are overlapped, the processor **806** transmits the Scell BFRQ state information in another PUCCH.

[0086] The method of the present application can be implemented on a programmed processor. However, the controllers, flowcharts, and modules may also be implemented on a general purpose or special purpose computer, a programmed microprocessor or microcontroller and peripheral integrated circuit elements, an integrated circuit, a hardware electronic or logic circuit such as a discrete element circuit, a programmable logic device, or the like. In general, any device on which there resides a finite state machine capable of implementing the flowcharts shown in the figures may be used to implement the processor functions of the present application.

[0087] Those having ordinary skills in the art would understand that the steps of a method described in connection with the aspects disclosed herein may be embodied directly in hardware, in a software module executed by a processor, or in a combination of the two. A software module may reside in RAM memory, flash memory, ROM memory, EPROM memory, EEPROM memory, registers, a hard disk, a removable disk, a CD-ROM, or any other form of storage medium known in the art. Additionally, in some aspects, the steps of a method may reside as one or any combination or set of codes and/or instructions on a non-transitory computer-readable medium, which may be incorporated into a computer program product.

[0088] While this disclosure has been described with specific embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications, and variations may be apparent to those skilled in the art. For example, various components of the embodiments may be interchanged, added, or substituted in the other embodiments. Also, all the elements of each figure are not necessary for operation of the disclosed embodiments. For example, one of ordinary skill in the art of the disclosed embodiments would be enabled to make and use the teachings of the disclosure by simply employing the elements of the independent claims. Accordingly, embodiments of the disclosure as set forth herein are intended to be illustrative, not limiting. Various changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure.

[0089] In this document, the terms “comprises,” “comprising,” or any other variation thereof, are intended to cover a non-exclusive inclusion, such that a process, method, article, or apparatus that comprises a list of elements does not include only those elements but may include other elements not expressly listed or inherent to such process, method, article, or apparatus. An element preceded by “a,” “an,” or the like does not, without more constraints, preclude the existence of additional identical elements in the process, method, article, or apparatus that comprises the element. Also, the term “another” is defined as at least a second or more. The terms “including,” “having,” and the like, as used herein, are defined as “comprising.”

What is claimed is:

1. A user equipment (UE) for wireless communication, comprising:

at least one memory; and

at least one processor coupled with the at least one memory and operable to cause the UE to:

determine that a first physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) configured for transmitting secondary cell (Scell) beam failure recovery request (BFRQ) state information overlaps with a second PUCCH in a time domain; and

in response to the first PUCCH configured for transmitting the Scell BFRQ state information overlapping with the second PUCCH, transmit the Scell BFRQ state information in the second PUCCH.

2. The UE of claim 1, wherein the Scell BFRQ state information comprises a positive Scell BFRQ or a negative Scell BFRQ, and wherein the positive Scell BFRQ represents requesting an uplink resource to transmit at least one failed component carrier (CC) index associated with a detection of an Scell beam failure, and wherein the negative Scell BFRQ represents not requesting the uplink resource to transmit the at least one failed CC index.

3. The UE of claim 1, wherein the Scell BFRQ state information has a higher priority than a scheduling request (SR).

4. The UE of claim 1, wherein the second PUCCH is for transmitting at least one of a hybrid automatic repeat request-acknowledge (HARQ-ACK) or channel state information (CSI), and wherein the at least one processor is further operable to cause the UE to determine a total number of PUCCHs configured for carrying a scheduling request (SR) that overlaps with the second PUCCH.

5. The UE of claim 4, wherein the Scell BFRQ state information is represented by one or more bits, wherein a total number of the one or more bits is based at least in part on $\text{ceil}(\log_2(K+2))$, and wherein K represents the total number of PUCCHs configured for carrying the SR that overlaps with the second PUCCH. The UE of claim 1, wherein the second PUCCH carries uplink control information (UCI) with more than two bits.

7. The UE of claim 1, wherein the first PUCCH overlaps with the second PUCCH based at least in part on a time interval between a detection of an Scell beam failure and a first available physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) subsequent to the detection of the Scell beam failure failing to satisfy a time threshold, and wherein the time threshold is based at least in part on a capability of the UE to transmit in the first available PUSCH.

8. The UE of claim 7, wherein the at least one processor is further operable to cause the UE to:

detect the Scell beam failure;

compute the time interval between the detection of the Scell beam failure and the first available PUSCH subsequent to the detection of the Scell beam failure; and

transmit at least one failed component carrier (CC) index associated with the detection of the Scell beam failure in the first available PUSCH based at least in part on the time interval satisfying the time threshold.

9. The UE of claim 8, wherein the at least one processor is further operable to cause the UE to transmit at least one available beam index corresponding to the at least one failed CC index in the first available PUSCH based at least in part on the time interval satisfying the time threshold.

10. The UE of claim **7**, wherein to satisfy the time threshold, the time interval is equal to or greater than the time threshold.

11. A method performed by a user equipment (UE), the method comprising:

determining that a first physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) configured for transmitting secondary cell (Scell) beam failure recovery request (BFRQ) state information overlaps with a second PUCCH in a time domain; and

in response to the first PUCCH configured for transmitting the Scell BFRQ state information overlapping with the second PUCCH, transmitting the Scell BFRQ state information in the second PUCCH.

12. The method of claim **11**, wherein the Scell BFRQ state information comprises a positive Scell BFRQ or a negative Scell BFRQ, and wherein the positive Scell BFRQ represents requesting an uplink resource to transmit at least one failed component carrier (CC) index associated with a detection of an Scell beam failure, and wherein the negative Scell BFRQ represents not requesting an uplink resource to transmit the at least one failed CC index.

13. The method of claim **11**, wherein the Scell BFRQ state information has a higher priority than a scheduling request (SR).

14. The method of claim **11**, further comprising determining a total number of PUCCHs configured for carrying a scheduling request (SR) that overlaps with the second PUCCH, wherein the second PUCCH is for transmitting at least one of a hybrid automatic repeat request-acknowledge (HARQ-ACK) or channel state information (CSI).

15. The method of claim **14**, wherein the Scell BFRQ state information is represented by one or more bits, wherein a total number of the one or more bits is based at least in part on $\text{ceil}(\log_2(K+2))$, and wherein K represents the total number of PUCCHs configured for carrying the SR that overlaps with the second PUCCH.

16. The method of claim **11**, wherein the second PUCCH carries uplink control information (UCI) with more than two bits.

17. The method of claim **11**, wherein the first PUCCH overlaps with the second PUCCH based at least in part on a time interval between a detection of an Scell beam failure and a first available physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) subsequent to the detection of the Scell beam failure failing to satisfy a time threshold, wherein the time threshold is based at least in part on a capability of the UE to transmit in the first available PUSCH.

18. The method of claim **17**, further comprising:

detecting the Scell beam failure;

computing the time interval between the detection of the Scell beam failure and the first available PUSCH subsequent to the detection of the Scell beam failure; and

transmitting at least one failed component carrier (CC) index associated with the detection of the Scell beam failure in the first available PUSCH based at least in part on the time interval satisfying the time threshold.

19. A network equipment (NE) for wireless communication, comprising:

at least one memory; and

at least one processor coupled with the at least one memory and operable to cause the NE to receive, in response to a first physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) configured for transmitting a secondary cell (Scell) beam failure recovery request (BFRQ) state information overlapping with a second PUCCH in a time domain, the Scell BFRQ state information in the second PUCCH.

20. A method performed by a network equipment (NE), the method comprising receiving, in response to a first physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) configured for transmitting a secondary cell (Scell) beam failure recovery request (BFRQ) state information overlapping with a second PUCCH in a time domain, the Scell BFRQ state information in the second PUCCH.

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