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Reporting of Channel Occupancy Time Sharing Indication in Sidelink Unlicensed

Abstract

A first wireless device receives, from a second wireless device, a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication indicating: a starting time of a COT, and a duration of the COT. The first wireless device triggers transmission of an uplink signal based on no sidelink grant, for a sidelink transmission, being within the duration of the COT starting from the starting time. The first wireless device transmits, to a base station and based on triggering the transmission of the uplink signal, the uplink signal indicating a scheduling request of one or more sidelink grants within the duration of the COT.

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Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS [0001] This application is a continuation of International Application No. PCT/US2023/078642, filed Nov. 3, 2023, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/422,402, filed Nov. 3, 2022, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/422,390, filed Nov. 3, 2022, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0002] Examples of several of the various embodiments of the present disclosure are described herein with reference to the drawings.

[0003] FIG. 1A and FIG. 1B illustrate example mobile communication networks in which embodiments of the present disclosure may be implemented.

[0004] FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B respectively illustrate a New Radio (NR) user plane and control plane protocol stack.

[0005] FIG. 3 illustrates an example of services provided between protocol layers of the NR user plane protocol stack of FIG. 2A.

[0006] FIG. 4A illustrates an example downlink data flow through the NR user plane protocol stack of FIG. 2A.

[0007] FIG. 4B illustrates an example format of a MAC subheader in a MAC PDU.

[0008] FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B respectively illustrate a mapping between logical channels, transport channels, and physical channels for the downlink and uplink.

[0009] FIG. 6 is an example diagram showing RRC state transitions of a UE.

[0010] FIG. 7 illustrates an example configuration of an NR frame into which OFDM symbols are grouped.

[0011] FIG. 8 illustrates an example configuration of a slot in the time and frequency domain for an NR carrier.

[0012] FIG. 9 illustrates an example of bandwidth adaptation using three configured BWPs for an NR carrier.

[0013] FIG. 10A illustrates three carrier aggregation configurations with two component carriers.

[0014] FIG. 10B illustrates an example of how aggregated cells may be configured into one or more PUCCH groups.

[0015] FIG. 11A illustrates an example of an SS/PBCH block structure and location.

[0016] FIG. 11B illustrates an example of CSI-RSs that are mapped in the time and frequency domains.

[0017] FIG. 12A and FIG. 12B respectively illustrate examples of three downlink and uplink beam management procedures.

[0018] FIG. 13A, FIG. 13B, and FIG. 13C respectively illustrate a four-step contention-based random access procedure, a two-step contention-free random access procedure, and another two-step random access procedure.

[0019] FIG. 14A illustrates an example of CORESET configurations for a bandwidth part.

[0020] FIG. 14B illustrates an example of a CCE-to-REG mapping for DCI transmission on a CORESET and PDCCH processing.

[0021] FIG. 15 illustrates an example of a wireless device in communication with a base station.

[0022] FIG. 16A, FIG. 16B, FIG. 16C, and FIG. 16D illustrate example structures for uplink and downlink transmission.

[0023] FIG. 17A is an example of the deployment scenario of D2D communication outside network coverage.

[0024] FIG. 17B is an example of the deployment scenario of D2D communication in partial network coverage.

[0025] FIG. 17C is an example of the deployment scenario of intra-cell D2D communication within a network coverage.

[0026] FIG. 17D is an example of the deployment scenario of inter-cell D2D communication within a network coverage.

[0027] FIG. 18A is an example of D2D communication within a network coverage.

[0028] FIG. 18B is an example of a D2D resource pool for performing D2D communication.

[0029] FIG. 19 is an example of inband emission model.

[0030] FIG. 20 is an example of a diagram for V2X scenario.

[0031] FIG. 21 is an example of cyclic delay diversity.

[0032] FIG. 22 is an example of sidelink control channel and data channel multiplexing.

[0033] FIG. 23 is an example of channel access priority classes for sidelink unlicensed operation.

[0034] FIG. 24 is an example of UE-to-UE COT sharing operation in sidelink unlicensed.

[0035] FIG. 25 is an example of UE-to-UE COT sharing indication and the duration of the COT.

[0036] FIG. 26 is an example of UE-to-UE COT sharing indication and the duration of the COT.

[0037] FIG. 27 is an example of UE-to-UE COT sharing indication as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0038] FIG. 28 is an example of UE-to-UE COT sharing indication as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0039] FIG. 29 illustrates an example of flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0040] FIG. 30 illustrates an example of flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0041] FIG. 31 illustrates an example of flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0042] FIG. 32 is an example of UE-to-UE COT sharing with SL DRX active time and the duration of the COT.

[0043] FIG. 33 is an example of UE-to-UE COT sharing with SL DRX active time as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0044] FIG. 34 is an example of UE-to-UE COT sharing with a first SL DRX active time as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0045] FIG. 35 is an example of UE-to-UE COT sharing with a first SL DRX active time as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0046] FIG. 36 is an example of UE-to-UE COT sharing with SL DRX active time as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0047] FIG. 37 illustrates an example of flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure.

Description

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0048] In the present disclosure, various embodiments are presented as examples of how the disclosed techniques may be implemented and/or how the disclosed techniques may be practiced in environments and scenarios. It will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art that various changes in form and detail can be made therein without departing from the scope. In fact, after reading the description, it will be apparent to one skilled in the relevant art how to implement alternative embodiments. The present embodiments should not be limited by any of the described exemplary embodiments. The embodiments of the present disclosure will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. Limitations, features, and/or elements from the disclosed example embodiments may be combined to create further embodiments within the scope of the disclosure. Any figures which highlight the functionality and advantages, are presented for example purposes only. The disclosed architecture is sufficiently flexible and configurable, such that it may be utilized in ways other than that shown. For example, the actions listed in any flowchart may be re-ordered or only optionally used in some embodiments.

[0049] Embodiments may be configured to operate as needed. The disclosed mechanism may be performed when certain criteria are met, for example, in a wireless device, a base station, a radio environment, a network, a combination of the above, and/or the like. Example criteria may be based, at least in part, on for example, wireless device or network node configurations, traffic load, initial system set up, packet sizes, traffic characteristics, a combination of the above, and/or the like. When the one or more criteria are met, various example embodiments may be applied. Therefore, it may be possible to implement example embodiments that selectively implement disclosed protocols.

[0050] A base station may communicate with a mix of wireless devices. Wireless devices and/or base stations may support multiple technologies, and/or multiple releases of the same technology. Wireless devices may have some specific capability(ies) depending on wireless device category and/or capability(ies). When this disclosure refers to a base station communicating with a plurality of wireless devices, this disclosure may refer to a subset of the total wireless devices in a coverage area. This disclosure may refer to, for example, a plurality of wireless devices of a given LTE or 5G release with a given capability and in a given sector of the base station. The plurality of wireless devices in this disclosure may refer to a selected plurality of wireless devices, and/or a subset of total wireless devices in a coverage area which perform according to disclosed methods, and/or the like. There may be a plurality of base stations or a plurality of wireless devices in a coverage area that may not comply with the disclosed methods, for example, those wireless devices or base stations may perform based on older releases of LTE or 5G technology.

[0051] In this disclosure, “a” and “an” and similar phrases are to be interpreted as “at least one” and “one or more.” Similarly, any term that ends with the suffix “(s)” is to be interpreted as “at least one” and “one or more.” In this disclosure, the term “may” is to be interpreted as “may, for example.” In other words, the term “may” is indicative that the phrase following the term “may” is an example of one of a multitude of suitable possibilities that may, or may not, be employed by one or more of the various embodiments. The terms “comprises” and “consists of”, as used herein, enumerate one or more components of the element being described. The term “comprises” is interchangeable with “includes” and does not exclude unenumerated components from being included in the element being described. By contrast, “consists of” provides a complete enumeration of the one or more components of the element being described. The term “based on”, as used herein, should be interpreted as “based at least in part on” rather than, for example, “based solely on”. The term “and/or” as used herein represents any possible combination of enumerated elements. For example, “A, B, and/or C” may represent A; B; C; A and B; A and C; B and C; or A, B, and C.

[0052] If A and B are sets and every element of A is an element of B, A is called a subset of B. In

this specification, only non-empty sets and subsets are considered. For example, possible subsets of $B=\{\text{cell1}, \text{cell2}\}$ are: $\{\text{cell1}\}$, $\{\text{cell2}\}$, and $\{\text{cell1}, \text{cell2}\}$. The phrase “based on” (or equally “based at least on”) is indicative that the phrase following the term “based on” is an example of one of a multitude of suitable possibilities that may, or may not, be employed to one or more of the various embodiments. The phrase “in response to” (or equally “in response at least to”) is indicative that the phrase following the phrase “in response to” is an example of one of a multitude of suitable possibilities that may, or may not, be employed to one or more of the various embodiments. The phrase “depending on” (or equally “depending at least to”) is indicative that the phrase following the phrase “depending on” is an example of one of a multitude of suitable possibilities that may, or may not, be employed to one or more of the various embodiments. The phrase “employing/using” (or equally “employing/using at least”) is indicative that the phrase following the phrase “employing/using” is an example of one of a multitude of suitable possibilities that may, or may not, be employed to one or more of the various embodiments.

[0053] The term configured may relate to the capacity of a device whether the device is in an operational or non-operational state. Configured may refer to specific settings in a device that effect the operational characteristics of the device whether the device is in an operational or non-operational state. In other words, the hardware, software, firmware, registers, memory values, and/or the like may be “configured” within a device, whether the device is in an operational or nonoperational state, to provide the device with specific characteristics. Terms such as “a control message to cause in a device” may mean that a control message has parameters that may be used to configure specific characteristics or may be used to implement certain actions in the device, whether the device is in an operational or non-operational state.

[0054] In this disclosure, parameters (or equally called, fields, or Information elements: IEs) may comprise one or more information objects, and an information object may comprise one or more other objects. For example, if parameter (IE) N comprises parameter (IE) M, and parameter (IE) M comprises parameter (IE) K, and parameter (IE) K comprises parameter (information element) J. Then, for example, N comprises K, and N comprises J. In an example embodiment, when one or more messages comprise a plurality of parameters, it implies that a parameter in the plurality of parameters is in at least one of the one or more messages, but does not have to be in each of the one or more messages.

[0055] Many features presented are described as being optional through the use of “may” or the use of parentheses. For the sake of brevity and legibility, the present disclosure does not explicitly recite each and every permutation that may be obtained by choosing from the set of optional features. The present disclosure is to be interpreted as explicitly disclosing all such permutations. For example, a system described as having three optional features may be embodied in seven ways, namely with just one of the three possible features, with any two of the three possible features or with three of the three possible features.

[0056] Many of the elements described in the disclosed embodiments may be implemented as modules. A module is defined here as an element that performs a defined function and has a defined interface to other elements. The modules described in this disclosure may be implemented in hardware, software in combination with hardware, firmware, wetware (e.g. hardware with a biological element) or a combination thereof, which may be behaviorally equivalent. For example, modules may be implemented as a software routine written in a computer language configured to be executed by a hardware machine (such as C, C++, Fortran, Java, Basic, Matlab or the like) or a modeling/simulation program such as Simulink, Stateflow, GNU Octave, or LabVIEWMathScript. It may be possible to implement modules using physical hardware that incorporates discrete or programmable analog, digital and/or quantum hardware. Examples of programmable hardware comprise: computers, microcontrollers, microprocessors, application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs); field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs); and complex programmable logic devices (CPLDs). Computers, microcontrollers and microprocessors are programmed using languages such

as assembly, C, C++ or the like. FPGAs, ASICs and CPLDs are often programmed using hardware description languages (HDL) such as VHSIC hardware description language (VHDL) or Verilog that configure connections between internal hardware modules with lesser functionality on a programmable device. The mentioned technologies are often used in combination to achieve the result of a functional module.

[0057] FIG. 1A illustrates an example of a mobile communication network **100** in which embodiments of the present disclosure may be implemented. The mobile communication network **100** may be, for example, a public land mobile network (PLMN) run by a network operator. As illustrated in FIG. 1A, the mobile communication network **100** includes a core network (CN) **102**, a radio access network (RAN) **104**, and a wireless device **106**.

[0058] The CN **102** may provide the wireless device **106** with an interface to one or more data networks (DNs), such as public DNS (e.g., the Internet), private DNs, and/or intra-operator DNs. As part of the interface functionality, the CN **102** may set up end-to-end connections between the wireless device **106** and the one or more DNs, authenticate the wireless device **106**, and provide charging functionality.

[0059] The RAN **104** may connect the CN **102** to the wireless device **106** through radio communications over an air interface. As part of the radio communications, the RAN **104** may provide scheduling, radio resource management, and retransmission protocols. The communication direction from the RAN **104** to the wireless device **106** over the air interface is known as the downlink and the communication direction from the wireless device **106** to the RAN **104** over the air interface is known as the uplink. Downlink transmissions may be separated from uplink transmissions using frequency division duplexing (FDD), time-division duplexing (TDD), and/or some combination of the two duplexing techniques.

[0060] The term wireless device may be used throughout this disclosure to refer to and encompass any mobile device or fixed (non-mobile) device for which wireless communication is needed or usable. For example, a wireless device may be a telephone, smart phone, tablet, computer, laptop, sensor, meter, wearable device, Internet of Things (IoT) device, vehicle road side unit (RSU), relay node, automobile, and/or any combination thereof. The term wireless device encompasses other terminology, including user equipment (UE), user terminal (UT), access terminal (AT), mobile station, handset, wireless transmit and receive unit (WTRU), and/or wireless communication device.

[0061] The RAN **104** may include one or more base stations (not shown). The term base station may be used throughout this disclosure to refer to and encompass a Node B (associated with UMTS and/or 3G standards), an Evolved Node B (eNB, associated with E-UTRA and/or 4G standards), a remote radio head (RRH), a baseband processing unit coupled to one or more RRHs, a repeater node or relay node used to extend the coverage area of a donor node, a Next Generation Evolved Node B (ng-eNB), a Generation Node B (gNB, associated with NR and/or 5G standards), an access point (AP, associated with, for example, WiFi or any other suitable wireless communication standard), and/or any combination thereof. A base station may comprise at least one gNB Central Unit (gNB-CU) and at least one a gNB Distributed Unit (gNB-DU).

[0062] A base station included in the RAN **104** may include one or more sets of antennas for communicating with the wireless device **106** over the air interface. For example, one or more of the base stations may include three sets of antennas to respectively control three cells (or sectors). The size of a cell may be determined by a range at which a receiver (e.g., a base station receiver) can successfully receive the transmissions from a transmitter (e.g., a wireless device transmitter) operating in the cell. Together, the cells of the base stations may provide radio coverage to the wireless device **106** over a wide geographic area to support wireless device mobility.

[0063] In addition to three-sector sites, other implementations of base stations are possible. For example, one or more of the base stations in the RAN **104** may be implemented as a sectorized site with more or less than three sectors. One or more of the base stations in the RAN **104** may be

implemented as an access point, as a baseband processing unit coupled to several remote radio heads (RRHs), and/or as a repeater or relay node used to extend the coverage area of a donor node. A baseband processing unit coupled to RRHs may be part of a centralized or cloud RAN architecture, where the baseband processing unit may be either centralized in a pool of baseband processing units or virtualized. A repeater node may amplify and rebroadcast a radio signal received from a donor node. A relay node may perform the same/similar functions as a repeater node but may decode the radio signal received from the donor node to remove noise before amplifying and rebroadcasting the radio signal.

[0064] The RAN **104** may be deployed as a homogenous network of macrocell base stations that have similar antenna patterns and similar high-level transmit powers. The RAN **104** may be deployed as a heterogeneous network. In heterogeneous networks, small cell base stations may be used to provide small coverage areas, for example, coverage areas that overlap with the comparatively larger coverage areas provided by macrocell base stations. The small coverage areas may be provided in areas with high data traffic (or so-called “hotspots”) or in areas with weak macrocell coverage. Examples of small cell base stations include, in order of decreasing coverage area, microcell base stations, picocell base stations, and femtocell base stations or home base stations.

[0065] The Third-Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) was formed in 1998 to provide global standardization of specifications for mobile communication networks similar to the mobile communication network **100** in FIG. **1A**. To date, 3GPP has produced specifications for three generations of mobile networks: a third generation (3G) network known as Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), a fourth generation (4G) network known as Long-Term Evolution (LTE), and a fifth generation (5G) network known as 5G System (5GS). Embodiments of the present disclosure are described with reference to the RAN of a 3GPP 5G network, referred to as next-generation RAN (NG-RAN). Embodiments may be applicable to RANs of other mobile communication networks, such as the RAN **104** in FIG. **1A**, the RANs of earlier 3G and 4G networks, and those of future networks yet to be specified (e.g., a 3GPP 6G network). NG-RAN implements 5G radio access technology known as New Radio (NR) and may be provisioned to implement 4G radio access technology or other radio access technologies, including non-3GPP radio access technologies.

[0066] FIG. **1B** illustrates another example mobile communication network **150** in which embodiments of the present disclosure may be implemented. Mobile communication network **150** may be, for example, a PLMN run by a network operator. As illustrated in FIG. **1B**, mobile communication network **150** includes a 5G core network (5G-CN) **152**, an NG-RAN **154**, and UEs **156A** and **156B** (collectively UEs **156**). These components may be implemented and operate in the same or similar manner as corresponding components described with respect to FIG. **1A**.

[0067] The 5G-CN **152** provides the UEs **156** with an interface to one or more DN, such as public DNS (e.g., the Internet), private DN, and/or intra-operator DN. As part of the interface functionality, the 5G-CN **152** may set up end-to-end connections between the UEs **156** and the one or more DN, authenticate the UEs **156**, and provide charging functionality. Compared to the CN of a 3GPP 4G network, the basis of the 5G-CN **152** may be a service-based architecture. This means that the architecture of the nodes making up the 5G-CN **152** may be defined as network functions that offer services via interfaces to other network functions. The network functions of the 5G-CN **152** may be implemented in several ways, including as network elements on dedicated or shared hardware, as software instances running on dedicated or shared hardware, or as virtualized functions instantiated on a platform (e.g., a cloud-based platform).

[0068] As illustrated in FIG. **1B**, the 5G-CN **152** includes an Access and Mobility Management Function (AMF) **158A** and a User Plane Function (UPF) **158B**, which are shown as one component AMF/UPF **158** in FIG. **1B** for ease of illustration. The UPF **158B** may serve as a gateway between the NG-RAN **154** and the one or more DN. The UPF **158B** may perform functions such as packet

routing and forwarding, packet inspection and user plane policy rule enforcement, traffic usage reporting, uplink classification to support routing of traffic flows to the one or more DNS, quality of service (QoS) handling for the user plane (e.g., packet filtering, gating, uplink/downlink rate enforcement, and uplink traffic verification), downlink packet buffering, and downlink data notification triggering. The UPF **158B** may serve as an anchor point for intra-/inter-Radio Access Technology (RAT) mobility, an external protocol (or packet) data unit (PDU) session point of interconnect to the one or more DNSs, and/or a branching point to support a multi-homed PDU session. The UEs **156** may be configured to receive services through a PDU session, which is a logical connection between a UE and a DN.

[0069] The AMF **158A** may perform functions such as Non-Access Stratum (NAS) signaling termination, NAS signaling security, Access Stratum (AS) security control, inter-CN node signaling for mobility between 3GPP access networks, idle mode UE reachability (e.g., control and execution of paging retransmission), registration area management, intra-system and inter-system mobility support, access authentication, access authorization including checking of roaming rights, mobility management control (subscription and policies), network slicing support, and/or session management function (SMF) selection. NAS may refer to the functionality operating between a CN and a UE, and AS may refer to the functionality operating between the UE and a RAN.

[0070] The 5G-CN **152** may include one or more additional network functions that are not shown in FIG. **1B** for the sake of clarity. For example, the 5G-CN **152** may include one or more of a Session Management Function (SMF), an NR Repository Function (NRF), a Policy Control Function (PCF), a Network Exposure Function (NEF), a Unified Data Management (UDM), an Application Function (AF), and/or an Authentication Server Function (AUSF).

[0071] The NG-RAN **154** may connect the 5G-CN **152** to the UEs **156** through radio communications over the air interface. The NG-RAN **154** may include one or more gNBs, illustrated as gNB **160A** and gNB **160B** (collectively gNBs **160**) and/or one or more ng-eNBs, illustrated as ng-eNB **162A** and ng-eNB **162B** (collectively ng-eNBs **162**). The gNBs **160** and ng-eNBs **162** may be more generically referred to as base stations. The gNBs **160** and ng-eNBs **162** may include one or more sets of antennas for communicating with the UEs **156** over an air interface. For example, one or more of the gNBs **160** and/or one or more of the ng-eNBs **162** may include three sets of antennas to respectively control three cells (or sectors). Together, the cells of the gNBs **160** and the ng-eNBs **162** may provide radio coverage to the UEs **156** over a wide geographic area to support UE mobility.

[0072] As shown in FIG. **1B**, the gNBs **160** and/or the ng-eNBs **162** may be connected to the 5G-CN **152** by means of an NG interface and to other base stations by an Xn interface. The NG and Xn interfaces may be established using direct physical connections and/or indirect connections over an underlying transport network, such as an internet protocol (IP) transport network. The gNBs **160** and/or the ng-eNBs **162** may be connected to the UEs **156** by means of a Uu interface. For example, as illustrated in FIG. **1B**, gNB **160A** may be connected to the UE **156A** by means of a Uu interface. The NG, Xn, and Uu interfaces are associated with a protocol stack. The protocol stacks associated with the interfaces may be used by the network elements in FIG. **1B** to exchange data and signaling messages and may include two planes: a user plane and a control plane. The user plane may handle data of interest to a user. The control plane may handle signaling messages of interest to the network elements.

[0073] The gNBs **160** and/or the ng-eNBs **162** may be connected to one or more AMF/UPF functions of the 5G-CN **152**, such as the AMF/UPF **158**, by means of one or more NG interfaces. For example, the gNB **160A** may be connected to the UPF **158B** of the AMF/UPF **158** by means of an NG-User plane (NG-U) interface. The NG-U interface may provide delivery (e.g., non-guaranteed delivery) of user plane PDUs between the gNB **160A** and the UPF **158B**. The gNB **160A** may be connected to the AMF **158A** by means of an NG-Control plane (NG-C) interface. The NG-C interface may provide, for example, NG interface management, UE context management,

UE mobility management, transport of NAS messages, paging, PDU session management, and configuration transfer and/or warning message transmission.

[0074] The gNBs **160** may provide NR user plane and control plane protocol terminations towards the UEs **156** over the Uu interface. For example, the gNB **160A** may provide NR user plane and control plane protocol terminations toward the UE **156A** over a Uu interface associated with a first protocol stack. The ng-eNBs **162** may provide Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) user plane and control plane protocol terminations towards the UEs **156** over a Uu interface, where E-UTRA refers to the 3GPP 4G radio-access technology. For example, the ng-eNB **162B** may provide E-UTRA user plane and control plane protocol terminations towards the UE **156B** over a Uu interface associated with a second protocol stack.

[0075] The 5G-CN **152** was described as being configured to handle NR and 4G radio accesses. It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that it may be possible for NR to connect to a 4G core network in a mode known as “non-standalone operation.” In non-standalone operation, a 4G core network is used to provide (or at least support) control-plane functionality (e.g., initial access, mobility, and paging). Although only one AMF/UPF **158** is shown in FIG. **1B**, one gNB or ng-eNB may be connected to multiple AMF/UPF nodes to provide redundancy and/or to load share across the multiple AMF/UPF nodes.

[0076] As discussed, an interface (e.g., Uu, Xn, and NG interfaces) between the network elements in FIG. **1B** may be associated with a protocol stack that the network elements use to exchange data and signaling messages. A protocol stack may include two planes: a user plane and a control plane. The user plane may handle data of interest to a user, and the control plane may handle signaling messages of interest to the network elements.

[0077] FIG. **2A** and FIG. **2B** respectively illustrate examples of NR user plane and NR control plane protocol stacks for the Uu interface that lies between a UE **210** and a gNB **220**. The protocol stacks illustrated in FIG. **2A** and FIG. **2B** may be the same or similar to those used for the Uu interface between, for example, the UE **156A** and the gNB **160A** shown in FIG. **1B**.

[0078] FIG. **2A** illustrates a NR user plane protocol stack comprising five layers implemented in the UE **210** and the gNB **220**. At the bottom of the protocol stack, physical layers (PHYs) **211** and **221** may provide transport services to the higher layers of the protocol stack and may correspond to layer 1 of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model. The next four protocols above PHYs **211** and **221** comprise media access control layers (MACs) **212** and **222**, radio link control layers (RLCs) **213** and **223**, packet data convergence protocol layers (PDCPs) **214** and **224**, and service data application protocol layers (SDAPs) **215** and **225**. Together, these four protocols may make up layer 2, or the data link layer, of the OSI model.

[0079] FIG. **3** illustrates an example of services provided between protocol layers of the NR user plane protocol stack. Starting from the top of FIG. **2A** and FIG. **3**, the SDAPs **215** and **225** may perform QoS flow handling. The UE **210** may receive services through a PDU session, which may be a logical connection between the UE **210** and a DN. The PDU session may have one or more QoS flows. A UPF of a CN (e.g., the UPF **158B**) may map IP packets to the one or more QoS flows of the PDU session based on QoS requirements (e.g., in terms of delay, data rate, and/or error rate). The SDAPs **215** and **225** may perform mapping/de-mapping between the one or more QoS flows and one or more data radio bearers. The mapping/de-mapping between the QoS flows and the data radio bearers may be determined by the SDAP **225** at the gNB **220**. The SDAP **215** at the UE **210** may be informed of the mapping between the QoS flows and the data radio bearers through reflective mapping or control signaling received from the gNB **220**. For reflective mapping, the SDAP **225** at the gNB **220** may mark the downlink packets with a QoS flow indicator (QFI), which may be observed by the SDAP **215** at the UE **210** to determine the mapping/de-mapping between the QoS flows and the data radio bearers.

[0080] The PDCPs **214** and **224** may perform header compression/decompression to reduce the amount of data that needs to be transmitted over the air interface, ciphering/deciphering to prevent

unauthorized decoding of data transmitted over the air interface, and integrity protection (to ensure control messages originate from intended sources). The PDCPs **214** and **224** may perform retransmissions of undelivered packets, in-sequence delivery and reordering of packets, and removal of packets received in duplicate due to, for example, an intra-gNB handover. The PDCPs **214** and **224** may perform packet duplication to improve the likelihood of the packet being received and, at the receiver, remove any duplicate packets. Packet duplication may be useful for services that require high reliability.

[0081] Although not shown in FIG. 3, PDCPs **214** and **224** may perform mapping/de-mapping between a split radio bearer and RLC channels in a dual connectivity scenario. Dual connectivity is a technique that allows a UE to connect to two cells or, more generally, two cell groups: a master cell group (MCG) and a secondary cell group (SCG). A split bearer is when a single radio bearer, such as one of the radio bearers provided by the PDCPs **214** and **224** as a service to the SDAPs **215** and **225**, is handled by cell groups in dual connectivity. The PDCPs **214** and **224** may map/de-map the split radio bearer between RLC channels belonging to cell groups.

[0082] The RLCs **213** and **223** may perform segmentation, retransmission through Automatic Repeat Request (ARQ), and removal of duplicate data units received from MACs **212** and **222**, respectively. The RLCs **213** and **223** may support three transmission modes: transparent mode (TM); unacknowledged mode (UM); and acknowledged mode (AM). Based on the transmission mode an RLC is operating, the RLC may perform one or more of the noted functions. The RLC configuration may be per logical channel with no dependency on numerologies and/or Transmission Time Interval (TTI) durations. As shown in FIG. 3, the RLCs **213** and **223** may provide RLC channels as a service to PDCPs **214** and **224**, respectively.

[0083] The MACs **212** and **222** may perform multiplexing/demultiplexing of logical channels and/or mapping between logical channels and transport channels. The multiplexing/demultiplexing may include multiplexing/demultiplexing of data units, belonging to the one or more logical channels, into/from Transport Blocks (TBs) delivered to/from the PHYs **211** and **221**. The MAC **222** may be configured to perform scheduling, scheduling information reporting, and priority handling between UEs by means of dynamic scheduling. Scheduling may be performed in the gNB **220** (at the MAC **222**) for downlink and uplink. The MACs **212** and **222** may be configured to perform error correction through Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ) (e.g., one HARQ entity per carrier in case of Carrier Aggregation (CA)), priority handling between logical channels of the UE **210** by means of logical channel prioritization, and/or padding. The MACs **212** and **222** may support one or more numerologies and/or transmission timings. In an example, mapping restrictions in a logical channel prioritization may control which numerology and/or transmission timing a logical channel may use. As shown in FIG. 3, the MACs **212** and **222** may provide logical channels as a service to the RLCs **213** and **223**.

[0084] The PHYs **211** and **221** may perform mapping of transport channels to physical channels and digital and analog signal processing functions for sending and receiving information over the air interface. These digital and analog signal processing functions may include, for example, coding/decoding and modulation/demodulation. The PHYs **211** and **221** may perform multi-antenna mapping. As shown in FIG. 3, the PHYs **211** and **221** may provide one or more transport channels as a service to the MACs **212** and **222**.

[0085] FIG. 4A illustrates an example downlink data flow through the NR user plane protocol stack. FIG. 4A illustrates a downlink data flow of three IP packets (n, n+1, and m) through the NR user plane protocol stack to generate two TBs at the gNB **220**. An uplink data flow through the NR user plane protocol stack may be similar to the downlink data flow depicted in FIG. 4A.

[0086] The downlink data flow of FIG. 4A begins when SDAP **225** receives the three IP packets from one or more QoS flows and maps the three packets to radio bearers. In FIG. 4A, the SDAP **225** maps IP packets n and n+1 to a first radio bearer **402** and maps IP packet m to a second radio bearer **404**. An SDAP header (labeled with an “H” in FIG. 4A) is added to an IP packet. The data

unit from/to a higher protocol layer is referred to as a service data unit (SDU) of the lower protocol layer and the data unit to/from a lower protocol layer is referred to as a protocol data unit (PDU) of the higher protocol layer. As shown in FIG. 4A, the data unit from the SDAP 225 is an SDU of lower protocol layer PDCP 224 and is a PDU of the SDAP 225.

[0087] The remaining protocol layers in FIG. 4A may perform their associated functionality (e.g., with respect to FIG. 3), add corresponding headers, and forward their respective outputs to the next lower layer. For example, the PDCP 224 may perform IP-header compression and ciphering and forward its output to the RLC 223. The RLC 223 may optionally perform segmentation (e.g., as shown for IP packet m in FIG. 4A) and forward its output to the MAC 222. The MAC 222 may multiplex a number of RLC PDUs and may attach a MAC subheader to an RLC PDU to form a transport block. In NR, the MAC subheaders may be distributed across the MAC PDU, as illustrated in FIG. 4A. In LTE, the MAC subheaders may be entirely located at the beginning of the MAC PDU. The NR MAC PDU structure may reduce processing time and associated latency because the MAC PDU subheaders may be computed before the full MAC PDU is assembled.

[0088] FIG. 4B illustrates an example format of a MAC subheader in a MAC PDU. The MAC subheader includes: an SDU length field for indicating the length (e.g., in bytes) of the MAC SDU to which the MAC subheader corresponds; a logical channel identifier (LCID) field for identifying the logical channel from which the MAC SDU originated to aid in the demultiplexing process; a flag (F) for indicating the size of the SDU length field; and a reserved bit (R) field for future use.

[0089] FIG. 4B further illustrates MAC control elements (CEs) inserted into the MAC PDU by a MAC, such as MAC 223 or MAC 222. For example, FIG. 4B illustrates two MAC CEs inserted into the MAC PDU. MAC CEs may be inserted at the beginning of a MAC PDU for downlink transmissions (as shown in FIG. 4B) and at the end of a MAC PDU for uplink transmissions. MAC CEs may be used for in-band control signaling. Example MAC CEs include: scheduling-related MAC CEs, such as buffer status reports and power headroom reports; activation/deactivation MAC CEs, such as those for activation/deactivation of PDCP duplication detection, channel state information (CSI) reporting, sounding reference signal (SRS) transmission, and prior configured components; discontinuous reception (DRX) related MAC CEs; timing advance MAC CEs; and random access related MAC CEs. A MAC CE may be preceded by a MAC subheader with a similar format as described for MAC SDUs and may be identified with a reserved value in the LCID field that indicates the type of control information included in the MAC CE.

[0090] Before describing the NR control plane protocol stack, logical channels, transport channels, and physical channels are first described as well as a mapping between the channel types. One or more of the channels may be used to carry out functions associated with the NR control plane protocol stack described later below.

[0091] FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B illustrate, for downlink and uplink respectively, a mapping between logical channels, transport channels, and physical channels. Information is passed through channels between the RLC, the MAC, and the PHY of the NR protocol stack. A logical channel may be used between the RLC and the MAC and may be classified as a control channel that carries control and configuration information in the NR control plane or as a traffic channel that carries data in the NR user plane. A logical channel may be classified as a dedicated logical channel that is dedicated to a specific UE or as a common logical channel that may be used by more than one UE. A logical channel may also be defined by the type of information it carries. The set of logical channels defined by NR include, for example: [0092] a paging control channel (PCCH) for carrying paging messages used to page a UE whose location is not known to the network on a cell level; [0093] a broadcast control channel (BCCH) for carrying system information messages in the form of a master information block (MIB) and several system information blocks (SIBs), wherein the system information messages may be used by the UEs to obtain information about how a cell is configured and how to operate within the cell; [0094] a common control channel (CCCH) for carrying control messages together with random access; [0095] dedicated control channel (DCCH) for carrying

control messages to/from a specific the UE to configure the UE; and [0096] a dedicated traffic channel (DTCH) for carrying user data to/from a specific the UE.

[0097] Transport channels are used between the MAC and PHY layers and may be defined by how the information they carry is transmitted over the air interface. The set of transport channels defined by NR include, for example: [0098] a paging channel (PCH) for carrying paging messages that originated from the PCCH; [0099] a broadcast channel (BCH) for carrying the MIB from the BCCH; [0100] a downlink shared channel (DL-SCH) for carrying downlink data and signaling messages, including the SIBs from the BCCH; [0101] an uplink shared channel (UL-SCH) for carrying uplink data and signaling messages; and [0102] a random access channel (RACH) for allowing a UE to contact the network without any prior scheduling.

[0103] The PHY may use physical channels to pass information between processing levels of the PHY. A physical channel may have an associated set of time-frequency resources for carrying the information of one or more transport channels. The PHY may generate control information to support the low-level operation of the PHY and provide the control information to the lower levels of the PHY via physical control channels, known as L1/L2 control channels. The set of physical channels and physical control channels defined by NR include, for example: [0104] a physical broadcast channel (PBCH) for carrying the MIB from the BCH; [0105] a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH) for carrying downlink data and signaling messages from the DL-SCH, as well as paging messages from the PCH; [0106] a physical downlink control channel (PDCCH) for carrying downlink control information (DCI), which may include downlink scheduling commands, uplink scheduling grants, and uplink power control commands; [0107] a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) for carrying uplink data and signaling messages from the UL-SCH and in some instances uplink control information (UCI) as described below; [0108] a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) for carrying UCI, which may include HARQ acknowledgments, channel quality indicators (CQI), pre-coding matrix indicators (PMI), rank indicators (RI), and scheduling requests (SR); and [0109] a physical random access channel (PRACH) for random access.

[0110] Similar to the physical control channels, the physical layer generates physical signals to support the low-level operation of the physical layer. As shown in FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B, the physical layer signals defined by NR include: primary synchronization signals (PSS), secondary synchronization signals (SSS), channel state information reference signals (CSI-RS), demodulation reference signals (DMRS), sounding reference signals (SRS), and phase-tracking reference signals (PT-RS). These physical layer signals will be described in greater detail below.

[0111] FIG. 2B illustrates an example NR control plane protocol stack. As shown in FIG. 2B, the NR control plane protocol stack may use the same/similar first four protocol layers as the example NR user plane protocol stack. These four protocol layers include the PHYs **211** and **221**, the MACs **212** and **222**, the RLCs **213** and **223**, and the PDCPs **214** and **224**. Instead of having the SDAPs **215** and **225** at the top of the stack as in the NR user plane protocol stack, the NR control plane stack has radio resource controls (RRCs) **216** and **226** and NAS protocols **217** and **237** at the top of the NR control plane protocol stack.

[0112] The NAS protocols **217** and **237** may provide control plane functionality between the UE **210** and the AMF **230** (e.g., the AMF **158A**) or, more generally, between the UE **210** and the CN. The NAS protocols **217** and **237** may provide control plane functionality between the UE **210** and the AMF **230** via signaling messages, referred to as NAS messages. There is no direct path between the UE **210** and the AMF **230** through which the NAS messages can be transported. The NAS messages may be transported using the AS of the Uu and NG interfaces. NAS protocols **217** and **237** may provide control plane functionality such as authentication, security, connection setup, mobility management, and session management.

[0113] The RRCs **216** and **226** may provide control plane functionality between the UE **210** and the gNB **220** or, more generally, between the UE **210** and the RAN. The RRCs **216** and **226** may provide control plane functionality between the UE **210** and the gNB **220** via signaling messages,

referred to as RRC messages. RRC messages may be transmitted between the UE **210** and the RAN using signaling radio bearers and the same/similar PDCP, RLC, MAC, and PHY protocol layers. The MAC may multiplex control-plane and user-plane data into the same transport block (TB). The RRCs **216** and **226** may provide control plane functionality such as: broadcast of system information related to AS and NAS; paging initiated by the CN or the RAN; establishment, maintenance and release of an RRC connection between the UE **210** and the RAN; security functions including key management; establishment, configuration, maintenance and release of signaling radio bearers and data radio bearers; mobility functions; QoS management functions; the UE measurement reporting and control of the reporting; detection of and recovery from radio link failure (RLF); and/or NAS message transfer. As part of establishing an RRC connection, RRCs **216** and **226** may establish an RRC context, which may involve configuring parameters for communication between the UE **210** and the RAN.

[0114] FIG. **6** is an example diagram showing RRC state transitions of a UE. The UE may be the same or similar to the wireless device **106** depicted in FIG. **1A**, the UE **210** depicted in FIG. **2A** and FIG. **2B**, or any other wireless device described in the present disclosure. As illustrated in FIG. **6**, a UE may be in at least one of three RRC states: RRC connected **602** (e.g., RRC_CONNECTED), RRC idle **604** (e.g., RRC_IDLE), and RRC inactive **606** (e.g., RRC_INACTIVE).

[0115] In RRC connected **602**, the UE has an established RRC context and may have at least one RRC connection with a base station. The base station may be similar to one of the one or more base stations included in the RAN **104** depicted in FIG. **1A**, one of the gNBs **160** or ng-eNBs **162** depicted in FIG. **1B**, the gNB **220** depicted in FIG. **2A** and FIG. **2B**, or any other base station described in the present disclosure. The base station with which the UE is connected may have the RRC context for the UE. The RRC context, referred to as the UE context, may comprise parameters for communication between the UE and the base station. These parameters may include, for example: one or more AS contexts; one or more radio link configuration parameters; bearer configuration information (e.g., relating to a data radio bearer, signaling radio bearer, logical channel, QoS flow, and/or PDU session); security information; and/or PHY, MAC, RLC, PDCP, and/or SDAP layer configuration information. While in RRC connected **602**, mobility of the UE may be managed by the RAN (e.g., the RAN **104** or the NG-RAN **154**). The UE may measure the signal levels (e.g., reference signal levels) from a serving cell and neighboring cells and report these measurements to the base station currently serving the UE. The UE's serving base station may request a handover to a cell of one of the neighboring base stations based on the reported measurements. The RRC state may transition from RRC connected **602** to RRC idle **604** through a connection release procedure **608** or to RRC inactive **606** through a connection inactivation procedure **610**.

[0116] In RRC idle **604**, an RRC context may not be established for the UE. In RRC idle **604**, the UE may not have an RRC connection with the base station. While in RRC idle **604**, the UE may be in a sleep state for the majority of the time (e.g., to conserve battery power). The UE may wake up periodically (e.g., once in every discontinuous reception cycle) to monitor for paging messages from the RAN. Mobility of the UE may be managed by the UE through a procedure known as cell reselection. The RRC state may transition from RRC idle **604** to RRC connected **602** through a connection establishment procedure **612**, which may involve a random access procedure as discussed in greater detail below.

[0117] In RRC inactive **606**, the RRC context previously established is maintained in the UE and the base station. This allows for a fast transition to RRC connected **602** with reduced signaling overhead as compared to the transition from RRC idle **604** to RRC connected **602**. While in RRC inactive **606**, the UE may be in a sleep state and mobility of the UE may be managed by the UE through cell reselection. The RRC state may transition from RRC inactive **606** to RRC connected **602** through a connection resume procedure **614** or to RRC idle **604** through a connection release

procedure **616** that may be the same as or similar to connection release procedure **608**.

[0118] An RRC state may be associated with a mobility management mechanism. In RRC idle **604** and RRC inactive **606**, mobility is managed by the UE through cell reselection. The purpose of mobility management in RRC idle **604** and RRC inactive **606** is to allow the network to be able to notify the UE of an event via a paging message without having to broadcast the paging message over the entire mobile communications network. The mobility management mechanism used in RRC idle **604** and RRC inactive **606** may allow the network to track the UE on a cell-group level so that the paging message may be broadcast over the cells of the cell group that the UE currently resides within instead of the entire mobile communication network. The mobility management mechanisms for RRC idle **604** and RRC inactive **606** track the UE on a cell-group level. They may do so using different granularities of grouping. For example, there may be three levels of cell-grouping granularity: individual cells; cells within a RAN area identified by a RAN area identifier (RAI); and cells within a group of RAN areas, referred to as a tracking area and identified by a tracking area identifier (TAI).

[0119] Tracking areas may be used to track the UE at the CN level. The CN (e.g., the CN **102** or the 5G-CN **152**) may provide the UE with a list of TAIs associated with a UE registration area. If the UE moves, through cell reselection, to a cell associated with a TAI not included in the list of TAIs associated with the UE registration area, the UE may perform a registration update with the CN to allow the CN to update the UE's location and provide the UE with a new the UE registration area.

[0120] RAN areas may be used to track the UE at the RAN level. For a UE in RRC inactive **606** state, the UE may be assigned a RAN notification area. A RAN notification area may comprise one or more cell identities, a list of RAIs, or a list of TAIs. In an example, a base station may belong to one or more RAN notification areas. In an example, a cell may belong to one or more RAN notification areas. If the UE moves, through cell reselection, to a cell not included in the RAN notification area assigned to the UE, the UE may perform a notification area update with the RAN to update the UE's RAN notification area.

[0121] A base station storing an RRC context for a UE or a last serving base station of the UE may be referred to as an anchor base station. An anchor base station may maintain an RRC context for the UE at least during a period of time that the UE stays in a RAN notification area of the anchor base station and/or during a period of time that the UE stays in RRC inactive **606**.

[0122] A gNB, such as gNBs **160** in FIG. **1B**, may be split in two parts: a central unit (gNB-CU), and one or more distributed units (gNB-DU). A gNB-CU may be coupled to one or more gNB-DUs using an F1 interface. The gNB-CU may comprise the RRC, the PDCP, and the SDAP. A gNB-DU may comprise the RLC, the MAC, and the PHY.

[0123] In NR, the physical signals and physical channels (discussed with respect to FIG. **5A** and FIG. **5B**) may be mapped onto orthogonal frequency divisional multiplexing (OFDM) symbols. OFDM is a multicarrier communication scheme that transmits data over F orthogonal subcarriers (or tones). Before transmission, the data may be mapped to a series of complex symbols (e.g., M-quadrature amplitude modulation (M-QAM) or M-phase shift keying (M-PSK) symbols), referred to as source symbols, and divided into F parallel symbol streams. The F parallel symbol streams may be treated as though they are in the frequency domain and used as inputs to an Inverse Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT) block that transforms them into the time domain. The IFFT block may take in F source symbols at a time, one from each of the F parallel symbol streams, and use each source symbol to modulate the amplitude and phase of one of F sinusoidal basis functions that correspond to the F orthogonal subcarriers. The output of the IFFT block may be F time-domain samples that represent the summation of the F orthogonal subcarriers. The F time-domain samples may form a single OFDM symbol. After some processing (e.g., addition of a cyclic prefix) and up-conversion, an OFDM symbol provided by the IFFT block may be transmitted over the air interface on a carrier frequency. The F parallel symbol streams may be mixed using an FFT block before

being processed by the IFFT block. This operation produces Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)-precoded OFDM symbols and may be used by UEs in the uplink to reduce the peak to average power ratio (PAPR). Inverse processing may be performed on the OFDM symbol at a receiver using an FFT block to recover the data mapped to the source symbols.

[0124] FIG. 7 illustrates an example configuration of an NR frame into which OFDM symbols are grouped. An NR frame may be identified by a system frame number (SFN). The SFN may repeat with a period of 1024 frames. As illustrated, one NR frame may be 10 milliseconds (ms) in duration and may include 10 subframes that are 1 ms in duration. A subframe may be divided into slots that include, for example, 14 OFDM symbols per slot.

[0125] The duration of a slot may depend on the numerology used for the OFDM symbols of the slot. In NR, a flexible numerology is supported to accommodate different cell deployments (e.g., cells with carrier frequencies below 1 GHz up to cells with carrier frequencies in the mm-wave range). A numerology may be defined in terms of subcarrier spacing and cyclic prefix duration. For a numerology in NR, subcarrier spacings may be scaled up by powers of two from a baseline subcarrier spacing of 15 kHz, and cyclic prefix durations may be scaled down by powers of two from a baseline cyclic prefix duration of 4.7 μ s. For example, NR defines numerologies with the following subcarrier spacing/cyclic prefix duration combinations: 15 kHz/4.7 μ s; 30 KHz/2.3 μ s; 60 KHz/1.2 μ s; 120 KHz/0.59 μ s; and 240 kHz/0.29 μ s.

[0126] A slot may have a fixed number of OFDM symbols (e.g., 14 OFDM symbols). A numerology with a higher subcarrier spacing has a shorter slot duration and, correspondingly, more slots per subframe. FIG. 7 illustrates this numerology-dependent slot duration and slots-per-subframe transmission structure (the numerology with a subcarrier spacing of 240 KHz is not shown in FIG. 7 for ease of illustration). A subframe in NR may be used as a numerology-independent time reference, while a slot may be used as the unit upon which uplink and downlink transmissions are scheduled. To support low latency, scheduling in NR may be decoupled from the slot duration and start at any OFDM symbol and last for as many symbols as needed for a transmission. These partial slot transmissions may be referred to as mini-slot or subslot transmissions.

[0127] FIG. 8 illustrates an example configuration of a slot in the time and frequency domain for an NR carrier. The slot includes resource elements (REs) and resource blocks (RBs). An RE is the smallest physical resource in NR. An RE spans one OFDM symbol in the time domain by one subcarrier in the frequency domain as shown in FIG. 8. An RB spans twelve consecutive REs in the frequency domain as shown in FIG. 8. An NR carrier may be limited to a width of 275 RBs or $275 \times 12 = 3300$ subcarriers. Such a limitation, if used, may limit the NR carrier to 50, 100, 200, and 400 MHz for subcarrier spacings of 15, 30, 60, and 120 kHz, respectively, where the 400 MHz bandwidth may be set based on a 400 MHz per carrier bandwidth limit.

[0128] FIG. 8 illustrates a single numerology being used across the entire bandwidth of the NR carrier. In other example configurations, multiple numerologies may be supported on the same carrier.

[0129] NR may support wide carrier bandwidths (e.g., up to 400 MHz for a subcarrier spacing of 120 kHz). Not all UEs may be able to receive the full carrier bandwidth (e.g., due to hardware limitations). Also, receiving the full carrier bandwidth may be prohibitive in terms of UE power consumption. In an example, to reduce power consumption and/or for other purposes, a UE may adapt the size of the UE's receive bandwidth based on the amount of traffic the UE is scheduled to receive. This is referred to as bandwidth adaptation.

[0130] NR defines bandwidth parts (BWPs) to support UEs not capable of receiving the full carrier bandwidth and to support bandwidth adaptation. In an example, a BWP may be defined by a subset of contiguous RBs on a carrier. A UE may be configured (e.g., via RRC layer) with one or more downlink BWPs and one or more uplink BWPs per serving cell (e.g., up to four downlink BWPs and up to four uplink BWPs per serving cell). At a given time, one or more of the configured BWPs

for a serving cell may be active. These one or more BWPs may be referred to as active BWPs of the serving cell. When a serving cell is configured with a secondary uplink carrier, the serving cell may have one or more first active BWPs in the uplink carrier and one or more second active BWPs in the secondary uplink carrier.

[0131] For unpaired spectra, a downlink BWP from a set of configured downlink BWPs may be linked with an uplink BWP from a set of configured uplink BWPs if a downlink BWP index of the downlink BWP and an uplink BWP index of the uplink BWP are the same. For unpaired spectra, a UE may expect that a center frequency for a downlink BWP is the same as a center frequency for an uplink BWP.

[0132] For a downlink BWP in a set of configured downlink BWPs on a primary cell (PCell), a base station may configure a UE with one or more control resource sets (CORESETs) for at least one search space. A search space is a set of locations in the time and frequency domains where the UE may find control information. The search space may be a UE-specific search space or a common search space (potentially usable by a plurality of UEs). For example, a base station may configure a UE with a common search space, on a PCell or on a primary secondary cell (PSCell), in an active downlink BWP.

[0133] For an uplink BWP in a set of configured uplink BWPs, a BS may configure a UE with one or more resource sets for one or more PUCCH transmissions. A UE may receive downlink receptions (e.g., PDCCH or PDSCH) in a downlink BWP according to a configured numerology (e.g., subcarrier spacing and cyclic prefix duration) for the downlink BWP. The UE may transmit uplink transmissions (e.g., PUCCH or PUSCH) in an uplink BWP according to a configured numerology (e.g., subcarrier spacing and cyclic prefix length for the uplink BWP).

[0134] One or more BWP indicator fields may be provided in Downlink Control Information (DCI). A value of a BWP indicator field may indicate which BWP in a set of configured BWPs is an active downlink BWP for one or more downlink receptions. The value of the one or more BWP indicator fields may indicate an active uplink BWP for one or more uplink transmissions.

[0135] A base station may semi-statically configure a UE with a default downlink BWP within a set of configured downlink BWPs associated with a PCell. If the base station does not provide the default downlink BWP to the UE, the default downlink BWP may be an initial active downlink BWP. The UE may determine which BWP is the initial active downlink BWP based on a CORESET configuration obtained using the PBCH.

[0136] A base station may configure a UE with a BWP inactivity timer value for a PCell. The UE may start or restart a BWP inactivity timer at any appropriate time. For example, the UE may start or restart the BWP inactivity timer (a) when the UE detects a DCI indicating an active downlink BWP other than a default downlink BWP for a paired spectra operation; or (b) when a UE detects a DCI indicating an active downlink BWP or active uplink BWP other than a default downlink BWP or uplink BWP for an unpaired spectra operation. If the UE does not detect DCI during an interval of time (e.g., 1 ms or 0.5 ms), the UE may run the BWP inactivity timer toward expiration (for example, increment from zero to the BWP inactivity timer value, or decrement from the BWP inactivity timer value to zero). When the BWP inactivity timer expires, the UE may switch from the active downlink BWP to the default downlink BWP.

[0137] In an example, a base station may semi-statically configure a UE with one or more BWPs. A UE may switch an active BWP from a first BWP to a second BWP in response to receiving a DCI indicating the second BWP as an active BWP and/or in response to an expiry of the BWP inactivity timer (e.g., if the second BWP is the default BWP).

[0138] Downlink and uplink BWP switching (where BWP switching refers to switching from a currently active BWP to a not currently active BWP) may be performed independently in paired spectra. In unpaired spectra, downlink and uplink BWP switching may be performed simultaneously. Switching between configured BWPs may occur based on RRC signaling, DCI, expiration of a BWP inactivity timer, and/or an initiation of random access.

[0139] FIG. 9 illustrates an example of bandwidth adaptation using three configured BWPs for an NR carrier. A UE configured with the three BWPs may switch from one BWP to another BWP at a switching point. In the example illustrated in FIG. 9, the BWPs include: a BWP 902 with a bandwidth of 40 MHz and a subcarrier spacing of 15 kHz; a BWP 904 with a bandwidth of 10 MHz and a subcarrier spacing of 15 kHz; and a BWP 906 with a bandwidth of 20 MHz and a subcarrier spacing of 60 KHz. The BWP 902 may be an initial active BWP, and the BWP 904 may be a default BWP. The UE may switch between BWPs at switching points. In the example of FIG. 9, the UE may switch from the BWP 902 to the BWP 904 at a switching point 908. The switching at the switching point 908 may occur for any suitable reason, for example, in response to an expiry of a BWP inactivity timer (indicating switching to the default BWP) and/or in response to receiving a DCI indicating BWP 904 as the active BWP. The UE may switch at a switching point 910 from active BWP 904 to BWP 906 in response receiving a DCI indicating BWP 906 as the active BWP. The UE may switch at a switching point 912 from active BWP 906 to BWP 904 in response to an expiry of a BWP inactivity timer and/or in response receiving a DCI indicating BWP 904 as the active BWP. The UE may switch at a switching point 914 from active BWP 904 to BWP 902 in response receiving a DCI indicating BWP 902 as the active BWP.

[0140] If a UE is configured for a secondary cell with a default downlink BWP in a set of configured downlink BWPs and a timer value, UE procedures for switching BWPs on a secondary cell may be the same/similar as those on a primary cell. For example, the UE may use the timer value and the default downlink BWP for the secondary cell in the same/similar manner as the UE would use these values for a primary cell.

[0141] To provide for greater data rates, two or more carriers can be aggregated and simultaneously transmitted to/from the same UE using carrier aggregation (CA). The aggregated carriers in CA may be referred to as component carriers (CCs). When CA is used, there are a number of serving cells for the UE, one for a CC. The CCs may have three configurations in the frequency domain.

[0142] FIG. 10A illustrates the three CA configurations with two CCs. In the intraband, contiguous configuration 1002, the two CCs are aggregated in the same frequency band (frequency band A) and are located directly adjacent to each other within the frequency band. In the intraband, non-contiguous configuration 1004, the two CCs are aggregated in the same frequency band (frequency band A) and are separated in the frequency band by a gap. In the interband configuration 1006, the two CCs are located in frequency bands (frequency band A and frequency band B).

[0143] In an example, up to 32 CCs may be aggregated. The aggregated CCs may have the same or different bandwidths, subcarrier spacing, and/or duplexing schemes (TDD or FDD). A serving cell for a UE using CA may have a downlink CC. For FDD, one or more uplink CCs may be optionally configured for a serving cell. The ability to aggregate more downlink carriers than uplink carriers may be useful, for example, when the UE has more data traffic in the downlink than in the uplink.

[0144] When CA is used, one of the aggregated cells for a UE may be referred to as a primary cell (PCell). The PCell may be the serving cell that the UE initially connects to at RRC connection establishment, reestablishment, and/or handover. The PCell may provide the UE with NAS mobility information and the security input. UEs may have different PCells. In the downlink, the carrier corresponding to the PCell may be referred to as the downlink primary CC (DL PCC). In the uplink, the carrier corresponding to the PCell may be referred to as the uplink primary CC (UL PCC). The other aggregated cells for the UE may be referred to as secondary cells (SCells). In an example, the SCells may be configured after the PCell is configured for the UE. For example, an SCell may be configured through an RRC Connection Reconfiguration procedure. In the downlink, the carrier corresponding to an SCell may be referred to as a downlink secondary CC (DL SCC). In the uplink, the carrier corresponding to the SCell may be referred to as the uplink secondary CC (UL SCC).

[0145] Configured SCells for a UE may be activated and deactivated based on, for example, traffic and channel conditions. Deactivation of an SCell may mean that PDCCH and PDSCH reception on

the SCell is stopped and PUSCH, SRS, and CQI transmissions on the SCell are stopped. Configured SCells may be activated and deactivated using a MAC CE with respect to FIG. 4B. For example, a MAC CE may use a bitmap (e.g., one bit per SCell) to indicate which SCells (e.g., in a subset of configured SCells) for the UE are activated or deactivated. Configured SCells may be deactivated in response to an expiration of an SCell deactivation timer (e.g., one SCell deactivation timer per SCell).

[0146] Downlink control information, such as scheduling assignments and scheduling grants, for a cell may be transmitted on the cell corresponding to the assignments and grants, which is known as self-scheduling. The DCI for the cell may be transmitted on another cell, which is known as cross-carrier scheduling. Uplink control information (e.g., HARQ acknowledgments and channel state feedback, such as CQI, PMI, and/or RI) for aggregated cells may be transmitted on the PUCCH of the PCell. For a larger number of aggregated downlink CCs, the PUCCH of the PCell may become overloaded. Cells may be divided into multiple PUCCH groups.

[0147] FIG. 10B illustrates an example of how aggregated cells may be configured into one or more PUCCH groups. A PUCCH group 1010 and a PUCCH group 1050 may include one or more downlink CCs, respectively. In the example of FIG. 10B, the PUCCH group 1010 includes three downlink CCs: a PCell 1011, an SCell 1012, and an SCell 1013. The PUCCH group 1050 includes three downlink CCs in the present example: a PCell 1051, an SCell 1052, and an SCell 1053. One or more uplink CCs may be configured as a PCell 1021, an SCell 1022, and an SCell 1023. One or more other uplink CCs may be configured as a primary Scell (PSCell) 1061, an SCell 1062, and an SCell 1063. Uplink control information (UCI) related to the downlink CCs of the PUCCH group 1010, shown as UCI 1031, UCI 1032, and UCI 1033, may be transmitted in the uplink of the PCell 1021. Uplink control information (UCI) related to the downlink CCs of the PUCCH group 1050, shown as UCI 1071, UCI 1072, and UCI 1073, may be transmitted in the uplink of the PSCell 1061. In an example, if the aggregated cells depicted in FIG. 10B were not divided into the PUCCH group 1010 and the PUCCH group 1050, a single uplink PCell to transmit UCI relating to the downlink CCs, and the PCell may become overloaded. By dividing transmissions of UCI between the PCell 1021 and the PSCell 1061, overloading may be prevented.

[0148] A cell, comprising a downlink carrier and optionally an uplink carrier, may be assigned with a physical cell ID and a cell index. The physical cell ID or the cell index may identify a downlink carrier and/or an uplink carrier of the cell, for example, depending on the context in which the physical cell ID is used. A physical cell ID may be determined using a synchronization signal transmitted on a downlink component carrier. A cell index may be determined using RRC messages. In the disclosure, a physical cell ID may be referred to as a carrier ID, and a cell index may be referred to as a carrier index. For example, when the disclosure refers to a first physical cell ID for a first downlink carrier, the disclosure may mean the first physical cell ID is for a cell comprising the first downlink carrier. The same/similar concept may apply to, for example, a carrier activation. When the disclosure indicates that a first carrier is activated, the specification may mean that a cell comprising the first carrier is activated.

[0149] In CA, a multi-carrier nature of a PHY may be exposed to a MAC. In an example, a HARQ entity may operate on a serving cell. A transport block may be generated per assignment/grant per serving cell. A transport block and potential HARQ retransmissions of the transport block may be mapped to a serving cell.

[0150] In the downlink, a base station may transmit (e.g., unicast, multicast, and/or broadcast) one or more Reference Signals (RSs) to a UE (e.g., PSS, SSS, CSI-RS, DMRS, and/or PT-RS, as shown in FIG. 5A). In the uplink, the UE may transmit one or more RSs to the base station (e.g., DMRS, PT-RS, and/or SRS, as shown in FIG. 5B). The PSS and the SSS may be transmitted by the base station and used by the UE to synchronize the UE to the base station. The PSS and the SSS may be provided in a synchronization signal (SS)/physical broadcast channel (PBCH) block that includes the PSS, the SSS, and the PBCH. The base station may periodically transmit a burst of SS/PBCH

blocks.

[0151] FIG. 11A illustrates an example of an SS/PBCH block's structure and location. A burst of SS/PBCH blocks may include one or more SS/PBCH blocks (e.g., 4 SS/PBCH blocks, as shown in FIG. 11A). Bursts may be transmitted periodically (e.g., every 2 frames or 20 ms). A burst may be restricted to a half-frame (e.g., a first half-frame having a duration of 5 ms). It will be understood that FIG. 11A is an example, and that these parameters (number of SS/PBCH blocks per burst, periodicity of bursts, position of burst within the frame) may be configured based on, for example: a carrier frequency of a cell in which the SS/PBCH block is transmitted; a numerology or subcarrier spacing of the cell; a configuration by the network (e.g., using RRC signaling); or any other suitable factor. In an example, the UE may assume a subcarrier spacing for the SS/PBCH block based on the carrier frequency being monitored, unless the radio network configured the UE to assume a different subcarrier spacing.

[0152] The SS/PBCH block may span one or more OFDM symbols in the time domain (e.g., 4 OFDM symbols, as shown in the example of FIG. 11A) and may span one or more subcarriers in the frequency domain (e.g., 240 contiguous subcarriers). The PSS, the SSS, and the PBCH may have a common center frequency. The PSS may be transmitted first and may span, for example, 1 OFDM symbol and 127 subcarriers. The SSS may be transmitted after the PSS (e.g., two symbols later) and may span 1 OFDM symbol and 127 subcarriers. The PBCH may be transmitted after the PSS (e.g., across the next 3 OFDM symbols) and may span 240 subcarriers.

[0153] The location of the SS/PBCH block in the time and frequency domains may not be known to the UE (e.g., if the UE is searching for the cell). To find and select the cell, the UE may monitor a carrier for the PSS. For example, the UE may monitor a frequency location within the carrier. If the PSS is not found after a certain duration (e.g., 20 ms), the UE may search for the PSS at a different frequency location within the carrier, as indicated by a synchronization raster. If the PSS is found at a location in the time and frequency domains, the UE may determine, based on a known structure of the SS/PBCH block, the locations of the SSS and the PBCH, respectively. The SS/PBCH block may be a cell-defining SS block (CD-SSB). In an example, a primary cell may be associated with a CD-SSB. The CD-SSB may be located on a synchronization raster. In an example, a cell selection/search and/or reselection may be based on the CD-SSB.

[0154] The SS/PBCH block may be used by the UE to determine one or more parameters of the cell. For example, the UE may determine a physical cell identifier (PCI) of the cell based on the sequences of the PSS and the SSS, respectively. The UE may determine a location of a frame boundary of the cell based on the location of the SS/PBCH block. For example, the SS/PBCH block may indicate that it has been transmitted in accordance with a transmission pattern, wherein a SS/PBCH block in the transmission pattern is a known distance from the frame boundary.

[0155] The PBCH may use a QPSK modulation and may use forward error correction (FEC). The FEC may use polar coding. One or more symbols spanned by the PBCH may carry one or more DMRSs for demodulation of the PBCH. The PBCH may include an indication of a current system frame number (SFN) of the cell and/or a SS/PBCH block timing index. These parameters may facilitate time synchronization of the UE to the base station. The PBCH may include a master information block (MIB) used to provide the UE with one or more parameters. The MIB may be used by the UE to locate remaining minimum system information (RMSI) associated with the cell. The RMSI may include a System Information Block Type 1 (SIB1). The SIB1 may contain information needed by the UE to access the cell. The UE may use one or more parameters of the MIB to monitor PDCCH, which may be used to schedule PDSCH. The PDSCH may include the SIB1. The SIB1 may be decoded using parameters provided in the MIB. The PBCH may indicate an absence of SIB1. Based on the PBCH indicating the absence of SIB1, the UE may be pointed to a frequency. The UE may search for an SS/PBCH block at the frequency to which the UE is pointed.

[0156] The UE may assume that one or more SS/PBCH blocks transmitted with a same SS/PBCH

block index are quasi co-located (QCLed) (e.g., having the same/similar Doppler spread, Doppler shift, average gain, average delay, and/or spatial Rx parameters). The UE may not assume QCL for SS/PBCH block transmissions having different SS/PBCH block indices.

[0157] SS/PBCH blocks (e.g., those within a half-frame) may be transmitted in spatial directions (e.g., using different beams that span a coverage area of the cell). In an example, a first SS/PBCH block may be transmitted in a first spatial direction using a first beam, and a second SS/PBCH block may be transmitted in a second spatial direction using a second beam.

[0158] In an example, within a frequency span of a carrier, a base station may transmit a plurality of SS/PBCH blocks. In an example, a first PCI of a first SS/PBCH block of the plurality of SS/PBCH blocks may be different from a second PCI of a second SS/PBCH block of the plurality of SS/PBCH blocks. The PCIs of SS/PBCH blocks transmitted in different frequency locations may be different or the same.

[0159] The CSI-RS may be transmitted by the base station and used by the UE to acquire channel state information (CSI). The base station may configure the UE with one or more CSI-RSs for channel estimation or any other suitable purpose. The base station may configure a UE with one or more of the same/similar CSI-RSs. The UE may measure the one or more CSI-RSs. The UE may estimate a downlink channel state and/or generate a CSI report based on the measuring of the one or more downlink CSI-RSs. The UE may provide the CSI report to the base station. The base station may use feedback provided by the UE (e.g., the estimated downlink channel state) to perform link adaptation.

[0160] The base station may semi-statically configure the UE with one or more CSI-RS resource sets. A CSI-RS resource may be associated with a location in the time and frequency domains and a periodicity. The base station may selectively activate and/or deactivate a CSI-RS resource. The base station may indicate to the UE that a CSI-RS resource in the CSI-RS resource set is activated and/or deactivated.

[0161] The base station may configure the UE to report CSI measurements. The base station may configure the UE to provide CSI reports periodically, aperiodically, or semi-persistently. For periodic CSI reporting, the UE may be configured with a timing and/or periodicity of a plurality of CSI reports. For aperiodic CSI reporting, the base station may request a CSI report. For example, the base station may command the UE to measure a configured CSI-RS resource and provide a CSI report relating to the measurements. For semi-persistent CSI reporting, the base station may configure the UE to transmit periodically, and selectively activate or deactivate the periodic reporting. The base station may configure the UE with a CSI-RS resource set and CSI reports using RRC signaling.

[0162] The CSI-RS configuration may comprise one or more parameters indicating, for example, up to 32 antenna ports. The UE may be configured to employ the same OFDM symbols for a downlink CSI-RS and a control resource set (CORESET) when the downlink CSI-RS and CORESET are spatially QCLed and resource elements associated with the downlink CSI-RS are outside of the physical resource blocks (PRBs) configured for the CORESET. The UE may be configured to employ the same OFDM symbols for downlink CSI-RS and SS/PBCH blocks when the downlink CSI-RS and SS/PBCH blocks are spatially QCLed and resource elements associated with the downlink CSI-RS are outside of PRBs configured for the SS/PBCH blocks.

[0163] Downlink DMRSs may be transmitted by a base station and used by a UE for channel estimation. For example, the downlink DMRS may be used for coherent demodulation of one or more downlink physical channels (e.g., PDSCH). An NR network may support one or more variable and/or configurable DMRS patterns for data demodulation. At least one downlink DMRS configuration may support a front-loaded DMRS pattern. A front-loaded DMRS may be mapped over one or more OFDM symbols (e.g., one or two adjacent OFDM symbols). A base station may semi-statically configure the UE with a number (e.g. a maximum number) of front-loaded DMRS symbols for PDSCH. A DMRS configuration may support one or more DMRS ports. For example,

for single user-MIMO, a DMRS configuration may support up to eight orthogonal downlink DMRS ports per UE. For multiuser-MIMO, a DMRS configuration may support up to 4 orthogonal downlink DMRS ports per UE. A radio network may support (e.g., at least for CP-OFDM) a common DMRS structure for downlink and uplink, wherein a DMRS location, a DMRS pattern, and/or a scrambling sequence may be the same or different. The base station may transmit a downlink DMRS and a corresponding PDSCH using the same precoding matrix. The UE may use the one or more downlink DMRSs for coherent demodulation/channel estimation of the PDSCH.

[0164] In an example, a transmitter (e.g., a base station) may use a precoder matrices for a part of a transmission bandwidth. For example, the transmitter may use a first precoder matrix for a first bandwidth and a second precoder matrix for a second bandwidth. The first precoder matrix and the second precoder matrix may be different based on the first bandwidth being different from the second bandwidth. The UE may assume that a same precoding matrix is used across a set of PRBs. The set of PRBs may be denoted as a precoding resource block group (PRG).

[0165] A PDSCH may comprise one or more layers. The UE may assume that at least one symbol with DMRS is present on a layer of the one or more layers of the PDSCH. A higher layer may configure up to 3 DMRSs for the PDSCH.

[0166] Downlink PT-RS may be transmitted by a base station and used by a UE for phase-noise compensation. Whether a downlink PT-RS is present or not may depend on an RRC configuration. The presence and/or pattern of the downlink PT-RS may be configured on a UE-specific basis using a combination of RRC signaling and/or an association with one or more parameters employed for other purposes (e.g., modulation and coding scheme (MCS), which may be indicated by DCI. When configured, a dynamic presence of a downlink PT-RS may be associated with one or more DCI parameters comprising at least MCS. An NR network may support a plurality of PT-RS densities defined in the time and/or frequency domains. When present, a frequency domain density may be associated with at least one configuration of a scheduled bandwidth. The UE may assume a same precoding for a DMRS port and a PT-RS port. A number of PT-RS ports may be fewer than a number of DMRS ports in a scheduled resource. Downlink PT-RS may be confined in the scheduled time/frequency duration for the UE. Downlink PT-RS may be transmitted on symbols to facilitate phase tracking at the receiver.

[0167] The UE may transmit an uplink DMRS to a base station for channel estimation. For example, the base station may use the uplink DMRS for coherent demodulation of one or more uplink physical channels. For example, the UE may transmit an uplink DMRS with a PUSCH and/or a PUCCH. The uplink DM-RS may span a range of frequencies that is similar to a range of frequencies associated with the corresponding physical channel. The base station may configure the UE with one or more uplink DMRS configurations. At least one DMRS configuration may support a front-loaded DMRS pattern. The front-loaded DMRS may be mapped over one or more OFDM symbols (e.g., one or two adjacent OFDM symbols). One or more uplink DMRSs may be configured to transmit at one or more symbols of a PUSCH and/or a PUCCH. The base station may semi-statically configure the UE with a number (e.g. maximum number) of front-loaded DMRS symbols for the PUSCH and/or the PUCCH, which the UE may use to schedule a single-symbol DMRS and/or a double-symbol DMRS. An NR network may support (e.g., for cyclic prefix orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (CP-OFDM) a common DMRS structure for downlink and uplink, wherein a DMRS location, a DMRS pattern, and/or a scrambling sequence for the DMRS may be the same or different.

[0168] A PUSCH may comprise one or more layers, and the UE may transmit at least one symbol with DMRS present on a layer of the one or more layers of the PUSCH. In an example, a higher layer may configure up to three DMRSs for the PUSCH.

[0169] Uplink PT-RS (which may be used by a base station for phase tracking and/or phase-noise compensation) may or may not be present depending on an RRC configuration of the UE. The presence and/or pattern of uplink PT-RS may be configured on a UE-specific basis by a

combination of RRC signaling and/or one or more parameters employed for other purposes (e.g., Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS)), which may be indicated by DCI. When configured, a dynamic presence of uplink PT-RS may be associated with one or more DCI parameters comprising at least MCS. A radio network may support a plurality of uplink PT-RS densities defined in time/frequency domain. When present, a frequency domain density may be associated with at least one configuration of a scheduled bandwidth. The UE may assume a same precoding for a DMRS port and a PT-RS port. A number of PT-RS ports may be fewer than a number of DMRS ports in a scheduled resource. For example, uplink PT-RS may be confined in the scheduled time/frequency duration for the UE.

[0170] SRS may be transmitted by a UE to a base station for channel state estimation to support uplink channel dependent scheduling and/or link adaptation. SRS transmitted by the UE may allow a base station to estimate an uplink channel state at one or more frequencies. A scheduler at the base station may employ the estimated uplink channel state to assign one or more resource blocks for an uplink PUSCH transmission from the UE. The base station may semi-statically configure the UE with one or more SRS resource sets. For an SRS resource set, the base station may configure the UE with one or more SRS resources. An SRS resource set applicability may be configured by a higher layer (e.g., RRC) parameter. For example, when a higher layer parameter indicates beam management, an SRS resource in a SRS resource set of the one or more SRS resource sets (e.g., with the same/similar time domain behavior, periodic, aperiodic, and/or the like) may be transmitted at a time instant (e.g., simultaneously). The UE may transmit one or more SRS resources in SRS resource sets. An NR network may support aperiodic, periodic and/or semi-persistent SRS transmissions. The UE may transmit SRS resources based on one or more trigger types, wherein the one or more trigger types may comprise higher layer signaling (e.g., RRC) and/or one or more DCI formats. In an example, at least one DCI format may be employed for the UE to select at least one of one or more configured SRS resource sets. An SRS trigger type 0 may refer to an SRS triggered based on a higher layer signaling. An SRS trigger type 1 may refer to an SRS triggered based on one or more DCI formats. In an example, when PUSCH and SRS are transmitted in a same slot, the UE may be configured to transmit SRS after a transmission of a PUSCH and a corresponding uplink DMRS.

[0171] The base station may semi-statically configure the UE with one or more SRS configuration parameters indicating at least one of following: a SRS resource configuration identifier; a number of SRS ports; time domain behavior of an SRS resource configuration (e.g., an indication of periodic, semi-persistent, or aperiodic SRS); slot, mini-slot, and/or subframe level periodicity; offset for a periodic and/or an aperiodic SRS resource; a number of OFDM symbols in an SRS resource; a starting OFDM symbol of an SRS resource; an SRS bandwidth; a frequency hopping bandwidth; a cyclic shift; and/or an SRS sequence ID.

[0172] An antenna port is 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. If a first symbol and a second symbol are transmitted on the same antenna port, the receiver may infer the channel (e.g., fading gain, multipath delay, and/or the like) for conveying the second symbol on the antenna port, from the channel for conveying the first symbol on the antenna port. A first antenna port and a second antenna port may be referred to as quasi co-located (QCLed) if one or more large-scale properties of the channel over which a first symbol on the first antenna port is conveyed may be inferred from the channel over which a second symbol on a second antenna port is conveyed. The one or more large-scale properties may comprise at least one of: a delay spread; a Doppler spread; a Doppler shift; an average gain; an average delay; and/or spatial Receiving (Rx) parameters.

[0173] Channels that use beamforming require beam management. Beam management may comprise beam measurement, beam selection, and beam indication. A beam may be associated with one or more reference signals. For example, a beam may be identified by one or more beamformed

reference signals. The UE may perform downlink beam measurement based on downlink reference signals (e.g., a channel state information reference signal (CSI-RS) and generate a beam measurement report. The UE may perform the downlink beam measurement procedure after an RRC connection is set up with a base station.

[0174] FIG. 11B illustrates an example of channel state information reference signals (CSI-RSs) that are mapped in the time and frequency domains. A square shown in FIG. 11B may span a resource block (RB) within a bandwidth of a cell. A base station may transmit one or more RRC messages comprising CSI-RS resource configuration parameters indicating one or more CSI-RSs. One or more of the following parameters may be configured by higher layer signaling (e.g., RRC and/or MAC signaling) for a CSI-RS resource configuration: a CSI-RS resource configuration identity, a number of CSI-RS ports, a CSI-RS configuration (e.g., symbol and resource element (RE) locations in a subframe), a CSI-RS subframe configuration (e.g., subframe location, offset, and periodicity in a radio frame), a CSI-RS power parameter, a CSI-RS sequence parameter, a code division multiplexing (CDM) type parameter, a frequency density, a transmission comb, quasi co-location (QCL) parameters (e.g., QCL-scrambling identity, crs-portscount, mbsfn-subframeconfiglist, csi-rs-configZpid, qcl-csi-rs-configNZpid), and/or other radio resource parameters.

[0175] The three beams illustrated in FIG. 11B may be configured for a UE in a UE-specific configuration. Three beams are illustrated in FIG. 11B (beam #1, beam #2, and beam #3), more or fewer beams may be configured. Beam #1 may be allocated with CSI-RS 1101 that may be transmitted in one or more subcarriers in an RB of a first symbol. Beam #2 may be allocated with CSI-RS 1102 that may be transmitted in one or more subcarriers in an RB of a second symbol. Beam #3 may be allocated with CSI-RS 1103 that may be transmitted in one or more subcarriers in an RB of a third symbol. By using frequency division multiplexing (FDM), a base station may use other subcarriers in a same RB (for example, those that are not used to transmit CSI-RS 1101) to transmit another CSI-RS associated with a beam for another UE. By using time domain multiplexing (TDM), beams used for the UE may be configured such that beams for the UE use symbols from beams of other UEs.

[0176] CSI-RSs such as those illustrated in FIG. 11B (e.g., CSI-RS 1101, 1102, 1103) may be transmitted by the base station and used by the UE for one or more measurements. For example, the UE may measure a reference signal received power (RSRP) of configured CSI-RS resources. The base station may configure the UE with a reporting configuration and the UE may report the RSRP measurements to a network (for example, via one or more base stations) based on the reporting configuration. In an example, the base station may determine, based on the reported measurement results, one or more transmission configuration indication (TCI) states comprising a number of reference signals. In an example, the base station may indicate one or more TCI states to the UE (e.g., via RRC signaling, a MAC CE, and/or a DCI). The UE may receive a downlink transmission with a receive (Rx) beam determined based on the one or more TCI states. In an example, the UE may or may not have a capability of beam correspondence. If the UE has the capability of beam correspondence, the UE may determine a spatial domain filter of a transmit (Tx) beam based on a spatial domain filter of the corresponding Rx beam. If the UE does not have the capability of beam correspondence, the UE may perform an uplink beam selection procedure to determine the spatial domain filter of the Tx beam. The UE may perform the uplink beam selection procedure based on one or more sounding reference signal (SRS) resources configured to the UE by the base station. The base station may select and indicate uplink beams for the UE based on measurements of the one or more SRS resources transmitted by the UE.

[0177] In a beam management procedure, a UE may assess (e.g., measure) a channel quality of one or more beam pair links, a beam pair link comprising a transmitting beam transmitted by a base station and a receiving beam received by the UE. Based on the assessment, the UE may transmit a beam measurement report indicating one or more beam pair quality parameters comprising, e.g.,

one or more beam identifications (e.g., a beam index, a reference signal index, or the like), RSRP, a precoding matrix indicator (PMI), a channel quality indicator (CQI), and/or a rank indicator (RI). [0178] FIG. 12A illustrates examples of three downlink beam management procedures: P1, P2, and P3. Procedure P1 may enable a UE measurement on transmit (Tx) beams of a transmission reception point (TRP) (or multiple TRPs), e.g., to support a selection of one or more base station Tx beams and/or UE Rx beams (shown as ovals in the top row and bottom row, respectively, of P1). Beamforming at a TRP may comprise a Tx beam sweep for a set of beams (shown, in the top rows of P1 and P2, as ovals rotated in a counter-clockwise direction indicated by the dashed arrow). Beamforming at a UE may comprise an Rx beam sweep for a set of beams (shown, in the bottom rows of P1 and P3, as ovals rotated in a clockwise direction indicated by the dashed arrow). Procedure P2 may be used to enable a UE measurement on Tx beams of a TRP (shown, in the top row of P2, as ovals rotated in a counter-clockwise direction indicated by the dashed arrow). The UE and/or the base station may perform procedure P2 using a smaller set of beams than is used in procedure P1, or using narrower beams than the beams used in procedure P1. This may be referred to as beam refinement. The UE may perform procedure P3 for Rx beam determination by using the same Tx beam at the base station and sweeping an Rx beam at the UE.

[0179] FIG. 12B illustrates examples of three uplink beam management procedures: U1, U2, and U3. Procedure U1 may be used to enable a base station to perform a measurement on Tx beams of a UE, e.g., to support a selection of one or more UE Tx beams and/or base station Rx beams (shown as ovals in the top row and bottom row, respectively, of U1). Beamforming at the UE may include, e.g., a Tx beam sweep from a set of beams (shown in the bottom rows of U1 and U3 as ovals rotated in a clockwise direction indicated by the dashed arrow). Beam forming at the base station may include, e.g., an Rx beam sweep from a set of beams (shown, in the top rows of U1 and U2, as ovals rotated in a counter-clockwise direction indicated by the dashed arrow). Procedure U2 may be used to enable the base station to adjust its Rx beam when the UE uses a fixed Tx beam. The UE and/or the base station may perform procedure U2 using a smaller set of beams than is used in procedure P1, or using narrower beams than the beams used in procedure P1. This may be referred to as beam refinement. The UE may perform procedure U3 to adjust its Tx beam when the base station uses a fixed Rx beam.

[0180] A UE may initiate a beam failure recovery (BFR) procedure based on detecting a beam failure. The UE may transmit a BFR request (e.g., a preamble, a UCI, an SR, a MAC CE, and/or the like) based on the initiating of the BFR procedure. The UE may detect the beam failure based on a determination that a quality of beam pair link(s) of an associated control channel is unsatisfactory (e.g., having an error rate higher than an error rate threshold, a received signal power lower than a received signal power threshold, an expiration of a timer, and/or the like).

[0181] The UE may measure a quality of a beam pair link using one or more reference signals (RSs) comprising one or more SS/PBCH blocks, one or more CSI-RS resources, and/or one or more demodulation reference signals (DMRSs). A quality of the beam pair link may be based on one or more of a block error rate (BLER), an RSRP value, a signal to interference plus noise ratio (SINR) value, a reference signal received quality (RSRQ) value, and/or a CSI value measured on RS resources. The base station may indicate that an RS resource is quasi co-located (QCLed) with one or more DM-RSs of a channel (e.g., a control channel, a shared data channel, and/or the like). The RS resource and the one or more DMRSs of the channel may be QCLed when the channel characteristics (e.g., Doppler shift, Doppler spread, average delay, delay spread, spatial Rx parameter, fading, and/or the like) from a transmission via the RS resource to the UE are similar or the same as the channel characteristics from a transmission via the channel to the UE.

[0182] A network (e.g., a gNB and/or an ng-eNB of a network) and/or the UE may initiate a random access procedure. A UE in an RRC_IDLE state and/or an RRC_INACTIVE state may initiate the random access procedure to request a connection setup to a network. The UE may initiate the random access procedure from an RRC_CONNECTED state. The UE may initiate the

random access procedure to request uplink resources (e.g., for uplink transmission of an SR when there is no PUCCH resource available) and/or acquire uplink timing (e.g., when uplink synchronization status is non-synchronized). The UE may initiate the random access procedure to request one or more system information blocks (SIBs) (e.g., other system information such as SIB2, SIB3, and/or the like). The UE may initiate the random access procedure for a beam failure recovery request. A network may initiate a random access procedure for a handover and/or for establishing time alignment for an SCell addition.

[0183] FIG. 13A illustrates a four-step contention-based random access procedure. Prior to initiation of the procedure, a base station may transmit a configuration message **1310** to the UE. The procedure illustrated in FIG. 13A comprises transmission of four messages: a Msg 1 **1311**, a Msg 2 **1312**, a Msg 3 **1313**, and a Msg 4 **1314**. The Msg 1 **1311** may include and/or be referred to as a preamble (or a random access preamble). The Msg 2 **1312** may include and/or be referred to as a random access response (RAR).

[0184] The configuration message **1310** may be transmitted, for example, using one or more RRC messages. The one or more RRC messages may indicate one or more random access channel (RACH) parameters to the UE. The one or more RACH parameters may comprise at least one of following: general parameters for one or more random access procedures (e.g., RACH-configGeneral); cell-specific parameters (e.g., RACH-ConfigCommon); and/or dedicated parameters (e.g., RACH-configDedicated). The base station may broadcast or multicast the one or more RRC messages to one or more UEs. The one or more RRC messages may be UE-specific (e.g., dedicated RRC messages transmitted to a UE in an RRC_CONNECTED state and/or in an RRC_INACTIVE state). The UE may determine, based on the one or more RACH parameters, a time-frequency resource and/or an uplink transmit power for transmission of the Msg 1 **1311** and/or the Msg 3 **1313**. Based on the one or more RACH parameters, the UE may determine a reception timing and a downlink channel for receiving the Msg 2 **1312** and the Msg 4 **1314**.

[0185] The one or more RACH parameters provided in the configuration message **1310** may indicate one or more Physical RACH (PRACH) occasions available for transmission of the Msg 1 **1311**. The one or more PRACH occasions may be predefined. The one or more RACH parameters may indicate one or more available sets of one or more PRACH occasions (e.g., prach-ConfigIndex). The one or more RACH parameters may indicate an association between (a) one or more PRACH occasions and (b) one or more reference signals. The one or more RACH parameters may indicate an association between (a) one or more preambles and (b) one or more reference signals. The one or more reference signals may be SS/PBCH blocks and/or CSI-RSs. For example, the one or more RACH parameters may indicate a number of SS/PBCH blocks mapped to a PRACH occasion and/or a number of preambles mapped to a SS/PBCH blocks.

[0186] The one or more RACH parameters provided in the configuration message **1310** may be used to determine an uplink transmit power of Msg 1 **1311** and/or Msg 3 **1313**. For example, the one or more RACH parameters may indicate a reference power for a preamble transmission (e.g., a received target power and/or an initial power of the preamble transmission). There may be one or more power offsets indicated by the one or more RACH parameters. For example, the one or more RACH parameters may indicate: a power ramping step; a power offset between SSB and CSI-RS; a power offset between transmissions of the Msg 1 **1311** and the Msg 3 **1313**; and/or a power offset value between preamble groups. The one or more RACH parameters may indicate one or more thresholds based on which the UE may determine at least one reference signal (e.g., an SSB and/or CSI-RS) and/or an uplink carrier (e.g., a normal uplink (NUL) carrier and/or a supplemental uplink (SUL) carrier).

[0187] The Msg 1 **1311** may include one or more preamble transmissions (e.g., a preamble transmission and one or more preamble retransmissions). An RRC message may be used to configure one or more preamble groups (e.g., group A and/or group B). A preamble group may comprise one or more preambles. The UE may determine the preamble group based on a pathloss

measurement and/or a size of the Msg 3 **1313**. The UE may measure an RSRP of one or more reference signals (e.g., SSBs and/or CSI-RSs) and determine at least one reference signal having an RSRP above an RSRP threshold (e.g., `rsrp-ThresholdSSB` and/or `rsrp-ThresholdCSI-RS`). The UE may select at least one preamble associated with the one or more reference signals and/or a selected preamble group, for example, if the association between the one or more preambles and the at least one reference signal is configured by an RRC message.

[0188] The UE may determine the preamble based on the one or more RACH parameters provided in the configuration message **1310**. For example, the UE may determine the preamble based on a pathloss measurement, an RSRP measurement, and/or a size of the Msg 3 **1313**. As another example, the one or more RACH parameters may indicate: a preamble format; a maximum number of preamble transmissions; and/or one or more thresholds for determining one or more preamble groups (e.g., group A and group B). A base station may use the one or more RACH parameters to configure the UE with an association between one or more preambles and one or more reference signals (e.g., SSBs and/or CSI-RSs). If the association is configured, the UE may determine the preamble to include in Msg 1 **1311** based on the association. The Msg 1 **1311** may be transmitted to the base station via one or more PRACH occasions. The UE may use one or more reference signals (e.g., SSBs and/or CSI-RSs) for selection of the preamble and for determining of the PRACH occasion. One or more RACH parameters (e.g., `ra-ssb-OccasionMskIndex` and/or `ra-OccasionList`) may indicate an association between the PRACH occasions and the one or more reference signals.

[0189] The UE may perform a preamble retransmission if no response is received following a preamble transmission. The UE may increase an uplink transmit power for the preamble retransmission. The UE may select an initial preamble transmit power based on a pathloss measurement and/or a target received preamble power configured by the network. The UE may determine to retransmit a preamble and may ramp up the uplink transmit power. The UE may receive one or more RACH parameters (e.g., `PREAMBLE_POWER_RAMPING_STEP`) indicating a ramping step for the preamble retransmission. The ramping step may be an amount of incremental increase in uplink transmit power for a retransmission. The UE may ramp up the uplink transmit power if the UE determines a reference signal (e.g., SSB and/or CSI-RS) that is the same as a previous preamble transmission. The UE may count a number of preamble transmissions and/or retransmissions (e.g., `PREAMBLE_TRANSMISSION_COUNTER`). The UE may determine that a random access procedure completed unsuccessfully, for example, if the number of preamble transmissions exceeds a threshold configured by the one or more RACH parameters (e.g., `preambleTransMax`).

[0190] The Msg 2 **1312** received by the UE may include an RAR. In some scenarios, the Msg 2 **1312** may include multiple RARs corresponding to multiple UEs. The Msg 2 **1312** may be received after or in response to the transmitting of the Msg 1 **1311**. The Msg 2 **1312** may be scheduled on the DL-SCH and indicated on a PDCCH using a random access RNTI (RA-RNTI). The Msg 2 **1312** may indicate that the Msg 1 **1311** was received by the base station. The Msg 2 **1312** may include a time-alignment command that may be used by the UE to adjust the UE's transmission timing, a scheduling grant for transmission of the Msg 3 **1313**, and/or a Temporary Cell RNTI (TC-RNTI). After transmitting a preamble, the UE may start a time window (e.g., `ra-ResponseWindow`) to monitor a PDCCH for the Msg 2 **1312**. The UE may determine when to start the time window based on a PRACH occasion that the UE uses to transmit the preamble. For example, the UE may start the time window one or more symbols after a last symbol of the preamble (e.g., at a first PDCCH occasion from an end of a preamble transmission). The one or more symbols may be determined based on a numerology. The PDCCH may be in a common search space (e.g., a Type1-PDCCH common search space) configured by an RRC message. The UE may identify the RAR based on a Radio Network Temporary Identifier (RNTI). RNTIs may be used depending on one or more events initiating the random access procedure. The UE may use random access RNTI (RA-RNTI). The RA-RNTI may be associated with PRACH occasions in which the UE transmits a

preamble. For example, the UE may determine the RA-RNTI based on: an OFDM symbol index; a slot index; a frequency domain index; and/or a UL carrier indicator of the PRACH occasions. An example of RA-RNTI may be as follows:

$$\text{RA-RNTI} = 1 + s_id + 14 \times t_id + 14 \times 80 \times f_id + 14 \times 80 \times 8 \times ul_carrier_id$$

where s_id may be an index of a first OFDM symbol of the PRACH occasion (e.g., $0 \leq s_id < 14$), t_id may be an index of a first slot of the PRACH occasion in a system frame (e.g., $0 \leq t_id < 80$), f_id may be an index of the PRACH occasion in the frequency domain (e.g., $0 \leq f_id < 8$), and $ul_carrier_id$ may be a UL carrier used for a preamble transmission (e.g., 0 for an NUL carrier, and 1 for an SUL carrier).

The UE may transmit the Msg 3 **1313** in response to a successful reception of the Msg 2 **1312** (e.g., using resources identified in the Msg 2 **1312**). The Msg 3 **1313** may be used for contention resolution in, for example, the contention-based random access procedure illustrated in FIG. **13A**. In some scenarios, a plurality of UEs may transmit a same preamble to a base station and the base station may provide an RAR that corresponds to a UE. Collisions may occur if the plurality of UEs interpret the RAR as corresponding to themselves. Contention resolution (e.g., using the Msg 3 **1313** and the Msg 4 **1314**) may be used to increase the likelihood that the UE does not incorrectly use an identity of another the UE. To perform contention resolution, the UE may include a device identifier in the Msg 3 **1313** (e.g., a C-RNTI if assigned, a TC-RNTI included in the Msg 2 **1312**, and/or any other suitable identifier).

[0191] The Msg 4 **1314** may be received after or in response to the transmitting of the Msg 3 **1313**. If a C-RNTI was included in the Msg 3 **1313**, the base station will address the UE on the PDCCH using the C-RNTI. If the UE's unique C-RNTI is detected on the PDCCH, the random access procedure is determined to be successfully completed. If a TC-RNTI is included in the Msg 3 **1313** (e.g., if the UE is in an RRC_IDLE state or not otherwise connected to the base station), Msg 4 **1314** will be received using a DL-SCH associated with the TC-RNTI. If a MAC PDU is successfully decoded and a MAC PDU comprises the UE contention resolution identity MAC CE that matches or otherwise corresponds with the CCCH SDU sent (e.g., transmitted) in Msg 3 **1313**, the UE may determine that the contention resolution is successful and/or the UE may determine that the random access procedure is successfully completed.

[0192] The UE may be configured with a supplementary uplink (SUL) carrier and a normal uplink (NUL) carrier. An initial access (e.g., random access procedure) may be supported in an uplink carrier. For example, a base station may configure the UE with two separate RACH configurations: one for an SUL carrier and the other for an NUL carrier. For random access in a cell configured with an SUL carrier, the network may indicate which carrier to use (NUL or SUL).

[0193] The UE may determine the SUL carrier, for example, if a measured quality of one or more reference signals is lower than a broadcast threshold. Uplink transmissions of the random access procedure (e.g., the Msg 1 **1311** and/or the Msg 3 **1313**) may remain on the selected carrier. The UE may switch an uplink carrier during the random access procedure (e.g., between the Msg 1 **1311** and the Msg 3 **1313**) in one or more cases. For example, the UE may determine and/or switch an uplink carrier for the Msg 1 **1311** and/or the Msg 3 **1313** based on a channel clear assessment (e.g., a listen-before-talk).

[0194] FIG. **13B** illustrates a two-step contention-free random access procedure. Similar to the four-step contention-based random access procedure illustrated in FIG. **13A**, a base station may, prior to initiation of the procedure, transmit a configuration message **1320** to the UE. The configuration message **1320** may be analogous in some respects to the configuration message **1310**. The procedure illustrated in FIG. **13B** comprises transmission of two messages: a Msg 1 **1321** and a Msg 2 **1322**. The Msg 1 **1321** and the Msg 2 **1322** may be analogous in some respects to the Msg 1 **1311** and a Msg 2 **1312** illustrated in FIG. **13A**, respectively. As will be understood from FIGS. **13A** and **13B**, the contention-free random access procedure may not include messages analogous to

the Msg 3 **1313** and/or the Msg 4 **1314**.

[0195] The contention-free random access procedure illustrated in FIG. **13B** may be initiated for a beam failure recovery, other SI request, SCell addition, and/or handover. For example, a base station may indicate or assign to the UE the preamble to be used for the Msg 1 **1321**. The UE may receive, from the base station via PDCCH and/or RRC, an indication of a preamble (e.g., ra-PreambleIndex).

[0196] After transmitting a preamble, the UE may start a time window (e.g., ra-ResponseWindow) to monitor a PDCCH for the RAR. In the event of a beam failure recovery request, the base station may configure the UE with a separate time window and/or a separate PDCCH in a search space indicated by an RRC message (e.g., recoverySearchSpaceId). The UE may monitor for a PDCCH transmission addressed to a Cell RNTI (C-RNTI) on the search space. In the contention-free random access procedure illustrated in FIG. **13B**, the UE may determine that a random access procedure successfully completes after or in response to transmission of Msg 1 **1321** and reception of a corresponding Msg 2 **1322**. The UE may determine that a random access procedure successfully completes, for example, if a PDCCH transmission is addressed to a C-RNTI. The UE may determine that a random access procedure successfully completes, for example, if the UE receives an RAR comprising a preamble identifier corresponding to a preamble transmitted by the UE and/or the RAR comprises a MAC sub-PDU with the preamble identifier. The UE may determine the response as an indication of an acknowledgement for an SI request.

[0197] FIG. **13C** illustrates another two-step random access procedure. Similar to the random access procedures illustrated in FIGS. **13A** and **13B**, a base station may, prior to initiation of the procedure, transmit a configuration message **1330** to the UE. The configuration message **1330** may be analogous in some respects to the configuration message **1310** and/or the configuration message **1320**. The procedure illustrated in FIG. **13C** comprises transmission of two messages: a Msg A **1331** and a Msg B **1332**.

[0198] Msg A **1331** may be transmitted in an uplink transmission by the UE. Msg A **1331** may comprise one or more transmissions of a preamble **1341** and/or one or more transmissions of a transport block **1342**. The transport block **1342** may comprise contents that are similar and/or equivalent to the contents of the Msg 3 **1313** illustrated in FIG. **13A**. The transport block **1342** may comprise UCI (e.g., an SR, a HARQ ACK/NACK, and/or the like). The UE may receive the Msg B **1332** after or in response to transmitting the Msg A **1331**. The Msg B **1332** may comprise contents that are similar and/or equivalent to the contents of the Msg 2 **1312** (e.g., an RAR) illustrated in FIGS. **13A** and **13B** and/or the Msg 4 **1314** illustrated in FIG. **13A**.

[0199] The UE may initiate the two-step random access procedure in FIG. **13C** for licensed spectrum and/or unlicensed spectrum. The UE may determine, based on one or more factors, whether to initiate the two-step random access procedure. The one or more factors may be: a radio access technology in use (e.g., LTE, NR, and/or the like); whether the UE has valid TA or not; a cell size; the UE's RRC state; a type of spectrum (e.g., licensed vs. unlicensed); and/or any other suitable factors.

[0200] The UE may determine, based on two-step RACH parameters included in the configuration message **1330**, a radio resource and/or an uplink transmit power for the preamble **1341** and/or the transport block **1342** included in the Msg A **1331**. The RACH parameters may indicate a modulation and coding schemes (MCS), a time-frequency resource, and/or a power control for the preamble **1341** and/or the transport block **1342**. A time-frequency resource for transmission of the preamble **1341** (e.g., a PRACH) and a time-frequency resource for transmission of the transport block **1342** (e.g., a PUSCH) may be multiplexed using FDM, TDM, and/or CDM. The RACH parameters may enable the UE to determine a reception timing and a downlink channel for monitoring for and/or receiving Msg B **1332**.

[0201] The transport block **1342** may comprise data (e.g., delay-sensitive data), an identifier of the UE, security information, and/or device information (e.g., an International Mobile Subscriber

Identity (IMSI). The base station may transmit the Msg B **1332** as a response to the Msg A **1331**. The Msg B **1332** may comprise at least one of following: a preamble identifier; a timing advance command; a power control command; an uplink grant (e.g., a radio resource assignment and/or an MCS); a UE identifier for contention resolution; and/or an RNTI (e.g., a C-RNTI or a TC-RNTI). The UE may determine that the two-step random access procedure is successfully completed if: a preamble identifier in the Msg B **1332** is matched to a preamble transmitted by the UE; and/or the identifier of the UE in Msg B **1332** is matched to the identifier of the UE in the Msg A **1331** (e.g., the transport block **1342**).

[0202] A UE and a base station may exchange control signaling. The control signaling may be referred to as L1/L2 control signaling and may originate from the PHY layer (e.g., layer 1) and/or the MAC layer (e.g., layer 2). The control signaling may comprise downlink control signaling transmitted from the base station to the UE and/or uplink control signaling transmitted from the UE to the base station.

[0203] The downlink control signaling may comprise: a downlink scheduling assignment; an uplink scheduling grant indicating uplink radio resources and/or a transport format; a slot format information; a preemption indication; a power control command; and/or any other suitable signaling. The UE may receive the downlink control signaling in a payload transmitted by the base station on a physical downlink control channel (PDCCH). The payload transmitted on the PDCCH may be referred to as downlink control information (DCI). In some scenarios, the PDCCH may be a group common PDCCH (GC-PDCCH) that is common to a group of UEs.

[0204] A base station may attach one or more cyclic redundancy check (CRC) parity bits to a DCI in order to facilitate detection of transmission errors. When the DCI is intended for a UE (or a group of the UEs), the base station may scramble the CRC parity bits with an identifier of the UE (or an identifier of the group of the UEs). Scrambling the CRC parity bits with the identifier may comprise Modulo-2 addition (or an exclusive OR operation) of the identifier value and the CRC parity bits. The identifier may comprise a 16-bit value of a radio network temporary identifier (RNTI).

[0205] DCIs may be used for different purposes. A purpose may be indicated by the type of RNTI used to scramble the CRC parity bits. For example, a DCI having CRC parity bits scrambled with a paging RNTI (P-RNTI) may indicate paging information and/or a system information change notification. The P-RNTI may be predefined as “FFFE” in hexadecimal. A DCI having CRC parity bits scrambled with a system information RNTI (SI-RNTI) may indicate a broadcast transmission of the system information. The SI-RNTI may be predefined as “FFFF” in hexadecimal. A DCI having CRC parity bits scrambled with a random access RNTI (RA-RNTI) may indicate a random access response (RAR). A DCI having CRC parity bits scrambled with a cell RNTI (C-RNTI) may indicate a dynamically scheduled unicast transmission and/or a triggering of PDCCH-ordered random access. A DCI having CRC parity bits scrambled with a temporary cell RNTI (TC-RNTI) may indicate a contention resolution (e.g., a Msg 3 analogous to the Msg 3 **1313** illustrated in FIG. **13A**). Other RNTIs configured to the UE by a base station may comprise a Configured Scheduling RNTI (CS-RNTI), a Transmit Power Control-PUCCH RNTI (TPC-PUCCH-RNTI), a Transmit Power Control-PUSCH RNTI (TPC-PUSCH-RNTI), a Transmit Power Control-SRS RNTI (TPC-SRS-RNTI), an Interruption RNTI (INT-RNTI), a Slot Format Indication RNTI (SFI-RNTI), a Semi-Persistent CSI RNTI (SP-CSI-RNTI), a Modulation and Coding Scheme Cell RNTI (MCS-C-RNTI), and/or the like.

[0206] Depending on the purpose and/or content of a DCI, the base station may transmit the DCIs with one or more DCI formats. For example, DCI format 0_0 may be used for scheduling of PUSCH in a cell. DCI format 0_0 may be a fallback DCI format (e.g., with compact DCI payloads). DCI format 0_1 may be used for scheduling of PUSCH in a cell (e.g., with more DCI payloads than DCI format 0_0). DCI format 1_0 may be used for scheduling of PDSCH in a cell. DCI format 1_0 may be a fallback DCI format (e.g., with compact DCI payloads). DCI format 1_1

may be used for scheduling of PDSCH in a cell (e.g., with more DCI payloads than DCI format 1_0). DCI format 2_0 may be used for providing a slot format indication to a group of UEs. DCI format 2_1 may be used for notifying a group of UEs of a physical resource block and/or OFDM symbol where the UE may assume no transmission is intended to the UE. DCI format 2_2 may be used for transmission of a transmit power control (TPC) command for PUCCH or PUSCH. DCI format 2_3 may be used for transmission of a group of TPC commands for SRS transmissions by one or more UEs. DCI format(s) for new functions may be defined in future releases. DCI formats may have different DCI sizes, or may share the same DCI size.

[0207] After scrambling a DCI with a RNTI, the base station may process the DCI with channel coding (e.g., polar coding), rate matching, scrambling and/or QPSK modulation. A base station may map the coded and modulated DCI on resource elements used and/or configured for a PDCCH. Based on a payload size of the DCI and/or a coverage of the base station, the base station may transmit the DCI via a PDCCH occupying a number of contiguous control channel elements (CCEs). The number of the contiguous CCEs (referred to as aggregation level) may be 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, and/or any other suitable number. A CCE may comprise a number (e.g., 6) of resource-element groups (REGs). A REG may comprise a resource block in an OFDM symbol. The mapping of the coded and modulated DCI on the resource elements may be based on mapping of CCEs and REGs (e.g., CCE-to-REG mapping).

[0208] FIG. 14A illustrates an example of CORESET configurations for a bandwidth part. The base station may transmit a DCI via a PDCCH on one or more control resource sets (CORESETs). A CORESET may comprise a time-frequency resource in which the UE tries to decode a DCI using one or more search spaces. The base station may configure a CORESET in the time-frequency domain. In the example of FIG. 14A, a first CORESET **1401** and a second CORESET **1402** occur at the first symbol in a slot. The first CORESET **1401** overlaps with the second CORESET **1402** in the frequency domain. A third CORESET **1403** occurs at a third symbol in the slot. A fourth CORESET **1404** occurs at the seventh symbol in the slot. CORESETs may have a different number of resource blocks in frequency domain.

[0209] FIG. 14B illustrates an example of a CCE-to-REG mapping for DCI transmission on a CORESET and PDCCH processing. The CCE-to-REG mapping may be an interleaved mapping (e.g., for the purpose of providing frequency diversity) or a non-interleaved mapping (e.g., for the purposes of facilitating interference coordination and/or frequency-selective transmission of control channels). The base station may perform different or same CCE-to-REG mapping on different CORESETs. A CORESET may be associated with a CCE-to-REG mapping by RRC configuration. A CORESET may be configured with an antenna port quasi co-location (QCL) parameter. The antenna port QCL parameter may indicate QCL information of a demodulation reference signal (DMRS) for PDCCH reception in the CORESET.

[0210] The base station may transmit, to the UE, RRC messages comprising configuration parameters of one or more CORESETs and one or more search space sets. The configuration parameters may indicate an association between a search space set and a CORESET. A search space set may comprise a set of PDCCH candidates formed by CCEs at a given aggregation level. The configuration parameters may indicate: a number of PDCCH candidates to be monitored per aggregation level; a PDCCH monitoring periodicity and a PDCCH monitoring pattern; one or more DCI formats to be monitored by the UE; and/or whether a search space set is a common search space set or a UE-specific search space set. A set of CCEs in the common search space set may be predefined and known to the UE. A set of CCEs in the UE-specific search space set may be configured based on the UE's identity (e.g., C-RNTI).

[0211] As shown in FIG. 14B, the UE may determine a time-frequency resource for a CORESET based on RRC messages. The UE may determine a CCE-to-REG mapping (e.g., interleaved or non-interleaved, and/or mapping parameters) for the CORESET based on configuration parameters of the CORESET. The UE may determine a number (e.g., at most 10) of search space sets configured

on the CORESET based on the RRC messages. The UE may monitor a set of PDCCH candidates according to configuration parameters of a search space set. The UE may monitor a set of PDCCH candidates in one or more CORESETs for detecting one or more DCIs. Monitoring may comprise decoding one or more PDCCH candidates of the set of the PDCCH candidates according to the monitored DCI formats. Monitoring may comprise decoding a DCI content of one or more PDCCH candidates with possible (or configured) PDCCH locations, possible (or configured) PDCCH formats (e.g., number of CCEs, number of PDCCH candidates in common search spaces, and/or number of PDCCH candidates in the UE-specific search spaces) and possible (or configured) DCI formats. The decoding may be referred to as blind decoding. The UE may determine a DCI as valid for the UE, in response to CRC checking (e.g., scrambled bits for CRC parity bits of the DCI matching a RNTI value). The UE may process information contained in the DCI (e.g., a scheduling assignment, an uplink grant, power control, a slot format indication, a downlink preemption, and/or the like).

[0212] The UE may transmit uplink control signaling (e.g., uplink control information (UCI)) to a base station. The uplink control signaling may comprise hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) acknowledgements for received DL-SCH transport blocks. The UE may transmit the HARQ acknowledgements after receiving a DL-SCH transport block. Uplink control signaling may comprise channel state information (CSI) indicating channel quality of a physical downlink channel. The UE may transmit the CSI to the base station. The base station, based on the received CSI, may determine transmission format parameters (e.g., comprising multi-antenna and beamforming schemes) for a downlink transmission. Uplink control signaling may comprise scheduling requests (SR). The UE may transmit an SR indicating that uplink data is available for transmission to the base station. The UE may transmit a UCI (e.g., HARQ acknowledgements (HARQ-ACK), CSI report, SR, and the like) via a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) or a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH). The UE may transmit the uplink control signaling via a PUCCH using one of several PUCCH formats.

[0213] There may be five PUCCH formats and the UE may determine a PUCCH format based on a size of the UCI (e.g., a number of uplink symbols of UCI transmission and a number of UCI bits). PUCCH format 0 may have a length of one or two OFDM symbols and may include two or fewer bits. The UE may transmit UCI in a PUCCH resource using PUCCH format 0 if the transmission is over one or two symbols and the number of HARQ-ACK information bits with positive or negative SR (HARQ-ACK/SR bits) is one or two. PUCCH format 1 may occupy a number between four and fourteen OFDM symbols and may include two or fewer bits. The UE may use PUCCH format 1 if the transmission is four or more symbols and the number of HARQ-ACK/SR bits is one or two. PUCCH format 2 may occupy one or two OFDM symbols and may include more than two bits. The UE may use PUCCH format 2 if the transmission is over one or two symbols and the number of UCI bits is two or more. PUCCH format 3 may occupy a number between four and fourteen OFDM symbols and may include more than two bits. The UE may use PUCCH format 3 if the transmission is four or more symbols, the number of UCI bits is two or more and PUCCH resource does not include an orthogonal cover code. PUCCH format 4 may occupy a number between four and fourteen OFDM symbols and may include more than two bits. The UE may use PUCCH format 4 if the transmission is four or more symbols, the number of UCI bits is two or more and the PUCCH resource includes an orthogonal cover code.

[0214] The base station may transmit configuration parameters to the UE for a plurality of PUCCH resource sets using, for example, an RRC message. The plurality of PUCCH resource sets (e.g., up to four sets) may be configured on an uplink BWP of a cell. A PUCCH resource set may be configured with a PUCCH resource set index, a plurality of PUCCH resources with a PUCCH resource being identified by a PUCCH resource identifier (e.g., pucch-Resourceid), and/or a number (e.g. a maximum number) of UCI information bits the UE may transmit using one of the plurality of PUCCH resources in the PUCCH resource set. When configured with a plurality of

PUCCH resource sets, the UE may select one of the plurality of PUCCH resource sets based on a total bit length of the UCI information bits (e.g., HARQ-ACK, SR, and/or CSI). If the total bit length of UCI information bits is two or fewer, the UE may select a first PUCCH resource set having a PUCCH resource set index equal to “0”. If the total bit length of UCI information bits is greater than two and less than or equal to a first configured value, the UE may select a second PUCCH resource set having a PUCCH resource set index equal to “1”. If the total bit length of UCI information bits is greater than the first configured value and less than or equal to a second configured value, the UE may select a third PUCCH resource set having a PUCCH resource set index equal to “2”. If the total bit length of UCI information bits is greater than the second configured value and less than or equal to a third value (e.g., 1406), the UE may select a fourth PUCCH resource set having a PUCCH resource set index equal to “3”.

[0215] After determining a PUCCH resource set from a plurality of PUCCH resource sets, the UE may determine a PUCCH resource from the PUCCH resource set for UCI (HARQ-ACK, CSI, and/or SR) transmission. The UE may determine the PUCCH resource based on a PUCCH resource indicator in a DCI (e.g., with a DCI format 1_0 or DCI for 1_1) received on a PDCCH. A three-bit PUCCH resource indicator in the DCI may indicate one of eight PUCCH resources in the PUCCH resource set. Based on the PUCCH resource indicator, the UE may transmit the UCI (HARQ-ACK, CSI and/or SR) using a PUCCH resource indicated by the PUCCH resource indicator in the DCI.

[0216] FIG. 15 illustrates an example of a wireless device **1502** in communication with a base station **1504** in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure. The wireless device **1502** and base station **1504** may be part of a mobile communication network, such as the mobile communication network **100** illustrated in FIG. 1A, the mobile communication network **150** illustrated in FIG. 1B, or any other communication network. Only one wireless device **1502** and one base station **1504** are illustrated in FIG. 15, but it will be understood that a mobile communication network may include more than one UE and/or more than one base station, with the same or similar configuration as those shown in FIG. 15.

[0217] The base station **1504** may connect the wireless device **1502** to a core network (not shown) through radio communications over the air interface (or radio interface) **1506**. The communication direction from the base station **1504** to the wireless device **1502** over the air interface **1506** is known as the downlink, and the communication direction from the wireless device **1502** to the base station **1504** over the air interface is known as the uplink. Downlink transmissions may be separated from uplink transmissions using FDD, TDD, and/or some combination of the two duplexing techniques.

[0218] In the downlink, data to be sent to the wireless device **1502** from the base station **1504** may be provided to the processing system **1508** of the base station **1504**. The data may be provided to the processing system **1508** by, for example, a core network. In the uplink, data to be sent to the base station **1504** from the wireless device **1502** may be provided to the processing system **1518** of the wireless device **1502**. The processing system **1508** and the processing system **1518** may implement layer 3 and layer 2 OSI functionality to process the data for transmission. Layer 2 may include an SDAP layer, a PDCP layer, an RLC layer, and a MAC layer, for example, with respect to FIG. 2A, FIG. 2B, FIG. 3, and FIG. 4A. Layer 3 may include an RRC layer as with respect to FIG. 2B.

[0219] After being processed by processing system **1508**, the data to be sent to the wireless device **1502** may be provided to a transmission processing system **1510** of base station **1504**. Similarly, after being processed by the processing system **1518**, the data to be sent to base station **1504** may be provided to a transmission processing system **1520** of the wireless device **1502**. The transmission processing system **1510** and the transmission processing system **1520** may implement layer 1 OSI functionality. Layer 1 may include a PHY layer with respect to FIG. 2A, FIG. 2B, FIG. 3, and FIG. 4A. For transmit processing, the PHY layer may perform, for example, forward error correction coding of transport channels, interleaving, rate matching, mapping of transport channels

to physical channels, modulation of physical channel, multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) or multi-antenna processing, and/or the like.

[0220] At the base station **1504**, a reception processing system **1512** may receive the uplink transmission from the wireless device **1502**. At the wireless device **1502**, a reception processing system **1522** may receive the downlink transmission from base station **1504**. The reception processing system **1512** and the reception processing system **1522** may implement layer 1 OSI functionality. Layer 1 may include a PHY layer with respect to FIG. 2A, FIG. 2B, FIG. 3, and FIG. 4A. For receive processing, the PHY layer may perform, for example, error detection, forward error correction decoding, deinterleaving, demapping of transport channels to physical channels, demodulation of physical channels, MIMO or multi-antenna processing, and/or the like.

[0221] As shown in FIG. 15, a wireless device **1502** and the base station **1504** may include multiple antennas. The multiple antennas may be used to perform one or more MIMO or multi-antenna techniques, such as spatial multiplexing (e.g., single-user MIMO or multi-user MIMO), transmit/receive diversity, and/or beamforming. In other examples, the wireless device **1502** and/or the base station **1504** may have a single antenna.

[0222] The processing system **1508** and the processing system **1518** may be associated with a memory **1514** and a memory **1524**, respectively. Memory **1514** and memory **1524** (e.g., one or more non-transitory computer readable mediums) may store computer program instructions or code that may be executed by the processing system **1508** and/or the processing system **1518** to carry out one or more of the functionalities discussed in the present application. Although not shown in FIG. 15, the transmission processing system **1510**, the transmission processing system **1520**, the reception processing system **1512**, and/or the reception processing system **1522** may be coupled to a memory (e.g., one or more non-transitory computer readable mediums) storing computer program instructions or code that may be executed to carry out one or more of their respective functionalities.

[0223] The processing system **1508** and/or the processing system **1518** may comprise one or more controllers and/or one or more processors. The one or more controllers and/or one or more processors may comprise, for example, a general-purpose processor, a digital signal processor (DSP), a microcontroller, an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field programmable gate array (FPGA) and/or other programmable logic device, discrete gate and/or transistor logic, discrete hardware components, an on-board unit, or any combination thereof. The processing system **1508** and/or the processing system **1518** may perform at least one of signal coding/processing, data processing, power control, input/output processing, and/or any other functionality that may enable the wireless device **1502** and the base station **1504** to operate in a wireless environment.

[0224] The processing system **1508** and/or the processing system **1518** may be connected to one or more peripherals **1516** and one or more peripherals **1526**, respectively. The one or more peripherals **1516** and the one or more peripherals **1526** may include software and/or hardware that provide features and/or functionalities, for example, a speaker, a microphone, a keypad, a display, a touchpad, a power source, a satellite transceiver, a universal serial bus (USB) port, a hands-free headset, a frequency modulated (FM) radio unit, a media player, an Internet browser, an electronic control unit (e.g., for a motor vehicle), and/or one or more sensors (e.g., an accelerometer, a gyroscope, a temperature sensor, a radar sensor, a lidar sensor, an ultrasonic sensor, a light sensor, a camera, and/or the like). The processing system **1508** and/or the processing system **1518** may receive user input data from and/or provide user output data to the one or more peripherals **1516** and/or the one or more peripherals **1526**. The processing system **1518** in the wireless device **1502** may receive power from a power source and/or may be configured to distribute the power to the other components in the wireless device **1502**. The power source may comprise one or more sources of power, for example, a battery, a solar cell, a fuel cell, or any combination thereof. The processing system **1508** and/or the processing system **1518** may be connected to a GPS chipset

1517 and a GPS chipset **1527**, respectively. The GPS chipset **1517** and the GPS chipset **1527** may be configured to provide geographic location information of the wireless device **1502** and the base station **1504**, respectively.

[0225] FIG. **16A** illustrates an example structure for uplink transmission. A baseband signal representing a physical uplink shared channel may perform one or more functions. The one or more functions may comprise at least one of: scrambling; modulation of scrambled bits to generate complex-valued symbols; mapping of the complex-valued modulation symbols onto one or several transmission layers; transform precoding to generate complex-valued symbols; precoding of the complex-valued symbols; mapping of precoded complex-valued symbols to resource elements; generation of complex-valued time-domain Single Carrier-Frequency Division Multiple Access (SC-FDMA) or CP-OFDM signal for an antenna port; and/or the like. In an example, when transform precoding is enabled, a SC-FDMA signal for uplink transmission may be generated. In an example, when transform precoding is not enabled, an CP-OFDM signal for uplink transmission may be generated by FIG. **16A**. These functions are illustrated as examples and it is anticipated that other mechanisms may be implemented in various embodiments.

[0226] FIG. **16B** illustrates an example structure for modulation and up-conversion of a baseband signal to a carrier frequency. The baseband signal may be a complex-valued SC-FDMA or CP-OFDM baseband signal for an antenna port and/or a complex-valued Physical Random Access Channel (PRACH) baseband signal. Filtering may be employed prior to transmission.

[0227] FIG. **16C** illustrates an example structure for downlink transmissions. A baseband signal representing a physical downlink channel may perform one or more functions. The one or more functions may comprise: scrambling of coded bits in a codeword to be transmitted on a physical channel; modulation of scrambled bits to generate complex-valued modulation symbols; mapping of the complex-valued modulation symbols onto one or several transmission layers; precoding of the complex-valued modulation symbols on a layer for transmission on the antenna ports; mapping of complex-valued modulation symbols for an antenna port to resource elements; generation of complex-valued time-domain OFDM signal for an antenna port; and/or the like. These functions are illustrated as examples and it is anticipated that other mechanisms may be implemented in various embodiments.

[0228] FIG. **16D** illustrates another example structure for modulation and up-conversion of a baseband signal to a carrier frequency. The baseband signal may be a complex-valued OFDM baseband signal for an antenna port. Filtering may be employed prior to transmission.

[0229] A wireless device may receive from a base station one or more messages (e.g. RRC messages) comprising configuration parameters of a plurality of cells (e.g. primary cell, secondary cell). The wireless device may communicate with at least one base station (e.g. two or more base stations in dual-connectivity) via the plurality of cells. The one or more messages (e.g. as a part of the configuration parameters) may comprise parameters of physical, MAC, RLC, PCDP, SDAP, RRC layers for configuring the wireless device. For example, the configuration parameters may comprise parameters for configuring physical and MAC layer channels, bearers, etc. For example, the configuration parameters may comprise parameters indicating values of timers for physical, MAC, RLC, PCDP, SDAP, RRC layers, and/or communication channels.

[0230] A timer may begin running once it is started and continue running until it is stopped or until it expires. A timer may be started if it is not running or restarted if it is running. A timer may be associated with a value (e.g. the timer may be started or restarted from a value or may be started from zero and expire once it reaches the value). The duration of a timer may not be updated until the timer is stopped or expires (e.g., due to BWP switching). A timer may be used to measure a time period/window for a process. When the specification refers to an implementation and procedure related to one or more timers, it will be understood that there are multiple ways to implement the one or more timers. For example, it will be understood that one or more of the multiple ways to implement a timer may be used to measure a time period/window for the

procedure. For example, a random access response window timer may be used for measuring a window of time for receiving a random access response. In an example, instead of starting and expiry of a random access response window timer, the time difference between two time stamps may be used. When a timer is restarted, a process for measurement of time window may be restarted. Other example implementations may be provided to restart a measurement of a time window.

[0231] D2D (device to device) communication may mean a direct communication between a first wireless device and a second wireless device with or without involving a base station. According to a D2D communication scheme or a UE-to-UE communication scheme, data may be exchanged between UEs without passing through a base station. A link directly established between devices may be referred to as a D2D link or a sidelink. The D2D communication may have merits in that latency is reduced compared to a legacy base station-centered communication scheme and a less radio resource is required, and the like.

[0232] FIGS. 17A-17D show various deployment examples of UEs performing D2D communication and cell coverage. Referring to FIG. 17A, UE A and UE B may be placed outside a cell coverage provided by, for example, a base station or TRP. Referring to FIG. 17B, UE A may be placed within a cell coverage provided by, for example, a base station or a TRP, and UE B may be placed outside the cell coverage. Referring to FIG. 17C, UE A and UE B may be placed within the same cell coverage provided by, for example, a base station or TRP. Referring to FIG. 17D, a UE A may be placed within a first cell coverage provided by, for example, a first base station or a first TRP, and UE B may be placed within a second cell coverage provided by, for example, a second base station or a second TRP.

[0233] A D2D transmission signal transmitted through a sidelink can be divided into a discovery use and a communication use. A discovery signal may correspond to a signal used by a UE to determine a plurality of UEs adjacent to the UE. As an example of a sidelink channel for transmitting and receiving a discovery signal, there is a sidelink discovery channel (PSDCH: Physical Sidelink Discovery Channel). A communication signal may correspond to a signal for transmitting general data (e.g., voice, image, video, safety information, etc.). As an example of a sidelink channel for transmitting and receiving a communication signal, there is a physical sidelink broadcast channel (PSBCH), a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH), a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH), and the like.

[0234] FIGS. 18A and 18B show examples of a UE A, a UE B, and radio resources used by the UE A and the UE B performing D2D communication. In FIG. 18A, UE corresponds to a terminal or such a network device as a base station transmitting and receiving a signal according to a D2D communication scheme. A UE selects a resource unit corresponding to a specific resource from a resource pool corresponding to a set of resources and the UE transmits a D2D signal using the selected resource unit. The UE B corresponding to a reception UE receives a configuration of a resource pool in which the UE A is able to transmit a signal and the UE B is able to detect a signal of the UE A in the resource pool. In this case, if the UE A is located at the inside of network coverage of a base station, the base station may inform the UE A of the resource pool. If the UE A is located at the outside of network coverage of the base station, the resource pool may be informed by a different UE or may be determined by a preconfigured resource pool. In general, a resource pool includes a plurality of resource units. One resource unit may be comprised of a group of resource blocks and a duration in time (e.g., a slot/a subframe/K OFDM symbols). A UE selects one or more resource units from a plurality of the resource units and may be able to use the selected resource unit(s) for D2D signal transmission. FIG. 18B shows an example of configuring one or more resource units. Referring to FIG. 18B, the entire frequency resources are divided into the N_f number of resource units per a unit time resource (e.g., a slot or a group of slots). In particular, a resource pool may be repeated with a period of k unit time resources and a resource pool may be configured within a bandwidth part for D2D or sidelink communication (e.g., a SL BWP).

Specifically, as shown in FIG. 18B, one resource unit may periodically and repeatedly appear, or, an index of a physical resource unit to which a logical resource unit is mapped may change with a predetermined pattern according to time to obtain a diversity gain in time domain and/or frequency domain. In this resource unit structure, a resource pool may correspond to a set of resource units capable of being used by a UE intending to transmit or receive a D2D signal.

[0235] The resource pool may be classified into various types. First, the resource pool may be classified according to contents of a D2D signal transmitted via each resource pool. For example, the contents of the D2D signal may be classified into various signals and a separate resource pool may be configured according to each of the contents. The contents of the D2D signal may include a D2D control channel, a D2D data channel, and a discovery channel. The D2D control channel may correspond to a signal including information on a resource position of a D2D data channel, information on MCS necessary for modulating and demodulating a data channel, information on a MIMO transmission scheme, information on packet priority, information on target coverage, information on QoS requirement or the like. The D2D control channel may be transmitted on an identical resource unit in a manner of being multiplexed with D2D data channel. In this case, a D2D control and data channel resource pool may correspond to a pool of resources that D2D control and D2D data are transmitted in a manner of being multiplexed. The D2D control channel may also be referred to as a PSCCH (physical sidelink control channel). The D2D data channel (or, PSSCH (physical sidelink shared channel)) corresponds to a resource pool used by a transmission UE to transmit user data. If a D2D control and a D2D data are transmitted in a manner of being multiplexed in an identical resource unit, D2D data channel except D2D control information may be transmitted only in a resource pool for the D2D data channel. In other word, resource elements (REs), which are used to transmit D2D control information in a specific resource unit of a D2D control resource pool, may also be used for transmitting D2D data in a D2D data channel resource pool. The discovery channel may correspond to a resource pool for a message that enables a neighboring UE to discover transmission UE transmitting information such as ID of the UE, and the like.

[0236] Second, the resource pool may be classified to support different QoS level or different service. For example, the priority level for each resource pool may be configured by a base station, or the service to be supported for each resource pool may be configured differently. Alternatively, a specific resource pool may be configured to use only a specific unicast or groupcast UEs. Although contents of D2D signal are identical to each other, it may use a different resource pool according to a transmission/reception attribute of the D2D signal. For example, in case of the same D2D data channel or the same discovery message, the D2D data channel or the discovery signal may be classified into a different resource pool according to a transmission timing determination scheme (e.g., whether a D2D signal is transmitted at the time of receiving a synchronization reference signal or the timing to which a prescribed timing advance is added) of a D2D signal, a resource allocation scheme (e.g., whether a transmission resource of an individual signal is designated by a base station or an individual transmission UE selects an individual signal transmission resource from a pool), a signal format (e.g., number of symbols occupied by a D2D signal in a subframe, number of subframes used for transmitting a D2D signal), signal strength from a base station, strength of transmit power of a D2D UE, and the like. For clarity, a method for a base station to directly designate a transmission resource of a D2D transmission UE is referred to as an SL resource allocation mode 1 and/or a mode 1. In mode 1, a base station such as eNB or gNB may transmit DCI to schedule D2D signal transmission. If a transmission resource region (or resource pool) is (pre) configured or a base station designates the transmission resource region or resource pool and a UE directly selects a transmission resource from the transmission resource region (or resource pool), it is referred to as an SL resource allocation mode 2 and/or a mode 2. In case of performing D2D discovery, if a base station directly indicates a transmission resource, it is referred to as a Type 2. If a UE directly selects a transmission resource from a predetermined resource pool

or a resource pool indicated by the base station, it is referred to as a Type 1.

[0237] In order to perform D2D communication, it is necessary to obtain time synchronization and frequency synchronization between two UEs. In general, if the two UEs belong to the coverage of a cell, the two UEs may be synchronized by PSSs/SSSs of the cell, other reference signals (e.g., CSI-RSs) and/or the like transmitted by the base station and the time/frequency synchronization may be maintained between the two UEs in a level that the two UEs are able to directly transmit and receive a signal. Alternatively, a UE may transmit synchronization signal and another UE may be synchronized to the synchronization signal transmitted by the UE. This synchronization signal transmitted by a UE may be referred to as a sidelink synchronization signal (SLSS). SLSS may comprise sidelink primary synchronization signal (S-PSS) and sidelink secondary synchronization signal (S-SSS). SLSS may be transmitted with physical sidelink broadcast channel (PSBCH) to convey some basic or initial system information. Additionally, a UE may synchronize or derive a timing of transmission time intervals (e.g., frames, subframes, slots, and/or the like) using global navigation satellite system (GNSS) timing. S-PSS, S-SSS and PSBCH may be structured in a block format (sidelink synchronization signal block (S-SSB) which may support periodic transmission. The S-SSB may have the same numerology (e.g., SCS and CP length) as sidelink data channel and sidelink control channel in a carrier, transmission bandwidth may be within the (pre-) configured sidelink BWP, and its frequency location may be (pre-) configured. This may lead to no need for the UE to perform hypothesis detection in frequency to find S-SSB in a carrier. Sidelink synchronization sources may be GNSS, gNB, eNB, or NR UE. Each sidelink synchronization source may be associated with a synchronization priority level in which the priority order may be (pre) configured.

[0238] A D2D resource pool may be to divide a bandwidth into multiple subchannels, wherein each transmitter of a number of neighboring transmitters may select one or more subchannels to transmit a signal. Subchannel selection may be based on received energy measurements and/or control channel decoding. As an example, a UE may identify which subchannel is going to be used by other UE based on control channel decoding as well as an energy measurement for each subchannel. Here, a limit on system performance may be imposed by in-band emissions. An in-band emission (IBE) is interference caused by one transmitter transmitting on one subchannel and imposed on another transmitter transmitting to a receiver on another subchannel. FIG. 19 is a diagram illustrating an in-band emissions model. Referring to FIG. 19, the plot of the in-band emissions model shows that nearby subchannels as well as other subchannels (e.g., I/Q or image subchannels) experience more interference.

[0239] On the other hand, when the D2D UE operates in a cellular network, the power radiated by the D2D UE may cause serious interference to the cellular communication. In particular, when a D2D UE uses only some frequency resources in a particular slot or subframe, the in-band emission of the power radiated by the D2D UE may cause serious interference to the frequency resources used by the cellular communication network. To prevent this problem, the D2D UE may perform a cellular pathloss-based power control. The parameters used for power control (e. g. P_0 or α) may be configured by the base station.

[0240] In a D2D communication, the transmitting UE may correspond to a half-duplex UE which is unable to perform reception at the time of performing transmission. In particular, the transmission UE may fail to receive the transmission of another UE due to the half-duplex problem. To mitigate the half duplex problem, different D2D UEs performing communication need to transmit signals at one or more different time resources.

[0241] D2D operation may have various advantages in that it is communication between devices in proximity. For example, D2D operation may have a high transfer rate and a low latency and may perform data communication. Furthermore, in D2D operation, traffic concentrated on a base station can be distributed. If a D2D UE plays the role of a relay, the D2D operation may also extend the coverage of a base station.

[0242] FIG. 20 illustrates a diagram of V2X communication. The above-described D2D communication may be expanded and applied to signal transmission and/or reception between vehicles. Most particularly, vehicle-related communication is referred to as vehicle-to-everything (V2X) communication. In V2X, the 'X' may refer to: a pedestrian and, in this case, V2X may be indicated by V2P (communication between a vehicle and a device carried by an individual (e.g., handheld terminal carried by a pedestrian, cyclist, driver or passenger)); a vehicle and, in this case, V2X may be indicated by V2V (communication between vehicles); and an infrastructure/network and, in this case, V2X may be indicated by V2I/N (communication between a vehicle and a roadside unit (RSU)/base station/network. A RSU may be a transportation infrastructure entity (e.g., an entity transmitting speed notifications) implemented in a base station or a stationary UE)). For V2X communication, a vehicle, an RSU, and a handheld device may be equipped with a transceiver.

[0243] As describe above, V2X communication may be used to indicate warnings for various events such as safety and the like. For example, information on an event occurring on a vehicle or road may be notified to another vehicle or pedestrians through V2X communication. For example, information on a warning of a traffic accident, a change of a road situation, or an accident occurrence may be forwarded to another vehicle or pedestrian. For example, a pedestrian, who is adjacent to or crossing a road, may be informed of information on vehicle approach.

[0244] In V2X communication, one challenge may be to avoid collisions and guarantee a minimum communication quality even in dense UE scenarios. Wireless congestion control may represent a family of mechanisms to mitigate such collisions by adjusting one or more communication parameters to control the congestion level on the vehicular wireless channel and guarantee reliable V2X communications. In existing technologies, a wireless device may measure the following two metrics to characterize the channel state and allow the wireless device to take necessary actions.

[0245] The first metric may be a channel busy ratio (CBR), which may be defined as the portion (or number) of subchannels in a resource pool with measured RSSIs exceeding a pre-configured threshold. The total frequency resources of the resource pool may be divided into a given number of subchannels. Such a metric may be sensed over, for example, the last 100 subframes (where the definition of "subframe" in LTE may be used). The CBR may provide an estimation on the total state of the channel.

[0246] The second metric may be a channel occupancy ratio (CR). The CR may be calculated at subframe n and may be defined as the total number of subchannels used for sidelink transmissions in subframes $[n-a, n-1]$ and granted in subframes $[n, n+b]$ divided by the total number of subchannels within $[n-a, n+b]$. For the CR, a and b may be determined by the wireless device with the limitation of $a+b+1=1000$, $a \geq 500$. The CR may provide an indication of the channel utilization by the transmitter itself. For each interval of CBR values, a CR limit may be defined as a footprint that the transmitter may not exceed. This CR limit may be configured by a base station per a CBR range and packet priority. For example, if a high CBR is observed, a low CR limit may be configured, and a low CR limit may be configured for a low packet priority. When the station (e.g., a UE) decides to transmit a packet, the station maps its CBR value to the correct interval to get the corresponding CR limit value. If its CR is higher than the CR limit, the wireless device may have to decrease its CR below that limit.

[0247] To reduce the CR, it may be up to each implementation to decide which technique(s) to use. In an example, the following options to accommodate CR limit may be taken. First, the UE may drop packet retransmission: if the retransmission feature is enabled, the station may disable it. Second, the UE may drop packet transmission: the station simply drops the packet transmission (including the retransmission if enabled). This is one of the simplest techniques. Third, the UE may adapt the MCS: the wireless device may reduce its CR by augmenting the MCS index used. This may reduce the number of subchannels used for the transmission. However, increasing the MCS reduces the robustness of the message, and thus reduces the range of the message. Fourth, the UE may adapt transmission power: the wireless device may reduce its transmission power.

Consequently, the overall CBR in the area may be reduced, and the value of CR limit might be increased.

[0248] In open loop MIMO, the preferred PMI may not be indicated by receiver. In this case, a cyclic delay diversity (CDD) can be considered to enhance the decoding performance. CDD may involve transmitting the same set of a different delay on each antenna. The delay may be applied before the cyclic prefix is added, thereby guaranteeing that the delay may be cyclic over the FFT size. This gives CDD its name. Adding a time delay may be identical to applying a phase shift in the frequency domain. As the same time delay is applied to all subcarriers, the phase shift will increase linearly across the subcarriers with increasing subcarrier frequency. Therefore, each subcarrier may experience a different beamforming pattern as the non-delayed subcarrier from one antenna interferes constructively or destructively with the delayed version from another antenna. The diversity effect of CDD therefore arises from the fact that different subcarriers will pick out different spatial paths in the propagation channel, thus increasing the frequency-selectivity of the channel. The channel coding, which is applied to a whole transport block across the subcarriers, ensures that the whole transport block benefits from the diversity of spatial paths. The general principle of the CDD technique is illustrated in FIG. 21. The fact that the delay is added before the CP means that any delay value can be used without increasing the overall delay spread of the channel. If the delay value is greater than CP length, the additional RS needs to be transmitted to estimate channel of delayed version differently. To distinguish between the two cases, a scheme that uses a delay shorter than the CP length is a small delay CDD (SD-CDD), and another scheme that requires an additional RS with a delay larger than the CP length is called a large delay CDD (LD-CDD).

[0249] The multiplexing of the control channel and the data channel may be divided into the following five cases. FIG. 22 illustrates the multiplexing options of the control channel and the data channel. For convenience of explanation, the control channel or data channel may be referred to as PSCCH (physical layer sidelink control channel) or PSSCH (physical layer sidelink shared channel), respectively.

[0250] Option 1: PSCCH and the associated PSSCH are transmitted using non-overlapping time resources.

[0251] Option 1A: The frequency resources used by the two channels are the same.

[0252] Option 1B: The frequency resources used by the two channels can be different.

[0253] Option 2: PSCCH and the associated PSSCH are transmitted using non-overlapping frequency resources in the all the time resources used for transmission. The time resources used by the two channels are the same.

[0254] Option 3: Part of PSCCH and the associated PSSCH are transmitted using overlapping time resources in non-overlapping frequency resources, but another part of the associated PSSCH and/or another part of the PSCCH are transmitted using non-overlapping time resources.

[0255] In this disclosure, “UE” is to be interpreted and/or interchangeable with “wireless device”.

[0256] In sidelink communication (e.g., D2D or V2X) based on sidelink resource allocation mode 1, a first wireless device (e.g., transmitting wireless device) may receive, from a base station and via a Uu interface, a grant (e.g., DCI format 3_0 and/or DCI format 3_1) for an SL transmission. The first wireless device may determine, based on scheduling information of the SL transmission in the grant, one or more field values of an SL grant (e.g., a first-stage SCI and/or a second-stage SCI) that schedules the SL transmission for a receiving wireless device. For example, the first wireless device may transmit, to the second wireless device (e.g., receiving wireless device) and/or via a PSCCH, the first-stage SCI (e.g., the SL grant and/or SCI format 1-A). For example, the first-stage SCI may comprise scheduling information of PSSCH. The PSSCH may comprise the second-stage SCI and/or a sidelink transport block (TB) (e.g., SL-SCH) of the SL transmission. For example, the first wireless device may transmit, to the receiving wireless device and/or via the PSSCH, the second-stage SCI (e.g., the sidelink grant, SCI format 2-A, SCI format 2-B, and/or SCI format 2-C)

in which one or more field values are determined based on the grant received from the base station. For example, the first wireless device may transmit, to the receiving wireless device and/or via the PSSCH, the sidelink TB (e.g., SL-SCH) of the SL transmission.

[0257] A wireless device (e.g., transmitting wireless device) may be capable of supporting various SL transmissions (e.g., unicast and/or groupcast and/or broadcast transmission). For a unicast SL communication, a PC5-RRC (Proximity-based Services Communication 5-RRC) connection may be setup between wireless devices. e.g., a logical connection between a pair of a Source Layer-2 ID of a first wireless device and a Destination Layer-2 ID of a second wireless device in the access stratum (AS) between the first wireless device and the second wireless device. For example, a wireless device may configure one or more sidelink signalling radio bearers (SL SRBs) and/or one or more sidelink data radio bearers (SL DRBs) for the PC5-RRC connection. The wireless device may release one or more SL SRBs and/or one or more SL DRBs, e.g., when the wireless device releases the PC5-RRC connection.

[0258] A sidelink resource pool may be configured in a sidelink carrier. The sidelink carrier may be configured, e.g., by a base station, in an unlicensed carrier/frequency/band/spectrum. For example, the sidelink carrier may be configured for operation with shared spectrum channel access. For example, a wireless device may receive one or more RRC messages comprising configuration parameters of the sidelink carrier, and/or a serving cell associated with the sidelink carrier, for operation with shared spectrum channel access. The configuration parameters (e.g., channel access configuration parameters) may be used for channel access procedures of operation with shared spectrum channel access, e.g., one or more types of channel access procedures and/or LBT procedures. The configuration parameters may comprise an energy detection configuration/threshold; and/or COT sharing configuration.

[0259] The parameters of COT sharing configuration may indicate: a COT sharing energy detection threshold; and/or energy detection threshold offset. The parameters of COT sharing configuration may indicate that COT sharing between sidelink UEs is allowed/enabled/configured. In an example, configuration parameters of a sidelink resource pool may comprise COT sharing parameters, indicating that COT sharing is allowed/enabled/configured between wireless devices using/communicating via the resource pool.

[0260] A sidelink resource pool, configured for operation with shared spectrum channel access (unlicensed band), may be associated with sidelink resource allocation mode 1 and/or sidelink resource allocation mode 2. A UE may use channel access procedures in combination with resource allocation mode 1 and/or resource allocation mode 2. A UE may perform sidelink resource reservation by sending a SCI indicating reservation of a time-frequency resource (transmission occasion) in the resource pool.

[0261] A UE performing transmission(s) on SL-U carrier(s) and/or channel(s) and/or a UE scheduling or configuring SL transmission(s) for a UE performing transmissions on channel(s) may perform the channel access procedures to access the channels on which the transmission(s) are performed. Transmissions from a UE may be considered as separate SL transmissions, irrespective of having a gap between transmissions or not. A UE may perform channel access procedures, e.g., in dynamic channel access, unless a higher layer parameter indicates not to (e.g., if ChannelAccessMode is configured/provided and/or ChannelAccessMode='semiStatic', or if a RRC parameter indicates absence of any other technology (RAT) sharing the carrier).

[0262] A UE may access a channel on which SL transmission(s) are performed according to one of a plurality of types of channel access procedures/LBTs (e.g., Type 1 SL channel access procedure and/or Type 2 SL channel access procedure). In an example, a UE may perform Type 1 channel access procedures and/or Type 2 (2A/2B/2C) channel access procedures to access a channel for a sidelink transmission.

[0263] In a channel access procedure, the UE performs energy detection (ED). If the detected energy during a sensing period (e.g., clear channel assessment (CCA) period) is lower than an ED

threshold, the UE may determine a successful LBT (e.g., idle/available channel). If the detected energy during the sensing period (e.g., CCA period) is higher than the ED threshold, the UE may determine a failed LBT or LBT failure (e.g., busy channel). The ED threshold may be configured by RRC signaling. In response to determining a successful LBT, the UE may perform the sidelink transmission. In response to determining a failed LBT (failure of the LBT procedure), the UE may not perform (e.g., drop or cancel) the sidelink transmission.

[0264] In the present disclosure, the terms LBT and channel access procedure may be used interchangeably.

[0265] Upon a successful LBT on a channel, the UE may access the channel for a period referred to as Channel Occupancy Time (COT). This is referred to as COT initiation. In an example, a UE may initiate a COT using a first type of channel access procedure, e.g., Type 1 channel access procedure or Type 1 LBT.

[0266] Upon a failed LBT on a channel, the device may start an extended CCA period (e.g., continue sensing and energy detection), in which the detected energy is again compared against the ED threshold until channel access is granted. The regulation may specify the CCA slot duration (e.g., 9 μ s in the 5 GHz band, and 5 μ s in the 60 GHz band), the initial and extended CCA check times (e.g., a multiple of 5 μ s for initial CCA and $8+m \times 5$ μ s for extended CCA in the 60 GHz band, where m controls the backoff), and the ED threshold (e.g., -72 dBm for a 20 MHz channel bandwidth in the 5 GHz band, and -47 dBm for 40 dBm of radiated power in the 60 GHz band).

[0267] Various example LBT mechanisms/procedures may be implemented. In an example, for some signals, in some implementation scenarios, in some situations, and/or in some frequencies no LBT procedure may be performed by the transmitting entity. An LBT procedure referred in example embodiment(s) may comprise Type 1 LBT, Type 2A LBT, Type 2B LBT, and/or Type 2C LBT. A type of an LBT (e.g., Type 1 LBT, Type 2 LBT, Type 2A LBT, Type 2B LBT, and/or Type 2C LBT) may be indicated or determined by the UE.

[0268] In an example, a UE may use Type 2 channel access procedures, including Type 2A channel access procedure, Type 2B channel access procedure, and/or Type 2C channel access procedure. In Type 2 channel access procedures, the time duration spanned by the sensing slots that are sensed to be idle before a SL transmission(s) may be deterministic.

[0269] In an example, Type 2C channel access procedure (Type 2C LBT, or CAT1 LBT e.g., no LBT) may be configured for one or more sidelink signals and/or channels. For example, a channel in unlicensed/shared band may be occupied by a first device (e.g., for uplink, downlink, and/or sidelink transmissions) for a duration of a channel occupancy time (COT). The first device may share the channel (e.g., a portion of the duration of the COT) with a second device. For example, a second device may take over the channel in unlicensed/shared band for uplink, downlink, and/or sidelink transmissions, e.g., of a control signal (e.g., HARQ feedback of the uplink, downlink, and/or the sidelink transmissions) based on a Type 2C channel access procedure (e.g., without sensing the channel before the transmission). For example, the duration of the corresponding transmission may be less than a threshold (e.g., 584 micro seconds).

[0270] In an example, Type 2B channel access procedure (Type 2CLBT or CAT2 LBT that may be referred to as one-shot LBT and/or a short LBT) may be configured for one or more sidelink signals and/or channels. The Type 2B may be an LBT without random back-off. The duration of time determining that the channel is idle may be deterministic (e.g., by a regulation, e.g., 16 micro second). A transmitting device (e.g., a base station in Uu interface, a wireless device in Uu interface, and/or a transmitting device in a sidelink communication) may transmit a grant (e.g., uplink grant and/or a sidelink grant) indicating a type of LBT (e.g., Type 2 BLBT) to a receiving device (e.g., a base station in Uu interface, a wireless device in Uu interface, and/or a receiving device in a sidelink communication). For example, a channel in unlicensed/shared band may be occupied by a first device (e.g., for uplink, downlink, and/or sidelink transmissions) for a duration of a channel occupancy time (COT). The first device may share the channel (e.g., a portion of the

duration of the COT) with a second device. For example, a second device may take over the channel in unlicensed/shared band for uplink, downlink, and/or sidelink transmissions, e.g., of a control signal (e.g., HARQ feedback of the uplink, downlink, and/or the sidelink transmissions) based on a Type 2B channel access procedure (e.g., with short/one-shot sensing the channel before the transmission). For example, the UE may transmit the transmission immediately after sensing the channel to be idle within a duration $T_{\text{sub},f}$ (e.g., $T_{\text{sub},f}=16\text{ us}$), including a sensing slot that occurs within the last time interval (e.g., 9 us) of the duration $T_{\text{sub},f}$. The channel is considered to be idle within the duration $T_{\text{sub},f}$ if the channel is sensed to be idle for total of at least 5 us with at least 4 us of sensing occurring in the sensing slot.

[0271] In an example, Type 2A channel access procedure (Type 2A LBT or CAT3 LBT, e.g., LBT with deterministic back-off) may be configured for one or more sidelink signals and/or channels. A UE may be indicated to perform Type 2A channel access procedure in a SL grant. For example, a channel in unlicensed/shared band may be occupied by a first device (e.g., for uplink, downlink, and/or sidelink transmissions) for a duration of a channel occupancy time (COT). The first device may share the channel (e.g., a portion of the duration of the COT) with a second device. For example, a second device may take over the channel in unlicensed/shared band for uplink, downlink, and/or sidelink transmissions, e.g., of a control signal (e.g., HARQ feedback of the uplink, downlink, and/or the sidelink transmissions) based on a Type 2A channel access procedure. For example, the UE may use Type 2A channel access procedures for a SL transmission. The UE may transmit the transmission immediately after sensing the channel to be idle for at least a sensing interval $T_{\text{sub},\text{short_ul}}$ (e.g., $T_{\text{sub},\text{short_ul}}=25\text{ us}$), consisting of a duration $T_{\text{sub},f}$ (e.g., $T_{\text{sub},f}=16\text{ us}$) immediately followed by one sensing slot and $T_{\text{sub},f}$ including a sensing slot at start of $T_{\text{sub},f}$. The channel is considered to be idle for $T_{\text{sub},\text{short_ul}}$ if both sensing slots of $T_{\text{sub},\text{short_ul}}$ are sensed to be idle.

[0272] In an example, Type 1 channel access procedure (Type 1 LBT or CAT4 LBT, e.g. LBT with random back-off with a contention window of variable size) may be implemented. The time duration spanned by the sensing slots that are sensed to be idle before a SL transmission(s) based on Type 1 LBT is random. A UE may transmit a SL transmission using Type 1 channel access procedure after first sensing the channel to be idle during the slot durations of a defer duration $T_{\text{sub},f}$, and after a counter N is zero. The UE may adjust the counter N by sensing the channel for additional slot duration(s) according to the steps described below.

[0273] Type 1 channel access procedure may be applicable to SL transmissions comprising PSCCH and/or PSSCH and/or PSFCH transmission and/or SL-SSB. In an example, the SL transmission may be schedule by the base station (e.g., mode 1). In an example, the SL transmission may be determined by the UE (e.g., mode 2).

[0274] Type 2 channel access procedure (e.g., Type 2A and/or Type 2B and/or Type 2C) may be applicable to SL transmissions comprising PSCCH and/or PSSCH and/or PSFCH transmission and/or SL-SSB. In an example, the SL transmission may be schedule by the base station (e.g., mode 1). In an example, the SL transmission may be determined by the UE (e.g., mode 2).

[0275] In Type 1 channel access procedure, the transmitting device may draw/determine a random number N within a contention window (e.g., $N=N_{\text{sub},\text{rand}}$, where $N_{\text{sub},\text{rand}}$ is a random number uniformly distributed between 0 and $CW_{\text{sub},f}$). The size of contention window may be specified by the minimum and maximum value of N, e.g., based on a channel access priority class (CAPC) associated with the corresponding SL transmission. The transmitting device may vary the size of the contention window when drawing the random number N. The random number N may be used in the LBT procedure to determine the duration of time that the channel is sensed to be idle before the transmitting device transmits on the channel. The UE may choose to decrement the counter, e.g., set $N=N-1$, if $N>0$. The UE may sense the channel for an additional slot duration. For example, if the additional slot duration is idle, the UE may stop if $N=0$. For example, if the additional slot duration is idle, the UE may decrement the counter N if $N>0$. For example, if the

additional slot duration is busy (not idle), the UE may sense the channel until either a busy slot is detected within an additional defer duration $T_{\text{sub},\square}$ or all the slots of the additional defer duration $T_{\text{sub},\square}$ are detected to be idle. In an example, if the channel is sensed to be idle during all the slot durations of the additional defer duration $T_{\text{sub},\square}$, the UE may stop if $N=0$. In an example, if the channel is sensed to be idle during all the slot durations of the additional defer duration $T_{\text{sub},\square}$, the UE may decrement the counter N if $N>0$. In an example, if the channel is sensed to be idle during all the slot durations of the additional defer duration $T_{\text{sub},\square}$, the UE may sense the channel until either a busy slot is detected within an additional defer duration $T_{\text{sub},\square}$ or all the slots of the additional defer duration $T_{\text{sub},\square}$ are detected to be idle.

[0276] In an example, if a UE has not transmitted a SL transmission on a channel on which SL transmission(s) are performed after the above LBT procedure is stopped, the UE may transmit a transmission on the channel, if the channel is sensed to be idle at least in a sensing slot duration $T_{\text{sub},\square\square}$ when the UE is ready to transmit the transmission and/or if the channel has been sensed to be idle during all the slot durations of a defer duration $T_{\text{sub},\square}$ immediately before the transmission. In an example, if the channel has not been sensed to be idle in a sensing slot duration $T_{\text{sub},\square}$ when the UE first senses the channel after it is ready to transmit, and/or if the channel has not been sensed to be idle during any of the sensing slot durations of a defer duration $T_{\text{sub},\square}$ immediately before the intended transmission, the UE resets the counter (e.g., set $N=N_{\text{sub},\square\square\square\square}$), after sensing the channel to be idle during the slot durations of a defer duration $T_{\text{sub},\square}$.

[0277] In an example, the defer duration $T_{\text{sub},\square}$ may consists of duration $T_{\text{sub},\square}=16$ us immediately followed by $m_{\text{sub},\square}$ consecutive slot durations, where each slot duration is $T_{\text{sub},\square}=9$ us, and $T_{\text{sub},\square}$ includes an idle slot duration $T_{\text{sub},\square\square}$ at start of $T_{\text{sub},\square}$. The value of $m_{\text{sub},\square}$ may depend on a channel access priority class of the corresponding SL transmission.

[0278] In an example, the value/size of the contention window $CW_{\text{sub},\square}$ may be determined/adjusted based on a channel access priority class (CAPC) of the corresponding SL transmission, e.g., $CW_{\text{sub},\text{min},p} \leq CW_{\text{sub},p} \leq CW_{\text{sub},\text{max},p}$, where $CW_{\text{sub},\text{min},p}$ and $CW_{\text{sub},\text{max},p}$ are based on the CAPC. In an example, $CW_{\text{sub},\text{min},p}$ and $CW_{\text{sub},\text{max},p}$ are chosen before the channel access procedure. In an example, $m_{\text{sub},\square}$, $CW_{\text{sub},\text{min},p}$, and $CW_{\text{sub},\text{max},p}$ are based on a channel access priority class (CAPC p) as shown in the Table of FIG. 32.

[0279] FIG. 23 shows an example of channel access priority classes for sidelink unlicensed operation. The channel access priority class (CAPC p) may be signaled to the UE by the base station and/or another UE. The CAPC may be provided by the higher layers (e.g., MAC or RRC layer). In an example, the UE may determine the CAPC, e.g., based on one or more priorities (e.g., PHY priority and/or logical channel priority) of one or more SL transmissions (e.g., the corresponding SL transmission). The table in FIG. 23 shows the allows values of contention window size for a CAPC p . The table in FIG. 23 further shows values of $T_{\text{sub},\text{slm},\text{cot},p}$ for a CAPC p , which indicates a maximum duration for a channel occupancy time (COT) obtained by the channel access procedure based on the corresponding CAPC p .

[0280] A UE may obtain/initiate a channel occupancy time (COT) in response to successful LBT, e.g., a successful Type 1 channel access procedure, performed for a sidelink transmission. A maximum duration of the COT may be based on the CAPC of the sidelink transmission based on which the UE performed the LBT/Type 1 channel access procedure, as shown in FIG. 23. The COT may comprise one or more transmissions and/or receptions by the UE, e.g., SL and/or UL and/or DL transmissions. The UE may share the COT with one or more other UEs and/or the base station. For example, one or more second transmission by the one or more other UEs and/or the base station may follow the sidelink transmission that initiated the COT. The total Channel Occupancy Time of transmission(s) obtained by the channel access procedure, e.g., including the following DL/UL transmission and/or SL transmissions by other UEs if the UE sets 'COT sharing indication' in SCI/MAC-CE to '1', may not exceed $T_{\text{sub},\text{slm},\text{cot},p}$.

[0281] FIG. 24 shows an example of UE-to-UE COT sharing operation in sidelink unlicensed. As shown in this example, a first UE (UE #1) may initiate a COT, based on a successful Type 1 LBT (performed before slot $m-3$) and for a duration of $D1$ (e.g., $D1=7$ slots). The COT may comprise a duration of $D1=7$ slots starting from slot $m-1$ and ending at the end of slot $m+3$. The first UE may determine the duration of the COT based on the corresponding MCOT, e.g., $D1 < \text{MCOT duration}$. The first UE may use the first three resources/slots within the COT, e.g., in slot $m-3$ and slot $m-2$ and slot $m-1$. The first UE may determine to share the COT, e.g., the remainder duration of the COT, with a second UE. For example, the first UE may be expecting one or more SL transmissions from the second UE.

[0282] Referring to FIG. 24, the first UE may transmit a signal (e.g., SCI/MAC-CE), to a second UE, (UE #2) comprising a COT sharing indication. For example, the signal may indicate COT sharing indication for the second UE. The COT sharing indication may indicate a location (e.g., starting time of a COT) and/or a duration of the COT (e.g., that is shared with the second UE). In this example, the COT starts at the first symbol of slot m , and its duration, $D2$, is 4 slots ($D2=4$). For example, the second UE may determine a starting time/point of the COT, based on the COT sharing indication, to be at the first symbol of slot m . For example, the COT sharing indication may comprise a field indicating an offset (e.g., time/slot/symbol offset), wherein the offset is from the slot/symbol of receiving the COT sharing indication to the starting time of the COT. The second UE may determine (a location of) the COT, based on the COT sharing indication, to be over slot m , slot $m+1$, slot $m+2$, and slot $m+3$. For example, the second UE may have selected and/or indicated reservation of resources in slot m , slot $m+1$, slot $m+2$, and slot $m+3$. The second UE may determine, e.g., based on starting time/location and/or duration indicated by the COT sharing indication, that the COT expires/ends at the end of slot $m+3$. Referring to FIG. 24, the second UE may determine a reservation of a resource in slot $m+2$, e.g., based on its sensing results. The second UE may transmit an SL data, to the first UE in the slot $m+2$.

[0283] In this disclosure, “first wireless device” is to be operated “SL resource allocation mode 1” and/or “mode 1”.

[0284] In SL transmissions, a wireless device (and/or UE) that initiates, or performs, the SL transmission is to be (i.e., is referred to as) “a transmitting wireless device.” A wireless device (and/or UE) that performs a reception of the SL transmission is to be (e.g., is referred to as) “a receiving wireless device.” For an SL operation, a wireless device may be “a transmitting wireless device” or “a receiving wireless device” based on whether the wireless device performs an SL transmission or performs a reception of the SL transmission. For example, for a first SL transmission from wireless device A to a wireless device B, a wireless device A and a wireless device B are respectively to be “transmitting wireless device” and “a receiving wireless device” for the first SL transmission. For example, for a second SL transmission from the wireless device B to the wireless device A, the wireless device A and the wireless device B are respectively to be “a receiving wireless device” and “a transmitting wireless device” for the second SL transmission.

[0285] In FIG. 25, a second wireless device may perform a listen-before-transmission (LBT) procedure before a sidelink transmission. Based on the LBT procedure, the second wireless device may determine channel occupancy time (COT) and may transmit a COT sharing indication to a first wireless device. The COT sharing indication may indicate a starting time (e.g., slots) of the COT and/or a duration of the COT (e.g., slots and/or (sub) millisecond). When a first wireless device receives the COT sharing indication from the second wireless device, the first wireless device may transmit an SL data within the duration of the COT. Upon reception the COT sharing indication from the second wireless device, the first wireless device may request for an SL grant if there is no available SL grant within a time comprising the COT duration. In existing technologies, the request for an SL grant, to the base station, may be triggered (and be transmitted) a scheduling request (SR) and/or an SL buffer status report (BSR). The scheduling request and/or the SL BSR may not comprise the COT sharing indication (e.g., a starting time of the COT and/or a duration of

the COT).

[0286] In FIG. 25, and in existing technologies, a problem occurs when the first wireless device transmits, to a base station, a request for an SL grant using the SR and/or SL BSR without COT sharing indication, but the first wireless device has an SL data to be transmitted during the COT. The first wireless device may receive an SL grant from the base station, but the received SL grant may indicate an SL resource, for SL transmission, outside the duration of the COT. This may occur because the base station is unaware of the COT sharing indication (e.g., a starting time of the COT and/or a duration of the COT) when the base station received from the first wireless device, the request for an SL grant. If the first wireless device may receive an SL grant and the SL grant is the outside duration of the COT, the first wireless device may not transmit, to the second wireless device, within the duration of the COT. As a result, in existing technologies, the second wireless device does not receive an SL data within the duration of the COT. If the second wireless device does not receive an SL data within the duration of the COT, COT sharing indication to the first wireless device is useless as well and a request (e.g., SR and/or SL BSR) for an SL grant from the first wireless device to the base station, is also useless. Due to useless signaling exchange(s), a signaling overhead problem occurs between the first wireless device and/or the second wireless device and/or the base station.

[0287] In FIG. 26, and in existing technologies, a problem also occurs when the first wireless device does not request for an SL grant within the duration of the COT. Upon reception of COT sharing indication from a second wireless device, the first wireless device may not request for an SL grant when one or more SL grants have been scheduled and/or allocated for the first wireless device. In this case, the first wireless device does not request and trigger a request (e.g., SR and/or SL BSR) for an SL resource with an SL grant within the duration of the COT. To handle this problem (e.g., reducing signaling overhead), there is a need for enhanced signaling of requests of an SL grant and/or triggering condition of the request, to receive an SL grant within the duration of the COT.

[0288] Example embodiment(s) in the present disclosure, a first wireless device may receive, from a second wireless device, a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication. The indication may indicate and/or comprise a starting time of a COT and/or a duration of the COT. According to disclosure in FIG. 27, the first wireless device may trigger to transmit and/or report the COT sharing indication (e.g., received from the second wireless device), to a base station when a triggering condition is satisfied. For an example of the triggering condition, no sidelink (SL) grant within the duration of the COT and/or one or more available SL grants being not within the duration of the COT. When the triggering condition is satisfied, the first wireless device may transmit and/or report, to the base station, the COT sharing indication. If the triggering condition is not satisfied, the first wireless device may not transmit and/or report, to the base station, the COT sharing indication. In FIG. 27, the COT sharing indication may further comprise one or more indications. For example, a request of one or more SL grant and/or a scheduling of the one or more SL grant within the duration of the COT. According to disclosure in FIG. 28, a reporting (e.g., COT sharing indication) in response to the triggering condition, the base station can be aware of the request of an SL grant within the duration of the COT and/or duration of the COT and/or a starting time of a COT. Upon receiving the reporting, then the base station may schedule an SL grant (e.g., SL resource for transmitting one or more SL data) within the duration of the COT. The first wireless device may receive an SL grant within the duration of the COT, then the first wireless device may transmit to the second wireless device via the SL grant, one or more SL data within the duration of the COT.

[0289] According to disclosure in FIG. 28, a first wireless device may receive the COT sharing indication. The indication may comprise and may be transmitted via an indication and/or a signal and/or a message. For example, the COT sharing indication may be received via a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH), a first-stage sidelink control channel (SCI) and/or may be received via a

physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH), a second-stage SCI and/or may be received via a PSSCH, a message (e.g., media access control-control element (MAC CE) and/or radio resource control (RRC) message).

[0290] According to disclosure in FIG. 28, a first wireless device may trigger and transmit an uplink signal. The triggered uplink signal may comprise a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication. For example, the triggered uplink signal may be a scheduling request (SR) and/or a sidelink buffer status report (SL BSR). For example, the triggered uplink signal may comprise a BSR MAC (media access control-control element). According to disclosure in FIG. 28, the uplink signal comprising the COT sharing indication may be transmitted. For example, a user control information (UCI) and/or a configured grant (CG) UCI. The triggered uplink signal may be transmitted via a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH), a dynamic grant and/or configured grant. The triggered uplink signal may be transmitted via a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH).

[0291] According to disclosure in FIG. 28, a first wireless device may receive, an SL grant (e.g., within the duration of a channel occupancy time (COT) in response to transmitting an uplink signal (e.g., COT sharing indication). The received SL grant may be a dynamic SL grant and/or a configured SL grant. The first wireless device may transmit to a second wireless device via the SL grant, an SL data.

[0292] According to disclosure in FIG. 28, a second wireless device may perform a listen-before-talk (LBT) procedure on a sidelink (SL) channel for performing an SL transmission (e.g., before performing SL transmission). The SL channel comprising, for example, sub-channel and/or sub-band and/or physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH) and/or physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH) and/or physical sidelink feedback channel (PSFCH). The second wireless device may determine the SL channel may be idle based on the LBT procedure and then, the second wireless device may determine a first duration (e.g., slots and/or (sub) millisecond) of a first channel occupancy time (COT). After that the second wireless device may determine to share/to transmit with a first wireless device, a COT which is a portion/part/remaining of the first COT. The second wireless device may transmit, to a first wireless device, based on the determining, a COT sharing indication. The indication may comprise and/or indicate a starting time of a COT and/or a duration of the COT. The second wireless device may receive, from the first wireless device, an SL data via an SL grant.

[0293] According to disclosure in FIG. 28, a base station may receive, from a first wireless device, an uplink signal may comprise a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication. The indication may comprise and/or indicate a starting time of a COT and/or a duration of the COT. The uplink signal may indicate a scheduling request of one or more SL grant within the duration of the COT. The first wireless device may trigger to transmit the COT sharing indication when there is no SL grant within the duration of the COT (e.g., within the duration of the COT starting from the starting time of the COT). The triggered uplink signal may be transmitted via a message (e.g., media access control-control element (MAC CE) and/or radio resource control (RRC) message). The triggered uplink signal may comprise a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication. For example, the triggered uplink signal may be a scheduling request (SR) and/or may be a sidelink buffer status report (SL BSR). For example, the triggered uplink signal may comprise a BSR MAC (media access control-control element). According to disclosure in FIG. 28, the uplink signal comprising the COT sharing indication may be transmitted. For example, a user control information (UCI) and/or a configured grant (CG) UCI. The triggered uplink signal may be transmitted via a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH), a dynamic grant and/or configured grant. The triggered uplink signal may be transmitted via a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH).

[0294] According to disclosure in FIG. 28, based on the reception of request for the one or more SL grant, the base station transmit an SL grant via physical control channel (PSCCH), a downlink control information (DCI) comprising the SL grant. The DCI may be DCI format 3_0 and/or DCI

format 3_1. The base station may transmit, to a first wireless device, an SL grant in response to receiving an uplink signal comprising a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication. The SL grant may indicate a time resource, of the SL grant for an SL transmission within the duration of the COT. The SL grant may comprise a dynamic grant and/or a configured SL grant.

[0295] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may receive, from a second wireless device, a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication. The indication may indicate and/or comprise a starting time of a COT and/or a duration of the COT. The first wireless device may trigger to transmit the COT sharing indication. For example, no sidelink (SL) grant, for an SL transmission, within the duration of the COT starting from the starting time. Based on the triggering, the first wireless device may transmit, to a base station, the COT sharing indication. The indication may comprise one or more indications. For example, a request of one or more SL grant and/or a scheduling of the one or more SL grant within the duration of the COT.

[0296] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may receive, from a second wireless device, a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication. The indication may indicate and/or comprise a starting time of a COT and/or a duration of the COT. The first wireless device may trigger uplink transmission of one or more indications. The one or more uplink transmission of indications may comprise, for example, the starting time of the COT and/or the duration of the COT; and/or a scheduling request of one or more SL grants within the duration of the COT starting from the starting time. The first wireless device may trigger to SL transmission within the duration of the COT started from the starting time. The first wireless device may transmit the one or more indications to the base station.

[0297] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may receive, from a second wireless device, a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication of a COT. The first wireless device may determine to transmit the COT sharing indication. For example, no sidelink shared channel resources being available, to the first wireless device, within the COT. Based on the determining, the first wireless device may transmit to a base station the COT sharing indication.

[0298] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may receive, from a second wireless device, one or more indications. For example, an indication of a duration and/or an indication of a channel occupancy time and/or an indication of starting from a starting time. The first wireless device may transmit, to a base station, an uplink signal indicating the duration. For example, the first wireless device may have no sidelink (SL) grant, for an SL data, within the duration.

[0299] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may receive, from a second wireless device, an indication of a channel occupancy time (COT). The first wireless device may transmit, to a base station, an uplink signal indicating the COT. For example, the first wireless device may have no sidelink (SL) grant for an SL transmission within the COT.

[0300] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, an indication may indicate, for example, a starting time of the COT and/or a duration of the COT. A first wireless device may transmit an uplink signal indicating the COT. The uplink signal may comprise a COT indication indicating, for example, the starting time of the COT and/or the duration of the COT. The uplink signal may indicate a scheduling request of one or more SL grants for an SL transmission within the duration of the COT starting from the starting time of the COT. The uplink signal may indicate a request for one or more SL grants for an SL transmission within the duration of the COT starting from the starting time of the COT. The uplink signal may determine to transmit based on a triggering.

[0301] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may determine to transmit, to a base station, an uplink signal. For example, the first wireless

device may determine to transmit the uplink signal when the conditions are satisfied. For example, no SL grant within a channel occupancy time (COT) and/or one or more available SL grants being not within the duration of the COT.

[0302] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may receive, from a second wireless device, an indication. The indication may receive at least one of information and/or message. For example, the indication may receive, via a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH), a first-stage sidelink control information (SCI) and/or via a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH), a second-stage sidelink control information (SCI) comprising the indication and/or via a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH) and/or a message (e.g., a media access control-control element (MAC CE) and/or radio resource control (RRC) message) may comprise the indication.

[0303] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may trigger and transmit an uplink signal. The triggered uplink signal may comprise, for example, triggering a scheduling request (SR) and/or triggering a sidelink (SL) buffer status report (BSR) and/or a BSR media access control-control element (MAC CE). The BSR MAC CE may comprise one or more indications indicating, for example, a starting time of the COT and/or a duration of the COT. The uplink signal may be use control information (UCI) and/or configured grant (CG) UCI. The uplink signal may be transmitted via a dynamic grant and/or via a configured grant and/or via a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) and/or via a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH).

[0304] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may receive, from a base station, an sidelink (SL) grant after transmitting an uplink signal. The first wireless device may receive the SL grant in response to the transmitting the uplink signal. The SL grant may indicate a time resource of the SL grant for an SL transmission within a channel occupancy time (COT). The SL grant may comprise a dynamic SL grant and/or a configured SL grant. The first wireless device may transmit to a second wireless device, an SL data via the SL grant.

[0305] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a second wireless device may perform a listen-before-talk (LBT) procedure on a sidelink (SL) channel before performing an SL transmission. The second wireless device may determine that SL channel is idle then may determine a first duration of a first channel occupancy time (COT) based on the SL channel being idle determine to share, with the first wireless device, a COT that is a portion of the first COT. The second wireless device may determine to share and transmit, to a first wireless device, a COT sharing indication indicating, for example, a starting time of the COT and/or a duration of the COT. The second wireless device may receive, from the first wireless device, an SL data via an SL grant.

[0306] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a second wireless device may transmit, to a first wireless device, an indication. The indication may be transmitted, for example, via a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH), a first-stage sidelink control information (SCI) comprising the indication and/or via a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH), a second-stage sidelink control information (SCI) comprising the indication; and/or via a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH), a message comprising the indication. The message may be a media access control-control element (MAC CE) and/or one or more radio resource control (RRC) message. The second wireless device may receive an SL data from the first wireless device.

[0307] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a base station may receive, from a first wireless device, an uplink signal indicating a channel occupancy time (COT). The base station may transmit, to the first wireless device, an SL grant indicating a time resource, of the SL grant within the COT. The uplink signal indication may indicate, for example, a starting time of the COT and/or a duration of the COT. The uplink signal may indicate a scheduling request for one or more SL grants for an SL transmission within the duration of the COT starting from the

starting time of the COT. The uplink signal is triggered by the first wireless device, for the SL transmission when the first wireless device may have no SL grant within the duration of the COT starting from the starting time.

[0308] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a base station may transmit an SL grant. The SL grant may comprise and may be transmitted, via a physical downlink control channel (PDCCH), a downlink control information (DCI). The DCI may comprise, for example, a DCI format 3_0 and/or a DCI format 3_1. The first wireless device may determine to transmit, to the base station, an uplink signal when the one of the conditions is satisfied. For example, no SL grant within the duration of a channel occupancy time (COT) and/or one or more available SL grants being not within the duration of the COT. The base station may receive a message comprising uplink signal indication. The message may be a media access control-control element (MAC CE) and/or one or more radio resource control (RRC) message. The first wireless device may trigger the uplink signal. The uplink signal may comprise, for example, triggered a scheduling request and/or a SL buffer status report (BSR). The uplink signal may comprise a BSR MAC CE comprising one or more indications, for example, the starting time of the COT and/or the duration of the COT. The uplink signal may be use control information (UCI) and/or configured grant (CG) UCI. The uplink signal may transmitted via an dynamic grant and/or via a configured grant and/or via a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) and/or via a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH).

[0309] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a base station may transmit, to a first wireless device, an sidelink (SL) grant after receiving an uplink signal from the first wireless device. The base station may transmit the SL grant in response to the receiving the uplink signal. The SL grant may indicate a time resource of the SL grant for an SL transmission within a channel occupancy time (COT). The SL grant may comprise a dynamic SL grant and/or a configured SL grant. The base station may transmit, to the first wireless device, an SL grant. The SL grant may comprise a dynamic SL grant and/or a configured SL grant.

[0310] FIG. **29** illustrates an example of flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure. In step **2901**, a first wireless device may receive, from a second wireless device, a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication indicating, for example, a starting time of a COT and/or a duration of the COT. In step **2902**, the first wireless device may trigger to transmit the COT sharing indication. For example, the first wireless device may have no sidelink (SL) grant, for an SL transmission within the duration of the COT (e.g., starting from the starting time of the COT). In **2903**, based on the triggering, the first wireless device may transmit the COT sharing indication. The indication may comprise, for example, a request of one or more SL grant and/or a scheduling of the one or more SL grant within the duration of the COT.

[0311] FIG. **30** illustrates an example of flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure. In step **3001**, a second wireless device may perform listen-before-talk (LBT) procedure on a SL channel before performing an sidelink (SL) transmission. In step **3002**, the second wireless device may determine that the SL channel is idle. In step **3003**, the second wireless device may determine a first duration of a first channel occupancy time (COT) based on the SL channel is idle. In step **3004**, the second wireless device may determine to share with a first wireless device, a COT that is a portion of the first COT. In step **3005**, the second wireless device may transmit, to the first wireless device, based on the determining to share, a COT sharing indication indicating, for example, a starting time of the COT and/or a duration of the COT. In step **3006**, the second wireless device may receive, from the first wireless device via an SL grant, an SL data.

[0312] FIG. **31** illustrates an example of flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure. In step **3101**, a base station may receive, from a first wireless device, an uplink signal indicating a channel occupancy time (COT). In step **3102**, the base station may transmit, to the first wireless device, an SL grant indicating a time resource, of the SL grant, within the COT.

[0313] A wireless device (e.g., receiving wireless device) may be configured by RRC with a DRX functionality. For example, the wireless device may receive one or more messages comprising one or more configuration parameters of the DRX operation (e.g., the DRX functionality). For example, the one or more messages may comprise at least one of following: RRC message, RRC reconfiguration message, and/or broadcast/multicast message, PC5 RRC message, and/or PC5 RRC reconfiguration message. For example, DRX functionality controls the UE's PDCCH monitoring activity for the MAC entity's one or more RNTIs. For example, the one or more RNTIs comprise at least one of following: C-RNTI, CI-RNTI, CS-RNTI, INT-RNTI, SFI-RNTI, SP-CSI-RNTI, TPC-PUCCH-RNTI, TPC-PUSCH-RNTI, TPC-SRS-RNTI, and AI-RNTI, and/or one or more RNTIs associated with the SL transmission/reception. For example, the one or more RNTIs associated with the SL transmission/reception may comprise SL-RNTI, SLCS-RNTI and SL Semi-Persistent Scheduling V-RNTI. When using DRX operation, the wireless device may monitor PDCCH, PSFCH, PSCCH, and/or PSSCH according to requirements found in example embodiment(s) of the present specification. The wireless device may receive one or more configuration parameters of the DRX operation. The wireless device may be configured with (e.g., may start) the DRX operation in response to receiving the one or more configuration parameters. The wireless device may monitor the PDCCH, PSFCH, PSCCH, and/or PSSCH discontinuously using the DRX operation, e.g., when in RRC_CONNECTED, if DRX is configured, for all the activated Serving Cells, specified in this clause; otherwise the wireless device may monitor the PDCCH, PSFCH, PSCCH, and/or PSSCH.

[0314] A wireless device (e.g., receiving wireless device) may receive message(s) (e.g., RRC message and/or system information). The message(s) may comprise configuration parameters associated with DRX operation. For example, the configuration parameters for the DRX procedure may comprise parameters to control DRX operation. For example, drx-onDuration Timer may indicate the duration at the beginning of a DRX cycle and/or drx-SlotOffset may indicate the delay before starting the drx-on Duration Timer and/or drx-Inactivity Timer may indicate the duration after the PDCCH occasion in which a PDCCH indicates a new UL or DL transmission for the MAC entity and/or drx-Retransmission TimerDL may indicate the maximum duration until a DL retransmission is received and/or drx-Retransmission TimerUL may indicate the maximum duration until a grant for UL retransmission is received and/or drx-LongCycleStartOffset may indicate the Long DRX cycle and drx-StartOffset which defines the subframe where the Long and Short DRX cycle starts and/or drx-ShortCycle may indicate the Short DRX cycle and/or drx-ShortCycleTimer may indicate the duration the UE shall follow the Short DRX cycle and/or drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL may indicate the minimum duration before a DL assignment for HARQ retransmission is expected by the MAC entity and/or drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL may indicate the minimum duration before a UL HARQ retransmission grant is expected by the MAC entity and/or drx-Retransmission TimerSL may indicate the maximum duration until a grant for SL retransmission is received and/or drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerSL may indicate the minimum duration before a SL retransmission grant is expected by the MAC entity and/or ps-Wakeup may indicate the configuration to start associated drx-on Duration Timer in case DCP is monitored but not detected and/or ps-TransmitOtherPeriodicCSI may indicate the configuration to report periodic CSI that is not L1-RSRP on PUCCH during the time duration indicated by drx-onDuration Timer in case DCP is configured but associated drx-onDuration Timer is not started and/or ps-TransmitPeriodicL1-RSRP may indicate the configuration to transmit periodic CSI that is L1-RSRP on PUCCH during the time duration indicated by drx-onDuration Timer in case DCP is configured but associated drx-onDuration Timer is not started.

[0315] A wireless device (e.g., receiving wireless device) may receive, from a base station, one or more messages comprising one or more configuration parameters of the DRX operation for a Uu interface between the base station and the wireless device. The one or more parameters may indicate a plurality of DRX groups (e.g., two DRX groups). The one or more parameters may comprise a plurality of DRX group configuration parameters. Each of the plurality of DRX group

configuration parameters may comprise one or more DRX configuration parameters of a respective DRX group of the plurality of DRX groups. For example, each of the plurality of DRX groups is associated with at least one of the plurality of DRX group configuration parameters. For example, one or more configuration parameters indicate which DRX group of the plurality of DRX group is associated with which DRX configuration parameters of the plurality of DRX group configuration parameters. The wireless device may configure only one DRX group and all Serving Cells belong to that one DRX group when RRC does not configure a secondary DRX group. Each Serving Cell is uniquely assigned to either of the two groups when two DRX groups are configured. The wireless device may be separately configured the DRX parameters for each DRX group. For example, drx-on DurationTimer, drx-InactivityTimer. The DRX parameters may be common to the DRX group. For example, drx-SlotOffset, drx-Retransmission TimerDL, drx-Retransmission TimerUL, drx-LongCycleStartOffset, drx-ShortCycle (optional), drx-ShortCycleTimer (optional), drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL, and drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL.

[0316] A wireless device (e.g., receiving wireless device) may determine active Time (e.g., DRX active time), e.g., of the Uu interface, for one or more cells in a DRX group, e.g., when DRX operation is configured. For example, the active time comprises one or more times (e.g., time duration, time interval, time window and/or the like). For example, the one or more times comprise a time while drx-on Duration Timer is running. For example, the one or more times comprise a time while drx-Inactivity Timer (e.g., for the DRX group) is running. For example, the one or more times comprise a time while drx-Retransmission TimerDL and/or drx-RetransmissionTimerUL is running. For example, the one or more times comprise a time while drx-Retransmission TimerSL (e.g., on any serving cell in the DRX group) is running. For example, the one or more times comprise a time while ra-ContentionResolutionTimer. For example, the wireless device may start ra-ContentionResolution Timer in response to transmitting Msg 3 **1313** (e.g., in FIG. **13A**). A wireless device (e.g., an MAC entity of the wireless device) may perform when DRX is configured. For example, a wireless device, e.g., if the wireless device receives a MAC PDU in a configured downlink assignment, may start the drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the corresponding transmission carrying the DL HARQ feedback. For example, a wireless device, e.g., if the wireless device receives a MAC PDU in a configured downlink assignment, may stop the drx-RetransmissionTimerDL for the corresponding HARQ process. For example, a wireless device may start the drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the first transmission (within a bundle) of the corresponding PUSCH transmission and/or stop the drx-Retransmission TimerUL for the corresponding HARQ process at the first transmission (within a bundle) of the corresponding PUSCH transmission. For example, a wireless device start the drx-Retransmission TimerUL for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the expiry of drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL. For example, a wireless device may receive a DRX Command MAC CE or a Long DRX Command MAC CE, stop drx-on Duration Timer for each DRX group and/or stop drx-InactivityTimer for each DRX group. For example, a wireless device may start or restart drx-ShortCycle Timer for this DRX group in the first symbol after the expiry of drx-InactivityTimer and/or use the Short DRX cycle for this DRX group, e.g., if drx-InactivityTimer for a DRX group may expire, and/or if the short DRX cycle is configured. For example, a wireless device may use (e.g., determine to use) the Long DRX cycle for this DRX group, e.g., if drx-InactivityTimer for a DRX group may expire, and/or if the short DRX cycle is configured. For example, a wireless device may start or restart drx-ShortCycleTimer for this DRX group in the first symbol after the expiry of drx-InactivityTimer, e.g., if the wireless device receives a DRX Command MAC CE and/or if the short DRX cycle is configured. For example, the wireless device may use (e.g., determine to use) the Short DRX cycle for this DRX group, e.g., if the wireless device receives a DRX Command MAC CE and/or if the short DRX cycle is configured. For example, a wireless device may use (e.g., determine to use) the Long DRX cycle for this DRX group, e.g., if the

wireless device receives a DRX Command MAC CE and/or if the short DRX cycle is configured. For example, a wireless device may use the Long DRX cycle for this DRX group, e.g., drx-ShortCycleTimer for a DRX group expires. For example, a wireless device may receive a Long DRX Command MAC CE. The wireless device may stop drx-ShortCycleTimer for each DRX group and/or use the Long DRX cycle for each DRX group, e.g., in response to receiving the Long DRX Command MAC CE.

[0317] A wireless device (e.g., receiving wireless device) may be configured by RRC (e.g., RRC layer of the wireless device) with a sidelink discontinuous reception (SL DRX) functionality. For example, SL DRX functionality controls the UE's SCI (e.g., first-stage SCI and second-stage SCI) monitoring activity for SL unicast, for SL groupcast transmission and SL broadcast transmission. When using SL DRX operation, the wireless device may monitor first-stage SCI and/or second-stage SCI according to requirements found in example embodiment(s) of the present specification. The wireless device may receive message(s) (e.g., RRC message and/or system information). The message(s) may comprise configuration parameters associated with DRX operation. For example, the configuration parameters for the DRX procedure may comprise parameters to control DRX operation. For example, sl-drx-on Duration Timer may indicate the duration at the beginning of a SL DRX cycle and/or drx-SlotOffset may indicate the delay before starting the sl-drx-onDuration Timer and/or sl-drx-Inactivity Timer may indicate the duration after the first slot of SCI (e.g., first-stage SCI and second-stage SCI) reception in which a SCI indicates a new SL transmission for the MAC entity and/or sl-drx-Retransmission Timer may indicate the maximum duration until a SL retransmission is received and/or sl-drx-StartOffset may indicate the (e.g., symbol/slot) where the SL DRX cycle starts and/or sl-drx-Cycle may indicate the Sidelink DRX cycle and/or sl-drx-HARQ-RTT-Timer may indicate the minimum duration before a SL HARQ retransmission is expected by the MAC entity.

[0318] A wireless device (e.g., receiving wireless device) may determine an SL DRX active time (e.g., SL DRX active time) when a SL DRX operation is configured. For example, the SL DRX active time comprises one or more times (e.g., time duration, time interval, time window and/or the like). For example, the one or more times comprise a time while a sl-drx-onDuration Timer is running. For example, the one or more times comprise a time while a sl-drx-Inactivity Timer is running. For example, the one or more times comprise a time while a sl-drx-Retransmission Timer is running. For example, the one or more periods comprise a period sl-LatencyBoundCSI-Report configured by RRC in case SL-CSI reporting MAC CE is not received. For example, the one or more times comprise a time while the time between the transmission of the request of SL-CSI reporting and the reception of the SL-SCI reporting MAC CE in case SL-CSI reporting MAC CE is received.

[0319] In an example, the wireless device may transition from an SL DRX active time to a non-SL DRX active time and/or vice versa. For example, the non-SL DRX active time may be refer to a time outside the SL DRX active time. In an example, the wireless device may maintain (e.g., keep and/or continue) an SL DRX active time, e.g., an event (e.g., a condition) determining the SL DRX active time occurs. For example, the event may comprise the wireless device (re-) starting SL DRX timer (e.g., sl-drx-onDuration Timer, sl-drx-InactivityTimer, and/or sl-drx-Retransmission Timer) during the SL DRX active time according to the example embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0320] A wireless device (e.g., receiving wireless device) may be configured one or multiple SL DRX configurations. For example, each of the one or multiple SL DRX configurations comprise a respective identifier. The wireless device may use the identifier to identify a particular SL DRX configurations of the one or multiple SL DRX configurations. For example, multiple SL DRX Cycles that are mapped with multiple SL-QoS-Profiles of a Destination Layer-2 ID and interested cast type is associated to groupcast and broadcast. For example, the wireless device may select sl-drx-Cycle whose length of the sl-drx-cycle is the shortest one among multiple SL DRX Cycles that are mapped with multiple SL-QoS-Profiles of Destination Layer-2 ID. A wireless device (e.g., an

MAC entity of the wireless device) may be configured with one or multiple SL DRX. A wireless device may (re-) start a sl-drx-HARQ-RTT-Timer during the SL DRX operation. The sl-drx-HARQ-RTT-Timer may be expired. For example, the wireless device may (re-) start the sl-drx-Retransmission Timer for the corresponding Sidelink process in the first [slot/symbol] after the expiry of sl-drx-HARQ-RTT-Timer, e.g., if the data of the corresponding Sidelink process (e.g., operating according to the example embodiment of the present disclosure) was not successfully decoded for unicast, and/or if the HARQ feedback (i.e., negative acknowledgement) is not transmitted due to UL/SL prioritization. A wireless device (e.g., an MAC entity of the wireless device) may be configured with one or multiple SL DRX configurations. For example, a SL DRX configuration of the one or more multiple SL DRX configuration may indicate a respective SL DRX cycle. For example, the SL DRX cycle may repeat with a periodicity respective to the SL DRX configuration. For example, the wireless device may determine a SL DRX cycle based on a reference formula. For example, the reference formula may be $[(\text{reference transmission time interval of subframe number} \times 10) + \text{the subframe number}] \bmod (\text{sl-drx-Cycle}) = \text{sl-drx-StartOffset}$. For example, the wireless device may start sl-drx-onDurationTimer after sl-drx-SlotOffset from the beginning of the subframe (indicated by the subframe number), e.g., if the reference transmission time interval and the subframe number satisfy $[(\text{reference transmission time interval of subframe number} \times 10) + \text{the subframe number}] \bmod (\text{sl-drx-Cycle}) = \text{sl-drx-StartOffset}$. For example, the reference transmission time interval may comprise a SFN (system frame number). For example, the reference transmission time interval may comprise a DFN (Direct Frame Number). When the wireless device selects GNSS as the synchronization reference source, the DFN, the subframe number within a frame and slot number within a frame used for sidelink communication may be derived from the current UTC time, by the following formulae:

$$\text{DFN} = \text{Floor}(0.1 * (\text{Tcurrent} - \text{Tref} - \text{OffsetDFN})) \bmod 1024$$

$$\text{SubframeNumber} = \text{Floor}(\text{Tcurrent} - \text{Tref} - \text{OffsetDFN}) \bmod 10$$

$$\text{SlotNumber} = \text{Floor}((\text{Tcurrent} - \text{Tref} - \text{OffsetDFN}) * 2\mu) \bmod (10 * 2\mu)$$

Where:

[0321] Tcurrent may be the current UTC time obtained from GNSS. This value may be expressed in milliseconds; [0322] Tref may be the reference UTC time 00:00:00 on Gregorian calendar date 1 Jan. 1900 (midnight between Thursday, Dec. 31, 1899 and Friday, Jan. 1, 1900). This value may be expressed in milliseconds; and [0323] OffsetDFN may be the value sl-OffsetDFN if configured, otherwise it may be zero. This value may be expressed in milliseconds.

[0324] A wireless device (e.g., receiving wireless device) may be configured one or multiple SL DRX configurations. A wireless device may be in SL DRX active time (e.g., DRX active time) when a SL DRX operation is configured. For example, the wireless device may monitor the SCI (i.e., first-stage SCI and second-stage SCI) in the SL DRX active time. The SCI may indicate a new SL transmission. For example, the wireless device may start or restart sl-drx-InactivityTimer for the corresponding Source Layer-1 ID and Destination Layer-1 ID pair, e.g., after the first slot of SCI reception, e.g., if the wireless device may be in SL DRX active time, if the SCI may indicate a new SL transmission, if Source Layer-1 ID of the SCI may be equal to the 8 LSB of the intended Destination Layer-2 ID, if Destination Layer-1 ID of the SCI may be equal to the 8 LSB of the intended Source Layer-2 ID, and/or if the cast type indicator in the SCI may be set to unicast. For example, the wireless device may start or restart sl-drx-InactivityTimer for the corresponding Destination Layer-1 ID after the first slot of SCI reception, e.g., if the wireless device may be in SL DRX active time, if the SCI may indicate a new SL transmission, if Destination Layer-1 ID of the SCI (i.e., second-stage SCI) is equal to the intended Destination Layer-1 ID, if the cast type indicator in the SCI is set to groupcast. For example, the wireless device may select sl-drx-

InactivityTimer whose length of the sl-drx-Inactivity Timer is the largest one among multiple SL DRX Inactivity timers that are mapped to multiple SL-QoS-Profiles of Destination Layer-2 ID associated with the Destination Layer-1 ID of the SCI, e.g., if the SCI may indicate a new SL transmission, if Destination Layer-1 ID of the SCI (i.e., second-stage SCI) is equal to the intended Destination Layer-1 ID, if the cast type indicator in the SCI is set to groupcast.

[0325] A wireless device (e.g., receiving wireless device) may (re-) start the sl-drx-HARQ-RTT-Timer for the corresponding Sidelink process in the first slot after the end of the corresponding transmission carrying the SL HARQ feedback, e.g., if the wireless device may be in SL DRX active time, if the wireless device receives an SCI indicating a SL transmission (e.g., a new SL transmission and/or a SL retransmission), and/or if HARQ feedback is enabled by the SCI and the cast type indicator in the SCI is set to unicast. A wireless device (e.g., an MAC entity of the wireless device) may (re-) start the sl-drx-HARQ-RTT-Timer for the corresponding Sidelink process in the first slot after the end of the corresponding resource carrying the SL HARQ feedback when the SL HARQ feedback is not transmitted due to UL/SL prioritization, e.g., if the wireless device may be in SL DRX active time, if the wireless device receives an SCI indicating a SL transmission (e.g., a new SL transmission and/or a SL retransmission), and/or if HARQ feedback is enabled by the SCI and the cast type indicator in the SCI is set to unicast. A wireless device may start the sl-drx-HARQ-RTT-Timer for the corresponding Sidelink process in the first slot after the end of the corresponding PSFCH transmission carrying the HARQ feedback, e.g., if the wireless device may be in SL DRX active time, if the wireless device receives an SCI indicating a SL transmission (e.g., a new SL transmission and/or a SL retransmission), and/or if HARQ feedback is enabled by the SCI and the cast type indicator in the SCI is set to groupcast and if positive-negative acknowledgement or negative-only acknowledgement is selected. The wireless device may (re-) start the sl-drx-HARQ-RTT-Timer for the corresponding Sidelink process in the first slot after the end of the corresponding PSFCH resource carrying the HARQ feedback when the HARQ feedback is not transmitted due to UL/SL prioritization, e.g., if the wireless device may be in SL DRX active time, if the wireless device receives an SCI indicating a SL transmission (e.g., a new SL transmission and/or a SL retransmission), and/or if HARQ feedback is enabled by the SCI and the cast type indicator in the SCI is set to groupcast and if positive-negative acknowledgement or negative-only acknowledgement is selected. A wireless device (e.g., an MAC entity of the wireless device) may (re-) start the sl-drx-HARQ-RTT-Timer for the corresponding Sidelink process, e.g., if the wireless device may be in SL DRX active time, if the wireless device receives an SCI indicating a SL transmission (e.g., a new SL transmission and/or a SL retransmission), and/or if HARQ feedback has been disabled for the MAC PDU. A wireless device (e.g., an MAC entity of the wireless device) may stop the sl-drx-Retransmission Timer for the corresponding Sidelink process, e.g., if the wireless device may be in SL DRX active time, if the wireless device receives an SCI indicating a SL transmission (e.g., a new SL transmission and/or a SL retransmission).

[0326] A wireless device (e.g., receiving wireless device) may stop sl-drx-on Duration Timer for the Source Layer-2 ID and Destination Layer-2 ID pair of a unicast, e.g., if the wireless device receives a SL DRX Command MAC CE is received for the Source Layer-2 ID and Destination Layer-2 ID pair of a unicast. The wireless device may stop sl-drx-Inactivity Timer for the Source Layer-2 ID and Destination Layer-2 ID pair of a unicast, e.g., if the wireless device receives a SL DRX Command MAC CE is received for the Source Layer-2 ID and Destination Layer-2 ID pair of a unicast

[0327] A wireless device may determine active time (e.g., DRX active time) when a SL DRX operation is configured. For example, the active time comprises one or more times (e.g., time duration, time interval, time window and/or the like). For example, the transmitting wireless device may select the first destination to transmit, via and/or using the grant (e.g., and/or a respective SL grant) a respective SCI and/or a transport block. The selecting the first destination may be in response to a time domain resource allocation indicated by the grant (e.g., and/or the respective SL

grant) being in the SL DRX active time of the first destination. For example, the transmitting wireless device may not select the second destination to transmit, via and/or using the grant (e.g., and/or a respective SL grant), a respective SCI and/or a transport block, e.g., in response to the time domain resource allocation indicated by the grant (e.g., and/or the respective SL grant) being outside the SL DRX active time of the second destination. For example, the transmitting wireless device may select the second destination to transmit, via and/or using the grant (e.g., and/or a respective SL grant), a respective SCI and/or a transport block. The selecting the second destination may be in response to a time domain resource allocation indicated by the grant (e.g., and/or the respective SL grant) being in the SL DRX active time of the second destination. For example, the transmitting wireless device may not select the first destination to transmit, via and/or using the grant (e.g., and/or a respective SL grant), a respective SCI and/or a transport block, e.g., in response to the time domain resource allocation indicated by the grant (e.g., and/or the respective SL grant) being outside the SL DRX active time of the first destination.

[0328] In an SL transmission, a wireless device (and/or UE) that initiates or performs the SL transmission is to be (e.g., is referred to as) “a transmitting wireless device.” A wireless device (and/or UE) that performs a reception of the SL transmission is to be (e.g., is referred to as) “a receiving wireless device.” For an SL operation, a wireless device may be “a transmitting wireless device” or “a receiving wireless device” based on whether the wireless device performs an SL transmission or performs a reception of the SL transmission. For example, for a first SL transmission from wireless device A to a wireless device B, a wireless device A and a wireless device B are respectively to be “transmitting wireless device” and “a receiving wireless device” for the first SL transmission. For example, for a second SL transmission from the wireless device B to the wireless device A, the wireless device A and the wireless device B are respectively to be “a receiving wireless device” and “a transmitting wireless device” for the second SL transmission.

[0329] In FIG. 32, a first wireless device may perform a listen-before-transmission (LBT) procedure before transmitting an sidelink (SL) data for SL transmission. Based on the LBT procedure, the first wireless device may determine a channel occupancy time (COT). Based on the determining the COT, the first wireless device may transmit a COT sharing indication to a second wireless device. The COT sharing indication may indicate a starting time (e.g., slots) of the COT and/or a duration of the COT (e.g., slots and/or (sub) millisecond). The second wireless device that receives the COT sharing indication may access to the channel within the COT using type 2 LBT for transmitting a SL data, e.g., if a destination of the SL data is the first wireless device. In existing technologies, the second wireless device does not perform an SL transmission to the first wireless device during a time outside of SL DRX active time of the first wireless device. However, for a successful use of the COT, it is beneficial for the first wireless device to be (at least) in SL DRX active time during the COT so that the second wireless device performs an SL transmission to the first wireless device using the Type 2 LBT within the COT and/or within the SL DRX active time.

[0330] When a first wireless device transmits, to a second wireless device, a COT sharing indication, an SL DRX active time of the first wireless device must be determined for a successful SL transmission within the duration of the COT. If the first wireless device is outside of the SL DRX active time within the duration of the COT, an SL transmission from the second wireless device may fail and the signaling of the COT sharing indication from first wireless device to second wireless device is rendered useless. This causes unnecessary signaling overhead between the two wireless devices. Also, if the first wireless device is active after duration (e.g., expiry of the COT) of the COT starting time of the COT, the energy of the first wireless device increases due to needlessly monitoring for an SCI when the second wireless device will not be transmitting SL data from the starting time of the COT and during the COT.

[0331] In existing technologies, a first wireless device may be in SL DRX active time (immediately) within a duration of the channel occupancy time (COT) after transmitting the COT sharing indication. In FIG. 32, a problem occurs when the first wireless device is in SL DRX active

time within the duration of the COT after transmitting the COT sharing indication. Upon receiving a first COT sharing indication, the second wireless device may not transmit, to the first wireless device based on the reasons. For example, the second wireless device may transmit, to another wireless device (e.g., a third wireless device), one or more SL data (based on another duration of a second COT provided by another wireless device) within the duration of the first COT. The second wireless device may perform uplink transmissions (e.g., UL/SL prioritization) within the duration of the first COT. During the SL DRX active time, the first wireless device should monitor SCI within the COT duration regardless of one or more SL transmissions and/or no SL transmission, from the second wireless device. If no SL transmission occurs within the COT duration, the energy consumption of the first wireless device would be increased due to being in SL DRX active time (e.g., monitoring SCI) within the COT duration. To handle this problem (e.g., needless energy consumption) an enhanced response signaling is used in response to existing COT sharing indication when there is no SL transmission during the COT.

[0332] For an SL operation in a shared spectrum, a wireless device may not be available to perform a transmission to a destination. In an example, the wireless device may have scheduled transmissions (e.g., another SL transmission and/or UL transmission(s)) overlapping with the transmission to the destination. In an example, the wireless device may receive multiple COT sharing inform indications from multiple wireless devices. The wireless device may use one of COTs indicated by the multiple COT sharing indications. For example, the non-selected COTs indicated by the multiple COT sharing indications are not used by the wireless device.

[0333] The problem occurs when a first wireless device receives a COT sharing indication from a second wireless device, but does not use the COT indicated by the COT sharing indication. The second wireless device that transmits the COT sharing indication may start to monitor, during the COT, PSCCH and/or PSSCH for a SCI and/or SL data from the first wireless device. If the second wireless device does not use the COT, the monitoring the PSCCH and/or PSSCH causes unnecessary power consumption to the first wireless device. There is a need to enhance and improve the monitoring behavior of the first wireless device during the COT, to reduce the power consumption.

[0334] Example embodiment(s) in the present disclosure, a first wireless device determines when to start an sidelink (SL) discontinuous (DRX) active time with a duration of the channel occupancy time (COT), e.g., in a way to reduce a power consumption of the first wireless device. Example embodiment(s) in the present disclosure, the first wireless device determines when and/or how stop the SL DRX active time, e.g., in a way to reduce a power consumption of the first wireless device.

[0335] According to disclosure in FIG. 33, the first wireless device may transmit, to a second wireless device, a COT sharing indication comprising a duration of the COT and/or a starting time of the COT. The first wireless device may start an SL DRX active time (e.g., first SL DRX active time) based on the starting time of the COT during the duration of the COT. The first wireless device may start to monitor, for a first-stage sidelink control channel (SCI), a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH) and/or monitor, for a second-stage SCI, a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH). Based on the start of the SL DRX active time, the first wireless device may receive, from the second wireless device, one or more SL data during the duration of the COT. According to disclosure in FIG. 33, to reduce energy consumption (e.g., monitoring SCI) of the first wireless device, the second wireless device may transmit, to the first wireless device, an indication of no (or no more) SL transmission within the (part/portion/remaining/whole) duration of the COT when the first wireless device determines not to transmit an (or any) SL data. The first wireless device may determine one or more conditions satisfies. For example, the second wireless device may transmit, to a third wireless device, an SL data within the duration of the COT. For example, the second wireless device may perform, to a base station, uplink transmissions within the duration of the COT. Based on the indication (e.g., end indication of duration of the COT), the first wireless device may determine to end the current SL DRX active time (e.g., on-going active time)

and enable to skip monitoring for the next and/or following first-stage SCI and/or second-stage SCI within duration of the COT. The first wireless device can reduce energy consumption upon receiving the indication.

[0336] According to disclosure in FIG. 34, a first wireless may receive from a second wireless device a message comprising a sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration. Upon receiving the SL DRX configuration, the first wireless device may perform the SL DRX operation based on the SL DRX configuration. When the first wireless device has an SL data, the first wireless device may perform a SL listen-before-talk (LBT) procedure before transmitting an SL data to the second wireless device. Based on the LBT procedure, the first wireless device may determine a channel occupancy time (COT). Based on the determining the COT, the first wireless device may transmit to the second wireless device (e.g., second wireless device) the COT sharing indication. The indication may indicate and/or comprise a starting time (e.g., slot) of a COT and/or a duration of the COT (e.g., slots and/or (sub) millisecond).

[0337] According to disclosure in FIG. 34, a first wireless device may receive a sidelink discontinuous reception (SL DRX) configuration. The SL DRX configuration may comprise one or more SL DRX active times (e.g., first SL DRX active time and/or second SL DRX active time). In FIG. 34, a duration of the COT may comprise a first SL DRX active time. Upon transmitting the COT sharing indication, the first wireless device may determine to start a first SL DRX active time (e.g., the duration of the COT) based on the starting time of the COT (e.g., starting the first SL DRX active time). Based on the start of the first SL active time, the first wireless device may receive one or more SL data, from the second wireless device, during the duration of the COT. Once the second wireless device may determine not to transmit, to the first wireless device, an SL data within the (part/portion/remaining/whole) duration of the COT, the second wireless device may transmit an indication of no SL transmission to reduce energy of the first wireless device. Based on the indication (e.g., end indication of the duration of the COT/end indication of first SL DRX active time), the first wireless device may determine to end the first SL DRX active time.

[0338] Example embodiment(s) in the present disclosure, a first wireless device may receive, from a second wireless device, one or more messages comprising one or more sidelink discontinuous reception (SL DRX) configurations. Each of the one or more SL DRX configuration may be associated with a respective a PC5 (Proximity-based Services Communication 5, ProSe5) unicast link (between a first wireless device and a second wireless device). The one SL DRX configuration may comprise one or more SL DRX active time (e.g., a first SL DRX active time and/or a second SL DRX active time). Each of the one or more SL DRX configuration may comprise one or more SL DRX related parameters (e.g., time values). For example, a value (e.g., slots and/or (sub) millisecond) of SL DRX cycle and/or a value of SL DRX on duration timer and/or a value of SL DRX inactivity timer and/or a value of SL DRX hybrid automatic repeat request round trip time (HARQ RTT) timer and/or a value of SL DRX retransmission timer.

[0339] According to disclosure in FIG. 34, when a first wireless device determines to start an sidelink (SL) discontinuous (DRX) active time (e.g., a first SL DRX active). The first SL DRX active time is determined based on the starting time of the COT (until the duration of the COT) and/or the SL DRX configuration of one or more SL DRX configurations. The first wireless device may determine to start to monitor, for a first-stage sidelink control channel (SCI), a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH) during the first SL DRX active time (e.g., within the COT duration) and/or a second-stage sidelink control channel (SCI), a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH) during the first SL DRX active time (e.g., within the COT duration).

[0340] According to disclosure in FIG. 34, when a first wireless device further determines to start an sidelink (SL) discontinuous (DRX) active time (e.g., a second active time) based on the SL DRX configuration of one or more SL DRX configurations. The first wireless device may determine to start to monitor, for a first-stage sidelink control channel (SCI), a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH) during the second SL DRX active time and/or a second-stage sidelink control channel

(SCI), a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH) during the second SL DRX active time.

[0341] According to disclosure in FIG. 34, a first sidelink (SL) discontinuous (DRX) and/or a second SL DRX active time may comprise an SL DRX active time while a SL DRX timer is running. The SL DRX active time may comprise while one of SL DRX timer is running. For example, an SL DRX inactivity timer (of the first SL DRX active time and/or of the second SL DRX active time) is running and/or an SL DRX HARQ RTT timer (of the first SL DRX active time and/or of the second SL DRX active time) is running and/or an SL DRX retransmission timer (of the first SL DRX active time and/or of the second SL DRX active time) is running and/or an SL DRX on-duration timer (of the first SL DRX active time and/or of the second SL DRX active time) is running. The SL DRX timer of the first SL DRX active time may start and run during the second SL DRX active time. Also, the SL DRX timer of the second SL DRX active time may start and run during the first SL DRX active time.

[0342] According to disclosure in FIG. 34, a first wireless device may receive an indication of no SL transmission during the COT, from second wireless device. The indication of no SL transmission may indicate at least one of, for example, indicating a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication not being used for an SL transmission within the duration of the COT and/or indicating no (more) sidelink transmissions (e.g., no SL grant, due to uplink/sidelink prioritization) to the first wireless device within the duration of the COT and/or comprising a SL feedback transmission comprising negative acknowledgement in response to transmission of COT sharing indication and/or indicating one or more SL transmissions, from the second wireless device to a third wireless device (e.g., receiving wireless device), within the duration of the COT and/or indicating one or more uplink transmissions, from the second wireless device, within the duration of the COT and/or comprising an SL DRX command media access control-control element (MAC CE).

[0343] According to disclosure in FIG. 34, a first wireless device may receive an indication of no SL transmission from second wireless device (e.g., receiving wireless device). The indication may be transmitted via an indication and/or a signal and/or a message. For example, the indication of no sidelink transmission may be transmitted via a first-stage sidelink control channel (SCI) and/or the indication of no sidelink transmission may be transmitted via a second-stage (SCI) and/or the indication of no sidelink transmission may be transmitted via a MAC CE and/or the indication of no sidelink transmission via a radio resource control (RRC) message. Upon reception of the indication (e.g., no SL transmission), the first wireless device may receive, from a second wireless device, the first wireless device may determine to skip monitoring, for a first-stage sidelink control channel (SCI) within the duration of the COT, via a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH) and/or may determine to skip monitoring, for a second-stage sidelink control channel (SCI) within the duration of the COT, via a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH).

[0344] According to disclosure in FIG. 34, a first wireless device may receive an indication of no sidelink (SL) transmission from second wireless device. The indication may indicate to end the first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) active time. Upon reception of the indication, the first wireless device may determine to stop one or more SL DRX timer (e.g., if the one or more SL DRX timer is running) of the first active time and the first wireless device may determine to end a first SL DRX active time of a first SL DRX configuration. The first wireless device may end the COT duration (e.g., on-going), from a starting time of the COT. The first wireless device may determine not to end a second SL DRX active time of the first SL DRX configuration and may not stop any SL DRX timers (e.g., if any SL DRX timer is running) related to the second SL DRX active time.

[0345] According to disclosure in FIG. 35, a first wireless device may transmit, to a second wireless device, a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication. The indication may indicate and/or comprise a starting time (e.g., slot) of a COT and/or a duration of the COT (e.g., slots and/or (sub) millisecond). The first wireless device may determine to start a first sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) active time in response to the transmission of the COT sharing

indication. In FIG. 35, the first wireless device may determine to start the first SL DRX active time (immediately) upon transmission of the COT sharing indication in advance to the starting time of the COT.

[0346] According to disclosure in FIG. 36, a first wireless device may determine to end the first SL DRX (sidelink discontinuous) active time based on the expiry of the COT duration. The first wireless device may end the first SL DRX active time when the duration of the COT is expired and the first wireless device may stop an SL DRX timer, if the SL DRX timer (e.g., related to the first SL DRX active time) is running. The first wireless device may end the first SL DRX active time (e.g., on-going active time) before the first active time of the first wireless device may not be expired. The first wireless device may end the first SL DRX active time before the first SL DRX active time may be changed to outside of active time.

[0347] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may receive from a second wireless device a message comprising a sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration. The first wireless device may transmit to the second wireless device a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication. The indication may indicate and/or comprise a starting time of a COT and/or a duration of the COT. The first wireless device may determine to start a first SL DRX active time based on the SL DRX configuration and/or the starting time of the COT. The first wireless device may receive from the second wireless device an indication of no SL transmission, from the second wireless device, within the duration of the COT. The first wireless device may determine to end the first SL DRX active time based on the indication.

[0348] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may receive from a second wireless device (or a second wireless device may transmit to a first wireless device) a message (e.g., PC5 RRC message) comprising a capability of COT sharing indication and/or request of COT sharing indication. Based on the message, the first wireless device may transmit a channel occupancy time (COT) indication to the second wireless device.

[0349] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may transmit to a second wireless device a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication. The indication may indicate and/or comprise a starting time of a COT and/or a duration of the COT. The first wireless device may start a first sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) active time based on the starting of the COT. The first wireless device may receive from the second wireless device an indication of no SL transmission from the second wireless device within the COT. The first wireless device may stop the first SL DRX active time based on the indication.

[0350] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may transmit to a second wireless device a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication. The indication may indicate and/or comprise a starting time of a COT and/or a duration of the COT. The first wireless device may determine to start a first sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) active time based on the starting time of the COT. The first wireless device may receive from the second wireless device an indication of no SL transmission from the second wireless device within the duration of the COT starting from the starting time of the COT. The first wireless device may determine to end the first SL DRX active time based on the indication.

[0351] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may transmit to a second wireless device a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication. The indication may indicate and/or comprise a starting time of a COT and/or a duration of the COT. The first wireless device may receive from the second wireless device an indication of no SL transmission from the second wireless device within the duration of the COT starting from the starting time of the COT. The first wireless device may determine to end a first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) active time that started based on the indication.

[0352] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may transmit to a second wireless device an indication indicating a starting time of a

channel occupancy time (COT). The first wireless device may determine to start an sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) active time in response to the starting time of the COT. The first wireless device may receive from the second wireless device an indication of no SL transmission from the second wireless device within the duration of the COT starting from the starting time of the COT. The first wireless device may determine to end the SL DRX active time based on the indication.

[0353] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may receive from a second wireless device one or more messages comprising one or more SL DRX configurations. Each of the one or more SL discontinuous (DRX) configuration is associated with a respective a PC5 (Proximity-based Services Communication 5, ProSe5) unicast link. The first wireless device may determine to start an SL first DRX active time in response to a first SL DRX configuration. The one or more SL DRX configurations may comprise the first SL DRX configuration. The first SL DRX configuration may be associated with a PC5 unicast link with the second wireless device.

[0354] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may perform a listen-before-talk (LBT) procedure before performing an SL transmission and the first wireless device may determine a COT based on the LBT procedure.

[0355] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may receive, from a second wireless device, one or more messages comprising configuration parameters of one or more SL DRX configurations. Each of the one or more SL DRX configurations may comprise parameters indicating at least one of parameters. For example, an SL DRX cycle and/or an SL DRX on duration timer; an SL DRX inactivity timer and/or an SL DRX hybrid automatic repeat request round trip time (HARQ RTT) timer and/or an SL DRX retransmission timer.

[0356] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device, to start a first sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) active time (e.g., a first SL DRX active time) in response to the starting time of the COT. The first wireless device may determine to start to monitor, for a first-stage sidelink control channel (SCI), a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH) during the first SL DRX active time and/or a second-stage sidelink control channel (SCI), a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH) during the first SL DRX active time.

[0357] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device, to start a first sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) active time in response to the starting time of the COT. The first wireless device may determine and/or start a second SL DRX active time. The second SL DRX active time may comprise while a SL DRX timer is running. The SL DRX timer may comprise at least one of timers. For example, an SL DRX inactivity timer of the first SL DRX configuration and/or an SL DRX HARQ RTT timer of the first SL DRX configuration and/or an SL DRX retransmission timer of the first SL DRX configuration and/or an SL DRX on-duration timer of the first SL DRX configuration. The SL DRX timer may start and run at least one of timers. For example, an SL DRX inactivity timer and/or an SL DRX HARQ RTT timer and/or an SL DRX retransmission timer and/or an SL DRX on-duration timer.

[0358] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, an SL DRX timer (e.g., a first SL DRX configuration) may start during a duration of a channel occupancy time (COT) and/or a first SL DRX active time.

[0359] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device to start a sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) active time. The first wireless device may determine to start to monitor, for a first-stage sidelink control channel (SCI), a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH) during the second SL DRX active time (or a SL DRX timer is running) and/or to start monitor, for a second-stage sidelink control channel (SCI), a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH) during the second SL DRX active time (or a SL DRX timer is

running).

[0360] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a second SL DRX active time may comprise at least one of. For example, period of a latency bound of sidelink channel state information (SL-CSI) report in case SL-CSI reporting MAC CE is not received and/or slot(s) associated with the announced periodic transmissions by the second wireless device transmitting SL data and/or time between transmission of Direct Link Establishment Request message and reception of response of the Direct Link Establishment Request message and/or time between transmission of ProSe Direct Link Establishment Request message and RRCReconfiguration Sidelink message including initial DRX configuration and/or time between transmission of ProSe Direct Link Establishment request message and the link establishment procedure being aborted by upper layer and/or time between transmission of RRCReconfigurationSidelink message including initial DRX configuration and reception of RRCReconfigurationCompleteSidelink and/or time between transmission of RRCReconfiguration Sidelink message including initial DRX configuration and reception of RRCReconfigurationFailureSidelink.

[0361] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, an indication of no SL transmission from second wireless device may indicate at least one of, for example, indicating a COT sharing indication not being used for an SL transmission and/or indicating no sidelink transmissions (e.g., no SL grant, due to uplink/sidelink prioritization) to the first wireless device within the duration of the COT and/or comprising a SL feedback transmission comprising negative acknowledgement in response to transmission of COT sharing indication and/or indicating one or more SL transmissions, from the second wireless device to a third wireless device, within the duration of the COT and/or indicating one or more uplink transmissions, from the second wireless device, within the duration of the COT and/or comprising an SL DRX command media access control-control element (MAC CE).

[0362] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may receive, and indication of no sidelink transmissions, from a second wireless device. The indication may be transmitted via an indication and/or a signal and/or a message. For example, the indication of no sidelink transmission may be transmitted via a first-stage sidelink control channel (SCI) and/or the indication of no sidelink transmission may be transmitted via a second-stage (SCI) and/or the indication of no sidelink transmission may be transmitted via a MAC CE and/or the indication of no sidelink transmission via a radio resource control (RRC) message.

[0363] Either alone or in combination with any of the above or below features, a first wireless device may receive, from a second wireless device, an indication of no sidelink transmissions, the first wireless device may determine to skip monitoring, for a first-stage sidelink control channel (SCI) within the duration of the COT, via a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH) and/or may determine to skip monitoring, for a second-stage sidelink control channel (SCI) within the duration of the COT, via a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH)

[0364] The first wireless device may determine to stop a SL DRX timer (e.g., if the SL DRX timer is running). The first wireless device may determine to end a first SL DRX active time of a first SL DRX configuration. The first wireless device may end a COT duration, from a starting time of the COT.

[0365] FIG. 37 illustrates an example of flow diagram as per an aspect of an embodiment of the present disclosure. In step **3701**, a first wireless device may transmit, to a second wireless device, a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication. For example, indicating a starting time of a COT and/or a duration of the COT. In step **3702**, the first wireless device may start a first sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) active time based on the starting time of the COT. In step **3703**, the first wireless device may receive, from the second wireless device, an indication of no SL transmission from the second wireless device within the duration of the COT starting from the

starting time of the COT. In step 3704, the first wireless device may stop the first SL DRX active time based on the indication.

Claims

1. A method comprising: receiving, by a first wireless device from a second wireless device, a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication indicating: a starting time of a COT; and a duration of the COT; triggering, by the first wireless device, transmission of an uplink signal, wherein the triggering is based on no sidelink grant, for a sidelink transmission, being within the duration of the COT starting from the starting time; and transmitting, to a base station and based on the triggering, the uplink signal indicating a scheduling request of one or more sidelink grants within the duration of the COT.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the triggering comprises triggering a sidelink buffer status report (BSR).
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising receiving, by the first wireless device from the base station, a sidelink grant, wherein the sidelink grant indicates a time resource for the sidelink transmission within the COT.
4. The method of claim 3, further comprising transmitting, to the second wireless device via the sidelink grant, sidelink data.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the receiving the COT sharing indication comprises receiving at least one of: a first-stage sidelink control information (SCI), comprising the COT sharing indication, via a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH); or a second-stage SCI, comprising the COT sharing indication, via a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH).
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the receiving the COT sharing indication comprises receiving a message comprising the COT sharing indication, wherein the message is one of: a media access control-control element (MAC CE); or a radio resource control (RRC) message.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the uplink signal is transmitted via: a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH); a dynamic grant; a configured grant; or a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH).
8. A first wireless device comprising: one or more processors; and memory storing instructions that, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the first wireless device to: receive, from a second wireless device, a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication indicating: a starting time of a COT; and a duration of the COT; trigger transmission of an uplink signal based on no sidelink grant, for a sidelink transmission, being within the duration of the COT starting from the starting time; and transmit, to a base station and based on triggering the transmission of the uplink signal, the uplink signal indicating a scheduling request of one or more sidelink grants within the duration of the COT.
9. The first wireless device of claim 8, wherein the instructions further cause the first wireless device to trigger a sidelink buffer status report (BSR).
10. The first wireless device of claim 8, wherein the instructions further cause the first wireless device to receive, from the base station, a sidelink grant, wherein the sidelink grant indicates a time resource for the sidelink transmission within the COT.
11. The first wireless device of claim 10, wherein the instructions further cause the first wireless device to transmit, to the second wireless device via the sidelink grant, sidelink data.
12. The first wireless device of claim 8, wherein the instructions further cause the first wireless device to receive at least one of: a first-stage sidelink control information (SCI), comprising the COT sharing indication, via a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH); or a second-stage SCI, comprising the COT sharing indication, via a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH).
13. The first wireless device of claim 8, wherein the instructions further cause the first wireless device to receive a message comprising the COT sharing indication, wherein the message is one of:

a media access control-control element (MAC CE); or a radio resource control (RRC) message.

14. The first wireless device of claim 8, wherein the uplink signal is transmitted via: a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH); a dynamic grant; a configured grant; or a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH).

15. A non-transitory computer-readable medium comprising instructions that, when executed by one or more processors of a first wireless device, cause the first wireless device to: receive, from a second wireless device, a channel occupancy time (COT) sharing indication indicating: a starting time of a COT; and a duration of the COT; trigger transmission of an uplink signal based on no sidelink grant, for a sidelink transmission, being within the duration of the COT starting from the starting time; and transmit, to a base station and based on triggering the transmission of the uplink signal, the uplink signal indicating a scheduling request of one or more sidelink grants within the duration of the COT.

16. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 15, wherein the instructions further cause the first wireless device to trigger a sidelink buffer status report (BSR).

17. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 15, wherein the instructions further cause the first wireless device to receive, from the base station, a sidelink grant, wherein the sidelink grant indicates a time resource for the sidelink transmission within the COT.

18. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 17, wherein the instructions further cause the first wireless device to transmit, to the second wireless device via the sidelink grant, sidelink data.

19. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 15, wherein the instructions further cause the first wireless device to receive at least one of: a first-stage sidelink control information (SCI), comprising the COT sharing indication, via a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH); or a second-stage SCI, comprising the COT sharing indication, via a physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH).

20. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 19, wherein the instructions further cause the first wireless device to receive a message comprising the COT sharing indication, wherein the message is one of: a media access control-control element (MAC CE); or a radio resource control (RRC) message.
