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WIRELESS RELAY DEVICE, BASE STATION AND WIRELESS RELAY METHOD

Abstract

A wireless relay device includes a communication unit that relays a downlink radio signal, a receiving unit that receives information indicating a reception beam of the downlink radio signal on a downlink, and a control unit that determines the reception beam of the downlink radio signal based on the information indicating the reception beam of the downlink radio signal.

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Background/Summary

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a wireless relay device, a base station, and a wireless relay method in a wireless communication system.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] In new radio (NR) (also referred to as “5G”), which is a succeeding system of LTE (Long Term Evolution), a technology that satisfies a large-capacity system, a high-speed data transmission speed, a low delay, simultaneous connection of a large number of terminals, a low cost, power saving, and the like as requirement conditions has been studied (for example, Non-Patent Literature 1).

[0003] In the next generation communication, use of a high frequency band is expected. Improvement in communication quality is required from the viewpoint of a decrease in the number of scatterers, a decrease in the shadowing effect, an increase in distance attenuation, and the like due to the characteristics of the high frequency band. It is assumed that beam control, environment, and the like that ensure communication quality are required.

[0004] For example, in a high frequency band, there is a problem that a dead zone is likely to occur due to strong rectilinearity of radio waves or the like. Therefore, a method of improving communication quality in a multipath environment using a wireless relay device, such as a passive repeater or an active reflector (reconfigurable intelligent surface (RIS)); a smart repeater that receives, amplifies, and re-radiates a signal; or the like has been tried (for example, Non-Patent Literature 2).

CITATION LIST

Non-Patent Literature

[0005] Non-Patent Literature 1: 3GPP TS 38.300 V16.7.0 (2021-09) [0006] Non-Patent Literature 2: NTT DOCOMO, “White Paper 5G Acceleration and 6G” (2021-02, 3.0 edition) Internet <URL: https://www.nttdocomo.co.jp/binary/pdf/corporate/technology/whitepaper_6g/DOCOMO_6G_White_PaperJP_20210203.pdf>

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

[0007] In the related art, since a method for appropriately controlling a beam when a wireless relay device receives a downlink signal is not defined, there is a problem that appropriate beam control in reception of the downlink signal may not be achieved.

[0008] The present invention has been made in view of the above points, and an object thereof is to achieve appropriate beam control in reception of a downlink signal by a wireless relay device.

Solution to Problem

[0009] According to the disclosed technology, provided is a wireless relay device including: a communication unit that relays a downlink radio signal; a receiving unit that receives information indicating a reception beam of the downlink radio signal on a downlink; and a control unit that determines the reception beam of the downlink radio signal based on the information indicating the reception beam of the downlink radio signal.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0010] According to the disclosed technology, provided is a technology capable of achieving appropriate beam control in downlink signal reception by a wireless relay device.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0011] FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a wireless communication system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0012] FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an example of a functional configuration of a base station according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0013] FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating an example of a functional configuration of a terminal according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0014] FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating an example of a functional configuration of a wireless relay device according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0015] FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating an example of an operation example of the wireless relay device according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0016] FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating an example of communication in a high frequency band.

[0017] FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating an example of a reflective wireless relay device according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0018] FIG. 8 is a diagram illustrating an example of a transmissive wireless relay device according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0019] FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating a downlink transmission beam and a downlink reception beam.

[0020] FIG. 10 is a diagram illustrating an uplink transmission beam and an uplink reception beam.

[0021] FIG. 11 is a diagram illustrating three cases regarding the downlink reception beam received by the wireless relay device.

[0022] FIG. 12 is a diagram illustrating three cases regarding the uplink transmission beam transmitted by the wireless relay device.

[0023] FIG. 13 is a first view for explaining terms according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0024] FIG. 14 is a second view for explaining terms according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0025] FIG. 15 is a diagram illustrating the operation of a wireless relay device according to Example 2 of the embodiment of the present invention.

[0026] FIG. 16 is a diagram illustrating an example of a hardware configuration of the base station, the terminal, or the

wireless relay device according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0027] FIG. 17 is a diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of a vehicle according to the embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0028] Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings. Note that the embodiment described below is an example, and the embodiment to which the present invention is applied is not limited to the following embodiment.

[0029] In the operation of a wireless communication system of the embodiment of the present invention, existing technologies are appropriately used. Note that the existing technology is, for example, existing LTE, but is not limited to existing LTE. In addition, the term “LTE” used in the present specification has a broad meaning including LTE-Advanced or later systems (for example, NR) unless otherwise specified.

[0030] In the embodiments of the present invention described below, terms such as a synchronization signal (SS), a primary SS (PSS), a secondary SS (SSS), a physical broadcast channel (PBCH), a physical random access channel (PRACH), a physical downlink control channel (PDCCH), a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH), a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH), and a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) used in existing LTE are used. This is for convenience of description, and similar signals, functions, and the like may be referred to by other names. In addition, the above-described term in NR corresponds to NR-SS, NR-PSS, NR-SSS, NR-PBCH, NR-PRACH, and the like. However, even when a signal is used for NR, the signal is not necessarily specified as “NR-”.

[0031] In the exemplary embodiment of the present invention, a duplex system may be a time division duplex (TDD) system, a frequency division duplex (FDD) system, or other (for example, flexible duplex or the like) systems.

[0032] In addition, in the embodiment of the present invention, “configuring” a radio parameter and the like may mean that a predetermined value is pre-configured, or that the radio parameter notified from a base station **10** or a terminal **20** is set.

[0033] FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a wireless communication system according to an embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the wireless communication system in the embodiment of the present invention includes a base station **10** and a terminal **20**. A plurality of base stations **10** and a plurality of terminals **20** may be provided.

[0034] The base station **10** is a communication device that provides one or more cells and performs wireless communication with the terminal **20**. The physical resources of the radio signal are defined in a time domain and a frequency domain, the time domain may be defined by the number of orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) symbols, and the frequency domain may be defined by the number of subcarriers or the number of resource blocks. In addition, a transmission time interval (TTI) in the time domain may be a slot or a subslot, or the TTI may be a subframe.

[0035] The base station **10** can perform carrier aggregation of bundling a plurality of cells (a plurality of CCs (component carriers)) and performing communication with the terminal **20**. In carrier aggregation, one primary cell (PCell) and one or more secondary cells (SCell) are used.

[0036] The base station **10** transmits a synchronization signal, system information, and the like to the terminal **20**. The synchronization signal is, for example, NR-PSS and NR-SSS. The system information is transmitted through, for example, NR-PBCH or PDSCH, and is also referred to as broadcast information. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the base station **10** transmits a control signal or data to the terminal **20** through downlink (DL) and receives a control signal or data from the terminal **20** through uplink (UL). Note that, here, a signal transmitted on a control channel such as PUCCH or PDCCH is referred to as a control signal, and a signal transmitted on a shared channel such as PUSCH or PDSCH is referred to as data, but these naming conventions are merely examples.

[0037] The terminal **20** is a communication device having a wireless communication function such as a smartphone, a mobile phone, a tablet, a wearable terminal, or a machine-to-machine (M2M) communication module. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the terminal **20** uses various communication services provided by the wireless communication system by receiving a control signal or data from the base station **10** through DL and transmitting a control signal or data to the base station **10** through UL. Note that the terminal **20** may be referred to as UE, and the base station **10** may be referred to as gNB.

[0038] The terminal **20** can perform carrier aggregation for bundling a plurality of cells (a plurality of CCs) and performing communication with the base station **10**. In carrier aggregation, one primary cell and one or more secondary cells are used. In addition, a PUCCH-SCell having PUCCH may be used.

[0039] In addition, in the wireless communication system according to the embodiment of the present invention, the base station **10** is a radio base station operated in 5G or 6G as an example, and forms a cell. Note that the cell is a cell having a relatively large size and is called a macro cell.

[0040] The base station **10A** to the base station **10D** are base stations operated in 5G or 6G. The base station **10A** to the base station **10D** respectively form a cell CA to a cell D having a size smaller than that of the macro cell. The cell A to the cell D may be referred to as a small cell, a macro cell, or the like. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the cell A to the cell D may be formed to be included in the macro cell.

[0041] A macro cell may be generally interpreted as a communicable area with a radius of several hundred meters to

several tens of kilometers covered by one base station. In addition, the small cell may be interpreted as a generic name of a cell that has small transmission power and covers an area smaller than that of the macro cell.

[0042] Note that the base station **10** and the base station **10A** to the base station **10D** may be expressed as gNodeB (gNB), BS (base station), or the like. Furthermore, the terminal **20** may be described as UE, MS, or the like. Furthermore, the specific configuration of the wireless communication system including the number and types of base stations and terminals is not limited to the example illustrated in FIG. **1**.

[0043] In addition, the wireless communication system is not necessarily limited to a wireless communication system according to 5G or 6G. For example, the wireless communication system may be a wireless communication system of the next generation of 6G or a wireless communication system according to LTE.

[0044] As an example, the base station **10** and the base station **10A** to the base station **10D** execute wireless communication with the terminal **20** according to 5G or 6G. The base station **10**, the base station **10A** to the base station **10D**, and the terminal **20** may support massive MIMO that generates a beam with higher directivity by controlling radio signals transmitted from a plurality of antenna elements, carrier aggregation (CA) that uses a plurality of component carriers (CCs) in a bundle, dual connectivity (DC) that simultaneously communicates between the terminal **20** and each of two NG-RAN nodes, integrated access and backhaul (IAB) in which a radio backhaul between wireless communication nodes such as a gNB and radio access to the terminal **20** are integrated, and the like.

[0045] The wireless communication system may also support a high frequency band higher than the following frequency range (FR) defined in 3GPP Release 15. For example, FR1 may correspond to 410 MHz to 7.125 GHz, and FR2 may correspond to 24.25 GHz to 52.6 GHz. Further, the wireless communication system may support frequency bands above 52.6 GHz and up to 114.25 GHz. The frequency band may be referred to as a millimeter wave band.

[0046] Here, the base station **10** supporting massive MIMO can transmit beams. Massive MIMO generally means MIMO communication using an antenna having 100 or more antenna elements, and wireless communication with a higher speed than that of the related art can be performed due to a multiplexing effect of a plurality of streams or the like. In addition, advanced beamforming is also possible. The beam width can be dynamically changed according to a frequency band to be used, a state of the terminal **20**, or the like. In addition, it is possible to increase reception signal power due to a beamforming gain by using a narrow beam. Furthermore, effects such as reduction of interference and effective use of radio resources are expected.

[0047] Furthermore, the wireless communication system may include a wireless relay device **30**. In the embodiment of the present invention, as an example, the wireless relay device **30** may be a reflector (RIS), a metamaterial function device, a power saving device (batteryless device), a phase control reflector, a passive repeater, an intelligent reflective surface (IRS), a smart repeater, a network controlled repeater, or the like. As a specific example of the reflector (RIS), there may be what is called a metamaterial reflector, a dynamic meta-surface, a meta-surface lens, or the like (for example, Non-Patent Literature 2).

[0048] In the embodiment of the present invention, the wireless relay device **30** relays, for example, a radio signal transmitted from the base station **10A**. In the description of the embodiments of the present invention, “relay” may refer to at least one of “reflection”, “transmission”, “aggregation (concentration of radio waves at substantially one point)”, and “diffraction”. The terminal **20** can receive the radio signal relayed by the wireless relay device **30**. Further, the wireless relay device **30** may relay a radio signal transmitted from the terminal **20** or may relay a radio signal transmitted from the base station **10**.

[0049] As an example, the wireless relay device **30** can change the phase of the radio signal to be relayed toward the terminal **20**. From such a viewpoint, the wireless relay device **30** may be referred to as a phase variable reflector. In the present embodiment, the wireless relay device **30** may have a function of changing a phase of a radio signal and relaying the radio signal, but is not limited thereto. Furthermore, the wireless relay device **30** may be referred to as an RIS, repeater, a relay device, a reflect array, a transmitter array, or the like.

[0050] In addition, in the embodiments of the present invention, the wireless relay device **30** may be defined as having the functions described in the following 1) to 5). [0051] 1) A function of receiving a signal transmitted from the base station **10** may be included. The signal may be SS/PBCH block (SSB), PDCCH, PDSCH, a demodulation reference signal (DM-RS), a phase tracking reference signal (PT-RS), a channel status information reference signal (CSI-RS), a RIS dedicated signal, or the like, which is a DL signal. A function of receiving a signal carrying information related to the metamaterial function may be included. Note that a transmission function of transmitting the signal to the terminal **20** may be included. [0052] 2) A function of transmitting a signal to the base station **10** may be included. The signal may be PRACH, PUCCH, PUSCH, DM-RS, PT-RS, SRS, a RIS dedicated signal, or the like, which is a UL signal. A function of transmitting information related to the metamaterial function may be included. Note that a reception function of receiving the signal from the terminal **20** may be included. [0053] 3) A function of frame synchronization with the base station **10** may be included. Note that a function of frame synchronization with the terminal **20** may be included. [0054] 4) A function of reflecting a signal transmitted from the base station **10** or the terminal **20** may be included. For example, the reflection function may be a function related to phase change or a function related to beam control (for example, functions related to transmission configuration indication (TCI)-state and quasi co location (QCL) control, selection and application of beam, and selection and application of spatial filter/precoding weight). [0055] 5) A function of changing power of a signal transmitted from the base station **10** or the terminal **20** may be

included, the power change function may be power amplification.

[0056] In addition, “receive and transmit” and “relay” in the wireless relay device **30** such as the RIS or the smart repeater may mean that transmission is performed while the following function A is performed but the following function B is not performed. [0057] Function A: apply phase shifter. [0058] Function B: no compensation circuit (for example, amplification, filter) is involved.

[0059] As another example, [0060] Function A: apply phase shifter and compensation circuit. [0061] Function B: no frequency conversion is involved.

[0062] Note that, in the wireless relay device **30** such as the RIS, the amplitude may be amplified when the phase is changed. Furthermore, the “relay” in the wireless relay device **30** such as the RIS may mean that the received signal is transmitted as it is without performing the layer 2 or layer 3 level processing, the received signal at the physical layer level is transmitted as it is, or the received signal is transmitted as it is without interpreting the signal (then, phase change, amplitude amplification, or the like may be performed).

(Device Configuration)

[0063] Next, functional configuration examples of the base station **10**, the terminal **20**, and the wireless relay device **30** that execute processes and operations in the embodiments of the present invention will be described. The base station **10**, the terminal **20**, and the wireless relay device **30** include a function of executing an embodiment described later. However, each of the base station **10**, the terminal **20**, and the wireless relay device **30** may include only any one of the functions of the embodiments.

<Base Station **10**>

[0064] FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an example of a functional configuration of a base station according to the embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in FIG. 2, the base station **10** includes a transmitting unit **110**, a receiving unit **120**, a setting unit **130**, and a control unit **140**. The functional configuration illustrated in FIG. 2 is merely an example. As long as the operation according to the embodiment of the present invention can be executed, the functional classification and the name of the functional unit may be anything. The transmitting unit **110** and the receiving unit **120** may be referred to as a communication unit.

[0065] The transmitting unit **110** has a function of generating a signal to be transmitted to the terminal **20** side and wirelessly transmitting the signal. The receiving unit **120** has a function of receiving various signals transmitted from the terminal **20** and acquiring, for example, information of an upper layer from the received signals. In addition, the transmitting unit **110** has a function of transmitting NR-PSS, NR-SSS, NR-PBCH, a DL/UL control signal, DL data, and the like to the terminal **20**. Furthermore, the transmitting unit **110** transmits setting information and the like described in the embodiment.

[0066] The setting unit **130** stores setting information set in advance and various types of setting information to be transmitted to the terminal **20** in a storage device, and reads the setting information from the storage device as necessary. The control unit **140** performs, for example, resource allocation, control of the entire base station **10**, and the like. Note that a functional unit related to signal transmission in the control unit **140** may be included in the transmitting unit **110**, and a functional unit related to signal reception in the control unit **140** may be included in the receiving unit **120**. Furthermore, the transmitting unit **110** and the receiving unit **120** may be referred to as a transmitter and a receiver, respectively.

<Terminal **20**>

[0067] FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating an example of a functional configuration of a terminal according to the embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in FIG. 3, the terminal **20** includes a transmitting unit **210**, a receiving unit **220**, a setting unit **230**, and a control unit **240**. The functional configuration illustrated in FIG. 3 is merely an example. As long as the operation according to the embodiment of the present invention can be executed, the functional classification and the name of the functional unit may be anything. The transmitting unit **210** and the receiving unit **220** may be referred to as a communication unit.

[0068] The transmitting unit **210** generates a transmission signal from transmission data and wirelessly transmits the transmission signal. The receiving unit **220** wirelessly receives various signals and acquires a signal of an upper layer from the received signal of the physical layer. Furthermore, the transmitting unit **210** transmits HARQ-ACK, and the receiving unit **220** receives setting information and the like described in the embodiment.

[0069] The setting unit **230** stores various types of setting information received from the base station **10** by the receiving unit **220** in the storage device, and reads the various types of setting information from the storage device as necessary. The setting unit **230** also stores setting information set in advance. The control unit **240** performs control of the entire terminal **20**, and the like. Note that a functional unit related to signal transmission in the control unit **240** may be included in the transmitting unit **210**, and a functional unit related to signal reception in the control unit **240** may be included in the receiving unit **220**. Furthermore, the transmitting unit **210** and the receiving unit **220** may be referred to as a transmitter and a receiver, respectively.

<Wireless Relay Device **30**>

[0070] FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating an example of a functional configuration of a wireless relay device according to the embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in FIG. 4, the wireless relay device **30** includes a transmitting unit **310**, a receiving unit **320**, a control unit **330**, a variable unit **340**, and an antenna unit **350**. As long as the operation

according to the embodiment of the present invention can be executed, the functional classification and the name of the functional unit may be anything. The transmitting unit **310** and the receiving unit **320** may be referred to as a communication unit.

[0071] The antenna unit **350** includes at least one antenna connected to the variable unit **340**. For example, the antenna unit **350** may be arranged as an array antenna. In the embodiment of the present invention, the antenna unit **350** may be particularly referred to as a relay antenna. Note that the variable unit **340** and the antenna unit **350** may be referred to as a relay unit.

[0072] The variable unit **340** is connected to the antenna unit **350**, and can change a phase, a load, an amplitude, and the like. For example, the variable unit **340** may be a variable phase shifter, a phase shifter, an amplifier, or the like. For example, the direction, beam, or the like of the radio wave can be changed by changing the phase of the radio wave reaching the relay antenna from the radio wave generation source.

[0073] The control unit **330** is a control unit that controls the variable unit **340**. In the embodiment of the present invention, the control unit **330** functions as a control unit that controls a relay state when a radio wave from the base station **10** or the terminal **20** is relayed without interpreting the signal. Here, the control unit **330** may change the relay state based on the control information received from the base station **10** or the terminal **20** via the communication unit, or may change the relay state based on the reception state of the radio wave from the base station **10** or the terminal **20**. For example, the control unit **330** may select (the direction of) an appropriate reception beam and transmission beam based on control information such as SSB and control the variable unit **340**. Similarly, the control unit **330** may select an appropriate combination of the reception direction and the transmission direction from the reception state based on a criterion such as the largest reception quality or the largest reception power and control the variable unit **340**.

[0074] Furthermore, in the embodiment of the present invention, the control unit **330** can control the variable unit **340** based on, for example, information regarding a propagation path between the terminal **20** or the base station **10A** and the antenna unit **350** (information estimated by the reception state and control information are included, and the same applies hereinafter). For example, the control unit **330** can relay a radio wave received from the base station **10A** in a specific direction such as a radio wave receiving destination (here, the terminal **20**) by changing the phase without using transmission power, using a known method such as an active repeater or RIS. Specifically, the control unit **330** controls the phase of the radio signal to relay toward the terminal **20** or the base station **10A** based on estimated propagation path information H.sub.PT and H.sub.RP. That is, radio waves can be relayed in a specific direction by changing the phase of an array antenna or the like on the same principle as beamforming or the like. Note that the wireless relay device **30** may control (change) only the phase of the radio signal (radio wave) by the control unit **330**, and relay the radio signal without power supply and without amplifying the power of the radio signal to be relayed or the like.

[0075] Furthermore, in the embodiment of the present invention, the control unit **330** may acquire information by a reception state. Furthermore, the receiving unit **320** may acquire control information from the base station **10A** or the terminal **20**. For example, the receiving unit **320** may receive various signals (including various signals exemplified in the above-described functions) such as the SSB transmitted from the base station **10A** or the terminal **20** as the control information.

[0076] Furthermore, the control unit **330** may estimate propagation path information (H.sub.PT and H.sub.RP) between the radio wave generation source (for example, the base station **10A** or the terminal **20**) and the antenna unit **350** based on a reception state (for example, a change in reception power or the like) at the time of control of the variable unit **340**.

[0077] Specifically, the propagation path information (propagation channel information) regarding each propagation path is information such as amplitude or phase, and is information estimated regarding the propagation path of the radio wave arriving at the antenna unit **350** in the embodiment of the present invention. As an example, the control unit **330** may estimate the propagation path information of the antenna unit **350** based on a change in reception power when the phase of the variable unit **340** of the antenna unit **350** having an array shape is orthogonally switched on a principle similar to that of in-phase/quadrature (I/Q) detection.

[0078] FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating an example of an operation example of the wireless relay device according to the embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in FIG. 5, as an example, the wireless relay device **30** is interposed between the base station **10A** (or another base station **10** or the like) and the terminal **20**, and relays (reflects, transmits, aggregates, diffracts, or the like) a radio signal transmitted and received between the base station **10A** and the terminal **20**.

[0079] As a specific example, when the radio quality is good, the base station **10A** and the terminal **20** directly transmit and receive a radio signal without passing through the wireless relay device **30**. On the other hand, when the radio quality deteriorates, for example, when there is a shielding object between the base station **10A** and the terminal **20**, the wireless relay device **30** relays a radio signal transmitted and received between the base station **10A** and the terminal **20**.

[0080] Specifically, the wireless relay device **30** estimates propagation path information H.sub.PT and H.sub.RT between a radio wave generation source such as the base station **10A** or the terminal **20** and a relay antenna based on a change in reception power at the time of control of the variable unit **340** such as the variable phase shifter, and relays a

radio signal toward a radio wave receiving destination such as the terminal **20** by controlling the variable unit **340** such as the variable phase shifter based on the estimated propagation path information. Note that the embodiment is not limited to estimating the propagation path information H.sub.PT and H.sub.RT, and the wireless relay device **30** may relay a radio signal to a radio wave receiving destination such as the base station **10A** or the terminal **20** by controlling the variable unit **340** such as the variable phase shifter based on control information received from the base station **10A** or the terminal **20**.

[0081] Here, the propagation path or the propagation channel is an individual communication path of wireless communication, and here, is a communication path between transmission/reception antennas (a base station antenna, a terminal antenna, and the like in the drawing).

[0082] As an example, the wireless relay device **30** includes the antenna unit **350** having a small multi-element antenna compatible with massive MIMO, and the variable unit **340** having the variable phase shifter or the phase shifter that changes a radio wave, substantially a phase of a radio signal to a specific phase, and controls the phase of the radio wave relayed to the terminal **20** or the base station **10A** using the variable unit **340**.

[0083] FIG. **6** is a diagram illustrating an example of communication in a high frequency band. As illustrated in FIG. **6**, when a high-frequency band of several GHz to several tens of GHz or more is used, a dead zone is likely to occur due to strong rectilinearity of radio waves. When there is a clear line of sight between the base station **10A** and the terminal **20**, the wireless communication between the base station **10A** and the terminal **20** is not affected even when the high frequency band is used. On the other hand, for example, when the line of sight between the base station **10A** and the terminal **20** is shielded by a shielding object such as a building or a tree, the radio quality is greatly deteriorated. That is, when the terminal **20** moves to the dead zone shielded by the shielding object, communication may be interrupted.

[0084] Considering the presence of applications utilizing high-speed, high-capacity, and low-delay characteristics (remote operation or the like), it is important to eliminate a dead zone and secure connection between the base station and the terminal without interruption of communication in the wireless communication system.

[0085] Therefore, a technology capable of relaying a radio wave between the base station **10A** and the terminal **20**, such as a radio wave propagation control device such as a RIS or a smart repeater, has been developed. As described above, the communication characteristics can be improved by controlling the propagation characteristics of the base station signal, coverage can be expanded without a signal source, and installation and operation costs due to increase in the number of base stations can be reduced.

[0086] In the radio wave propagation control device in the related art, there are a passive type and an active type. The passive type has an advantage that control information is unnecessary, but cannot follow a moving body, an environmental change, or the like. On the other hand, although the active type has a disadvantage that the control information is required and the overhead increases, the active type can variably control the propagation characteristic of the radio wave by changing the load (phase) state of the control antenna, and can also follow the moving body, the environmental change, and the like.

[0087] There are two types of active radio wave propagation control devices and control methods: a feedback (FB) standard and a propagation path information standard. In the FB standard, the variable radio wave propagation control device causes the terminal **20** or the like to feed back a communication state when a load (phase) state is randomly changed, and searches for an optimum condition. On the other hand, in the propagation path information standard, the load state is determined based on the propagation path information between the base station and the radio wave propagation control device, and optimal radio wave propagation control can be performed. In the embodiments of the present invention, any type is applicable.

[0088] In addition, examples of the relay method include reflection, transmission, diffraction, aggregation, and the like, and in the present embodiment, as an example, configuration examples of a reflection type and a transmission type will be described below (see Non-Patent Literature 2 and the like for a diffraction type and an aggregation type).

[0089] FIG. **7** is a diagram illustrating an example of a reflective wireless relay device according to the embodiment of the present invention. An example of a system configuration of the reflective wireless relay device **30** will be described with reference to FIG. **7**. FIG. **7** is a diagram illustrating a relationship among a transmission antenna Tx of the base station **10A** and the like, a relay antenna Sx of the transmissive wireless relay device **30**, and a reception antenna Rx of the terminal **20** and the like. As illustrated in FIG. **7**, in the embodiment of the present invention, MIMO is exemplified, a plurality of propagation paths between Tx and Sx and a plurality of propagation paths between Sx and Rx exist, and the wireless relay device **30** controls the variable unit **340** including a variable phase shifter or the like of the relay antenna Sx to relay radio waves.

[0090] As illustrated in FIG. **7**, in the case of the reflection type, the relay antennas having an array shape are arranged to be oriented in the same direction. As a result, the propagation path of the relay antenna can be estimated based on the reception state observed when a plurality of phase conditions of the relay antenna are changed.

[0091] FIG. **8** is a diagram illustrating an example of a transmissive wireless relay device according to the embodiment of the present invention. An example of a system configuration of the transmissive wireless relay device **30** will be described with reference to FIG. **8**. FIG. **8** is a diagram illustrating a relationship among the transmission antenna Tx of the base station **10A** and the like, the relay antenna Sx of the transmissive wireless relay device **30**, and the reception

antenna Rx of the terminal **20** and the like. As illustrated in FIG. **8**, in the embodiment of the present invention, MIMO is exemplified, a plurality of propagation paths between Tx and Sx and a plurality of propagation paths between Sx and Rx exist, and the wireless relay device **30** relays a radio wave arriving from one side to the other side via the variable unit **340** such as a variable phase shifter of the relay antenna Sx as illustrated. As described above, in the case of the transmission type, the reference antenna on the left side in the drawing and the relay antenna on the right side in the drawing are arranged to be directed in opposite directions as a pair so that the radio wave arriving from one side can be relayed to the other side. The reception state may be measured by a power detector or the like configured to be able to detect the power that reached the relay antenna regardless of the transmission type or the reflection type. Further, the propagation path of the relay antenna can be estimated based on the received signal observed when a plurality of phase conditions of the relay antenna are changed.

[0092] For example, in a future network such as 6G, even higher quality is required as compared with 5G. For example, ultra-high speed of tera-bps order, high reliability and low delay at an optical communication level, and the like are required. To achieve such quality, use of a very high frequency, for example, a terahertz wave is assumed. For example, when a very high frequency such as a terahertz wave is used, a high speed due to ultra-wide band use and a low delay due to a short symbol length are assumed as advantages, while disadvantages such as a narrow coverage due to a magnitude of an attenuation rate and a decrease in reliability due to high rectilinearity are also assumed. For each point where 6G communication is required, it is required to consider how to ensure redundancy, that is, how to increase transmission points of communication.

[0093] As described above, the wireless relay device **30** reflects or transmits a beam transmitted from the base station **10** or the terminal **20** in a predetermined direction, and delivers the beam to the terminal **20** or the base station **10**. The wireless relay device **30** may be, for example, a passive RIS, an active RIS, or the like. The passive RIS is a device that does not change control of a reflection angle, a beam width, or the like according to a position of a mobile station, and control information is unnecessary, but precise beam control is difficult. The active RIS is a device that changes control of a reflection angle, a beam width, and the like according to a position of a mobile station, and precise beam control is possible, but overhead increases because control information is required. The wireless relay device **30** can increase a transmission point of communication.

[0094] The wireless relay device **30** may be any device having a predetermined function, and the predetermined function may be, for example, at least one of functions 1) and 2) described below.

1) UE Function

[0095] The wireless relay device **30** may have a reception function of a signal transmitted from the base station **10** (for example, DL signal, SSB, PDCCH, PDSCH, DM-RS, PT-RS, CSI-RS, RIS dedicated signal). The wireless relay device **30** may receive the following 2) information related to the metamaterial function by the reception function.

[0096] In addition, the wireless relay device **30** may have a transmission function of a signal to the base station **10** (for example, UL signal, PRACH, PUCCH, PUSCH, DM-RS, PT-RS, SRS, RIS dedicated signal). The wireless relay device **30** may transmit the following 2) information related to the metamaterial function by the transmission function. In addition, the wireless relay device **30** may have a frame synchronization function with the base station **10**.

2) Metamaterial Function

[0097] The wireless relay device **30** may have a reflection function of a signal transmitted from the base station **10** or the terminal **20** (for example, phase change). The wireless relay device **30** may reflect a signal by changing a phase for each of a plurality of reflection elements included in the wireless relay device **30**, or may reflect a signal by performing phase change common to the plurality of reflection elements.

[0098] Furthermore, the wireless relay device **30** may have a function related to beam control (for example, functions related to the control of the TCI-state and QCL, selection and application of beams, and selection and application of spatial filters/precoding weights). The wireless relay device **30** may have a power change function (for example, power amplification) of a signal transmitted from the base station **10** or the terminal **20**. The wireless relay device **30** may perform different power changes for each reflective element included in the wireless relay device **30**, or may perform common power changes for a plurality of reflective elements.

[0099] “Receive and transmit” in the wireless relay device **30** may mean to reflect radio waves/signals. Hereinafter, the terms “base station” and “terminal” are used, but are not limited thereto, and may be replaced with a communication device.

[0100] Note that the wireless relay device **30** according to the present embodiment may be assumed as follows. [0101]

The BW operator installs the wireless relay device **30**. [0102] The wireless relay device **30** is fixed and does not move.

[0103] The wireless relay device **30** relays a signal transmitted from only one base station. [0104] The wireless relay

device **30** can receive and transmit a control signal. [0105] The wireless relay device **30** operates in half-duplex. [0106]

The wireless relay device **30** operates in a single-RIS environment.

(Conventional Problem)

[0107] In NR Release 18, research on a network controlled wireless relay device has been conducted. Unlike the conventional amplifying and forwarding repeater, the network controlled wireless relay device can control beam/timing/DL-UL/ON-OFF/power.

[0108] Conventionally, there is a problem that a method for appropriately controlling a network controlled wireless

relay device is not established for beamforming in such controls.

[0109] Specifically, beam information of wireless relay devices in the following four links/directions needs to be considered.

[0110] FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating a downlink transmission beam and a downlink reception beam.

[0111] A beam in a first link/direction is a downlink transmission beam transmitted from the wireless relay device 30. The downlink transmission beam is a beam used to transfer/transmit DL signals to the terminal 20.

[0112] A beam in a second link/direction is a downlink reception beam received by the wireless relay device 30. The downlink reception beam is a beam used to receive DL signals from the base station 10. In addition to indicating the best downlink transmission beam, it is beneficial for the wireless relay device 30 to use the best downlink reception beam to receive signals from the base station 10.

[0113] FIG. 10 is a diagram illustrating an uplink transmission beam and an uplink reception beam.

[0114] A beam in a third link/direction is an uplink transmission beam transmitted from the wireless relay device 30. The uplink transmission beam is a beam used to transfer/transmit UL signals to the base station 10.

[0115] A beam in a fourth link/direction is an uplink reception beam received by the wireless relay device 30. The uplink reception beam is a beam used to receive UL signals from the terminal 20. In addition to indicating the best uplink transmission beam, it is beneficial for the wireless relay device 30 to use the best uplink reception beam to receive signals from the terminal 20.

[0116] For the downlink reception beam received by the wireless relay device 30, the following three cases need to be considered.

[0117] FIG. 11 is a diagram illustrating three cases regarding the downlink reception beam received by the wireless relay device. Each case shown in time unit 1 to time unit 3 is as follows.

[0118] In a case of the time unit 1, the wireless relay device 30 needs to detect/decode a downlink channel (PDCCH/PDSCH) or a downlink reference signal (SSB/CSI-RS). Here, a conventional beam management framework can be reused.

[0119] In the case of the time unit 2, the wireless relay device 30 needs to amplify the DL signal and transfer the signal from the base station 10 to the terminal 20. Here, it is necessary to consider a method of indicating the downlink reception beam received by the wireless relay device 30.

[0120] In a case of the time unit 3, the wireless relay device 30 needs to detect/decode a downlink channel (PDCCH/PDSCH) or a downlink reference signal (SSB/CSI-RS), and needs to amplify the DL signal and transfer the signal from the base station 10 to the terminal 20. Here, it is necessary to consider whether to apply the beam indicated in the time unit 1 or the time unit 2.

[0121] That is, in the case of the time unit 1 or the time unit 3, the base station 10 schedules the downlink channel/reference signal received by the wireless relay device 30. The wireless relay device 30 decodes the transmitted downlink channel/reference signal. In addition, in the case of the time unit 2 or the time unit 3, the base station 10 schedules the downlink channel/reference signal received by the terminal 20. The wireless relay device 30 transfers the transmitted downlink channel/reference signal and does not decode the downlink channel/reference signal.

[0122] In addition, regarding the uplink transmission beam transmitted by the wireless relay device 30, the following three cases need to be considered.

[0123] FIG. 12 is a diagram illustrating three cases regarding the uplink transmission beam transmitted by the wireless relay device. Each case shown in time unit 4 to time unit 6 is as follows.

[0124] In a case of the time unit 4, the wireless relay device 30 needs to transmit an uplink channel (PUCCH/PUSCH) or an uplink reference signal (SRS). Here, a conventional beam management framework can be reused.

[0125] In the case of the time unit 5, the wireless relay device 30 needs to amplify the UL signal and transfer the signal from the terminal 20 to the base station 10. Here, it is necessary to consider a method of indicating the uplink transmission beam transmitted by the wireless relay device 30.

[0126] In a case of the time unit 6, the wireless relay device 30 needs to transmit an uplink channel (PUCCH/PUSCH) or an uplink reference signal (SRS), and needs to amplify the UL signal and transfer the signal from the terminal 20 to the base station 10. Here, it is necessary to consider whether to apply the beam indicated in the time unit 4 or the time unit 5.

[0127] That is, in the case of the time unit 4 or the time unit 6, the base station 10 schedules the uplink channel/reference signal transmitted by the wireless relay device 30. The wireless relay device 30 generates and transmits a scheduled uplink channel/reference signal. In addition, in the case of the time unit 5 or the time unit 6, the base station 10 schedules the uplink channel/reference signal transmitted by the terminal 20. The wireless relay device 30 transfers the scheduled uplink channel/reference signal, but the wireless relay device 30 itself does not generate the uplink channel/reference signal.

[0128] FIG. 13 is a first view for explaining terms according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0129] A downlink transmission beam ("repeater DL Tx beam") of the wireless relay device 30 means a beam used by the wireless relay device 30 to transfer/transmit downlink signals to the terminal 20.

[0130] A downlink reception beam ("repeater DL Rx beam") of the wireless relay device 30 means a beam used by the wireless relay device 30 to receive downlink signals from the base station 10.

[0131] FIG. 14 is a second view for explaining terms according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0132] An uplink transmission beam (“repeater UL Tx beam”) of the wireless relay device **30** means a beam used by the wireless relay device **30** to transfer/transmit uplink signals to the base station **10**.

[0133] An uplink reception beam (“repeater UL Rx beam”) of the wireless relay device **30** means a beam used by the wireless relay device **30** to receive uplink signals from the terminal **20**.

Summary of Present Embodiment

[0134] In the present embodiment, a method of beam control of the wireless relay device **30** will be described.

Hereinafter, Example 1 and Example 2 will be described as specific examples.

Example 1

[0135] In the present example, beams supported by the wireless relay device **30** will be described. The wireless relay device **30** may support the following four types of beams. [0136] 1) Downlink transmission beam (“DL Tx beam”): a beam for amplifying a signal transmitted from the base station **10** and transmitting the amplified signal to the terminal **20** [0137] 2) Downlink reception beam (“DL Rx beam”): a beam for receiving a signal transmitted from the base station **10** [0138] 3) Uplink transmission beam (“UL Tx beam”): a beam for amplifying a signal transmitted from the terminal **20** and transmitting the amplified signal to the base station **10** [0139] 4) Uplink reception beam (“UL Rx beam”): a beam for receiving a signal transmitted from the terminal **20**

[0140] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that network control of one or a plurality of the following types of beams is supported. [0141] 1) Downlink transmission beam (“DL Tx beam”): a beam of the wireless relay device **30** used to transfer/transmit DL signals to the terminal **20** [0142] 2) Downlink reception beam (“DL Rx beam”): a beam of the wireless relay device **30** used to receive DL signals from the base station **10** [0143] 3) Uplink transmission beam (“UL Tx beam”): a beam of the wireless relay device **30** used to transfer/transmit UL signals to the base station **10** [0144] 4) Uplink reception beam (“UL Rx beam”): a beam of the wireless relay device **30** used to receive UL signals from the terminal **20**

[0145] Note that support of network control of 2) Downlink reception beam (“DL Rx beam”) may be support of at least one of the following beams. [0146] 2-1) Downlink reception beam X (“DL Rx beam X”): a beam used when the wireless relay device **30** detects/decodes a downlink channel (PDCCH/PDSCH) or a downlink reference signal (SSB/CSI-RS) [0147] 2-2) Downlink reception beam Y (“DL Rx beam Y”): a beam used when the wireless relay device **30** amplifies a DL signal and transfers the signal from the base station **10** to the terminal **20**

[0148] Also, support of network control of 3) Uplink transmission beam “UL Tx beam” may be support of at least one of the following beams. [0149] 3-1) Uplink transmission beam X (“UL Tx beam X”): a beam used when the wireless relay device **30** transmits an uplink channel (PUCCH/PUSCH) or an uplink reference signal (SRS) [0150] 3-2) Uplink transmission beam Y (“UL Tx beam Y”): a beam used when the wireless relay device **30** amplifies a UL signal and transfers the signal from the terminal **20** to the base station **10**

[0151] In addition, the wireless relay device **30** can report capability information indicating whether to support at least one of the following network controls. [0152] 1) Downlink transmission beam (“DL Tx beam”): a beam of the wireless relay device **30** used to transfer/transmit DL signals to the terminal **20** [0153] 2) Downlink reception beam (“DL Rx beam”): a beam of the wireless relay device **30** used to receive DL signals from the base station **10** [0154] 3) Uplink transmission beam (“UL Tx beam”): a beam of the wireless relay device **30** used to transfer/transmit UL signals to the base station **10** [0155] 4) Uplink reception beam (“UL Rx beam”): a beam of the wireless relay device **30** used to receive UL signals from the terminal **20**

[0156] Note that the capability information indicating whether to support network control of 2) Downlink reception beam (“DL Rx beam”) may be capability information indicating whether to support at least one of the following beams. [0157] 2-1) Downlink reception beam X (“DL Rx beam X”): a beam used when the wireless relay device **30** detects/decodes a downlink channel (PDCCH/PDSCH) or a downlink reference signal (SSB/CSI-RS) [0158] 2-2) Downlink reception beam Y (“DL Rx beam Y”): a beam used when the wireless relay device **30** amplifies a DL signal and transfers the signal from the base station **10** to the terminal **20**

[0159] Further, the capability information indicating whether to support network control of 3) Uplink transmission beam (“UL Tx beam”) may be capability information indicating whether to support at least one of the following beams. [0160] 3-1) Uplink transmission beam X (“UL Tx beam X”): a beam used when the wireless relay device **30** transmits an uplink channel (PUCCH/PUSCH) or an uplink reference signal (SRS) [0161] 3-2) Uplink transmission beam Y (“UL Tx beam Y”): a beam used when the wireless relay device **30** amplifies a UL signal and transfers the signal from the terminal **20** to the base station **10**

[0162] Each capability information described above may be defined as an essential or optional function of the network controlled wireless relay device **30**.

[0163] According to the present example, it is possible to clarify the beam supported by the wireless relay device **30**.

Example 2

[0164] In the present example, an example in which the downlink reception beam received by the wireless relay device **30** is controlled by a network will be described.

[0165] In the present example and the following description, it is assumed that a time unit includes a subframe/slot/symbol/plurality of subframes/plurality of slots/plurality of symbols.

[0166] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that the downlink reception beam to be received is controlled by a network (for example, the base station **10**).

[0167] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that, in the case of downlink reception, when a downlink channel (PDCCH/PDSCH) or a downlink reference signal (SSB/CSI-RS) needs to be detected/decoded, a mechanism of NR Release 17 for downlink beam indication of PDCCH/PDSCH/SSB/CSI-RS is reused.

[0168] In the case of downlink reception, when a DL signal needs to be amplified and transferred from the base station **10** to the terminal **20**, the wireless relay device **30** may assume a downlink transmission beam indication by the base station **10**, similarly to a conventional beam indication of a downlink channel or a downlink reference signal. The wireless relay device **30** may determine the downlink reception beam based on the downlink transmission beam by the indicated base station **10**.

[0169] That is, when a downlink transmission beam by the base station **10** is indicated, the wireless relay device **30** may use a filter in the same spatial domain as that used for the downlink transmission beam by the indicated base station **10** for downlink reception.

[0170] Note that, for the conventional receiver, when there is no scheduled data/RS, there is no need to assume a reception beam to receive a time unit/signal; accordingly, there is no such beam indication.

[0171] The base station **10** may indicate the downlink transmission beam as a downlink reference signal resource or a TCI state associated with the downlink reference signal resource as a reference.

[0172] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that a downlink transmission beam by the base station **10** is applied to one of the following time units.

<Option 1>

[0173] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that a series of downlink transmission beam IDs are specified, and the specified series of downlink transmission beam IDs is applied to a series of time units. Each beam ID is applied to each time unit.

<Option 2>

[0174] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that one downlink transmission beam ID is specified, and the specified one downlink transmission beam ID is applied to a series of time units.

<Option 3>

[0175] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that a periodic pattern is indicated and a period and an offset are indicated. A sequence of downlink transmission beam IDs is indicated by each downlink transmission beam ID applied to each time unit of the period.

<Option 4>

[0176] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that a periodic pattern is indicated and a period and an offset are indicated. One downlink transmission beam ID is indicated and applied to a series of time units of the period.

<Option 5>

[0177] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that the conventional transmission beam indication of the downlink channel/reference signal (PDSCH/PDCCH/SSB/CSI-RS) to the terminal **20** (all terminals **20** in the terminal **20** of the cell/group) is reused (for example, a cell-specific or group-common RNTI is used).

<Option 6>

[0178] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that the PDSCH scheduling DCI is reused (DCI format 1 X).

<Option 7>

[0179] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that semi persistent scheduling (SPS) setting/activation is reused.

<Option 8>

[0180] It may be assumed that the integrated TCI state indication DCI of NR Release 17 is reused.

[0181] In addition, the wireless relay device **30** may assume a downlink transmission beam indication for each downlink reference signal resource transmitted by the base station **10**.

[0182] The wireless relay device **30** may assume any of the following proposals in addition to the above-described options of the downlink transmission beam by the base station **10**.

<Proposal 1>

[0183] In Option 8 described above, the wireless relay device **30** may assume that the integrated TCI framework in Release 17 is extended in addition to the applicable downlink channel/reference signal when the integrated TCI framework is reused for downlink reception beam control. The integrated downlink TCI in Release 17 is also applied to downlink reception when the wireless relay device **30** needs to transfer a DL signal from the base station **10** to the terminal **20**.

[0184] It may be assumed that the condition for application of “indicated TCI state” is specified as “when the wireless relay device **30** transfers a DL signal from the base station **10** to the terminal **20**, the integrated downlink TCI state indicated for downlink reception is applied”.

<Proposal 2>

[0185] In the case of the time unit in which it is only necessary to transfer the DL signal from the base station **10** to the terminal **20**, the wireless relay device **30** does not need to detect/decode the downlink channel/reference signal (a downlink channel/reference signal is not scheduled for the wireless relay device **30**). When there is no indication about

the transmission beam transmitted by the base station **10**, the wireless relay device **30** may determine the downlink reception beam received by the wireless relay device **30**/the downlink transmission beam transmitted by the wireless relay device **30** assuming that the transmission beam transmitted by the base station **10** is in the latest TCI state indicated for a particular downlink reference signal/channel.

[0186] The latest TCI state indicated for a particular downlink reference signal/channel may be, for example, the latest TCI state of PDSCH/PDCCH/CSI-RS or the latest TCI state of CORESET #0. In addition, the wireless relay device **30** may assume that the rule of NR Release 15/16/17 for determining the default beam of PDSCH/PDCCH/CSI-RS is reused.

<Proposal 2a>

[0187] For a time unit in which a downlink channel/reference signal needs to be detected/decoded, when there is no indication about a transmission beam transmitted by the base station **10**, the wireless relay device **30** may determine a downlink reception beam received by the wireless relay device **30**/a downlink transmission beam transmitted by the wireless relay device **30** assuming that a transmission beam transmitted by the base station **10** is in the latest TCI state indicated for a particular downlink reference signal/channel.

[0188] In addition, the wireless relay device **30** may assume that the rule of NR Release 15/16/17 for determining the default beam of PDSCH/PDCCH/CSI-RS is reused.

<Proposal 3>

[0189] In addition to the above options (the transmission beam of the base station **10** is indicated per time unit or per downlink reference signal resource), the wireless relay device **30** may assume that the transmission beam of the base station **10** is indicated for each “downlink reference signal resource of the wireless relay device **30**”. Here, the “downlink reference signal resource of the wireless relay device **30**” is a resource used by the wireless relay device **30** to transfer a downlink reference signal from the base station **10** to the terminal **20**.

<Proposal 4>

[0190] When there is no indication about the downlink reception beam received by the wireless relay device **30**, the downlink reception beam received by the wireless relay device **30** when the DL signal is transferred from the base station **10** to the terminal **20** may be up to implementation, and/or the downlink reception beam received by the wireless relay device **30** when the downlink channel/reference signal is detected/decoded may be up to implementation.

[0191] FIG. **15** is a diagram illustrating the operation of the wireless relay device according to Example 2 of the embodiment of the present invention. For downlink reception, in a certain time unit, the wireless relay device **30** needs to perform both an operation of detecting/decoding a downlink channel/signal (operation A: first operation) and an operation of receiving a DL signal transferred to the terminal **20** (operation B: second operation). Here, the wireless relay device **30** may perform any of the following operations.

<Proposal 1>

[0192] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that only one downlink reception beam is indicated for a time unit. The wireless relay device **30** may use the indicated beam for both the operation A and the operation B.

[0193] For example, the wireless relay device **30** may use an integrated TCI framework and apply the indicated integrated TCI to both the operation A and the operation B.

[0194] In addition, the wireless relay device **30** may apply the indicated beam only to the operation A assuming that the downlink reception beam related to the operation B is not indicated.

<Proposal 2>

[0195] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that two downlink reception beams are separately indicated. One beam is an indication related to the operation A, and the other beam is an indication related to the operation B. Here, the wireless relay device **30** may perform any of the operations according to the following proposals.

<Proposal 2-1>

[0196] The wireless relay device **30** may assume that the indicated two downlink reception beams are the same. For example, the wireless relay device **30** may assume that the same beam ID is indicated, two beams use the same spatial domain filter, two beams are QCL on the same reference resource, or the like.

<Proposal 2-2>

[0197] The wireless relay device **30** may use the downlink reception beams shown in the operation A in the same time unit assuming that the indicated two downlink reception beams may be different.

<Proposal 2-3>

[0198] The wireless relay device **30** may use the downlink reception beams shown in the operation B in the same time unit assuming that the indicated two downlink reception beams may be different.

[0199] Further, the following capability information of the wireless relay device **30** may be defined. [0200] Whether the wireless relay device **30** supports network control of a downlink reception beam to be used when it is necessary to amplify a DL signal and transfer the signal from the base station **10** to the terminal **20** (when the wireless relay device **30** is not scheduled to decode/detect the downlink channel/reference signal by the wireless relay device **30** itself).

[0201] The wireless relay device **30** may report the above-described capability information to the base station **10**, and may assume that an indication based on the reported capability information is given. Example 2 indicates that the

capability information is supported by the wireless relay device **30**, and may be applied only when a function indicated in the capability information is enabled by the base station **10**.

[0202] According to the present example, the downlink reception beam received by the wireless relay device **30** can be appropriately controlled by the network (for example, the base station **10**).

[0203] The wireless relay device and the base station of the present embodiment may be configured as a wireless relay device and a base station described in the following sections. In addition, the following wireless relay method may be implemented.

<Configuration Related to Present Embodiment>

(Clause 1)

[0204] A wireless relay device including: [0205] a communication unit that relays a downlink radio signal; [0206] a receiving unit that receives information indicating a reception beam of the downlink radio signal on a downlink; and [0207] a control unit that determines the reception beam of the downlink radio signal based on the information indicating the reception beam of the downlink radio signal.

(Clause 2)

[0208] The wireless relay device according to clause 1, wherein [0209] the control unit assumes that a transmission beam transmitted from a base station is indicated for each resource used to transfer the downlink radio signal from the base station to a terminal.

(Clause 3)

[0210] The wireless relay device according to clause 1 or 2, wherein [0211] the control unit assumes that only one reception beam of the downlink radio signal is indicated for a time unit when the time unit is a time unit in which both a first operation of detecting or decoding the downlink radio signal and a second operation of receiving the downlink radio signal to be transferred to a terminal need to be performed.

(Clause 4)

[0212] The wireless relay device according to clause 1 or 2, wherein [0213] the control unit assumes that reception beams of two of the downlink radio signals are separately indicated for a time unit when the time unit is a time unit in which both a first operation of detecting or decoding the downlink radio signal and a second operation of receiving the downlink radio signal to be transferred to a terminal need to be performed.

(Clause 5)

[0214] A base station including: [0215] a communication unit that transmits a downlink radio signal to a wireless relay device; [0216] a transmitting unit that transmits information indicating a reception beam of the downlink radio signal to the wireless relay device; and [0217] a control unit that assumes that the reception beam of the downlink radio signal is determined based on the information indicating the reception beam of the downlink radio signal.

(Clause 6)

[0218] A wireless relay method executed by a wireless relay device, the method including: [0219] a step of relaying a downlink radio signal; [0220] a step of receiving information indicating a reception beam of the downlink radio signal on a downlink; and [0221] a step of determining the reception beam of the downlink radio signal based on the information indicating the reception beam of the downlink radio signal.

[0222] Any of the above configurations provides a technique that enables a wireless relay device to appropriately amplify and control a signal. According to clause 1, the reception beam of the downlink radio signal can be determined based on the information indicating the reception beam of the downlink radio signal. According to clause 2, it can be assumed that the transmission beam transmitted from the base station is indicated for each resource used to transfer the downlink radio signal from the base station to the terminal. According to clause 3, when the time unit is a time unit in which both the first operation of detecting or decoding the downlink radio signal and the second operation of receiving the downlink radio signal transferred to the terminal need to be performed, it can be assumed that only one reception beam of the downlink radio signal is indicated for the time unit. According to clause 4, when the time unit is a time unit in which both the first operation of detecting or decoding the downlink radio signal and the second operation of receiving the downlink radio signal transferred to the terminal need to be performed, it can be assumed that two reception beams of the downlink radio signal are separately indicated for the time unit.

(Hardware Configuration)

[0223] The block diagram (FIGS. **2**, **3**, and **4**) used for the description of the above embodiment shows a block of a functional unit. The functional blocks (configuration units) are implemented by any combination of at least one of hardware and software. A method for implementing each functional block is not particularly limited. That is, each functional block may be implemented by using one physically or logically combined device, or may be implemented by directly or indirectly (for example, by using wired, wireless, or the like) connecting two or more physically or logically separated devices and using a plurality of the devices. The functional block may be implemented by combining software with the one device or the plurality of devices.

[0224] The functions include, but are not limited to, determining, determining, judging, calculating, computing, processing, deriving, investigating, searching, checking, receiving, transmitting, outputting, accessing, resolving, selecting, choosing, establishing, comparing, assuming, expecting, considering, broadcasting, notifying, communicating, forwarding, configuring, reconfiguring, allocating, mapping, assigning, and the like. For example, a

functional block (configuration unit) that functions to transmit is referred to as a transmitting unit or a transmitter. In any case, as described above, the implementation method is not particularly limited.

[0225] For example, the base station **10**, the terminal **20**, the wireless relay device **30**, and the like in the embodiment of the present disclosure may function as a computer that performs processing of the wireless communication method of the present disclosure. FIG. **16** is a diagram illustrating an example of hardware configurations of the base station **10**, the terminal **20**, and the wireless relay device **30** according to the embodiment of the present disclosure. The base station **10**, the terminal **20**, and the wireless relay device **30** described above may be physically configured as a computer device including a processor **1001**, a storage device **1002**, an auxiliary storage device **1003**, a communication device **1004**, an input device **1005**, an output device **1006**, a bus **1007**, and the like.

[0226] In the following description, the term “apparatus” can be replaced with a circuit, a device, a unit, or the like. The hardware configuration of the base station **10** and the terminal **20** may be configured to include one or a plurality of each device illustrated in the drawing, or may be configured without including some devices.

[0227] Each function in the base station **10**, the terminal **20**, and the wireless relay device **30** is implemented by causing predetermined software (program) to be loaded on hardware such as the processor **1001** and the storage device **1002** so that the processor **1001** performs calculation to control communication by the communication device **1004** and control at least one of reading and writing of data in the storage device **1002** and the auxiliary storage device **1003**.

[0228] The processor **1001** operates, for example, an operating system to control the entire computer. The processor **1001** may include a central processing unit (CPU) including an interface with a peripheral device, a control device, an operation device, a register, and the like. For example, the control unit **140**, the control unit **240**, and the like described above may be implemented by the processor **1001**.

[0229] In addition, the processor **1001** reads a program (program code), a software module, data, or the like from at least one of the auxiliary storage device **1003** and the communication device **1004** to the storage device **1002**, and executes various processes according to the read program or the like. As the program, a program that causes a computer to execute at least part of the operations described in the above-described embodiments is used. For example, the control unit **140** of the base station **10** illustrated in FIG. **2** may be implemented by a control program stored in the storage device **1002** and operated by the processor **1001**. Furthermore, for example, the control unit **240** of the terminal **20** illustrated in FIG. **3** may be implemented by a control program stored in the storage device **1002** and operated by the processor **1001**. Although it is described that the above-described various processes are executed by one processor **1001**, the various processes may be executed simultaneously or sequentially by two or more processors **1001**. The processor **1001** may be implemented by one or more chips. The program may be transmitted from a network via an electric communication line.

[0230] The storage device **1002** is a computer-readable recording medium, and may be configured of, for example, at least one of a read only memory (ROM), an erasable programmable ROM (EPROM), an electrically erasable programmable ROM (EEPROM), a random access memory (RAM), and the like. The storage device **1002** may be referred to as a register, a cache, a main memory (main storage device), or the like. The storage device **1002** can store a program (program code), a software module, and the like that can be executed to implement the communication method according to the embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0231] The auxiliary storage device **1003** is a computer-readable recording medium, and may be configured of, for example, at least one of an optical disk such as a compact disk ROM (CD-ROM), a hard disk drive, a flexible disk, a magneto-optical disk (for example, a compact disc, a digital versatile disk, or a Blu-ray (registered trademark) disk), a smart card, a flash memory (for example, a card, a stick, or a key drive), a floppy (registered trademark) disk, a magnetic strip, and the like. The above-described storage medium may be, for example, a database, a server, or another appropriate medium including at least one of the storage device **1002** and the auxiliary storage device **1003**.

[0232] The communication device **1004** is hardware (transmission/reception device) for performing communication between computers via at least one of a wired network and a wireless network, and is also referred to as, for example, a network device, a network controller, a network card, a communication module, or the like. The communication device **1004** may include a high-frequency switch, a duplexer, a filter, a frequency synthesizer, and the like to implement, for example, at least one of frequency division duplex (FDD) and time division duplex (TDD). For example, a transmission/reception antenna, an amplifier unit, a transmitting/receiving unit, a transmission/reception path interface, and the like may be implemented by the communication device **1004**. The transmitting/receiving unit may be physically or logically separated into the transmitting unit and the receiving unit.

[0233] The input device **1005** is an input device (for example, a keyboard, a mouse, a microphone, a switch, a button, a sensor, or the like) that receives an input from the outside. The output device **1006** is an output device (for example, a display, a speaker, an LED lamp, and the like) that performs output to the outside. Note that the input device **1005** and the output device **1006** may be integrated (for example, a touch panel).

[0234] In addition, each device such as the processor **1001** and the storage device **1002** are connected by the bus **1007** for communicating information. The bus **1007** may be configured using a single bus or may be configured using different buses between the devices.

[0235] Furthermore, the base station **10** and the terminal **20** may be configured to include hardware such as a microprocessor, a digital signal processor (DSP), an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a programmable

logic device (PLD), and a field programmable gate array (FPGA), and some or all of the functional blocks may be implemented by the hardware. For example, the processor **1001** may be implemented using at least one of the pieces of hardware.

[0236] Furthermore, the wireless relay device **30** may include a variable phase shifter, a phase shifter, an amplifier, an antenna, an array antenna, and the like as necessary as hardware configuring the variable unit **340** and the antenna unit **350**.

[0237] FIG. **17** illustrates a configuration example of a vehicle **2001**. As illustrated in FIG. **17**, the vehicle **2001** includes a drive unit **2002**, a steering unit **2003**, an accelerator pedal **2004**, a brake pedal **2005**, a shift lever **2006**, a front wheel **2007**, a rear wheel **2008**, an axle **2009**, an electronic control unit **2010**, various sensors **2021** to **2029**, an information service unit **2012**, and a communication module **2013**. Each aspect/embodiment described in the present disclosure may be applied to a communication device mounted on the vehicle **2001**, and for example, may be applied to the communication module **2013**.

[0238] The drive unit **2002** is configured of, for example, an engine, a motor, or a hybrid of an engine and a motor. The steering unit **2003** includes at least a steering wheel (also referred to as a handle), and is configured to steer at least one of the front wheel and the rear wheel based on an operation of the steering wheel operated by the user.

[0239] The electronic control unit **2010** includes a microprocessor **2031**, a memory (ROM, RAM) **2032**, and a communication port (IO port) **2033**. Signals from various sensors **2021** to **2029** provided in the vehicle **2001** are input to the electronic control unit **2010**. The electronic control unit **2010** may be referred to as an electronic control unit (ECU).

[0240] Examples of the signals from the various sensors **2021** to **2029** include a current signal from a current sensor **2021** that senses the current of the motor, a rotation speed signal of the front wheel and the rear wheel acquired by a rotation speed sensor **2022**, an air pressure signal of the front wheel and the rear wheel acquired by an air pressure sensor **2023**, a vehicle speed signal acquired by a vehicle speed sensor **2024**, an acceleration signal acquired by an acceleration sensor **2025**, a depression amount signal of the accelerator pedal acquired by an accelerator pedal sensor **2029**, a depression amount signal of the brake pedal acquired by a brake pedal sensor **2026**, an operation signal of the shift lever acquired by a shift lever sensor **2027**, and a detection signal for detecting an obstacle, a vehicle, a pedestrian, and the like acquired by an object detection sensor **2028**.

[0241] The information service unit **2012** is configured of various devices such as a car navigation system, an audio system, a speaker, a television, and a radio, in which the various devices provide (output) various types of information such as driving information, traffic information, and entertainment information, and one or more ECUs that control these devices. The information service unit **2012** provides various types of multimedia information and multimedia services to the occupant of the vehicle **2001** using information acquired from an external device via the communication module **2013** or the like.

[0242] The information service unit **2012** may include an input device (for example, a keyboard, a mouse, a microphone, a switch, a button, a sensor, a touch panel, or the like) that receives an input from the outside, or may include an output device (for example, a display, a speaker, an LED lamp, a touch panel, or the like) that performs output to the outside.

[0243] A driving assistance system unit **2030** is configured of various devices for providing functions for preventing an accident in advance and reducing a driver's driving load, such as a millimeter wave radar, light detection and ranging (LiDAR), a camera, a positioning locator (For example, GNSS or the like), map information (for example, a high definition (HD) map, an autonomous vehicle (AV) map, and the like), a gyro system (for example, an inertial measurement unit (IMU), an inertial navigation system (INS), or the like), an artificial intelligence (AI) chip, and an AI processor, and one or more ECUs for controlling the devices. The driving assistance system unit **2030** also transmits and receives various types of information via the communication module **2013** to implement a driving assistance function or an autonomous driving function.

[0244] The communication module **2013** can communicate with the microprocessor **2031** and components of the vehicle **2001** via the communication port. For example, the communication module **2013** transmits and receives data to and from the drive unit **2002**, the steering unit **2003**, the accelerator pedal **2004**, the brake pedal **2005**, the shift lever **2006**, the front wheel **2007**, the rear wheel **2008**, the axle **2009**, the microprocessor **2031** and the memory (ROM, RAM) **2032** in the electronic control unit **2010**, and the sensor **2021** to **29** provided in the vehicle **2001** via the communication port **2033**.

[0245] The communication module **2013** is a communication device that can be controlled by the microprocessor **2031** of the electronic control unit **2010** and can communicate with an external device. For example, various types of information are transmitted and received to and from an external device via wireless communication. The communication module **2013** may be either inside or outside the electronic control unit **2010**. The external device may be, for example, a base station, a mobile station, or the like.

[0246] The communication module **2013** may transmit at least one of the above-described signals from the various sensors **2021** to **2029** input to the electronic control unit **2010**, information obtained based on the signals, and information based on an input from the outside (user) obtained via the information service unit **2012** to the external device via wireless communication. The electronic control unit **2010**, the various sensors **2021** to **2029**, the

information service unit **2012**, and the like may be referred to as input units that receive inputs. For example, PUSCH transmitted by the communication module **2013** may include information based on the above input.

[0247] The communication module **2013** receives various types of information (traffic information, signal information, inter-vehicle information, and the like) transmitted from an external device, and displays the information on the information service unit **2012** provided in the vehicle **2001**. The information service unit **2012** may be called an output unit that outputs information (for example, information is output to a device such as a display or a speaker based on PDSCH (or data/information decoded from PDSCH) received by the communication module **2013**).

[0248] The communication module **2013** also stores various types of information received from external devices in the memory **2032** available by the microprocessor **2031**. The microprocessor **2031** may control the drive unit **2002**, the steering unit **2003**, the accelerator pedal **2004**, the brake pedal **2005**, the shift lever **2006**, the front wheel **2007**, the rear wheel **2008**, the axle **2009**, the sensors **2021** to **2029**, and the like included in the vehicle **2001** based on the information stored in the memory **2032**.

Supplement to Embodiment

[0249] Although the embodiments of the present invention are described above, the disclosed invention is not limited to such embodiments, and those skilled in the art will understand various modifications, changes, alternatives, substitutions, and the like. Although the description is given using specific numerical examples to facilitate understanding of the invention, the numerical values are merely examples, and any appropriate value may be used unless otherwise specified. The classification of items in the above description is not essential to the present invention, and details described in two or more items may be used in combination as necessary, or a detail described in a certain item may be applied to a detail described in another item (as long as there is no contradiction). A boundary of a functional unit or a processing unit in the functional block diagram does not necessarily correspond to a boundary of a physical component. The operation of a plurality of functional units may be physically performed by one component, or the operation of one functional unit may be physically performed by a plurality of components. In the processing procedure described in the embodiment, the order of the processing may be changed as long as there is no contradiction. For convenience of processing description, the base station **10** and the terminal **20** are described using a functional block diagram, but such a device may be implemented in hardware, software, or a combination thereof. The software operated by the processor included in the base station **10** according to the embodiments of the present invention and the software operated by the processor included in the terminal **20** according to the embodiments of the present invention may be stored in any appropriate storage medium such as a random access memory (RAM), a flash memory, a read only memory (ROM), an EPROM, an EEPROM, a register, a hard disk (HDD), a removable disk, a CD-ROM, a database, or a server.

[0250] Furthermore, notification of information is not limited to the aspects/embodiments described in the present disclosure, and may be performed using other methods. For example, the notification of information may be performed by physical layer signaling (for example, downlink control information (DCI) and uplink control information (UCI)), upper layer signaling (for example, radio resource control (RRC) signaling and medium access control (MAC) signaling), broadcast information (master information block (MIB) and system information block (SIB)), other signals, or a combination thereof. Furthermore, RRC signaling may be referred to as RRC message, and may be, for example, RRC connection setup message, RRC connection reconfiguration message, or the like.

[0251] Each aspect/embodiment described in the present disclosure may be applied to at least one of systems using Long Term Evolution (LTE), LTE-Advanced (LTE-A), SUPER 3G, IMT-Advanced, 4th generation mobile communication system (4G), 5th generation mobile communication system (5G), 6th generation mobile communication system (6G), x-th generation mobile communication system (xG) (xG (x is, for example, an integer or a decimal)), future radio access (FRA), new radio (NR), new radio access (NX), future generation radio access (FX), W-CDMA (registered trademark), GSM (registered trademark), CDMA2000, ultra mobile broadband (UMB), IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi (registered trademark)), IEEE 802.16 (WiMAX (registered trademark)), IEEE 802.20, Ultra-WideBand (UWB), Bluetooth (registered trademark), other appropriate systems, and next-generation systems extended, modified, created, and specified based on such systems. Also, a plurality of systems may be applied in combination (for example, a combination of at least one of LTE and LTE-A and 5G, and the like).

[0252] The order of the processing procedure, sequence, flowchart, and the like of each aspect/embodiment described in the present specification may be changed as long as there is no contradiction. For example, for the methods described in the present disclosure, elements of various steps are presented using an example order, and are not limited to the particular order presented.

[0253] The specific operation described as being performed by the base station **10** in the present specification may be performed by an upper node thereof in some cases. It is obvious that in a network including one or a plurality of network nodes having the base station **10**, various operations performed for communication with the terminal **20** may be performed by at least one of the base station **10** and other network nodes (for example, MME, S-GW, or the like is conceivable, but is not limited thereto) other than the base station **10**. Although a case where there is one other network node other than the base station **10** is exemplified above, the other network node may be a combination of a plurality of other network nodes (for example, MME and S-GW).

[0254] Information, a signal, or the like described in the present disclosure can be output from an upper layer (or a

lower layer) to a lower layer (or an upper layer). Input and output may be performed via a plurality of network nodes. [0255] The input/output information and the like may be stored in a specific position (for example, memory) or may be managed using a management table. The input/output information and the like can be overwritten, updated, or additionally written. The output information and the like may be deleted. The input information and the like may be transmitted to another device.

[0256] The judgment in the present disclosure may be made by a value represented by one bit (**0** or **1**), may be made by a true/false value (Boolean: true or false), or may be made by comparison of numerical values (for example, comparison with a predetermined value).

[0257] Software, whether referred to as software, firmware, middleware, microcode, hardware description language, or other names, should be construed broadly to mean instructions, instruction sets, code, code segments, program code, programs, subprograms, software modules, applications, software applications, software packages, routines, subroutines, objects, executable files, execution threads, procedures, functions, and the like.

[0258] In addition, software, instruction, information, and the like may be transmitted and received via a transmission medium. For example, when software is transmitted from a website, server, or other remote source using at least one of a wired technology (a coaxial cable, an optical fiber cable, a twisted pair, a digital subscriber line (DSL), or the like) and a wireless technology (infrared rays, microwaves, or the like), at least one of the wired technology and the wireless technology is included within the definition of the transmission medium.

[0259] Information, a signal, and the like described in the present disclosure may be represented using any of a variety of different techniques. For example, data, instructions, commands, information, signals, bits, symbols, chips, and the like that may be mentioned throughout the above description may be represented by voltages, currents, electromagnetic waves, magnetic fields or magnetic particles, optical fields or optical photons, or any combination thereof.

[0260] Note that the terms described in the present disclosure and the terms necessary for understanding the present disclosure may be replaced with terms having the same or similar meanings. For example, at least one of a channel and a symbol may be a signal (signaling). A signal may also be a message. In addition, a component carrier (CC) may be referred to as a carrier frequency, a cell, a frequency carrier, or the like.

[0261] The terms “system” and “network” used in the present disclosure are used interchangeably.

[0262] In addition, information, parameter, and the like described in the present disclosure may be represented using an absolute value, may be represented using a relative value from a predetermined value, or may be represented using another piece of corresponding information. For example, a radio resource may be indicated by an index.

[0263] The names used for parameters described above are not limited in any respect. Furthermore, expressions and the like using the parameters may be different from those explicitly disclosed in the present disclosure. Since various channels (for example, PUCCH, PDCCH, and the like) and information elements can be identified by any suitable name, various names assigned to various channels and information elements are not in any way limitative names.

[0264] In the present disclosure, terms such as “base station (BS)”, “radio base station”, “base station”, “fixed station”, “NodeB”, “eNodeB (eNB)”, “gNodeB (gNB)”, “access point”, “transmission point”, “reception point”, “transmission/reception point”, “cell”, “sector”, “cell group”, “carrier”, and “component carrier” can be used interchangeably. A base station may also be referred to as a macro cell, a small cell, a femto cell, a pico cell, or the like.

[0265] A base station may accommodate one or a plurality of (for example, three) cells. When a base station accommodates a plurality of cells, an entire coverage area of the base station may be divided into a plurality of smaller areas, and each smaller area may also provide a communication service by a base station subsystem (for example, a small base station for indoor use (remote radio head (RRH))). The term “cell” or “sector” refers to a part or the whole of a coverage area of at least one of a base station and a base station subsystem that performs communication service in the coverage.

[0266] In the present disclosure, when a base station transmits information to a terminal, it may be read as that the base station instructs the terminal to perform control and operation based on the information.

[0267] In the present disclosure, terms such as “mobile station (MS)”, “user terminal”, “user equipment (UE)”, and “terminal” can be used interchangeably.

[0268] The mobile station may also be referred to by those skilled in the art as a subscriber station, a mobile unit, a subscriber unit, a wireless unit, a remote unit, a mobile device, a wireless device, a wireless communication device, a remote device, a mobile subscriber station, an access terminal, a mobile terminal, a wireless terminal, a remote terminal, a handset, a user agent, a mobile client, a client, or some other suitable term.

[0269] At least one of a base station and a mobile station may be referred to as a transmission device, a reception device, a communication device, or the like. Note that at least one of a base station and a mobile station may be a device mounted on a moving object, the mobile object itself, or the like. A moving object refers to a movable object, and a moving speed is arbitrary. In addition, a case where a moving object is stopped is naturally included. A moving object includes, for example, a vehicle, a transport vehicle, an automobile, a motorcycle, a bicycle, a connected car, an excavator, a bulldozer, a wheel loader, a dump truck, a forklift, a train, a bus, a rear car, a human-powered vehicle, a ship and other watercraft, an airplane, a rocket, an artificial satellite, a drone (registered trademark), a multicopter, a quadcopter, a balloon, and objects mounted thereon, and is not limited thereto. Further, a moving object may be a

moving object that autonomously travels based on an operation command. A moving object may be a vehicle (for example, a car, an airplane, or the like), a moving object moving unmanned (for example, a drone, an autonomous-driving vehicle, or the like), or a robot (manned type or unmanned type). Note that at least one of a base station and a mobile station includes a device that does not necessarily move during communication operation. For example, at least one of a base station and a mobile station may be an internet of things (IoT) device such as a sensor.

[0270] In addition, a base station in the present disclosure may be read as a user terminal. For example, each aspect/embodiment of the present disclosure may be applied to a configuration in which communication between a base station and a user terminal is replaced with communication between a plurality of terminals **20** (for example, the communication may be referred to as device-to-device (D2D), vehicle-to-everything (V2X), or the like). Here, the terminal **20** may have the function of the base station **10** described above. In addition, words such as “up” and “down” may be read as words corresponding to terminal-to-terminal communication (for example, “side”). For example, an uplink channel, a downlink channel, and the like may be replaced with a side channel.

[0271] Similarly, a user terminal in the present disclosure may be read as a base station. Here, the base station may have the function of the user terminal described above.

[0272] The terms “determining” and “determining” used in the present disclosure may encompass a wide variety of actions. The terms “determining” and “determining” may include, for example, a case in which “judging”, “calculating”, “computing”, “processing”, “deriving”, “investigating”, “looking up, search, inquiry” (for example, looking up, searching, or inquiring a table, a database, or another data structure), and “ascertaining” is deemed as “determining”. Furthermore, the terms “determining” and “determining” may include a case in which “receiving” (for example, receiving information), “transmitting” (for example, transmitting information), “input”, “output”, and “accessing” (for example, accessing data in a memory) is deemed as “determining”. Further, the terms “determining” and “determining” may include a case in which “resolving”, “selecting”, “choosing”, “establishing”, “comparing”, and the like is deemed as “determining”. In other words, the terms “determining” and “determining” may include a case in which a certain action or operation is deemed as “determining”. Further, the term “determining (determining)” may be read as “assuming”, “expecting”, “considering”, or the like.

[0273] The term “connected” or “coupled” or any variation thereof means any direct or indirect connection or coupling between two or more elements and may include the presence of one or more intermediate elements between two elements “connected” or “coupled” with each other. The coupling or connection between the elements may be physical, logical, or a combination thereof. For example, “connection” may be read as “access”. As used in the present disclosure, two elements can be considered to be “connected” or “coupled” to each other using at least one of one or more wires, cables, and printed electrical connections and, as a number of non-limiting and non-inclusive examples, electromagnetic energy having wavelengths in a radio frequency region, a microwave region, and a light (both visible and invisible) region.

[0274] The reference signal may be abbreviated as RS (reference signal), or may be referred to as a pilot according to an applied standard.

[0275] As used in the present disclosure, the description “based on” does not mean “based only on” unless explicitly stated otherwise. In other words, the description “based on” means both “based only on” and “based at least on”.

[0276] As used in the present disclosure, any reference to elements using designations such as “first”, “second”, and the like does not generally limit the amount or order of the elements. Such designations may be used in the present disclosure as a convenient way to distinguish between two or more elements. Thus, references to first and second elements do not imply that only two elements may be adopted or that the first element must in any way precede the second element.

[0277] The term “means” in the configuration of each device described above may be replaced with “unit”, “circuit”, “device”, or the like.

[0278] Where the present disclosure uses the terms “include”, “including”, and variations thereof, the terms are intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term “comprising”. Furthermore, the term “or” used in the present disclosure is intended not to be an exclusive OR.

[0279] A radio frame may be configured by one or a plurality of frames in a time domain. Each of one or a plurality of frames in the time domain may be referred to as a subframe. The subframe may further be configured by one or a plurality of slots in the time domain. The subframe may be a fixed time length (for example, 1 ms) that does not depend on numerology.

[0280] Numerology may be a communication parameter applied to at least one of transmission and reception of a certain signal or channel. Numerology may indicate at least one of, for example, a subcarrier spacing (SCS), a bandwidth, a symbol length, a cyclic prefix length, a transmission time interval (TTI), a number of symbols per TTI, a radio frame configuration, a particular filtering process performed by a transceiver in a frequency domain, a particular windowing process performed by a transceiver in a time domain, and the like.

[0281] A slot may be configured by one or a plurality of symbols (orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) symbol, single carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA) symbol, and the like) in the time domain. A slot may be a time unit based on numerology.

[0282] A slot may include a plurality of mini-slots. Each mini-slot may be configured by one or a plurality of symbols

in the time domain. Further, a mini-slot may be referred to as a sub-slot. A mini-slot may include a smaller number of symbols than a slot. PDSCH (or PUSCH) transmitted in a time unit larger than a mini-slot may be referred to as PDSCH (or PUSCH) mapping type A. PDSCH (or PUSCH) transmitted using a mini-slot may be referred to as PDSCH (or PUSCH) mapping type B.

[0283] Each of a radio frame, a subframe, a slot, a mini-slot, and a symbol represents a time unit when a signal is transmitted. Different names corresponding to a radio frame, a subframe, a slot, a mini-slot, and a symbol may be used.

[0284] For example, one subframe may be referred to as a transmission time interval (TTI), a plurality of consecutive subframes may be referred to as a TTI, and one slot or one mini-slot may be referred to as a TTI. That is, at least one of a subframe and a TTI may be a subframe (1 ms) in existing LTE, a period shorter than 1 ms (for example, 1 to 13 symbols), or a period longer than 1 ms. Note that a unit representing TTI may be referred to as a slot, a mini-slot, or the like instead of a subframe.

[0285] Here, TTI refers to, for example, a minimum time unit of scheduling in wireless communication. For example, in an LTE system, a base station performs scheduling of allocating radio resources (frequency bandwidth, transmission power, and the like that can be used in each terminal **20**) to each terminal **20** in units of TTIs. Note that the definition of TTI is not limited thereto.

[0286] TTI may be a transmission time unit such as a channel coded data packet (transport block), a code block, or a code word, or may be a processing unit such as scheduling or link adaptation. Note that, when TTI is given, a time interval (for example, the number of symbols) in which a transport block, a code block, a code word, or the like is actually mapped may be shorter than TTI.

[0287] Note that, when one slot or one mini-slot is referred to as TTI, one or more TTIs (that is, one or more slots or one or more mini-slots) may be the minimum time unit of scheduling. Furthermore, the number of slots (the number of mini-slots) configuring the minimum time unit of scheduling may be controlled.

[0288] TTI with a time length of 1 ms may be referred to as normal TTI (TTI in LTE Rel. 8-12), normal TTI, long TTI, a general subframe, a normal subframe, a long subframe, a slot, or the like. TTI shorter than normal TTI may be referred to as shortened TTI, short TTI, partial TTI (partial or fractional TTI), a shortened subframe, a short subframe, a mini-slot, a sub-slot, a slot, or the like.

[0289] Note that long TTI (for example, normal TTI, a subframe, or the like) may be read as TTI having a time length exceeding 1 ms, and short TTI (for example, shortened TTI or the like) may be read as TTI having TTI length less than TTI length of long TTI and equal to or greater than 1 ms.

[0290] A resource block (RB) is a resource allocation unit in the time domain and the frequency domain, and may include one or a plurality of consecutive subcarriers in the frequency domain. The number of subcarriers included in RB may be the same regardless of numerology, for example, may be 12. The number of subcarriers included in RB may be determined based on numerology.

[0291] In addition, the time domain of RB may include one or a plurality of symbols, and may be a length of one slot, one mini-slot, one subframe, or one TTI. Each of one TTI, one subframe, and the like may be configured by one or a plurality of resource blocks.

[0292] Note that one or a plurality of RBs may be referred to as a physical resource block (PRB), a sub-carrier group (SCG), a resource element group (REG), a PRB pair, an RB pair, or the like.

[0293] Furthermore, the resource block may be configured of one or a plurality of resource elements (REs). For example, one RE may be a radio resource area of one subcarrier and one symbol.

[0294] A bandwidth part (BWP) (may also be referred to as partial bandwidth or the like) may represent a subset of consecutive common resource blocks (RBs) for a certain numerology on a certain carrier. Here, the common RB may be specified by an index of RB based on a common reference point of the carrier. PRB may be defined by a certain BWP and numbered within the certain BWP.

[0295] BWP may include BWP for UL (UL BWP) and BWP for DL (DL BWP). One or a plurality of BWPs may be set in one carrier for the terminal **20**.

[0296] At least one of the set BWPs may be active, and the terminal **20** may not assume that a predetermined signal/channel is transmitted and received outside the active BWPs. Note that “cell”, “carrier”, and the like in the present disclosure may be read as “BWP”.

[0297] The above-described structures such as a radio frame, a subframe, a slot, a mini-slot, and a symbol are merely examples. For example, configurations such as the number of subframes included in a radio frame, the number of slots per subframe or radio frame, the number of mini-slots included in a slot, the number of symbols and RBs included in a slot or mini-slot, the number of subcarriers included in an RB, the number of symbols in a TTI, a symbol length, a cyclic prefix (CP) length, and the like can be variously changed.

[0298] In the present disclosure, for example, when articles such as “a”, “an”, and “the” in English are added by translation, the present disclosure may include a case where a noun following the articles is a plural form.

[0299] In the present disclosure, the term “A and B are different” may mean “A and B are different from each other”. Note that the term may mean that “A and B are different from C”. Terms such as “separated”, “coupled” and the like may also be interpreted in the same manner as “different”.

[0300] Each aspect/embodiment described in the present disclosure may be used alone, may be used in combination, or

may be switched with execution. Furthermore, notification of predetermined information (for example, notification of “being X”) is not limited to being performed explicitly, and may be performed implicitly (for example, the predetermined information is not notified).

[0301] Although the present disclosure is described in detail above, it is apparent to those skilled in the art that the present disclosure is not limited to the embodiments described in the present disclosure. The present disclosure can be implemented as modifications and variations without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure defined by the claims. Therefore, the description of the present disclosure is for the purpose of illustration and does not have any restrictive meaning to the present disclosure.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

[0302] **10** Base station [0303] **110** Transmitting unit [0304] **120** Receiving unit [0305] **130** Setting unit [0306] **140** Control unit [0307] **20** Terminal [0308] **210** Transmitting unit [0309] **220** Receiving unit [0310] **230** Setting unit [0311] **240** Control unit [0312] **1001** Processor [0313] **1002** Storage device [0314] **1003** Auxiliary storage device [0315] **1004** Communication device [0316] **1005** Input device [0317] **1006** Output device [0318] **2001** Vehicle [0319] **2002** Drive unit [0320] **2003** Steering unit [0321] **2004** Accelerator pedal [0322] **2005** Brake pedal [0323] **2006** Shift lever [0324] **2007** Front wheel [0325] **2008** Rear wheel [0326] **2009** Axle [0327] **2010** Electronic control unit [0328] **2012** Information service unit [0329] **2013** Communication module [0330] **2021** Current sensor [0331] **2022** Rotation speed sensor [0332] **2023** Air pressure sensor [0333] **2024** Vehicle speed sensor [0334] **2025** Acceleration sensor [0335] **2026** Brake pedal sensor [0336] **2027** Shift lever sensor [0337] **2028** Object detection sensor [0338] **2029** Accelerator pedal sensor [0339] **2030** Driving assistance system unit [0340] **2031** Microprocessor [0341] **2032** Memory (ROM, RAM) [0342] **2033** Communication port (IO port)

Claims

1. A wireless relay device comprising: a communication unit that relays a downlink radio signal; a receiving unit that receives information indicating a reception beam of the downlink radio signal on a downlink; and a control unit that determines the reception beam of the downlink radio signal based on the information indicating the reception beam of the downlink radio signal.
 2. The wireless relay device according to claim 1, wherein the control unit assumes that a transmission beam transmitted from a base station is indicated for each resource used to transfer the downlink radio signal from the base station to a terminal.
 3. The wireless relay device according to claim 1, wherein the control unit assumes that only one reception beam of the downlink radio signal is indicated for a time unit when the time unit is a time unit in which both a first operation of detecting or decoding the downlink radio signal and a second operation of receiving the downlink radio signal to be transferred to a terminal need to be performed.
 4. The wireless relay device according to claim 1, wherein the control unit assumes that reception beams of two of the downlink radio signals are separately indicated for a time unit when the time unit is a time unit in which both a first operation of detecting or decoding the downlink radio signal and a second operation of receiving the downlink radio signal to be transferred to a terminal need to be performed.
 5. A base station comprising: a communication unit that transmits a downlink radio signal to a wireless relay device; a transmitting unit that transmits information indicating a reception beam of the downlink radio signal to the wireless relay device; and a control unit that assumes that the reception beam of the downlink radio signal is determined based on the information indicating the reception beam of the downlink radio signal.
 6. A wireless relay method executed by a wireless relay device, the method comprising: a step of relaying a downlink radio signal; a step of receiving information indicating a reception beam of the downlink radio signal on a downlink; and a step of determining the reception beam of the downlink radio signal based on the information indicating the reception beam of the downlink radio signal.
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