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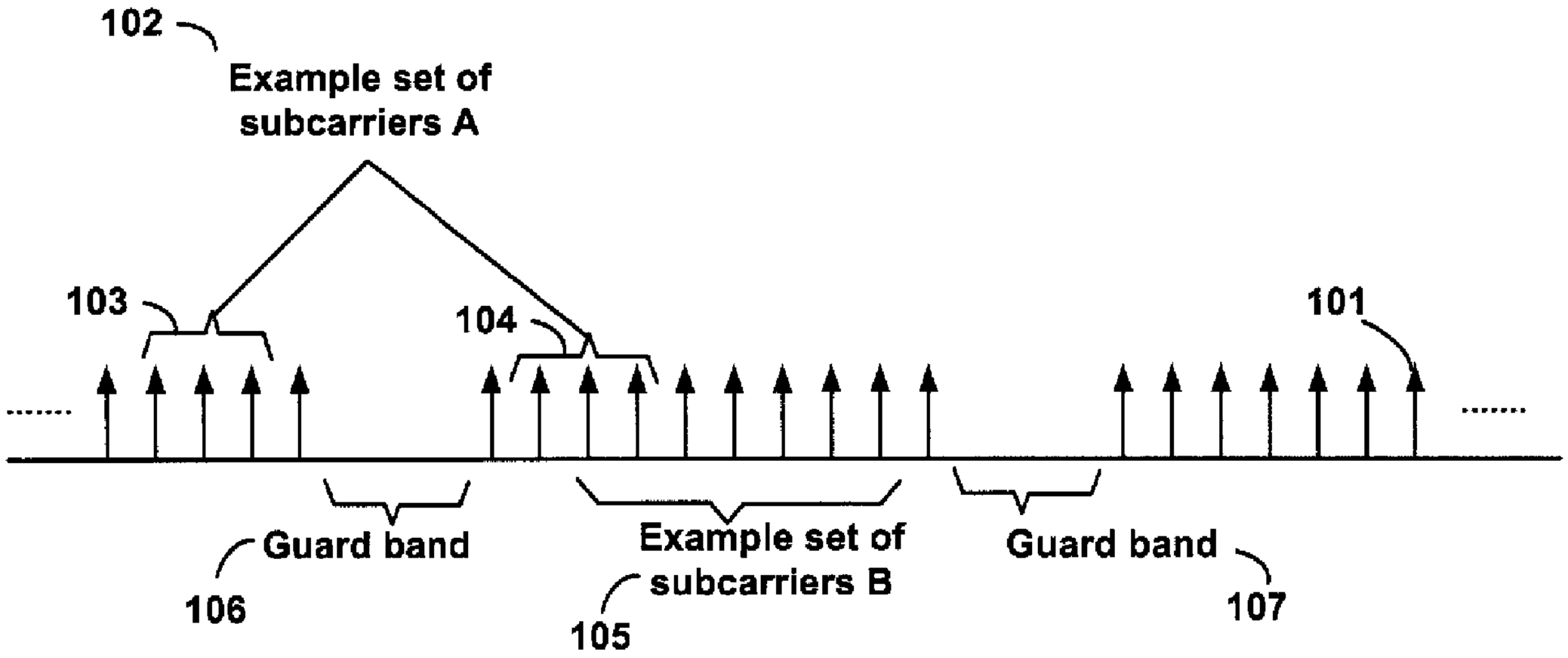
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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
Systems, apparatuses, and method are described for wireless communications. A base station may transmit, and a wireless device may receive, one or more messages that may comprise configuration parameters of semi persistent (SP) channel state information (CSI) reporting and an SP CSI skip indicator indicating that skipping SP CSI report transmission is allowed. The wireless device may skip transmitting an SP CSI report based on the CSI skip indicator.

ABSTRACT

Systems, apparatuses, and method are described for wireless communications. A base station may transmit, and a wireless device may receive, one or more messages that may comprise configuration parameters of semi persistent (SP) channel state information (CSI) reporting and an SP CSI skip indicator indicating that skipping SP CSI report transmission is allowed. The wireless device may skip transmitting an SP CSI report based on the CSI skip indicator.

Methods and Systems for Information Reporting

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No 62/613,554, filed on January 4, 2018, and entitled "SP CSI Reporting," the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] In wireless communications, messages may not be received for a variety of reasons. An intended recipient and/or recipient device of a message may have difficulty determining one or more reasons for a message not being received. It is desired to improve wireless communications to reduce such difficulty without adversely increasing signaling overhead and/or decreasing spectral efficiency.

SUMMARY

[0003] The following summary presents a simplified summary of certain features. The summary is not an extensive overview and is not intended to identify key or critical elements.

[0004] Systems, apparatuses, and method are described for information reporting, which may be based on a skip indicator. While information reporting may be described with respect to channel state information (CSI), semi-persistent (SP) CSI, and some particular examples, it is to be understood that the description can apply to any wireless communications and any information reporting. A wireless device may receive invalid or insufficient measurements of channel state information (CSI) parameters. A wireless device may be better off conserving transmission power, such as by skipping the transmitting (e.g., skipping the sending) of SP CSI reports to a base station. SP CSI reporting may be based on a skip indicator. A base station may transmit (e.g., send), and a wireless device may receive, configuration parameters of SP CSI reporting. The configuration parameters may comprise, for example, a resource configuration of a reference signal (RS). The base station may transmit, to the wireless device, one or more messages. The one or more messages may comprise a CSI skip indicator. The CSI skip indicator may indicate that skipping SP CSI report transmission may be allowed. The one or more messages may comprise an indication for an activation and/or a deactivation of SP CSI reporting. The wireless device may transmit, at or during a first time period, a first

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SP CSI report that may be based on the reference signals. The wireless device may determine to skip transmitting a SP CSI report, for example, based on the CSI skip indicator. The wireless device may skip transmitting, at or during a second time period, a second SP CSI report. The second time period may comprise a predetermined period after the first time period. The transmitting and/or receiving may be facilitated using one or more of a radio resource control (RRC) signaling, a downlink channel information (DCI) signaling, and/or a medium access control (MAC) control element (CE) signaling.

[0005] These and other features are described in greater detail below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] Some features are shown by way of example, and not by limitation, in the accompanying drawings. In the drawings, like numerals reference similar elements.

[0007] FIG. 1 shows an example diagram of sets of OFDM subcarriers.

[0008] FIG. 2 shows an example diagram of transmission times and reception times for two carriers in a carrier group.

[0009] FIG. 3 shows an example diagram of OFDM radio resources.

[0010] FIG. 4 shows an example diagram of hardware elements of a base station and a wireless device.

[0011] FIG. 5A, FIG. 5B, FIG. 5C and FIG. 5D show example diagrams for uplink and downlink signal transmission.

[0012] FIG. 6 shows an example diagram of a protocol structure with multi-connectivity.

[0013] FIG. 7 shows an example diagram of a protocol structure with carrier aggregation (CA) and dual connectivity (DC).

[0014] FIG. 8 shows example diagram of timing advance group (TAG) configurations.

[0015] FIG. 9 shows an example diagram of message flow in a random access process in a secondary TAG.

[0016] FIGS. 10A and FIG. 10B shows example diagrams of interfaces between a 5G core network (e.g. NGC) and base stations (e.g. gNB and eLTE eNB).

[0017] FIGS. 11A, FIG. 11B, FIG. 11C, FIG. 11D, FIG. 11E, and FIG. 11F show example diagrams of architectures of tight interworking between 5G radio access network (RAN) (e.g. gNB) and long term evolution (LTE) RAN (e.g. (e)LTE eNB).

[0018] FIG. 12A, FIG. 12B, and FIG. 12C show example diagrams of radio protocol structures of tight interworking bearers.

[0019] FIG. 13A and FIG.13B show example diagrams of gNB deployment.

[0020] FIG. 14 shows a diagram of example functional split options of a centralized gNB deployment.

[0021] FIG. 15 shows an example diagram of a configuration of a synchronization signal (SS) Burst Set.

[0022] FIG. 16 shows example diagrams of Random Access (RA) procedures.

[0023] FIG. 17 shows an example diagram of a media access control (MAC) packet data unit (PDU) comprising a MAC header and MAC random access responses (RARs).

[0024] FIG. 18 shows an example diagram of a MAC RAR format of an example MAC RAR comprising a timing advance command, uplink (UL) grant, and temporary cell-radio network temporary identifier for a four-step RA procedure.

[0025] FIG. 19 shows an example diagram of random access procedure in a multiple-beam system.

[0026] FIG. 20 shows an example diagram of a channel state information-reference signal (CSI-RS) transmission in a multi-beam system.

[0027] FIG. 21 shows an example diagram of activation/Deactivation of a CSI-RS resources MAC Control Element and a CSI-RS command.

[0028] FIG. 22 shows an example diagram of a CSI request file for PDCCH/EPDCCH with uplink DCI format in UE specific search space.

[0029] FIG. 23 shows an example diagram of a CSI-RS mapping in time and frequency domains.

[0030] FIG. 24 shows an example diagram of downlink beam management procedures.

[0031] FIG. 25 shows an example diagram of activation/deactivation MAC control elements.

[0032] FIG. 26 shows an example diagram of a sCellDeactivationTimer starting and CSI reporting for an SCell.

[0033] FIG. 27 shows an example diagram of multiple Bandwidth Parts (BWPs) configuration in a frequency domain.

[0034] FIG. 28 shows an example diagram of BWP inactivity timer and a sCellDeactivationTimer relation for an activated SCell.

[0035] FIG. 29 shows an example diagram of semi-persistent (SP) CSI configuration with a CSI activation MAC control element (CE) or DCI and a CSI deactivation MAC CE or DCI.

[0036] FIG. 30 shows an example diagram of an embodiment of SP CSI reporting based on a skip indicator.

[0037] FIG. 31 shows an example diagram of a CSI request field comprising activation/deactivation of SP CSI reports for single cell or a wireless device.

[0038] FIG. 32 shows an example diagram of a CSI request field comprising activation/deactivation of SP CSI reports for multiple cells or wireless devices.

[0039] FIG. 33 shows an example diagram of a CSI request field comprising an activation/deactivation indicator, skip indicator, and an SP CSI report identifier/index.

[0040] FIG. 34 shows an example flowchart of SP CSI reporting based on a skip indicator for a wireless device.

[0041] FIG. 35 shows an example flowchart of SP CSI reporting based on a skip indicator for a base station.

[0042] FIG. 36 is a process flow diagram showing an example method for SP CSI reporting based on a skip indicator.

[0043] FIG. 37 is a process flow diagram showing an example method for DCI-based activation/deactivation and SP CSI reporting based on a skip indicator.

[0044] FIG. 38 is a process flow diagram showing an example method for MAC CE-based activation/deactivation and SP CSI reporting based on a skip indicator.

[0045] FIG. 39 shows an example diagram of elements of a computing device that may be used to implement any of the various devices described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0046] The accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, show examples of the disclosure. It is to be understood that the examples shown in the drawings and/or discussed herein are non-exclusive and that there are other examples of how the disclosure may be practiced.

[0047] The features described herein may enable operation of semi-persistent (SP) channel state information (CSI) reporting with carrier aggregation. While information reporting may be described with respect to SP CSI reporting, and some particular examples, it is to be

understood that the description can apply to any wireless communications and any information reporting. The features described herein may be employed in the technical field of multicarrier communication systems. The features described herein may relate to SP CSI reporting in a multicarrier communication system.

[0048] The following acronyms are used throughout the present disclosure, provided below for convenience although other acronyms may be introduced in the detailed description:

ASIC	application-specific integrated circuit
BPSK	binary phase shift keying
CA	carrier aggregation
CSI	channel state information
CDMA	code division multiple access
CRC	cyclic redundancy check bits
CSS	common search space
CPLD	complex programmable logic devices
CC	component carrier
CP	cyclic prefix
DL	downlink
DCI	downlink control information
DC	dual connectivity
eMBB	enhanced mobile broadband
EPC	evolved packet core
E-UTRAN	evolved-universal terrestrial radio access network
FPGA	field programmable gate arrays
FDD	frequency division multiplexing
HDL	hardware description languages
HARQ	hybrid automatic repeat request
IE	information element
LTE	long term evolution
MCG	master cell group
MeNB	master evolved node B
MIB	master information block

MAC	media access control
MAC-CE	media access control - control element
MME	mobility management entity
mMTC	massive machine type communications
NAS	non-access stratum
NR	new radio
OFDM	orthogonal frequency division multiplexing
PDCP	packet data convergence protocol
PDU	packet data unit
PHY	physical
PDCCH	physical downlink control channel
PDSCH	physical downlink shared channel
PHICH	physical HARQ indicator channel
PUCCH	physical uplink control channel
PUSCH	physical uplink shared channel
PCell	primary cell
PCC	primary component carrier
PSCell	primary secondary cell
pTAG	primary timing advance group
QAM	quadrature amplitude modulation
QPSK	quadrature phase shift keying
RBG	resource block groups
RLC	radio link control
RRC	radio resource control
RA	random access
RB	resource blocks
SCC	secondary component carrier
SCell	secondary cell
Scell	secondary cells
SCG	secondary cell group

SeNB	secondary evolved node B
sTAGs	secondary timing advance group
SDU	service data unit
S-GW	serving gateway
SRB	signaling radio bearer
SC-OFDM	single carrier-OFDM
SFN	system frame number
SIB	system information block
TAI	tracking area identifier
TAT	time alignment timer
TDD	time division duplexing
TDMA	time division multiple access
TA	timing advance
TAG	timing advance group
TTI	transmission time interval
TB	transport block
UL	uplink
UE	user equipment
URLLC	ultra-reliable low-latency communications
VHDL	VHSIC hardware description language
CU	central unit
DU	distributed unit
Fs-C	Fs-control plane
Fs-U	Fs-user plane
gNB	next generation node B
NGC	next generation core
NG CP	next generation control plane core
NG-C	NG-control plane
NG-U	NG-user plane
NR	new radio
NR MAC	new radio MAC

NR PHY	new radio physical
NR PDCP	new radio PDCP
NR RLC	new radio RLC
NR RRC	new radio RRC
NSSAI	network slice selection assistance information
PLMN	public land mobile network
UPGW	user plane gateway
Xn-C	Xn-control plane
Xn-U	Xn-user plane
Xx-C	Xx-control plane
Xx-U	Xx-user plane

[0049] Examples may be implemented using various physical layer modulation and transmission mechanisms. Example transmission mechanisms may include, but are not limited to: CDMA, OFDM, TDMA, Wavelet technologies, and/or the like. Hybrid transmission mechanisms such as TDMA/CDMA, and OFDM/CDMA may also be employed. Various modulation schemes may be used for signal transmission in the physical layer. Examples of modulation schemes include, but are not limited to: phase, amplitude, code, a combination of these, and/or the like. An example radio transmission method may implement QAM using BPSK, QPSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM, 256-QAM, and/or the like. Physical radio transmission may be enhanced by dynamically or semi-dynamically changing the modulation and coding scheme depending on transmission requirements and radio conditions.

[0050] FIG. 1 shows example sets of OFDM subcarriers. As shown in this example, arrow(s) in the diagram may depict a subcarrier in a multicarrier OFDM system. The OFDM system may use technology such as OFDM technology, DFTS-OFDM, SC-OFDM technology, or the like. For example, arrow 101 shows a subcarrier transmitting information symbols. FIG. 1 is shown as an example, and a typical multicarrier OFDM system may include more subcarriers in a carrier. For example, the number of subcarriers in a carrier may be in the range of 10 to 10,000 subcarriers. FIG. 1 shows two guard bands 106 and 107 in a transmission band. As shown in FIG. 1, guard band 106 is between subcarriers 103 and subcarriers 104. The example set of subcarriers A 102 includes subcarriers 103 and subcarriers 104. FIG. 1 also

shows an example set of subcarriers B 105. As shown, there is no guard band between any two subcarriers in the example set of subcarriers B 105. Carriers in a multicarrier OFDM communication system may be contiguous carriers, non-contiguous carriers, or a combination of both contiguous and non-contiguous carriers.

[0051] FIG. 2 shows an example timing arrangement with transmission time and reception time for two carriers. A multicarrier OFDM communication system may include one or more carriers, for example, ranging from 1 to 10 carriers. Carrier A 204 and carrier B 205 may have the same or different timing structures. Although FIG. 2 shows two synchronized carriers, carrier A 204 and carrier B 205 may or may not be synchronized with each other. Different radio frame structures may be supported for FDD and TDD duplex mechanisms. FIG. 2 shows an example FDD frame timing. Downlink and uplink transmissions may be organized into radio frames 201. In this example, radio frame duration is 10 milliseconds (msec). Other frame durations, for example, in the range of 1 to 100 msec may also be supported. Each 10 msec radio frame 201 may be divided into ten equally sized subframes 202. Other subframe durations such as including 0.5 msec, 1 msec, 2 msec, and 5 msec may also be supported. Subframe(s) may comprise two or more slots (e.g., slots 206 and 207). For the example of FDD, 10 subframes may be available for downlink transmission and 10 subframes may be available for uplink transmissions in each 10 msec interval. Uplink and downlink transmissions may be separated in the frequency domain. A slot may be 7 or 14 OFDM symbols for the same subcarrier spacing of up to 60 kHz with normal CP. A slot may be 14 OFDM symbols for the same subcarrier spacing higher than 60 kHz with normal CP. A slot may include all downlink, all uplink, or a downlink part and an uplink part, and/or alike. Slot aggregation may be supported, for example, data transmission may be scheduled to span one or multiple slots. For example, a mini-slot may start at an OFDM symbol in a subframe. A mini-slot may have a duration of one or more OFDM symbols. Slot(s) may include a plurality of OFDM symbols 203. The number of OFDM symbols 203 in a slot 206 may depend on the cyclic prefix length and subcarrier spacing.

[0052] FIG. 3 shows an example of OFDM radio resources. The resource grid structure in time 304 and frequency 305 is shown in FIG. 3. The quantity of downlink subcarriers or RBs may depend, at least in part, on the downlink transmission bandwidth 306 configured in the cell. The smallest radio resource unit may be called a resource element (e.g., 301). Resource

elements may be grouped into resource blocks (e.g., 302). Resource blocks may be grouped into larger radio resources called Resource Block Groups (RBG) (e.g., 303). The transmitted signal in slot 206 may be described by one or several resource grids of a plurality of subcarriers and a plurality of OFDM symbols. Resource blocks may be used to describe the mapping of certain physical channels to resource elements. Other pre-defined groupings of physical resource elements may be implemented in the system depending on the radio technology. For example, 24 subcarriers may be grouped as a radio block for a duration of 5 msec. A resource block may correspond to one slot in the time domain and 180 kHz in the frequency domain (for 15 kHz subcarrier bandwidth and 12 subcarriers).

[0053] Multiple numerologies may be supported. A numerology may be derived by scaling a basic subcarrier spacing by an integer N. Scalable numerology may allow at least from 15 kHz to 480 kHz subcarrier spacing. The numerology with 15 kHz and scaled numerology with different subcarrier spacing with the same CP overhead may align at a symbol boundary every 1 msec in a NR carrier.

[0054] FIG. 4 shows hardware elements of a base station 401 and a wireless device 406. A communication network 400 may include at least one base station 401 and at least one wireless device 406. The base station 401 may include at least one communication interface 402, one or more processors 403, and at least one set of program code instructions 405 stored in non-transitory memory 404 and executable by the one or more processors 403. The wireless device 406 may include at least one communication interface 407, one or more processors 408, and at least one set of program code instructions 410 stored in non-transitory memory 409 and executable by the one or more processors 408. A communication interface 402 in the base station 401 may be configured to engage in communication with a communication interface 407 in the wireless device 406, such as via a communication path that includes at least one wireless link 411. The wireless link 411 may be a bi-directional link. The communication interface 407 in the wireless device 406 may also be configured to engage in communication with the communication interface 402 in the base station 401. The base station 401 and the wireless device 406 may be configured to send and receive data over the wireless link 411 using multiple frequency carriers. Base stations, wireless devices, and other communication devices may include structure and operations of transceiver(s). Transceivers, which may comprise both a transmitter and receiver, may be employed in

devices such as wireless devices, base stations, relay nodes, and/or the like. Examples for radio technology implemented in the communication interfaces 402, 407 and the wireless link 411 are shown in FIG. 1, FIG. 2, FIG. 3, FIG. 5, and associated text. The communication network 400 may comprise any number and/or type of devices, such as, for example, computing devices, wireless devices, mobile devices, handsets, tablets, laptops, internet of things (IoT) devices, hotspots, cellular repeaters, computing devices, and/or, more generally, user equipment (e.g., UE). Although one or more of the above types of devices may be referenced herein (e.g., UE, wireless device, computing device, etc.), it should be understood that any device herein may comprise any one or more of the above types of devices or similar devices. The communication network 400, and any other network referenced herein, may comprise an LTE network, a 5G network, or any other network for wireless communications. Apparatuses, systems, and/or methods described herein may generally be described as implemented on one or more devices (e.g., wireless device, base station, eNB, gNB, computing device, etc.), in one or more networks, but it will be understood that one or more features and steps may be implemented on any device and/or in any network. As used throughout, the term "base station" may comprise one or more of: a base station, a node, a Node B, a gNB, an eNB, an ng-eNB, a relay node (e.g., an integrated access and backhaul (IAB) node), a donor node (e.g., a donor eNB, a donor gNB, etc.), an access point (e.g., a WiFi access point), a computing device, a device capable of wirelessly communicating, or any other device capable of sending and/or receiving signals. As used throughout, the term "wireless device" may comprise one or more of: a UE, a handset, a mobile device, a computing device, a node, a device capable of wirelessly communicating, or any other device capable of sending and/or receiving signals. Any reference to one or more of these terms/devices also considers use of any other term/device mentioned above.

[0055] The communications network 400 may comprise Radio Access Network (RAN) architecture. The RAN architecture may comprise one or more RAN nodes that may be a next generation Node B (gNB) (e.g., 401) providing New Radio (NR) user plane and control plane protocol terminations towards a first wireless device (e.g. 406). A RAN node may be a next generation evolved Node B (ng-eNB), providing Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) user plane and control plane protocol terminations towards a second wireless device. The first wireless device may communicate with a gNB over a Uu interface. The second

wireless device may communicate with a ng-eNB over a Uu interface. Base station 401 may comprise one or more of a gNB, ng-eNB, and/or the like.

[0056] A gNB or an ng-eNB may host functions such as: radio resource management and scheduling, IP header compression, encryption and integrity protection of data, selection of Access and Mobility Management Function (AMF) at User Equipment (UE) attachment, routing of user plane and control plane data, connection setup and release, scheduling and transmission of paging messages (originated from the AMF), scheduling and transmission of system broadcast information (originated from the AMF or Operation and Maintenance (O&M)), measurement and measurement reporting configuration, transport level packet marking in the uplink, session management, support of network slicing, Quality of Service (QoS) flow management and mapping to data radio bearers, support of wireless devices in RRC_INACTIVE state, distribution function for Non-Access Stratum (NAS) messages, RAN sharing, and dual connectivity or tight interworking between NR and E-UTRA.

[0057] One or more gNBs and/or one or more ng-eNBs may be interconnected with each other by means of Xn interface. A gNB or an ng-eNB may be connected by means of NG interfaces to 5G Core Network (5GC). 5GC may comprise one or more AMF/User Plane Function (UPF) functions. A gNB or an ng-eNB may be connected to a UPF by means of an NG-User plane (NG-U) interface. The NG-U interface may provide delivery (e.g., non-guaranteed delivery) of user plane Protocol Data Units (PDUs) between a RAN node and the UPF. A gNB or an ng-eNB may be connected to an AMF by means of an NG-Control plane (e.g., NG-C) interface. The NG-C interface may provide functions such as NG interface management, UE context management, UE mobility management, transport of NAS messages, paging, PDU session management, configuration transfer or warning message transmission.

[0058] A UPF may host functions such as anchor point for intra-/inter-Radio Access Technology (RAT) mobility (if applicable), external PDU session point of interconnect to data network, packet routing and forwarding, packet inspection and user plane part of policy rule enforcement, traffic usage reporting, uplink classifier to support routing traffic flows to a data network, branching point to support multi-homed PDU session, QoS handling for user plane, for example, packet filtering, gating, Uplink (UL)/Downlink (DL) rate enforcement,

uplink traffic verification (e.g. Service Data Flow (SDF) to QoS flow mapping), downlink packet buffering and/or downlink data notification triggering.

[0059] An AMF may host functions such as NAS signaling termination, NAS signaling security, Access Stratum (AS) security control, inter Core Network (CN) node signaling for mobility between 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) access networks, idle mode UE reachability (e.g., control and execution of paging retransmission), registration area management, support of intra-system and inter-system mobility, access authentication, access authorization including check of roaming rights, mobility management control (subscription and policies), support of network slicing and/or Session Management Function (SMF) selection.

[0060] An interface may be a hardware interface, a firmware interface, a software interface, and/or a combination thereof. The hardware interface may include connectors, wires, electronic devices such as drivers, amplifiers, and/or the like. A software interface may include code stored in a memory device to implement protocol(s), protocol layers, communication drivers, device drivers, combinations thereof, and/or the like. A firmware interface may include a combination of embedded hardware and code stored in and/or in communication with a memory device to implement connections, electronic device operations, protocol(s), protocol layers, communication drivers, device drivers, hardware operations, combinations thereof, and/or the like.

[0061] The term configured may relate to the capacity of a device whether the device is in an operational or a non-operational state. Configured may also refer to specific settings in a device that effect the operational characteristics of the device whether the device is in an operational or a non-operational state. The hardware, software, firmware, registers, memory values, and/or the like may be "configured" within a device, whether the device is in an operational or a nonoperational state, to provide the device with specific characteristics. Terms such as "a control message to cause in a device" may mean that a control message has parameters that may be used to configure specific characteristics in the device, whether the device is in an operational or a non-operational state.

[0062] A network (e.g., a 5G network) may include a multitude of base stations, providing a user plane NR PDCP/NR RLC/NR MAC/NR PHY and control plane (e.g., NR RRC) protocol terminations towards the wireless device. The base station(s) may be interconnected with

other base station(s) (e.g., employing an Xn interface). The base stations may also be connected employing, for example, an NG interface to an NGC. FIG. 10A and FIG. 10B show examples for interfaces between a 5G core network (e.g., NGC) and base stations (e.g., gNB and eLTE eNB). For example, the base stations may be interconnected to the NGC control plane (e.g., NG CP) employing the NG-C interface and to the NGC user plane (e.g., UPGW) employing the NG-U interface. The NG interface may support a many-to-many relation between 5G core networks and base stations.

[0063] A base station may include many sectors, for example: 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6 sectors. A base station may include many cells, for example, ranging from 1 to 50 cells or more. A cell may be categorized, for example, as a primary cell or secondary cell. At RRC connection establishment/re-establishment/handover, one serving cell may provide the NAS (non-access stratum) mobility information (e.g., TAI), and at RRC connection re-establishment/handover, one serving cell may provide the security input. This cell may be referred to as the Primary Cell (PCell). In the downlink, the carrier corresponding to the PCell may be the Downlink Primary Component Carrier (DL PCC); in the uplink, the carrier corresponding to the PCell may be the Uplink Primary Component Carrier (UL PCC). Depending on wireless device capabilities, Secondary Cells (SCells) may be configured to form together with the PCell a set of serving cells. In the downlink, the carrier corresponding to an SCell may be a Downlink Secondary Component Carrier (DL SCC); in the uplink, the carrier corresponding to an SCell may be an Uplink Secondary Component Carrier (UL SCC). An SCell may or may not have an uplink carrier.

[0064] A cell, comprising a downlink carrier and optionally an uplink carrier, may be assigned a physical cell ID and a cell index. A carrier (downlink or uplink) may belong to only one cell. The cell ID or cell index may also identify the downlink carrier or uplink carrier of the cell (depending on the context in which it is used). The cell ID may be equally referred to a carrier ID, and cell index may be referred to carrier index. In implementation, the physical cell ID or cell index may be assigned to a cell. A cell ID may be determined using a synchronization signal transmitted on a downlink carrier. A cell index may be determined using RRC messages. For example, reference to a first physical cell ID for a first downlink carrier may indicate that the first physical cell ID is for a cell comprising the first downlink

carrier. The same concept may apply to, for example, carrier activation. Reference to a first carrier that is activated may equally mean that the cell comprising the first carrier is activated.

[0065] A device may be configured to operate as needed by freely combining any of the example features described herein. The disclosed mechanisms may be performed if certain criteria are met, for example, in a wireless device, a base station, a radio environment, a network, a combination of the above, and/or the like. Example criteria may be based, at least in part, on for example, traffic load, initial system set up, packet sizes, traffic characteristics, a combination of the above, and/or the like. If the one or more criteria are met, various example embodiments may be satisfied. Therefore, it may be possible to implement examples that selectively implement disclosed protocols.

[0066] A base station may communicate with a variety of wireless devices. Wireless devices may support multiple technologies, and/or multiple releases of the same technology. Wireless devices may have some specific capability(ies) depending on its wireless device category and/or capability(ies). A base station may comprise multiple sectors. Reference to a base station communicating with a plurality of wireless devices may indicate that a base station may communicate with a subset of the total wireless devices in a coverage area. A plurality of wireless devices of a given LTE or 5G release, with a given capability and in a given sector of the base station, may be used. The plurality of wireless devices may refer to a selected plurality of wireless devices, and/or a subset of total wireless devices in a coverage area which perform according to disclosed methods, and/or the like. There may be a plurality of wireless devices in a coverage area that may not comply with the disclosed methods, for example, because those wireless devices perform based on older releases of LTE or 5G technology.

[0067] A base station may transmit (e.g., to a wireless device) one or more messages (e.g. RRC messages) that may comprise a plurality of configuration parameters for one or more cells. One or more cells may comprise at least one primary cell and at least one secondary cell. An RRC message may be broadcasted or unicasted to the wireless device. Configuration parameters may comprise common parameters and dedicated parameters.

[0068] Services and/or functions of an RRC sublayer may comprise at least one of: broadcast of system information related to AS and NAS; paging initiated by 5GC and/or NG-RAN; establishment, maintenance, and/or release of an RRC connection between a wireless device

and NG-RAN, which may comprise at least one of addition, modification and release of carrier aggregation; or addition, modification, and/or release of dual connectivity in NR or between E-UTRA and NR. Services and/or functions of an RRC sublayer may further comprise at least one of security functions comprising key management; establishment, configuration, maintenance, and/or release of Signaling Radio Bearers (SRBs) and/or Data Radio Bearers (DRBs); mobility functions which may comprise at least one of a handover (e.g. intra NR mobility or inter-RAT mobility) and a context transfer; or a wireless device cell selection and reselection and control of cell selection and reselection. Services and/or functions of an RRC sublayer may further comprise at least one of QoS management functions; a wireless device measurement configuration/reporting; detection of and/or recovery from radio link failure; or NAS message transfer to/from a core network entity (e.g. AMF, Mobility Management Entity (MME)) from/to the wireless device.

[0069] An RRC sublayer may support an RRC_Idle state, an RRC_Inactive state and/or an RRC_Connected state for a wireless device. In an RRC_Idle state, a wireless device may perform at least one of: Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) selection; receiving broadcasted system information; cell selection/re-selection; monitoring/receiving a paging for mobile terminated data initiated by 5GC; paging for mobile terminated data area managed by 5GC; or DRX for CN paging configured via NAS. In an RRC_Inactive state, a wireless device may perform at least one of: receiving broadcasted system information; cell selection/re-selection; monitoring/receiving a RAN/CN paging initiated by NG-RAN/5GC; RAN-based notification area (RNA) managed by NG-RAN; or DRX for RAN/CN paging configured by NG-RAN/NAS. In an RRC_Idle state of a wireless device, a base station (e.g. NG-RAN) may keep a 5GC-NG-RAN connection (both C/U-planes) for the wireless device; and/or store a UE AS context for the wireless device. In an RRC_Connected state of a wireless device, a base station (e.g. NG-RAN) may perform at least one of: establishment of 5GC-NG-RAN connection (both C/U-planes) for the wireless device; storing a UE AS context for the wireless device; transmit/receive of unicast data to/from the wireless device; or network-controlled mobility based on measurement results received from the wireless device. In an RRC_Connected state of a wireless device, an NG-RAN may know a cell that the wireless device belongs to.

[0070] System information (SI) may be divided into minimum SI and other SI. The minimum SI may be periodically broadcast. The minimum SI may comprise basic information required for initial access and information for acquiring any other SI broadcast periodically or provisioned on-demand, i.e. scheduling information. The other SI may either be broadcast, or be provisioned in a dedicated manner, either triggered by a network or upon request from a wireless device. A minimum SI may be transmitted via two different downlink channels using different messages (e.g. MasterInformationBlock and SystemInformationBlockType1). The other SI may be transmitted via SystemInformationBlockType2. For a wireless device in an RRC_Connected state, dedicated RRC signaling may be employed for the request and delivery of the other SI. For the wireless device in the RRC_Idle state and/or the RRC_Inactive state, the request may trigger a random-access procedure.

[0071] A wireless device may send its radio access capability information which may be static. A base station may request what capabilities for a wireless device to report based on band information. If allowed by a network, a temporary capability restriction request may be sent by the wireless device to signal the limited availability of some capabilities (e.g. due to hardware sharing, interference or overheating) to the base station. The base station may confirm or reject the request. The temporary capability restriction may be transparent to 5GC (e.g., static capabilities may be stored in 5GC).

[0072] If CA is configured, a wireless device may have an RRC connection with a network. At RRC connection establishment/re-establishment/handover procedure, one serving cell may provide NAS mobility information, and at RRC connection re-establishment/handover, one serving cell may provide a security input. This cell may be referred to as the PCell. Depending on the capabilities of the wireless device, SCells may be configured to form together with the PCell a set of serving cells. The configured set of serving cells for the wireless device may comprise one PCell and one or more SCells.

[0073] The reconfiguration, addition and removal of SCells may be performed by RRC. At intra-NR handover, RRC may also add, remove, or reconfigure SCells for usage with the target PCell. If adding a new SCell, dedicated RRC signaling may be employed to send all required system information of the SCell. In connected mode, wireless devices may not need to acquire broadcasted system information directly from the SCells.

[0074] An RRC connection reconfiguration procedure may be used to modify an RRC connection, (e.g. to establish, modify and/or release RBs, to perform handover, to setup, modify, and/or release measurements, to add, modify, and/or release SCells and cell groups). As part of the RRC connection reconfiguration procedure, NAS dedicated information may be transferred from the network to the wireless device. The RRCConnectionReconfiguration message may be a command to modify an RRC connection. It may convey information for measurement configuration, mobility control, radio resource configuration (e.g. RBs, MAC main configuration and physical channel configuration) comprising any associated dedicated NAS information and security configuration. If the received RRC Connection Reconfiguration message includes the sCellToReleaseList, the wireless device may perform an SCell release. If the received RRC Connection Reconfiguration message includes the sCellToAddModList, the wireless device may perform SCell additions or modification.

[0075] An RRC connection establishment (or reestablishment, resume) procedure may be used to establish (or reestablish, resume) an RRC connection. An RRC connection establishment procedure may comprise SRB1 establishment. The RRC connection establishment procedure may be used to transfer the initial NAS dedicated information message from a wireless device to E-UTRAN. The RRCConnectionReestablishment message may be used to re-establish SRB1.

[0076] A measurement report procedure may be to transfer measurement results from a wireless device to NG-RAN. The wireless device may initiate a measurement report procedure, for example, after successful security activation. A measurement report message may be employed to transmit measurement results.

[0077] FIG. 5A, FIG. 5B, FIG. 5C, and FIG. 5D show examples of architecture for uplink and downlink signal transmission. FIG. 5A shows an example for an uplink physical channel. The baseband signal representing the physical uplink shared channel may perform to the following processes, which may be performed by the structures described below. These structures and corresponding functions are shown as examples, and it is anticipated that other mechanisms may be implemented in various examples. The structures and corresponding functions may comprise, for example, one or more scrambling devices 501A and 501B configured to perform scrambling of coded bits in each of the codewords to be transmitted on a physical channel; one or more modulation mappers 502A and 502B configured to perform

modulation of scrambled bits to generate complex-valued symbols; a layer mapper 503 configured to perform mapping of the complex-valued modulation symbols onto one or several transmission layers; one or more transform precoders 504A and 504B to generate complex-valued symbols; a precoding device 505 configured to perform precoding of the complex-valued symbols; one or more resource element mappers 506A and 506B configured to perform mapping of precoded complex-valued symbols to resource elements; one or more signal generators 507A and 507B configured to perform the generation of a complex-valued time-domain DFTS-OFDM/SC-FDMA signal for each antenna port; and/or the like.

[0078] FIG. 5B shows an example for performing modulation and up-conversion to the carrier frequency of the complex-valued DFTS-OFDM/SC-FDMA baseband signal, for example, for each antenna port and/or for the complex-valued physical random access channel (PRACH) baseband signal. For example, the baseband signal, represented as s1(t), may be split, by a signal splitter 510, into real and imaginary components, Re{s1(t)} and Im{s1(t)}, respectively. The real component may be modulated by a modulator 511A, and the imaginary component may be modulated by a modulator 511B. The output signal of the modulator 511A and the output signal of the modulator 511B may be mixed by a mixer 512. The output signal of the mixer 512 may be input to a filtering device 513, and filtering may be employed by the filtering device 513 prior to transmission.

[0079] FIG. 5C shows an example structure for downlink transmissions. The baseband signal representing a downlink physical channel may perform the following processes, which may be performed by structures described below. These structures and corresponding functions are shown as examples, however, it is anticipated that other mechanisms may be implemented in various examples. The structures and corresponding functions may comprise, for example, one or more scrambling devices 531A and 531B configured to perform scrambling of coded bits in each of the codewords to be transmitted on a physical channel; one or more modulation mappers 532A and 532B configured to perform modulation of scrambled bits to generate complex-valued modulation symbols; a layer mapper 533 configured to perform mapping of the complex-valued modulation symbols onto one or several transmission layers; a precoding device 534 configured to perform precoding of the complex-valued modulation symbols on each layer for transmission on the antenna ports; one or more resource element mappers 535A and 535B configured to perform mapping of complex-valued modulation symbols for each

antenna port to resource elements; one or more OFDM signal generators 536A and 536B configured to perform the generation of complex-valued time-domain OFDM signal for each antenna port; and/or the like.

[0080] FIG. 5D shows an example structure for modulation and up-conversion to the carrier frequency of the complex-valued OFDM baseband signal for each antenna port. For example, the baseband signal, represented as s1(p)(t), may be split, by a signal splitter 520, into real and imaginary components, Re{s1(p)(t)} and Im{s1(p)(t)}, respectively. The real component may be modulated by a modulator 521A, and the imaginary component may be modulated by a modulator 521B. The output signal of the modulator 521A and the output signal of the modulator 521B may be mixed by a mixer 522. The output signal of the mixer 522 may be input to a filtering device 523, and filtering may be employed by the filtering device 523 prior to transmission.

[0081] FIG. 6 and FIG. 7 show examples for protocol structures with CA and multi-connectivity. NR may support multi-connectivity operation, whereby a multiple receiver/transmitter (RX/TX) wireless device in RRC_CONNECTED may be configured to utilize radio resources provided by multiple schedulers located in multiple gNBs connected via a non-ideal or ideal backhaul over the Xn interface. gNBs involved in multi-connectivity for a certain wireless device may assume two different roles: a gNB may either act as a master gNB (e.g., 600) or as a secondary gNB (e.g., 610 or 620). In multi-connectivity, a wireless device may be connected to one master gNB (e.g., 600) and one or more secondary gNBs (e.g., 610 and/or 620). Any one or more of the Master gNB 600 and/or the secondary gNBs 610 and 620 may be a Next Generation (NG) NodeB. The master gNB 600 may comprise protocol layers NR MAC 601, NR RLC 602 and 603, and NR PDCP 604 and 605. The secondary gNB may comprise protocol layers NR MAC 611, NR RLC 612 and 613, and NR PDCP 614. The secondary gNB may comprise protocol layers NR MAC 621, NR RLC 622 and 623, and NR PDCP 624. The master gNB 600 may communicate via an interface 606 and/or via an interface 607, the secondary gNB 610 may communicate via an interface 615, and the secondary gNB 620 may communicate via an interface 625. The master gNB 600 may also communicate with the secondary gNB 610 and the secondary gNB 621 via interfaces 608 and 609, respectively, which may include Xn interfaces. For example, the master gNB 600 may communicate via the interface 608, at layer NR PDCP 605, and with the secondary gNB

610 at layer NR RLC 612. The master gNB 600 may communicate via the interface 609, at layer NR PDCP 605, and with the secondary gNB 620 at layer NR RLC 622.

[0082] FIG. 7 shows an example structure for the UE side MAC entities, for example, if a Master Cell Group (MCG) and a Secondary Cell Group (SCG) are configured. Media Broadcast Multicast Service (MBMS) reception may be included but is not shown in this figure for simplicity.

[0083] In multi-connectivity, the radio protocol architecture that a particular bearer uses may depend on how the bearer is set up. As an example, three alternatives may exist, an MCG bearer, an SCG bearer, and a split bearer, such as shown in FIG. 6. NR RRC may be located in a master gNB and SRBs may be configured as a MCG bearer type and may use the radio resources of the master gNB. Multi-connectivity may have at least one bearer configured to use radio resources provided by the secondary gNB. Multi-connectivity may or may not be configured or implemented.

[0084] For multi-connectivity, the wireless device may be configured with multiple NR MAC entities: e.g., one NR MAC entity for a master gNB, and other NR MAC entities for secondary gNBs. In multi-connectivity, the configured set of serving cells for a wireless device may comprise two subsets: e.g., the Master Cell Group (MCG) including the serving cells of the master gNB, and the Secondary Cell Groups (SCGs) including the serving cells of the secondary gNBs.

[0085] At least one cell in a SCG may have a configured UL component carrier (CC) and one of the UL CCs, for example, named PSCell (or PCell of SCG, or sometimes called PCell), may be configured with PUCCH resources. If the SCG is configured, there may be at least one SCG bearer or one split bearer. If a physical layer problem or a random access problem on a PSCell occurs or is detected, if the maximum number of NR RLC retransmissions has been reached associated with the SCG, or if an access problem on a PSCell during a SCG addition or a SCG change occurs or is detected, then an RRC connection re-establishment procedure may not be triggered, UL transmissions towards cells of the SCG may be stopped, a master gNB may be informed by the wireless device of a SCG failure type, and for a split bearer the DL data transfer over the master gNB may be maintained. The NR RLC Acknowledge Mode (AM) bearer may be configured for the split bearer. Like the PCell, a PSCell may not be de-activated. The PSCell may be changed with an SCG change (e.g., with

a security key change and a RACH procedure). A direct bearer type may change between a split bearer and an SCG bearer, or a simultaneous configuration of an SCG and a split bearer may or may not be supported.

[0086] A master gNB and secondary gNBs may interact for multi-connectivity. The master gNB may maintain the RRM measurement configuration of the wireless device, and the master gNB may, (e.g., based on received measurement reports, and/or based on traffic conditions and/or bearer types), decide to ask a secondary gNB to provide additional resources (e.g., serving cells) for a wireless device. If a request from the master gNB is received, a secondary gNB may create a container that may result in the configuration of additional serving cells for the wireless device (or the secondary gNB decide that it has no resource available to do so). For wireless device capability coordination, the master gNB may provide some or all of the Active Set (AS) configuration and the wireless device capabilities to the secondary gNB. The master gNB and the secondary gNB may exchange information about a wireless device configuration, such as by employing NR RRC containers (e.g., inter-node messages) carried in Xn messages. The secondary gNB may initiate a reconfiguration of its existing serving cells (e.g., PUCCH towards the secondary gNB). The secondary gNB may decide which cell is the PSCell within the SCG. The master gNB may or may not change the content of the NR RRC configuration provided by the secondary gNB. In an SCG addition and an SCG SCell addition, the master gNB may provide the latest measurement results for the SCG cell(s). Both a master gNB and a secondary gNBs may know the system frame number (SFN) and subframe offset of each other by operations, administration, and maintenance (OAM) (e.g., for the purpose of discontinuous reception (DRX) alignment and identification of a measurement gap). If adding a new SCG SCell, dedicated NR RRC signaling may be used for sending required system information of the cell for CA, except, for example, for the SFN acquired from an MIB of the PSCell of an SCG.

[0087] FIG. 7 shows an example of dual-connectivity (DC) for two MAC entities at a wireless device side. A first MAC entity may comprise a lower layer of an MCG 700, an upper layer of an MCG 718, and one or more intermediate layers of an MCG 719. The lower layer of the MCG 700 may comprise, for example, a paging channel (PCH) 701, a broadcast channel (BCH) 702, a downlink shared channel (DL-SCH) 703, an uplink shared channel (UL-SCH) 704, and a random access channel (RACH) 705. The one or more intermediate

layers of the MCG 719 may comprise, for example, one or more hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) processes 706, one or more random access control processes 707, multiplexing and/or de-multiplexing processes 709, logical channel prioritization on the uplink processes 710, and a control processes 708 providing control for the above processes in the one or more intermediate layers of the MCG 719. The upper layer of the MCG 718 may comprise, for example, a paging control channel (PCCH) 711, a broadcast control channel (BCCH) 712, a common control channel (CCCH) 713, a dedicated control channel (DCCH) 714, a dedicated traffic channel (DTCH) 715, and a MAC control 716.

[0088] A second MAC entity may comprise a lower layer of an SCG 720, an upper layer of an SCG 738, and one or more intermediate layers of an SCG 739. The lower layer of the SCG 720 may comprise, for example, a BCH 722, a DL-SCH 723, an UL-SCH 724, and a RACH 725. The one or more intermediate layers of the SCG 739 may comprise, for example, one or more HARQ processes 726, one or more random access control processes 727, multiplexing and/or de-multiplexing processes 729, logical channel prioritization on the uplink processes 730, and a control processes 728 providing control for the above processes in the one or more intermediate layers of the SCG 739. The upper layer of the SCG 738 may comprise, for example, a BCCH 732, a DCCH 714, a DTCH 735, and a MAC control 736.

[0089] Serving cells may be grouped in a TA group (TAG). Serving cells in one TAG may use the same timing reference. For a given TAG, a wireless device may use at least one downlink carrier as a timing reference. For a given TAG, a wireless device may synchronize uplink subframe and frame transmission timing of uplink carriers belonging to the same TAG. Serving cells having an uplink to which the same TA applies may correspond to serving cells hosted by the same receiver. A wireless device supporting multiple TAs may support two or more TA groups. One TA group may include the PCell and may be called a primary TAG (pTAG). In a multiple TAG configuration, at least one TA group may not include the PCell and may be called a secondary TAG (sTAG). Carriers within the same TA group may use the same TA value and/or the same timing reference. If DC is configured, cells belonging to a cell group (e.g., MCG or SCG) may be grouped into multiple TAGs including a pTAG and one or more sTAGs.

[0090] FIG. 8 shows example TAG configurations. In Example 1, a pTAG comprises a PCell, and an sTAG comprises an SCell1. In Example 2, a pTAG comprises a PCell and an

SCell1, and an sTAG comprises an SCell2 and an SCell3. In Example 3, a pTAG comprises a PCell and an SCell1, and an sTAG1 comprises an SCell2 and an SCell3, and an sTAG2 comprises a SCell4. Up to four TAGs may be supported in a cell group (MCG or SCG), and other example TAG configurations may also be provided. In various examples, structures and operations are described for use with a pTAG and an sTAG. Some of the examples may be used for configurations with multiple sTAGs.

[0091] An eNB may initiate an RA procedure, via a PDCCH order, for an activated SCell. The PDCCH order may be sent on a scheduling cell of this SCell. If cross carrier scheduling is configured for a cell, the scheduling cell may be different than the cell that is employed for preamble transmission, and the PDCCH order may include an SCell index. At least a non-contention based RA procedure may be supported for SCell(s) assigned to sTAG(s).

[0092] FIG. 9 shows an example of random access processes, and a corresponding message flow, in a secondary TAG. A base station, such as an eNB, may transmit an activation command 900 to a wireless device, such as a UE. The activation command 900 may be transmitted to activate an SCell. The base station may also transmit a PDDCH order 901 to the wireless device, which may be transmitted, for example, after the activation command 900. The wireless device may begin to perform a RACH process for the SCell, which may be initiated, for example, after receiving the PDDCH order 901. A wireless device may transmit to the base station (e.g., as part of a RACH process) a preamble 902 (e.g., Msg1), such as a random access preamble (RAP). The preamble 902 may be transmitted after or in response to the PDCCH order 901. The wireless device may transmit the preamble 902 via an SCell belonging to an sTAG. Preamble transmission for SCells may be controlled by a network using PDCCH format 1A. The base station may send a random access response (RAR) 903 (e.g., Msg2 message) to the wireless device. The RAR 903 may be after or in response to the preamble 902 transmission via the SCell. The RAR 903 may be addressed to a random access radio network temporary identifier (RA-RNTI) in a PCell common search space (CSS). If the wireless device receives the RAR 903, the RACH process may conclude. The RACH process may conclude, for example, after or in response to the wireless device receiving the RAR 903 from the base station. After the RACH process, the wireless device may transmit an uplink transmission 904. The uplink transmission 904 may comprise uplink packets transmitted via the same SCell used for the preamble 902 transmission.

[0093] Timing alignment (e.g., initial timing alignment) for communications between the wireless device and the base station may be performed through a random access procedure, such as described above regarding FIG. 9. The random access procedure may involve a wireless device, such as a UE, transmitting a random access preamble and a base station, such as an eNB, responding with an initial TA command NTA (amount of timing advance) within a random access response window. The start of the random access preamble may be aligned with the start of a corresponding uplink subframe at the wireless device assuming NTA=0. The eNB may estimate the uplink timing from the random access preamble transmitted by the wireless device. The TA command may be derived by the eNB based on the estimation of the difference between the desired UL timing and the actual UL timing. The wireless device may determine the initial uplink transmission timing relative to the corresponding downlink of the sTAG on which the preamble is transmitted.

[0094] The mapping of a serving cell to a TAG may be configured by a serving eNB with RRC signaling. The mechanism for TAG configuration and reconfiguration may be based on RRC signaling. If an eNB performs an SCell addition configuration, the related TAG configuration may be configured for the SCell. An eNB may modify the TAG configuration of an SCell by removing (e.g., releasing) the SCell and adding (e.g., configuring) a new SCell (with the same physical cell ID and frequency) with an updated TAG ID. The new SCell with the updated TAG ID may initially be inactive subsequent to being assigned the updated TAG ID. The eNB may activate the updated new SCell and start scheduling packets on the activated SCell. In some examples, it may not be possible to change the TAG associated with an SCell, but rather, the SCell may need to be removed and a new SCell may need to be added with another TAG. For example, if there is a need to move an SCell from an sTAG to a pTAG, at least one RRC message, such as at least one RRC reconfiguration message, may be sent to the wireless device. The at least one RRC message may be sent to the wireless device to reconfigure TAG configurations, for example, by releasing the SCell and configuring the SCell as a part of the pTAG. If, for example, an SCell is added or configured without a TAG index, the SCell may be explicitly assigned to the pTAG. The PCell may not change its TA group and may be a member of the pTAG.

[0095] The purpose of an RRC connection reconfiguration procedure may be to modify an RRC connection, (e.g., to establish, modify and/or release RBs, to perform handover, to setup,

modify, and/or release measurements, to add, modify, and/or release SCells). If the received RRC Connection Reconfiguration message includes the sCellToReleaseList, the wireless device may perform an SCell release. If the received RRC Connection Reconfiguration message includes the sCellToAddModList, the wireless device may perform SCell additions or modification.

[0096] In LTE Release-10 and Release-11 CA, a PUCCH transmission is only transmitted on a PCell (e.g., a PSCell) to an eNB. In LTE-Release 12 and earlier, a wireless device may transmit PUCCH information on one cell (e.g., a PCell or a PSCell) to a given eNB. As the number of CA capable wireless devices increases, and as the number of aggregated carriers increases, the number of PUCCHs and the PUCCH payload size may increase. Accommodating the PUCCH transmissions on the PCell may lead to a high PUCCH load on the PCell. A PUCCH on an SCell may be used to offload the PUCCH resource from the PCell. More than one PUCCH may be configured. For example, a PUCCH on a PCell may be configured and another PUCCH on an SCell may be configured. One, two, or more cells may be configured with PUCCH resources for transmitting CSI, acknowledgment (ACK), and/or non-acknowledgment (NACK) to a base station. Cells may be grouped into multiple PUCCH groups, and one or more cells within a group may be configured with a PUCCH. One SCell may belong to one PUCCH group. SCells with a configured PUCCH transmitted to a base station may be called a PUCCH SCell, and a cell group with a common PUCCH resource transmitted to the same base station may be called a PUCCH group.

[0097] A MAC entity may have a configurable timer, for example, timeAlignmentTimer, per TAG. The timeAlignmentTimer may be used to control how long the MAC entity considers the serving cells belonging to the associated TAG to be uplink time aligned. If a Timing Advance Command MAC control element is received, the MAC entity may apply the Timing Advance Command for the indicated TAG; and/or the MAC entity may start or restart the timeAlignmentTimer associated with a TAG that may be indicated by the Timing Advance Command MAC control element. If a Timing Advance Command is received in a Random Access Response message for a serving cell belonging to a TAG, the MAC entity may apply the Timing Advance Command for this TAG and/or start or restart the timeAlignmentTimer associated with this TAG. Additionally or alternatively, if the Random Access Preamble is not selected by the MAC entity, the MAC entity may apply the Timing Advance Command for

this TAG and/or start or restart the timeAlignmentTimer associated with this TAG. If the timeAlignmentTimer associated with this TAG is not running, the Timing Advance Command for this TAG may be applied, and the timeAlignmentTimer associated with this TAG may be started. If the contention resolution is not successful, a timeAlignmentTimer associated with this TAG may be stopped. If the contention resolution is successful, the MAC entity may ignore the received Timing Advance Command. The MAC entity may determine whether the contention resolution is successful or whether the contention resolution is not successful.

[0098] A timer may be considered to be running after it is started, until it is stopped, or until it expires; otherwise it may be considered to not be running. A timer can be started if it is not running or restarted if it is running. For example, a timer may be started or restarted from its initial value.

[0099] Features described herein may enable operation of multi-carrier communications. Features may comprise a non-transitory tangible computer readable media comprising instructions executable by one or more processors to cause operation of multi-carrier communications. The features may comprise an article of manufacture that comprises a non-transitory tangible computer readable machine-accessible medium having instructions encoded thereon for enabling programmable hardware to cause a device (e.g. wireless communicator, UE, base station, etc.) to enable operation of multi-carrier communications. The devices herein may include processors, memory, interfaces, and/or the like. Features may comprise communication networks comprising devices such as base stations, wireless devices (or user equipment: UE), servers, switches, antennas, and/or the like.

[00100] FIG. 10A and FIG. 10B show examples for interfaces between a 5G core network (e.g., NGC) and base stations (e.g., gNB and eLTE eNB). A base station, such as a gNB 1020, may be interconnected to an NGC 1010 control plane employing an NG-C interface. The base station, for example, the gNB 1020, may also be interconnected to an NGC 1010 user plane (e.g., UPGW) employing an NG-U interface. As another example, a base station, such as an eLTE eNB 1040, may be interconnected to an NGC 1030 control plane employing an NG-C interface. The base station, for example, the eLTE eNB 1040, may also be interconnected to an NGC 1030 user plane (e.g., UPGW) employing an NG-U interface. An NG interface may support a many-to-many relation between 5G core networks and base stations.

[00101] FIG. 11A, FIG. 11B, FIG. 11C, FIG. 11D, FIG. 11E, and FIG. 11F are examples for architectures of tight interworking between a 5G RAN and an LTE RAN. The tight interworking may enable a multiple receiver/transmitter (RX/TX) wireless device in an RRC_CONNECTED state to be configured to utilize radio resources provided by two schedulers located in two base stations (e.g., an eLTE eNB and a gNB). The two base stations may be connected via a non-ideal or ideal backhaul over the Xx interface between an LTE eNB and a gNB, or over the Xn interface between an eLTE eNB and a gNB. Base stations involved in tight interworking for a certain wireless device may assume different roles. For example, a base station may act as a master base station or a base station may act as a secondary base station. In tight interworking, a wireless device may be connected to both a master base station and a secondary base station. Mechanisms implemented in tight interworking may be extended to cover more than two base stations.

[00102] A master base station may be an LTE eNB 1102A or an LTE eNB 1102B, which may be connected to EPC nodes 1101A or 1101B, respectively. This connection to EPC nodes may be, for example, to an MME via the S1-C interface and/or to an S-GW via the S1-U interface. A secondary base station may be a gNB 1103A or a gNB 1103B, either or both of which may be a non-standalone node having a control plane connection via an Xx-C interface to an LTE eNB (e.g., the LTE eNB 1102A or the LTE eNB 1102B). In the tight interworking architecture of FIG. 11A, a user plane for a gNB (e.g., the gNB 1103A) may be connected to an S-GW (e.g., the EPC 1101A) through an LTE eNB (e.g., the LTE eNB 1102A), via an Xx-U interface between the LTE eNB and the gNB, and via an S1-U interface between the LTE eNB and the S-GW. In the architecture of FIG. 11B, a user plane for a gNB (e.g., the gNB 1103B) may be connected directly to an S-GW (e.g., the EPC 1101B) via an S1-U interface between the gNB and the S-GW.

[00103] A master base station may be a gNB 1103C or a gNB 1103D, which may be connected to NGC nodes 1101C or 1101D, respectively. This connection to NGC nodes may be, for example, to a control plane core node via the NG-C interface and/or to a user plane core node via the NG-U interface. A secondary base station may be an eLTE eNB 1102C or an eLTE eNB 1102D, either or both of which may be a non-standalone node having a control plane connection via an Xn-C interface to a gNB (e.g., the gNB 1103C or the gNB 1103D). In the tight interworking architecture of FIG. 11C, a user plane for an eLTE eNB (e.g., the eLTE

eNB 1102C) may be connected to a user plane core node (e.g., the NGC 1101C) through a gNB (e.g., the gNB 1103C), via an Xn-U interface between the eLTE eNB and the gNB, and via an NG-U interface between the gNB and the user plane core node. In the architecture of FIG. 11D, a user plane for an eLTE eNB (e.g., the eLTE eNB 1102D) may be connected directly to a user plane core node (e.g., the NGC 1101D) via an NG-U interface between the eLTE eNB and the user plane core node.

[00104] A master base station may be an eLTE eNB 1102E or an eLTE eNB 1102F, which may be connected to NGC nodes 1101E or 1101F, respectively. This connection to NGC nodes may be, for example, to a control plane core node via the NG-C interface and/or to a user plane core node via the NG-U interface. A secondary base station may be a gNB 1103E or a gNB 1103F, either or both of which may be a non-standalone node having a control plane connection via an Xn-C interface to an eLTE eNB (e.g., the eLTE eNB 1102E or the eLTE eNB 1102F). In the tight interworking architecture of FIG. 11E, a user plane for a gNB (e.g., the gNB 1103E) may be connected to a user plane core node (e.g., the NGC 1101E) through an eLTE eNB (e.g., the eLTE eNB 1102E), via an Xn-U interface between the eLTE eNB and the gNB, and via an NG-U interface between the eLTE eNB and the user plane core node. In the architecture of FIG. 11F, a user plane for a gNB (e.g., the gNB 1103F) may be connected directly to a user plane core node (e.g., the NGC 1101F) via an NG-U interface between the gNB and the user plane core node.

[00105] FIG. 12A, FIG. 12B, and FIG. 12C are examples for radio protocol structures of tight interworking bearers. An LTE eNB 1201A may be an S1 master base station, and a gNB 1210A may be an S1 secondary base station. An example for a radio protocol architecture for a split bearer and an SCG bearer is shown. The LTE eNB 1201A may be connected to an EPC with a non-standalone gNB 1210A, via an Xx interface between the PDCP 1206A and an NR RLC 1212A. The LTE eNB 1201A may include protocol layers MAC 1202A, RLC 1203A and RLC 1204A, and PDCP 1205A and PDCP 1206A. An MCG bearer type may interface with the PDCP 1205A, and a split bearer type may interface with the PDCP 1206A. The gNB 1210A may include protocol layers NR MAC 1211A, NR RLC 1212A and NR RLC 1213A, and NR PDCP 1214A. An SCG bearer type may interface with the NR PDCP 1214A.

[00106] A gNB 1201B may be an NG master base station, and an eLTE eNB 1210B may be an NG secondary base station. An example for a radio protocol architecture for a split bearer

and an SCG bearer is shown. The gNB 1201B may be connected to an NGC with a non-standalone eLTE eNB 1210B, via an Xn interface between the NR PDCP 1206B and an RLC 1212B. The gNB 1201B may include protocol layers NR MAC 1202B, NR RLC 1203B and NR RLC 1204B, and NR PDCP 1205B and NR PDCP 1206B. An MCG bearer type may interface with the NR PDCP 1205B, and a split bearer type may interface with the NR PDCP 1206B. The eLTE eNB 1210B may include protocol layers MAC 1211B, RLC 1212B and RLC 1213B, and PDCP 1214B. An SCG bearer type may interface with the PDCP 1214B.

[00107] An eLTE eNB 1201C may be an NG master base station, and a gNB 1210C may be an NG secondary base station. An example for a radio protocol architecture for a split bearer and an SCG bearer is shown. The eLTE eNB 1201C may be connected to an NGC with a non-standalone gNB 1210C, via an Xn interface between the PDCP 1206C and an NR RLC 1212C. The eLTE eNB 1201C may include protocol layers MAC 1202C, RLC 1203C and RLC 1204C, and PDCP 1205C and PDCP 1206C. An MCG bearer type may interface with the PDCP 1205C, and a split bearer type may interface with the PDCP 1206C. The gNB 1210C may include protocol layers NR MAC 1211C, NR RLC 1212C and NR RLC 1213C, and NR PDCP 1214C. An SCG bearer type may interface with the NR PDCP 1214C.

[00108] In a 5G network, the radio protocol architecture that a particular bearer uses may depend on how the bearer is setup. At least three alternatives may exist, for example, an MCG bearer, an SCG bearer, and a split bearer, such as shown in FIG. 12A, FIG. 12B, and FIG. 12C. The NR RRC may be located in a master base station, and the SRBs may be configured as an MCG bearer type and may use the radio resources of the master base station. Tight interworking may have at least one bearer configured to use radio resources provided by the secondary base station. Tight interworking may or may not be configured or implemented.

[00109] The wireless device may be configured with two MAC entities: e.g., one MAC entity for a master base station, and one MAC entity for a secondary base station. In tight interworking, the configured set of serving cells for a wireless device may comprise of two subsets: e.g., the Master Cell Group (MCG) including the serving cells of the master base station, and the Secondary Cell Group (SCG) including the serving cells of the secondary base station.

[00110] At least one cell in a SCG may have a configured UL CC and one of them, for example, a PSCell (or the PCell of the SCG, which may also be called a PCell), is configured

with PUCCH resources. If the SCG is configured, there may be at least one SCG bearer or one split bearer. If one or more of a physical layer problem or a random access problem is detected on a PSCell, if the maximum number of (NR) RLC retransmissions associated with the SCG has been reached, and/or if an access problem on a PSCell during an SCG addition or during an SCG change is detected, then: an RRC connection re-establishment procedure may not be triggered, UL transmissions towards cells of the SCG may be stopped, a master base station may be informed by the wireless device of a SCG failure type, and/or for a split bearer the DL data transfer over the master base station may be maintained. The RLC AM bearer may be configured for the split bearer. Like the PCell, a PSCell may not be de-activated. A PSCell may be changed with an SCG change, for example, with security key change and a RACH procedure. A direct bearer type change, between a split bearer and an SCG bearer, may not be supported. Simultaneous configuration of an SCG and a split bearer may not be supported.

[00111] A master base station and a secondary base station may interact. The master base station may maintain the RRM measurement configuration of the wireless device. The master base station may determine to ask a secondary base station to provide additional resources (e.g., serving cells) for a wireless device. This determination may be based on, for example, received measurement reports, traffic conditions, and/or bearer types. If a request from the master base station is received, a secondary base station may create a container that may result in the configuration of additional serving cells for the wireless device, or the secondary base station may determine that it has no resource available to do so. The master base station may provide at least part of the AS configuration and the wireless device capabilities to the secondary base station, for example, for wireless device capability coordination. The master base station and the secondary base station may exchange information about a wireless device configuration such as by using RRC containers (e.g., inter-node messages) carried in Xn or Xx messages. The secondary base station may initiate a reconfiguration of its existing serving cells (e.g., PUCCH towards the secondary base station). The secondary base station may determine which cell is the PSCell within the SCG. The master base station may not change the content of the RRC configuration provided by the secondary base station. If an SCG is added and/or an SCG SCell is added, the master base station may provide the latest measurement results for the SCG cell(s). Either or both of a master base station and a

secondary base station may know the SFN and subframe offset of each other by OAM, (e.g., for the purpose of DRX alignment and identification of a measurement gap). If a new SCG SCell is added, dedicated RRC signaling may be used for sending required system information of the cell, such as for CA, except, for example, for the SFN acquired from an MIB of the PSCell of an SCG.

[00112] FIG. 13A and FIG.13B show examples for gNB deployment. A core 1301 and a core 1310 may interface with other nodes via RAN-CN interfaces. In a non-centralized deployment example, the full protocol stack (e.g., NR RRC, NR PDCP, NR RLC, NR MAC, and NR PHY) may be supported at one node, such as a gNB 1302, a gNB 1303, and/or an eLTE eNB or LTE eNB 1304. These nodes (e.g., the gNB 1302, the gNB 1303, and the eLTE eNB or LTE eNB 1304) may interface with one of more of each other via a respective inter-BS interface. In a centralized deployment example, upper layers of a gNB may be located in a Central Unit (CU) 1311, and lower layers of the gNB may be located in Distributed Units (DU) 1312, 1313, and 1314. The CU-DU interface (e.g., Fs interface) connecting CU 1311 and DUs 1312, 1312, and 1314 may be ideal or non-ideal. The Fs-C may provide a control plane connection over the Fs interface, and the Fs-U may provide a user plane connection over the Fs interface. In the centralized deployment, different functional split options between the CU 1311 and the DUs 1312, 1313, and 1314 may be possible by locating different protocol layers (e.g., RAN functions) in the CU 1311 and in the DU 1312, 1313, and 1314. The functional split may support flexibility to move the RAN functions between the CU 1311 and the DUs 1312, 1313, and 1314 depending on service requirements and/or network environments. The functional split option may change during operation (e.g., after the Fs interface setup procedure), or the functional split option may change only in the Fs setup procedure (e.g., the functional split option may be static during operation after Fs setup procedure).

[00113] FIG. 14 shows examples for different functional split options of a centralized gNB deployment. Element numerals that are followed by "A" or "B" designations in FIG. 14 may represent the same elements in different traffic flows, for example, either receiving data (e.g., data 1402A) or sending data (e.g., 1402B). In the split option example 1, an NR RRC 1401 may be in a CU, and an NR PDCP 1403, an NR RLC (e.g., comprising a High NR RLC 1404 and/or a Low NR RLC 1405), an NR MAC (e.g., comprising a High NR MAC 1406 and/or a

Low NR MAC 1407), an NR PHY (e.g., comprising a High NR PHY 1408 and/or a LOW NR PHY 1409), and an RF 1410 may be in a DU. In the split option example 2, the NR RRC 1401 and the NR PDCP 1403 may be in a CU, and the NR RLC, the NR MAC, the NR PHY, and the RF 1410 may be in a DU. In the split option example 3, the NR RRC 1401, the NR PDCP 1403, and a partial function of the NR RLC (e.g., the High NR RLC 1404) may be in a CU, and the other partial function of the NR RLC (e.g., the Low NR RLC 1405), the NR MAC, the NR PHY, and the RF 1410 may be in a DU. In the split option example 4, the NR RRC 1401, the NR PDCP 1403, and the NR RLC may be in a CU, and the NR MAC, the NR PHY, and the RF 1410 may be in a DU. In the split option example 5, the NR RRC 1401, the NR PDCP 1403, the NR RLC, and a partial function of the NR MAC (e.g., the High NR MAC 1406) may be in a CU, and the other partial function of the NR MAC (e.g., the Low NR MAC 1407), the NR PHY, and the RF 1410 may be in a DU. In the split option example 6, the NR RRC 1401, the NR PDCP 1403, the NR RLC, and the NR MAC may be in CU, and the NR PHY and the RF 1410 may be in a DU. In the split option example 7, the NR RRC 1401, the NR PDCP 1403, the NR RLC, the NR MAC, and a partial function of the NR PHY (e.g., the High NR PHY 1408) may be in a CU, and the other partial function of the NR PHY (e.g., the Low NR PHY 1409) and the RF 1410 may be in a DU. In the split option example 8, the NR RRC 1401, the NR PDCP 1403, the NR RLC, the NR MAC, and the NR PHY may be in a CU, and the RF 1410 may be in a DU.

[00114] The functional split may be configured per CU, per DU, per wireless device, per bearer, per slice, and/or with other granularities. In a per CU split, a CU may have a fixed split, and DUs may be configured to match the split option of the CU. In a per DU split, each DU may be configured with a different split, and a CU may provide different split options for different DUs. In a per wireless device split, a gNB (e.g., a CU and a DU) may provide different split options for different wireless devices. In a per bearer split, different split options may be utilized for different bearer types. In a per slice splice, different split options may be applied for different slices.

[00115] A new radio access network (new RAN) may support different network slices, which may allow differentiated treatment customized to support different service requirements with end to end scope. The new RAN may provide a differentiated handling of traffic for different network slices that may be pre-configured, and the new RAN may allow a

single RAN node to support multiple slices. The new RAN may support selection of a RAN part for a given network slice, for example, by one or more slice ID(s) or NSSAI(s) provided by a wireless device or provided by an NGC (e.g., an NG CP). The slice ID(s) or NSSAI(s) may identify one or more of pre-configured network slices in a PLMN. For an initial attach, a wireless device may provide a slice ID and/or an NSSAI, and a RAN node (e.g., a gNB) may use the slice ID or the NSSAI for routing an initial NAS signaling to an NGC control plane function (e.g., an NG CP). If a wireless device does not provide any slice ID or NSSAI, a RAN node may send a NAS signaling to a default NGC control plane function. For subsequent accesses, the wireless device may provide a temporary ID for a slice identification, which may be assigned by the NGC control plane function, to enable a RAN node to route the NAS message to a relevant NGC control plane function. The new RAN may support resource isolation between slices. If the RAN resource isolation is implemented, shortage of shared resources in one slice does not cause a break in a service level agreement for another slice.

[00116] The amount of data traffic carried over networks is expected to increase for many years to come. The number of users and/or devices is increasing, and each user/device accesses an increasing number and variety of services, for example, video delivery, large files, and images. This requires not only high capacity in the network, but also provisioning very high data rates to meet customers' expectations on interactivity and responsiveness. More spectrum may be required for network operators to meet the increasing demand. Considering user expectations of high data rates along with seamless mobility, it is beneficial that more spectrum be made available for deploying macro cells as well as small cells for communication systems.

[00117] Striving to meet the market demands, there has been increasing interest from operators in deploying some complementary access utilizing unlicensed spectrum to meet the traffic growth. This is exemplified by the large number of operator-deployed Wi-Fi networks and the 3GPP standardization of LTE/WLAN interworking solutions. This interest indicates that unlicensed spectrum, if present, may be an effective complement to licensed spectrum for network operators, for example, to help address the traffic explosion in some examples, such as hotspot areas. Licensed Assisted Access (LAA) offers an alternative for operators to make

use of unlicensed spectrum, for example, if managing one radio network, offering new possibilities for optimizing the network's efficiency.

[00118] Listen-before-talk (clear channel assessment) may be implemented for transmission in an LAA cell. In a listen-before-talk (LBT) procedure, equipment may apply a clear channel assessment (CCA) check before using the channel. For example, the CCA may utilize at least energy detection to determine the presence or absence of other signals on a channel to determine if a channel is occupied or clear, respectively. For example, European and Japanese regulations mandate the usage of LBT in the unlicensed bands. Apart from regulatory requirements, carrier sensing via LBT may be one way for fair sharing of the unlicensed spectrum.

[00119] Discontinuous transmission on an unlicensed carrier with limited maximum transmission duration may be enabled. Some of these functions may be supported by one or more signals to be transmitted from the beginning of a discontinuous LAA downlink transmission. Channel reservation may be enabled by the transmission of signals, by an LAA node, after gaining channel access, for example, via a successful LBT operation, so that other nodes that receive the transmitted signal with energy above a certain threshold sense the channel to be occupied. Functions that may need to be supported by one or more signals for LAA operation with discontinuous downlink transmission may include one or more of the following: detection of the LAA downlink transmission (including cell identification) by wireless devices, time synchronization of wireless devices, and frequency synchronization of wireless devices.

[00120] DL LAA design may employ subframe boundary alignment according to LTE-A carrier aggregation timing relationships across serving cells aggregated by CA. This may not indicate that the eNB transmissions may start only at the subframe boundary. LAA may support transmitting PDSCH if not all OFDM symbols are available for transmission in a subframe according to LBT. Delivery of necessary control information for the PDSCH may also be supported.

[00121] LBT procedures may be employed for fair and friendly coexistence of LAA with other operators and technologies operating in unlicensed spectrum. LBT procedures on a node attempting to transmit on a carrier in unlicensed spectrum may require the node to perform a clear channel assessment to determine if the channel is free for use. An LBT procedure may

involve at least energy detection to determine if the channel is being used. For example, regulatory requirements in some regions, for example, in Europe, specify an energy detection threshold such that if a node receives energy greater than this threshold, the node assumes that the channel is not free. While nodes may follow such regulatory requirements, a node may optionally use a lower threshold for energy detection than that specified by regulatory requirements. LAA may employ a mechanism to adaptively change the energy detection threshold, for example, LAA may employ a mechanism to adaptively change (e.g., lower or increase) the energy detection threshold from an upper bound. Adaptation mechanism may not preclude static or semi-static setting of the threshold. A Category 4 LBT mechanism or other type of LBT mechanisms may be implemented.

[00122] Various example LBT mechanisms may be implemented. For some signals, in some implementation scenarios, in some situations, and/or in some frequencies, no LBT procedure may performed by the transmitting entity. Category 2 (e.g., LBT without random back-off) may be implemented. The duration of time that the channel is sensed to be idle before the transmitting entity transmits may be deterministic. Category 3 (e.g., LBT with random back-off with a contention window of fixed size) may be implemented. The LBT procedure may have the following procedure as one of its components. The transmitting entity may draw a random number N within a contention window. The size of the contention window may be specified by the minimum and maximum value of N. The size of the contention window may be fixed. The random number N may be employed in the LBT procedure to determine the duration of time that the channel is sensed to be idle, for example, before the transmitting entity transmits on the channel. Category 4 (e.g., LBT with random back-off with a contention window of variable size) may be implemented. The transmitting entity may draw a random number N within a contention window. The size of contention window may be specified by the minimum and maximum value of N. The transmitting entity may vary the size of the contention window if drawing the random number N. The random number N may be used in the LBT procedure to determine the duration of time that the channel is sensed to be idle, for example, before the transmitting entity transmits on the channel.

[00123] LAA may employ uplink LBT at the wireless device. The UL LBT scheme may be different from the DL LBT scheme, for example, by using different LBT mechanisms or parameters. These differences in schemes may be due to the LAA UL being based on

scheduled access, which may affect a wireless device's channel contention opportunities. Other considerations motivating a different UL LBT scheme may include, but are not limited to, multiplexing of multiple wireless devices in a single subframe.

[00124] LAA may use uplink LBT at the wireless device. The UL LBT scheme may be different from the DL LBT scheme, for example, by using different LBT mechanisms or parameters. These differences in schemes may be due to the LAA UL being based on scheduled access, which may affect a wireless device's channel contention opportunities. Other considerations motivating a different UL LBT scheme may include, but are not limited to, multiplexing of multiple wireless devices in a single subframe.

[00125] A DL transmission burst may be a continuous transmission from a DL transmitting node, for example, with no transmission immediately before or after from the same node on the same CC. An UL transmission burst from a wireless device perspective may be a continuous transmission from a wireless device, for example, with no transmission immediately before or after from the same wireless device on the same CC. A UL transmission burst may be defined from a wireless device perspective or from a base station perspective. If a base station is operating DL and UL LAA over the same unlicensed carrier, DL transmission burst(s) and UL transmission burst(s) on LAA may be scheduled in a TDM manner over the same unlicensed carrier. An instant in time may be part of a DL transmission burst or part of an UL transmission burst.

[00126] A wireless device configured for operation with wireless resources (e.g., bandwidth parts (BWPs)) of a serving cell may be configured by higher layers for the serving cell. The wireless device may be configured for a set of BWPs for receptions by the wireless device (e.g., DL BWP set) and/or or a set of BWPs for transmissions by the wireless device (e.g., UL BWP set). For a DL BWP, an UL BWP in a set of DL BWPs, or an UL BWPs, the wireless device may be configured with at least one of following for the serving cell: a subcarrier spacing (SCS) for DL BWP and/or UL BWP, a cyclic prefix (CP) for DL BWP and/or UL BWP, a number of contiguous PRBs for DL BWP and/or UL BWP, an offset of the first PRB of DL BWP and/or UL BWP in the number of contiguous PRBs relative to the first PRB of a reference location, and/or Q control resource sets (e.g., if the BWP is a DL BWP). Higher layer signaling may configure a wireless device with Q control resource sets, for example, for each serving cell. For a control resource set q, such that $0 \leq q < Q$, the configuration may

comprise one or more of following: a first OFDM symbol, a number of consecutive OFDM symbols, a set of resource blocks, a CCE-to-REG mapping, a REG bundle size (e.g., for interleaved CCE-to-REG mapping), and/or antenna port quasi-collocationBWP.

[00127] A control resource set may comprise a set of CCEs numbered from 0 to $N_{CCE,q}-1$, where $N_{CCE,q}$ may be the number of CCEs in control resource set q. Sets of PDCCH candidates that a wireless device monitors may be defined in terms of PDCCH wireless device-specific search spaces. A PDCCH wireless device-specific search space at CCE aggregation level $L \in \{1, 2, 4, 8\}$ may be defined by a set of PDCCH candidates for CCE aggregation level L. A wireless device may be configured (e.g., for a DCI format), per serving cell by one or more higher layer parameters, for a number of PDCCH candidates per CCE aggregation level L.

[00128] A wireless device may monitor (e.g., in non-DRX mode operation) one or more PDCCH candidate in control resource set q according to a periodicity of $W_{PDCCH,q}$ symbols. The symbols may be configured by one or more higher layer parameters for control resource set q. The carrier indicator field value may correspond to cif-InSchedulingCell, for example, if a wireless device is configured with a higher layer parameter (e.g., cif-InSchedulingCell). For the serving cell on which a wireless device may monitor one or more PDCCH candidate in a wireless device-specific search space, the wireless device may monitor the one or more PDCCH candidates without carrier indicator field (e.g., if the wireless device is not configured with a carrier indicator field). For the serving cell on which a wireless device may monitor one or more PDCCH candidates in a wireless device-specific search space, the wireless device may monitor the one or more PDCCH candidates with carrier indicator field (e.g., if a wireless device is configured with a carrier indicator field). A wireless device may not monitor one or more PDCCH candidates on a secondary cell, for example, if the wireless device is configured to monitor one or more PDCCH candidates with carrier indicator field corresponding to that secondary cell in another serving cell. For the serving cell on which the wireless device may monitor one or more PDCCH candidates, the wireless device may monitor the one or more PDCCH candidates at least for the same serving cell.

[00129] A wireless device may receive PDCCH and PDSCH in a DL BWP according to a configured SCS and CP length for the DL BWP. A wireless device may transmit PUCCH

and/or PUSCH in an UL BWP according to a configured SCS and CP length for the UL BWP.

[00130] A wireless device may be configured, by one or more higher layer parameters, for a DL BWP from a configured DL BWP set for DL receptions. A wireless device may be configured, by one or more higher layer parameters, for an UL BWP from a configured UL BWP set for UL transmissions. A DL BWP index field value may indicate a DL BWP (such as from the configured DL BWP set) for DL receptions, for example, if the DL BWP index field is configured in a DCI format scheduling PDSCH reception to a wireless device,. An UL-BWP index field value may indicate the UL BWP (such as from the configured UL BWP set) for UL transmissions, for example, if the UL-BWP index field is configured in a DCI format scheduling PUSCH transmission from a wireless device.

[00131] A wireless device may determine that the center frequency for the DL BWP is or should be the same as the center frequency for the UL BWP, such as for TDD. The wireless device may not monitor PDCCH, for example, if the wireless device performs measurements over a bandwidth that is not within the DL BWP for the wireless device.

[00132] A wireless device may identify the bandwidth and/or frequency of an initial active DL BWP, such as for an initial active DL BWP. The wireless device may identify the bandwidth and/or frequency after or in response to receiving the NR-PBCH. A bandwidth of an initial active DL BWP may be confined within the wireless device minimum bandwidth for the given frequency band. The bandwidth may be indicated in PBCH, such as for flexible DL information scheduling. Some bandwidth candidates may be predefined. A number of bits (e.g., x bits) may be used for a bandwidth indication.

[00133] A frequency location of an initial active DL BWP may be derived from the bandwidth and SS block (e.g., a center frequency of the initial active DL BWP).The edge of the SS block PRB and data PRB boundary may not be aligned. An SS block may have a frequency offset, for example, if the edge of the SS block PRB and data PRB are not aligned. Predefining the frequency location of an SS block and an initial active DL BWP may reduce the PBCH payload size such that additional bits may not be needed for an indication of a frequency location of an initial active DL BWP. The bandwidth and frequency location may be informed in RMSI, for example, for the paired UL BWP.

[00134] A base station may configure a set of BWPs for a wireless device by RRC signaling. The wireless device may transmit or receive in an active BWP from the configured BWPs in a given time instance. Activation and/or a deactivation of DL bandwidth part may be based on a timer for a wireless device. The wireless device may switch its active DL bandwidth part to a default DL bandwidth part, for example, if a timer expires. If the wireless device has not received scheduling DCI for a time period (e.g., X ms, or after expiry of a timer), the wireless device may switch to the default DL BWP.

[00135] A new timer (e.g., BWPDeactivationTimer) may be defined to deactivate the original BWP and/or switch to the default BWP. The new timer (e.g., BWPDeactivationTimer) may be started if the original BWP is activated by the activation and/or deactivation DCI. If PDCCH on the original BWP is received, a wireless device may restart the timer (e.g., BWPDeactivationTimer) associated with the original BWP. If the timer (e.g.,BWPDeactivationTimer) expires, a wireless device may deactivate the original BWP, switch to the default BWP, stop the timer for the original BWP, and/or flush (or not flush) all HARQ buffers associated with the original BWP.

[00136] A base station and a wireless device may have a different understanding of the starting of the timer, for example, if the wireless device misses one or more scheduling grants. The wireless device may be triggered to switch to the default BWP, but the base station may schedule the wireless device in the previous active BWP. The base station may restrict the location of the CORESET of BWP2 to be within BWP1 (e.g., the narrow band BWP1 may be the default BWP), for example, if the default BWP is nested within other BWPs. The wireless device may receive an indication (e.g., CORESET) and switch back to BWP2, for example, if the wireless device previously mistakenly switched to the default BWP.

[00137] Restricting the location of the indication (e.g., CORESET) may not solve a miss switching problem, for example, if the default BWP and the other BWPs are not overlapped in frequency domain. The base station may maintain a timer for a wireless device. If the timer expires (e.g., if there is no data scheduled for the wireless device for a time period such as Y ms), and/or if the base station has not received feedback from the wireless device for a time period (such as Y' ms), the wireless device may switch to the default BWP. The wireless device may switch to the default BWP to send a paging signal and/or to re-schedule the wireless device in the default BWP.

[00138] A base station may not fix the default BWP to be the same as an initial active BWP. The initial active DL BWP may be the SS block bandwidth which is common to wireless devices in the cell. The traffic load may be very heavy, for example, if many wireless devices fall back to a small bandwidth for data transmission. Configuring the wireless devices with different default BWPs may help to balance the load in the system bandwidth.

[00139] There may be no initial active BWP on an SCell, for example, if the initial access is performed on the PCell. An DL BWP and/or UL BWP that is initially activated based on the SCell being activated may be configured or reconfigured by RRC signaling. The default BWP of the SCell may also be configured and/or reconfigured by RRC signaling. The default BWP may be configured or reconfigured by the RRC signaling, and/or the default BWP may be one of the configured BWPs of the wireless device, which may provide a unified design for both PCell and SCell.

[00140] The base station may configure a wireless device-specific default DL BWP other than an initial active BWP. The base station may configure the wireless device-specific default DL BWP, for example, after RRC connection, which may be performed for the purpose of load balancing. The default BWP may support connected mode operations other than operations supported by initial active BWP. Other connected mode operations may comprise, for example, fall back and/or connected mode paging. The default BWP may comprise a common search space, such as at least the search space needed for monitoring the pre-emption indications. The default DL and UL BWPs may be independently configured to the wireless device, such as for FDD.

[00141] The initial active DL BWP and/or UL BWP may be set as default DL BWP and/or UL BWP, respectively. A wireless device may return to default DL BWP and/or UL BWP. For example, if a wireless device does not receive control for a long time (e.g., based on a timer expiration or a time duration reaching a threshold), the wireless device may fall back to a default BWP (e.g., default DL BWP and/or default UL BWP).

[00142] A base station may configure a wireless device with multiple BWPs. The multiple BWPs may share at least one CORESET including a default BWP. CORESET for RMSI may be shared for all configured BWPs. The wireless device may receive control information via the common CORESET, for example, without going back to another BWP or a default BWP. The common CORESET may schedule data within only a default BWP, which may minimize

the ambiguity of resource allocation, for example, if a frequency region of a default BWP may belong to all or more than one of the configured BWPs.

[00143] A semi-static pattern of BWP switching to default BWP may be performed, for example, if the configured BWP is associated with a different numerology from a default BWP. Switching to a default BWP may be performed, for example, to check RMSI at least periodically. Switching to a default BWP may be necessary particularly if BWPs use different numerologies.

[00144] Reconfiguration of a default BWP from an initial BWP may be performed, such as for RRC connected wireless devices. A default BWP may be the same as an initial BWP, such as for RRC IDLE wireless devices. Additionally or alternatively, a wireless device (e.g., RRC IDLE wireless device) may fall back to an initial BWP regardless of a default BWP. If a wireless device performs a measurement based on SS block, reconfiguration of a default BWP outside of an initial BWP may become very inefficient, for example, due to frequent measurement gaps. If a default BWP is reconfigured to outside of an initial BWP, the following conditions may be satisfied: a wireless device may be in a CONNECTED mode, and/or a wireless device may not be configured with an SS block based measurement for both serving cell and neighbor cells.

[00145] A DL BWP other than the initial active DL BWP may be configured as the default DL BWP for a wireless device. Reconfiguring the default DL BWP may be performed based on load balancing and/or different numerologies used for an active DL BWP and an initial active DL BWP. A default BWP on a PCell may be an initial active DL BWP for a transmission of RMSI. The transmission of RMSI may comprise one or more of an RMSI CORESET with a CSS, and/or a wireless device-specific search space (e.g., USS). The initial active BWP and/or default BWP may remain an active BWP for a user after a wireless device becomes RRC connected.

[00146] Downlink and uplink BWPs may be independently activated, such as for a paired spectrum. Downlink and uplink bandwidth parts may be jointly activated, such as for an unpaired spectrum. In bandwidth adaptation (e.g., where the bandwidth of the active downlink BWP may be changed), a joint activation of a new downlink BWP and a new uplink BWP may be performed (e.g., for an unpaired spectrum). A new DL/UL BWP pair may be activated

such that the bandwidth of the uplink BWPs may be the same (e.g., there may not be a change of an uplink BWP).

[00147] There may be an association of DL BWP and UL BWP in RRC configuration. For example, a wireless device may not retune the center frequency of a channel bandwidth (BW) between DL and UL, such as for TDD. If the RF is shared between DL and UL (e.g., in TDD), a wireless device may not retune the RF BW for every alternating DL-to-UL and UL-to-DL switching.

[00148] Applying an association between a DL BWP and an UL BWP may enable an activation and/or deactivation command to switch both DL and UL BWPs. Such switching may comprise switching a DL BWP together with switching an UL BWP. If an association is not applied between a DL BWP and an UL BWP, separate BWP switching commands may be necessary.

[00149] A DL BWP and an UL BWP may be configured separately for the wireless device. Pairing of the DL BWP and the UL BWP may impose constraints on the configured BWPs (e.g., the paired DL BWP and UL BWP may be activated simultaneously or near simultaneously such as within a threshold time period). A base station may indicate a DL BWP and an UL BWP to a wireless device for activation, for example, in a FDD system. A base station may indicate to a wireless device a DL BWP and an UL BWP with the same center frequency for activation, for example, in a TDD system. No pairing and/or association of the DL BWP and UL BWP may be mandatory, even for TDD system, for example, if the activation and/or deactivation of the BWP for the wireless device is instructed by the base station. Pairing and/or association of the DL BWP and UL BWP may be determined by a base station.

[00150] An association between a DL carrier and an UL carrier within a serving cell may be performed by carrier association. A wireless device may not be expected to retune the center frequency of a channel BW between DL and UL, such as for a TDD system. An association between a DL BWP and an UL BWP may be required for a wireless device. An association may be performed by grouping DL BWP configurations with same center frequency as one set of DL BWPs and grouping UL BWP configurations with same center frequency as one set of UL BWPs. The set of DL BWPs may be associated with the set of UL BWPs sharing the same center frequency. There may be no association between a DL BWP and an UL BWP, for

example, if the association between a DL carrier and an UL carrier within a serving cell may performed by carrier association, such as for an FDD serving cell.

[00151] A wireless device may identify a BWP identity from a DCI, which may simplify an indication process. The total number of bits for a BWP identity may depend on the number of bits that may be used within a scheduling DCI (and/or a switching DCI), and/or the wireless device minimum BW. The number of BWPs may be determined based on the wireless device supported minimum BW and/or the network maximum BW. The maximum number of BWPs may be determined based on the network maximum BW and/or the wireless device minimum BW. For example, if 400 MHz is the network maximum BW and 50 MHz is the wireless device minimum BW, 8 BWPs may be configured to the wireless device such that 3 bits may be required within the DCI to indicate the BWP. Such a split of the network BW (e.g., depending on the wireless device minimum BW) may be useful for creating one or more default BWPs from the network side by distributing wireless devices across the entire network BW (e.g., for load balancing purposes).

[00152] At least two DL and two UL BWPs may be supported by a wireless device for a BWP adaption. The total number of BWPs supported by a wireless device may be given by 2 ≤ number of DL/UL BWP ≤ floor (network maximum BW / wireless device minimum DL/UL BW), where floor(x) may be a floor function that returns the greatest integer being less than or equal to x. For example, a maximum number of configured BWPs may be four for DL and UL, respectively, or a maximum number of configured BWPs for UL may be two. Any other number of BWPs, for example, greater than or equal to 2 and less than or equal to a floor, may be supported by a wireless device.

[00153] Different sets of BWPs may be configured for different DCI formats and/or scheduling types, respectively. BWPs may be configured for non-slot-based scheduling (e.g., for larger BWPs) or for slot-based scheduling (e.g., for smaller BWPs). If different DCI formats are defined for slot-based scheduling and non-slot-based scheduling, different BWPs may be configured for different DCI formats. Different BWP configurations may provide flexibility between different scheduling types without increasing DCI overhead. A 2-bit field may be used to indicate a BWP among four BWPs for a DCI format. For example, four DL BWPs or two or four UL BWPs may be configured for each DCI format. The same or different BWPs may be configured for different DCI formats.

[00154] A required maximum number of configured BWPs (which may exclude the initial BWP) may depend on the flexibility needed for a BWP functionality. It may be sufficient to be able to configure one DL BWP and one UL BWP (or a single DL/UL BWP pair for an unpaired spectrum), which may correspond to minimal support of bandlimited devices. There may be a need to configure at least two DL BWPs and at least a single uplink BWP for a paired spectrum (or two DL/UL BWP pairs for an unpaired spectrum), such as to support bandwidth adaptation. There may be a need to configure one or more DL (or UL) BWPs that jointly cover different parts of the downlink (or uplink) carrier, such as to support dynamic load balancing between different parts of the spectrum. Two BWPs may be sufficient, for example, for dynamic load balancing. In addition to the two BWPs, two other BWPs may be needed, such as for bandwidth adaptation. A maximum number of configured BWPs may be four DL BWPs and two UL BWPs for a paired spectrum. A maximum number of configured BWPs may be four DL/UL BWP pairs for an unpaired spectrum.

[00155] A wireless device may monitor for RMSI and broadcasted OSI, which may be transmitted by a base station within a common search space (CSS) on the PCell. RACH response and paging control monitoring on the PCell may be transmitted within the CSS. A wireless device may not monitor the common search space, for example, if the wireless device is allowed to be on an active BWP configured with a wireless device-specific search space (USSS or USS).

[00156] At least one of configured DL bandwidth parts may comprise at least one CORESET with a CSS type, such as for a PCell. To monitor RMSI and broadcast OSI, the wireless device may periodically switch to the BWP containing the CSS. The wireless device may periodically switch to the BWP containing the CSS for RACH response and paging control monitoring on the PCell.

[00157] BWP switching to monitor the CSS may result in increasing overhead, for example, if the BWP switching occurs frequently. The overhead due to the CSS monitoring may depend on an overlapping in frequency between any two BWPs. In a nested BWP configuration (e.g., where one BWP may be a subset of another BWP), the same CORESET configuration may be used across the BWPs. A default BWP may comprise the CSS, and another BWP may comprise the CSS, for example, if the default BWP is a subset of another BWP. The BWPs may be partially overlapping. A CSS may be across a first BWP and a

second BWP, for example, if the overlapping region is sufficient. Two non-overlapping BWP configurations may exist.

[00158] There may be one or more benefits from configuring the same CORESET containing the CSS across BWPs. For example, the RMSI and broadcast OSI monitoring may be performed without necessitating BWP switching, RACH response and paging control monitoring on the PCell may be performed without switching, and/or robustness for BWP switching may improve. A base station and a wireless device may be out-of-sync as to which BWP is currently active and the DL control channel may still work, for example, if CORESET configuration is the same across BWPs. One or more constraints on BWP configuration may be acceptable. A BWP may provide power saving, such that various configurations, including a nested configuration, may be very versatile for different applications.

[00159] Group-common search space (GCSS) may be supported (e.g., in NR).The GCSS may be used in addition to or as an alternative to CSS for certain information. A base station may configure GCSS within a BWP for a wireless device. Information such as RACH response and paging control may be transmitted on GCSS. The wireless device may monitor GCSS, for example, instead of switching to the BWP containing the CSS for such information. A base station may transmit information on GCSS, for example, for a pre-emption indication and other group-based commands on a serving cell. A wireless device may monitor the GCSS for the information (e.g., for the SCell which may not have CSS).

[00160] A CORESET may be configured without using a BWP. The CORESET may be configured based on a BWP, which may reduce signaling overhead. A first CORESET for a wireless device during an initial access may be configured based on a default BWP. A CORESET for monitoring PDCCH for RAR and paging may be configured based on a DL BWP. The CORESET for monitoring group common (GC)-PDCCH for SFI may be configured based on a DL BWP. The CORESET for monitoring GC-DCI for a pre-emption indication may be configured based on a DL BWP. A BWP index may be indicated in the CORESET configuration. A default BWP index may not be indicated in the CORESET configuration.

[00161] A contention-based random access (CBRA) RACH procedure may be supported via an initial active DL BWP and /or an initial active UL BWP, for example, if the wireless

device identity is unknown to the base station. The contention-free random access (CFRA) RACH procedure may be supported via the USS configured in an active DL BWP for the wireless device. An additional CSS for RACH purposes may not need to be configured per BWP, such as for the CFRA RACH procedure supported via the USS configured in an active DL BWP for the wireless device. Idle mode paging may be supported via an initial active DL BWP. Connected mode paging may be supported via a default BWP. No additional configurations for the BWP for paging purposes may be needed for paging. A configured BWP (e.g., on a serving cell) may have the CSS configured for monitoring pre-emption indications for a pre-emption.

[00162] A group-common search space may be associated with at least one CORESET configured for the same DL BWP (e.g., for a configured DL BWP). The wireless device may or may not autonomously switch to a default BWP (e.g., where a group-common search space may be available) to monitor for a DCI, for example, depending on the monitoring periodicity of different group-common control information types. A group-common search space may be configured in the same CORESET, for example, if there is at least one CORESET configured on a DL BWP.

[00163] A center frequency of an activated DL BWP may or may not be changed. If the center frequency of the activated DL BWP and the deactivated DL BWP is not aligned, the active UL BWP may be switched implicitly (e.g., for TDD).

[00164] BWPs with different numerologies may be overlapped. Rate matching for CSI-RS and/or SRS of another BWP in the overlapped region may be performed, which may achieve dynamic resource allocation of different numerologies in a FDM and/or a TDM manner. For a CSI measurement within one BWP, if the CSI-RS and/or SRS collides with data and/or an RS in another BWP, the collision region in another BWP may be rate matched. CSI information over the two or more BWPs may be determined by a base station based on wireless device reporting. Dynamic resource allocation with different numerologies in a FDM manner may be achieved by base station scheduling.

[00165] PUCCH resources may be configured in a configured UL BWP, in a default UL BWP, and/or in both a configured UL BWP and a default UL BWP. If the PUCCH resources are configured in the default UL BWP, a wireless device may retune to the default UL BWP for transmitting an SR. The PUCCH resources may be configured per a default BWP or per a

BWP other than the default BWP. The wireless device may transmit an SR in the current active BWP without retuning. If a configured SCell is activated for a wireless device, a DL BWP may be associated with an UL BWP at least for the purpose of PUCCH transmission, and/or a default DL BWP may be activated. If the wireless device is configured for UL transmission in the same serving cell, a default UL BWP may be activated.

[00166] At least one of configured DL BWPs may comprise one CORESET with common search space (CSS), for example, at least in a primary component carrier. The CSS may be needed at least for RACH response (e.g., a msg2) and/or a pre-emption indication. One or more of configured DL bandwidth parts for a PCell may comprise a CORESET with the CSS type for RMSI and/or OSI, for example, if there is no periodic gap for RACH response monitoring on the PCell. A configured DL BWP for a PCell may comprise one CORESET with the CSS type for RACH response and paging control for a system information update. A configured DL BWP for a serving cell may comprise a CORESET with the CSS type for a pre-emption indication and/or other group-based commands.

[00167] BWPs may be configured with respect to common reference point (e.g., PRB 0) on a component carrier. The BWPs may be configured using TYPE1 RA as a set of contiguous PRBs, with PRB granularity for the START and LENGTH. The minimum length may be determined by the minimum supported size of a CORESET. A CSS may be configured on a non-initial BWP, such as for RAR and paging.

[00168] To monitor common channel or group common channel for a connected wireless device (e.g., RRC CONNECTED UE), an initial DL BWP may comprise a control channel for RMSI, OSI, and/or paging. The wireless device may switch a BWP to monitor such a control channel. A configured DL BWP may comprise a control channel (e.g., for a Msg2). A configured DL BWP may comprise a control channel for a SFI. A configured DL BWP may comprise a pre-emption indication and/or other group common indicators such as for power control.

[00169] A DCI may explicitly indicate activation and/or deactivation of a BWP. A DCI without data assignment may comprise an indication to activate and/or deactivate BWP. A wireless device may receive a first indication via a first DCI to activate and/or deactivate a BWP. A second DCI with a data assignment may be transmitted by the base station, for example, for a wireless device to start receiving data. The wireless device may receive the

first DCI in a target CORESET within a target BWP. A base station scheduler may make conservative scheduling decisions, for example, until the base station receives CSI feedback.

[00170] A DCI without scheduling for active BWP switching may be transmitted, for example, to measure the CSI before scheduling. A DCI with scheduling for active BWP switching may comprise setting the resource allocation field to zero, such that no data may be scheduled. Other fields in the DCI may comprise one or more CSI and/or SRS request fields.

[00171] Single scheduling a DCI to trigger active BWP switching may provide dynamic BWP adaptation for wireless device power saving during active state. Wireless device power saving during active state may occur for an ON duration, and/or if an inactivity timer is running and/or if C-DRX is configured. A wireless device may consume a significant amount of power monitoring PDCCH, without decoding any grant, for example if a C-DRX is enabled. To reduce the power consumption during PDCCH monitoring, two BWPs may be configured: a narrower BWP for PDCCH monitoring, and a wider BWP for scheduled data. The wireless device may switch back-and-forth between the narrower BWP and the wider BWP, depending on the burstiness of the traffic. The wireless device may revisit a BWP that it has previously used. Combining a BWP switching indication and a scheduling grant may provide an advantage of low latency and/or reduced signaling overhead for BWP switching.

[00172] An SCell activation and/or deactivation may or may not trigger a corresponding action for its configured BWP. A dedicated BWP activation and/or deactivation DCI may impact a DCI format. A scheduling DCI with a dummy grant may be used. The dummy grant may be constructed by invalidating one or some of the fields, such as the resource allocation field. A fallback scheduling DCI format (which may contain a smaller payload) may be used, which may improve the robustness for BWP DCI signaling without incurring extra work by introducing a new DCI format.

[00173] A DCI with data assignment may comprise an indication to activate and/or deactivate a BWP along with a data assignment. A wireless device may receive a combined data allocation and BWP activation and/or deactivation message. A DCI format may comprise a field to indicate BWP activation and/or deactivation and/or a field indicating an UL grant and/or a DL grant. The wireless device may start receiving data with a single DCI, such as the DCI format described above. The DCI may indicate one or more target resources of a target

BWP. A base station scheduler may have insufficient information about the CSI in the target BW and may make conservative scheduling decisions.

[00174] The DCI may be transmitted on a current active BWP, and scheduling information may be for a new BWP, for example, for the DCI with data assignment. There may be a single active BWP. There may be one DCI in a slot for scheduling the current BWP or scheduling another BWP. The same CORESET may be used for the DCI scheduling of the current BWP and the DCI scheduling of another BWP. The DCI payload size for the DCI scheduling current BWP and the scheduling DCI for BWP switching may be the same, which may reduce the number of blind decoding attempts.

[00175] In A BWP group may be configured by a base station, in which a numerology in one group may be the same, which may support using the scheduling DCI for BWP switching. The BWP switching for the BWP group may be configured, such that BIF may be present in the CORESETs for one or more BWPs in the group. Scheduling DCI for BWP switching may be configured per BWP group, in which an active BWP in the group may be switched to any other BWP in the group.

[00176] A DCI comprising a scheduling assignment and/or grant may not comprise an active-BWP indicator. A scheduling DCI may switch a wireless devices active BWP to the transmission direction for which the scheduling is valid (e.g., for a paired spectrum). A scheduling DCI may switch the wireless devices active DL/UL BWP pair regardless of the transmission direction for which the scheduling is valid (e.g., for an unpaired spectrum). A downlink scheduling assignment and/or grant with no assignment may occur, which may allow for a switching of an active BWP without scheduling downlink and/or uplink transmissions.

[00177] A timer-based activation and/or deactivation BWP may be supported. A timer for activation and/or deactivation of DL BWP may reduce signaling overhead and may allow wireless device power savings. The activation and/or deactivation of a DL BWP may be based on an inactivity timer, which may be referred to as a BWP inactive (or inactivity) timer. A wireless device may start and/or reset a timer upon reception of a DCI. The timer may expire, for example, if the wireless device is not scheduled for the duration of the timer. The wireless device may activate and/or deactivate the appropriate BWP based on the expiry of the timer.

The wireless device may, for example, activate the default BWP and/or deactivate the active BWP.

[00178] A BWP inactive timer may be beneficial for power saving for a wireless device. A wireless device may reduce power, for example, by switching to a default BWP with a smaller bandwidth. A wireless device may use a BWP inactive timer, for example, for a fallback if missing a DCI based activation and/or deactivation signaling, such as by switching from one BWP to another BWP. Triggering conditions of the BWP inactive timer may follow triggering conditions for the DRX timer in LTE or any other system. An on-duration of the BWP inactive timer may be configured and/or the timer may start, for example, if a wireless device-specific PDCCH is successfully decoded indicating a new transmission during the on-duration. The timer may restart, for example, if a wireless device-specific PDCCH is successfully decoded indicating a new transmission. The timer may stop, for example, if the wireless device is scheduled to switch to the default DL BWP. The BWP inactive timer may start, for example, if the wireless device switches to a new DL BWP. The timer may restart, for example, if a wireless device-specific PDCCH is successfully decoded, wherein the wireless device-specific PDCCH may be associated with a new transmission, a retransmission, SPS activation and/or deactivation, or another purpose.

[00179] A wireless device may switch to a default BWP, for example, if the wireless device does not receive any control and/or data from the network during the running of the BWP inactive timer. The timer may be reset, for example, upon reception of any control and/or data. The timer may be triggered, for example, if wireless device receives a DCI to switch its active DL BWP from the default BWP to another BWP. The timer may be reset, for example, if a wireless device receives a DCI to schedule PDSCH(s) in the BWP other than the default BWP.

[00180] A DL BWP inactive timer may be defined separately from a UL BWP inactive timer. Timers for the DL BWP and UL BWP may be set independently and/or jointly. For the separate timers (e.g., if there is DL data and UL timer expires), UL BWP may not be deactivated since PUCCH configuration may be affected if both DL BWP and UL BWP are activated. For the uplink, if there is UL feedback signal related to DL transmission, the timer may be reset. The UL timer may not be set if there is DL data. If there is UL data and the DL timer expires, there may be no issue if the DL BWP is deactivated since UL grant is

transmitted in the default DL BWP. A BWP inactivity-timer may allow fallback to default BWP on a PCell and/or SCell.

[00181] A timer-based activation and/or deactivation of BWP may be similar to a wireless device DRX timer. There may not be a separate inactivity timer for BWP activation and/or deactivation for the wireless device DRX timer. A wireless device DRX inactivity timer may trigger BWP activation and/or deactivation. There may be separate inactivity timers for BWP activation and/or deactivation for the wireless device DRX timer. For example, the DRX timers may be defined in a MAC layer, and the BWP timer may be defined in a physical layer. A wireless device may stay in a wider BWP for as long as the inactivity timer is running, for example, if the same DRX inactivity timer is used for BWP activation and/or deactivation. The DRX inactivity timer may be set to a large value of 100~200 milliseconds for a C-DRX cycle of 320 milliseconds, which may be larger than the ON duration (e.g., 10 milliseconds). Setting the DRX inactivity timer in the above manner may provide power savings, for example, based on a narrower BWP not being achievable. To realize wireless device power saving promised by BWP switching, a new timer may be defined and it may be configured to be smaller than the DRX inactivity timer. From the point of view of DRX operation, BWP switching may allow wireless device to operate at different power levels during the active state, effectively providing intermediate operating points between the ON and OFF states.

[00182] With a DCI explicit activation and/or deactivation of BWP, a wireless device and a base station may not be synchronized with respect to which BWP is activated and/or deactivated. The base station scheduler may not have CSI information related to a target BWP for channel-sensitive scheduling. The base station may be limited to conservative scheduling for one or more first several scheduling occasions. The base station may rely on periodic or aperiodic CSI-RS and associated CQI report(s) to perform channel-sensitive scheduling. Relying on periodic or aperiodic CSI-RS and associated CQI report(s) may delay channel-sensitive scheduling and/or lead to signaling overhead, such as if aperiodic CQI is requested (e.g., by a base station). To mitigate a delay in acquiring synchronization and channel state information, a wireless device may transmit an acknowledgement upon receiving an activation and/or deactivation of a BWP. A CSI report based on the provided CSI-RS resource

may be transmitted after activation of a BWP and may be used as acknowledgment of activation and/or deactivation.

[00183] A base station may provide a sounding reference signal for a target BWP after a wireless device tunes to a new BWP. The wireless device may report the CSI, which may be used as an acknowledgement by the base station to confirm that the wireless device receives an explicit DCI command and activates and/or deactivates the appropriate BWPs. For an explicit activation and/or deactivation via DCI with data assignment, a first data assignment may be carried out without a CSI for the target BWP

[00184] A guard period may be defined to take RF retuning and related operations into account. A wireless device may neither transmit nor receive signals in the guard period. A base station may need to know the length of the guard period. For example, the length of the guard period may be reported to the base station as a wireless device capability. The length of the guard period may be based on the numerologies of the BWPs and the length of the slot. The length of the guard period for RF retuning may be reported as a wireless device capability. The wireless device may report the guard period as an absolute time and/or in symbols.

[00185] The base station may maintain the time domain position of guard period in alignment between the base station and the wireless device, for example, if the base station knows the length of the guard period. The guard period for RF retuning may be predefined for time pattern triggered BWP switching. The BWP switching and/or guard period may be triggered by DCI and/or a timer. For BWP switching following a time pattern, the position of the guard period may be defined. The guard period may not affect the symbols carrying CSS, for example, if the wireless device is configured to switch periodically to a default BWP for CSS monitoring.

[00186] A single DCI may switch the wireless device's active BWP from one to another within a given serving cell. The active BWP may be switched to a second BWP of the same link direction, for example an UL BWP or a DL BWP. A separate field may be used in the scheduling DCI to indicate the index of the BWP for activation such that wireless device may determine the current DL/UL BWP according to a detected DL/UL grant without requiring any other control information. The multiple scheduling DCIs transmitted in this duration may comprise the indication to the same BWP, for example, if the BWP change does not happen

during a certain time duration. During the transit time wherein potential ambiguity may happen, base station may send scheduling grants in the current BWP or together in the other BWPs containing the same target BWP index, such that wireless device may obtain the target BWP index by detecting the scheduling DCI in either one of the BWPs. The duplicated scheduling DCI may be transmitted an arbitrary number (e.g., K) times. A wireless device may switch to the target BWP and start to receive or transmit (UL) in the target BWP according to the BWP indication field, for example, if the wireless device receives one of the K times transmissions.

[00187] Switching between BWPs may introduce time gaps, for example, if wireless device is unable to receive one or more messages due to re-tuning. Breaks of several time slots may severely affect the TCP ramp up as the wireless device may not be able to transmit and receive during those slots, affecting obtained RTT and data rate. A break in reception may make wireless device out of reach from network point of view reducing network interest to utilize short inactivity timer. If BWP switching takes significant time and a wireless device requires new reference symbols to update AGC, channel estimation, etc., active BWP switching may not be adopted in the wireless device. In some configurations, BWP switching may be performed where the BWP center frequency remains the same if switching between BWPs.

[00188] A frequency location of a wireless device's RF bandwidth may be indicated by a base station. The RF bandwidth of the wireless device may be smaller than the carrier bandwidth for considering the wireless device RF bandwidth capability. The supported RF bandwidth for a wireless device is usually a set of discrete values (e.g., 10MHz, 20MHz, 50MHz, etc.). For energy saving purpose, the wireless device RF bandwidth may be determined as the minimum available bandwidth supporting the bandwidth of the BWP. The granularity of BWP bandwidth may be PRB level, which may be decoupled with wireless device RF bandwidth. As a result, the wireless device RF bandwidth may be larger than the BWP bandwidth. The wireless device may receive signals outside the carrier bandwidth, especially if the BWP is configured near the edge of the carrier bandwidth. Inter-system interference or the interference from an adjacent cell outside the carrier bandwidth may affect the receiving performance of the BWP. To keep the wireless device RF bandwidth in the

carrier bandwidth, the frequency location of the wireless device RF bandwidth may be indicated by the base station.

[00189] A gap duration may be determined based on a measurement duration and a retuning gap. The retuning gap may vary. If a wireless device does not need to switch its center, the retuning may be relatively short, such as 20μs. A wireless device may indicate the necessary retuning gap for a measurement configuration, for example, if the network may not know whether the wireless device needs to switch its center or not to perform measurement. The retuning gap may depend on the current active BWP that may be dynamically switched via a switching mechanism. Wireless devices may need to indicate the retuning gap dynamically.

[00190] The measurement gap may be indirectly created, for example, if the network may configure a certain measurement gap. The measurement gap may comprise the smallest retuning latency. The smallest returning latency may be determined, for example, if a small retuning gap may be utilized and/or if both measurement bandwidth and active BWP is included within the wireless device maximum RF capability and the center frequency of the current active BWP may be not changed. The wireless device may skip receiving and/or transmitting, for example, if a wireless device needs more gap than the configured.

[00191] A different measurement gap and retuning gap may be utilized for RRM and CSI. For CSI measurement, if periodic CSI measurement outside of active BWP may be configured, a wireless device may need to perform its measurement periodically per measurement configuration. For RRM, it may be up to wireless device implementation where to perform the measurement as long as it satisfies the measurement requirements. The worst case retuning latency for a measurement may be used. As the retuning latency may be different between intra-band and inter-band retuning, separate measurement gap configurations between intra-band and inter-band measurement may be considered.

[00192] A respective DCI format may comprise an explicit identifier to distinguish them, for example, for multiple DCI formats with the same DCI size of a same RNTI. The same DCI size may come from zero-padding bits in at least a wireless device-specific search space.

[00193] In BWP switching, a DCI in the current BWP may need to indicate resource allocation in the next BWP that the wireless device may be expected to switch. The resource allocation may be based on the wireless device-specific PRB indexing, which may be per BWP. A range of the PRB indices may change as the BWP changes. The DCI to be

transmitted in the current BWP may be based on the PRB indexing for the current BWP. The DCI may need to indicate the RA in the new BWP, which may cause a resource conflict. To resolve the conflict without significantly increasing wireless devices blind detection overhead, the DCI size and bit fields may not change per BWP for a given DCI type.

[00194] As the range of the PRB indices may change as the BWP changes, one or more employed bits among the total bit field for RA may be dependent on the employed BWP. A wireless device may use the indicated BWP ID that the resource allocation may be intended to identify the resource allocation bit field.

[00195] The DCI size of the BWP may be based on a normal DCI detection without BWP retuning and/or on a DCI detection during the BWP retuning. A DCI format may be independent of the BW of the active DL/UL BWP, which may be called as fallback DCI. At least one of DCI format for DL may be configured to have the same size for a wireless device for one or more configured DL BWPs of a serving cell. At least one of the DCI formats for UL may be configured to have the same size for a wireless device for one or more configured UL BWPs of a serving cell. A BWP-dependent DCI format may be monitored at the same time (e.g. a normal DCI) for both active DL BWP and active UL BWP. A wireless device may monitor both DCI formats at the same time. A base station may assign the fallback DCI format to avoid ambiguity during a transition period in the BWP activation and/or deactivation.

[00196] If a wireless device is configured with multiple DL or UL BWPs in a serving cell, an inactive DL and/or UL BWP may be activated by a DCI scheduling a DL assignment or UL grant in the BWP. As the wireless device may be monitoring the PDCCH on the currently active DL BWP, the DCI may comprise an indication to a target BWP that the wireless device may switch to for PDSCH reception or UL transmission. A BWP indication may be inserted in the wireless device-specific DCI format. The bit width of this field may depend on the maximum possible and/or presently configured number of DL and/or UL BWPs. The BWP indication field may be a fixed size based on the maximum number of configured BWPs.

[00197] A DCI format size may match the BW of the BWP in which the PDCCH may be received. To avoid an increase in the number of blind decodes, the wireless device may identify the RA field based on the scheduled BWP. For a transition from a small BWP to a

larger BWP, the wireless device may identify the RA field as being the LSBs of the required RA field for scheduling the larger BWP.

[00198] The same DCI size for scheduling different BWPs may be defied by keeping the same size of resource allocation fields for one or more configured BWPs. A base station may be aware of a wireless device switching BWPs based on a reception of ACK/NACK from the wireless device. The base station may not be aware of a wireless device switching BWPs, for example, if the base station does not receive at least one response from the wireless device. To avoid such a mismatch between base station and wireless device, a fallback mechanism may be used. The base station may transmit the scheduling DCI for previous BWPs and for newly activated BWP since the wireless device may receive the DCI on either BWP, for example, if there is no response from the wireless device. The base station may confirm the completion of the active BWP switching, for example, after or in response to the base station receiving a response from the wireless device. The base station may not transmit multiple DCIs, for example, if the same DCI size for scheduling different BWPs may be considered and CORESET configuration may be the same for different BWPs. DCI format(s) may be configured user-specifically per cell rather than per BWP. The wireless device may start to monitor pre-configured search-space on the CORESET, for example, if a wireless device synchronizes to a new BWP.

[00199] The size of DCI format in different BWPs may vary and may change at least due to different size of RA bitmap on different BWPs. The size of DCI format configured in a cell for a wireless device may be dependent on scheduled BWPs. If the DCI formats may be configured per cell, the corresponding header size in DCI may be relatively small.

[00200] The monitored DCI format size on a search-space of a CORESET may be configurable with sufficiently fine granularity and/or the granularity may be predefined. The monitored DCI format size with sufficient granularity may be beneficial, for example, if a base station may freely set the monitoring DCI format size on the search-spaces of a CORESET. The DCI format size may be set such that it may accommodate the largest actual DCI format size variant among one or more BWPs configured in a serving cell.

[00201] For a wireless device-specific serving cell, one or more DL BWPs and one or more UL BWPs may be configured by a dedicated RRC for a wireless device. This may be done as

part of the RRC connection establishment procedure for a PCell. For an SCell, this may be done via RRC configuration indicating the SCell parameters.

[00202] A default DL and/or a default UL BWP may be activated since there may be at least one DL and/or UL BWP that may be monitored by the wireless device depending on the properties of the SCell (DL only, UL only, or both), for example, if a wireless device receives an SCell activation command. The BWP may be activated upon receiving an SCell activation command. The BWP may be informed to the wireless device via the RRC configuration that configured the BWP on this serving cell. For an SCell, RRC signaling for SCell configuration/reconfiguration may be used to indicate which DL BWP and/or UL BWP may be activated if the SCell activation command is received by the wireless device. The indicated BWP may be the initially active DL and/or UL BWP on the SCell. The SCell activation command may activate DL and/or UL BWP.

[00203] For an SCell, RRC signaling for the SCell configuration/reconfiguration may be used for indicating a default DL BWP on the SCell. The default DL BWP may be used for fallback purposes. The default DL BWP may be same or different from the initially activated DL and/or UL BWP indicated to wireless device as part of the SCell configuration. A default UL BWP may be configured to a wireless device for transmitting PUCCH for SR, for example, if the PUCCH resources are not configured in every BWP for SR.

[00204] An SCell may be for DL only. For a DL only SCell, a wireless device may keep monitoring an initial DL BWP (e.g., initial active or default) until the wireless device receives SCell deactivation command. An SCell may be for UL only. For the UL only SCell, the wireless device may transmit on the indicated UL BWP, for example, if a wireless device receives a grant. The wireless device may not maintain an active UL BWP if wireless device does not receive a grant. A failure to maintain the active UL BWP due to a grant not being received may not deactivate the SCell. An SCell may be for UL and DL. For a UL and DL SCell, a wireless device may keep monitoring an initial DL BWP (e.g., initial active or default) until the wireless device receives an SCell deactivation command. The UL BWP may be used if there may be a relevant grant or an SR transmission.

[00205] A BWP deactivation may not result in a SCell deactivation. The active DL and/or UL BWPs may be considered deactivated, for example, if the wireless device receives the SCell deactivation command.

[00206] A wireless device may be expected to perform RACH procedure on an SCell during activation. Activation of UL BWP may be needed for the RACH procedure. At an SCell activation, DL only (only active DL BWP) and/or DL/UL (both DL/UL active BWP) may be configured. A wireless device may select default UL BWP based on measurement or the network configures which one in its activation.

[00207] One or more BWPs may be semi-statically configured via wireless device-specific RRC signaling. If a wireless device maintains RRC connection with a primary component carrier (CC), the BWP in a secondary CC may be configured via RRC signaling in the primary CC. One or more BWPs may be semi-statically configured to a wireless device via RRC signaling in a PCell. A DCI transmitted in an SCell may indicate a BWP among the one or more configured BWP and grant detailed resource based on the indicated BWP. For cross-CC scheduling, a DCI transmitted in a PCell may indicate a BWP among the one or more configured BWPs, and grants detailed resource based on the indicated BWP.

[00208] A DL BWP may be initially activated for configuring CORESET for monitoring the first PDCCH in the SCell, for example, if an SCell may be activated. The DL BWP may serve as a default DL BWP in the SCell. For the wireless device performing initial access via a SS block in PCell, the default DL BWP in an SCell may not be derived from SS block for initial access. The default DL BWP in an SCell may be configured by RRC signaling in the PCell.

[00209] An indication indicating which DL BWP and/or which UL BWP are active may be in the RRC signaling for SCell configuration and/or reconfiguration, for example, if an SCell is activated. The RRC signaling for SCell configuration/reconfiguration may be used for indicating which DL BWP and/or which UL BWP are initially activated if the SCell may be activated. An indication indicating which DL BWP and/or which UL BWP are active may be in the SCell activation signaling, for example, if an SCell is activated. SCell activation signaling may be used for indicating which DL BWP and/or which UL BWP are initially activated if the SCell may be activated.

[00210] For PCells and SCells, initial default BWPs for DL and UL (e.g., for RMSI reception and PRACH transmission) may be valid until at least one BWP is configured for the DL and UL via RRC wireless device-specific signaling respectively. The initial default DL/UL bandwidth parts may become invalid and new default DL/UL bandwidth parts may take effect. The SCell configuration may comprise default DL/UL bandwidth parts.

[00211] An initial BWP on a PCell may be defined by a master information block (MIB). An initial BWP and default BWP may be separately configurable for the SCell. An initial BWP may be the widest configured BWP of the SCell. A wireless device may retune to a default BWP that may be the narrow BWP. The SCell may be active and may be ready to be opened if an additional data burst arrives.

[00212] A BWP on SCell may be activated by means of cross-cell scheduling DCI. The cross-cell scheduling may be configured for a wireless device. The base station may activate a BWP on the SCell by indicating CIF and BWP in the scheduling DCI.

[00213] A wireless device and/or base station may perform synchronization tracking within an active DL BWP without a SS block. A tracking reference signal (TRS) and/or the DL BWP configuration may be configured. A DL BWP with a SS block or TRS may be configured as a reference for synchronization tracking.

[00214] SS-block based RRM measurements may be decoupled within the BWP framework. Measurement configurations for each RRM and CSI feedback may be independently configured from the BWP configurations. CSI and SRS measurements/transmissions may be performed within the BWP framework.

[00215] For a modulation coding scheme (MCS) assignment of the first one or more DL data packets after active DL BWP switching, the network may assign robust MCS to a wireless device for the first one or more DL data packets based on RRM measurement reporting. For a MCS assignment of the first one or more DL data packets after active DL BWP switching, the network may signal to a wireless device by active DL BWP switching DCI to trigger aperiodic CSI measurement/reporting to speed up link adaptation convergence. For a wireless device, periodic CSI measurement outside the active BWP in a serving cell may not supported. For a wireless device, RRM measurement outside active BWP in a serving cell may be supported. For a wireless device, RRM measurement outside configured BWPs in a serving cell may be supported. RRM measurements may be performed on a SSB and/or CSI-RS. The RRM/RLM measurements may be independent of BWPs.

[00216] A wireless device may not be configured with aperiodic CSI reports for non-active DL BWPs. The CSI measurement may be obtained after the BW opening and the wide-band CQI of the previous BWP may be used as starting point for the other BWP on the component carrier.

[00217] A wireless device may perform CSI measurements for the BWP before scheduling. Before scheduling on a new BWP, a base station may intend to find the channel quality on the potential new BWPs before scheduling the user on that BWP. The wireless device may switch to a different BWP and measure channel quality for the BWP and then transmit the CSI report. There may be no scheduling needed.

[00218] One or more scheduling request (SR) configurations may be configured for a BWP of a cell for a wireless device. A wireless device may use SR resources configured by the SR configurations in a BWP to indicate to the base station the numerology/TTI/service type of a logical channel (LCH) or logical channel group (LCG) that triggered the SR. The maximum number of SR configurations may be the maximum number of logical channels/logical channel groups.

[00219] There may be at most one active DL BWP and at most one active UL BWP at a given time for a serving cell. A BWP of a cell may be configured with a specific numerology and/or TTI. For a logical channel and/or logical channel group that triggers a SR transmission while the wireless device operates in one active BWP, the corresponding SR may remain triggered based on BWP switching.

[00220] The logical channel and/or logical channel group to SR configuration mapping may be configured and/or reconfigured based on switching of the active BWP. The RRC dedicated signaling may configure and/or reconfigure the logical channel and/or logical channel group to SR configuration mapping on the new active BWP if the active BWP is switched.

[00221] Mapping between the logical channel and/or logical channel group to SR configuration may be configured when BWP is configured. RRC may pre-configure mapping between logical channel and/or logical channel group to SR configurations for all the configured BWPs. In response to the switching of the active BWP, the wireless device may employ the RRC configured mapping relationship for the new BWP. If BWP is configured, RRC may configure the mapping between logical channel and SR configurations for the BWA mapping between a logical channel and/or logical channel group and SR configuration may be configured if a BWP is configured. The RRC may pre-configure mapping between logical channels and/or logical channel groups to SR configurations for the configured BWPs. Based on switching of the active BWP, a wireless device may use the RRC configured mapping relationship for the new BWP. A RRC may configure the mapping between logical

channel and SR configurations for the BWP. The sr-ProhibitTimer and SR_COUNTER corresponding to a SR configuration may continue and the value of the sr-ProhibitTimer and the value of the SR_COUNTER may be their values before the BWP switching.

[00222] A plurality of logical channel/logical channel group to SR configuration mappings may be configured in a serving cell. A logical channel/logical channel group may be mapped to at most one SR configuration per BWP. A logical channel/logical channel group mapped onto multiple SR configurations in a serving cell may have one SR configuration active at a time, such as that of the active BWP. A plurality of logical channel/logical channel group to SR-configuration mappings may be supported in carrier aggregation (CA). A logical channel/logical channel group may be mapped to one (or more) SR configuration(s) in each of PCell and PUCCH-SCell. A logical channel/logical channel group configured to be mapped to one (or more) SR configuration(s) in each of both PCell and PUCCH-SCell may have two active SR configurations (one on PCell and one on PUCCH-SCell) at a time for CA. The SR resource is received first may be used.

[00223] A base station may configure one SR resource per BWP for the same logical channel/logical channel group. If a SR for one logical channel/logical channel group is pending, a wireless device may transmit a SR with the SR configuration in another BWP after BWP switching. The sr-ProhibitTimer and SR_COUNTER for the SR corresponding to the logical channel/logical channel group may continue based on BWP switching. The wireless device may transmit the SR in another SR configuration corresponding to the logical channel/logical channel group in another BWP after BWP switching if a SR for one logical channel/logical channel group may be pending.

[00224] If multiple SRs for logical channels/logical channel groups mapped to different SR configurations are triggered, the wireless device may transmit one SR corresponding to the highest priority logical channel/logical channel group. The wireless device may transmit multiple SRs with different SR configurations. SRs triggered at the same time (e.g., in the same NR-UNIT) by different logical channels/logical channel groups mapped to different SR configurations may be merged into a single SR corresponding to the SR triggered by the highest priority logical channel/logical channel group.

[00225] If an SR of a first SR configuration is triggered by a first logical channel/logical channel group while an SR procedure triggered by a lower priority logical channel/logical

channel group may be on-going on another SR configuration, the later SR may be allowed to trigger another SR procedure on its own SR configuration independently of the other SR procedure. A wireless device may be allowed to send independently triggered SRs for logical channels/logical channel groups mapped to different SR configurations. A wireless device may be allowed to send triggered SRs for LCHs corresponding to different SR configurations independently.

[00226] The dsr-TransMax may be independently configured per SR configuration. The SR_COUNTER may be maintained for each SR configuration independently. A common SR_COUNTER may be maintained for all the SR configurations per BWP.

[00227] PUCCH resources may be configured per BWP. The PUCCH resources in the currently active BWP may be used for UCI transmission. PUCCH resources may be configured per BWP. PUCCH resources may be utilized in a BWP not currently active for UCI transmission. PUCCH resources may be configured in a default BWP and BWP switching may be necessary for PUCCH transmission. A wireless device may be allowed to send SR1 in BWP1 even though BWP1 may be no longer active. The network may reconfigure (e.g., pre-configure) the SR resources so that both SR1 and SR2 may be supported in the active BWP. An anchor BWP may be used for SR configuration. The wireless device may send SR2 as a fallback.

[00228] A logical channel/logical channel group mapped to a SR configuration in an active BWP may also be mapped to the SR configuration in another BWP to imply same or different information, such as numerology and/or TTI and priority. A MAC entity can be configured with a plurality of SR configurations within the same BWP. The plurality of the SR configurations may be on the same BWP, on different BWPs, or on different carriers. The numerology of the SR transmission may differ from the numerology that the logical channel/logical channel group that triggered the SR may be mapped to.

[00229] The PUCCH resources for transmission of the SR may be on different BWPs or different carriers for a LCH mapped to multiple SR configurations. The selection of which configured SR configuration within the active BWP to transmit one SR may be up to wireless device implementation if multiple SRs are triggered. A single BWP can support multiple SR configurations. Multiple sr-ProhibitTimers (e.g., each for one SR configuration) may be running at the same time. A drs-TransMax may be independently configured per SR

configuration. A SR_COUNTER may be maintained for each SR configuration independently. A single logical channel/logical channel group may be mapped to zero or one SR configurations. A PUCCH resource configuration may be associated with a UL BWP. One or more logical channels may be mapped to none or one SR configuration per BWP in CA.

[00230] A BWP may consist of a group of contiguous PRBs in the frequency domain. The parameters for each BWP configuration may include numerology, frequency location, bandwidth size (e.g., in terms of PRBs), CORESET. CORESET may be required for each BWP configuration, such as for a single active DL bandwidth part for a given time instant. One or more BWPs may be configured for each component carrier, for example, if the wireless device is in RRC connected mode.

[00231] The configured downlink assignment may be initialized (e.g., if not active) or re-initialized (e.g., if already active) using PDCCH if a new BWP may be activated. For uplink SPS, the wireless device may have to initialize and/or re-initialize the configured uplink grant if switching from one BWP to anther BWP. If a new BWP is activated, the configured uplink grant may be initialized (e.g., if not already active) or re-initialized (e.g., if already active) using PDCCH.

[00232] For type 1 uplink data transmission without grant, there may be no L1 signaling to initialize or re-initialize the configured grant. The wireless device may not determine that the type 1 configured uplink grant may be active if the BWP may be switched, for example, even if the wireless device is already active in the previous BWP. The type 1 configured uplink grant may be re-configured using RRC dedicated signaling for switching the BWP. The type 1 configured uplink grant may be re-configured using dedicated RRC signaling if a new BWP is activated.

[00233] If SPS is configured on the resources of a BWP and the BWP is subsequently deactivated, the SPS grants or assignments may not continue. All configured downlink assignments and configured uplink grants using resources of this BWP may be cleared, for example, if a BWP is deactivated. The MAC entity may clear the configured downlink assignment or/and uplink grants after receiving activation and/or deactivation of BWP.

[00234] The units of drx-RetransmissionTimer and drx-ULRetransmissionTimer may be OFDM symbol corresponding to the numerology of the active BWP. If a wireless device is monitoring an active DL BWP for a long time without activity, the wireless device may move

to a default BWP in order to save power. A BWP inactivity timer may be introduced to switch from an active BWP to the default BWP. Autonomous switching to a DL default BWP may consider both DL BWP inactivity timers and/or DRX timers, such as HARQ RTT and DRX retransmission timers. A DL BWP inactivity timer may be configured per MAC entity. A wireless device may be configured to monitor PDCCH in a default BWP, for example, if a wireless device uses a long DRX cycle.

[00235] A power headroom report (PHR) may not be triggered due to the switching of BWP. The support of multiple numerologies/BWPs may not impact PHR triggers. A PHR may be triggered upon BWP activation. A prohibit timer may start upon PHR triggering due to BWP switching. A PHR may not be triggered due to BWP switching while the prohibit timer may be running. A PHR may be reported per activated and/or deactivated BWP.

[00236] Packet Data Convergence Protocol (PDCP) duplication may be in an activated state while the wireless device receives the BWP deactivation command. The PDCP duplication may not be deactivated, for example, if the BWP on which the PDCP duplication is operated on is deactivated. The PDCP entity may stop sending the data to the deactivated RLC buffer, for example, even if the PDCP duplication may not be deactivated.

[00237] RRC signaling may configure a BWP to be activated, for example, if the SCell is activated. Activation and/or deactivation MAC CE may be used to activate both the SCell and the configured BWP. A HARQ entity can serve different BWP within one carrier.

[00238] For a wireless device-specific serving cell, one or more DL BWPs and one or more UL BWPs may be configured by dedicated RRC for a wireless device. A single scheduling DCI may switch the wireless device's active BWP from one to another. An active DL BWP may be deactivated by means of timer for a wireless device to switch its active DL bandwidth part to a default DL bandwidth part. A narrower BWP may be used for DL control monitoring and a wider BWP may be used for scheduled data. Small data may be allowed in the narrower BWP without triggering BWP switching.

[00239] A base station may transmit a plurality of beams to a wireless device. A serving beam may be determined, from the plurality of beams, for the wireless communications between the base station and the wireless device. One or more candidate beams may also be determined, from the plurality of beams, for providing the wireless communications if a beam failure event occurs, for example, such that the serving beam becomes unable to provide the

desired communications. One or more candidate beams may be determined by a wireless device and/or by a base station. By determining and configuring a candidate beam, the wireless device and base station may continue wireless communications if the serving beam experiences a beam failure event.

[00240] Single beam and multi-beam operations may be supported, for example, in a NR (New Radio) system. In a multi-beam example, a base station (e.g., gNB) may perform a downlink beam sweep to provide coverage for downlink Synchronization Signals (SSs) and common control channels. Wireless devices may perform uplink beam sweeps to access a cell. For a single beam, a base station may configure time-repetition transmission within one SS block. This time-repetition may comprise, for example, one or more of a primary synchronization signal (PSS), a secondary synchronization signal (SSS), or a physical broadcast channel (PBCH). These signals may be in a wide beam. In a multi-beam example, a base station may configure one or more of these signals and physical channels, such as in an SS block, in multiple beams. A wireless device may identify, for example, from an SS block, an OFDM symbol index, a slot index in a radio frame, and a radio frame number from an SS block.

[00241] In an RRC_INACTIVE state or in an RRC_IDLE state, a wireless device may assume that SS blocks form an SS burst and an SS burst set. An SS burst set may have a given periodicity. SS blocks may be transmitted together in multiple beams (e.g., in multiple beam examples) to form an SS burst. One or more SS blocks may be transmitted via one beam. If multiple SS bursts are transmitted with multiple beams, these SS bursts together may form an SS burst set, such as shown in FIG. 15. A base station 1501 (e.g., a gNB in NR) may transmit SS bursts 1502A to 1502H during time periods 1503. A plurality of these SS bursts may comprise an SS burst set, such as an SS burst set 1504 (e.g., SS bursts 1502A and 1502E). An SS burst set may comprise any number of a plurality of SS bursts 1502A to 1502H. Each SS burst within an SS burst set may transmitted at a fixed or variable periodicity during time periods 1503.

[00242] A wireless device may detect one or more of PSS, SSS, or PBCH signals for cell selection, cell reselection, and/or initial access procedures. The PBCH or a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH) scheduling system information may be broadcasted by a base station to multiple wireless devices. The PDSCH may be indicated by a physical downlink control

channel (PDCCH) in a common search space. The system information may comprise system information block type 2 (SIB2). SIB2 may carry one or more physical random access channel (PRACH) configurations. A base station (e.g., a gNB in NR) may have one or more RACH configurations which may include a PRACH preamble pool, time and/or frequency radio resources, and other power related parameters. A wireless device may select a PRACH preamble from a RACH configuration to initiate a contention-based RACH procedure or a contention-free RACH procedure. A wireless device may perform a 4-step RACH procedure, which may be a contention-based RACH procedure or a contention-free RACH procedure.

[00243] FIG. 16 shows examples of (a) a contention-based four-step RA procedure, (b) a contention free three-step RA procedure, (c) descriptions of a contention-based four-step RA procedure, and (d) a contention free two-step RA procedure. A four-step RA procedure may comprise a RAP transmission in a first step, an RAR transmission in a second step, a scheduled transmission of one or more transport blocks (TBs) in a third step, and contention resolution in a fourth step.

[00244] In step 1601, a base station may transmit four-step RA configuration parameters to a wireless device (e.g., a UE). The base station may generate and transmit RA configuration parameters periodically, e.g., based on a timer. The base station may broadcast RA configuration parameters in one or more messages. The wireless device may perform a RAP selection process at step 1602, e.g., after receiving the four-step RA configuration parameters. In a contention-based RA procedure, such as shown in part (a) of FIG. 16, the RA configuration parameters may comprise a root sequence that may be used by the wireless device to generate a RAP. The RAP may be randomly selected by the wireless device, among various RAP candidates generated by the root sequence, during the RAP selection process. The wireless device may perform the RAP selection using one or more RAP selections procedures, such as described herein.

[00245] In a first step of the RA procedure, at step 1603, a wireless device may transmit a RAP, e.g., using a configured RA preamble format with a transmission (Tx) beam. A random access channel (RACH) resource may be defined as a time-frequency resource to transmit a RAP. Broadcast system information may indicate whether wireless device should transmit one preamble, or multiple or repeated preambles, within a subset of RACH resources.

[00246] A base station may configure an association between a downlink (DL) signal and/or channel, and a subset of RACH resources and/or a subset of RAP indices, for determining the DL transmission in the second step. Based on the DL measurement and the corresponding association, a wireless device may select the subset of RACH resources and/or the subset of RAP indices. Two RAP groups may be informed by broadcast system information and one may be optional. If a base station configures the two groups in the four-step RA procedure, a wireless device may use determine which group from which the wireless device selects an RAP, for example, based on the pathloss and/or a size of the message to be transmitted by the wireless device in the third step. A base station may use a group type to which a RAP belongs as an indication of the message size in the third step and the radio conditions at a wireless device. A base station may broadcast the RAP grouping information along with one or more thresholds on system information.

[00247] In the second step of the four-step RA procedure, at step 1604, a base station may transmit a random access response (RAR) to the wireless device. The base station may transmit the RAR in response to an RAP that the wireless device may transmit. A wireless device may monitor the PDCCH carrying a DCI, to detect RARs transmitted on a PDSCH in an RA response window. The DCI may be CRC-scrambled by the RA-RNTI (Random Access-Radio Network Temporary Identifier). The RA-RNTI may be used on the PDCCH if Random Access Response messages are transmitted. The RA-RNTI may unambiguously identify which time-frequency resource is used by the MAC entity to transmit the Random Access preamble. The RA response window may start at a subframe that contains the end of an RAP transmission, plus three subframes. The RA response window may have the length indicated by *ra-ResponseWindowSize*. A wireless device may determine the RA-RNTI associated with the PRACH in which the wireless device transmits an RAP by the following operation:

$$\text{RA-RNTI} = 1 + t_id + 10 * f_id$$

[00248] where *t_id* is the index of the first subframe of the specified PRACH ($0 \leq t_id < 10$), and *f_id* is the index of the specified PRACH within that subframe, in ascending order of frequency domain ($0 \leq f_id < 6$). Different types of wireless devices, e.g., narrow band-Internet of Things (NB-IoT), bandwidth limited (BL)-UE, and/or UE-Extended Coverage (UE-EC), may use different formulas or operations for determining RA-RNTI. A base station may

configure an association between a DL signal or channel, a subset of RACH resources, and/or a subset of RAP indexes. Such an association may be for determining the DL transmission in the second step of the RA procedure, at step 1604 of FIG. 16. Based on the DL measurement and the corresponding association, a wireless device may select the subset of RACH resources and/or the subset of RAP indices. FIG. 18 shows contents of a MAC RAR. For example, FIG. 18A shows the contents of a MAC RAR of a wireless device, FIG. 18B shows the contents of a MAC RAR of a MTC wireless device, and FIG. 18C shows the contents of MAC RAR of a NB-IOT wireless device.

[00249] In the third step of the four-step RA procedure (e.g., step 1605 in FIG. 16), a wireless device may adjust an UL time alignment by using the TA value corresponding to the TA command in the received RAR in the second step (e.g., step 1604 in FIG. 16). A wireless device may transmit one or more TBs to a base station using the UL resources assigned in the UL grant in the received RAR. One or more TBs that a wireless device may transmit in the third step (e.g., step 1605 in FIG. 16) may comprise RRC signaling, such as an RRC connection request, an RRC connection Re-establishment request, or an RRC connection resume request. The one or more TBs may also comprise a wireless device identity, e.g., which may be used as part of the contention-resolution mechanism in the fourth step (e.g., step 1606 in FIG. 16).

[00250] The fourth step in the four-step RA procedure (e.g., step 1606 in FIG. 16) may comprise a DL message for contention resolution. Based on the second step (e.g., step 1604 in FIG. 16), one or more wireless devices may perform simultaneous RA attempts selecting the same RAP in the first step (e.g., step 1603 in FIG. 16), and/or receive the same RAR with the same TC-RNTI in the second step (e.g., step 1604 in FIG. 16). The contention resolution in the fourth step may be to ensure that a wireless device does not incorrectly use another wireless device identity. The contention resolution mechanism may be based on either a C-RNTI on a PDCCH, or a wireless device Contention Resolution Identity on a DL-SCH, e.g., depending on whether or not a wireless device has a C-RNTI. If a wireless device has a C-RNTI, e.g., if the wireless device detects the C-RNTI on the PDCCH, the wireless device may determine the success of RA procedure. If the wireless device does not have a C-RNTI (e.g., if a C-RNTI is not pre-assigned), the wireless device may monitor a DL-SCH associated with a TC-RNTI, e.g., that a base station may transmit in an RAR of the second step. In the fourth

step (e.g., step 1606 in FIG. 16), the wireless device may compare the identity in the data transmitted by the base station on the DL-SCH with the identity that the wireless device transmits in the third step (e.g., step 1605 in FIG. 16). If the wireless determines that two identities are the same or satisfy a threshold similarity, the wireless device may determine that the RA procedure is successful. If the wireless device determines that the RA is successful, the wireless device may promote the TC-RNTI to the C-RNTI. A TC-RNTI may be an identifier initially assigned to a wireless device when the wireless device first attempts to access a base station. A TC-RNTI may be used for a wireless device in an idle state. After access is allowed by the base station, a C-RNTI may be used for indicating the wireless device. A C-RNTI may be used for a wireless device in an inactive or an active state.

[00251] The fourth step in the four-step RA procedure (e.g., step 1606 in FIG. 16) may allow HARQ retransmission. A wireless device may start a *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* when the wireless device transmits one or more TBs to a base station in the third step (e.g., step 1605 in FIG. 16). The wireless may restart the *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* at each HARQ retransmission. When a wireless device receives data on the DL resources identified by C-RNTI or TC-RNTI in the fourth step (e.g., step 1606 in FIG. 16), the wireless device may stop the *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer*. If the wireless device does not detect the contention resolution identity that matches the identity transmitted by the wireless device in the third step (e.g., step 1605 in FIG. 16), the wireless device may determine that the RA procedure has failed and the wireless device may discard the TC-RNTI. Additionally or alternatively, if the *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* expires, the wireless device may determine that the RA procedure has failed and the wireless device may discard the TC-RNTI. If the wireless device determines that the contention resolution has failed, the wireless device may flush the HARQ buffer used for transmission of the MAC PDU and the wireless device may restart the four-step RA procedure from the first step (e.g., step 1603 in FIG. 16). The wireless device may delay subsequent RAP transmission, e.g., by a backoff time. The backoff time may be randomly selected, e.g., according to a uniform distribution between 0 and the backoff parameter value corresponding to the BI in the MAC PDU for RAR.

[00252] In a four-step RA procedure, the usage of the first two steps may be, for example, to obtain an UL time alignment for a wireless device and/or to obtain an uplink grant. The third

and fourth steps may be used to setup RRC connections, and/or resolve contention from different wireless devices.

[00253] Part (b) of FIG. 16 shows a three-step contention free RA procedure. A base station may transmit RA configuration parameters to a wireless device (e.g., a UE), in step 1610. In a contention-free RA procedure, such as shown in part (b) of FIG. 16, the configuration parameters may indicate to the wireless device what preamble to send to the base station and when to send the preamble. The base station may also transmit a control command to the wireless device at step 1611. The control command may comprise, e.g., downlink control information. In a first step of the RA procedure, the wireless device may transmit a random access preamble transmission to the base station at step 1612. The RAP transmission may be based on the RA configuration parameters and the control command. In a second step of the RA procedure, the base station may transmit to the wireless device a random access response at step 1613. In a third step of the RA procedure, the wireless device may transmit scheduled transmissions at step 1614. The scheduled transmissions may be based on the RAR. The contention free RA procedure may end with the third step. Thereafter, the base station may transmit a downlink transmission to the wireless device at step 1615. This downlink transmission may comprise, e.g., an acknowledgement (ACK) indication, a non-acknowledgement (NACK) indication, data, or other information. Contention-free RA procedures such as described above may have reduced latency compared with contention-based RA procedures. Contention-based RA procedures may involve collisions, such as when more than one wireless device is attempting to communicate with the same base station at the same time.

[00254] Part (c) of FIG. 16 shows an example of common language descriptions that may facilitate an understanding of some of the messaging involved in the contention-based four-step RA procedure described above regarding part (a) of FIG. 16. In step 1 of the RA procedure, a wireless device may send a communication to a base station similar to a request such as, "Hello, can I camp on?" (step 1620). If the base station can accommodate the wireless device request, the base station may respond to the wireless device with a message similar to an instruction such as "Send your info & data here" (step 1621). Based on the base station's response, the wireless device may send a message similar to a response such as

"Here you are" (step 1622). Based on the information received by the base station, the base station may respond with a message similar to a grant such as "You are now in" (step 1623).

[00255] Part (d) of FIG. 16 shows an example of a two-step contention free random access procedure of a wireless device. At step 1630, the wireless device may receive RA configuration parameters from a base station (e.g., from a handover source base station, and/or from a handover target base station via the handover source base station). The RA configuration parameters may comprise one or more parameters indicating a type of a random access process. The type of the random access process may indicate a two-step random access process. At step 1631, the wireless device may transmit an RA preamble and one or more transport blocks as a first step of the procedure, e.g., overlapping in time with each other. In response to the RA preamble and/or the one or more transport blocks, at step 1632, the wireless device may receive an RA response from a base station (e.g., a handover target base station).

[00256] FIG. 17 shows an example of a MAC PDU comprising a MAC header and MAC RARs. A four-step RA procedure may use the arrangement shown in FIG. 17. A two-step RA procedure may also use the arrangement shown in FIG. 17. Additionally or alternatively, a two-step RA procedure may use a variation of the arrangement shown in FIG. 17, e.g., with additional or fewer fields, and/or with longer or shorter fields. If an RAR comprises a RAPID corresponding to a RAP that a wireless device transmits, the wireless device may process the data in the RAR. The data in the RAR may comprise, e.g., one or more of a timing advance (TA) command, a UL grant, and/or a Temporary C-RNTI (TC-RNTI). The MAC header may comprise subheaders, such as an E/T/R/R/BI subheader (described further below) and up to n number of E/T/RAPID subheaders (described further below). The E/T/R/R/BI subheader may comprise an octet of bits comprising 1 bit each of E, T, R, and R, and four bits of BI. Each of n E/T/RAPID subheaders may comprise an octet comprising 1 bit each of E and T, and 6 bits of an RAPID.

[00257] PSS, SSS, and/or PBCH may be repeated, for example, for multiple beams for a cell, to support cell selection, reselection, and/or initial access procedures. A RACH process is shown in FIG. 19. For an SS burst, the associated PBCH, or a PDSCH (e.g., indicated by a PPDCCH in common search space), scheduling system information (e.g., a SIB2), may be broadcasted to multiple wireless devices. The system information (e.g., a SIB2) may carry a

PRACH configuration for a beam. A base station may have a RACH configuration for a beam, which may include PRACH preamble pool, time and/or frequency radio resources, and/or other power related parameters.

[00258] A wireless device may use a PRACH preamble selected from a RACH configuration to initiate a contention-based RACH procedure or a contention-free RACH procedure. The wireless device may perform a 4-step RACH procedure, which may be a contention-based or contention-free RACH procedure. The wireless device may select a beam associated with an SS block that may have the best receiving signal quality. The wireless device may successfully detect a cell identifier that may be associated with the cell and decode system information with a RACH configuration. The wireless device may use one PRACH preamble and select one PRACH resource from RACH resources indicated by the system information associated with the selected beam. A PRACH resource may comprise at least one of: a PRACH index indicating a PRACH preamble, a PRACH format, a PRACH numerology, time and/or frequency radio resource allocation, power setting of a PRACH transmission, and/or other radio resource parameters. For a contention-free RACH procedure, the PRACH preamble and resource may be indicated in a DCI or other high layer signaling.

[00259] FIG. 19 shows an example of a random access procedure (e.g., via a RACH) that may include sending, by a base station, one or more SS blocks. A wireless device 1920 (e.g., a UE) may transmit one or more preambles to a base station 1921 (e.g., a gNB in NR). Each preamble transmission by the wireless device may be associated with a separate random access procedure, such as shown in FIG. 19. The random access procedure may begin at step 1901 with a base station 1921 (e.g., a gNB in NR) sending a first SS block to a wireless device 1921 (e.g., a UE). Any of the SS blocks may comprise one or more of a PSS, SSS, tertiary synchronization signal (TSS), or PBCH signal. The first SS block in step 1901 may be associated with a first PRACH configuration. At step 1902, the base station 1921 may send to the wireless device 1920 a second SS block that may be associated with a second PRACH configuration. At step 1903, the base station 1921 may send to the wireless device 1920 a third SS block that may be associated with a third PRACH configuration. At step 1904, the base station 1921 may send to the wireless device 1920 a fourth SS block that may be associated with a fourth PRACH configuration. Any number of SS blocks may be sent in the same manner in addition to, or replacing, steps 1903 and 1904. An SS burst may comprise any

number of SS blocks. For example, SS burst 1910 comprises the three SS blocks sent during steps 1902-1904.

[00260] The wireless device 1920 may send to the base station 1921 a preamble, at step 1905, for example, after or in response to receiving one or more SS blocks or SS bursts. The preamble may comprise a PRACH preamble, and may be referred to as RA Msg 1. The PRACH preamble may be transmitted in step 1905 according to or based on a PRACH configuration that may be received in an SS block (e.g., one of the SS blocks from steps 1901-1904) that may be determined to be the best SS block beam. The wireless device 1920 may determine a best SS block beam from among SS blocks it may receive prior to sending the PRACH preamble. The base station 1921 may send a random access response (RAR), which may be referred to as RA Msg2, at step 1906, for example, after or in response to receiving the PRACH preamble. The RAR may be transmitted in step 1906 via a DL beam that corresponds to the SS block beam associated with the PRACH configuration. The base station 1921 may determine the best SS block beam from among SS blocks it previously sent prior to receiving the PRACH preamble. The base station 1921 may receive the PRACH preamble according to or based on the PRACH configuration associated with the best SS block beam.

[00261] The wireless device 1920 may send to the base station 1921 an RRCConnectionRequest and/or RRCConnectionResumeRequest message, which may be referred to as RA Msg3, at step 1907, for example, after or in response to receiving the RAR. The base station 1921 may send to the wireless device 1920 an RRCConnectionSetup and/or RRCConnectionResume message, which may be referred to as RA Msg4, at step 1908, for example, after or in response to receiving the RRCConnectionRequest and/or RRCConnectionResumeRequest message. The wireless device 1920 may send to the base station 1921 an RRCConnectionSetupComplete and/or RRCConnectionResumeComplete message, which may be referred to as RA Msg5, at step 1909, for example, after or in response to receiving the RRCConnectionSetup and/or RRCConnectionResume. An RRC connection may be established between the wireless device 1920 and the base station 1921, and the random access procedure may end, for example, after or in response to receiving the RRCConnectionSetupComplete and/or RRCConnectionResumeComplete message.

[00262] A best beam, including but not limited to a best SS block beam, may be determined based on a channel state information reference signal (CSI-RS). A wireless device may use a

CSI-RS in a multi-beam system for estimating the beam quality of the links between the wireless device and a base station. For example, based on a measurement of a CSI-RS, a wireless device may report CSI for downlink channel adaption. A CSI parameter may include a precoding matrix index (PMI), a channel quality index (CQI) value, and/or a rank indicator (RI). A wireless device may report a beam index based on a reference signal received power (RSRP) measurement on a CSI-RS. The wireless device may report the beam index in a CSI resource indication (CRI) for downlink beam selection, and associated with the RSRP value of the beam. A base station may transmit a CSI-RS via a CSI-RS resource, such as via one or more antenna ports, or via one or more time and/or frequency radio resources. A beam may be associated with a CSI-RS. A CSI-RS may comprise an indication of a beam direction. Each of a plurality of beams may be associated with one of a plurality of CSI-RSs. A CSI-RS resource may be configured in a cell-specific way, for example, via common RRC signaling. Additionally or alternatively, a CSI-RS resource may be configured in a wireless device-specific way, for example, via dedicated RRC signaling and/or layer 1 and/or layer 2 (L1/L2) signaling. Multiple wireless devices in or served by a cell may measure a cell-specific CSI-RS resource. A dedicated subset of wireless devices in or served by a cell may measure a wireless device-specific CSI-RS resource. A base station may transmit a CSI-RS resource periodically, using aperiodic transmission, or using a multi-shot or semi-persistent transmission. In a periodic transmission, a base station may transmit the configured CSI-RS resource using a configured periodicity in the time domain. In an aperiodic transmission, a base station may transmit the configured CSI-RS resource in a dedicated time slot. In a multi-shot or semi-persistent (SP) transmission, a base station may transmit the configured CSI-RS resource within a configured period. A base station may transmit one or more SP CSI-RS with a configured periodicity, with a limited or unlimited duration. A base station may configure different CSI-RS resources in different terms for different purposes. Different terms may include, for example, cell-specific, device-specific, periodic, aperiodic, multi-shot, or other terms. Different purposes may include, for example, beam management, CQI reporting, or other purposes.

[00263] FIG. 20 shows an example of transmitting CSI-RSs periodically for a beam. A base station 20701 may transmit a beam in a predefined order in the time domain, such as during time periods 2003. Beams used for a CSI-RS transmission, such as for CSI-RS 2004 in

transmissions 2002C and/or 2003E, may have a different beam width relative to a beam width for SS-blocks transmission, such as for SS blocks 2002A, 2002B, 2002D, and 2002F-2002H. Additionally or alternatively, a beam width of a beam used for a CSI-RS transmission may have the same value as a beam width for an SS block. Some or all of one or more CSI-RSs may be included in one or more beams. An SS block may occupy a number of OFDM symbols (e.g., 4), and a number of subcarriers (e.g., 240), carrying a synchronization sequence signal. The synchronization sequence signal may identify a cell.

[00264] FIG. 21 part "A" shows an example of an activation/deactivation CSI-RS resources MAC control element. The activation/deactivation CSI-RS resources MAC control element may be identified by a MAC subheader with LCID. The activation/deactivation CSI-RS resources MAC control element may have a variable size that may be based on the number of CSI processes configured with csi-RS-NZP-Activation by RRC (N). The N number of octets, shown in FIG. 21 part "A," each of which may comprise a number of A fields (e.g., A1 to Ai, described below), may be included in ascending order of a CSI process ID, such as the CSI-ProcessId.

[00265] FIG. 21 part "B" shows an example of an activation/deactivation CSI-RS command that may activate and/or deactivate CSI-RS resources for a CSI process. For example, for a wireless device that is configured with transmission mode 9, N equals 1. Transmission mode 9 may be a transmission mode in which a base station may transmit data packets with up to 8 layers, for example, if configured with multiple antennas. A wireless device may receive the data packets based on multiple DMRSs (e.g., up to 8 DMRSs (or DMRS ports)). The activation/deactivation CSI-RS resources MAC control element may apply to the serving cell on which the wireless device may receive the activation/deactivation of CSI-RS resources MAC control element.

[00266] Activation/deactivation CSI-RS resources MAC control elements may comprise an octet of fields, shown as fields A1 to A8, that may indicate the activation/deactivation status of the CSI-RS resources configured by upper layers for the CSI process. A1 may correspond to the first entry in a list of CSI-RS, which may be specified by csi-RS-ConfigNZP-ApList configured by upper layers. A2 may correspond to the second entry in the list of CSI-RS, and each of A3 through A8 may correspond to the third through eighth entry, respectively, in the list of CSI-RS. The Ai field may be set to "1" to indicate that the i^{th} entry in the list of CSI-

RS, which may be specified by csi-RS-ConfigNZP-ApList, shall be activated. The Ai field may be set to "0" to indicate that the i^{th} entry in the list shall be deactivated. For each CSI process, the number of Ai fields (e.g., i=1, 2, ..., 8) which are set to "1" may be equal to the value of a higher-layer parameter, such as activatedResources.

[00267] A wireless device may be triggered with aperiodic CSI reporting, for example, after receiving a RRC for CSI-RS configuration and a MAC layer signaling for CSI-RS activation. The aperiodic CSI reporting may be associated with the CSI-RS resources indicated in a DCI, for example, with DCI format 0C. A CSI request field in DCI format 0C may indicate for which CSI process and/or CSI-RS resource the CSI reporting is configured, such as shown in FIG. 22.

[00268] As shown in FIG. 23, a CSI-RS may be mapped in time and frequency domains. Each square shown in FIG. 23 may represent a resource block within a bandwidth of a cell. Each resource block may comprise a number of subcarriers. A cell may have a bandwidth comprising a number of resource blocks. A base station (e.g., a gNB in NR) may transmit one or more Radio Resource Control (RRC) messages comprising CSI-RS resource configuration parameters for one or more CSI-RS. One or more of the following parameters may be configured by higher layer signaling for each CSI-RS resource configuration: CSI-RS resource configuration identity, number of CSI-RS ports, CSI-RS configuration (e.g., symbol and RE locations in a subframe), CSI-RS subframe configuration (e.g., subframe location, offset, and periodicity in a radio frame), CSI-RS power parameter, CSI-RS sequence parameter, CDM type parameter, frequency density, transmission comb, QCL parameters (e.g., QCL-scramblingidentity, crs-portscount, mbsfn-subframeconfiglist, csi-rs-configZPid, qcl-csi-rs-configNZPid), and/or other radio resource parameters.

[00269] CSI-RS may be configured using common parameters, for example, when a plurality of wireless devices receive the same CSI-RS signal. CSI-RS may be configured using wireless device dedicated parameters, for example, when a CSI-RS is configured for a specific wireless device. CSI-RSs may be included in RRC signaling. A wireless device may be configured, for example, depending on different MIMO beamforming types (e.g., CLASS A or CLASS B), with one or more CSI-RS resource configurations per CSI process. A wireless device may be configured using at least RRC signaling.

[00270] FIG. 23 shows three beams that may be configured for a wireless device, for example, in a wireless device-specific configuration. Any number of additional beams (e.g., represented by the column of blank squares) or fewer beams may be included. Beam 1 may be allocated with CSI-RS 1 that may be transmitted in some subcarriers in a resource block (RB) of a first symbol. Beam 2 may be allocated with CSI-RS 2 that may be transmitted in some subcarriers in a RB of a second symbol. Beam 3 may be allocated with CSI-RS 3 that may be transmitted in some subcarriers in a RB of a third symbol. All subcarriers in a RB may not necessarily be used for transmitting a particular CSI-RS (e.g., CSI-RS1) on an associated beam (e.g., beam 1) for that CSI-RS. By using frequency division multiplexing (FDM), other subcarriers, not used for beam 1 for the wireless device in the same RB, may be used for other CSI-RS transmissions associated with a different beam for other wireless devices. Additionally or alternatively, by using time domain multiplexing (TDM), beams used for a wireless device may be configured such that different beams (e.g., beam 1, beam 2, and beam 3) for the wireless device may be transmitted using some symbols different from beams of other wireless devices.

[00271] A wireless device may perform downlink beam management using a wireless device-specific configured CSI-RS. In a beam management procedure, a wireless device may monitor a channel quality of a beam pair link. The beam pair link may comprise a transmitting beam from a base station (e.g., a gNB in NR) and a receiving beam by the wireless device (e.g., a UE). When multiple CSI-RSs associated with multiple beams are configured, a wireless device may monitor multiple beam pair links between the base station and the wireless device.

[00272] A wireless device may transmit one or more beam management reports to a base station. A beam management report may indicate one or more beam pair quality parameters, comprising, for example, one or more beam identifications, RSRP, PMI, CQI, and/or RI, of a subset of configured beams.

[00273] A base station and/or a wireless device may perform a downlink L1/L2 beam management procedure. One or more downlink L1/L2 beam management procedures may be performed within one or multiple transmission and receiving points (TRPs) FIG. 24 shows examples of three beam management procedures, P1, P2, and P3. Procedure P1 may be used to enable a wireless device measurement on different transmit (Tx) beams of a TRP (or

multiple TRPs), for example, to support a selection of Tx beams and/or wireless device receive (Rx) beam(s) (shown as shaded ovals in the top row and bottom row, respectively, of P1). Beamforming at a TRP (or multiple TRPs) may include, for example, an intra-TRP and/or inter-TRP Tx beam sweep from a set of different beams (shown, in the top rows of P1 and P2, as unshaded ovals rotated in a counter-clockwise direction indicated by the dashed arrow). Beamforming at a wireless device 2401, may include, for example, a wireless device Rx beam sweep from a set of different beams (shown, in the bottom rows of P1 and P3, as unshaded ovals rotated in a clockwise direction indicated by the dashed arrow). Procedure P2 may be used to enable a wireless device measurement on different Tx beams of a TRP (or multiple TRPs) (shown, in the top row of P2, as unshaded ovals rotated in a counter-clockwise direction indicated by the dashed arrow), for example, which may change inter-TRP and/or intra-TRP Tx beam(s). Procedure P2 may be performed, for example, on a smaller set of beams for beam refinement than in procedure P1. P2 may be a particular example of P1. Procedure P3 may be used to enable a wireless device measurement on the same Tx beam (shown as shaded oval in P3), for example, to change a wireless device Rx beam if the wireless device 2401 uses beamforming.

[00274] Based on a wireless device's beam management report, a base station may transmit, to the wireless device, a signal indicating that one or more beam pair links are the one or more serving beams. The base station may transmit PDCCH and/or PDSCH for the wireless device using the one or more serving beams.

[00275] A wireless device 2401 (e.g., a UE) and/or a base station 2402 (e.g., a gNB) may trigger a beam failure recovery mechanism. The wireless device 2401 may trigger a beam failure recovery (BFR) request transmission, for example, if a beam failure event occurs. A beam failure event may include, for example, a determination that a quality of beam pair link(s) of an associated control channel is unsatisfactory. A determination of an unsatisfactory quality of beam pair link(s) of an associated channel may be based on the quality falling below a threshold and/or an expiration of a timer.

[00276] The wireless device 2401 may measure a quality of beam pair link(s) using one or more reference signals (RS). One or more SS blocks, one or more CSI-RS resources, and/or one or more demodulation reference signals (DM-RSs) of a PBCH may be used as a RS for measuring a quality of a beam pair link. Each of the one or more CSI-RS resources may be

associated with a CSI-RS resource index (CRI). A quality of a beam pair link may be based on one or more of an RSRP value, reference signal received quality (RSRQ) value, and/or CSI value measured on RS resources. The base station 2402 may indicate whether an RS resource, for example, that may be used for measuring a beam pair link quality, is quasi-co-located (QCLed) with one or more DM-RSs of a control channel. The RS resource and the DM-RSs of the control channel may be QCLed when the channel characteristics from a transmission via an RS to the wireless device 2401, and the channel characteristics from a transmission via a control channel to the wireless device, are similar or the same under a configured criterion.

[00277] A wireless device may monitor a PDCCH, such as a New Radio PDCCH (NR-PDCCH), on M beam pair links simultaneously, where $M \geq 1$ and the maximum value of M may depend at least on the wireless device capability. Such monitoring may increase robustness against beam pair link blocking. A base station may transmit, and the wireless device may receive, one or more messages configured to cause the wireless device to monitor NR-PDCCH on different beam pair link(s) and/or in different NR-PDCCH OFDM symbol.

[00278] A base station may transmit higher layer signaling, and/or a MAC control element (MAC CE), that may comprise parameters related to a wireless device Rx beam setting for monitoring NR-PDCCH on multiple beam pair links. A base station may transmit one or more indications of a spatial QCL assumption between a first DL RS antenna port(s) and a second DL RS antenna port(s). The first DL RS antenna port(s) may be for one or more of a cell-specific CSI-RS, device-specific CSI-RS, SS block, PBCH with DM-RSs of PBCH, and/or PBCH without DM-RSs of PBCH. The second DL RS antenna port(s) may be for demodulation of a DL control channel. Signaling for a beam indication for a NR-PDCCH (e.g., configuration to monitor NR-PDCCH) may be via MAC CE signaling, RRC signaling, DCI signaling, or specification-transparent and/or an implicit method, and any combination thereof.

[00279] For reception of unicast DL data channel, a base station may indicate spatial QCL parameters between DL RS antenna port(s) and DM-RS antenna port(s) of DL data channel. A base station may transmit DCI (e.g., downlink grants) comprising information indicating the RS antenna port(s). The information may indicate the RS antenna port(s) which may be QCLed with DM-RS antenna port(s). A different set of DM-RS antenna port(s) for the DL data channel may be indicated as a QCL with a different set of RS antenna port(s).

[00280] If a base station transmits a signal indicating a spatial QCL parameters between CSI-RS and DM-RS for PDCCH, a wireless device may use CSI-RSs QCLed with DM-RS for a PDCCH to monitor beam pair link quality. If a beam failure event occurs, the wireless device may transmit a beam failure recovery request, such as by a determined configuration.

[00281] If a wireless device transmits a beam failure recovery request, for example, via an uplink physical channel or signal, a base station may detect that there is a beam failure event, for the wireless device, by monitoring the uplink physical channel or signal. The base station may initiate a beam recovery mechanism to recover the beam pair link for transmitting PDCCH between the base station and the wireless device. The base station may transmit one or more control signals, to the wireless device, for example, after or in response to receiving the beam failure recovery request. A beam recovery mechanism may be, for example, an L1 scheme, or a higher layer scheme.

[00282] A base station may transmit one or more messages comprising, for example, configuration parameters for an uplink physical channel and/or a signal for transmitting a beam failure recovery request. The uplink physical channel and/or signal may be based on at least one of the following: a non-contention based PRACH (e.g., a beam failure recovery PRACH or BFR-PRACH), which may use a resource orthogonal to resources of other PRACH transmissions; a PUCCH (e.g., beam failure recovery PUCCH or BFR-PUCCH); and/or a contention-based PRACH resource. Combinations of these candidate signal and/or channels may be configured by a base station.

[00283] A base station may send a confirmation message to a wireless device, for example, after or in response to the base station receiving one or multiple BFR requests. The confirmation message may comprise the CRI associated with the candidate beam the wireless may indicate in the one or multiple BFR requests. The confirmation message may comprise an L1 control information.

[00284] LTE-Advanced introduced Carrier Aggregation (CA) in Release-10. In Release-10 CA, the Primary Cell (PCell) is always activated. In addition to the PCell, a base station may transmit one or more RRC message comprising configuration parameters for one or more secondary cells. In 3GPP LTE/LTE-A specification, there are many RRC messages used for Scell configuration/reconfiguration. For example, the base station may transmit a RRCconnectionReconfiguration message for parameters configuration of one or more

secondary cells for a wireless device, wherein the parameters may comprise at least: cell ID, antenna configuration, CSI-RS configuration, SRS configuration, PRACH configuration, etc.

[00285] The one or more SCells configured in the RRC message can be activated or deactivated by at least one MAC Control Element (MAC CE). The SCell activation/deactivation processes were introduced to achieve battery power savings. After an SCell is deactivated, the wireless device may stop receiving downlink signals and stop transmission on the SCell. In LTE-A specification, the default state of an SCell is deactivated if the SCell has been configured/added. Additional activation procedure employing MAC CE Activation Command may be needed to activate the SCell. SCells may be deactivated either by an activation/deactivation MAC CE or by the sCellDeactivationTimer. The wireless device and base station maintain one sCellDeactivationTimer per SCell with a common value across SCells. A base station maintains the activation/deactivation status of an SCell for a wireless device. The same initial timer value may apply to each instance of the sCellDeactivationTimer and it is configured by RRC. sCellDeactivationTimer is included in Mac-MainConfig dedicated parameter in an RRC message. The configured SCells may be initially deactivated upon addition and after a handover.

[00286] The activation/deactivation MAC control element may be used in a variety of ways. The activation/deactivation MAC control element may be identified by a MAC PDU subheader, for example, with a pre-assigned LCID. The activation/deactivation MAC CE may have a fixed size, such as a single octet comprising seven C-fields and one R-field as shown in FIG. 25A and FIG. 27B. The activation/deactivation MAC control element may comprise field indicating by Ci. If there is an SCell configured with SCellIndex i, Ci may indicate the activation/deactivation status of the SCell with SCellIndex i, else the MAC entity may ignore the Ci field. The Ci field may be set to a value of "1" to indicate that the SCell with SCellIndex i may be activated. The Ci field may be set to a value of "0" to indicate that the SCell with SCellIndex i may be deactivated. The field R may correspond to a reserved bit, which may be set to a value of "0". If a wireless device is configured with a larger number of carriers (e.g., more than 5 or 7 carriers), the activation/deactivation MAC CE may comprise more than one byte, which may comprise a longer bitmap such as shown in FIG. 25B.

[00287] Deactivation timer management processes may be performed. For example, if a PDCCH on the activated SCell indicates an uplink grant or a downlink assignment; or if a

PDCCH on a serving cell scheduling the activated SCell indicates an uplink grant or a downlink assignment for the activated SCell: the wireless device may restart an sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the SCell. A MAC entity may (e.g., for each TTI and for each configured SCell) perform certain functions related to activation and/or deactivation of one or more SCells. If the MAC entity receives an activation/deactivation MAC CE activating the SCell in a TTI, the MAC entity may: activate the SCell; start or restart the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the SCell; and/or trigger PHR. If the MAC entity receives an activation/deactivation MAC CE deactivating the SCell in a TTI, or if the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the activated SCell expires in the TTI, the MAC entity may: deactivate the SCell; stop the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the SCell; and/or flush all HARQ buffers associated with the SCell.

[00288] If a wireless device activates the SCell, the wireless device may perform SCell operations including: SRS transmissions on the SCell; CQI, PMI, rank indicator (RI), and/or precoding type indicator (PTI) reporting for the SCell; PDCCH monitoring on the SCell; and/or PDCCH monitoring for the SCell. If the SCell is deactivated, a wireless device may perform the following actions: not transmit SRSs on the SCell; not report CQI, PMI, RI, and/or PTI for the SCell; not transmit on an UL-SCH on the SCell; not transmit on a RACH on the SCell; not monitor the PDCCH on the SCell; not monitor the PDCCH for the SCell. For an SCell that is self-scheduled (e.g., by a PDCCH transmitted on the SCell), the wireless device may not monitor the PDCCH on the SCell if the SCell is deactivated. For an SCell that is is cross-carrier scheduled by a serving cell (e.g., a cell other than the SCell), the wireless device may not monitor the PDCCH for the SCell if the SCell is deactivated. If an SCell is deactivated, the ongoing random access procedure on the SCell, if any, may be aborted.

[00289] If a wireless device receives a MAC activation command for a secondary cell in subframe *n*, the corresponding actions in the MAC layer may be applied no later than a minimum time period (e.g., such as indicated in 3GPP TS 36.133) and no earlier than a maximum time period (e.g., subframe *n*+8), except for the following: the actions related to CSI reporting and the actions related to the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the secondary cell, which may be applied in the maximum time period (e.g., subframe *n*+8). If a wireless device receives a MAC deactivation command for a secondary cell or the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the secondary cell expires in subframe n, the

corresponding actions in the MAC layer may apply no later than the minimum time period (e.g., such as indicated in 3GPP TS 36.133), except for the actions related to CSI reporting which may be applied in the maximum time period (e.g., subframe n+8).

[00290] If a wireless device receives a MAC activation command for a secondary cell in subframe n, the actions related to CSI reporting and the actions related to the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the secondary cell, may be applied in subframe n+8. If a wireless device receives a MAC deactivation command for a secondary cell or other deactivation conditions are met (e.g., the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the secondary cell expires) in subframe n, the actions related to CSI reporting may be applied in subframe n+8. FIG. 26 shows an example timeline for a wireless device receiving a MAC activation command. The wireless device may start or restart the sCellDeactivationTimer in the n^{th} subframe, if the wireless device receives a MAC activation command in the n^{th} subframe, such as shown in parts "(a)" and "(b)" of FIG. 26. The wireless device may start reporting invalid (e.g., as shown in part "(a)") or valid (e.g., as shown in part "(b)") CSI for the SCell at the $(n+8)^{th}$ subframe, if the wireless device receives a MAC activation command in the n^{th} subframe. A wireless device (e.g., having slow activation) may report an invalid CSI (e.g., out-of-range CSI) at the $(n+8)^{th}$ subframe, such as shown in part "(a)" of FIG. 26. The wireless device may start reporting a valid CSI for the SCell as a later subframe, such as subframe n+8+k, as shown in part "(a)". A wireless device (e.g., having a quick activation) may report a valid CSI at the $(n+8)^{th}$ subframe, such as shown in part "(b)" of FIG. 26.

[00291] If a wireless device receives a MAC activation command for an SCell in subframe n, the wireless device may start reporting CQI, PMI, RI, and/or PTI for the SCell at subframe n+8, and/or the wireless device may start or restart the sCellDeactivationTimer associated with the SCell at subframe n+8. The sCellDeactivationTimer may be maintained in both the base station and the wireless device, wherein both wireless device and base station may stop, start, and/or restart this timer in the same TTI. Without such maintaining of the timer, the sCellDeactivationTimer in the wireless device may not be in-sync with the corresponding sCellDeactivationTimer in the base station. The base station may start monitoring and/or receiving CSI (e.g., CQI, PMI, RI, and/or PTI) according to a predefined timing in the same TTI and/or after wireless device starts transmitting the CSI. If the CSI timings in wireless

device and base station are not coordinated, for example, based on a common standard or air interface signaling, the network operation may result in inefficient operations and/or errors.

[00292] A base station may transmit, via a PDCCH, a DCI for scheduling decision and power-control commands. The DCI may comprise one or more of: downlink scheduling assignments, uplink scheduling grants, or power-control commands. The downlink scheduling assignments may comprise one or more of: PDSCH resource indication, transport format, HARQ information, control information related to multiple antenna schemes, or a command for power control of the PUCCH used for transmission of ACK/NACK based on or in response to downlink scheduling assignments. The uplink scheduling grants may comprise one or more of: PUSCH resource indication, transport format, HARQ related information, or a power control command of the PUSCH.

[00293] Different types of control information may correspond to different DCI message sizes. Supporting spatial multiplexing with noncontiguous allocation of RBs in the frequency domain may require a larger scheduling message in comparison with an uplink grant that may allow only frequency-contiguous allocation. The DCI may be categorized into different DCI formats (e.g., such as in an LTE system), where a format may correspond to a certain message size and/or usage. Table 2 below provides a summary of example DCI formats, including the size for an example of a 20 MHz FDD operation with two Tx antennas at the base station 2602 and no carrier aggregation.

[00294] A wireless device may monitor one or more PDCCH to detect one or more DCI with one or more DCI formats. The one or more PDCCH may be transmitted in common search space or wireless device-specific search space. The wireless device may monitor PDCCH with only a limited set of DCI format, for example, to save power consumption. The wireless device may not be required to detect a DCI with DCI format 6, which may be used for an eMTC wireless device. The wireless device may consume more power based on the number of DCI formats to be detected. The more DCI formats to be detected, the more power may be consumed by the wireless device.

[00295] The one or more PDCCH candidates that a wireless device monitors may be defined in terms of PDCCH wireless device-specific search spaces. A PDCCH wireless device-specific search space at CCE aggregation level $L \in \{1, 2, 4, 8\}$ may be defined by a set of PDCCH candidates for CCE aggregation level L. For a DCI format, a wireless device may be

configured per serving cell by one or more higher layer parameters a number of PDCCH candidates per CCE aggregation level L.

	DCI format	Example size (Bits)	Usage
Uplink	0	45	Uplink scheduling grant
	4	53	Uplink scheduling grant with spatial multiplexing
	6-0A, 6-0B	46, 36	Uplink scheduling grant for eMTC devices
Downlink	1C	31	Special purpose compact assignment
	1A	45	Contiguous allocation only
	1B	46	Codebook-based beamforming using CRS
	1D	46	MU-MIMO using CRS
	1	55	Flexible allocations
	2A	64	Open-loop spatial multiplexing using CRS
	2B	64	Dual-layer transmission using DM-RS (TM8)
	2C	66	Multi-layer transmission using DM-RS (TM9)
	2D	68	Multi-layer transmission using DM-RS (TM9)
	2	67	Closed-loop spatial multiplexing using CRS
	6-1A, 6-1B	46, 36	Downlink scheduling grants for eMTC devices
Special	3, 3A	45	Power control commands
	5		Sidelink operation
	6-2		Paging/direct indication for eMTC devices

[00296] Information in the DCI formats that may be used for downlink scheduling may be organized into different groups. One or more fields of the DCI formats may comprise one or more of: resource information, such as a carrier indicator (e.g., 0 or 3 bits) and/or a RB allocation; a HARQ process number; an MCS, new data indicator (NDI), and/or RV (e.g., for the first TB and/or for the second TB); MIMO related information such as PMI, precoding information, a transport block swap flag, a power offset between PDSCH and a reference signal, a reference-signal scrambling sequence, a number of layers, and/or a number of antenna ports for a transmission; PDSCH resource-element mapping and/or QCI; downlink assignment index (DAI); a transmit power control (TPC) for PUCCH; a SRS request (e.g., 1 bit), that may comprise an indication of or trigger for a one-shot SRS transmission; an ACK

and/or NACK offset; a DCI format indication, for example, which may be used to differentiate between DCI format 1A and DCI format 0 or other formats that may have the same message size; and/or padding (e.g., if necessary).

[00297] Information in the DCI formats that may be used for uplink scheduling may be organized into different groups. One or more fields of the DCI formats may comprise one or more of: resource information, such as a carrier indicator, resource allocation type, and/or a RB allocation; an MCS and/or NDI (e.g., for the first TB and/or for the second TB); a phase rotation of the uplink demodulation reference signal (DMRS); precoding information; a CSI request, a request for an aperiodic CSI report; a SRS request (e.g., 2 bits), that may comprise an indication of or a trigger for an aperiodic SRS transmission that may use one of up to three preconfigured settings; an uplink index/DAI; a TPC for PUSCH; a DCI format indication, for example, which may be used to differentiate between DCI format 1A and DCI format 0; and/or padding (e.g., if necessary).

[00298] A base station may perform CRC scrambling on a DCI, for example, before transmitting the DCI via a PDCCH. The base station may perform CRC scrambling, for example, by bit-wise addition (or, e.g., modulo-2 addition or exclusive OR (XOR) operation) of multiple bits of at least one wireless device identifier (e.g., C-RNTI, TC-RNTI, SI-RNTI, RA-RNTI, and the like) with the CRC bits of the DCI. The wireless device may check the CRC bits of the DCI, if detecting the DCI. The wireless device may receive the DCI if the CRC is scrambled by a sequence of bits that is the same as (or indicates a match with) the at least one wireless device identifier.

[00299] A base station may transmit one or more PDCCH in different control resource sets, for example, which may support wide bandwidth operation. The base station may transmit one or more RRC message comprising configuration parameters for one or more control resource sets. At least one of the one or more control resource sets may comprise one or more of: a first OFDM symbol (e.g., CORESET_StartSymbol); a number of consecutive OFDM symbols (e.g., CORESET_NumSymbol); a set of resource blocks (e.g., CORESET_RBSet); a CCE-to-REG mapping (e.g., CORESET_mapping); and/or a REG bundle size, such as for interleaved CCE-to-REG mapping (e.g., CORESET_REG_bundle). A wireless device may monitor PDCCH to detect a DCI on a subset of control resource sets (e.g., if control resource sets are configured). Such monitoring may reduce power consumption by the wireless.

[00300] A base station may transmit one or more messages comprising configuration parameters for one or more active bandwidth parts (BWPs). The one or more active BWPs may have different numerologies. The base station may transmit, to a wireless device, control information for cross-BWP scheduling.

[00301] FIG. 27 shows an example of multiple BWP configurations. One or more BWPs may overlap with one or more other BWPs in a frequency domain. For example, BWP 1 may overlap BWP 3, both of which may overlap BWP 4 and BWP 5; BWP 2 may overlap BWP 4; and/or BWP 4 may overlap BWP 5. One or more BWPs may have a same central frequency with one or more other BWPs. For example, BWP 1 may have a same central frequency as BWP 3.

[00302] A base station may transmit one or more messages comprising configuration parameters for one or more DL BWPs and/or one or more UL BWPs for a cell. The one or more BWPs may comprise at least one BWP as the active DL BWP or the active UL BWP, and/or zero or one BWP as the default DL BWP or the default UL BWP. For a PCell, the active DL BWP may be the DL BWP on which the wireless device may monitor one or more PDCCH and/or receive PDSCH. The active UL BWP may be the UL BWP on which the wireless device may transmit an uplink signal. For an SCell, the active DL BWP may be the DL BWP on which the wireless device may monitor one or more PDCCH and receive PDSCH when the SCell is activated, for example, by receiving an activation/deactivation MAC CE. The active UL BWP may be the UL BWP on which the wireless device may transmit PRACH and/or PUCCH (e.g., if configured) and/or PUSCH if the SCell is activated, for example, by receiving an activation/deactivation MAC CE.

[00303] Configuration of multiple BWPs may be used to reduce a wireless device power consumption. A wireless device configured to use an active BWP and a default BWP may switch to the default BWP, for example, if there is no activity on the active BWP. A default BWP may be configured to use a narrow bandwidth, and/or an active BWP may be configured to use a wide bandwidth. If there is no signal transmitting on or receiving from an active BWP, the wireless device may switch the BWP to the default BWP, which may reduce power consumption.

[00304] Switching a BWP may be triggered by a DCI and/or a timer. If a wireless device receives a DCI indicating DL BWP switching from an active BWP to a new BWP, the

wireless device may monitor PDCCH and/or receive PDSCH on the new BWP, for example, after or in response to receiving the DCI. If the wireless device receives a DCI indicating UL BWP switching from an active BWP to a new BWP, the wireless device may transmit PUCCH (e.g., if configured) and/or PUSCH on the new BWP, for example, after or in in response to receiving the DCI.

[00305] A base station may transmit, to a wireless device, one or more RRC messages comprising a BWP inactive timer. The wireless device may start the timer, for example, if it switches its active DL BWP to a DL BWP other than the default DL BWP. The wireless device may restart the timer to the initial value, for example, if it successfully decodes a DCI to schedule PDSCH(s) in its active DL BWP. The wireless device may switch its active DL BWP to the default DL BWP, for example, if the BWP timer expires.

[00306] FIG. 28 shows an example of BWP switching associated with a BWP inactive timer. A wireless device may receive one or more RRC messages comprising parameters for an SCell and one or more BWP configuration associated with the SCell. Among the one or more BWPs, at least one BWP may be configured as the first active BWP (e.g., BWP 1), and/or one BWP may be configured as the default BWP (e.g., BWP 0). The wireless device may receive a MAC CE to activate the SCell at the n^{th} subframe. The wireless device may start or restart the sCellDeactivationTimer at the n^{th} subframe, and may start action related to CSI reporting for the SCell, or for the initial active BWP of the SCell, at the $(n+8)^{th}$ subframe. The wireless device may start the BWP inactive timer and/or restart the sCellDeactivationTimer (e.g., if the wireless device receives a DCI indicating switching a BWP from BWP 1 to BWP 2), at the $(n+8+k)^{th}$ subframe. If the wireless device receives a PDCCH indicating a DL scheduling on BWP 2, for example, at the $(n+8+k+m)^{th}$ subframe, the wireless device may restart the BWP inactive timer and/or the wireless device may restart the sCellDeactivationTimer. The wireless device may switch back to the default BWP (e.g., BWP 0) if the BWP inactive timer expires, for example, at the $(n+8+k+m+l)^{th}$ subframe. The wireless device may deactivate the SCell if the sCellDeactivationTimer expires, for example, at the $(n+8+k+m+l+o)^{th}$ subframe.

[00307] The BWP inactive timer may be applied in a PCell. A base station may transmit one or more RRC messages comprising a BWP inactive timer to a wireless device. The wireless device may start the timer if the wireless devices switches its active DL BWP to a DL BWP other than the default DL BWP. The wireless device may restart the timer to the initial value

if it successfully decodes a DCI to schedule PDSCH(s) in its active DL BWP. The wireless device may switch its active DL BWP to the default DL BWP if the BWP timer expires.

[00308] The BWP inactive timer may be used to reduce wireless device power consumption, for example, if the wireless device is configured with multiple cells and at least one cell has a wide bandwidth. For example, the wireless device may transmit on or receive from a narrow-bandwidth BWP on the PCell or SCell if there is no activity on an active BWP. The wireless device may deactivate the SCell, which may be triggered by sCellDeactivationTimer expiring, if there is no activity on the SCell.

[00309] CSI reporting and/or semi-persistent (SP) CSI reporting may be activated and/or deactivated by a MAC CE. The MAC CE may comprise a BWP identifier which may reduce activation time delay that may otherwise occur for BWP switching. The MAC CE comprising a BWP identifier may enable a base station flexibility in transmitting the MAC. The MAC CE comprising a BWP identifier may reduce downlink data scheduling delay. The MAC CE comprising a BWP identifier may increase spectrum efficiency of downlink data transmission. If activation of CSI reporting is transmitted after activation of a cell, the activation may be slow. For example, a MAC CE may not be transmitted in a time urgent manner, which may result in a delayed CSI report activation. Activation of BWPs, however, may be required to be relatively quick. For example, BWP activation and/or BWP switching may be based on physical layer switching. BWPs may be used for time-sensitive communications. A base station may determine a CSI reporting delay above a threshold may be unacceptable for scheduling on a BWP. By indicating a BWP in a MAC CE prior to BWP activation and/or BWP switching, CSI reporting activation delay may be reduced. A base station may transmit, to a wireless device, a MAC CE on a first BWP to activate one or more CSI resources on a second BWP indicated by the BWP identifier.

[00310] A base station may transmit, to a wireless device, one or more RRC messages comprising configuration parameters for a cell. The cell may comprise a PCell, an SCell (e.g., an SCell of a plurality of SCells). The configuration parameters may comprise one or more BWPs comprising at least a first BWP, and/or one or more CSI report configurations comprising at least a first CSI report configuration. The one or more CSI report configurations may be associated with a semi-persistent CSI reporting on a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH). The at least a first BWP may be associated with one or more of: a first parameter

for a frequency location, a second parameter for a bandwidth, a third parameter for a subcarrier spacing, and/or a fourth parameter for a cyclic prefix. A value associated with the second parameter for a bandwidth may be less than a value associated with a bandwidth of the cell.

[00311] The base station may transmit, to the wireless device, a first MAC CE comprising: a BWP identifier field indicating the first BWP; and a channel state information (CSI) report configuration activation/deactivation field indicating activation of the first CSI report configuration. The activation/deactivation field may comprise an activation command and/or a deactivation command. Additionally or alternatively, the MAC CE may comprise a BWP identifier field indicating the first BWP; a semi-persistent (SP) CSI reference signal (CSI-RS) resource set; and/or an indicator indicating activation of the SP CSI-RS resource set. The BWP identifier may comprise any number of bits, such as, for example, 1, 2, 3, or 4 bits. The MAC CE may comprise a fixed and/or predetermined length. The at least a first CSI report configuration may be associated with one or more of: a report configuration type indicator (e.g., indicating a periodic, semi-persistent, or aperiodic report configuration); reference signal resource configuration parameters; report quantity parameters; frequency domain configuration parameters; and/or time domain configuration parameters. The one or more CSI reports may be based on: one or more reference signal resources indicated by the one or more reference signal resource parameters; and/or one or more frequency configuration parameters indicated by the one or more report frequency domain configuration parameters. The one or more CSI reports may comprise at least one of the one or more report quantities indicated by the one or more report quantity parameters.

[00312] The wireless device may receive the one or more RRC messages. The wireless device may receive the first MAC CE. The wireless device may activate the first CSI report configuration for the first BWP, for example, after or in response to receiving the first MAC CE. The wireless device may activate the first CSI report configuration via a BWP, for example, including via a BWP for the CSI reporting or via any other BWP. Additionally or alternatively, the wireless device may activate the SP CSI-RS resource set for the first BWP, for example, after or in response to receiving the first MAC CE. The wireless device may activate the SP CSI-RS resource set via a BWP, for example, including via a BWP for the SP CSI-RS resource set or via any other BWP. The wireless device may activate SP CSI

reporting via a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH). The wireless device may transmit, to the base station, one or more CSI reports based on the first CSI report configuration. Additionally or alternatively, the wireless device may transmit, to the base station, one or more CSI reports based on the SP CSI-RS resource set. The wireless device may transmit the one or more CSI reports via an uplink control channel (e.g., a physical uplink control channel) and/or via a physical uplink shared channel. The uplink control channel and/or the physical uplink shared channel may be associated with the first CSI report configuration. The wireless device may transmit the one or more CSI reports with periodic, semi-persistent, or aperiodic transmission indicated by the report configuration type indicator. The wireless device may transmit, via an uplink control channel, the one or more CSI reports with semi-persistent transmission based on or in response to the report configuration type indicator indicating semi-persistent transmission. The wireless device may transmit, via a physical uplink shared channel, the one or more CSI reports with aperiodic transmission based on or in response to the report configuration type indicator indicating aperiodic transmission. The one or more CSI reports may comprise one or more of: a first parameter associated with a channel quality indicator; a second parameter associated with a precoding matrix index; a third parameter associated with a rank indicator; and/or a fourth parameter associated with a layer 1 reference signal received power.

[00313] The base station may transmit, to the wireless device, a second MAC CE comprising a second BWP identifier field indicating the first BWP; and a CSI report configuration activation/deactivation field indicating a deactivation of the first CSI report configuration. Additionally or alternatively, the base station may transmit, to the wireless device, a second MAC CE comprising a second BWP identifier field indicating the first BWP; an SP CSI-RS resource set; and an indicator indicating a deactivation of the SP CSI-RS resource set. The wireless device may receive the second MAC CE. The wireless device may deactivate the first CSI report configuration for the first BWP, for example, after or in response to receiving the second MAC CE. The wireless device may deactivate the first CSI report configuration via a BWP, for example, including via a BWP for the deactivation of the first CSI report configuration or via any other BWP. Additionally or alternatively, the wireless device may deactivate the SP CSI-RS resource set for the first BWP, for example, after or in response to receiving the second MAC CE. The wireless device may deactivate the SP CSI-

RS resource set via a BWP, for example, including via a BWP for the deactivation of the SP CSI-RS resource set or via any other BWP. The wireless device may stop the transmission of the one or more CSI reports, for example, after or in response to the deactivating.

[00314] A base station may transmit one or more RRC message comprising one or more CSI configuration parameters. The one or more CSI parameters may comprise one or more: CSI-RS resource setting; CSI reporting settings and/or CSI measurement setting. A CSI-RS resource setting may comprise one or more CSI-RS resource sets. A CSI-RS resource set may be provided for a periodic CSI-RS, (P CSI-RS) and/or a semi-persistent (SP) CSI-RS. A base station may transmit one or more P CSI-RS and/or SP CSI-RS with a configured periodicity in a time domain. The base station may transmit the one or more SP CSI-RS with a limited transmission duration that may be configured by the base station. The base station may transmit the one or more SP CSI-RS for the wireless device, for example, prior to or until the base station deactivates the one or more SP CSI-RS. The base station may deactivate and/or stop transmission of the one or more SP CSI-RS, for example, by transmitting a SP CSI-RS deactivation MAC CE and/or DCI.

[00315] A CSI-RS resource set may comprise one or more of: CSI-RS type (e.g., periodic, aperiodic, semi-persistent); CSI-RS resources (e.g., comprising at a CSI-RS resource configuration identity and/or a number of CSI-RS ports); CSI RS configuration (e.g., a symbol and/or RE locations in a subframe); CSI RS subframe configuration (e.g., subframe location, offset, and/or periodicity in a radio frame); CSI-RS power parameter; CSI-RS sequence parameter; CDM type parameter; frequency density; transmission comb; and/or QCL parameters.

[00316] One or more CSI-RS resources may be transmitted periodically, using aperiodic transmission, using a multi-shot transmission, or using a semi-persistent transmission. In a periodic transmission, the configured CSI-RS resource may be transmitted using a configured periodicity in a time domain. In an aperiodic transmission, the configured CSI-RS resource may be transmitted, for example, in a dedicated time slot or subframe. In a multi-shot transmission or semi-persistent transmission, the configured CSI-RS resource may be transmitted within a configured period.

[00317] One or more CSI reporting settings may comprise one or more of: a report configuration identifier; a report type; reported CSI parameter(s); CSI type (e.g., a type I or a

type II); codebook configuration; time-domain behavior; frequency granularity for CQI and/or PMI; and/or measurement restriction configurations. The report type may indicate a time domain behavior of the report (e.g., aperiodic, semi-persistent, or periodic). The one or more CSI reporting settings may comprise one or more of: a periodicity parameter; a duration parameter; and/or an offset (e.g., in unit of slots and/or subframes), for example, if the report type in a CSI reporting setting is a periodic report or a semi-persistent report. The periodicity parameter may indicate the periodicity of a CSI report. The duration parameter may indicate a duration of CSI report transmission. The offset parameter may indicate a value of a timing offset of a CSI report.

[00318] An SP CSI report may comprise multiple CSI reporting settings. An SP CSI report may comprise one CSI resource set for an SP CSI-RS. A CSI measurement setting may comprise one or more links comprising one or more link parameters. A link parameter may comprise one or more of: a CSI reporting setting indication, a CSI-RS resource setting indication, and/or measurement parameters. A base station may trigger a CSI reporting, for example, by transmitting am RRC message, a MAC CE, and/or a DCI, such as shown in FIG. 30.

[00319] A wireless device may transmit one or more SP-CSI reporting. The one or more SP-CSI reporting may be transmitted with a transmission periodicity. The one or more SP-CSI reporting may be triggered by the wireless device receiving a MAC CE, and/or DCI. The MAC CE or the DCI may indicate an SP-CSI reporting on one or more periodic (P) CSI-RS resources. The MAC CE or the DCI may indicate an SP-CSI reporting on one or more SP CSI-RS resources.

[00320] FIG. 29 shows an example of SP-CSI reporting. A base station may transmit, to a wireless device, one or RRC messages comprising configuration parameters. The configuration parameters may comprise, for example, one or more SP-CSI RS configurations. The base station may transmit, to the wireless device (e.g., at subframe *n*) a MAC CE and/or a DCI. The MAC CE and/or the DCI may comprise an indication of an SP CSI reporting activation. The wireless device may perform CSI measurement, for example, at subframe *n+k*. The base station may start transmitting (e.g., at the start of a CSI-RS transmission window) one or more SP CSI-RS at subframe *n+k*, for example, if the base station transmits at subframe *n* a MAC CE and/or DCI to trigger an SP CSI reporting. The value k may be zero,

or an integer greater than zero. The value k may be configured in an RRC message and/or the value k may be predefined as a fixed value. The wireless device may transmit (e.g., during an SP-CSI RS transmission period) SP CSI reporting at subframe *n+k+m, n+k+m+l,* and/or *n+k+m+2*l, n+k+m+3*l*, etc., for example, with a periodicity of *l* subframes. The wireless device may stop transmitting SP CSI reporting, for example, after or in response to receiving a MAC CE and/or DCI for deactivating SP CSI reporting (e.g., which may end a CSI-RS transmission window). The value "m" may be configured with a RRC and/or may be predefined as a fixed value (e.g., zero or a value greater than zero).

[00321] In wireless communications (e.g., an LTE-A system), a base station may transmit (e.g., send), to a wireless device, downlink control information (DCI), for example, to trigger aperiodic CSI reporting. A CSI request field in the DCI may indicate one or more CSI-RS resources and/or a CSI report parameter. After or in response to receiving the DCI, the wireless device may transmit the aperiodic CSI report via a PUSCH. The aperiodic CSI report may be based on a CSI report parameter and/or measurement of the one or more CSI resources. The DCI may have different payloads for different DCI formats. A semi-persistent (SP) CSI report via PUSCH may not be supported in one or more systems (e.g., in an LTE-A system), such that it may not be possible for a base station to trigger a SP CSI report by transmitting a DCI.

[00322] In a system (e.g., a NR system), there may be large quantities and/or sizes of transmission blocks (TBs) to be transmitted to a wireless device. A base station may transmit continuous CSI reports to a base station for facilitating downlink channel scheduling. The base station may perform channel adaptation for the downlink transmission for the TBs, for example, based on the continuous CSI reports. The base station may transmit an indication to the wireless device to stop CSI reporting, for example, after the base station finishes data transmission. Aperiodic CSI reporting may produce undesirable results. For example, the wireless device may transmit the aperiodic CSI report for a first time, but transmitting multiple CSI reports may involve multiple DCI triggering, which may increase DCI transmission and/or reduce the capacity of the PDCCH. Periodic CSI reports may also produce undesirable results because there may not be a convenient way to stop a periodic CSI report. An SP CSI report via an uplink channel (e.g., PUSCH) may be triggered by a DCI transmitted on a downlink channel (e.g., PDCCH). It may be desirable to design a method for

activating and/or deactivating a SP CSI report (e.g., such as in a NR system). If SP CSI report is triggered, a wireless device may not have available CSI report to transmit, or the wireless device may not have enough transmission power to transmit the SP CSI report, or the wireless device may not have available uplink channel resources (e.g., PUSCH or PUCCH) to transmit the SP CSI report. Existing technologies may increase power consumption of a wireless device, uplink interference to other wireless devices, or data transmission latency. Existing technologies may reduce system throughput of a base station and/or a wireless device.

[00323] FIG. 30 shows an example method for SP CSI reporting based on a skip indicator. A system may reuse a message format (e.g., a DCI format, such as in LTE), and may redesign the payload of the message format (e.g., DCI). At step 3002, a base station 3000 may transmit, to a wireless device 3001, an RRC configuration of an SP CSI reporting and a CSI skip indicator (e.g., for CSI report skipping). Signaling methods other than an RRC may be used (e.g., DCI, MAC-CE, etc.). The SP CSI report skip indicator may be used to allow the wireless device to skip SP CSI reporting. By using a SP CSI report skip indicator, a system may allow the wireless device to skip SP CSI reporting, for example, if there may be large quantities and/or sizes of transmission blocks (TBs) transmitted to the wireless device and the base station may not need any more SP CSI reporting from the wireless device. The skip indicator may allow the wireless device to avoid transmitting an SP CSI report, for example, if an SP CSI report would be potentially invalid, unavailable, or have insufficient measurements of CSI parameters. By using a skip indicator, a wireless device may avoid transmitting one or more SP CSI reports, which may conserve the transmission power of the wireless device and/or prevent a collision with one or more uplink control channels or one or more uplink shared channels. The configuration may prescribe the parameters for a desired SP CSI reporting from the wireless device.

[00324] At step 3004, the base station 3000 may transmit, to the wireless device 3001, a DCI for activation of SP CSI reporting. The DCI may comprise, for example, an activation and/or deactivation field to indicate an activation and/or deactivation of SP CSI reporting. The SP CSI reporting may be associated with an identifier in the DCI. The SP CSI reporting may be triggered by a trigger index in the DCI. After or in response to detecting (and/or receiving) the DCI for an SP CSI reporting activation, the wireless device 3001 may begin transmitting SP CSI reports, for example, that may be associated with an identifier and/or a trigger index. The

wireless device 3001 may transmit the SP CSI reports for the activated SP CSI reporting (e.g., as in step 3006) with a periodicity (e.g., report periodicity 3008) that may be predetermined or configured in an RRC message. The wireless device 3001 may determine to skip transmitting an SP CSI report (e.g., such as in step 3010). This determination may be based on the receipt of the skip indicator allowing the skipping of SP CSI reporting of the configuration specified in step 3002. By skipping an SP CSI reporting, the wireless device may prevent unnecessary and/or invalid SP CSI reporting, avoid collision with one or more uplink control channels or one or more uplink shared channels, and/or conserve transmission power.

[00325] As shown in FIG. 30, the wireless device may receive an RRC message from the base station. The RRC message may comprise configuration parameters of one or more SP CSI reports on an uplink channel (e.g., PUSCH). The configuration parameters may comprise, for example, one or more of a reference signal (RS) resource setting, and/or SP CSI reporting settings. The RS resource setting may comprise a set of RS resources. An RS resource may be associated with radio resource configuration (e.g., number of ports, time and frequency resource allocation, frequency density, etc.) of an RS. The RS may be associated with a RS resource configuration identifier. The RS may be a CSI-RS, and/or a SS block. An SP CSI report setting may comprise a set of SP CSI report parameters. The SP CSI report parameters may comprise, for example, at least one of: a SP CSI report identifier; a CSI type (e.g., Type I or Type II); a report quantity indicator (e.g., indicating a CSI-related quantity to report, or a L1-RSRP related quantity to report, etc.); a report configuration type (e.g., indicating the time domain behavior of the report---either aperiodic, semi-persistent, or periodic); a value indicating frequency granularity for CSI report; parameters indicating periodicity; a slot offset of CSI report; etc.

[00326] The RRC message may further comprise parameters indicating one or more trigger states for SP CSI reports on an uplink channel (e.g., PUSCH). For example, a SP CSI report trigger state may comprise at least one of: a SP CSI report trigger index; an RS resource configuration identifier; and/or an SP CSI report identifier. The RS resource configuration identifier may indicate an RS resource associated with a SP CSI report. The SP CSI report identifier may indicate parameters for the SP CSI report.

[00327] A wireless device may receive a DCI via a downlink channel (e.g., PDCCH). The DCI may comprise, at least one of a CSI request field and/or resource allocation of an uplink

channel (e.g., PUSCH). The DCI may be CRC-scrambled, for example, by a SP-CSI cell radio network temporary identifier (e.g., C-RNTI). The SP-CSI C-RNTI may be different from a C-RNTI (e.g., the C-RNTI specifically of dynamic scheduling). Furthermore, the RNTI of the SP CSI reporting may be different from a second RNTI of semi-persistent scheduling (e.g., SPS). Even further, the RNTI of the SP CSI reporting may be different from a second RNTI of dynamic scheduling.

[00328] The CSI request field may comprise at least one of: an activation/deactivation field; and/or one SP CSI report trigger index. The activation/deactivation field may be one or more bits.

[00329] For example, if the bit of the activation/deactivation field is one (e.g., "1"), the SP CSI report indicated by the SP CSI report trigger index may be activated. After receiving the DCI indicating the activation of the SP CSI report, the wireless device may determine the RS resource indicated by the RS resource configuration identifier associated with the SP CSI report trigger index. The wireless device may measure CSI parameters (e.g., CQI, PMI, RI, CRI, L1-RSRP, etc.) indicated by the SP CSI report identifier associated with the SP CSI report trigger index. The wireless device may transmit SP CSI reports based on the measured CSI parameters on the uplink channel (e.g., PUSCH), indicated by the DCI.

[00330] If the bit of the activation/deactivation field is zero (e.g., "0"), the SP CSI report indicated by the SP CSI report trigger index may be deactivated. After or based on receiving the DCI and deactivating the SP CSI reporting, the wireless device may stop transmitting SP CSI reports associated with the SP CSI report trigger index.

[00331] The activation/deactivation bit with a zero ("0") value may indicate activation of an SP CSI report, and the activation/deactivation bit with a one ("1") value may indicate a deactivation of an SP CSI report.

[00332] FIG. 31 shows examples of CSI request fields for SP CSI activation/deactivation. A 1-bit activation/deactivation field may be an MSB (Most Significant Bit) of the CSI request field. For example, the CSI request field (e.g., in a DCI), may have 6 bits. The bit farthest to the left (e.g., A6) of the CSI request field, may be the activation/deactivation field, such as shown in part A of FIG. 31. The other 5 bits (e.g., A5~A1) may indicate a SP CSI report trigger index. The CSI request field may indicate a deactivation of SP CSI reporting, for example, by setting all zeroes (e.g., 000000) in each bit, such as shown in part B of FIG. 31.

The CSI request field may indicate activation of SP CSI reporting by setting any value other than all zeroes in each bit. The CSI request field may indicate deactivation and/or activation by setting any predetermined combination of 1's or 0's in one or more bits. The CSI request field (e.g., in a DCI) may have more than 6, or less than 6 bits. The MSB bit of the CSI request field may be an SP CSI report activation/deactivation field. The bits other than the MSB may indicate a SP CSI report trigger index.

[00333] If the CSI request field in a DCI has 1 bit, the bit may indicate an activation/deactivation of a SP CSI report. The SP CSI report may be configured in an RRC message. A base station may transmit the RRC message comprising parameters of an SP CSI report.

[00334] A base station may transmit a DCI to a wireless device indicating activation or deactivation of an SP CSI report, by using existing DCI format. The base station, implementing example embodiments, when activating/deactivating SP CSI reporting, may reduce PDCCH blind decoding complexity of the wireless device, for example, by performing or causing one or more of the following: changing the CSI request field design of a DCI; and/or keeping the size of the DCI the same as other DCIs.

[00335] A base station may cause the transmission of a first DCI indicating activation of a first SP CSI report for a cell. Before the activated SP CSI report may be deactivated, the base station may not transmit a second DCI indicating activation of a second SP CSI report for the cell. There may be at most one SP CSI report ongoing per cell. If multiple SP CSI reports in one cell are activated, the measurement complexity of a wireless device may increase, and/or simultaneous uplink channel (e.g., PUSCH) transmission collision may happen. It may be beneficial to allow at most one active SP CSI report per cell, which may simplify DCI design for activation and/or deactivation of an SP CSI report.

[00336] A wireless device may receive a DCI, for example, via a PDCCH. The DCI may comprise, for example, a CSI request field and/or a resource allocation of an uplink channel (e.g., PUSCH). The CSI request field may comprise a SP CSI report trigger index. If the CSI request field has a non-zero value, the wireless device may activate a SP CSI report indicated by the SP CSI report trigger index. After receiving the DCI and/or after activating a SP CSI report, the wireless device may determine an RS resource indicated by the RS resource configuration identifier and associated with the SP CSI report trigger index. The wireless

device may measure CSI parameters indicated by the SP CSI report identifier and associated with the SP CSI report trigger index. The wireless device may transmit SP CSI reports based on the measured CSI parameters on the PUSCH, indicated by the DCI. If the CSI request field has a zero value, a wireless device may deactivate an ongoing SP CSI report. The ongoing SP CSI report may be an activated SP CSI report triggered by a previously received DCI. After receiving the DCI and/or after deactivating SP CSI report, the wireless device may stop transmitting the ongoing SP CSI report.

[00337] A wireless device may receive a first DCI via a downlink channel (e.g., PDCCH). The first DCI may comprise, for example, a first CSI request field, which may further comprise a first SP CSI report trigger index. If the first CSI request field has a non-zero value, the wireless device may activate an SP CSI report indicated by the first SP CSI report trigger index. If the first CSI request field has a zero value, the wireless device may skip the DCI and/or not activate SP CSI reporting.

[00338] The wireless device may receive a second DCI. The second DCI may comprise a second CSI request field, which may comprise a second SP CSI report trigger index. The second SP CSI report trigger index in the second DCI may be different from the first SP CSI report trigger index in the first DCI. After or in response to receiving the second DCI, the wireless device may deactivate the first SP CSI report associated with the first SP CSI report trigger index, and/or the wireless device may activate a second SP CSI report associated with the second SP CSI report trigger index. A first SP CSI report may be deactivated by the wireless device receiving a DCI triggering a new SP CSI report.

[00339] If multiple cells are configured, a base station may transmit a DCI indicating activation/deactivation of SP CSI of a cell of the multiple cells. The DCI may be received by a wireless device (e.g., via a PDCCH). The DCI may comprise, for example, at least one of a CSI request field and/or a resource allocation of a PUSCH. The DCI may be CRC-scrambled by a SP-CSI C-RNTI different from a C-RNTI. The CSI request field may comprise, for example, at least one of an activation/deactivation field, a SP CSI report trigger index, and/or cell identifier. The activation/deactivation field may be one or more bits. If a 1-bit of the activation/deactivation field is one ("1"), the SP CSI report indicated by the SP CSI report trigger index may be activated for a cell, e.g., as indicated by the cell identifier. After receiving the DCI indicating the activation of the SP CSI report, the wireless device may

determine the RS resources on the cell, for example, which may be indicated by the cell identifier. The RS resources may be indicated by the RS resource configuration identifier associated with the SP CSI report trigger index. The wireless device may measure CSI parameters (e.g., CQI, PMI, RI, CRI, L1-RSRP, etc.) on the cell, for example, which may be indicated by the SP CSI report identifier associated with the SP CSI report trigger index. The wireless device may transmit SP CSI reports based on the measured CSI parameters for the cell, on an uplink channel (e.g., PUSCH), for example, which may be indicated by the DCI. If a 1-bit of the activation/deactivation field is zero ("0"), the SP CSI report indicated by the SP CSI report trigger index may be deactivated for the cell, for example, which may be indicated by the cell identifier. After receiving the DCI and/or after deactivating the SP CSI report, the wireless device may stop transmitting SP CSI reports associated with the SP CSI report trigger index for the cell (e.g., as indicated by the cell identifier). The 1-bit of the activation/deactivation field may be an MSB (Most Significant Bit) of the CSI request field.

[00340] One or more parts of the CSI request field (e.g., one or more bits or one or more values) of a DCI that is scrambled by a SP-CSI C-RNTI may indicate activation and/or deactivation of an SP CSI report, without changing other fields of the DCI, and/or without designing a new DCI. These examples may reduce blind decoding attempts of a wireless device when receiving a downlink control channel (e.g., PDCCH).

[00341] A wireless device may receive at least one message comprising configuration parameters of one or more SP CSI reports. The configuration parameters may indicate at least one or more SP CSI trigger indexes. The SP CSI index may be associated with at least one of an RS index, an SP CSI report indicator, and/or an activation/deactivation field. The SP CSI report indicator may indicate parameters for CSI report (e.g., CQI/PMI/RI/CRI/L1-RSRP). The activation/deactivation field may indicate activation and/or deactivation of an SP CSI report associated with the SP CSI report indicator.

[00342] A wireless device may receive a DCI comprising a SP CSI trigger index. After or in response to receiving the DCI, the wireless device may determine whether to activate or deactivate an SP CSI report, for example, based on the activation/deactivation field associated with the SP CSI trigger index. If the activation/deactivation field indicates activation of a SP CSI report, the wireless device may determine one or more RS based on the RS index associated with the SP CSI trigger index. The wireless device may measure CSI parameters

associated with the SP CSI report indicator. The wireless device may transmit one or more SP CSI reports based on the measured CSI parameters. If the activation/deactivation field indicates deactivation of an SP CSI report, the wireless device may deactivate the SP CSI report associated with the SP CSI report indicator indicated by the SP CSI trigger index. After or in response to receiving the DCI, the wireless device may stop transmission of the SP CSI report. Activation and/or deactivation of an SP CSI report may be indicated by an RRC message.

[00343] A wireless device may receive a DCI via a downlink control channel (e.g., PDCCH). The DCI may comprise at least one of a CSI request field a parameter indicating resource allocation of an uplink channel (e.g., PUSCH), a new data indicator (NDI) field, a HARQ process number, and/or a value of redundancy version (RV).

[00344] A new data indicator (NDI) field of a DCI (e.g., in an LTE_A system) may indicate whether there is new data. A HARQ process number may identify a HARQ process associated with the PUSCH transmission. A redundancy version (RV) value may indicate the redundancy version for a retransmission. An SP CSI report may not be retransmitted. The above fields (e.g., NDI, HARQ process number, RV value, etc.) may be used to indicate activation and/or deactivation of a SP CSI report. A base station may transmit a DCI indicating activation or deactivation of an SP CSI report, for example, by setting one or more values for at least one of the NDI field, the HARQ process number, and/or the RV.

[00345] One or more combinations of an NDI value, a HARQ process number, and/or other value, may indicate an activation and/or deactivation of an SP CSI report associated with an CSI request field (e.g., in a DCI). For example, if the NDI field is a zero value (e.g., "0" if the NDI field has 1 bit) and the HARQ process number is zero (e.g., "0000" if the HARQ process number has 4 bits), the wireless device may activate an SP CSI report associated with the CSI request field. After or in response to receiving the DCI for activating an SP CSI report, the wireless device may transmit one or more SP CSI reports associated with the CSI request field via an uplink channel (e.g., PUSCH). If the NDI field is a non-zero value (e.g., "1" if the NDI has 1 bit), and the HARQ process number is a non-zero value (e.g., "1111" if the HARQ process number has 4 bits), the wireless device may deactivate the SP CSI report associated with the CSI request field. After or in response to receiving the DCI for deactivating the SP CSI report, the wireless device may stop transmitting the SP CSI reports.

[00346] If the NDI is a non-zero value (e.g., "1" for a 1-bit NDI), and the HARQ is a non-zero value (e.g., "1111" for 4-bit HARQ process number), the wireless device may activate an SP CSI report associated with the CSI request field. For example, if the NDI is a zero value, and the HARQ process number is zero, the wireless device may deactivate an SP CSI report associated with the CSI request field.

[00347] A zero-valued NDI (e.g., "0" for a 1-bit NDI) and/or a non-zero-valued (e.g., all "1"s) HARQ process number in a DCI may indicate activation of an SP CSI report. A non-zero-valued NDI and/or a zero-valued HARQ process number in a DCI may indicate deactivation of an SP CSI report. A non-zero-valued NDI and/or a zero-valued HARQ process number may indicate activation of an SP CSI report. A zero-valued NDI and/or a non-zero-valued HARQ process number may indicate deactivation of an SP CSI report.

[00348] One or more combinations of an RV value, a HARQ process number, and/or any other value, may indicate an activation and/or a deactivation of an SP CSI report associated with a CSI request field (e.g., in the DCI). For example, if the RV has a zero value, and/or the HARQ process number is zero, the wireless device may activate an SP CSI report associated with the CSI request field (e.g., in the DCI). If the RV field is a non-zero value, and/or the HARQ process number is a non-zero value (e.g., "1111" when it has 4 bits), the wireless device may deactivate an SP CSI report associated with the CSI request field (e.g., in the DCI). Other combinations of an RV value and/or a HARQ process number may indicate activation and/or deactivation of an SP CSI report.

[00349] One or more combinations of an RV value, an NDI value, and/or any other value, (e.g., in the DCI) may indicate an activation and/or a deactivation of an SP CSI report associated with a CSI request field (e.g., in the DCI). If the RV is zero and/or the NDI is zero, the wireless device may activate an SP CSI report associated with the CSI request field (e.g., in the DCI). If the RV is a non-zero value and/or the NDI is a non-zero value, the wireless device may deactivate an SP CSI report associated with the CSI request field (e.g., in the DCI). Other combinations of an RV value and/or an NDI value may indicate an activation and/or a deactivation of an SP CSI report.

[00350] One or more combinations of one or more of an RV value, a NDI value, a HARQ process number, and/or any other value, may indicate an activation and/or a deactivation of an SP CSI report associated with a CSI request field (e.g., in the DCI). For example, if the RV is

zero, the NDI is zero, and/or the HARQ process number is zero, the wireless device may activate an SP CSI report associated with the CSI request field (e.g., in the DCI). If the RV is a non-zero value, the NDI is a non-zero value, and/or the HARQ process number is a non-zero value (e.g., "1111" if it has 4 bits), the wireless device may deactivate an SP CSI report associated with the CSI request field (e.g., in the DCI). Other combinations of an RV value, an NDI value, and/or a HARQ process number may indicate an activation and/or a deactivation of an SP CSI report.

[00351] A wireless device may attempt to blindly decode a PDCCH signal. Unsuccessful attempts to decode the signal may increase power consumption and/or other resources associated with the wireless device. A base station may transmit message (e.g., a DCI) to indicate activation or deactivation of an SP CSI report, for example, by setting one or more values of: an NDI field; a HARQ process number; and/or a RV. The base station may transmit the message without changing the content or format of a CSI request field (e.g., of a DCI) and/or without using a new message format (e.g., a new DCI), which may reduce blind decoding attempts of a wireless device when receiving a PDCCH.

[00352] A wireless device may receive a DCI via a PDCCH. The DCI may comprise at least one of: a CSI request field; a parameter indicating resource allocation of a PUSCH; a MCS index; and/or a PUSCH TPC command. The DCI may be CRC-scrambled, for example, by an SP-CSI C-RNTI. The SP-CSI C-RNTI may be different from a C-RNTI.

[00353] The base station may transmit, to a wireless device, a message (e.g., a DCI) for an activation and/or a deactivation of SP CSI reporting. The message may or may not comprise one or more of: an NDI field, a HARQ process number, and/or an RV f. Using a message for activation and/or deactivation of an SP CSI report, without one or more of the above fields, may reduce the overhead of a transmission (e.g., a DCI transmission), allow for the transmission of more parameters (e.g., CSI parameters), and/or increase the robustness of the transmission. The message may not require at least one of: an NDI field; a HARQ process number; and/or an RV. TA CSI request field in the message (e.g., in a DCI) may further comprise at least one of: an activation/deactivation indicator; and/or a CSI report trigger index. If the activation/deactivation indicator indicates activation of an SP CSI report, the wireless device may activate the SP CSI report associated with the CSI report trigger index. After or in response to receiving the DCI indicating activation of an SP CSI report, the

wireless device may transmit (e.g., via a PUSCH resource) the SP CSI report indicated by the CSI report trigger index. The wireless device may transmit the SP CSI report, for example, by employing the PUSCH TPC command and/or the modulation and coding scheme (MCS). After or in response to receiving an activation/deactivation indicator that indicates deactivation of an SP CSI report, the wireless device may deactivate the SP CSI report associated with the CSI report trigger index. The activation/deactivation indicator may comprise one or more bits. For example, if the activation/deactivation indicator comprises 1 bit, the activation/deactivation indicator may indicate activation of an SP CSI report if the bit is "1", or deactivation of an SP CSI report if the bit is "0".

[00354] A wireless device may receive (e.g., via a PDCCH) a message (e.g., DCI) scrambled by an SP-CSI C-RNTI. The DCI may comprise one or multiple CSI request fields. The number of the multiple CSI request field may be predefined (e.g., 8, 32, 64, or any other value). The number of the multiple CSI request fields may be configured, for example, in an RRC message. A CSI request field (e.g., in a DCI) may comprise, for example, an activation/deactivation indicator and/or a CSI report trigger index. A CSI request field (e.g., in the DCI) may correspond to a serving cell. The multiple CSI request fields may correspond to multiple serving cells. If multiple CSI request fields correspond to multiple serving cells, the wireless device may activate and/or deactivate multiple SP CSI reports associated with multiple serving cells after or in response to receiving a DCI, according to the multiple CSI request fields.

[00355] FIG. 32 shows examples for activation/deactivation of SP CSI reports for multiple cells (such as shown in part A) and/or for multiple wireless devices (such as shown in part B). The first CSI request field may correspond to an SP CSI report associated with a first cell C1, the second CSI request field may correspond to an SP CSI report associated with a second cell C2, the N^{th} CSI request field may correspond to an SP CSI report associated with an N^{th} cell, etc. (such as shown in part A). The association between a CSI request field and a cell index may be indicated by an RRC message. A base station may transmit, to a wireless device, a message (e.g., a DCI) to indicate activation or deactivation of SP CSI reports for multiple serving cells. The base station may transmit multiple messages (e.g., multiple DCIs) to activate or deactivate SP CSI reporting for multiple serving cells.

[00356] A wireless device may receive (e.g., via a PDCCH) a message (e.g., a DCI) scrambled by an SP-CSI C-RNTI. The message (e.g., DCI) may comprise one or multiple CSI request fields. The number of the multiple CSI request field may be configured, for example, in an RRC message. A CSI request field in the message (e.g., DCI) may correspond to a wireless device. The multiple CSI request fields may correspond to multiple wireless devices (e.g., such as shown in part B of FIG. 32). For example, the first CSI request field may correspond to a first wireless device, the second CSI request field correspond to a second wireless device, the N^{th} CSI request field may correspond to an N^{th} wireless device, etc. The correspondence between a CSI request field and a wireless device may be indicated, for example, in an RRC message. For example, a base station may transmit one or more RRC message comprising parameters indicating associations of CSI request fields and wireless devices (e.g., the first CSI request field indicating a SP CSI report activation/deactivation for a first wireless device, the second CSI request field may indicate a SP CSI report activation/deactivation for a second wireless device, etc.).

[00357] Part B of FIG. 32 shows an example in which the first CSI request field corresponds to a SP CSI report for a first wireless device, the second CSI request field corresponds to a SP CSI report for a second wireless device, etc. A base station may transmit a message (e.g., a DCI) to indicate activation or deactivation of SP CSI reports for multiple wireless devices, reducing multiple transmissions (e.g., DCI transmissions) for SP CSI report activation/deactivation for different wireless devices. After or in response to receiving the message (e.g., DCI), the wireless device may determine activation or deactivation of an SP CSI report, for example, based on a CSI request field corresponding to the wireless device.

[00358] A wireless device may skip transmission of an SP CSI report at a PUSCH resource allocated for SP CSI report. The wireless device may skip the transmission of the SP CSI report, for example, if there is insufficient power or a measurement is not available. For example, if measurements for various CSI parameters are below a threshold quantity or are otherwise invalid, the wireless device may determine to skip transmission of an SP CSI report. Skipping an SP CSI report transmission may conserve the wireless device's transmission power. Additionally or alternatively, a base station may not correctly detect a PUSCH transmission (e.g., after a wireless device skips transmitting an SP CSI report). If the base station indicated whether skipping an SP CSI report is supported (e.g., by a signaling that

comprises a skip indicator), the base station may be able to make certain determinations, such as whether a transmission error occurred in a wireless device transmission, whether a wireless device determined to skip an SP CSI report for one or more various reasons, or whether one or more other conditions relating to the ability of the wireless device to transmit an SP CSI report to the base station. The base station may transmit a skip indicator (e.g., indicating whether a SP CSI report is allowed to be skipped), for example, via one or more of a DCI, MAC-CE, RRC message, or any other message.

[00359] FIG. 33 shows an example CSI request field comprising a skip indicator. The CSI request field may be included in one or more messages (e.g., in a DCI). The CSI request field may comprise, for example, 6 bits (as shown), or any other number of bits. A first bit, such as the bit farthest to the left (e.g., A6) of the CSI request field, may correspond to the activation/deactivation field. A second bit, such as the bit that is second farthest to the left (e.g., A5), may correspond to a field designated for the skip indicator (e.g., SP CSI report skip indicator). One or more other bits (e.g., 4 bits such as A4 to A1) may indicate an SP CSI report trigger index. For example, if the skip indicator has a value of one ("1"), the CSI request field may indicate that skipping an SP CSI report associated with the SP CSI trigger index is supported. If the skip indicator has a value of zero ("0"), the CSI request field may indicate that skipping an SP CSI report associated with the SP CSI trigger index is not supported. The activation/deactivation field may indicate activation and/or deactivation according to methods described above.

[00360] A CSI request field (e.g., in a DCI) may have more or less than 6 bits. The bit(s) designated for the activation/deactivation field and/or the skip indicator need not be at the locations shown (e.g., A6 and A5, respectively), and need not be single bits. Bits other than the MSB may indicate an SP CSI report trigger index.

[00361] The base station may transmit a message (e.g., a DCI) to a wireless device indicating activation or deactivation of an SP CSI report. The base station may reduce PDCCH blind decoding complexity of the wireless device by providing this indication of an activation or deactivation of an SP CSI report. A base station may cause the transmission of a first DCI indicating activation of a first SP CSI report for a cell, as described above.

[00362] FIG. 34 shows an example method for SP CSI reporting based on a skip indicator that may be performed by a wireless device. Steps 3402A-3402C may comprise, but are not

limited to: receiving one or more configuration parameters (e.g., one or more parameters for one or more SP CSI configuration(s)) (e.g., as in step 3402A); receiving one or more indications of an activation and/or deactivation of one of the SP CSI configurations (e.g., as in step 3402B); and/or receiving one or more skip indicators (e.g., that may indicate whether an SP CSI report may be skipped) (e.g., as in step 3402C). One or more of steps 3402A, 3402B, and/or 3402C may be received via one or more of: an RRC message, a DCI, or a MAC-CE message. Steps 3402A, 3402B, and/or 3402C may be performed at the same time, at different times, during overlapping times, and/or in any order relative to another. Steps 3402A, 3402B, and/or 3402C may comprise receiving a single message in a single combined step or receiving a plurality of messages in more than one step. The wireless device may receive the skipping indicator and/or the indication of the activation/deactivation of one of the SP CSI configurations in a message after, before, during, or at least partially overlapping in time with receiving another message comprising one or more SP CSI configuration(s). The wireless device may receive a DCI message indicating activation of one of the SP CSI configurations.

[00363] At step 3404, the wireless device may determine whether one or more received messages (e.g., from step 3402A, step 3402B, and/or step 3402C) indicates an activation or a deactivation of SP CSI reporting for at least one of the SP CSI configurations. The wireless device may determine an activation of SP CSI reporting or a deactivation of SP CSI reporting based on one or more indicators in the one or more received messages. An indication of the activation/deactivation may comprise one or more bits of a CSI request field and/or may be received as a part of the configuration parameters (e.g., SP CSI configuration parameters).

[00364] If the indication for activation/deactivation of the SP CSI reporting indicates a deactivation, the wireless device may stop transmitting one or more SP CSI report(s) of the SP CSI configuration (e.g., at step 3406), and the process may end. For example, the wireless device may stop the transmission of a third SP CSI report of the SP CSI reporting in response to a subsequent (e.g., second) DCI, if the SP CSI reporting has been deactivated.

[00365] If the indication for activation/deactivation of the SP CSI reporting indicates an activation, the wireless device may transmit an SP CSI report according to the activated SP CSI configuration (e.g., as in step 3408). The time period for transmitting the SP CSI report may be recorded and/or referenced as a first time period. Additional SP CSI reports may be scheduled for subsequent transmission based on a reporting periodicity. Step 3408 may be

absent or skipped in FIG. 34. A second SP CSI report may be scheduled for transmission during a second time period that may occur during a time period of one or multiple reporting periodicity periods after the first time period. The SP CSI report may be transmitted in a first slot and/or may be transmitted with a periodicity according to the activated SP CSI configuration. Other configuration parameters, such as may be included in a received SP CSI configuration, may be implemented during the transmitting of the SP CSI report at step 3408.

[00366] At step 3410, the wireless device may determine whether the received skipping indicator (e.g., from step 3402C) indicates that the wireless device may skip SP CSI reporting (e.g., for an SP CSI configuration determined from step 3402A). For example, the wireless device may determine that one or more bits designated for the skip indicator field in a CSI request field indicate that skipping may (or may not) be performed, such as according to methods described above. If the skip indicator indicates that the wireless device may skip SP CSI reporting, the wireless device may skip transmitting the SP CSI report scheduled for transmission at the second time period (and/or in a second slot) (e.g., as in step 3414). The time period of the skipping of the CSI reporting (e.g., second time period) may be distinguishable from the first time period of transmitting the SP CSI report at step 3408. Additionally or alternatively, the wireless device may skip CSI reporting (e.g., at the second time period or second slot), based on the discretion of the wireless device. For example, the wireless device may skip SP CSI reporting if a value of the SP CSI report is invalid (e.g., if the value of a measured CSI parameter does not meet a threshold quantity). The wireless device may skip transmitting the SP CSI report, for example, if the SP CSI report overlaps with a PUSCH transmission and/or a PUCCH transmission, and/or if transmitting the SP CSI report may cause a power of the wireless device to exceed a threshold. At subsequent times periods and/or time slots, the wireless device may determine to resume transmitting the CSI report, e.g., when the wireless device has available (e.g., valid) SP CSI measurement results, or the wireless device has sufficient transmission power, or available uplink resources. After step 3414, the process may end.

[00367] If the skip indicator indicates that the wireless device may not skip SP CSI reporting, the wireless device may continue transmitting the SP CSI report at the second time period (and/or second slot) (e.g., as in step 3412). The SP CSI report that is indicated as not to

be skipped may correspond to that of the SP CSI configuration received and activated in the above steps.

[00368] Additionally or alternatively, the wireless device may transmit an SP CSI report that is invalid or has insufficient or out-of-range measurements of CSI parameters at the second time period based on the SP CSI skip indicator. For example, if the skip indicator indicates that the wireless device is not allowed to skip a scheduled transmission of the SP CSI report, the wireless device not have the option to skip transmitting of the SP CSI report, e.g., after or in response to determining that the SP CSI report may be invalid or unavailable, and/or after or in response to determining that the SP CSI report may have insufficient or out-of-range measurements of CSI parameters. An invalid SP CSI report may have one or more faulty, out-of-range, or insufficient CSI parameters or CSI parameter measurements, for example, a channel quality indicator report with a first value that is out of range of a predefined range, a layer 1 reference signal received power (L1-RSRP) with a second value indicating that the L1-RSRP does not satisfy a threshold, etc. Keeping transmitting the invalid SP CSI report may enable a base station quickly identify bad channel quality of downlink reference signals, and allow the base station reconfigure parameters of the downlink reference signals accordingly.

[00369] The wireless device may transmit or continue transmitting SP CSI reports (e.g., at subsequent time periods or time slots), at least until the wireless device receives one or more of: an indication to deactivate the SP CSI reporting and/or an indication that SP CSI reporting may be skipped. After step 3412, the process may end.

[00370] FIG. 35 shows an example method for SP CSI reporting based on a skip indicator that may be performed by a base station. The base station may determine that a CSI report is allowed to be skipped by a wireless device (e.g., as in step 3502). For example, if a CSI report is semi-persistent, the base station may determine that the CSI report may be skipped by the wireless device. Additionally or alternatively, the base station may determine that it may not receive an SP CSI report from a wireless device, after activation of the SP CSI reporting, for one or more of a variety of reasons. For example, the base station may determine that the wireless device may miss detection of the DCI for activation/deactivation of an SP CSI reporting (e.g., based on current radio conditions in a cell). The base station may determine that the wireless device may skip transmission of an SP CSI report if the report may collide

with other uplink transmissions. The base station may determine that the wireless device may not have available SP CSI report parameters, for example, due to limited measurement results.

[00371] At steps 3504A-3504C, the base station may transmit, to the wireless device, for example, one or more messages comprising one or more of: configuration parameters (e.g., one or more parameters for one or more SP CSI configuration(s)) (e.g., as in step 3504A), one or more indications of an activation and/or a deactivation of one or more SP CSI configurations (e.g., as in step 3504B), and/or a skip indicator (that may indicate whether the wireless device may skip an SP CSI report) (e.g., as in step 3504C). One or more of steps 3504A, 3504B, and/or 3504C may be transmitted as part of an RRC message, a DCI, and/or as a MAC-CE message. Steps 3504A, 3504B, and/or 3504C may be performed at the same time, at different times, during overlapping times, and/or in any order relative to another. Steps 3504A, 3504B, and/or 3504C may comprise transmitting a single message in a single combined step or transmitting a plurality of messages in more than one step. Additionally or alternatively, the base station may transmit the skipping indicator and/or the indication of the activation/deactivation of one of the SP CSI configurations in a message after, before, during, or at least partially overlapping in time with the transmitting of another message comprising one or more SP CSI configuration(s). The base station may initially transmit an RRC message comprising one or more: parameters for one or more SP CSI configurations and/or the CSI skipping indicator, and then subsequently transmit a DCI indicating activation of one of the SP CSI configurations.

[00372] At step 3506, the base station may receive, from the wireless device, an SP CSI report. The time period and/or time slot of receipt may be recorded and/or referenced as a first time period. Additional SP CSI reports may be scheduled for subsequent transmission by the wireless device based on a reporting periodicity. Step 3506 may be absent or skipped in FIG. 35. A second CSI report may be scheduled by the wireless device for transmission during a second time period that may occur during a time period of one or multiple reporting periodicity periods after the first time period. The SP CSI report may be received with a periodicity according to the activated SP CSI configuration. The received SP CSI report may also indicate other configuration parameters described above and that may be included in the SP CSI configuration. As was indicated, for example, in steps 3404, 3406, and/or 3408 of FIG. 34, the SP CSI report may be received by the base station as a result of the activation of

a corresponding SP CSI configuration and/or the wireless device transmitting the SP CSI report.

[00373] The base station may periodically or aperiodically monitor for the receipt of SP CSI reports (e.g., at or during a first time period and/or first slot, second time period and/or second slot, third time period and/or third slot, etc.), For example, in step 3412 in FIG. 34, if the skipping indicator indicates that the wireless device may skip an SP CSI report, the wireless device may skip transmitting an SP CSI report. At or during a second time period and/or at a second slot, the base station may detect that an SP CSI report is not received from the wireless device (e.g., at step 3508). The SP CSI report that is not received may be the second SP CSI report. After or in response to detecting that the second SP CSI report was not received, the base station may determine that the wireless device had skipped the second SP CSI report (e.g., at the second time period and/or second time slot) (e.g., as in step 3510). The skipping may be based on not receiving the SP CSI report (e.g., at the second time period or at the second time slot). A determination that the wireless device has skipped an SP CSI reporting may cause the base station to inquire as to the cause for the skipping, or perform steps that may determine to address a potential cause for the skipping. For example, a base station may perform steps (e.g., adjusting the transmission parameters of reference signals) to improve communication with the wireless device so that there may be measurable CSI parameters. The base station may use previously received SP CSI reports in its future communications or future scheduling of SP CSI reports. At step 3512, the base station may determine one or more parameters of subsequent downlink scheduling (e.g., for PDSCH transmission) based on the received first SP CSI report. the one or more parameters of the downlink scheduling, comprising a modulation coding scheme (MCS), or a frequency resource allocation, a time resource allocation, and/or a MIMO transmission scheme , may be determined based on one or more parameters of SP CSI reports received in the first time (e.g., in step 3506).

[00374] A wireless device may receive, via a PDCCH, one or more messages (e.g., a DCI). The one or more messages may comprise at least one of: a CSI request field; a parameter indicating resource allocation of a PUSCH; an MCS index; and/or a PUSCH TPC command. The CSI request field may comprise at least one of: a first indicator indicating activation or deactivation of an SP CSI report; an SP CSI trigger index; and/or a second indicator indicating whether skipping an SP CSI report may be allowed. After or in response to

receiving the one or more messages, the wireless device may determine an activation and/or a deactivation of an SP CSI report, for example, based on the first indicator of the CSI request field in the one or more messages. After or in response to receiving the one or more messages, the wireless device may determine whether skipping transmission of the SP CSI report is allowed, for example, based on the second indicator in the one or more messages. If the second indicator indicates skipping is allowed, the wireless device may skip transmission of an SP CSI report. The wireless device may skip the transmission of an SP CSI report if there is no available CSI measurement, and/or if there is no available transmission power, etc. If the second indicator indicates skipping is not allowed, the wireless device may keep transmission of an SP CSI report. The wireless device may keep transmission of an SP CSI report, even it may comprise an invalid value, if there is no available measurement. A base station may receive the invalid CSI report, and adjust the transmission parameters of reference signals.

[00375] A base station may transmit, and a wireless device may receive, at least one message (e.g., an RRC message) comprising: configuration parameters of one or more SP CSI reports, and a skip indicator. The configuration parameters may indicate one or more SP CSI trigger index. Each SP CSI trigger index may be associated with at least one of: an RS index; a SP CSI report indicator; the skipping indicator indicating whether skipping transmission of a SP CSI report is allowed; and/or an activation/deactivation field. The SP CSI report indicator may indicate parameters for an SP CSI report (e.g., CQI/PMI/RI/CRI/L1-RSRP). The skipping indicator may indicate whether skipping the SP CSI report associated with the SP CSI report indicator is allowed. The activation/deactivation field may indicate activation or deactivation of an SP CSI report associated with the SP CSI report indicator. A skipping indicator may be a cell specific parameter that may be applied to multiple SP CSI reports. A skipping indicator may be an SP CSI report specific parameter that may be applied to the SP CSI report configured with the skipping indicator.

[00376] A wireless device may receive one or more messages (e.g., a DCI) comprising an SP CSI trigger index. After or in response to receiving the one or more messages (e.g., the DCI), the wireless device may determine to activate or deactivate an SP CSI report, for example, based on the activation/deactivation field associated with the SP CSI trigger index. After or in response to receiving the one or more messages, the wireless device may determine whether skipping of the transmitting of the SP CSI report is allowed, for example, based on the

skipping indicator associated with the SP CSI trigger index. If the skipping indicator indicates skipping of the SP CSI report is allowed, the wireless device may skip transmitting the SP CSI report. If the skipping indicator indicates skipping of the SP CSI report is not allowed, the wireless device may continue transmitting the SP CSI report (e.g., the wireless device may not skip an SP CSI report).

[00377] FIG. 36 shows an example method for SP CSI reporting based on a skip indicator (e.g., using RRC messaging). At step 3602, a base station may transmit (and a wireless device may receive) one or more RRC messages comprising configuration parameters of one or more SP CSI reports (e.g., on PUSCH) and a skip indicator (e.g., as in step 3402C in FIG. 34). The configuration parameters of the one or more SP CSI reports may comprise at least one of: a resource configuration of a reference signal (RS) ("reference signal resource setting"); and/or one or more SP CSI reporting settings. The reference signals (RS) may comprise one or more CSI reference signals (RSs) and/or one or more synchronization signal blocks. The one or more RRC messages may comprise parameters indicating multiple trigger states for SP CSI reports on a PUSCH. An SP CSI report trigger state may comprise at least one of: an SP CSI report trigger index; an RS resource configuration identifier; and/or an SP CSI report identifier. At step 3604, the base station may transmit (and the wireless device may receive) (e.g., via a PDCCH) an activation message comprising an activation of SP CSI reporting. The activation message may comprise at least one of: a CSI request field; and/or resource allocation of a PUSCH. The CSI request field may comprise at least one of: one activation/deactivation field; and/or one SP CSI report trigger index. At step 3606, the wireless device may transmit, to the base station, an SP CSI report associated with the SP CSI report trigger index, for example, after the wireless device determines that the activation/deactivation field indicates an activation of the SP CSI report. If the activation/deactivation field indicates deactivation of the SP CSI report, the wireless device may not transmit the SP CSI report to the base station. The transmitted SP CSI report may be a first SP CSI reporting on the PUSCH (e.g., at or during a first time period and/or at a first time slot). The wireless device may stop transmitting SP CSI report(s) if an activation/deactivation field indicates a deactivation of the SP CSI report (e.g., as in step 3612).

[00378] Based on or in response to the one or more RRC messages received in step 3602, the wireless device may determine whether skipping transmission of the SP CSI report is allowed. For example, the wireless device may determine whether the skipping indicator associated with the SP CSI trigger index indicates that skipping the SP CSI report associated with the SP CSI trigger index is allowed. If skipping is allowed, the wireless device may skip the transmitting of the SP CSI report (e.g., as in step 3608). If skipping is allowed, step 3606 and/or 3610 may be skipped by the wireless device. The skipping may be of the SP CSI report that would have otherwise been transmitted at a subsequent (e.g., second) time period and/or time slot. The subsequent time period may be a based on an SP CSI reporting periodicity 3608, which may indicate SP CSI reporting at each of a multiple of a predetermined time periods starting with the first time period. If the skipping indicator indicates skipping of the SP CSI report is not allowed, the wireless device may keep transmitting the SP CSI report (e.g., at the second time period and/or at the second time slot), such as at step 3610. The wireless device may continue to transmit SP CSI reports, based on the SP CSI reporting periodicity, until a threshold number of SP CSI reports is transmitted and/or until a deactivation message is received at step 3612. The deactivation message may comprise an indication for the wireless device to deactivate SP CSI reporting.

[00379] FIG. 37 shows an example method for SP CSI reporting based on a skip indicator (e.g., using DCI signaling). The example of FIG. 37 may comprise any or all steps of FIG. 36 described above, for example, using DCI-based activation of SP CSI reporting and/or DCI-based deactivation of SP CSI reporting. At step 3702, a base station may transmit (and a wireless device may receive) a configuration of SP CSI reports (e.g., as in step 3702). The configuration may be transmitted as a DCI via a physical downlink channel (e.g., PUSCH, PDCCH, etc.), via one or more RRC messages, or via one or more other messages. At step 3704, the base station may transmit (and the wireless device may receive) a DCI (e.g., via a PUSCH) comprising at least one of: a CSI request field; parameters indicating resource allocation of a PUSCH; an MCS index; and/or a PUSCH TPC command. The CSI request field may further comprise at least one of: a first indicator indicating an activation and/or a deactivation of an SP CSI report; a second indicator indicating whether skipping an SP CSI report is allowed; and/or an SP CSI trigger index. The base station may transmit (e.g., via a

PUSCH) a DCI-based activation of SP CSI reporting (for the first indicator) and a skip indication (for the second indicator).

[00380] After or based on receiving the DCI, the wireless device may determine an activation or a deactivation of an SP CSI report, for example, based on the first indicator of the CSI request field in the DCI. After or in response to determining that the first indicator indicates an activation of the SP CSI report, the wireless device may transmit, to the base station, an SP CSI report associated with the SP CSI report trigger index (e.g., as in step 3706). The transmitted SP CSI report may be a first SP CSI reporting on PUSCH (e.g., at or during a first time period and/or at a first time slot). The wireless device may stop transmitting SP CSI report(s) if the activation/deactivation field indicates a deactivation of the SP CSI report (e.g., as in step 3712).

[00381] After or based on receiving the DCI-based activation, the wireless device may determine whether skipping transmission of the SP CSI report is allowed, for example, based on a second indicator in the DCI. If the second indicator indicates skipping is allowed, the wireless device may skip transmission of an SP CSI report (e.g., as in step 3708). If the second indicator indicates skipping is allowed, step 3706 and/or step 3710 may be skipped by the wireless device. The skipping may be of the SP CSI report that would have otherwise been transmitted at a subsequent (e.g., second) time period and/or time slot. The wireless device may skip transmitting the SP CSI report, for example, if there is insufficient or no available CSI measurement, and/or if there is insufficient or no available transmission power, etc. Additionally or alternatively, the wireless device may skip transmitting the SP CSI report, for example, if the wireless device determines that a transmitting of the second SP CSI report at the second time period may collide with one or more scheduled transmissions via one or more uplink control channels or one or more uplink shared channels.

[00382] If the second indicator in the DCI-based activation indicates that skipping is not allowed, the wireless device may continue transmitting the SP CSI report (e.g., as in step 3710), for example, via PUSCH. Additionally or alternatively, the wireless device may keep transmitting an SP CSI report, even if it is an invalid value, if there is insufficient or no available measurement of CSI parameters. The base station may receive the invalid CSI report. The base station may adjust the transmission parameters of reference signals based on receiving the invalid report. The wireless device may continue to transmit SP CSI reports,

based on the SP CSI reporting periodicity 3708, until a threshold number of SP CSI reports is transmitted and/or until a deactivation message is received at step 3712. The deactivation message may comprise an indication for the wireless device to deactivate SP CSI reporting.

[00383] FIG. 38 shows an example for a method of SP CSI reporting based on a skip indicator (e.g., using MAC-CE signaling). The example of FIG. 38 may comprise any or all steps of FIG. 36 described above, for example, using MAC CE-based activation of SP CSI reporting and/or MAC CE-based deactivation of SP CSI reporting. At step 3802, a base station may transmit (and a wireless device may receive) a configuration of SP CSI reports (e.g., as in step 3802). The configuration may be transmitted as a MAC-CE via a physical downlink channel (e.g., PUCCH).At step 3804, the base station may transmit (and the wireless device may receive) a MAC CE message (e.g., via a PUCCH) comprising at least one of: a CSI request field; parameters indicating resource allocation of a PUCCH; an MCS index; and/or a PUCCH TPC command. The CSI request field may further comprise at least one of: a first indicator indicating activation or deactivation of an SP CSI report; a second indicator indicating whether skipping a SP CSI report is allowed; and/or an SP CSI trigger index. The base station may transmit (e.g., via a PUCCH) a MAC-CE-based activation of SP CSI reporting (for the first indicator) and a skip indication (for the second indicator).

[00384] After or based on receiving the MAC-CE, the wireless device may determine an activation or a deactivation of an SP CSI report, for example, based on the first indicator of the CSI request field in the MAC-CE. After determining that the first indicator indicates an activation of the SP CSI report, the wireless device may transmit, to the base station, an SP CSI report associated with the SP CSI report trigger index (e.g., as in step 3806). The transmitted SP CSI report may be a first SP CSI reporting on PUCCH (e.g., at or during a first time period and/or at a first time slot). The wireless device may stop transmitting SP CSI report(s) if the activation/deactivation field indicates a deactivation of the SP CSI report (e.g., as in step 3812).

[00385] After or based on receiving the MAC-CE-based activation, the wireless device may determine whether skipping transmission of the SP CSI report is allowed, for example, based on a second indicator in the MAC-CE. If the second indicator indicates skipping is allowed, the wireless device may skip transmission of an SP CSI report (e.g., as in step 3808). If the second indicator indicates skipping is allowed, step 3806 and/or 3810 may be skipped by the

wireless device. The skipping may be of the SP CSI report that would have otherwise been transmitted at a subsequent (e.g., second) time and/or slot. The wireless device may skip transmitting the SP CSI report, for example, if there is insufficient or no available CSI measurement, and/or if there is insufficient or no available transmission power, etc. Additionally or alternatively, the wireless device may skip transmitting the SP CSI report, for example, if the wireless device determines that a transmitting of the second SP CSI report at the second time period may collide with one or more scheduled transmissions via one or more uplink control channels or one or more uplink shared channels. Furthermore, the wireless device may skip transmitting the SP CSI report if a previous transmitting of the SP CSI report has collided with one or more uplink control channels or one or more uplink shared channels.

[00386] If the second indicator in the MAC-CE-based activation indicates that skipping is not allowed, the wireless device may continue transmitting the SP CSI report (e.g., as in step 3810), for example, via PUCCH. Additionally or alternatively, the wireless device may keep transmitting an SP CSI report, even if it is an invalid value, if there is insufficient or no available measurement of CSI parameters. The base station may receive the invalid CSI report. The base station may adjust the transmission parameters of reference signals based on receiving the invalid report. The wireless device may continue to transmit SP CSI reports, based on the SP CSI reporting periodicity 3808, until a threshold number of SP CSI reports is transmitted and/or until a deactivation message is received at step 3812. The deactivation message may comprise an indication for the wireless device to deactivate SP CSI reporting.

[00387] FIG. 39 shows general hardware elements that may be used to implement any of the various computing devices discussed herein, including, e.g., the base station 3901, the wireless device 3906, or any other base station, wireless device, or computing device described herein. The computing device 3900 may include one or more processors 3901, which may execute instructions stored in the random access memory (RAM) 3903, the removable media 3904 (such as a Universal Serial Bus (USB) drive, compact disk (CD) or digital versatile disk (DVD), or floppy disk drive), or any other desired storage medium. Instructions may also be stored in an attached (or internal) hard drive 3905. The computing device 3900 may also include a security processor (not shown), which may execute instructions of one or more computer programs to monitor the processes executing on the processor 3901 and any process that requests access to any hardware and/or software

components of the computing device 3900 (e.g., ROM 3902, RAM 3903, the removable media 3904, the hard drive 3905, the device controller 3907, a network interface 3909, a GPS 3911, a Bluetooth interface 3912, a WiFi interface 3913, etc.). The computing device 3900 may include one or more output devices, such as the display 3906 (e.g., a screen, a display device, a monitor, a television, etc.), and may include one or more output device controllers 3907, such as a video processor. There may also be one or more user input devices 3908, such as a remote control, keyboard, mouse, touch screen, microphone, etc. The computing device 3900 may also include one or more network interfaces, such as a network interface 3909, which may be a wired interface, a wireless interface, or a combination of the two. The network interface 3909 may provide an interface for the computing device 3900 to communicate with a network 3910 (e.g., a RAN, or any other network). The network interface 3909 may include a modem (e.g., a cable modem), and the external network 3910 may include communication links, an external network, an in-home network, a provider's wireless, coaxial, fiber, or hybrid fiber/coaxial distribution system (e.g., a DOCSIS network), or any other desired network. Additionally, the computing device 3900 may include a location-detecting device, such as a global positioning system (GPS) microprocessor 3911, which may be configured to receive and process global positioning signals and determine, with possible assistance from an external server and antenna, a geographic position of the computing device 3900.

[00388] The example in FIG. 39 may be a hardware configuration, although the components shown may be implemented as software as well. Modifications may be made to add, remove, combine, divide, etc. components of the computing device 3900 as desired. Additionally, the components may be implemented using basic computing devices and components, and the same components (e.g., processor 3901, ROM storage 3902, display 3906, etc.) may be used to implement any of the other computing devices and components described herein. For example, the various components described herein may be implemented using computing devices having components such as a processor executing computer-executable instructions stored on a computer-readable medium, as shown in FIG. 39. Some or all of the entities described herein may be software based, and may co-exist in a common physical platform (e.g., a requesting entity may be a separate software process and program from a dependent entity, both of which may be executed as software on a common computing device).

[00389] Examples/Embodiments

[00390] 1. A method comprising: receiving, by a wireless device from a base station, a first message comprising configuration parameters for the transmission of at least one semi-persistent (SP) channel state information (CSI) report, wherein the configuration parameters comprise: at least one indication of a resource configuration of a reference signal; and an SP CSI skip indicator indicating whether skipping of an SP CSI report transmission is allowed; receiving a second message indicating an activation for the transmission of the at least one SP CSI report; transmitting, during a first time period and based on the reference signal, a first SP CSI report; and skipping, during a second time period and based on the SP CSI skip indicator, a scheduled transmission of a second SP CSI report.

[00391] 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the configuration parameters further comprise a SP CSI reporting setting, and wherein the SP CSI reporting setting comprises at least one of: a report quantity indication; a parameter indicating reporting periodicity; a value indicating frequency granularity; and a measurement restriction configuration.

[00392] 3. The method of any one of claims 1-2, wherein the first SP CSI report comprises at least one of: a layer 1 reference signal received power; a channel quality indicator; a precoding matrix indicator; a rank indicator; and a CSI-RS resource indicator.

[00393] 4. The method of any one of claims 1-3, wherein one or more of the first message or the second message comprises a CSI request field, and wherein the CSI request field comprises one or more of: an activation/deactivation field; an SP CSI report trigger index; and a field for the SP CSI skip indicator.

[00394] 5. The method of any one of claims 1-4, wherein one or more of the first message or the second message comprise at least one of: a radio resource control (RRC) signaling; a downlink control information (DCI); or a medium access control (MAC) control element (CE).

[00395] 6. The method of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the transmitting the first SP CSI report is based on one or more of a transmission power command or a modulation and coding scheme.

[00396] 7. The method of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the skipping the scheduled transmission of the second SP CSI report is further based on determining that a measurement

of a CSI parameter of the SP CSI report is below a threshold quantity, invalid, and/or not available.

[00397] 8. The method of any one of claims 1-7, wherein the reference signal comprise one or more of a CSI reference signal (RS) or a synchronization signal block .

[00398] 9. The method of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the second message indicates the activation by setting one or more fields of the second message to a predefined value, and wherein the one or more fields comprises at least one of: a new data indicator (NDI); a hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) process number; and a redundancy version (RV).

[00399] 10. The method of any one of claims 1-9, further comprising: receiving a third message indicating a deactivation of the transmission of the at least one SP CSI reports; and stopping, during a third time period, a scheduled transmission of a subsequent SP CSI report.

[00400] 11. The method of any one of claims 1-10, wherein one or more of the first message or the second message is scrambled with cyclic redundancy check bits by a radio network temporary identifier.

[00401] 12. The method of any one of claims 1-11, wherein the wireless device skips the transmission of the second SP CSI report during the second time period after the transmission collides with one or more uplink control channels or one or more uplink shared channels.

[00402] 13. A computing device comprising: a processor; and a memory having instructions stored thereon, wherein the instructions, when executed by the processor, cause the computing device to perform the method of any one of claims 1-12.

[00403] 14. A system comprising: a first computing device configured to perform the method of any one of claims 1-12; and a second computing device configured to: transmit the first message to the first computing device; transmit the second message to the first computing device; receive, during the first time period and based on the reference signal, the first SP CSI report; detect, during the second time period, that the second SP CSI report has not been received by the second computing device; and determine that the first computing device skipped the scheduled transmission of the second SP CSI report.

[00404] 15. A computer-readable medium storing instructions that, when executed, cause the performance of the method of any one of claims 1–12.

[00405] One or more features of the disclosure may be implemented in a computer-usable data and/or computer-executable instructions, such as in one or more program modules,

executed by one or more computers or other devices. Generally, program modules include routines, programs, objects, components, data structures, etc. that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types when executed by a processor in a computer or other data processing device. The computer executable instructions may be stored on one or more computer readable media such as a hard disk, optical disk, removable storage media, solid state memory, RAM, etc. The functionality of the program modules may be combined or distributed as desired. The functionality may be implemented in whole or in part in firmware or hardware equivalents such as integrated circuits, field programmable gate arrays (FPGA), and the like. Particular data structures may be used to more effectively implement one or more features of the disclosure, and such data structures are contemplated within the scope of computer executable instructions and computer-usable data described herein.

[00406] Many of the elements in examples may be implemented as modules. A module may be an isolatable element that performs a defined function and has a defined interface to other elements. The modules may be implemented in hardware, software in combination with hardware, firmware, wetware (i.e., hardware with a biological element) or a combination thereof, all of which may be behaviorally equivalent. For example, modules may be implemented as a software routine written in a computer language configured to be executed by a hardware machine (such as C, C++, Fortran, Java, Basic, Matlab or the like) or a modeling/simulation program such as Simulink, Stateflow, GNU Octave, or LabVIEWMathScript. Additionally or alternatively, it may be possible to implement modules using physical hardware that incorporates discrete or programmable analog, digital and/or quantum hardware. Examples of programmable hardware may comprise: computers, microcontrollers, microprocessors, application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs); field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs); and complex programmable logic devices (CPLDs). Computers, microcontrollers, and microprocessors may be programmed using languages such as assembly, C, C++ or the like. FPGAs, ASICs, and CPLDs may be programmed using hardware description languages (HDL), such as VHSIC hardware description language (VHDL) or Verilog, which may configure connections between internal hardware modules with lesser functionality on a programmable device. The above-mentioned technologies may be used in combination to achieve the result of a functional module.

[00407] A non-transitory tangible computer readable media may comprise instructions executable by one or more processors configured to cause operations of multi-carrier communications described herein. An article of manufacture may comprise a non-transitory tangible computer readable machine-accessible medium having instructions encoded thereon for enabling programmable hardware to cause a device (e.g., a wireless device, wireless communicator, a wireless device, a base station, and the like) to allow operation of multi-carrier communications described herein. The device, or one or more devices such as in a system, may include one or more processors, memory, interfaces, and/or the like. Other examples may comprise communication networks comprising devices such as base stations, wireless devices or user equipment (wireless device), servers, switches, antennas, and/or the like. A network may comprise any wireless technology, including but not limited to, cellular, wireless, WiFi, 4G, 5G, any generation of 3GPP or other cellular standard or recommendation, wireless local area networks, wireless personal area networks, wireless ad hoc networks, wireless metropolitan area networks, wireless wide area networks, global area networks, space networks, and any other network using wireless communications. Any device (e.g., a wireless device, a base station, or any other device) or combination of devices may be used to perform any combination of one or more of steps described herein, including, e.g., any complementary step or steps of one or more of the above steps.

[00408] Although examples are described above, features and/or steps of those examples may be combined, divided, omitted, rearranged, revised, and/or augmented in any desired manner. Various alterations, modifications, and improvements will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Such alterations, modifications, and improvements are intended to be part of this description, though not expressly stated herein, and are intended to be within the spirit and scope of the disclosure. Accordingly, the foregoing description is by way of example only, and is not limiting.

What is Claimed Is:

1. A method comprising:

receiving, by a wireless device from a base station, one or more messages comprising configuration parameters of semi-persistent (SP) channel state information (CSI) reporting, wherein the configuration parameters comprise:

at least one indication of a resource configuration of a reference signal; and

an SP CSI skip indicator indicating whether skipping of an SP CSI report transmission is allowed;

receiving downlink control information (DCI) indicating activation of SP CSI reporting;

transmitting, during a first time period and based on the reference signal, a first SP CSI report; and

skipping, during a second time period and based on the SP CSI skip indicator, a scheduled transmission of a second SP CSI report.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the configuration parameters further comprise an SP CSI reporting setting that indicates at least one of:

a report quantity indication;

a parameter indicating reporting periodicity;

a value indicating frequency granularity; or

a measurement restriction configuration.

3. The method of any one of claims 1-2, wherein the first SP CSI report comprises at least one of:

a layer 1 reference signal received power;

a channel quality indicator;

a precoding matrix indicator;

a rank indicator; or

a CSI-RS resource indicator.

4. The method of any one of claims 1-3, wherein at least one of the downlink control information or the one or more messages comprises a CSI request field, and wherein the CSI request field comprises one or more of:

an activation/deactivation field;

an SP CSI report trigger index; or

a field for the SP CSI skip indicator.

5. The method of any one of claims 1-4, wherein the one or more messages comprises a radio resource control (RRC) signaling.

6. The method of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the transmitting the first SP CSI report is based on one or more of: a transmission power command; or a modulation and coding scheme.

7. The method of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the skipping the scheduled transmission of the second SP CSI report is further based on determining that a measurement of a CSI parameter of the SP CSI report is below a threshold quantity, invalid, and/or not available.

8. The method of any one of claims 1-7, wherein the reference signal comprise one or more of a CSI reference signal (RS) or a synchronization signal block.

9. The method of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the downlink control information indicates the activation by setting one or more fields of the second message to a predefined value, and wherein the one or more fields comprises at least one of:

a new data indicator (NDI);

a hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) process number; or

a redundancy version (RV).

10. The method of any one of claims 1-9, further comprising:

receiving a second downlink control information indicating deactivation of the SP CSI reporting; and

stopping, during a third time period, a scheduled transmission of a subsequent SP CSI report.

11. The method of any one of claims 1-10, wherein at least one of the one or more messages or the downlink control information is scrambled with cyclic redundancy check bits by a radio network temporary identifier.

12. The method of any one of claims 1-11, wherein the wireless device skips the transmission of the second SP CSI report during the second time period after the transmission collides with one or more uplink control channels or one or more uplink shared channels.

13. The method of any one of claims 1-12, further comprising:

detecting, by the base station during the second time period, that the second SP CSI report has not been received by the base station; and

determining, by the base station, that the wireless device skipped the scheduled transmission of the second SP CSI report.

14. The method of any one of claims 1-13, wherein the base station is one or more of an evolved node B (eNB) or a next generation node B (gNB).

15. A computing device comprising:

a processor; and

a memory having instructions stored thereon, wherein the instructions, when executed by the processor, cause the computing device to perform the method of any one of claims 1-14.

16. A system comprising:

a first computing device configured to perform the method of any one of claims 1-14; and

a second computing device configured to transmit the one or more messages.

17. A computer-readable medium storing instructions that, when executed, cause the performance of the method of any one of claims 1–14.

18. A method comprising:

receiving, by a wireless device from a base station, one or more messages comprising configuration parameters of semi-persistent (SP) channel state information (CSI) reporting, wherein the configuration parameters comprise:

at least one indication of a resource configuration of a reference signal; and

an SP CSI skip indicator indicating whether skipping of an SP CSI report transmission is allowed;

receiving downlink control information indicating activation SP CSI reporting;

transmitting, during a first time period and based on the reference signal, a first SP CSI report; and

transmitting, during a second time period and based on the SP CSI skip indicator, an invalid SP CSI report.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the transmitting the invalid SP CSI report is after determining that an SP CSI report is not available.

20. The method of any one of claims 18-19, wherein the invalid SP CSI report comprises at least one of:

a channel quality indicator report with a first value that is out of range of a predefined range; or

a layer 1 reference signal received power (L1-RSRP) with a second value indicating that the L1-RSRP does not satisfy a threshold.

21. A computing device comprising:

a processor; and

a memory having instructions stored thereon, wherein the instructions, when executed by the processor, cause the computing device to perform the method of any one of claims 18-20.

22. A system comprising:

a first computing device configured to perform the method of any one of claims 18-20; and

a second computing device configured to transmit the one or more messages.

23. A computer-readable medium storing instructions that, when executed, cause the performance of the method of any one of claims 18–20.

24. A method comprising:

receiving, by a wireless device from a base station, one or more first messages comprising configuration parameters of semi-persistent (SP) channel state information (CSI) reporting, wherein the configuration parameters indicate a resource configuration of a reference signal;

receiving one or more second messages comprising a first indicator indicating activation of SP CSI reporting and a second indicator indicating whether skipping of an SP CSI report transmission is allowed;

transmitting, during a first time period and based on the first indicator and the reference signal, a first SP CSI report; and

skipping, during a second time period and based on the second indicator, a scheduled transmission of a second SP CSI report.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the one or more second messages comprises at least one of:

a downlink control information (DCI); or

a medium access control (MAC) control element (MAC-CE).

26. The method of claim 24, wherein the skipping the scheduled transmission of the second SP CSI report is further based on determining that a measurement of a CSI parameter of the SP CSI report is below a threshold quantity, invalid, and/or not available.

27. A computing device comprising:

a processor; and

a memory having instructions stored thereon, wherein the instructions, when executed by the processor, cause the computing device to perform the method of any one of claims 24-26.

28. A system comprising:

a first computing device configured to perform the method of any one of claims 24-26; and

a second computing device configured to transmit the one or more first messages or the one or more second messages.

29. A computer-readable medium storing instructions that, when executed, cause the performance of the method of any one of claims 24–26.

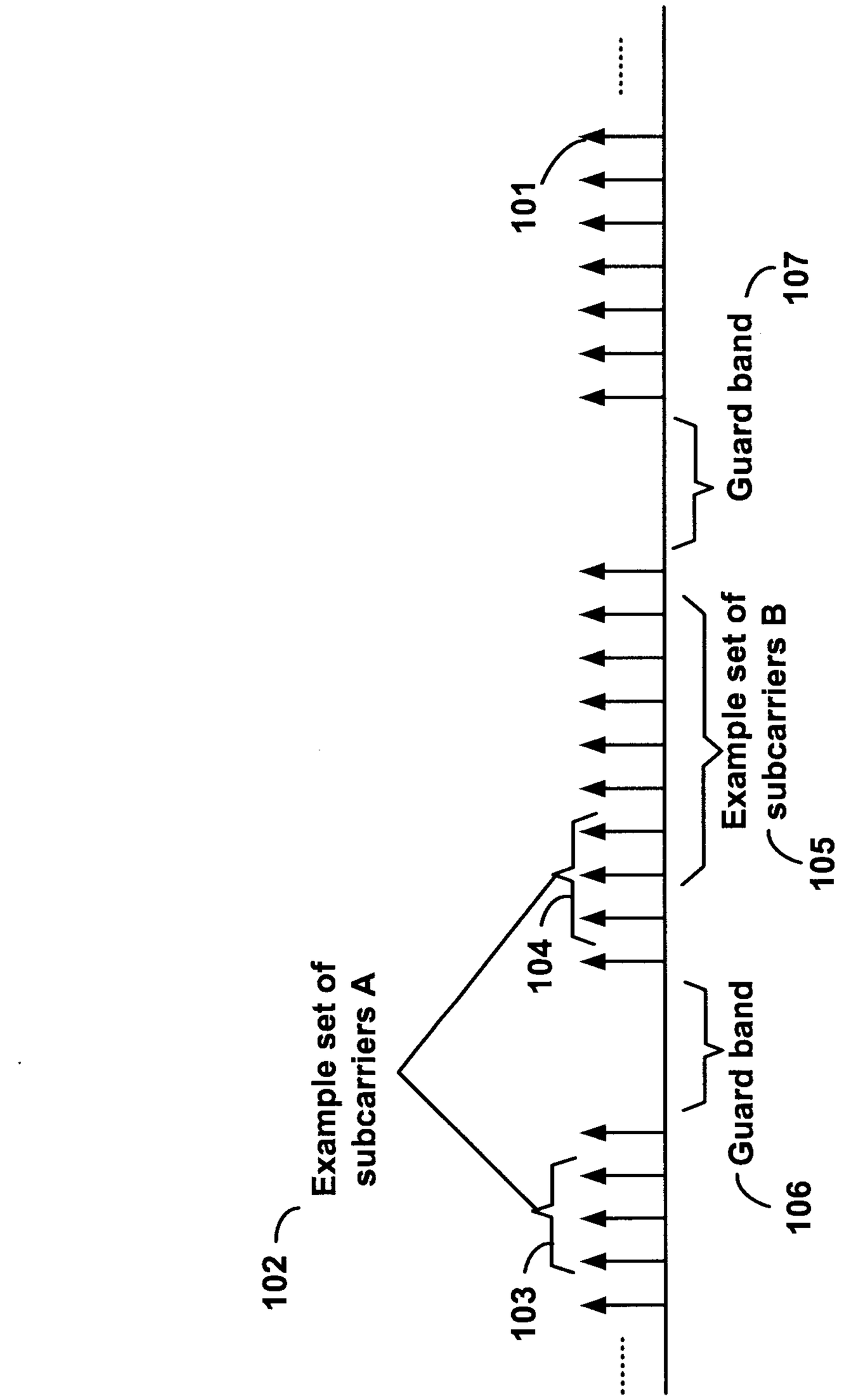

101
Guard band
107
Example set of
subcarriers B
105
104
Guard band
106
Example set of
subcarriers A
102
103

FIG. 1

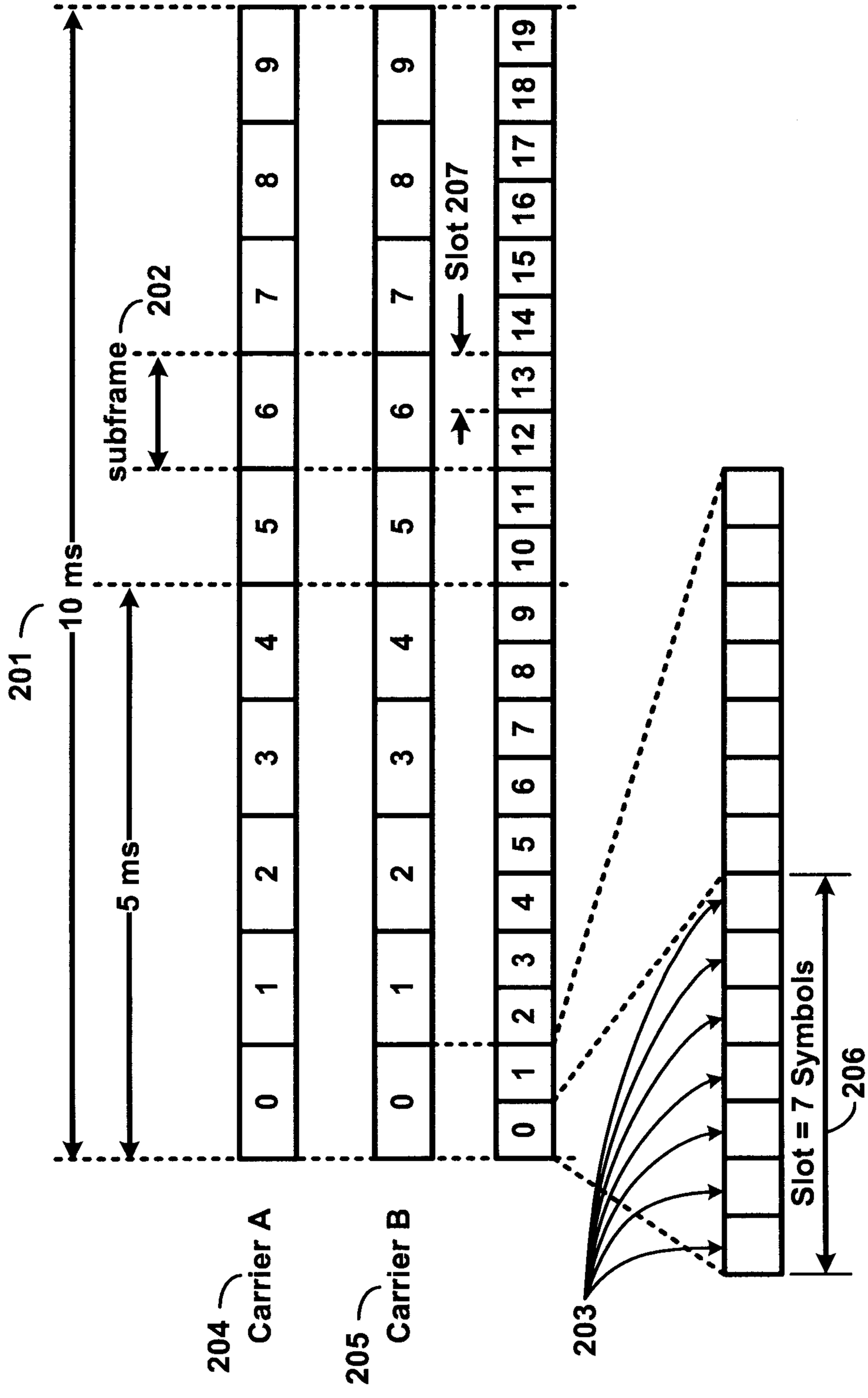

201
10 ms
5 ms
subframe
202
Slot 207
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
Slot = 7 Symbols
206
203
204
Carrier A
205
Carrier B

FIG. 2

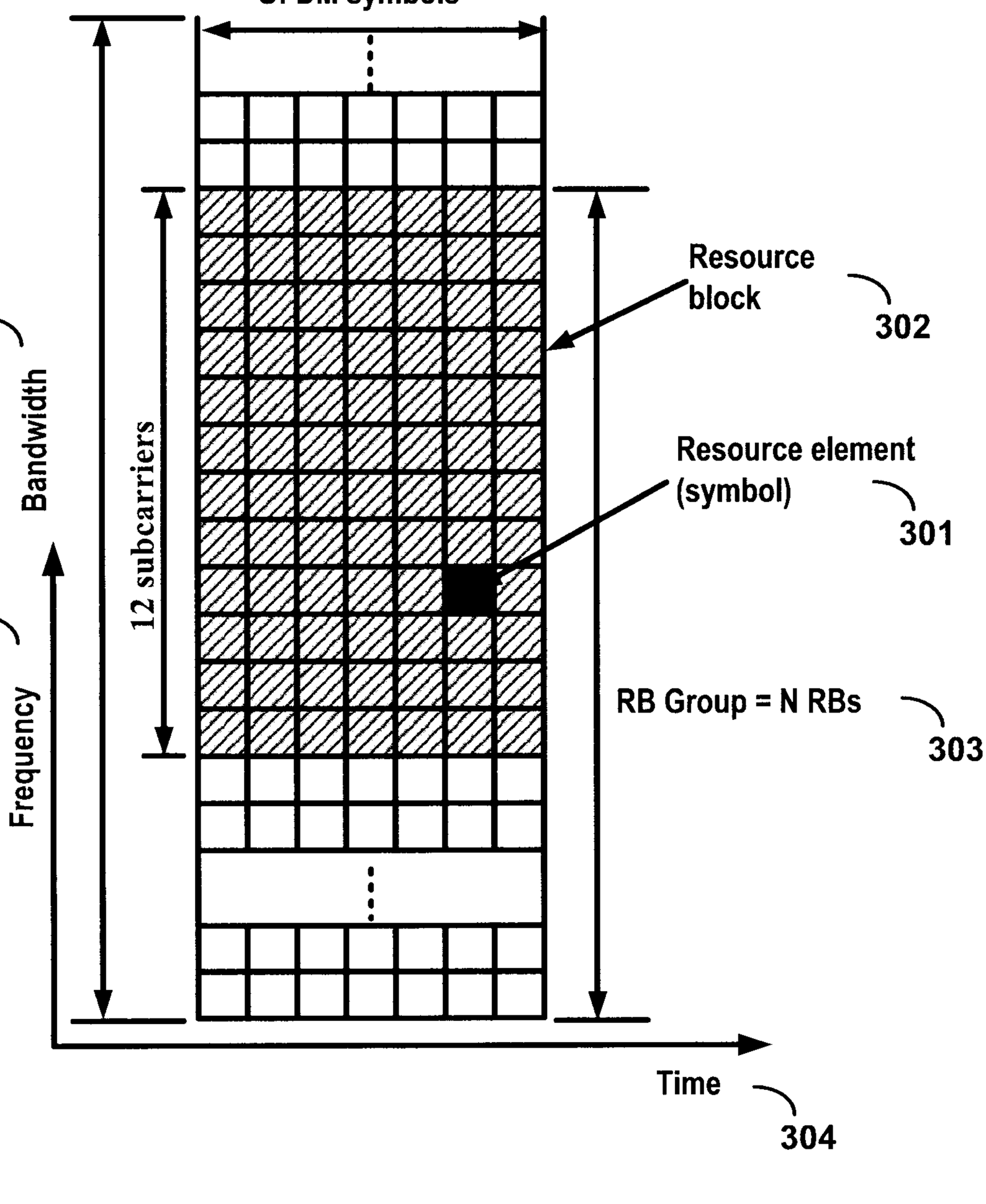

OFDM symbols
306
Bandwidth
305
12 subcarriers
Frequency
Resource block
302
Resource element (symbol)
301
RB Group = N RBs
303
Time
304

FIG. 3

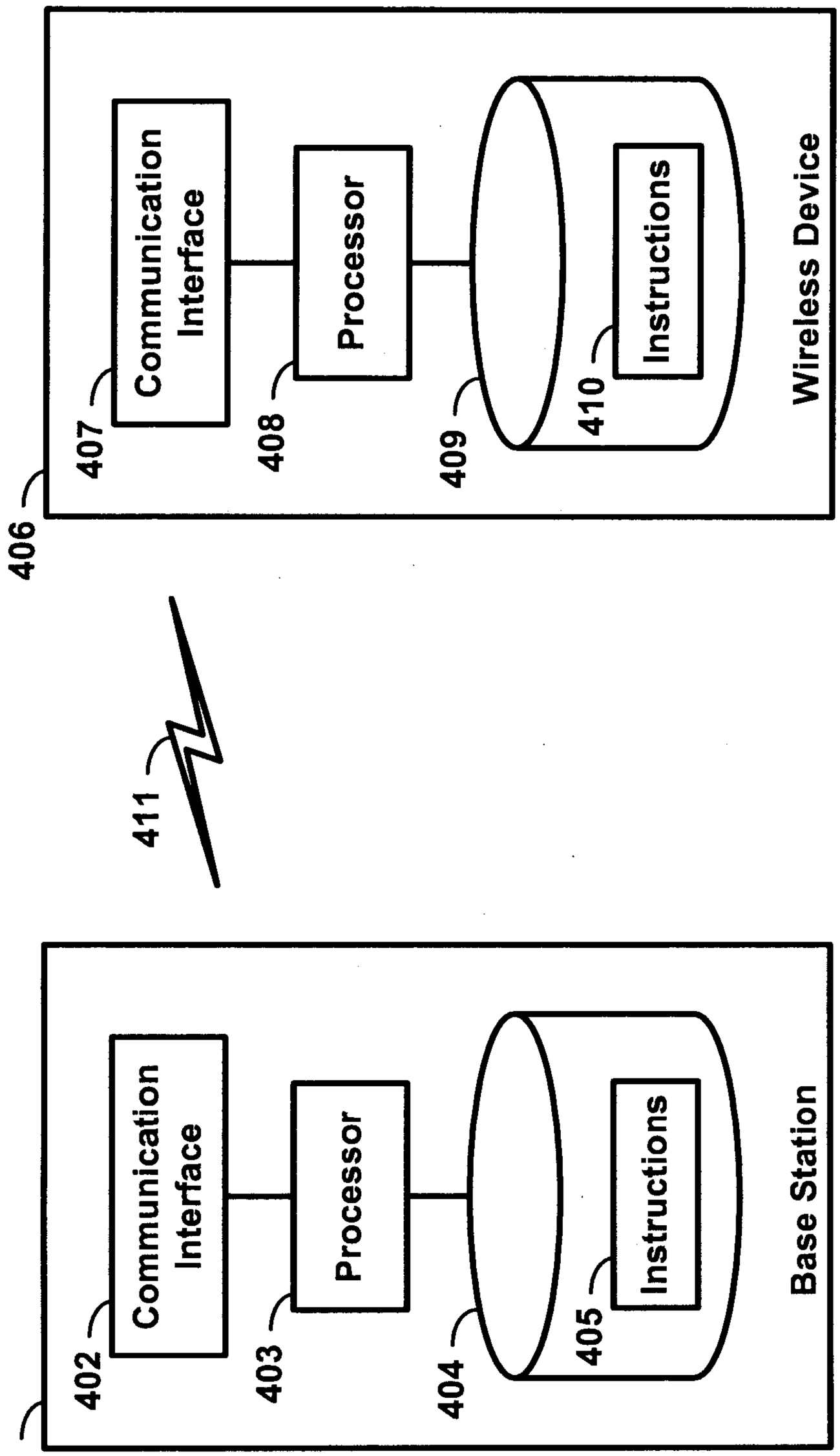

400
401
Base Station
402
Communication Interface
403
Processor
404
405
Instructions
406
Wireless Device
407
Communication Interface
408
Processor
409
410
Instructions
411

FIG. 4

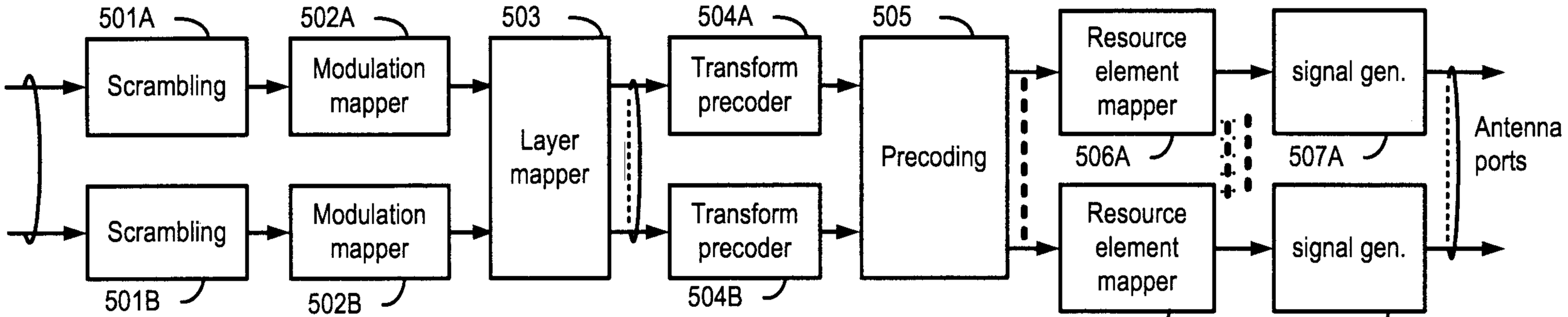


FIG. 5A Example uplink physical channel

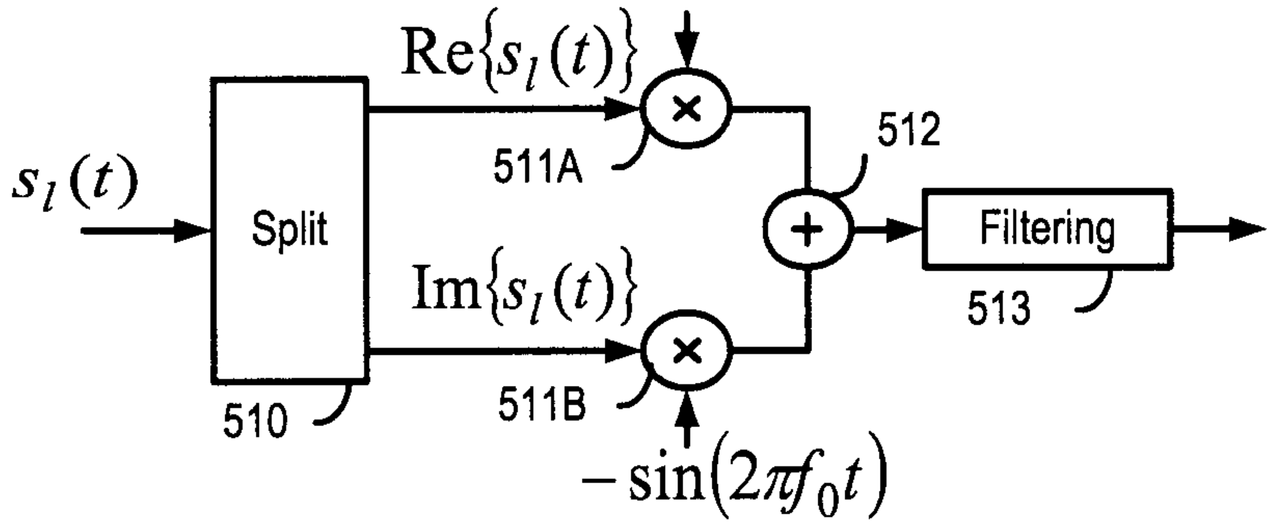


FIG. 5B Example uplink modulation

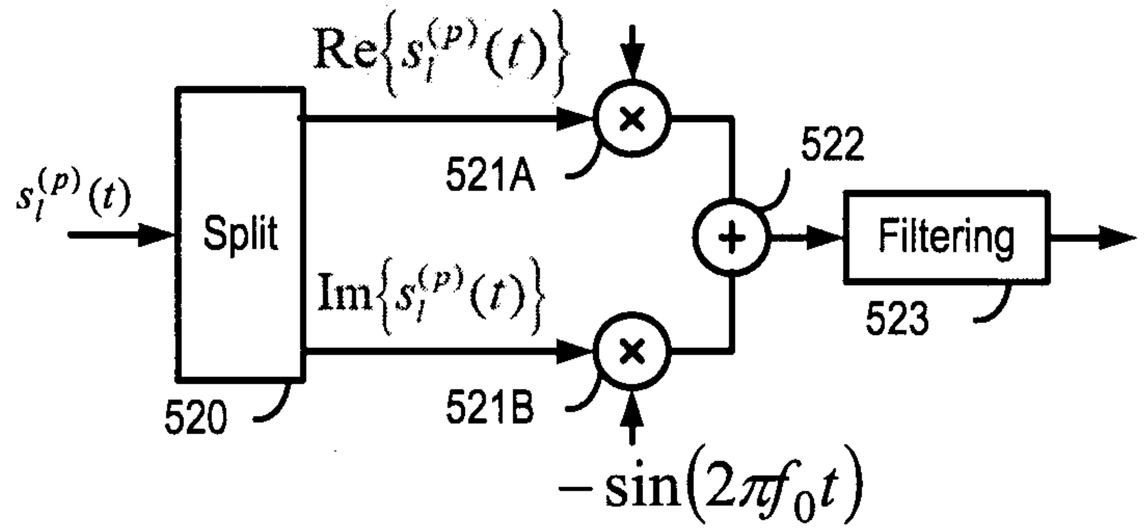


FIG. 5D Example downlink modulation

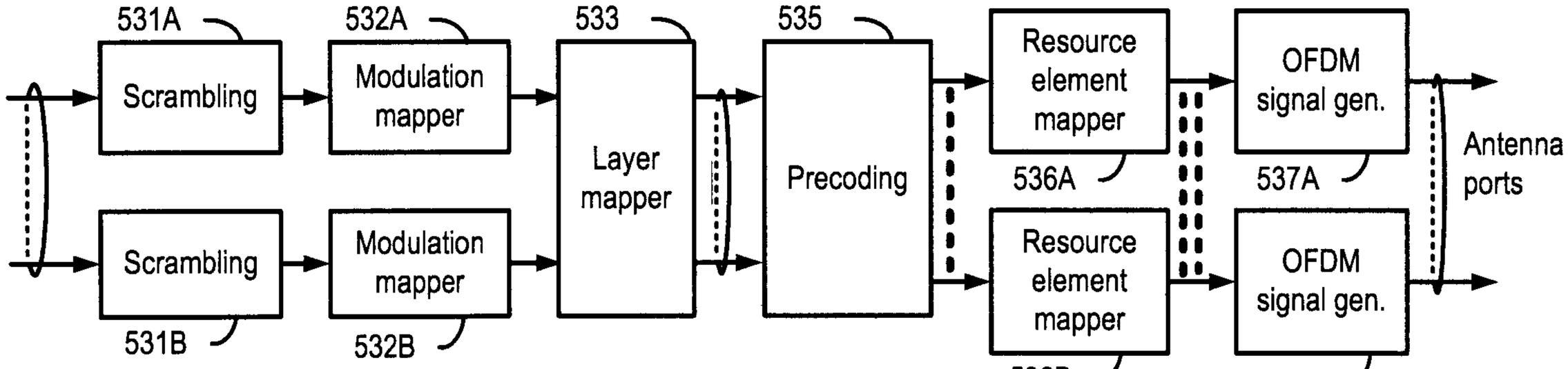


FIG. 5C Example downlink physical channel

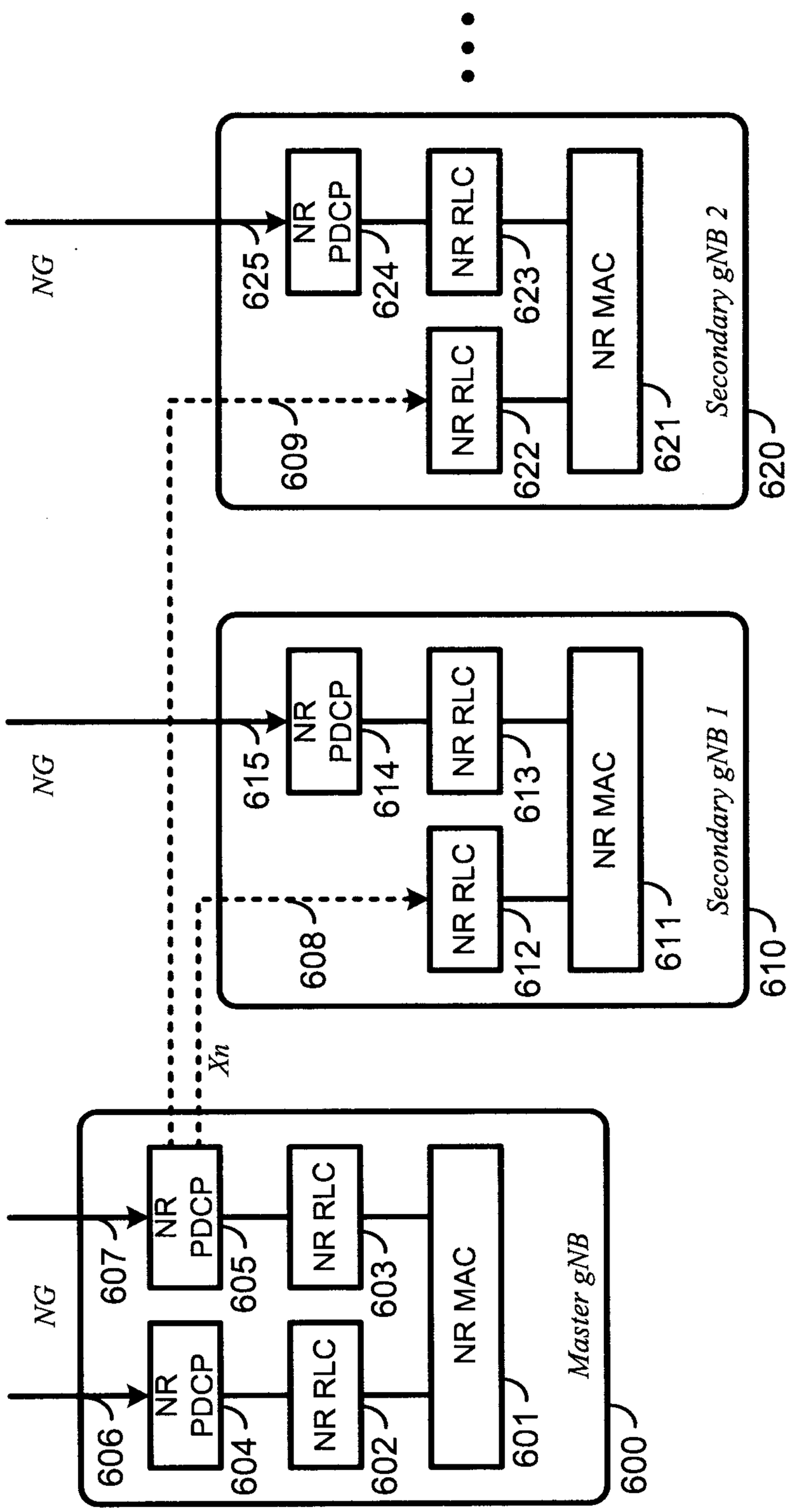
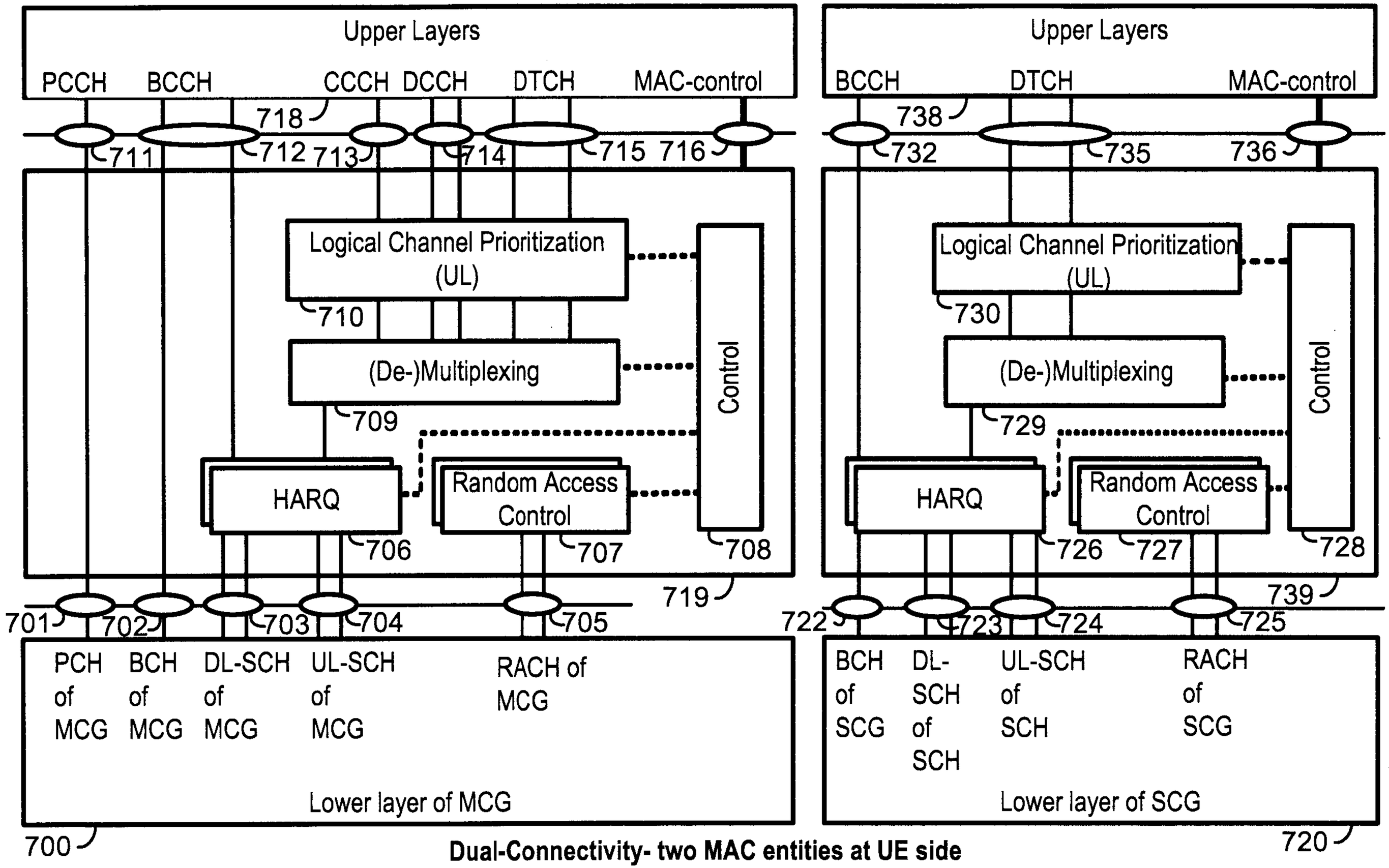

NG
NR PDCP
NR RLC
NR RLC
NR MAC
Secondary gNB 2
625
624
623
609
622
621
620
NG
NR PDCP
NR RLC
NR RLC
NR MAC
Secondary gNB 1
615
614
613
608
612
611
610
Xn
NG
NR PDCP
NR RLC
NR MAC
Master gNB
607
605
603
606
604
602
601
600

FIG. 6



Dual-Connectivity- two MAC entities at UE side

FIG. 7

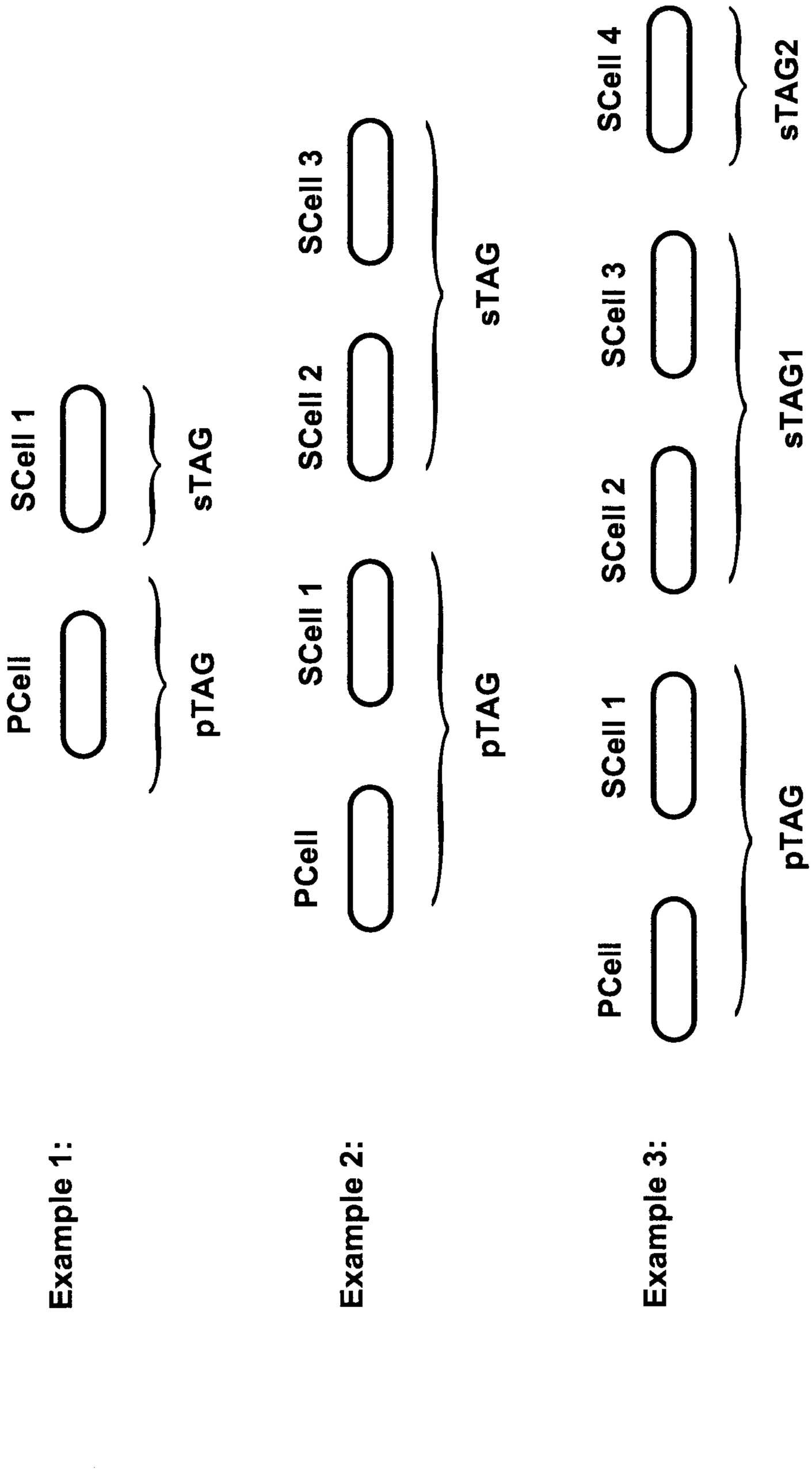

Example 1:
PCell
SCell 1
pTAG
sTAG
Example 2:
PCell
SCell 1
SCell 2
pTAG
sTAG
Example 3:
PCell
SCell 1
SCell 2
SCell 3
pTAG
sTAG1
SCell 4
sTAG2

FIG. 8

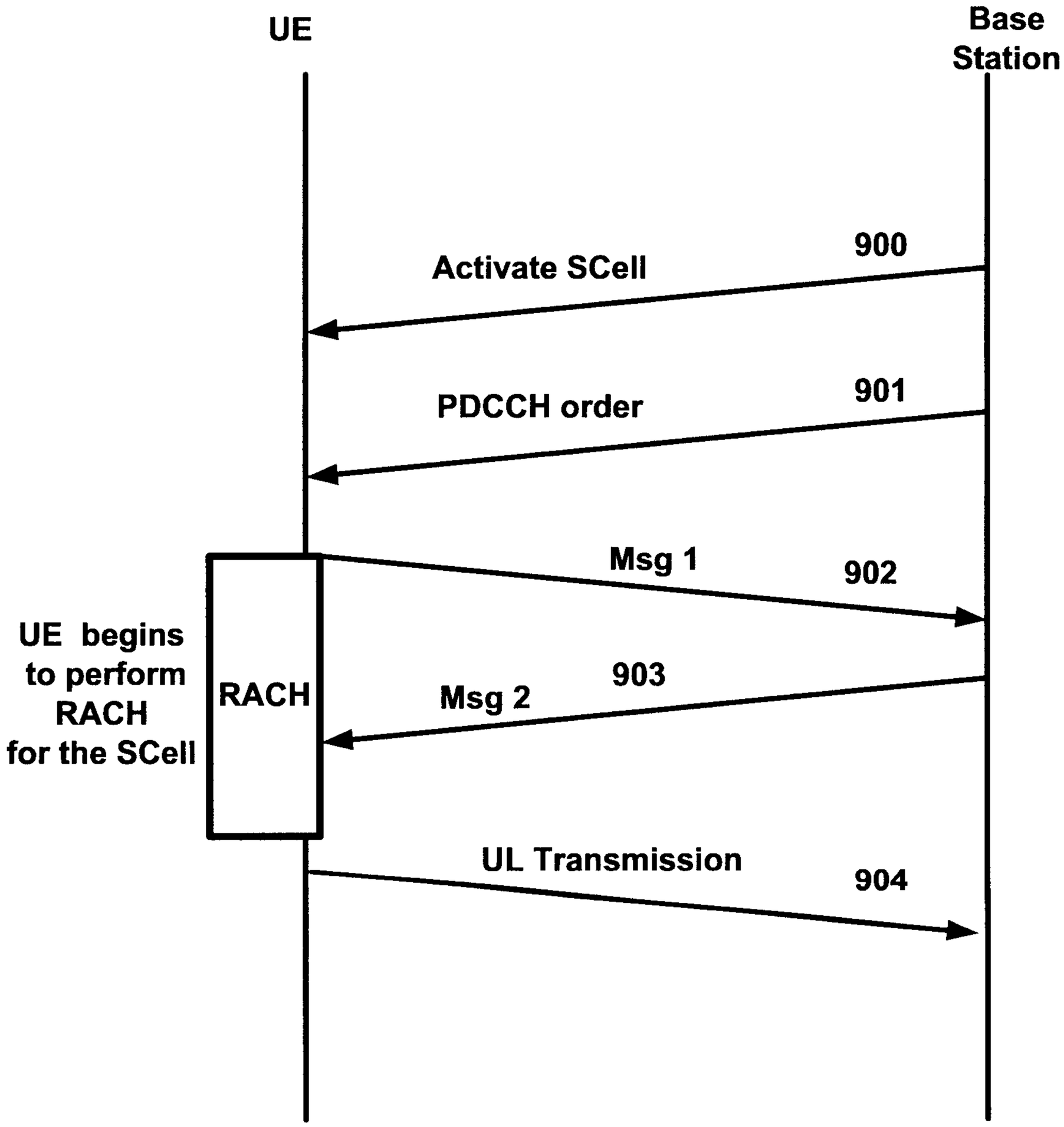

UE
Base Station
Activate SCell
900
PDCCH order
901
UE begins to perform RACH for the SCell
RACH
Msg 1
902
Msg 2
903
UL Transmission
904

FIG. 9

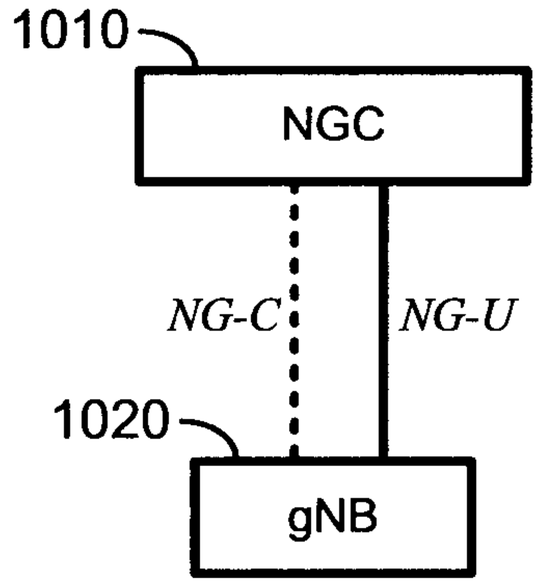


FIG. 10A gNB connected to NGC

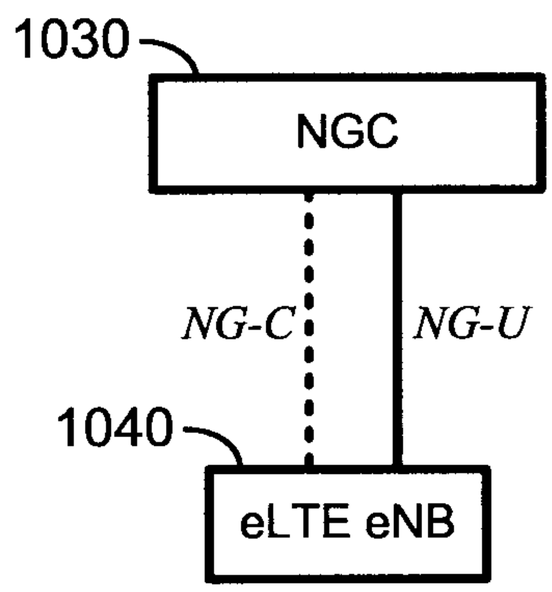


FIG. 10B eLTE eNB connected to NGC

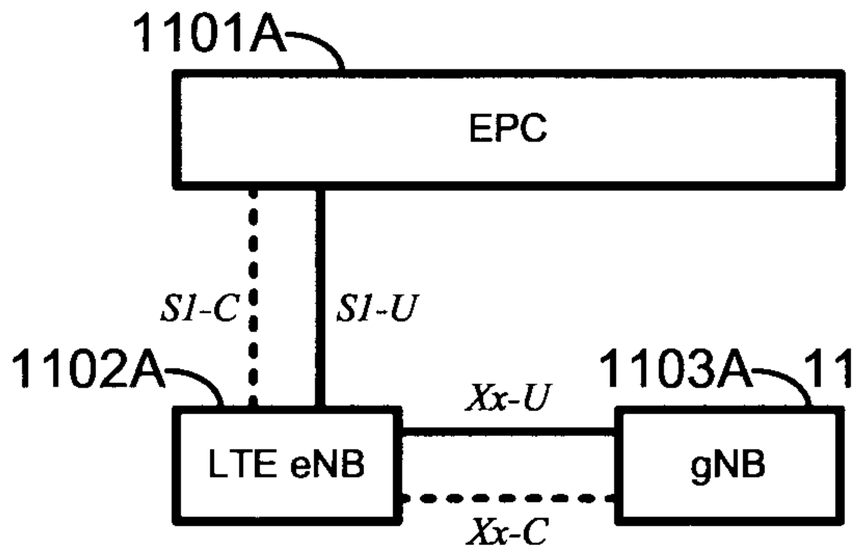


FIG. 11A LTE eNB connected to EPC with non-standalone gNB.
gNB user plane connected to EPC via LTE eNB.

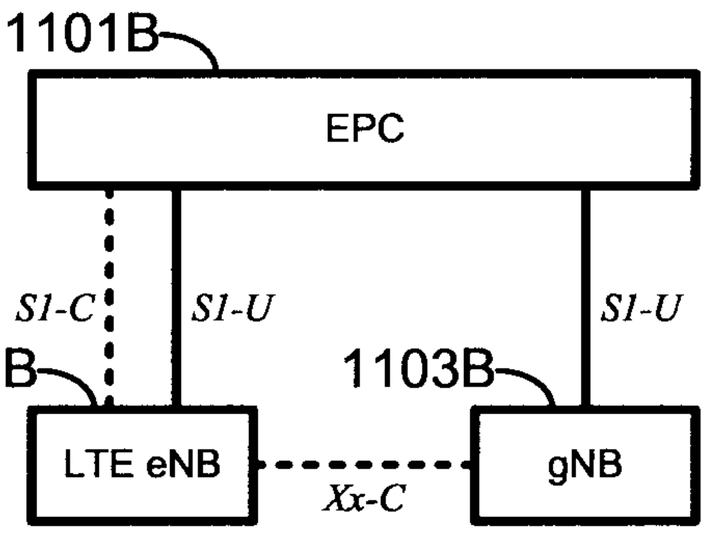


FIG. 11B LTE eNB connected to EPC with non-standalone gNB.
gNB user plane connected to EPC directly.

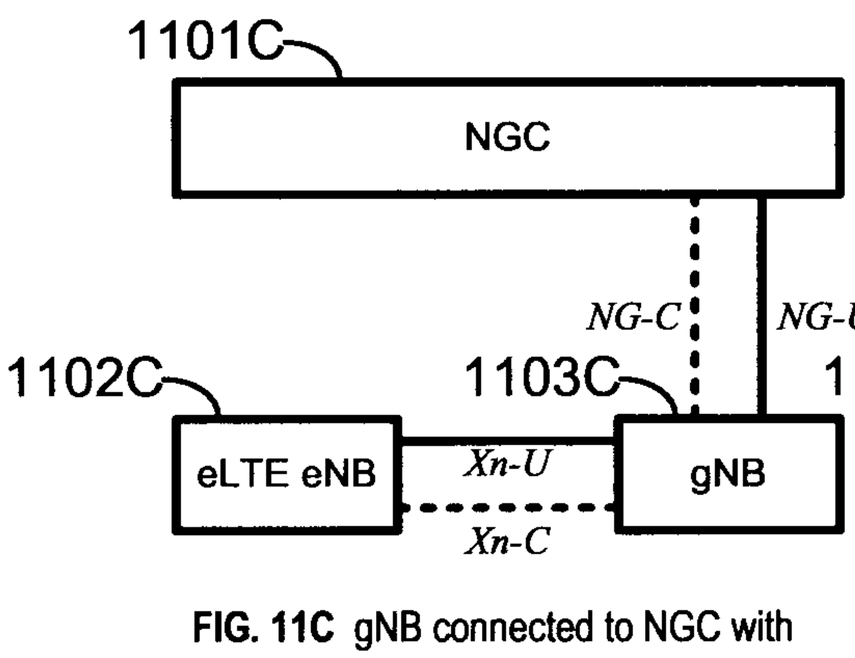


FIG. 11C gNB connected to NGC with non-standalone eLTE eNB.
eLTE eNB user plane connected to NGC via gNB.

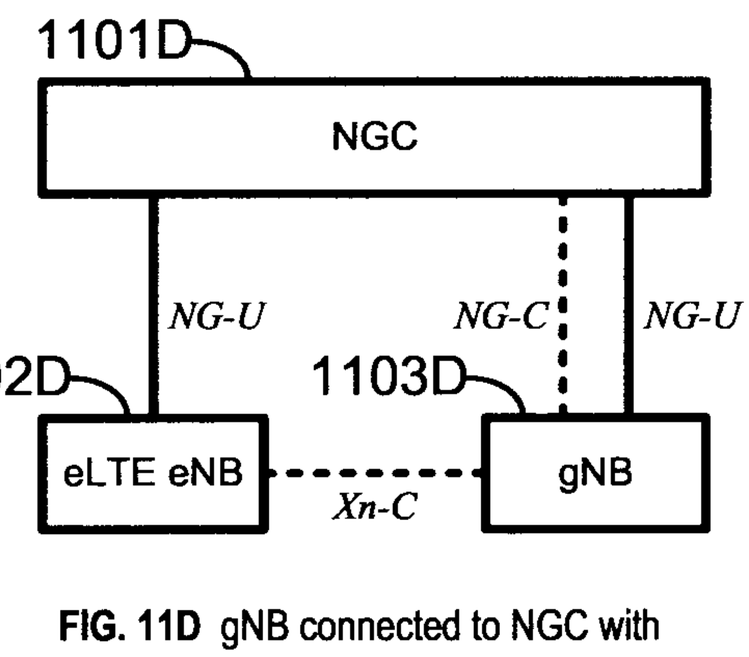


FIG. 11D gNB connected to NGC with non-standalone eLTE eNB.
eLTE eNB user plane connected to NGC directly.

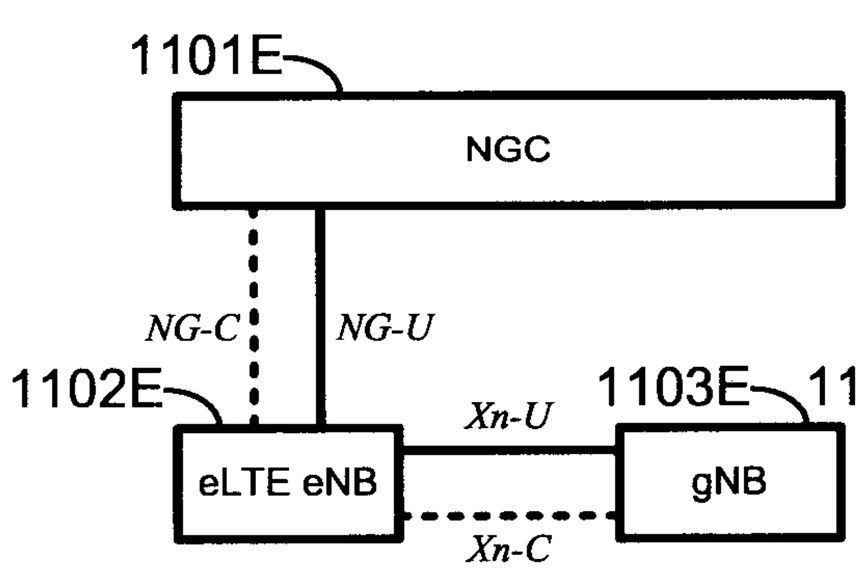


FIG. 11E eLTE eNB connected to NGC with non-standalone gNB.
gNB user plane connected to NGC via eLTE eNB.

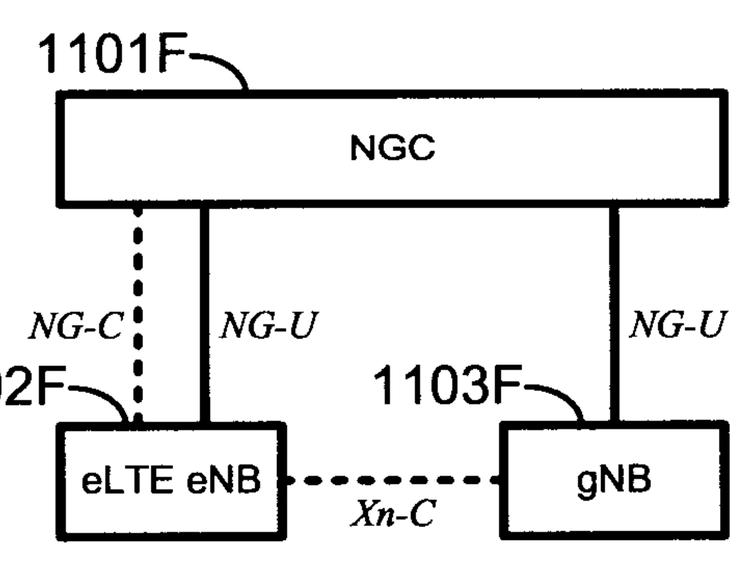


FIG. 11F eLTE eNB connected to NGC with non-standalone gNB.
gNB user plane connected to NGC directly.

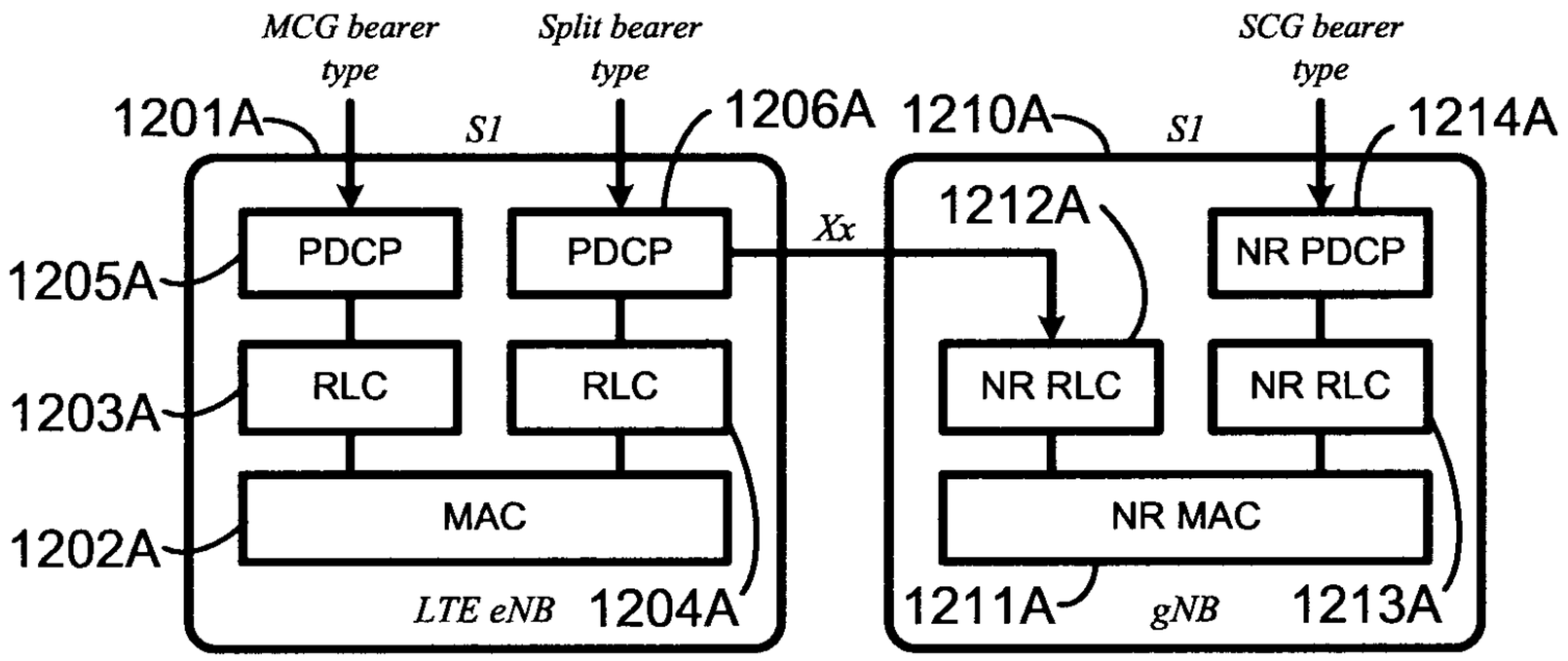


FIG. 12A Radio protocol architecture for split bearer and SCG bearer. LTE eNB connected to EPC with non-standalone gNB.

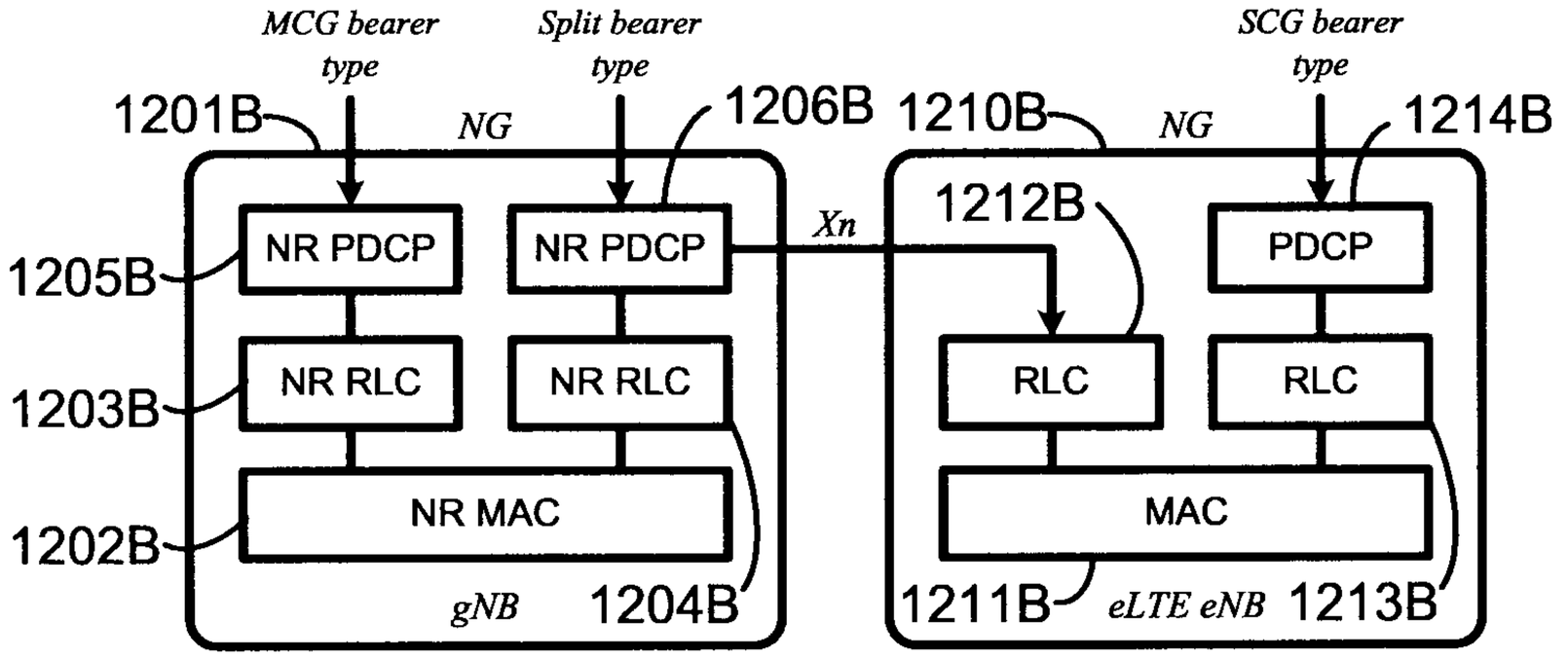


FIG. 12B Radio protocol architecture for split bearer and SCG bearer. gNB connected to NGC with non-standalone eLTE eNB.

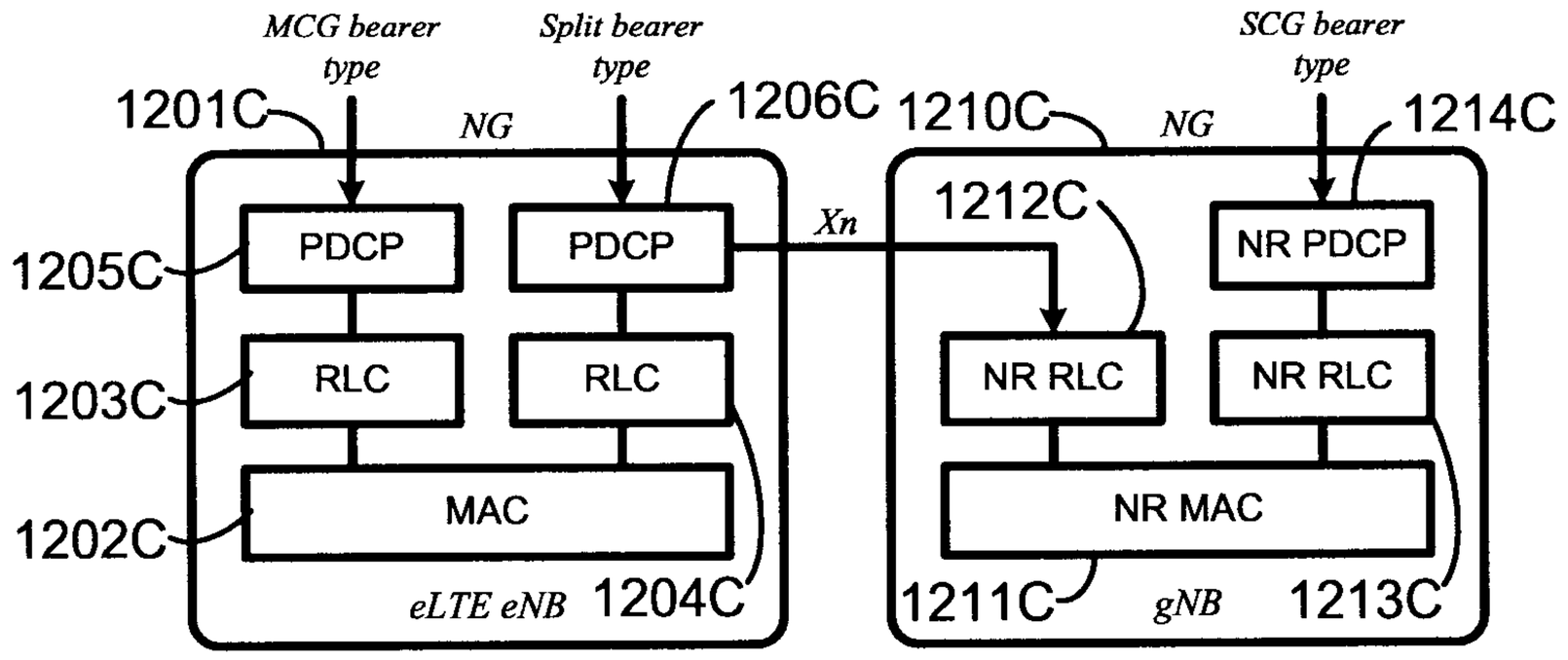


FIG. 12C Radio protocol architecture for split bearer and SCG bearer. eLTE eNB connected to NGC with non-standalone gNB.

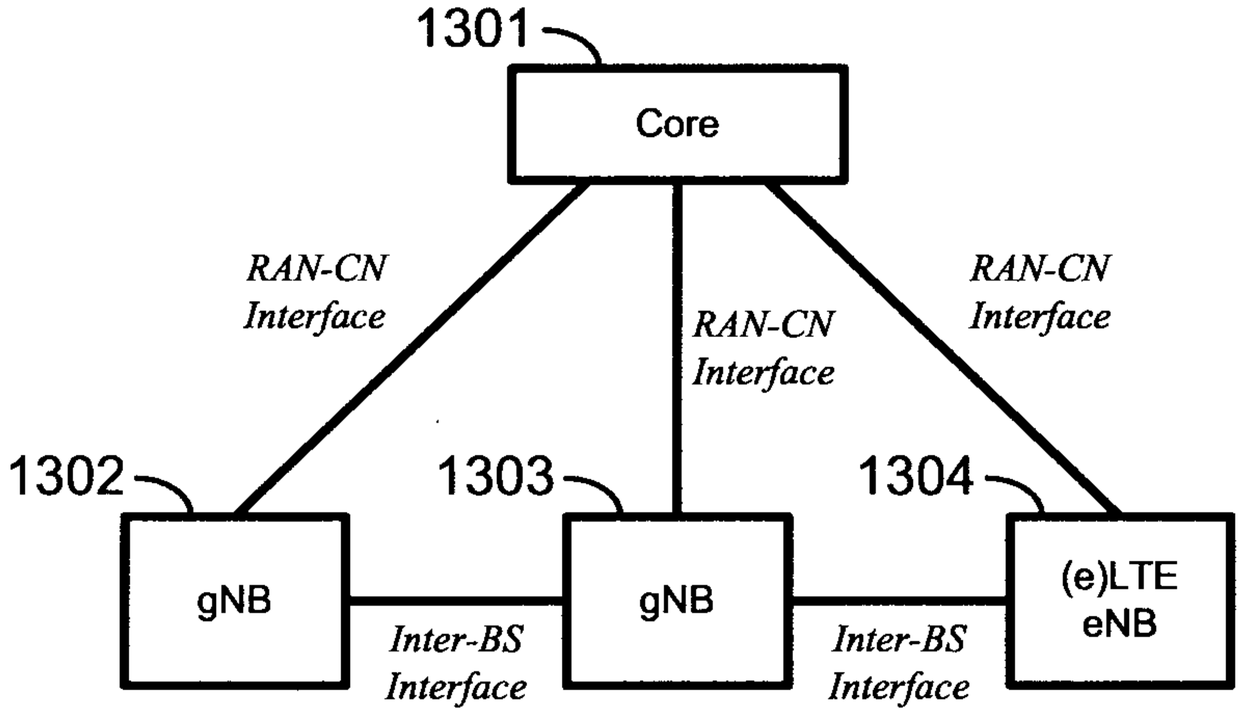


FIG. 13A Non-centralized deployment

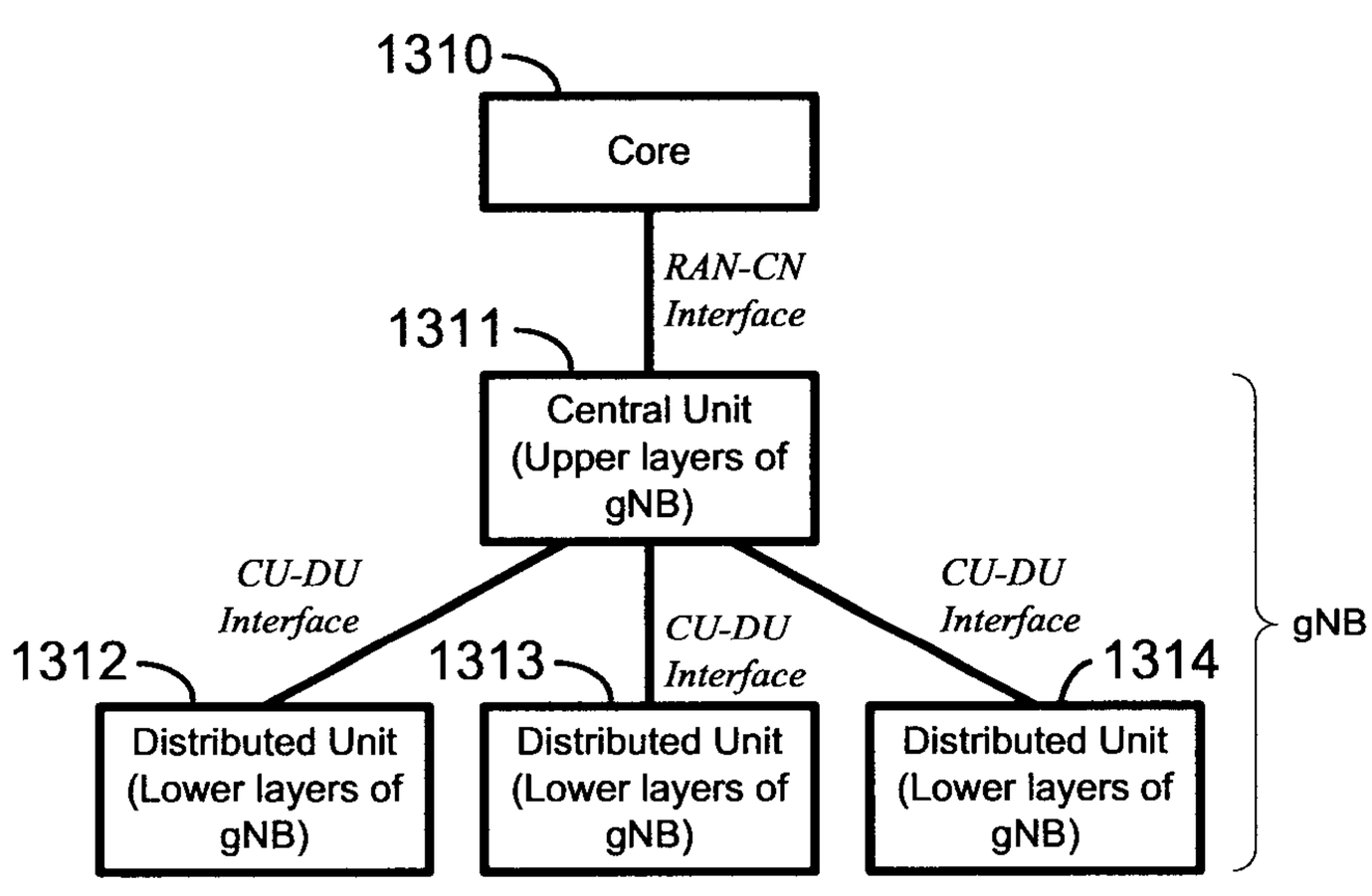


FIG. 13B Centralized deployment

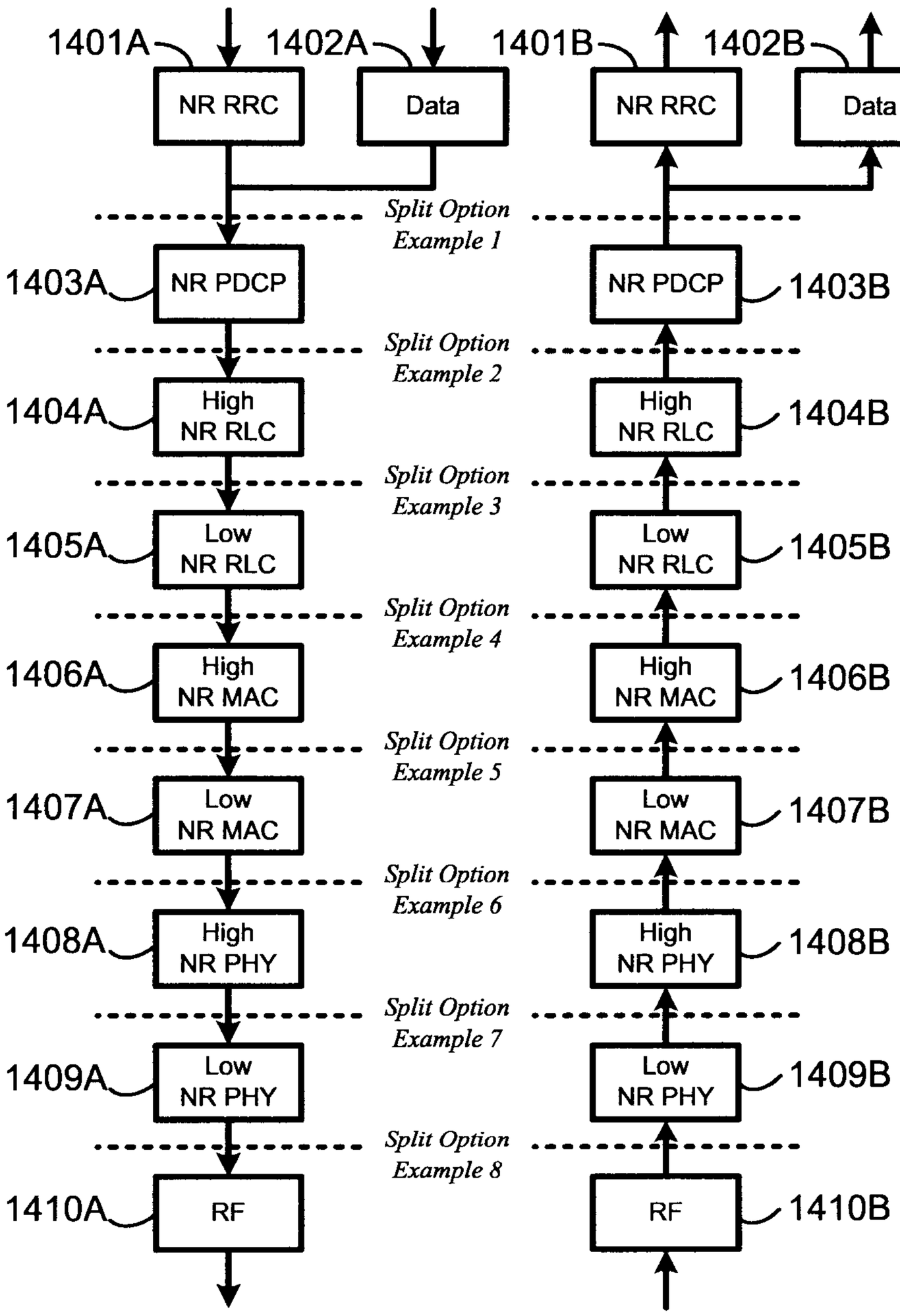

1401A
1402A
1401B
1402B
NR RRC
Data
NR RRC
Data
Split Option Example 1
1403A
NR PDCP
NR PDCP
1403B
Split Option Example 2
1404A
High NR RLC
High NR RLC
1404B
Split Option Example 3
1405A
Low NR RLC
Low NR RLC
1405B
Split Option Example 4
1406A
High NR MAC
High NR MAC
1406B
Split Option Example 5
1407A
Low NR MAC
Low NR MAC
1407B
Split Option Example 6
1408A
High NR PHY
High NR PHY
1408B
Split Option Example 7
1409A
Low NR PHY
Low NR PHY
1409B
Split Option Example 8
1410A
RF
RF
1410B

FIG. 14

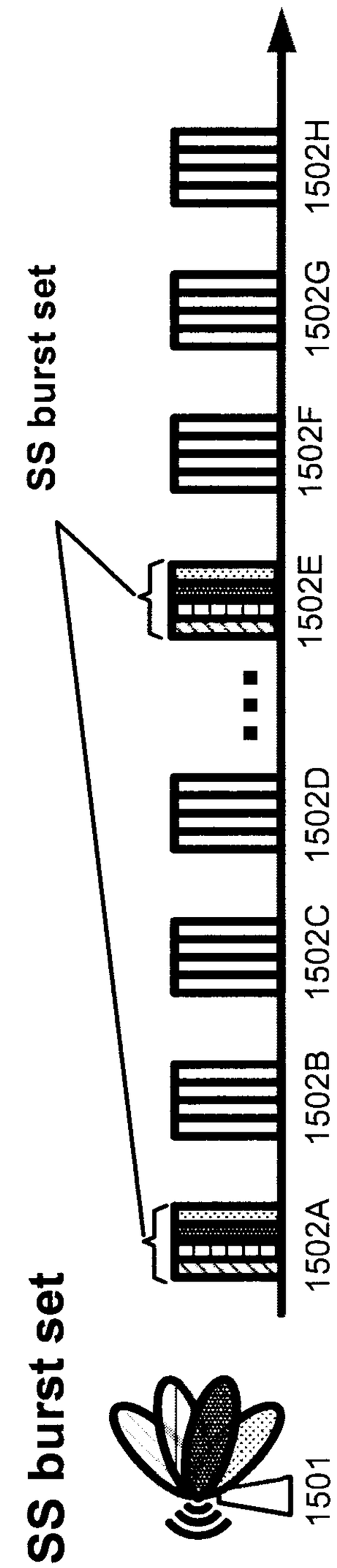

SS burst set
1502A
1502B
1502C
1502D
1502E
1502F
1502G
1502H
1501

FIG. 15

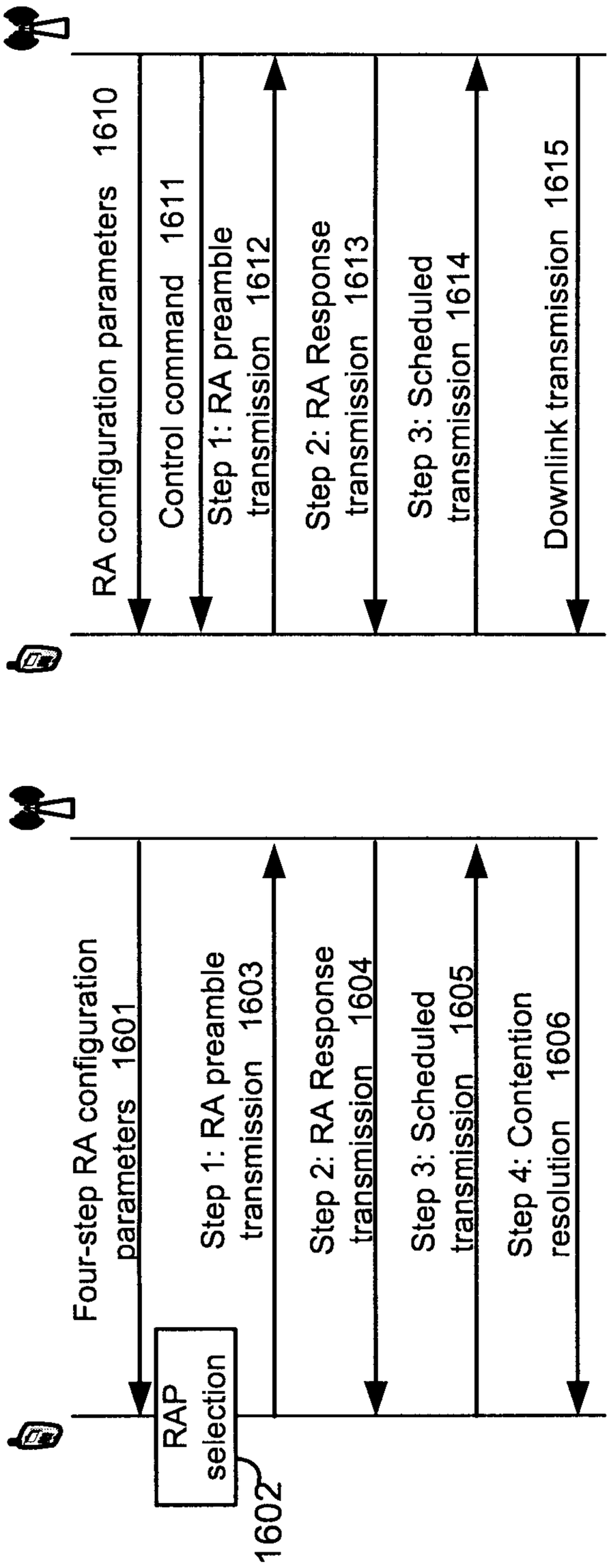

RA configuration parameters 1610
Control command 1611
Step 1: RA preamble transmission 1612
Step 2: RA Response transmission 1613
Step 3: Scheduled transmission 1614
Downlink transmission 1615
(b) Contention free RA procedure
RA configuration parameters 1630
Step 1: RA preamble and transport block transmission 1631
Step 2: RA Response transmission 1632
(d) Contention free two-step RA procedure
Four-step RA configuration parameters 1601
RAP selection
1602
Step 1: RA preamble transmission 1603
Step 2: RA Response transmission 1604
Step 3: Scheduled transmission 1605
Step 4: Contention resolution 1606
(a) Contention-based four-step RA procedure
"Hello, can I camp on?" 1620
"Send your info & data here" 1621
"Here you are" 1622
"You are now in" 1623
(c) Contention-based four-step RA procedure

FIG. 16

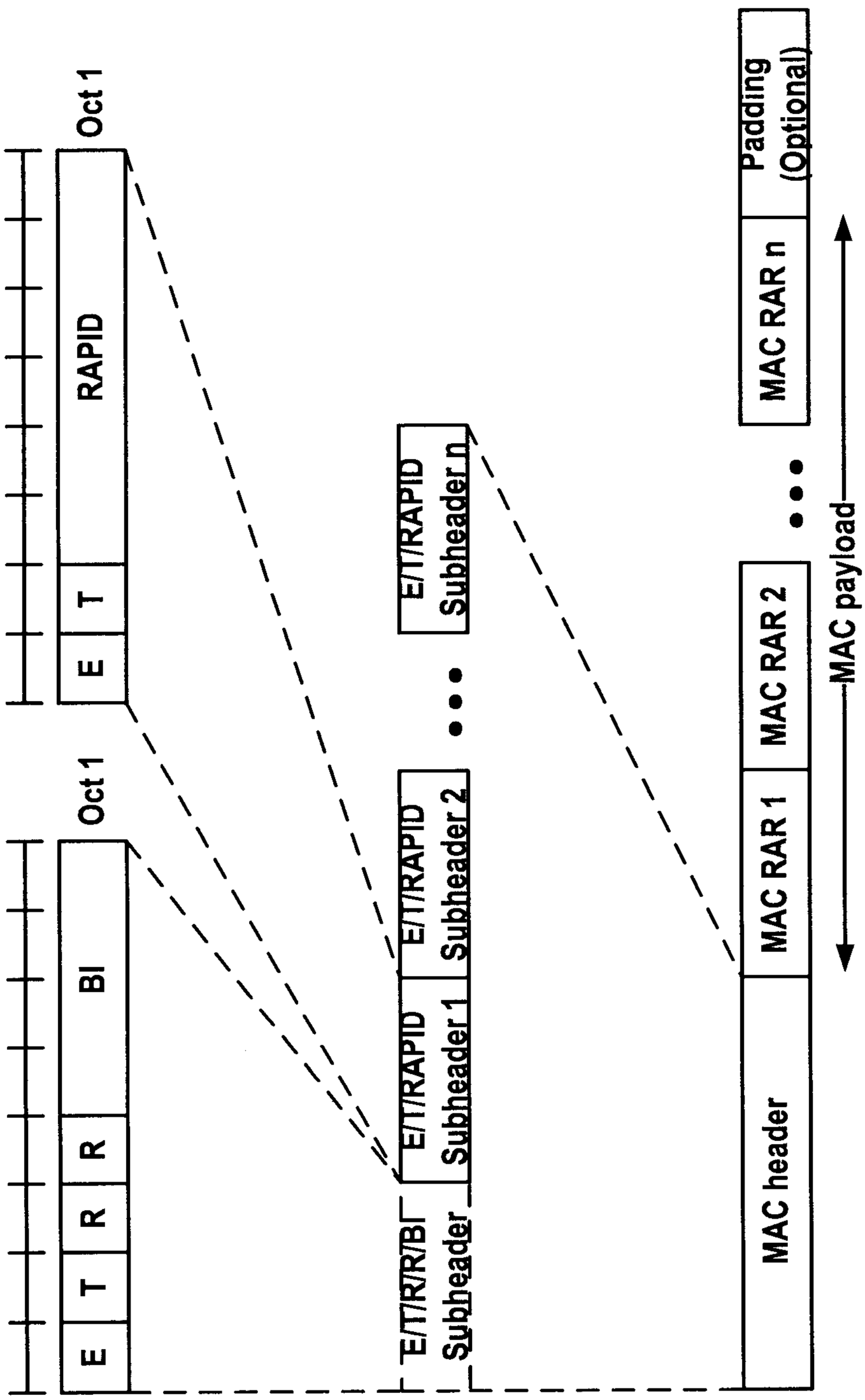
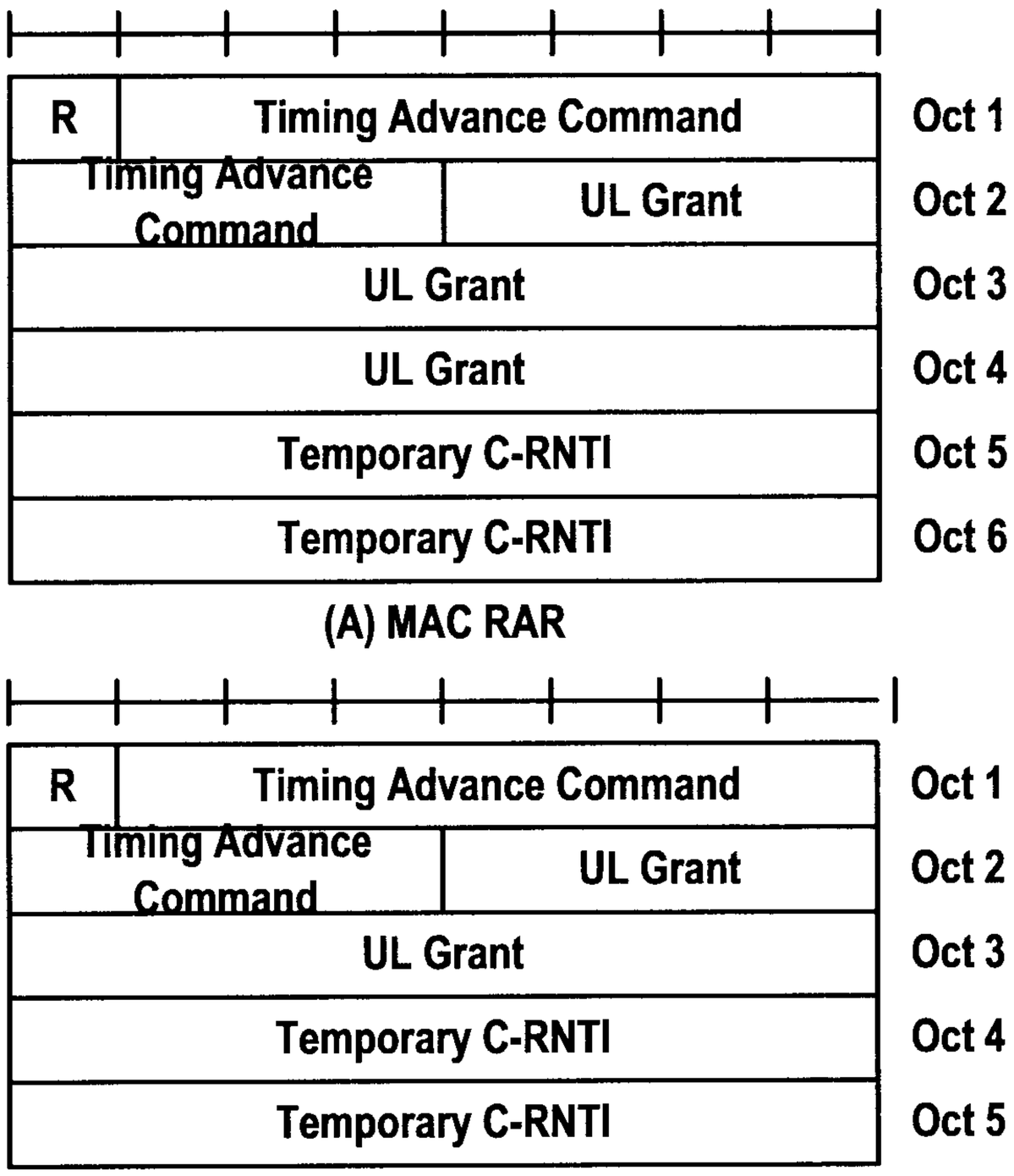
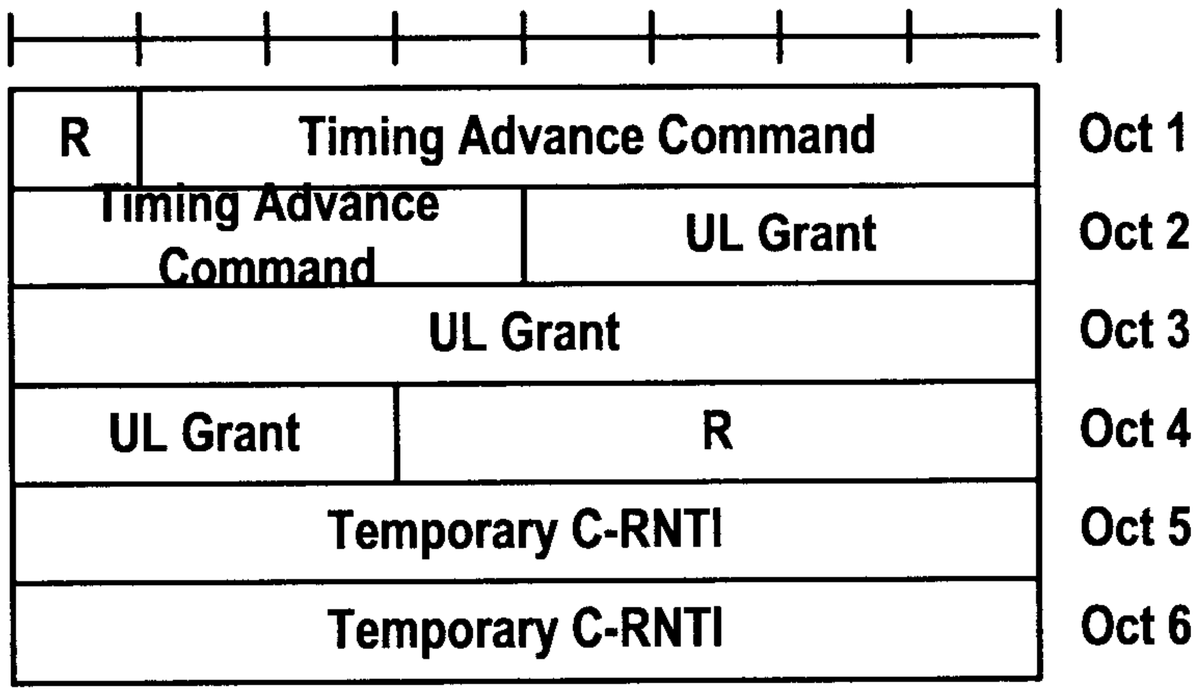

Oct 1
E
T
RAPID
E/T/RAPID Subheader n
Padding (Optional)
MAC RAR n
MAC RAR 2
MAC payload
Oct 1
E
T
R
R
BI
E/T/RAPID Subheader 1
E/T/RAPID Subheader 2
E/T/R/R/BI Subheader
MAC RAR 1
MAC header

FIG. 17



(A) MAC RAR

(B) MAC RAR for PRACH enhanced coverage level 2 or 3



(C) MAC RAR for NB-IoT UEs

FIG. 18

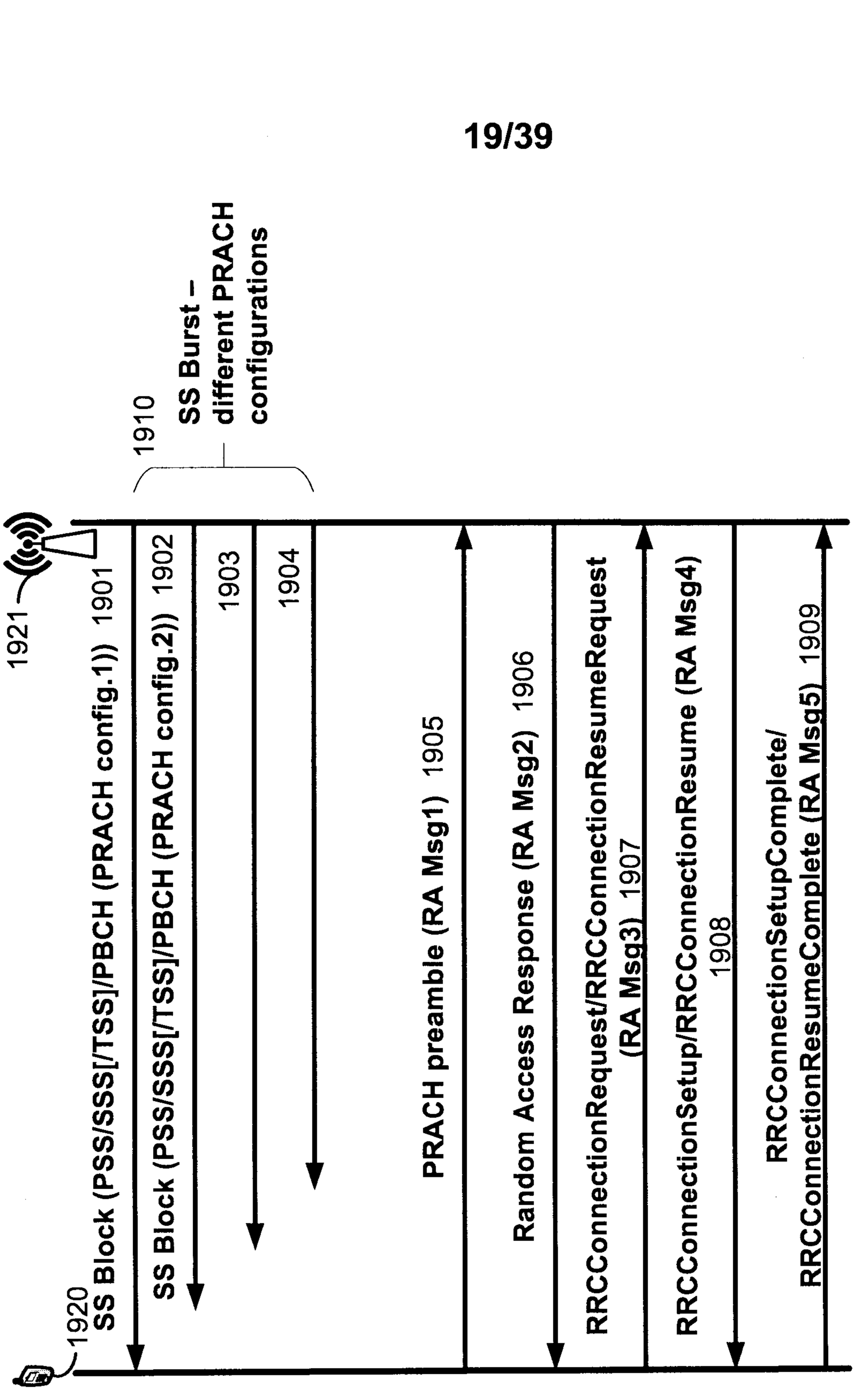

1921
1901 SS Block (PSS/SSS[/TSS]/PBCH (PRACH config.1))
1902 SS Block (PSS/SSS[/TSS]/PBCH (PRACH config.2))
1903
1904
1905 PRACH preamble (RA Msg1)
1906 Random Access Response (RA Msg2)
1907 RRCConnectionRequest/RRCConnectionResumeRequest (RA Msg3)
1908 RRCConnectionSetup/RRCConnectionResume (RA Msg4)
RRCConnectionSetupComplete/ RRCConnectionResumeComplete (RA Msg5) 1909
1910 Configuration of SS Burst – different PRACH configurations
1920

FIG. 19

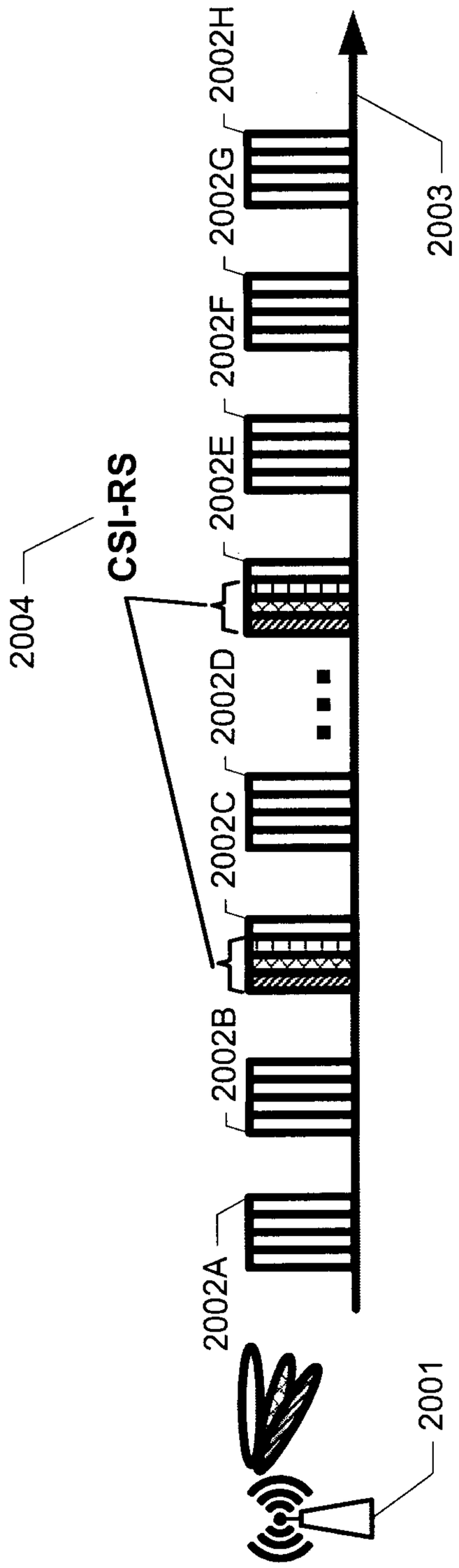

2001
2002A
2002B
2002C
2002D
2002E
2002F
2002G
2002H
2003
2004
CSI-RS

FIG. 20

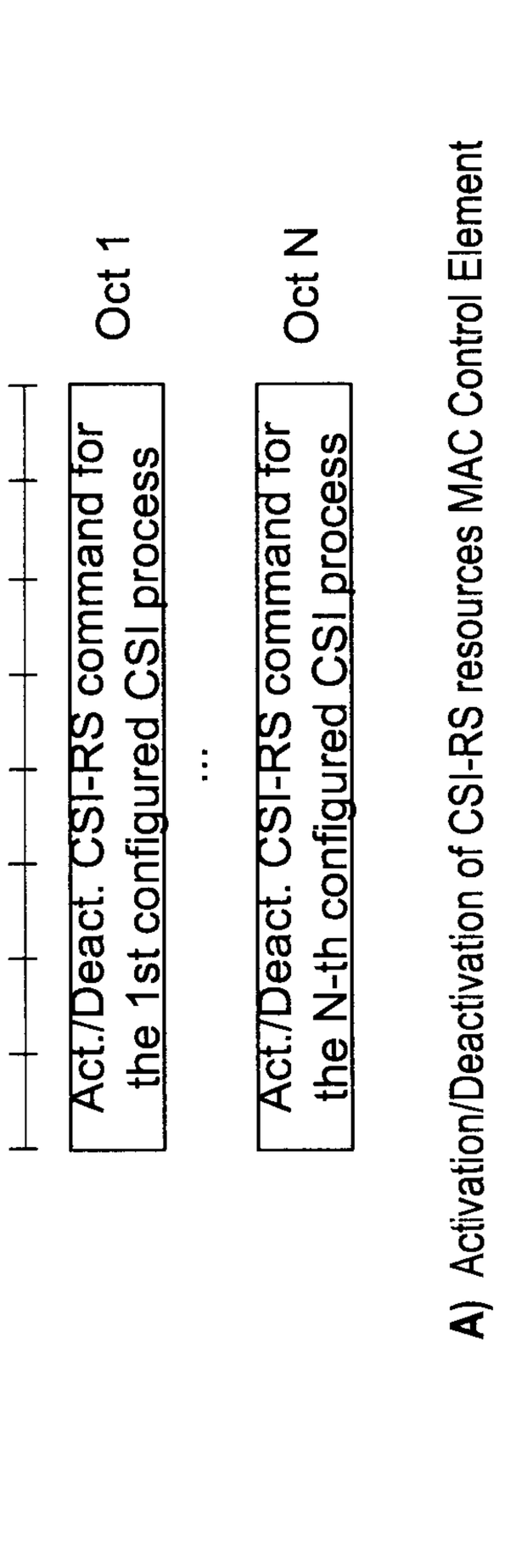

Act./Deact. CSI-RS command for the 1st configured CSI process
Oct 1
...
Act./Deact. CSI-RS command for the N-th configured CSI process
Oct N
A) Activation/Deactivation of CSI-RS resources MAC Control Element
A4 A3 A2 A1
Oct 1
A8 A7 A6 A5
B) Actviation/Deactivation CSI-RS command

FIG. 21

Value of CSI request field	Description
'000'	**No aperiodic CSI report is triggered**
'001'	**Aperiodic CSI report is triggered for a 1st set of {CSI process, CSI-RS resource} configured by higher layers for serving cell *c***
'010'	**Aperiodic CSI report is triggered for a 2nd set of {CSI process, CSI-RS resource} configured by higher layers for serving cell *c***
'011'	**Aperiodic CSI report is triggered for a 3rd set of {CSI process, CSI-RS resource} configured by higher layers for serving cell *c***
'100'	**Aperiodic CSI report is triggered for a 4th set of {CSI process, CSI-RS resource} configured by higher layers for serving cell *c***
'101'	**Aperiodic CSI report is triggered for a 5th set of {CSI process, CSI-RS resource} configured by higher layers for serving cell *c***
'110'	**Aperiodic CSI report is triggered for a 6th set of {CSI process, CSI-RS resource} configured by higher layers for serving cell *c***
'111'	**Aperiodic CSI report is triggered for a 7th set of {CSI process, CSI-RS resource} configured by higher layers for serving cell *c***

FIG. 22

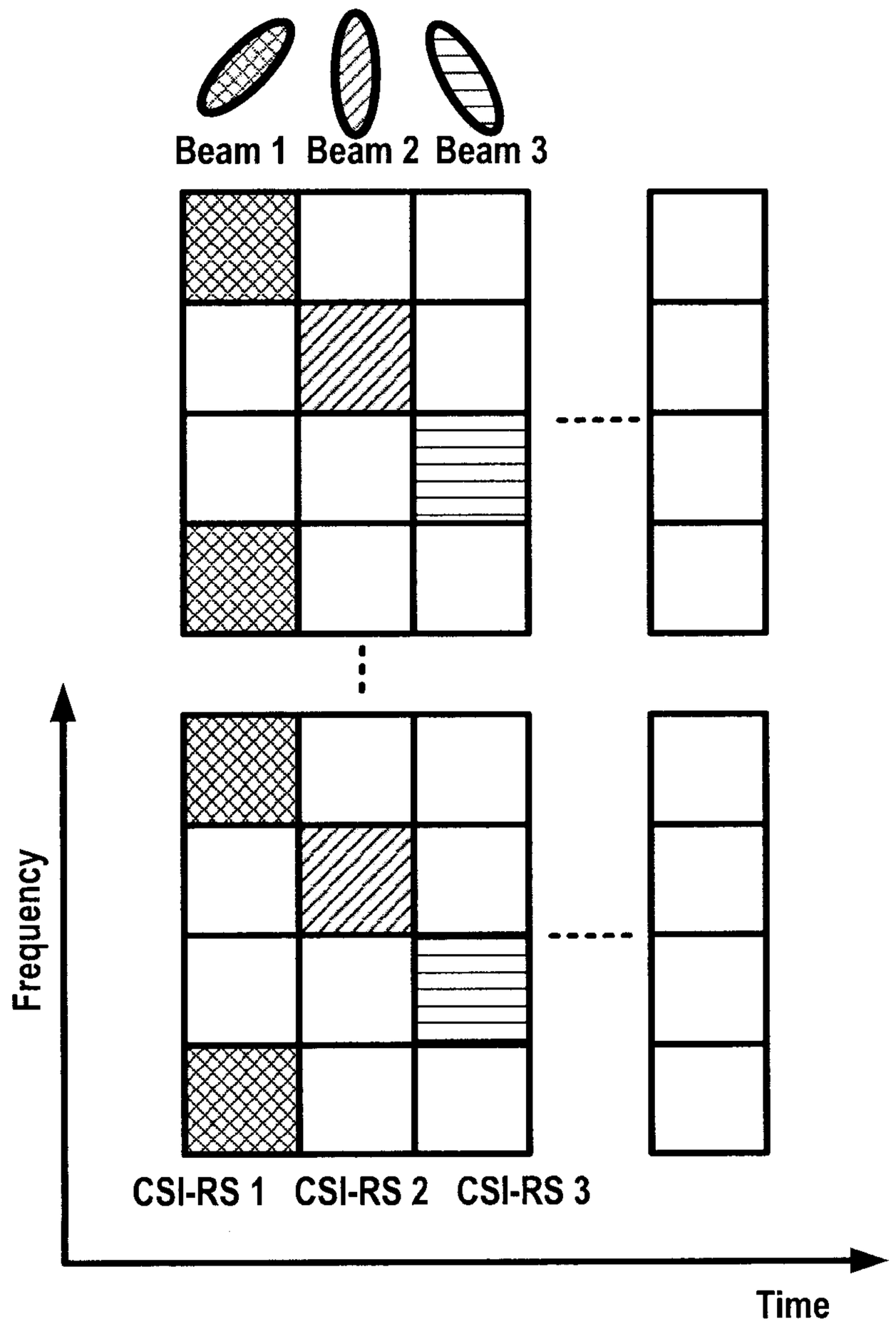


FIG. 23

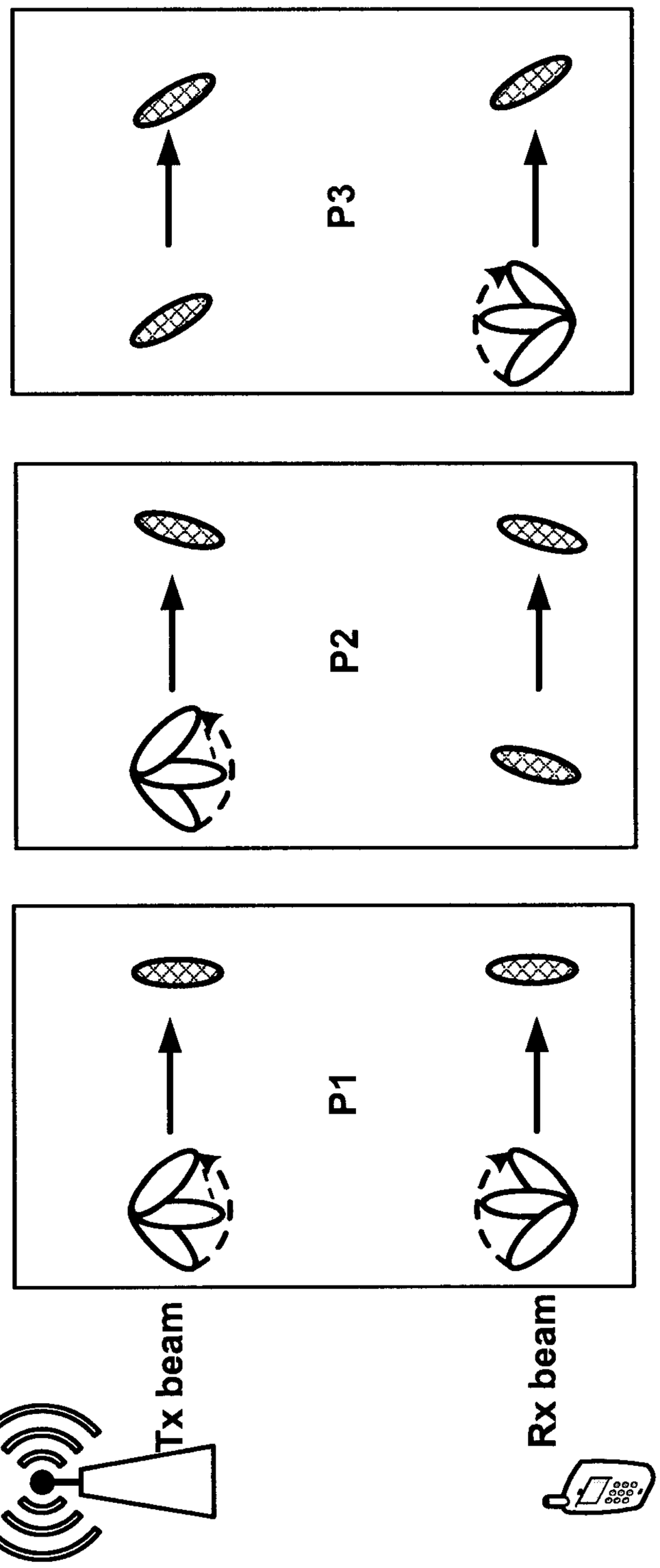


FIG. 24

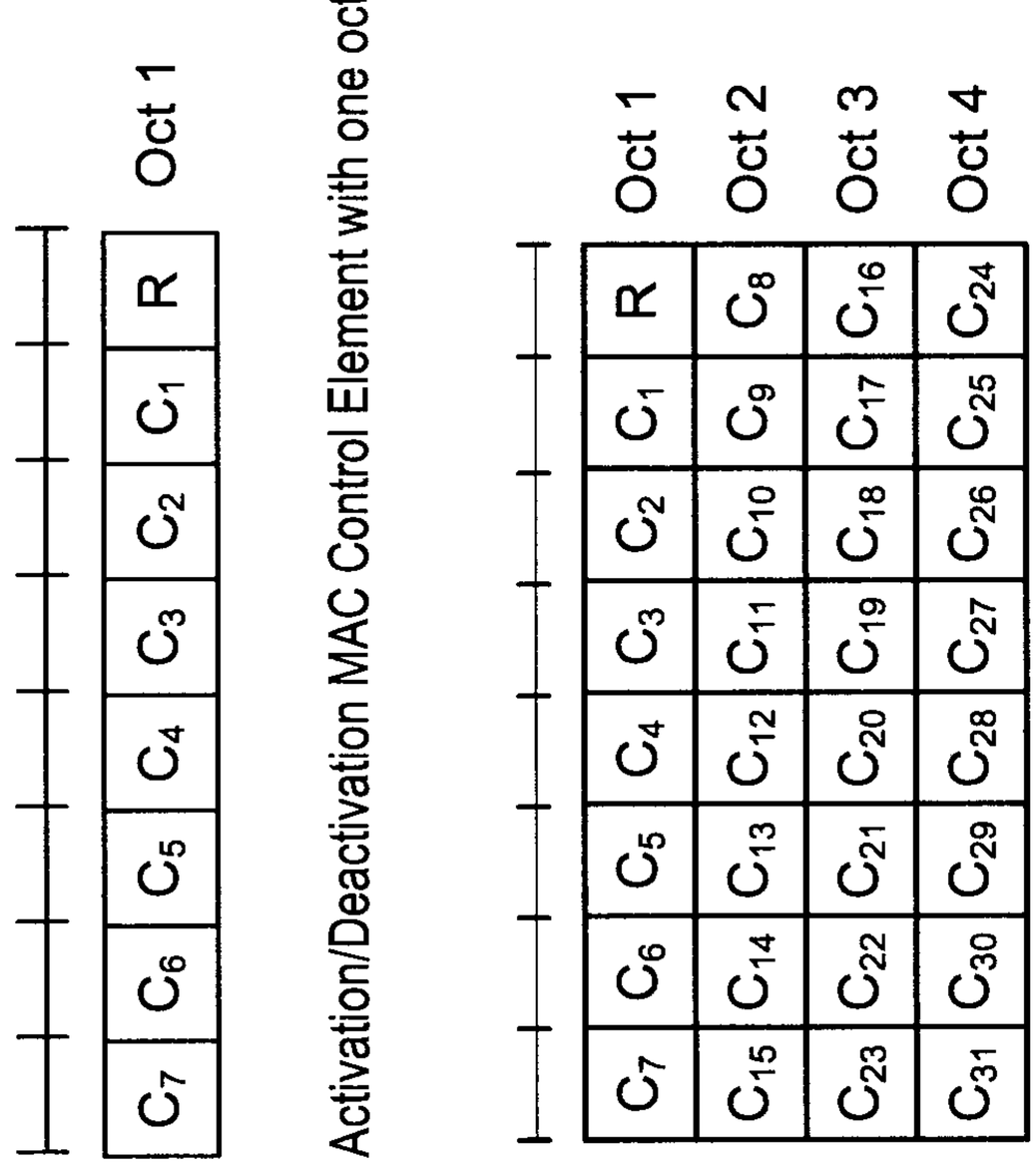

A) Activation/Deactivation MAC Control Element with one oct
C7 C6 C5 C4 C3 C2 C1 R Oct 1
B) Activation/Deactivation MAC Control Element with 4 octs
C7 C6 C5 C4 C3 C2 C1 R Oct 1
C15 C14 C13 C12 C11 C10 C9 C8 Oct 2
C23 C22 C21 C20 C19 C18 C17 C16 Oct 3
C31 C30 C29 C28 C27 C26 C25 C24 Oct 4

FIG. 25

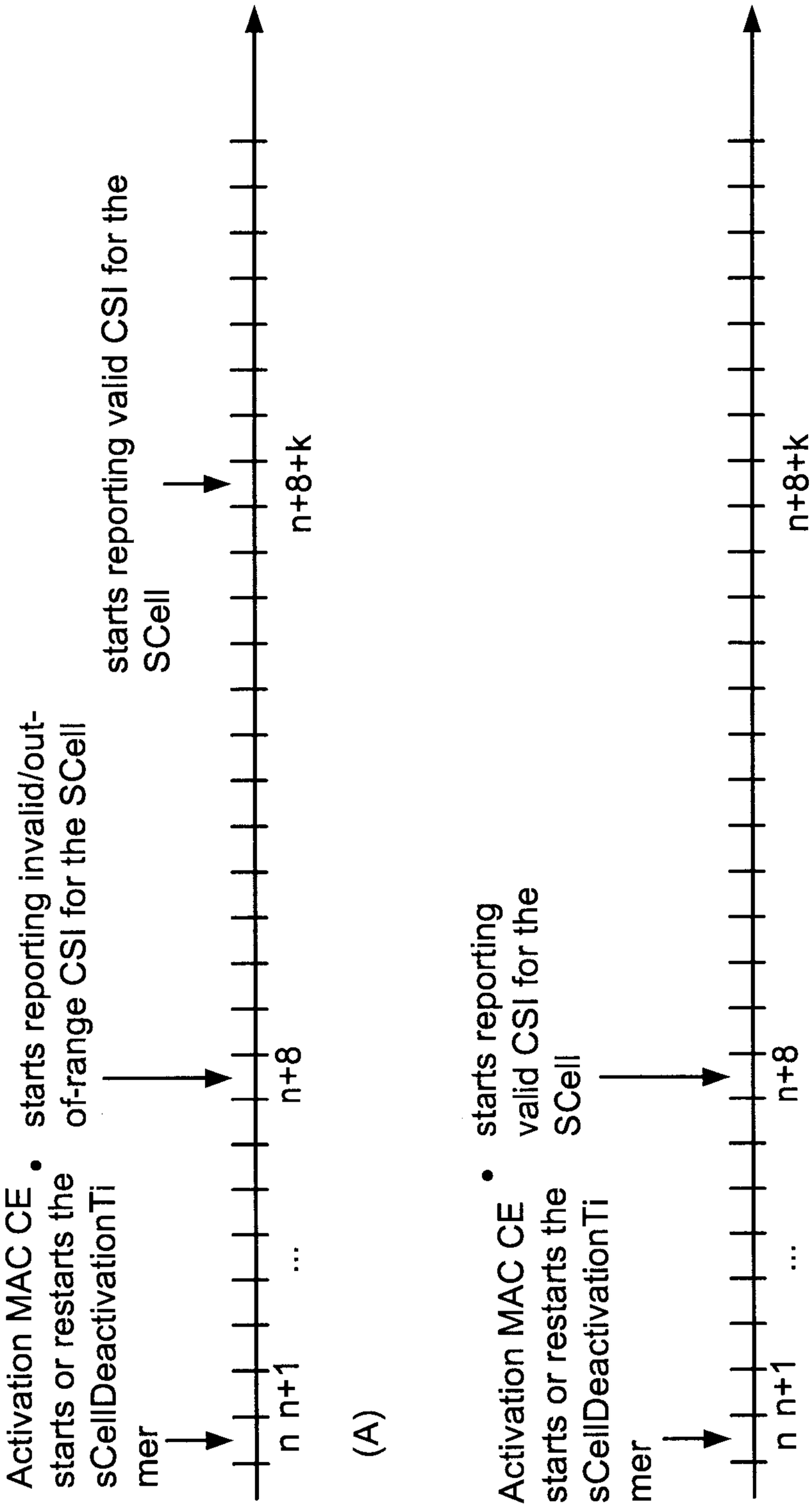

• Activation MAC CE
• starts or restarts the sCellDeactivationTimer
n n+1
...
(A)
• starts reporting invalid/out-of-range CSI for the SCell
n+8
• starts reporting valid CSI for the SCell
n+8+k
• Activation MAC CE
• starts or restarts the sCellDeactivationTimer
n n+1
...
(B)
• starts reporting valid CSI for the SCell
n+8
• starts reporting invalid/out-of-range CSI for the SCell
n+8+k

FIG. 26

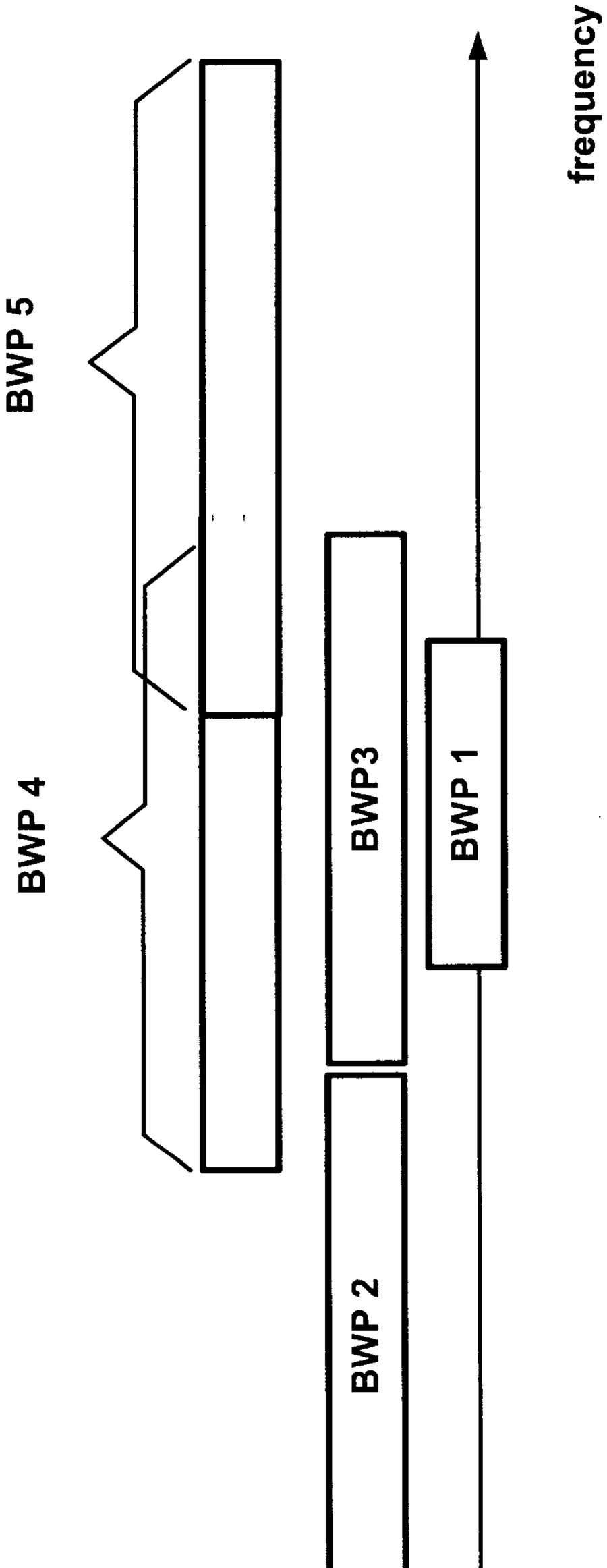


FIG. 27

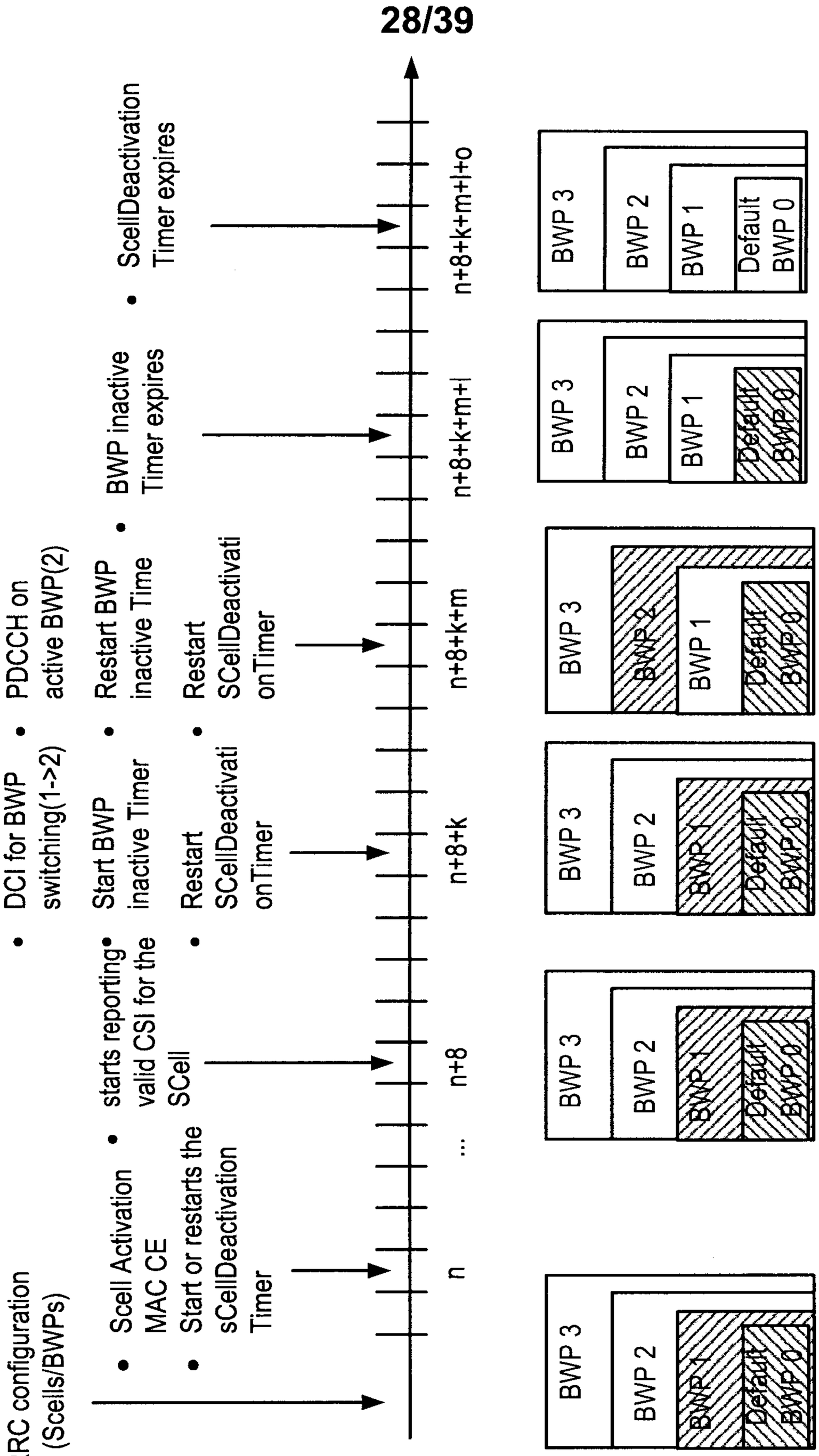

RRC configuration (Scells/BWPs)
Scell Activation MAC CE
Start or restarts the sCellDeactivation Timer
n
starts reporting valid CSI for the SCell
Restart SCellDeactivation onTimer
n+8
DCI for BWP switching(1->2)
Start BWP inactive Timer
Restart SCellDeactivation onTimer
n+8+k
PDCCH on active BWP(2)
Restart BWP inactive Time
BWP inactive Timer expires
n+8+k+m
ScellDeactivation Timer expires
n+8+k+m+l
n+8+k+m+l+o
BWP 3
BWP 2
BWP 1
Default BWP 0

FIG. 28

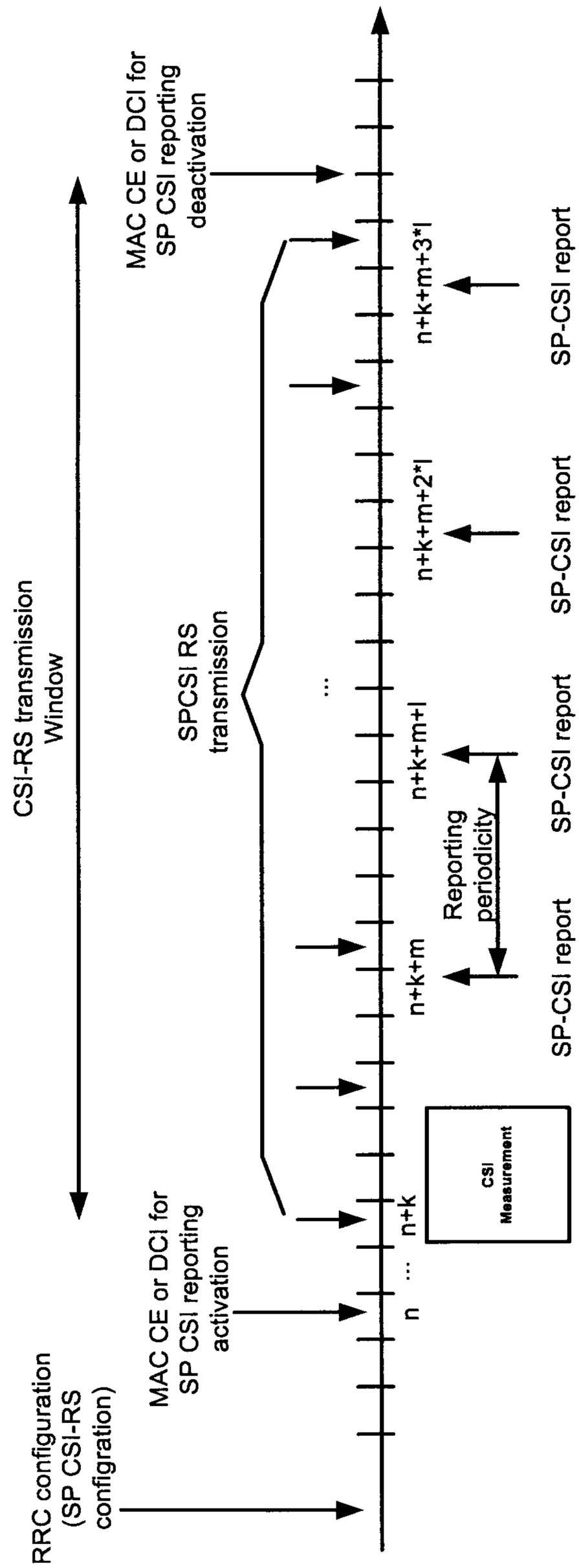

RRC configuration
(SP CSI-RS
configration)
MAC CE or DCI for
SP CSI reporting
activation
n
...
n+k
CSI
Measurement
n+k+m
Reporting
periodicity
SP-CSI report
SP-CSI report
SPCSI RS
transmission
n+k+m+l
SP-CSI report
SP-CSI report
n+k+m+2*l
SP-CSI report
n+k+m+3*l
MAC CE or DCI for
SP CSI reporting
deactivation
CSI-RS transmission
Window

FIG. 29

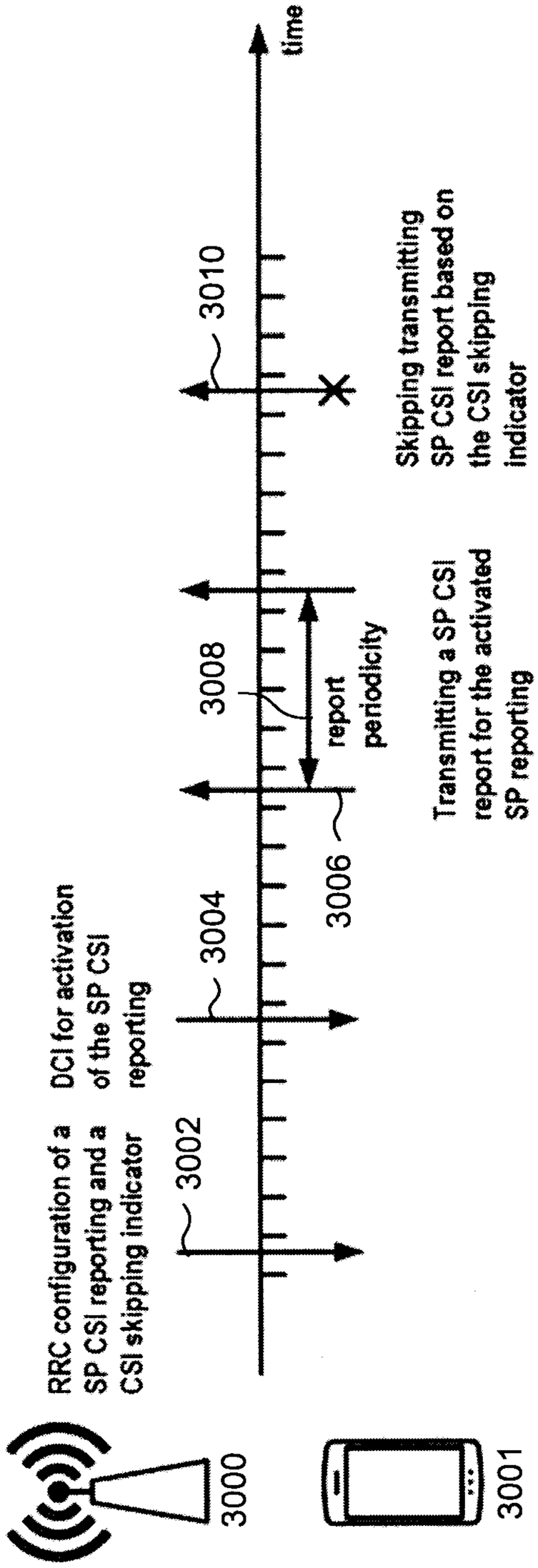
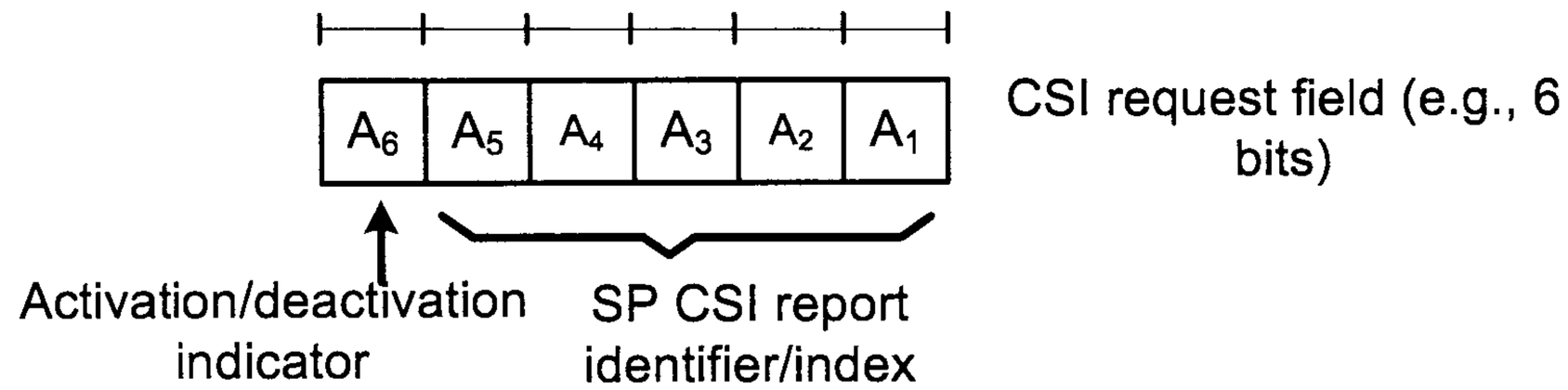
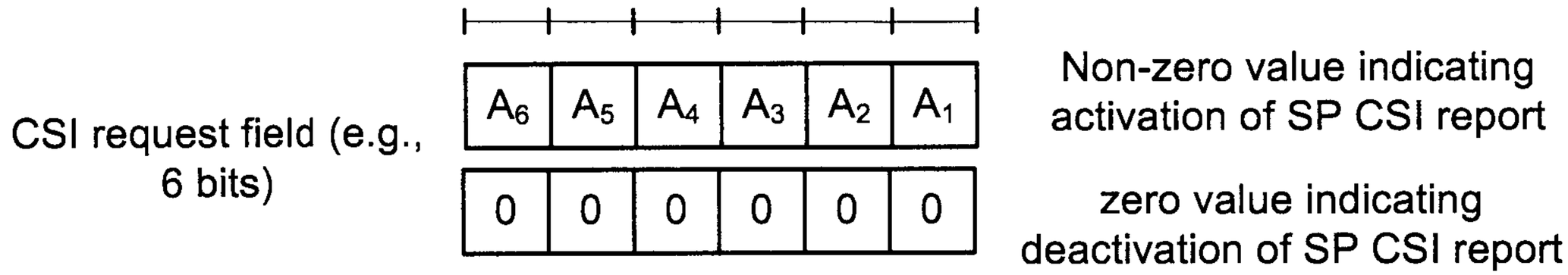

3000
3001
RRC configuration of a SP CSI reporting and a CSI skipping indicator
3002
DCI for activation of the SP CSI reporting
3004
3006
report periodicity
3008
Transmitting a SP CSI report for the activated SP reporting
3010
Skipping transmitting SP CSI report based on the CSI skipping indicator
time

FIG. 30

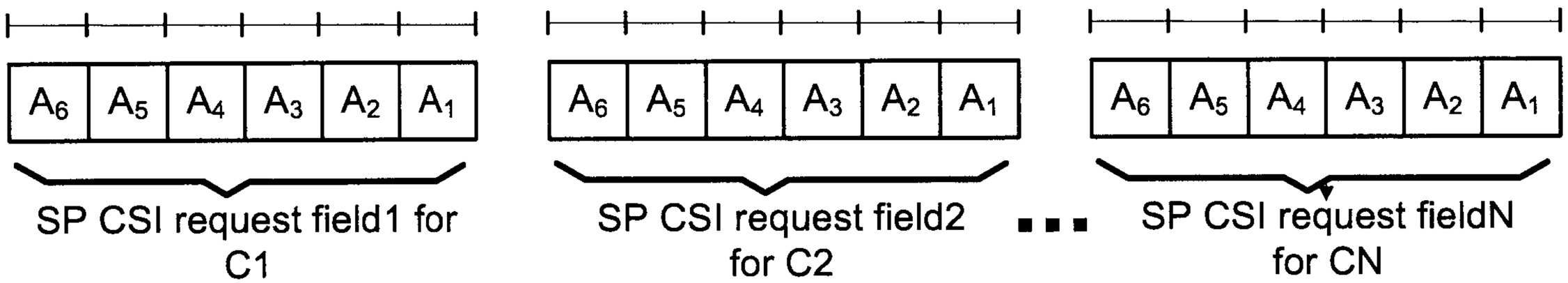


(A) 1-bit indicator of SP CSI activation/deactivation

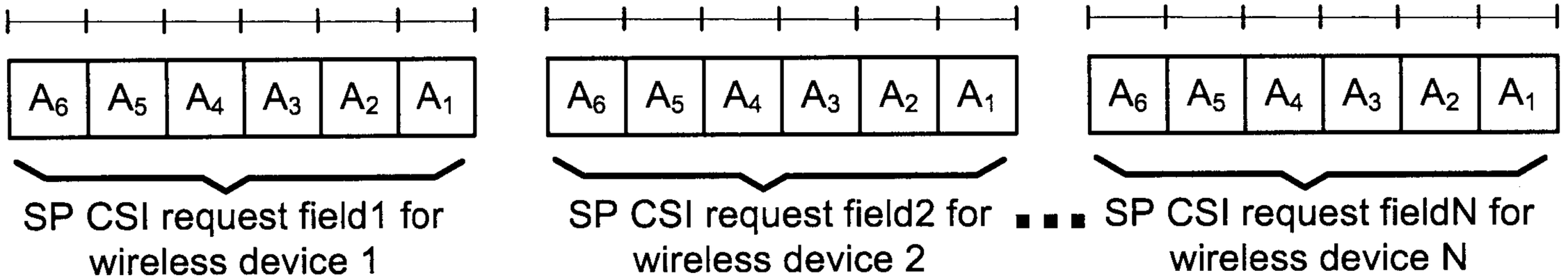


(B) CSI request field value indicating SP CSI activation/deactivation

FIG. 31

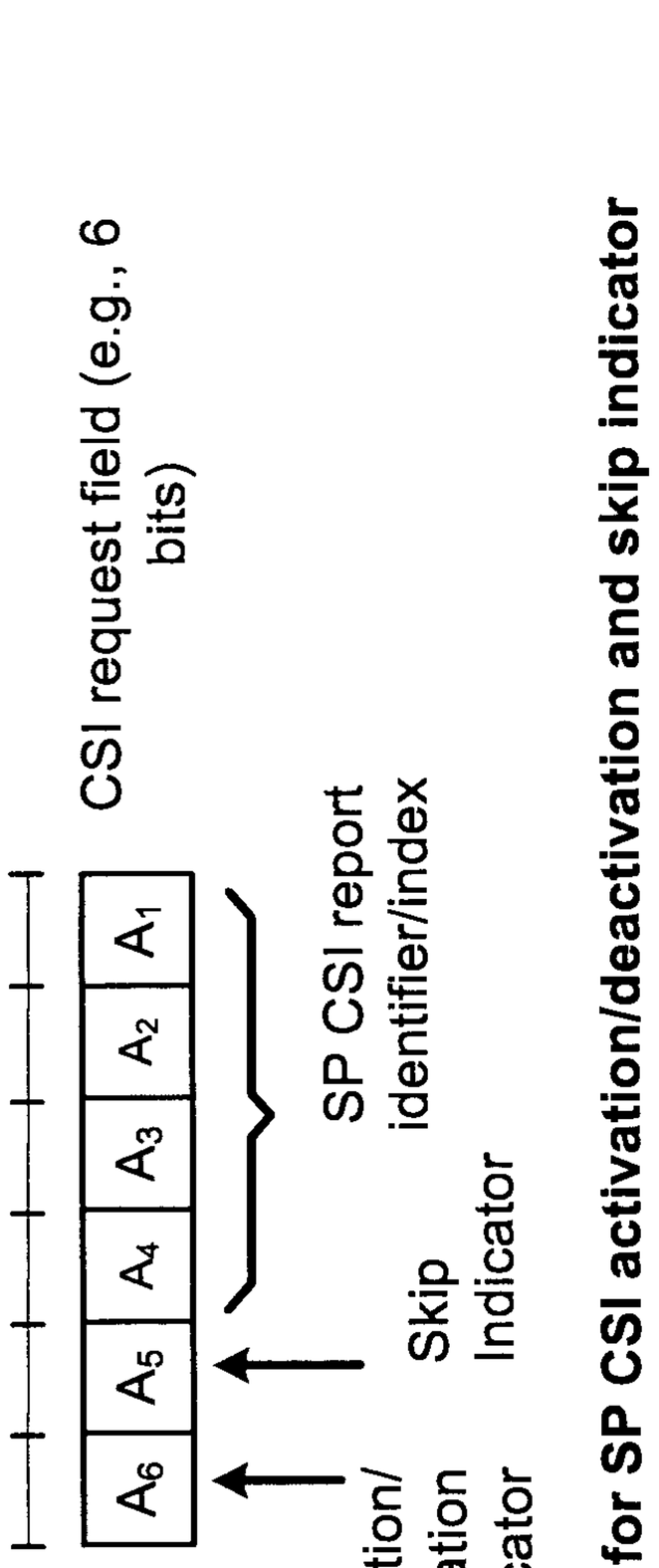


(A) Activation/deactivation of SP CSI report for multiple cells



(B) Activation/deactivation of SP CSI report for multiple wireless devices

FIG. 32



1-bit indicators for SP CSI activation/deactivation and skip indicator

FIG. 33

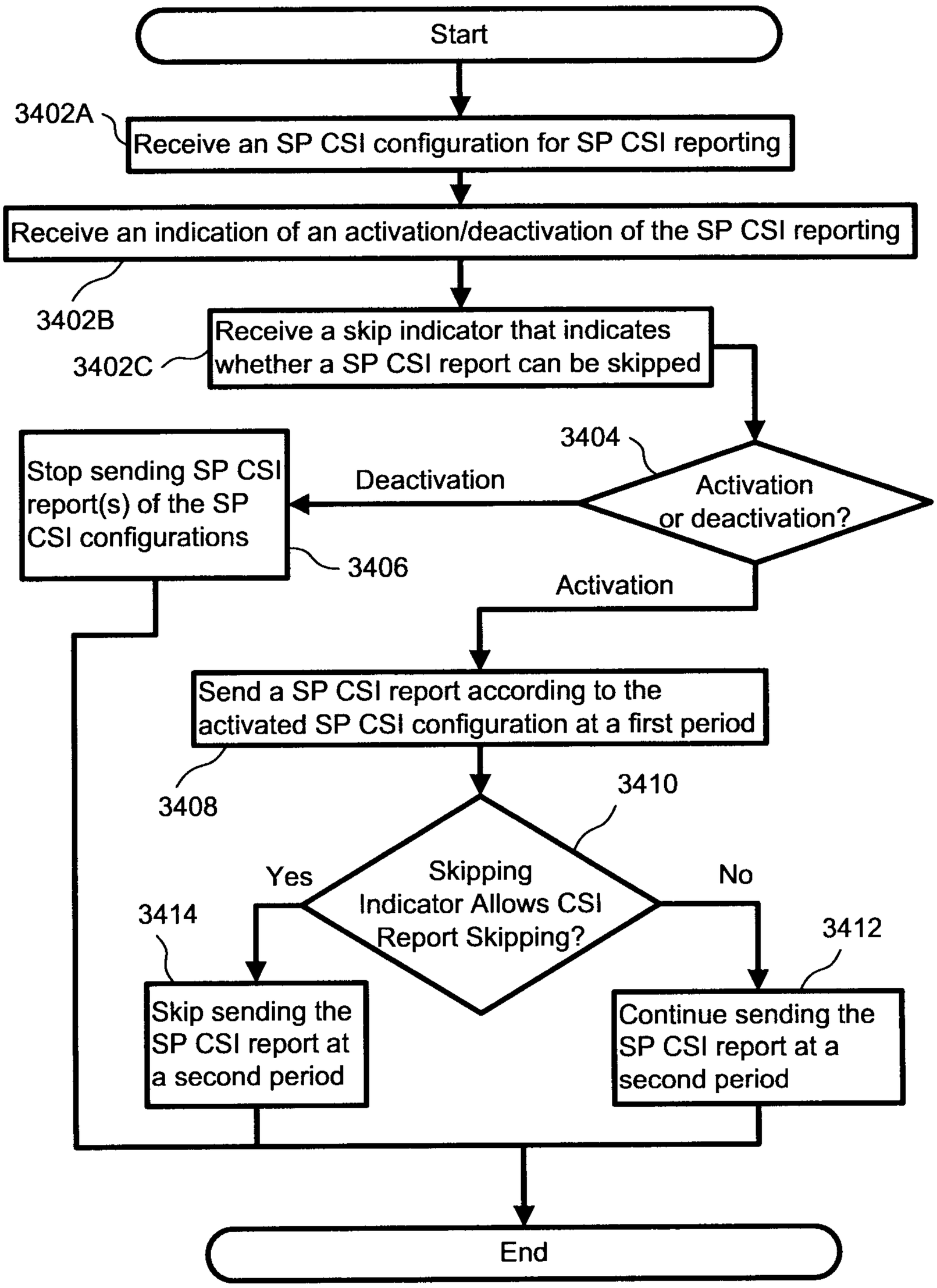

Start
3402A
Receive an SP CSI configuration for SP CSI reporting
Receive an indication of an activation/deactivation of the SP CSI reporting
3402B
3402C
Receive a skip indicator that indicates whether a SP CSI report can be skipped
3404
Activation or deactivation?
Deactivation
Stop sending SP CSI report(s) of the SP CSI configurations
3406
Activation
Send a SP CSI report according to the activated SP CSI configuration at a first period
3408
3410
Skipping Indicator Allows CSI Report Skipping?
Yes
No
3414
Skip sending the SP CSI report at a second period
3412
Continue sending the SP CSI report at a second period
End

FIG. 34

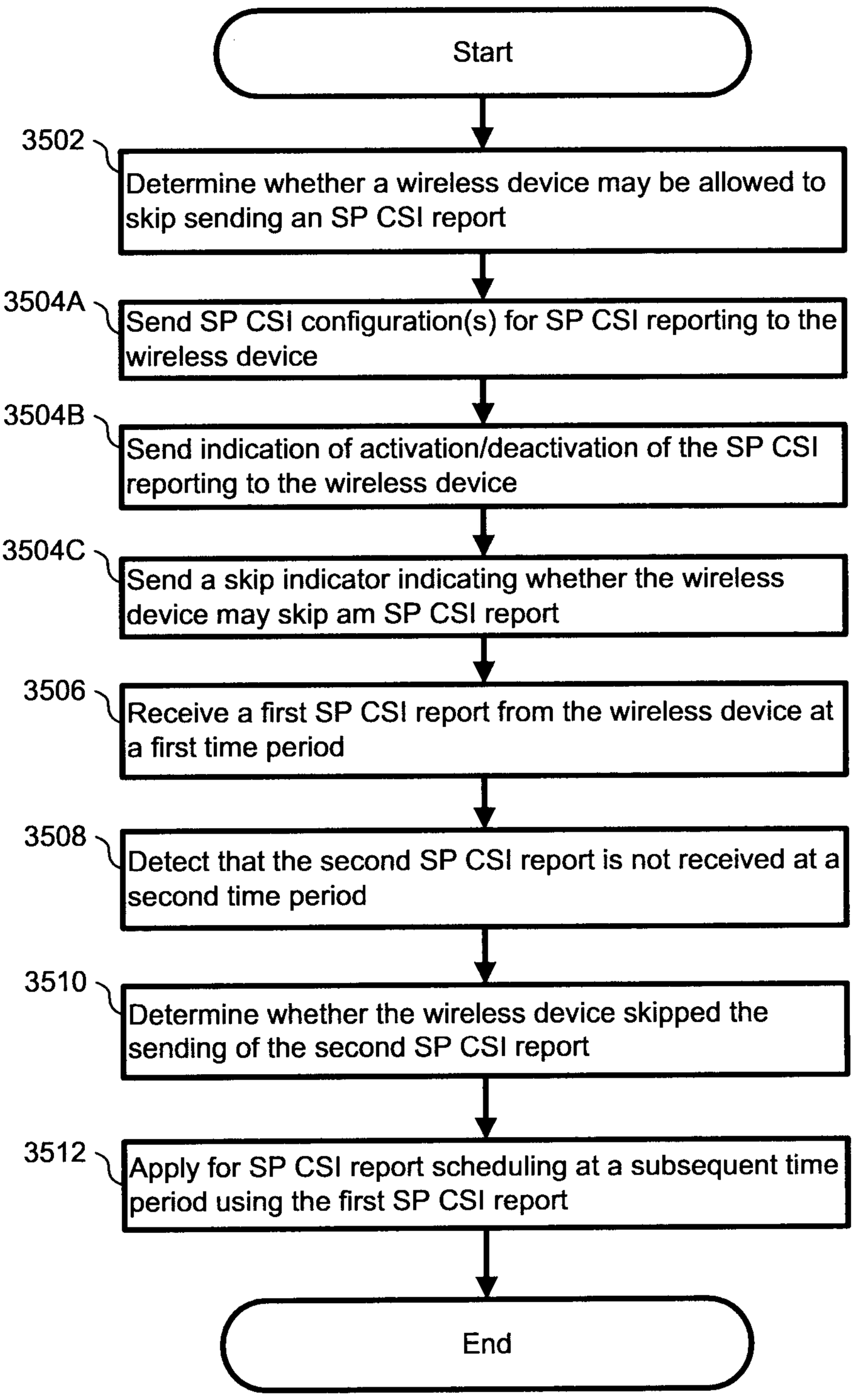

Start
3502
Determine whether a wireless device may be allowed to skip sending an SP CSI report
3504A
Send SP CSI configuration(s) for SP CSI reporting to the wireless device
3504B
Send indication of activation/deactivation of the SP CSI reporting to the wireless device
3504C
Send a skip indicator indicating whether the wireless device may skip am SP CSI report
3506
Receive a first SP CSI report from the wireless device at a first time period
3508
Detect that the second SP CSI report is not received at a second time period
3510
Determine whether the wireless device skipped the sending of the second SP CSI report
3512
Apply for SP CSI report scheduling at a subsequent time period using the first SP CSI report
End

FIG. 35

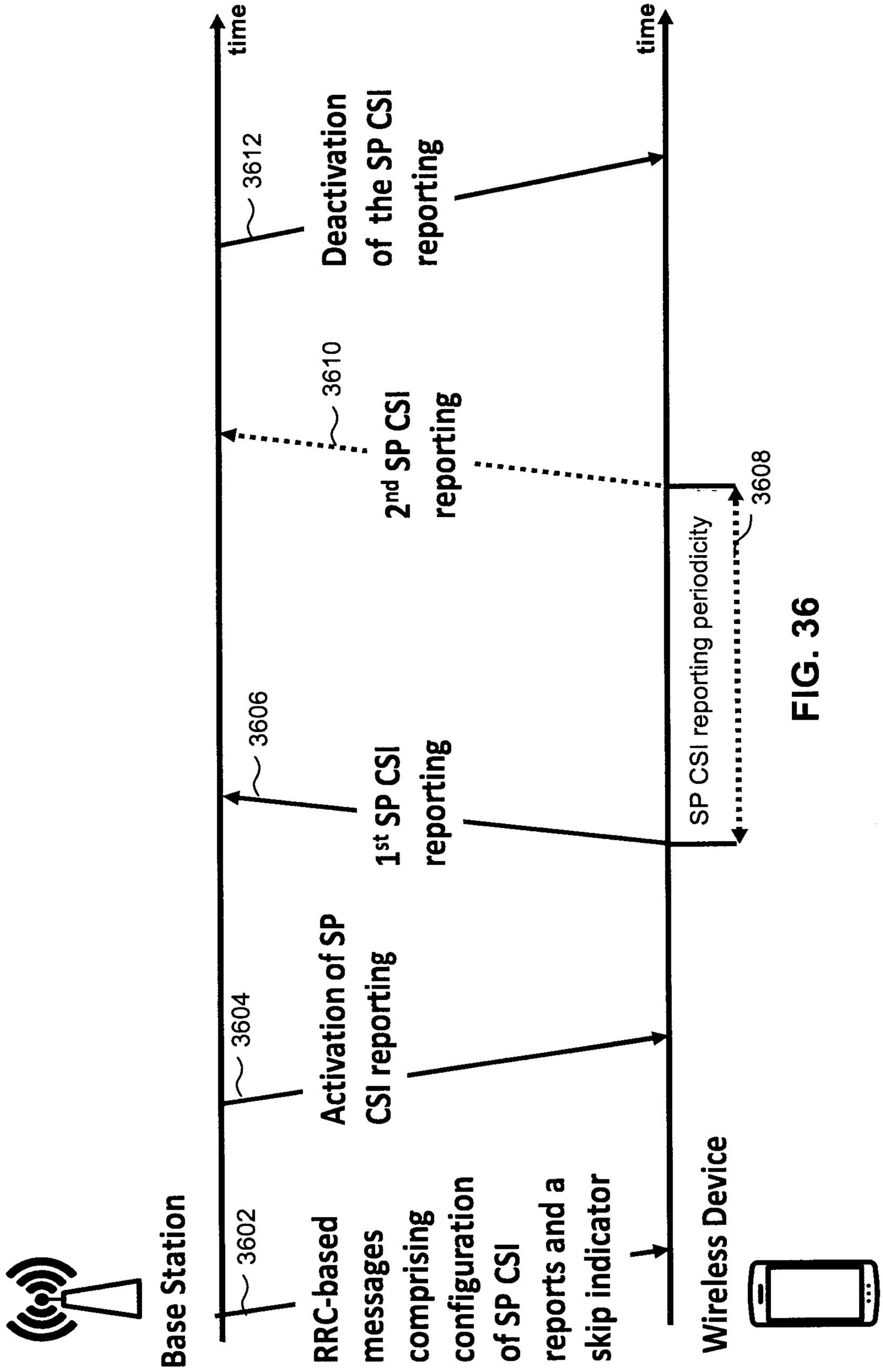

Base Station
Wireless Device
time
time
RRC-based messages comprising configuration of SP CSI reports and a skip indicator
3602
Activation of SP CSI reporting
3604
1st SP CSI reporting
3606
SP CSI reporting periodicity
3608
2nd SP CSI reporting
3610
Deactivation of the SP CSI reporting
3612

FIG. 36

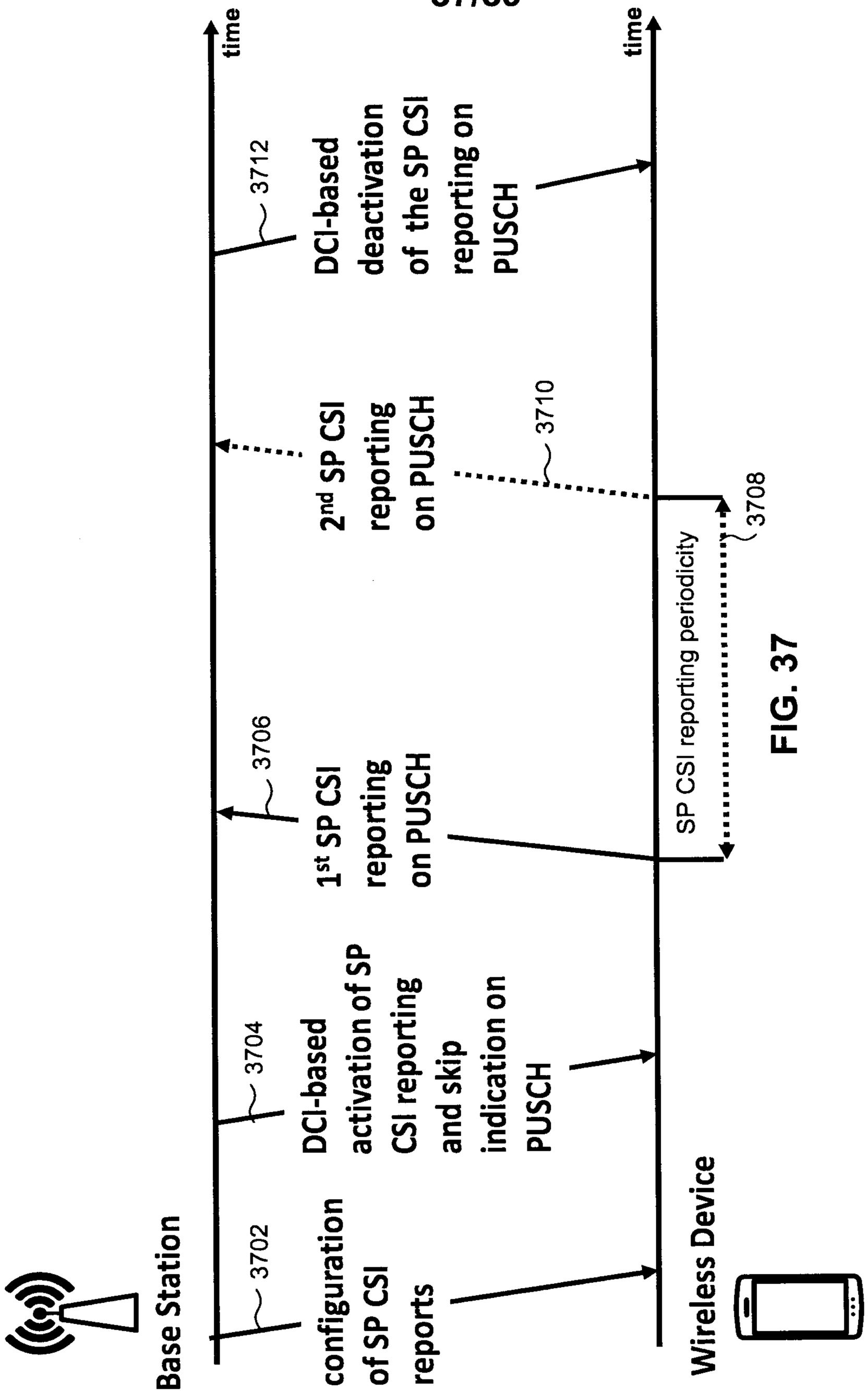

Base Station
Wireless Device
time
time
configuration of SP CSI reports
3702
DCI-based activation of SP CSI reporting and skip indication on PUSCH
3704
1st SP CSI reporting on PUSCH
3706
SP CSI reporting periodicity
3708
2nd SP CSI reporting on PUSCH
3710
DCI-based deactivation of the SP CSI reporting on PUSCH
3712

FIG. 37

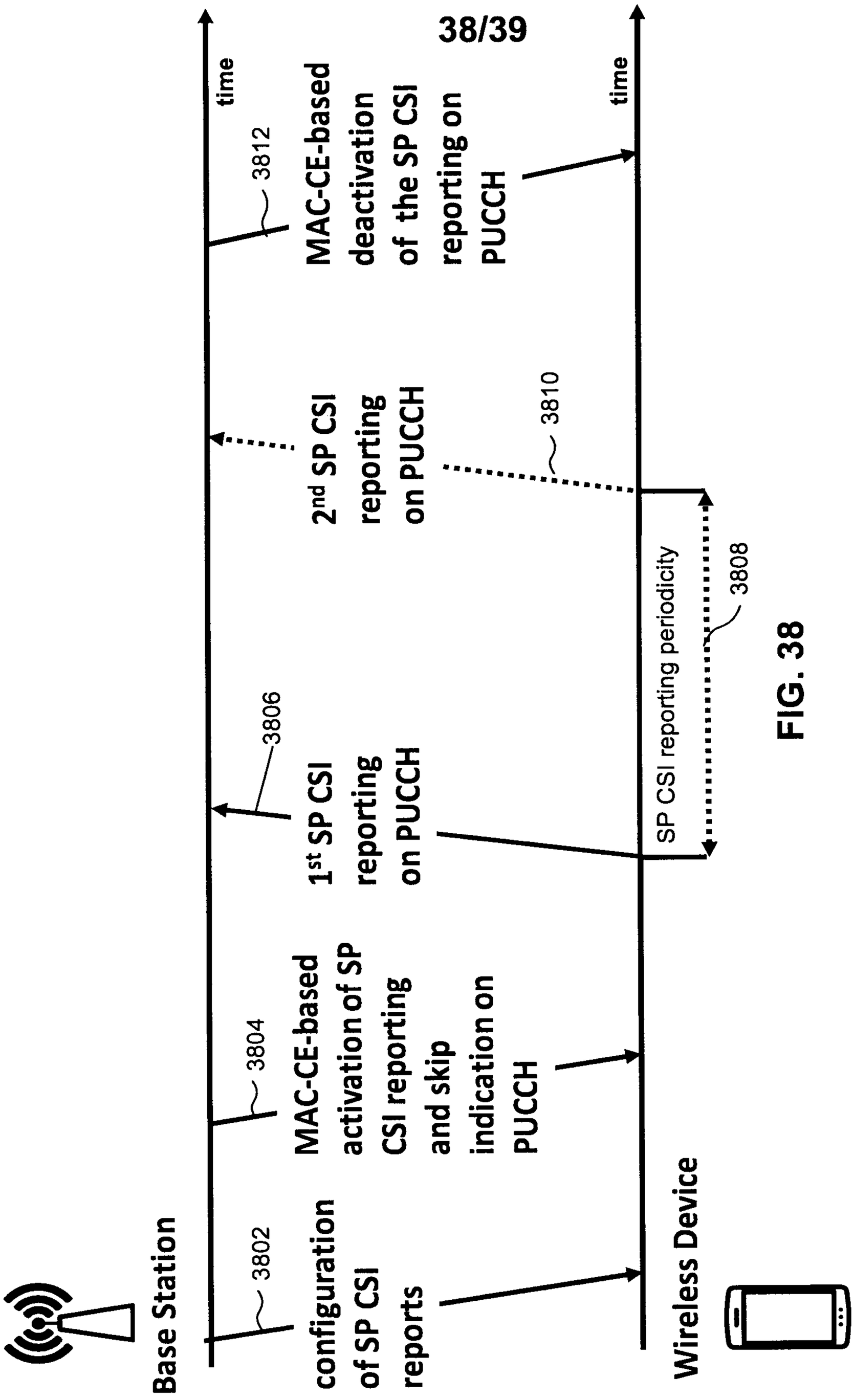

Base Station
Wireless Device
time
time
3802
configuration of SP CSI reports
3804
MAC-CE-based activation of SP CSI reporting and skip indication on PUCCH
3806
1st SP CSI reporting on PUCCH
SP CSI reporting periodicity
3808
3810
2nd SP CSI reporting on PUCCH
3812
MAC-CE-based deactivation of the SP CSI reporting on PUCCH

FIG. 38

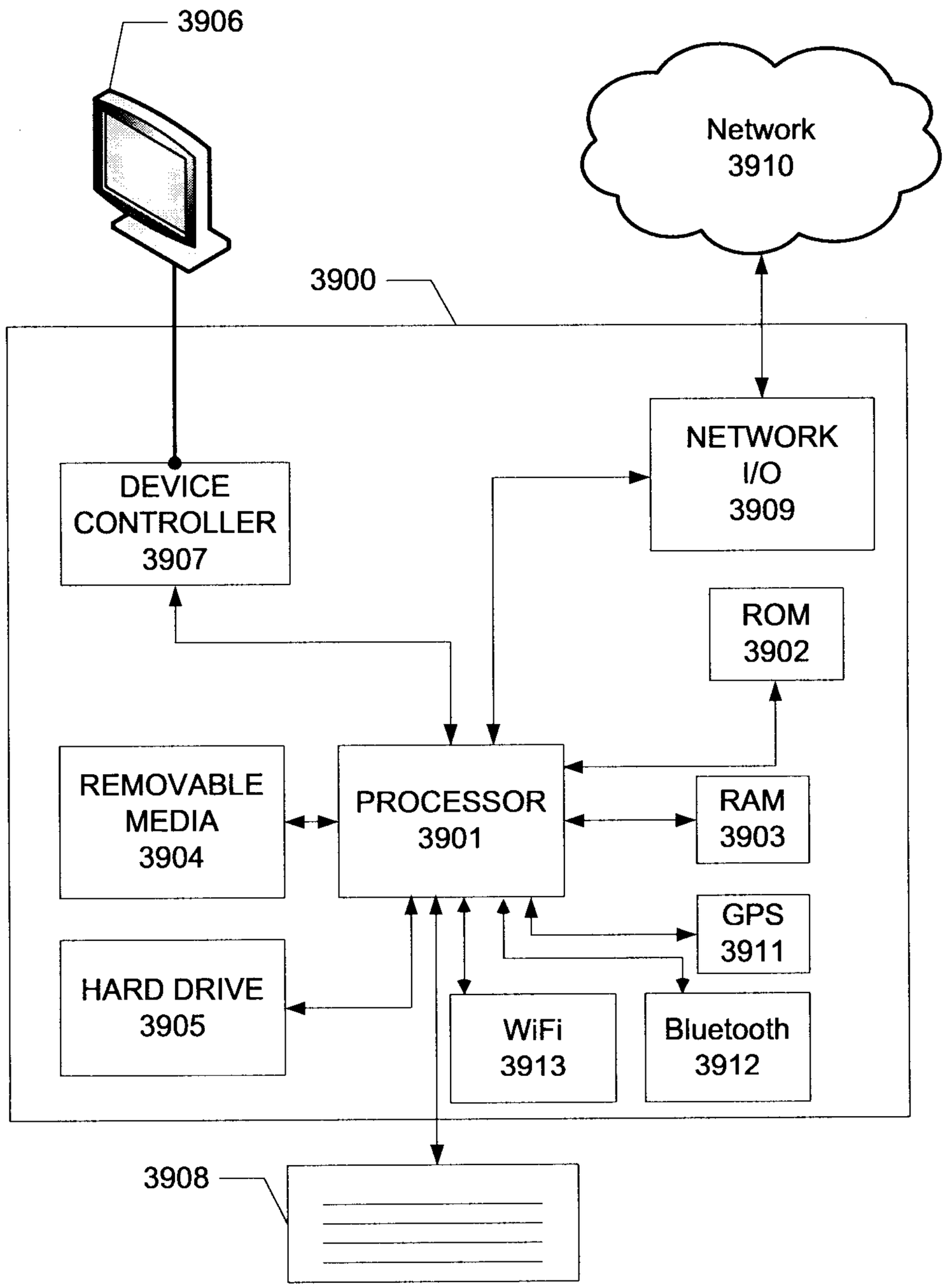
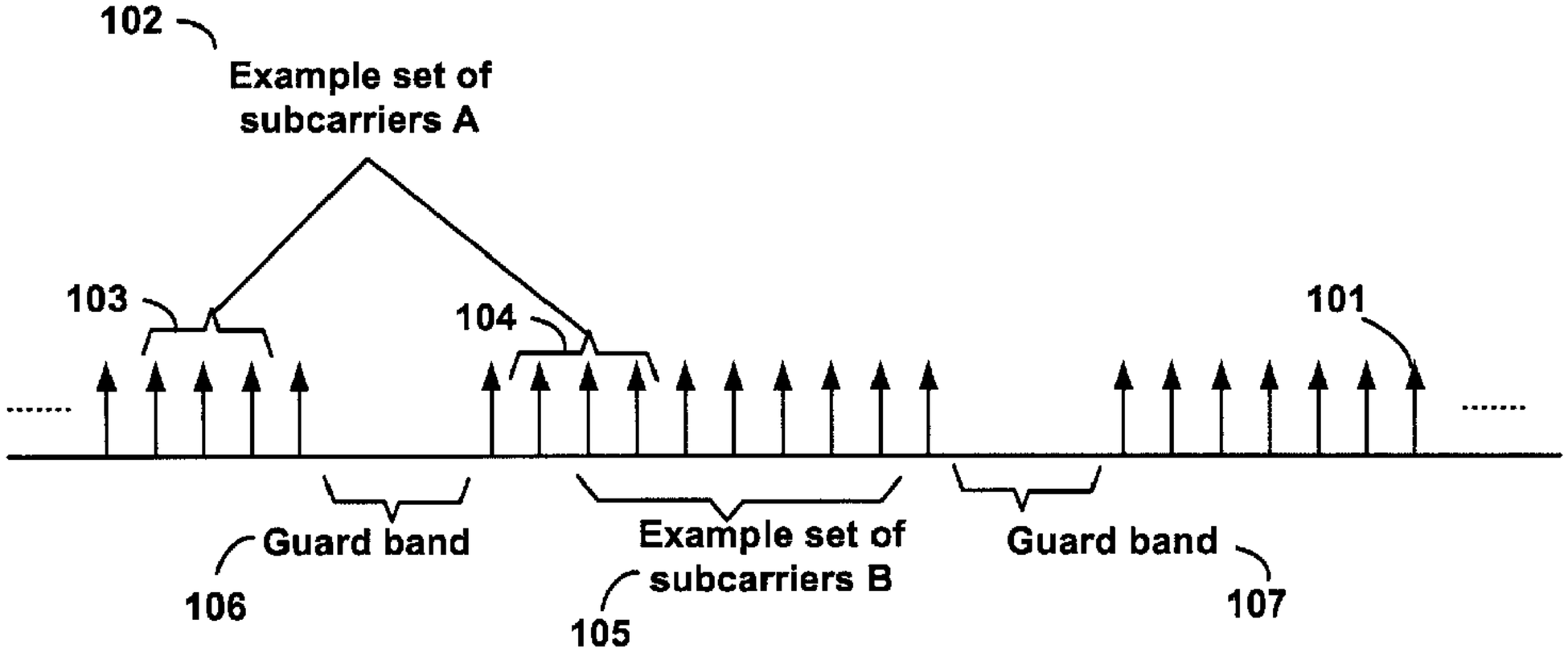

3906
Network
3910
3900
DEVICE
CONTROLLER
3907
NETWORK
I/O
3909
ROM
3902
REMOVABLE
MEDIA
3904
PROCESSOR
3901
RAM
3903
GPS
3911
HARD DRIVE
3905
WiFi
3913
Bluetooth
3912
3908

FIG. 39


102
Example set of subcarriers A
103
104
101
Guard band
106
Example set of subcarriers B
105
Guard band
107