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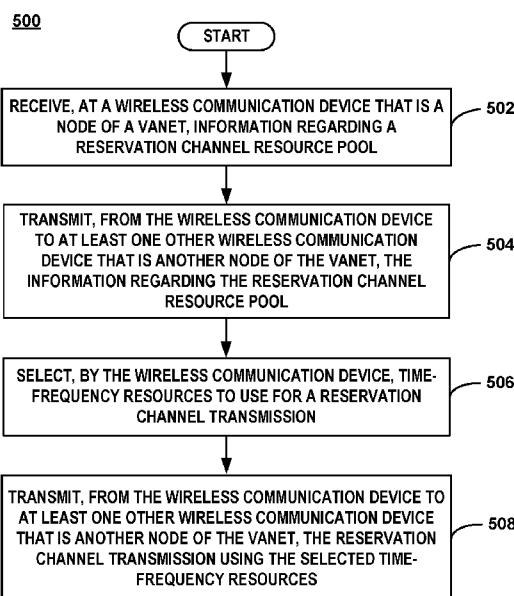


FIG. 5

(57) Abstract: A network configures (e.g., allocates) reservation channel resources within a reservation channel resource pool. In some cases, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed periodically in a time-frequency domain. In other cases, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed non-periodically in a time-frequency domain. For example, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions could be distributed in a pre-determined manner (e.g., deterministically) within the time-frequency domain. Regardless of the type of distribution, the wireless communication devices of a vehicle ad-hoc network (VANET) are made aware of the distribution/location of the reservation channel resources so that the wireless communication devices can attempt to decode the reservation channel transmissions at the appropriate location (e.g., within the time-frequency domain).

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OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA,
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Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))*
- *as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))*
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RESERVATION CHANNEL TRANSMISSION IN V2V COMMUNICATIONS

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

[0001] The present application claims priority to Provisional Application No.

5 62/743,852 filed October 10, 2018, entitled "RESERVATION CHANNEL
TRANSMISSION IN V2V COMMUNICATIONS", Provisional Application No. 62/891,061
filed August 23, 2019, entitled "RESERVATION CHANNEL TRANSMISSION IN V2V
COMMUNICATIONS", Provisional Application No. 62/891,107 filed August 23, 2019,
entitled "MINI-SLOT RESERVATION CHANNEL TRANSMISSION IN V2V
10 COMMUNICATIONS", and Provisional Application No. 62/891,147 filed August 23,
2019, entitled "MINI-SLOT CONFIRMATION CHANNEL TRANSMISSION IN V2V
COMMUNICATIONS", which is assigned to the assignee hereof and hereby expressly
incorporated by reference in its entirety.

15 **FIELD**

[0002] This invention generally relates to wireless communications and more
particularly to reservation channel transmissions between wireless communication
devices.

20 **BACKGROUND**

[0003] A vehicle ad-hoc network (VANET) is an autonomously created wireless
network of vehicles. In some VANETs, the wireless communication devices, which are
located within the vehicles of the VANET, autonomously select the time-frequency
resources for data transmissions to other vehicles within the VANET. However, if the
25 number of transmitting vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) devices is large with respect to the
resources available for data transmissions, the probability of data transmission
collisions is high.

SUMMARY

[0004] A network configures (e.g., allocates) reservation channel resources within a reservation channel resource pool. In some cases, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed periodically in a time-frequency domain. In other cases, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed non-periodically in a time-frequency domain. For example, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions could be distributed in a pre-determined manner (e.g., deterministically) within the time-frequency domain. Regardless of the type of distribution, the wireless communication devices of a vehicle ad-hoc network (VANET) are made aware of the distribution/location of the reservation channel resources so that the wireless communication devices can attempt to decode the reservation channel transmissions at the appropriate location (e.g., within the time-frequency domain).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] FIG. 1A is a block diagram of an example of a system in which a wireless communication device, which is a node of a vehicle ad-hoc network (VANET), receives broadcast information regarding a reservation channel resource pool and selects time-frequency resources to use for a reservation channel transmission to at least one other wireless communication device, which is another node of the VANET.

[0006] FIG. 1B is a block diagram of an example of a system in which a wireless communication device, which is a node of a vehicle ad-hoc network (VANET), receives information regarding a reservation channel resource pool and forwards the information to at least one other wireless communication device, which is another node of the VANET.

[0007] FIG. 2A is a block diagram of an example of the base station shown in FIG. 1.

[0008] FIG. 2B is a block diagram of an example of a wireless communication device shown in FIG. 1.

[0009] FIG. 3 is a diagram of an example in which the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed periodically in a time-frequency domain.

[0010] FIG. 4 is a diagram of an example in which the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed in a pre-determined manner within the time-frequency domain.

[0011] FIG. 5 is a flowchart of an example of a method in which a wireless communication device, which is a node of a vehicle ad-hoc network (VANET), selects time-frequency resources to use for a reservation channel transmission to at least one other wireless communication device, which is another node of the VANET.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0012] The examples discussed below are generally directed to vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) communication between two or more vehicles that are part of a vehicle ad-hoc network (VANET). However, any of the following examples may be applied to vehicle-to-everything (V2X) communication, which is the passing of information from a vehicle to any entity that may affect the vehicle or that the vehicle may affect. For example, V2X is a vehicular communication system that incorporates other, more specific types of communication, including V2V, V2I (vehicle-to-infrastructure), V2N (vehicle-to-network), V2P (vehicle-to-pedestrian), V2D (vehicle-to-device), and V2G (vehicle-to-grid). Some examples of V2X protocols include Long-Term Evolution (LTE) (Rel-14) V2X Mode 4 and 5G New Radio (NR) V2X Mode 2.

[0013] In order to minimize the number of data transmission collisions in a VANET, a wireless communication device interested in transmitting data transmits a reservation channel, which indicates resources to be used for the data transmission at a future time. The other wireless communication devices in the VANET receive and decode this reservation channel transmission in order to identify the resources that will be used by the transmitting wireless communication device for future data transmissions. In order to avoid collisions, the other wireless communication devices take the resources

identified in the reservation channel transmission into account when selecting transmission resources that will be used for their respective future data transmissions.

[0014] In accordance with one example of a resource selection method, a wireless communication device that is interested in transmitting data uses long-term sensing to

5 discover which resources are already periodically being used by one or more other wireless communication devices. When an actual data packet arrives at the wireless communication device, the wireless communication device uses short-term sensing to detect, among the remaining idle resources, an idle set of resources. The wireless communication device then transmits a reservation channel transmission to reserve
10 resources, which were identified as being idle, for a future data transmission. However, such a methodology can, in some cases, be problematic since there are still potential problems with collisions of the reservation channel transmissions.

[0015] One method to avoid collisions between the reservation channel

transmissions is to assign orthogonal resources. For example, in a time-division
15 multiplexing (TDM) case, wireless communication device A and wireless communication device B transmit their reservation channel transmissions in time slots t_A and t_B , respectively. However, the assignment of time slots to the wireless communication devices (1) requires additional signaling overhead, and (2) may not be efficient since such a system utilizes resources to transmit the reservation channel transmissions that
20 could otherwise be used for data transmissions.

[0016] The examples set forth herein describe a system in which a network

configures (e.g., allocates) reservation channel resources within a reservation channel resource pool. In some cases, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed periodically in a time-frequency
25 domain. In other cases, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed non-periodically in a time-frequency domain. For example, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions could be distributed in a pre-determined manner (e.g., deterministically) within the time-frequency domain. Regardless of the type of distribution, the wireless
30 communication devices are made aware of the distribution/location of the reservation

channel resources so that the wireless communication devices can attempt to decode the reservation channel transmissions at the appropriate location (e.g., within the time-frequency domain).

[0017] FIG. 1A is a block diagram of an example of a system in which a wireless communication device, which is a node of a vehicle ad-hoc network (VANET), receives broadcast information regarding a reservation channel resource pool and selects time-frequency resources to use for a reservation channel transmission to at least one other wireless communication device, which is another node of the VANET. For the example of FIG. 1A, VANET 100 is located on roadway 101 and includes first wireless communication device, WCD1, 106, second wireless communication device, WCD2, 108, third wireless communication device, WCD3, 110, and fourth wireless communication device, WCD4, 112. In other examples, VANET 100 may have a different number of wireless communication devices than that shown in FIG. 1A.

[0018] VANET 100 is wirelessly connected to a radio access network (not shown) via base station 102, which provides various wireless services to one or more of the wireless communication devices that are part of VANET 100. For the example shown in FIG. 1A, VANET 100 operates in accordance with at least one revision of the 3rd Generation Partnership Project Long Term Evolution (3GPP LTE) communication specification. In other examples, VANET 100 may operate in accordance with other communication specifications.

[0019] In the interest of clarity and brevity, only one base station 102 is shown in FIG. 1A. However, in other examples, any suitable number of base stations may be utilized by VANET 100 in order to obtain/maintain communication with the network. For the example shown in FIG. 1A, base station 102, sometimes referred to as eNodeB or eNB, communicates with wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112 via wireless communication link 104.

[0020] For the example shown in FIG. 1A, wireless communication link 104 is shown as a broadcast downlink signal from base station 102 to wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112. Wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112 are also capable of transmitting uplink signals (not shown) to base station 102. In the

example of FIG. 1A, wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112 are each integrated into a vehicle as an onboard unit (OBU). In other examples, wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112 may simply be user equipment (UE) devices that are located within a vehicle. Some examples of user equipment devices include: a mobile phone, a transceiver modem, a personal digital assistant (PDA), or a tablet, for example. Each wireless communication device 106, 108, 110, 112 that is connected to VANET 100 is considered to be a node of VANET 100.

[0021] Base station 102 is connected to the network through a backhaul (not shown) in accordance with known techniques. As shown in FIG. 2A, base station 102 comprises controller 204, transmitter 206, and receiver 208, as well as other electronics, hardware, and code. Base station 102 is any fixed, mobile, or portable equipment that performs the functions described herein. The various functions and operations of the blocks described with reference to base station 102 may be implemented in any number of devices, circuits, or elements. Two or more of the functional blocks may be integrated in a single device, and the functions described as performed in any single device may be implemented over several devices.

[0022] For the example shown in FIG. 2A, base station 102 may be a fixed device or apparatus that is installed at a particular location at the time of system deployment. Examples of such equipment include fixed base stations or fixed transceiver stations. In some situations, base station 102 may be mobile equipment that is temporarily installed at a particular location. Some examples of such equipment include mobile transceiver stations that may include power generating equipment such as electric generators, solar panels, and/or batteries. Larger and heavier versions of such equipment may be transported by trailer. In still other situations, base station 102 may be a portable device that is not fixed to any particular location. Accordingly, base station 102 may be a portable user device such as a UE device in some circumstances.

[0023] Controller 204 includes any combination of hardware, software, and/or firmware for executing the functions described herein as well as facilitating the overall functionality of base station 102. An example of a suitable controller 204 includes code running on a microprocessor or processor arrangement connected to memory.

Transmitter 206 includes electronics configured to transmit wireless signals. In some situations, transmitter 206 may include multiple transmitters. Receiver 208 includes electronics configured to receive wireless signals. In some situations, receiver 208 may include multiple receivers. Receiver 208 and transmitter 206 receive and transmit
5 signals, respectively, through antenna 210. Antenna 210 may include separate transmit and receive antennas. In some circumstances, antenna 210 may include multiple transmit and receive antennas.

[0024] Transmitter 206 and receiver 208 in the example of FIG. 2A perform radio frequency (RF) processing including modulation and demodulation. Receiver 208,
10 therefore, may include components such as low noise amplifiers (LNAs) and filters. Transmitter 206 may include filters and amplifiers. Other components may include isolators, matching circuits, and other RF components. These components in combination or cooperation with other components perform the base station functions. The required components may depend on the particular functionality required by the
15 base station.

[0025] Transmitter 206 includes a modulator (not shown), and receiver 208 includes a demodulator (not shown). The modulator modulates the signals to be transmitted as part of the downlink signal 104 and can apply any one of a plurality of modulation orders. The demodulator demodulates any uplink signals received at base station 102
20 in accordance with one of a plurality of modulation orders.

[0026] As mentioned above, base station 102 provides (1) various wireless services to one or more wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112, (2) network connectivity to VANET 100, and (3) information regarding the reservation channel resource pool. In some examples, the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool is a configuration (e.g., allocation) of reservation channel resources within
25 a reservation channel pool. In some cases, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed periodically in a time-frequency domain. In other cases, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed non-periodically in a time-frequency
30 domain. For example, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation

channel transmissions can be distributed in a pre-determined manner (e.g., deterministically) within the time-frequency domain.

[0027] As shown in FIG. 2B, wireless communication device 106 comprises controller 216, transmitter 218, and receiver 214, as well as other electronics, hardware, and code. Although FIG. 2B specifically depicts the circuitry and configuration of wireless communication device 106, the same wireless communication device circuitry and configuration is utilized for wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112 in VANET 100. Wireless communication device 106 is any fixed, mobile, or portable equipment that performs the functions described herein. The various functions and operations of the blocks described with reference to wireless communication device 106 may be implemented in any number of devices, circuits, or elements. Two or more of the functional blocks may be integrated in a single device, and the functions described as performed in any single device may be implemented over several devices.

[0028] Controller 216 includes any combination of hardware, software, and/or firmware for executing the functions described herein as well as facilitating the overall functionality of a wireless communication device. An example of a suitable controller 216 includes code running on a microprocessor or processor arrangement connected to memory. Transmitter 218 includes electronics configured to transmit wireless signals. In some situations, the transmitter 218 may include multiple transmitters. Receiver 214 includes electronics configured to receive wireless signals. In some situations, receiver 214 may include multiple receivers. Receiver 214 and transmitter 218 receive and transmit signals, respectively, through antenna 212. Antenna 212 may include separate transmit and receive antennas. In some circumstances, antenna 212 may include multiple transmit and receive antennas.

[0029] Transmitter 218 and receiver 214 in the example of FIG. 2B perform radio frequency (RF) processing including modulation and demodulation. Receiver 214, therefore, may include components such as low noise amplifiers (LNAs) and filters. Transmitter 218 may include filters and amplifiers. Other components may include isolators, matching circuits, and other RF components. These components in combination or cooperation with other components perform the wireless communication

device functions. The required components may depend on the particular functionality required by the wireless communication device.

[0030] Transmitter 218 includes a modulator (not shown), and receiver 214 includes a demodulator (not shown). The modulator can apply any one of a plurality of modulation orders to modulate the signals to be transmitted as uplink signals (not shown). The demodulator demodulates the downlink signals 104 in accordance with one of a plurality of modulation orders.

[0031] In operation, base station 102 transmits, via transmitter 206 and antenna 210, broadcast downlink signal 104 to wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112.

In the example of FIG. 1A, the downlink signal 104 is transmitted in a System Information Block (SIB) message that is broadcast to all wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112 that are nodes of VANET 100. Downlink signal 104 contains information regarding the reservation channel resource pool, which has been configured by the network of which base station 102 is a part. In some examples, the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool is a configuration (e.g., allocation) of reservation channel resources within a reservation channel pool. In some cases, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed periodically in a time-frequency domain. In other cases, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed non-periodically in a time-frequency domain. For example, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions can be distributed in a pre-determined manner (e.g., deterministically) within the time-frequency domain.

[0032] Wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112 each receive downlink signal 104 via their respective antennas 212 and receivers 214. Based on the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool received via signal 104, wireless communication device 106 selects, from the reservation channel resource pool, time-frequency resources to use for a reservation channel transmission. After selecting the time-frequency resources, wireless communication device 106 transmits, to wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112, a reservation channel transmission (not shown)

using the selected time-frequency resources. Wireless communication device 106 transmits the reservation channel transmission via its transmitter 218 and antenna 212. Wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112 receive the reservation channel transmission via their respective antennas 212 and receivers 214.

5 **[0033]** In some examples, the reservation channel transmission includes one or more of the following: a transmitting device identifier, an intended receiving device identifier, and resource location information associated with a future data transmission. The transmitting device identifier identifies the transmitting wireless communication device 106. The intended receiving device identifier identifies one or more receiving
10 wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112 for which the reservation channel transmission is intended. The resource location information indicates the time-frequency location, within a time-frequency domain, of a future data transmission that will be transmitted by the transmitting wireless communication device 106. The reservation channel transmission may also include at least one demodulation reference
15 signal (DM-RS) symbol.

[0034] Thus, wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112 are informed of the distribution/location of the reservation channel resources so that wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112 can attempt to decode the reservation channel transmissions from wireless communication device 106 at the appropriate location (e.g.,
20 within the time-frequency domain). Although the foregoing description focused on wireless communication device 106 as transmitting the reservation channel transmission (e.g., the transmitting wireless communication device) and wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112 as receiving the reservation channel transmission (e.g., the receiving wireless communication devices), wireless communication devices
25 108, 110, 112 are also capable of transmitting their own respective reservation channel transmissions.

[0035] FIG. 1B is a block diagram of an example of a system in which a wireless communication device, which is a node of a vehicle ad-hoc network (VANET), receives information regarding a reservation channel resource pool and forwards the information
30 to at least one other wireless communication device, which is another node of the

VANET. The example shown in FIG. 1B is similar to the example of FIG. 1A. However, base station 102 of FIG. 1B does not broadcast the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool, which has been configured by the network, to wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112.

5 **[0036]** For example, base station 102 transmits, via transmitter 206 and antenna 210, the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool, which has been configured by the network of which base station 102 is a part, to wireless communication device 106. The transmission of the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool is shown as downlink signal 114. Wireless
10 communication device 106 receives downlink signal 114 via antenna 212 and receiver 214.

[0037] In the example shown in FIG. 1B, after receiving the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool, wireless communication device 106 transmits (e.g., forwards) the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool to at least
15 one other wireless communication device 108, 110, 112 in VANET 100. This type of information forwarding is useful in cases in which multiple vehicles are being operated as a platoon (e.g., platooning). For example, if wireless communication device 106 was assigned as a group leader for a platoon, which included wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112, wireless communication device 106 could forward
20 information to the other wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112 in the platoon to facilitate operation of the platoon.

[0038] However, in other examples, wireless communication device 106 modifies (e.g., further configures/allocates) the reservation channel resources from the reservation channel resource pool before transmitting the modified information
25 regarding the reservation channel resource pool to at least one other wireless communication device 108, 110, 112 in VANET 100. For example, wireless communication device 106 may select particular reservation channel resources from the reservation channel resource pool and assign the selected reservation channel resources to one or more particular wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112 in
30 VANET 100.

[0039] In the example of FIG. 1B, wireless communication device 106 utilizes transmitter 218 and antenna 212 to transmit the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool to wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112. The transmission of information regarding the reservation channel resource pool to wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112 is shown as broadcast signal 116 in FIG. 1B. However, in other examples, wireless communication device 106 may transmit the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool to fewer than all of the other wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112 in VANET 100.

[0040] In the example of FIG. 1B, wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112 receive broadcast signal 116 via their respective antennas 212 and receivers 214. Besides the fact that the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool is forwarded to wireless communication devices 108, 110, 112 via wireless communication device 106, the operation of wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112 is similar to that described in connection with FIG. 1A.

[0041] FIG. 3 is a diagram of an example in which the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed periodically in a time-frequency domain. For the example shown in FIG. 3, time-frequency domain 300 is provided where time, t , is represented on the horizontal axis and frequency, f , is represented on the vertical axis. Each box in the 10x10 grid of time-frequency domain 300 represents a time-slot that has both a corresponding time and frequency. Each of the time-slots of time-frequency domain 300 may be allocated by the network to be utilized as resources for data transmissions or resources for reservation channel transmissions.

[0042] In the example shown in FIG. 3, the network has configured (e.g., allocated) 3 columns of time-slots, which are distributed periodically in time-frequency domain 300 and are filled in with cross-hatching, to be utilized in VANET 100 for reservation channel transmissions. Although a particular periodic distribution of allocated time-slots has been shown in the example of FIG. 3, any other suitable periodic distribution and/or number of allocated time-slots may be used, in other examples. Regardless of the particular distribution and number of allocated time-slots, base station 102 transmits, to

one or more wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112, information regarding this periodic distribution of time-frequency resources that are available to use for reservation channel transmissions.

[0043] In other cases, the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed non-periodically in a time-frequency domain. FIG. 4 is a diagram of an example in which the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed in a non-periodic, pre-determined manner within the time-frequency domain. For the example shown in FIG. 4, time-frequency domain 400 is provided where time, t , is represented on the horizontal axis and frequency, f , is represented on the vertical axis. Each box in the 10x10 grid of time-frequency domain 400 represents a time-slot that has both a corresponding time and frequency. Each of the time-slots of time-frequency domain 400 may be allocated by the network to be utilized as resources for data transmissions or resources for reservation channel transmissions.

[0044] In the example shown in FIG. 4, the network has utilized a pre-determined algorithm or formula to configure (e.g., allocate) 5 groups of time-slots, which are distributed non-periodically in time-frequency domain 400 and are filled in with cross-hatching, to be utilized in VANET 100 for reservation channel transmissions. Although a particular distribution and number of allocated time-slots has been shown in the example of FIG. 4, any other suitable distribution and number of allocated time-slots may be used, in other examples. In still other cases, the allocated time-slots for reservation channel transmissions are uniformly distributed within time-frequency domain 400. Base station 102 transmits, to one or more wireless communication devices 106, 108, 110, 112, information regarding the non-periodic distribution of time-frequency resources that are available to use for reservation channel transmissions.

[0045] FIG. 5 is a flowchart of an example of a method in which a wireless communication device, which is a node of a vehicle ad-hoc network (VANET), selects time-frequency resources to use for a reservation channel transmission to at least one other wireless communication device, which is another node of the VANET. The method 500 begins at step 502 with receiving, at wireless communication device 106,

-14-

which is a node of VANET 100, information regarding a reservation channel resource pool. At step 504, wireless communication device 106 transmits, to at least one other wireless communication device 108, 110, 112 that is another node of VANET 100, the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool. At step 506, wireless

5 communication device 106 selects time-frequency resources to use for a reservation channel transmission. The time-frequency resources are selected from the reservation channel resource pool. At step 508, wireless communication device 106 transmits, to at least one other wireless communication device 108, 110, 112 that is another node of VANET 100, a reservation channel transmission using the selected time-frequency
10 resources. In other examples, one or more of the steps of method 500 may be omitted, combined, performed in parallel, or performed in a different order than that described herein or shown in FIG. 5. In still further examples, additional steps may be added to method 500 that are not explicitly described in connection with the example shown in FIG. 5.

15 **[0046]** Clearly, other embodiments and modifications of this invention will occur readily to those of ordinary skill in the art in view of these teachings. The above description is illustrative and not restrictive. This invention is to be limited only by the following claims, which include all such embodiments and modifications when viewed in conjunction with the above specification and accompanying drawings. The scope of the
20 invention should, therefore, be determined not with reference to the above description, but instead should be determined with reference to the appended claims along with their full scope of equivalents.

CLAIMS

1. A method comprising:

selecting, by a wireless communication device that is a node of a vehicle ad-hoc
5 network (VANET), time-frequency resources to use for a reservation channel
transmission, the time-frequency resources selected from a reservation channel
resource pool; and

transmitting, from the wireless communication device to at least one other
wireless communication device that is another node of the VANET, the reservation
10 channel transmission using the selected time-frequency resources.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the time-frequency resources available to use for
reservation channel transmissions are distributed periodically in a time-frequency
domain.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the time-frequency resources available to use for
reservation channel transmissions are distributed non-periodically in a time-frequency
domain.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the time-frequency resources available to use for
reservation channel transmissions are distributed deterministically within the time-
frequency domain.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the reservation channel transmission comprises:

a transmitting device identifier;

an intended receiving device identifier; and

resource location information associated with a future data transmission.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the reservation channel transmission comprises at least one demodulation reference signal (DM-RS) symbol.

5 7. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

receiving, at the wireless communication device, information regarding the reservation channel resource pool.

8. The method of claim 7, further comprising:

10 transmitting, from the wireless communication device to the at least one other wireless communication device, the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool.

9. A wireless communication device that is a node of a vehicle ad-hoc network (VANET), the wireless communication device comprising:

15 a controller configured to select time-frequency resources to use for a reservation channel transmission, the time-frequency resources selected from a reservation channel resource pool; and

20 a transmitter configured to transmit, to at least one other wireless communication device that is another node of the VANET, the reservation channel transmission using the selected time-frequency resources.

10. The wireless communication device of claim 9, wherein the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed periodically in a time-frequency domain.

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11. The wireless communication device of claim 9, wherein the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed non-periodically in a time-frequency domain.

5 12. The wireless communication device of claim 11, wherein the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed deterministically within the time-frequency domain.

13. The wireless communication device of claim 9, wherein the reservation channel
10 transmission comprises:
a transmitting device identifier;
an intended receiving device identifier; and
resource location information associated with a future data transmission.

15 14. The wireless communication device of claim 9, wherein the reservation channel transmission comprises at least one demodulation reference signal (DM-RS) symbol.

15. The wireless communication device of claim 9, further comprising:
a receiver configured to receive information regarding the reservation channel
20 resource pool.

16. The wireless communication device of claim 15, wherein the transmitter is further configured to transmit, to the at least one other wireless communication device, the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool.

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17. A vehicle ad-hoc network (VANET) comprising:

a transmitting wireless communication device that is a node of the VANET, the transmitting wireless communication device comprising:

a controller configured to select time-frequency resources to use for a reservation channel transmission, the time-frequency resources selected from a reservation channel resource pool, and

a transmitter configured to transmit the reservation channel transmission using the selected time-frequency resources; and

a receiving wireless communication device that is another node of the VANET, the receiving wireless communication device comprising a receiver configured to receive the reservation channel transmission.

18. The VANET of claim 17, wherein the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed periodically in a time-frequency domain.

19. The VANET of claim 17, wherein the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed non-periodically in a time-frequency domain.

20. The VANET of claim 19, wherein the time-frequency resources available to use for reservation channel transmissions are distributed deterministically within the time-frequency domain.

21. The VANET of claim 17, wherein the reservation channel transmission comprises:
a transmitting device identifier;
an intended receiving device identifier; and

resource location information associated with a future data transmission.

22. The VANET of claim 17, wherein the reservation channel transmission comprises at least one demodulation reference signal (DM-RS) symbol.

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23. The VANET of claim 17, wherein the transmitting wireless communication device further comprises a receiver configured to receive information regarding the reservation channel resource pool.

10 24. The VANET of claim 23, wherein the transmitter of the transmitting wireless communication device is further configured to transmit, to the receiving wireless communication device, the information regarding the reservation channel resource pool.

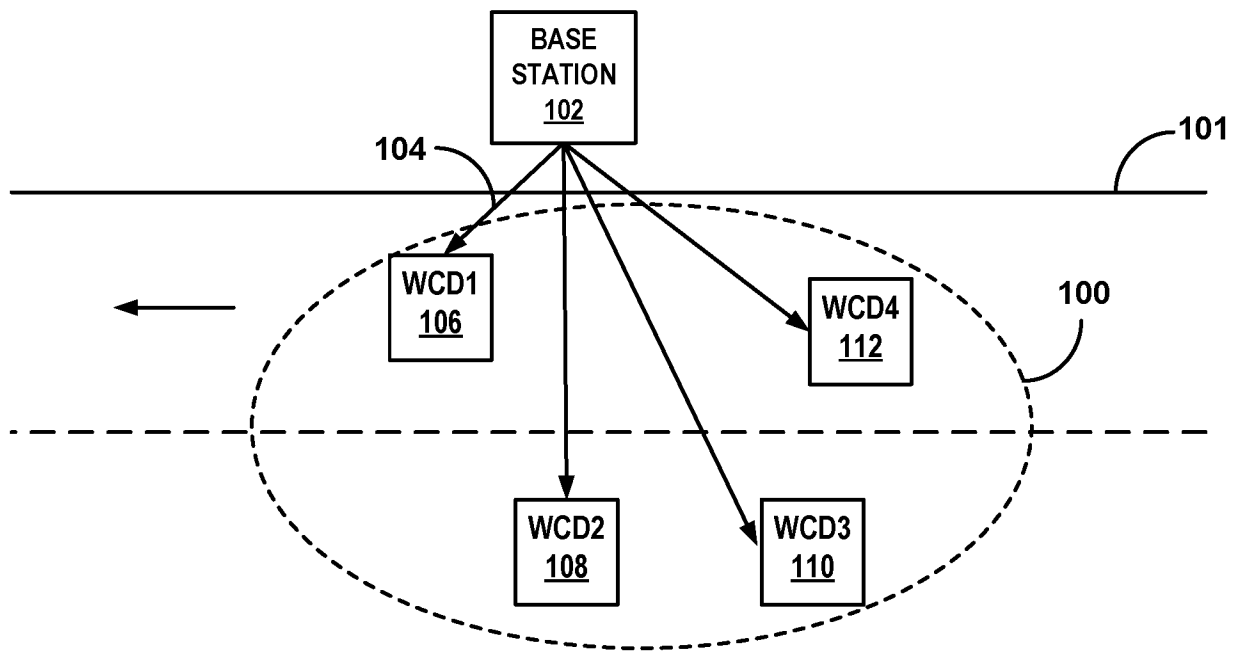


FIG. 1A

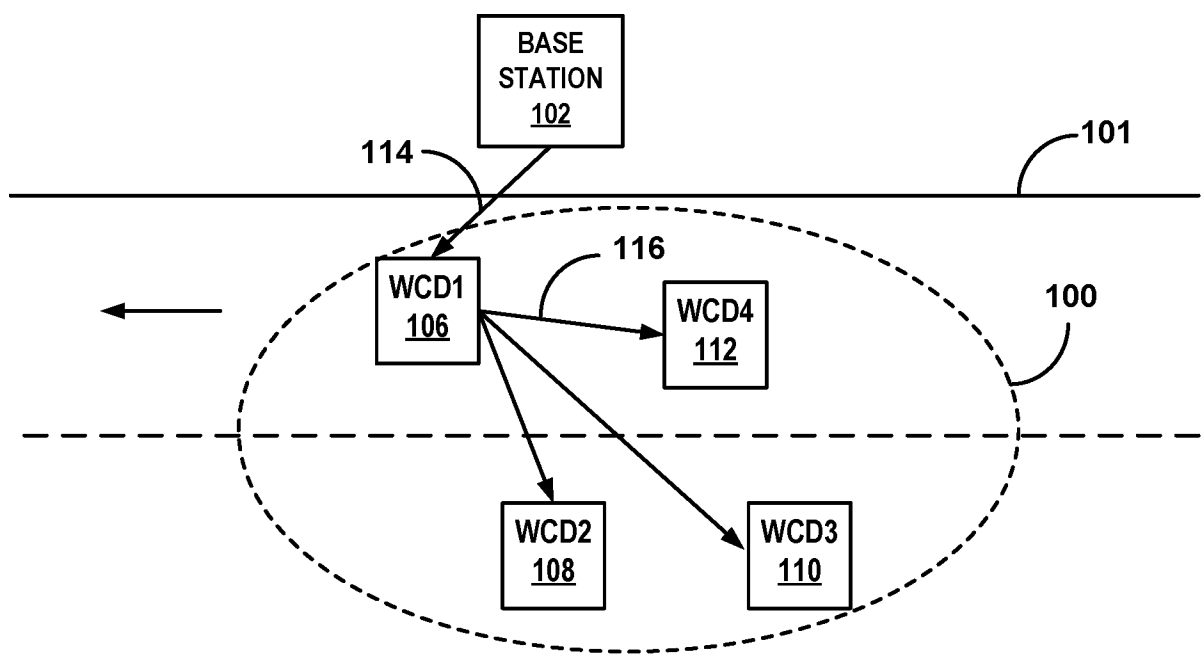


FIG. 1B

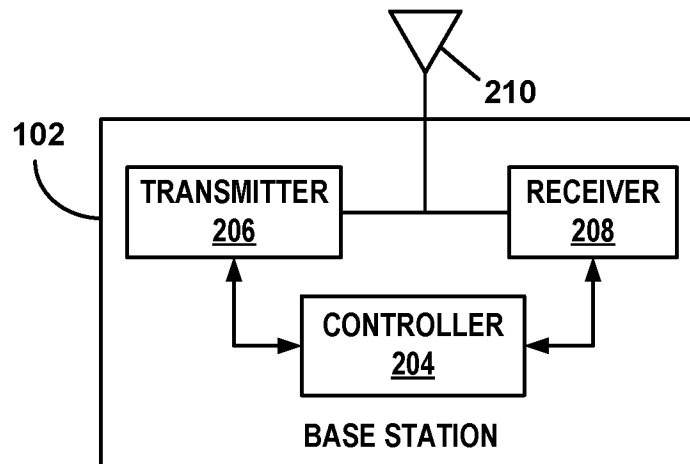


FIG. 2A

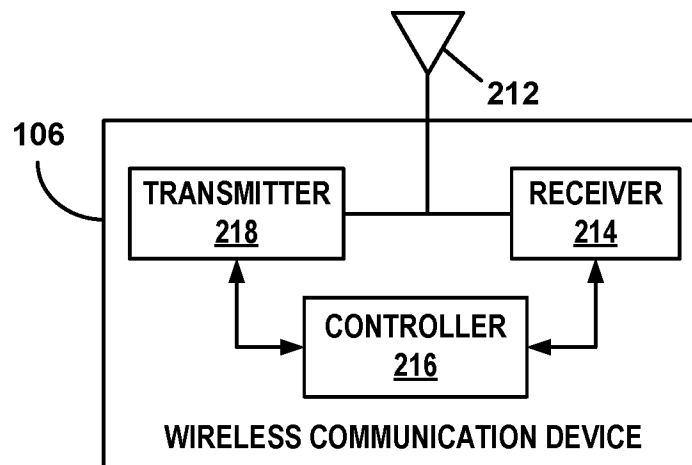


FIG. 2B

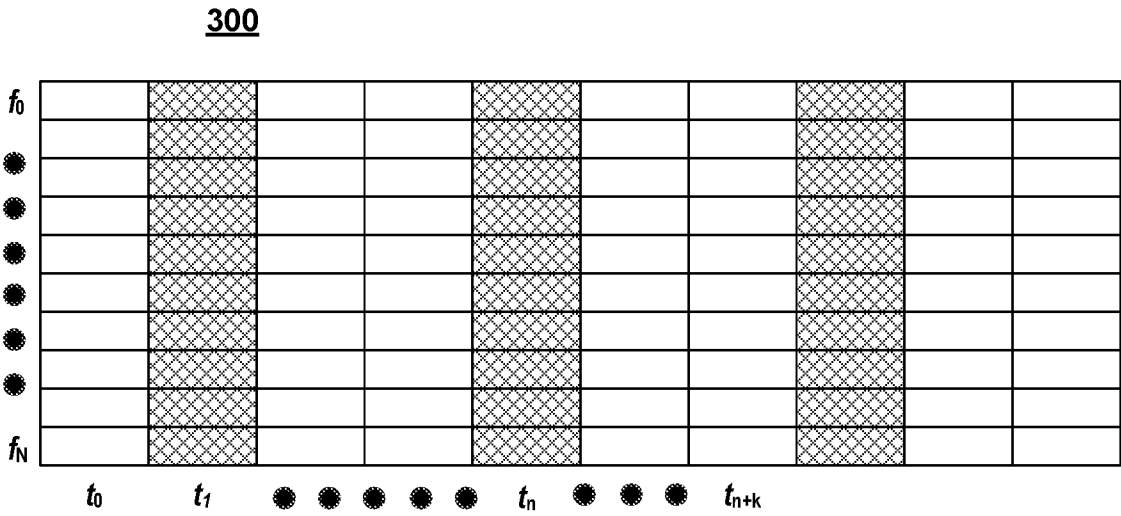


FIG. 3

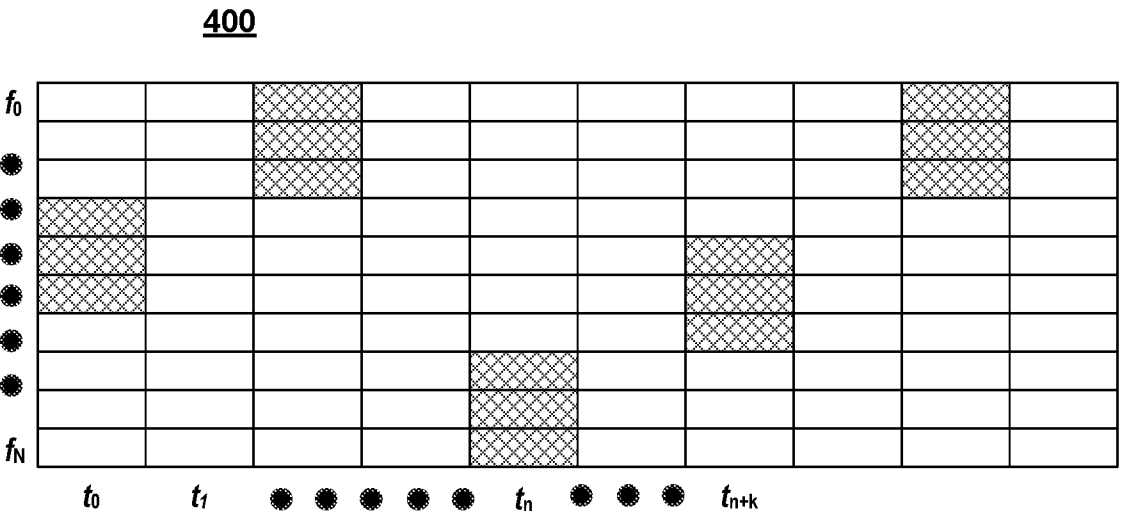
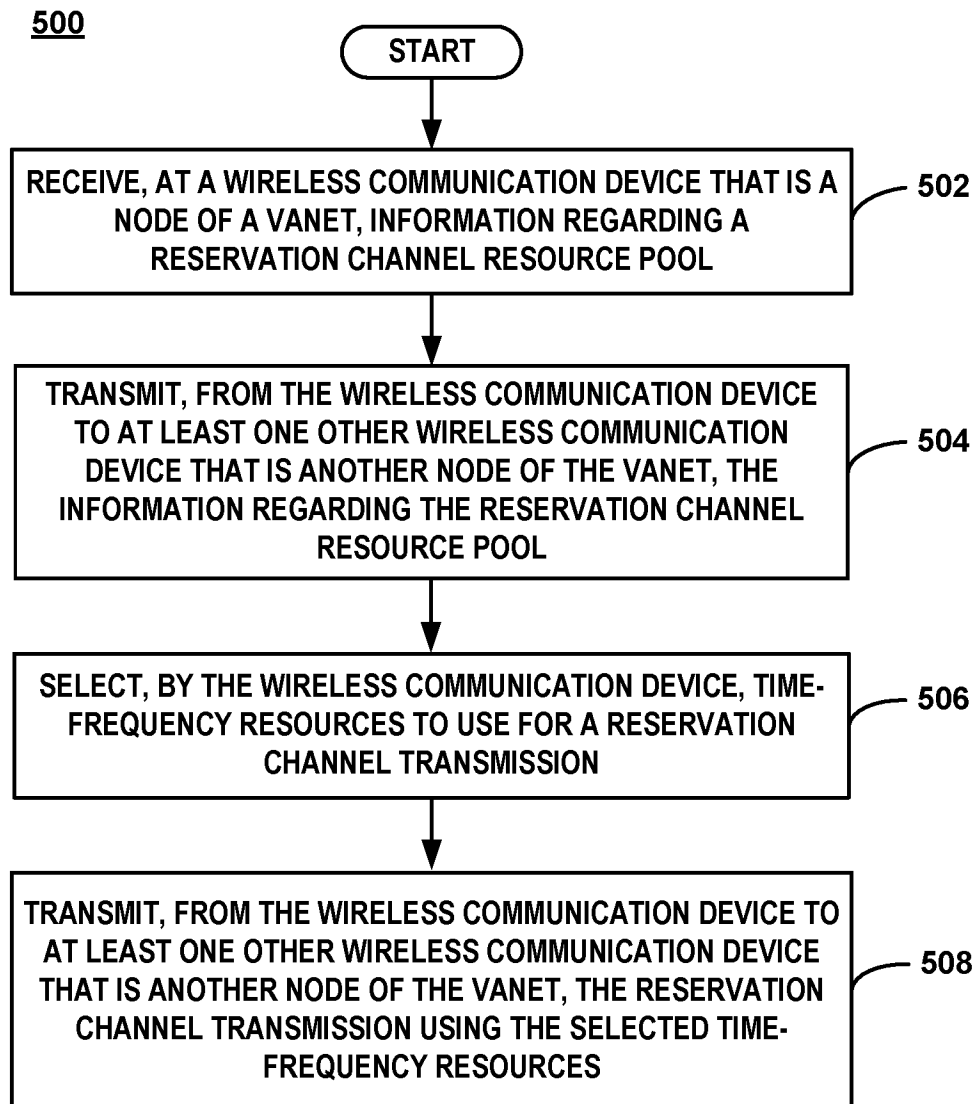


FIG. 4

**FIG. 5**

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**H04W 28/26(2009.01)i, H04W 72/02(2009.01)i, H04W 72/04(2009.01)i, H04W 4/46(2018.01)i**

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

H04W 28/26; H04L 5/00; H04L 5/14; H04W 4/04; H04W 72/04; H04W 72/08; H04W 72/02; H04W 4/46

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

Korean utility models and applications for utility models

Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

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

eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords:reservation channel transmission, select, resource, vehicle ad-hoc network (VANET)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2018-0098322 A1 (INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LAB CO., LTD.) 05 April 2018 See paragraphs [0092]-[0248]; and figures 9-12.	1,7-9,15-17,23-24
Y		2-6,10-14,18-22
Y	HUAWEI et al., `Sidelink resource allocation mechanism for NR V2X`, R1-1810140, 3GPP TSG RAN1 Meeting #94bis, Chengdu, China, 29 September 2018 See sections 3-3.4; and figure 2.	2-4,10-12,18-20
Y	WO 2018-027528 A1 (PANASONIC INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CORPORATION OF AMERICA) 15 February 2018 See pages 15-16, 46-50; and figures 16-18.	5,13,21
Y	US 2018-0062809 A1 (QUALCOMM INCORPORATED) 01 March 2018 See paragraphs [0044]-[0045]; and figure 3A.	6,14,22
A	WO 2018-055813 A1 (NEC CORPORATION) 29 March 2018 See paragraphs [0152]-[0171]; and figure 8.	1-24



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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

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

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

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

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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 January 2020 (17.01.2020)

Date of mailing of the international search report

17 January 2020 (17.01.2020)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2019/054207

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