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(71) Applicant: SONY CORPORATION [JP/JP]; 1-7-1 Konan, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Tokyo 108-0075 (JP).

(71) Applicant (for AL only): SONY EUROPE B.V. [GB/GB]; The Heights, Brooklands, Weybridge Surrey KT13 0XW (GB).

(72) Inventor: WONG, Shin Horng; c/o SONY Europe B.V., IP Europe, Jays Close, Viabes, Basingstoke Hampshire RG22 4SB (GB).

(74) Agent: MFG PATENTANWÄLTE MEYER-WILDHAGEN, MEGGLE-FREUND, GERHARD PARTG MBB; Amalienstrasse 62, 80799 München (DE).

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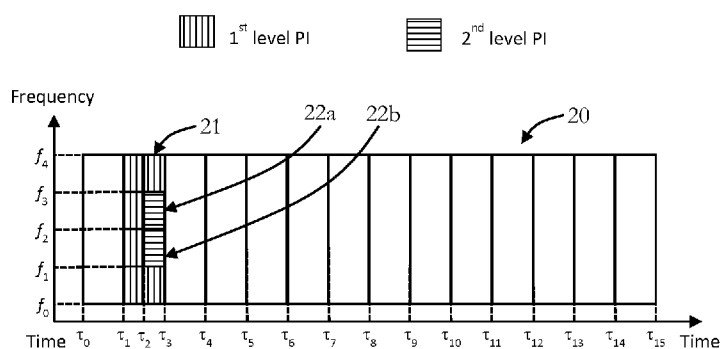


Fig. 7

(57) Abstract: A base station for a mobile telecommunications system has circuitry configured to communicate with at least one user equipment, wherein the circuitry is further configured to: transmit, to the at least one user equipment, a multi-level pre-emption indicator for indicating, as first level information, first information about resources used for at least one short- data transmission within a transmission region which may contain at least one long-data transmission of the at least one user equipment, and, as second level information, second information about the resources used for the short-data transmission, wherein the second information more accurately indicates the resources used than the first information.

ULTRA RELIABLE AND LOW LATENCY COMMUNICATIONS MULTI-LEVEL PRE-EMPTION INDICATION

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure generally pertains to base stations and user equipment for a mobile telecommunications system.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

Several generations of mobile telecommunications systems are known, e.g. the third generation (“3G”), which is based on the International Mobile Telecommunications-2000 (IMT-2000) specifications, the fourth generation (“4G”), which provides capabilities as defined in the International Mobile Telecommunications-Advanced Standard (IMT-Advanced Standard), and the current fifth generation (“5G”), which is under development and which might be put into practice in the year 2020.

A candidate for providing the requirements of 5G is the so-called Long Term Evolution (“LTE”), which is a wireless communications technology allowing high-speed data communications for mobile phones and data terminals and which is already used for 4G mobile telecommunications systems. Other candidates for meeting the 5G requirements are termed New Radio (NR) Access Technology Systems (NR). An NR can be based on LTE technology, just as some aspect of LTE was based on previous generations of mobile communications technology.

LTE is standardized under the control of 3GPP (“3rd Generation Partnership Project”) and there exists a successor LTE-A (LTE Advanced) allowing higher data rates than the basic LTE and which is also standardized under the control of 3GPP.

For the future, 3GPP plans to further develop LTE-A such that it will be able to fulfill the technical requirements of 5G.

As the 5G system will be based on LTE or LTE-A, respectively, it is assumed that specific requirements of the 5G technologies will, basically, be dealt with by features and methods which are already defined in the LTE and LTE-A standard documentation.

The 3GPP Rel-15 New Radio (NR) Access Technology Work Item RP-172834, “Work Item on New Radio (NR) Access Technology,” NTT DOCOMO, RAN#78, Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 18-21, 2017, which specifies the 5th generation or 5G radio access network, mentions and specifies, i.e., two NR functionalities, namely:

- Enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB), and

- Ultra Reliable & Low Latency Communications (URLLC),

wherein eMBB services are characterized by high capacity with a requirement to support up to 20Gb/s. For efficient transmission of large amounts of data at high throughput, eMBB requires a long scheduling time so as to minimize the overhead used (where the “scheduling time” we refer to is the time to allocate and transmit a data packet). A known important requirement for URLLC is low latency measured from the ingress of a layer 2 packet to its egress from the network, with a proposed target of 1 ms. The URLLC data is expected to be short and hence a short scheduling time where the control and data have short duration are required within a frame duration that is significantly less than that of the eMBB frame.

Generally, it is known to pre-empt resources of an ongoing transmission, such as eMBB, such that pre-empted resources can be used for low latency transmission such as URLL.

Although there exist techniques for transmission of data in pre-empted resources, it is generally desirable to improve the existing techniques.

SUMMARY

According to a first aspect, the disclosure provides a base station for a mobile telecommunications system comprising circuitry configured to communicate with at least one user equipment, wherein the circuitry is further configured to transmit, to the at least one user equipment, a multi-level pre-emption indicator for indicating, as first level information, first information about resources used for at least one short-data transmission within a transmission region which may contain at least one long-data transmission of the at least one user equipment, and, as second level information, second information about the resources used for the short-data transmission, wherein the second information more accurately indicates the resources used than the first information.

According to a second aspect, the disclosure provides a user equipment for a mobile telecommunications system comprising circuitry configured to communicate with at least one base station, wherein the circuitry is further configured to receive, from the at least one base station, a multi-level pre-emption indicator indicating, as first level information, first information about resources used for at least one short data transmission within a transmission region which may contain at least one long data transmission of the at least one user equipment, and, as second level information, second information about the resources used for the short-data transmission, wherein the second information more accurately indicates the resources used than the first information

Further aspects are set forth in the dependent claims, the following description and the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments are explained by way of example with respect to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 illustrates an embodiment of a radio access network;

5 Fig. 2 (a) illustrates an example of an eMBB frame structure;

Fig. 2 (b) illustrates an example of a URLLC frame structure;

Fig. 3 illustrates transmission of a pre-emption indicator in a control channel;

Fig. 4(a) illustrates a division of an RDR;

Fig. 4(b) illustrates another division of an RDR;

10 Fig. 5 illustrates two eMBB transmissions in an RDR;

Fig. 6 illustrates ghost pre-emptions due to different BWPs;

Fig. 7 illustrates an embodiment of an pre-emption indicator including first level information and second level information;

Fig. 8 illustrates indication of separate resource regions;

15 Fig. 9 illustrates separated second level information for different BWPs;

Fig. 10 illustrates different periodicity for first level and second level information;

Fig. 11 illustrates another example of different periodicity for first level and second level information;

Fig. 12 illustrates an embodiment with a Primary and a Secondary Carrier;

20 Fig. 13 illustrates an embodiment with first level information, second level information and third level information; and

Fig. 14 illustrates a multi-purpose computer which can be used for implementing a user equipment or a base station.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

25 Before a detailed description of the embodiments under reference of Fig. 1 is given, general explanations are made.

As mentioned in the outset, in general, several generations of mobile telecommunications systems are known, e.g. the third generation ("3G"), which is based on the International Mobile

Telecommunications-2000 (IMT-2000) specifications, the fourth generation (“4G”), which provides capabilities as defined in the International Mobile Telecommunications-Advanced Standard (IMT-Advanced Standard), and the current fifth generation (“5G”), which is under development and which might be put into practice in the year 2020.

- 5 One of the candidates for meeting the 5G requirements are termed New Radio (NR) Access Technology Systems (NR). Some aspects of NR can be based on LTE technology, in some embodiments, just as some aspects of LTE were based on previous generations of mobile communications technology.

As mentioned in the outset, two new functionalities for the New Radio (NR) Access Technology, which are discussed, are Enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB) and Ultra Reliable & Low Latency Communications (URLLC) services.

A typical embodiment of an NR radio network RAN 1 is illustrated in Fig. 1. The RAN 1 has a macro cell 2, which is established by an LTE eNodeB 3, and an NR cell 4, which is established by an NR eNodeB 5 (also referred to as gNB (next generation eNodeB)).

- 15 A UE 6 can communicate with the LTE eNodeB 3 and, as long as it is within the NR cell 4, it can also communicate with the NR eNodeB 5.

As mentioned, eMBB services are characterized in some embodiments by high capacity with a requirement to support up to 20Gb/s. For efficient transmission of large amounts of data at high throughput, eMBB requires a long scheduling time so as to minimize the overhead used (wherein, in some embodiments, the “scheduling time” is the time to allocate and transmit a data packet). An example of an eMBB frame structure, which is used in some embodiments, is shown in Fig. 2(a) with a transmission period T_{eMBB} . In this example, the control channel uses significantly smaller transmission resources than that of the data channel.

In some embodiments, as mentioned, a requirement for URLLC is low latency measured from the ingress of a layer 2 packet to its egress from the network, with a proposed target of 1 ms, without limiting the present disclosure in that regard. The URLLC data may be expected to be short and hence a short scheduling time where the control and data have short duration are required in some embodiments within a frame duration that is significantly less than that of the eMBB frame. An example of URLLC frame structure, which is used in some embodiments, is shown in 2(b) with a transmission period of T_{URLLC} (e.g. 0.25 ms), where the control and data channels occupy a short duration of time. In this example, the transmission period of URLLC T_{URLLC} is much smaller than that of eMBB T_{eMBB} , i.e. $T_{\text{eMBB}} \gg T_{\text{URLLC}}$.

One aspect in the operation of eMBB and URLLC in a cell or gNB is in some embodiments that the gNB is able to pre-empt the resources of an ongoing transmission e.g. eMBB, so that it can use these pre-empted resources to transmit the low latency transmission such as URLLC.

In some embodiments, a Pre-emption Indicator for downlink eMBB and URLLC multiplexing may be provided, wherein the Pre-emption Indicator is signalled in a control channel, i.e. DCI (downlink control information), after the eMBB transmission, as is illustrated in Fig. 3.

Here, an eMBB transmission is transmitted to a UE, e.g. UE1 between time τ_1 and τ_5 in the frequency range between f_1 to f_3 . At a point of time τ_3 , the gNB (e.g. gNB 5 of Fig. 1) transmits a URLLC in the frequency range of f_2 to f_5 to another UE, e.g. UE2 where this URLLC transmission ends at time τ_4 . In other words, the URLLC transmission for UE2 pre-empts part of the resources that are originally scheduled for UE1's eMBB transmission. A downlink Pre-emption Indicator is transmitted by the gNB at time τ_7 to indicate to UE1 that part of its resources have been pre-empted so that UE1 can take ameliorative steps in decoding the eMBB message, e.g. UE1 can zero out the soft bits corresponding to the pre-empted parts.

In Rel-15 NR, the downlink (DL) Pre-emption Indicator is transmitted using a Group Common DCI (GC-DCI or known as DCI Format 2_1 in 3GPP, see, for example, 3GPP TS 38.212, "Multiplexing and channel coding (Release 15)", V1.1.0, 2017-10), where a GC-DCI contains control information for a group of UEs.

The rationale behind using GC-DCI in some embodiments is that the URLLC in the downlink is expected to occupy a wide frequency bandwidth (but a narrow period of time) and so it is likely that the URLLC will pre-empt more than one eMBB UE.

For example in Fig. 3, the URLLC transmitted to UE2 occupies frequency resources from f_2 to f_5 , which would pre-empt resources originally scheduled for UE1 and UE3. Instead of transmitting multiple Pre-emption Indicators, it is deemed more efficient to transmit a single Pre-emption

Indicator to a group of UEs. This Pre-emption Indicator just needs to indicate the resources occupied by the URLLC, e.g. occupying time τ_3 to τ_4 and frequency f_2 to f_5 . The UEs receiving this Pre-emption Indicator will determine which resources indicated by the Pre-emption Indicator overlap with its most recent eMBB transmission. For instance, in Fig. 3 UE1 will determine that the resources between time τ_3 and τ_4 and frequency f_2 and f_3 are pre-empted, whilst UE3 will determine that the resources between time τ_3 and τ_4 and frequency f_4 and f_5 are pre-empted.

The GC-DCI carrying the Downlink Pre-emption Indicator addresses a Reference Downlink Region (RDR) in some embodiments. For example, in Fig. 3 an RDR is defined between time τ_0 and τ_7 and

between frequency f_0 to f_1 . The Pre-emption Indicator carried by the GC-DCI may only indicate pre-empted resources if it falls within this RDR. An eMBB UE with transmission that falls within the RDR will read in some embodiments the Pre-emption Indicator in the corresponding GC-DCI to determine where (if any), the pre-empted resources are. The RDR may occur periodically in time, i.e. a GC-DCI is transmitted periodically, and occupies a fixed frequency region. In the above-mentioned Rel-15 NR, the frequency region occupied by the RDR is equivalent to the Bandwidth Part (BWP) of the UEs configured to monitor the GC-DCI corresponding to that RDR. In some embodiments, the BWP is a fraction of the system bandwidth configured by the network for a UE to operate in and the rationale is that a UE operating in a narrow bandwidth would consume less power than one operating over the whole (and much wider) system bandwidth.

In Rel-15 NR mentioned above, the information bits for the Downlink Pre-emption Indicator are fixed at 14 bits, wherein it can be RRC configured to indicate either a bitmap of 1×14 or a bitmap of 2×7 , which determines how the RDR is divided into resource regions, such that in some embodiments, generally, also the information bits for the Downlink Pre-emption Indicator are fixed at 14 bits. That is the RDR can be divided into 1 frequency region by 14 time regions or two frequency regions by seven time regions as also illustrated in Fig. 4(a) and (b), where a RDR is shown to occupy time τ_0 to τ_{14} and frequency f_0 to f_2 . The RDR resource regions grid 10a in 4(a) (left hand side) is represented by the bitmap 1×14 and the RDR resource regions grid 10b in 4(b) (right hand side) is represented by the configured bitmap 2×7 . The bitmap indicates which resource region is pre-empted.

Since the bitmap grid of 1×14 or 2×7 is projected onto the RDR in some embodiments, the granularity of each region may be dependent upon the size of the RDR. That is if the RDR is large then the granularity is coarse and vice-versa when the RDR is small.

For instance, as illustrated in Fig. 5, consider an RDR 11 which occupies the time τ_0 to τ_{14} and frequency f_0 to f_5 . Two eMBB UEs, UE1 and UE3 are scheduled at time τ_2 and τ_4 , respectively, for a first eMBB transmission 12a and a second eMBB transmission 12b, respectively. During the transmissions of these two eMBBs 12a and 12b, the gNB transmitted a URLLC transmission 13 to UE2 during time τ_4 to τ_5 , which pre-empted some of the resources for UE1.

If the resource grid using bitmap 2×7 is configured, the gNB would indicate 2 resource regions, i.e. the entire RDR between time τ_4 to τ_6 is pre-empted as shown as small grid region 14 (indicated region) in Fig. 5. In this scenario, the UE1 would then assume a much larger pre-empted region than necessary and UE3 which is not even pre-empted would assume that a quarter of its resources are

pre-empted. Hence, the coarse granularity of the Pre-emption Indicator may cause a ghost pre-emption, i.e. resources that are not pre-empted by wrongly indicated to be pre-empted. This may have a significant impact to the UE decoding performance in some instances.

In addition to coarse granularity of the Pre-emption Indicator, ghost pre-emption may also occur when UEs with different Bandwidth Parts (BWP) share the same Pre-emption Indicator. It should be noted that BWP is UE specific in some embodiments, whereas Pre-emption Indicator may be group common.

For example, as illustrated in Fig. 6, UE1 (left hand side) and UE2 (right hand side) have different BWPs where BWP (left side of Fig. 6) for UE1 occupies frequency f_0 to f_2 whilst BWP (right side of Fig. 6) for UE2 occupies f_0 to f_4 . Both UE1 and UE2 share the same Pre-emption Indicator using a 2×7 resource grid. Since the RDR is equal to the BWP size, UE1 and UE2 have a different understanding of the size of the pre-empted region in this example. Assume that URLLC occurs at time τ_1 to τ_2 and frequency f_0 to f_1 . The Pre-emption indicator would then indicate the lower left hand resource region 15a, 15b as pre-empted. UE1 would interpret the pre-empted region 15a to occupy time τ_0 to τ_2 and frequency f_0 to f_1 whilst UE2 would interpret the pre-empted region 15b to occupy time τ_0 to τ_2 and frequency f_0 to f_2 . It is observed that UE2 suffers from larger ghost pre-emption compared to UE1 in such instances.

Hence, in some embodiments, a ghost pre-emption as discussed above may be avoided or at least reduced.

Thus, some embodiments pertain to a base station for a mobile telecommunications system including circuitry configured to communicate with at least one user equipment, wherein the circuitry is further configured to transmit, to the at least one user equipment, a multi-level pre-emption indicator for indicating, as first level information, first information about resources used for at least one short-data transmission within a transmission region which may contain at least one long-data transmission of the at least one user equipment, and, as second level information, second information about the resources used for the short-data transmission, wherein the second information more accurately indicates the resources used than the first information.

Some embodiments pertain to a user equipment for a mobile telecommunications system including circuitry configured to communicate with at least one base station, wherein the circuitry is further configured to receive, from the at least one base station, a multi-level pre-emption indicator indicating, as first level information, first information about resources used for at least one short data transmission within at transmission region which may contain at least one long data

transmission of the at least one user equipment, and, as second level information, second information about the resources used for the short-data transmission, wherein the second information more accurately indicates the resources used than the first information.

In this specification, an eMBB transmission is an example for a “long data transmission” (or “long term transmission”) and a URLLC transmission is an example for a “short data transmission” (or “short term transmission”).

The transmission region may include at least one predefined resource or area of resources, which are defined, for example, based on a frequency range and a transmission timing. In some embodiments, the transmission region is the reference downlink region. Hence, in some embodiments, the first level indication addresses the transmission region, i.e. the reference downlink region. In some embodiments, multiple short data and/or long data transmissions may occur, also for different user equipment. Hence, in some embodiments, the multi-level pre-emption indicator is transmitted to multiple user equipment, e.g. forming a specific group of user equipment. Hence, in some embodiments, the group of user equipment belongs to the same transmission region (downlink reference region). In some embodiments, the base station indicates pre-emption within a transmission region (where the short-data transmission(s) occur), such as a reference downlink region, and the UE decides whether it collides with its long data transmission (eMBB) with the short-data transmission (URLLC).

Moreover, the first level information may have a coarser granularity than the second level information, as will also be discussed under reference of Figs. 7 to 12 further below.

The base station may be based on the principles of LTE (LTE-A) and/or it may be based on NR RAT, as also discussed above. The base station may be based on the known eNodeB of LTE, as one example, or it may be based on the discussed NR gNodeB. The user equipment may be, for example, a mobile phone, smartphone, a computer, tablet, tablet personal computer, or the like, including a mobile communication interface, or any other device which is able to perform a mobile telecommunication via, for example, LTE or NR, such as a hot spot device with a mobile communication interface, etc.

The user equipment may correct data of the long data transmission which is corrupted by the interfering short data transmission, may acquire once more or make perform any other action, based on the received multi-level pre-emption indicator.

As will also become apparent from the discussion further below, the multi-level pre-emption indication may be transmitted in several parts, e.g. the first level information and the second level information may be transmitted separately.

Moreover, in some embodiments, the multi-level pre-emption indication includes also more than a first level information and second level information, but, for example, third (level) information, and/or fourth (level) information, etc., wherein the third (level) information may more accurately indicate the resources used than the second (level) information, the fourth (level) information may more accurately indicates the resources used than the third (level) information, etc.

In some embodiments, the first level information indicates the resources used based on a first resource grid dividing a reference downlink region into first resource regions. The first resource grid, may be restricted to 14 bits, as also discussed above.

In some embodiments, the second level information indicates the resources used within the first resource regions. Hence, the second (level) information more accurately indicates the resources used than the first (level) information. The second level information may indicate the resources used based on a second resource grid dividing the first resource regions into second resource regions, the second resource regions being smaller than the first resource regions. The second resource grid may have the same granularity as the first resource grid, but since it may be projected onto the resources regions indicated by the first resource grid, the second level information more accurately indicates the resources used.

The second resource grid may be included in the multi-level pre-emption indicator (e.g. in the first and/or second level information) or the configuration of the second resource grid (e.g. the dimension, whether it is 2x4, 4x4, etc.) may be radio resource control (RRC) configured or it may be signaled in any other procedure.

In some embodiments, the first level information indicates resources used being logically associated with each other within the transmission region and wherein the second level information is referred to the logically associated resources. Hence, the first level information may indicate resources used of different user equipments and/or at different point of times within the transmission region, wherein the resources may be distinct or separate to each other. Hence, those regions may be in the same reference downlink region (RDR). Thus, in such embodiments the second level information, such as the second resource grid, is referred to the logically associated resources by projecting, e.g. by the circuitry of the receiving user equipment, the second resource grid onto the separate, but logically associated resources indicated by the first level information as if those indicated regions were a single or contiguous region within the transmission region.

The first and/or second level information may include a two-dimensional bitmap, which, for example, represents a (first/second) resource grid.

In some embodiments, the second level information indicates whether to ignore the first level information or not.

- 5 In some embodiment, the first level information and/or the second level information is included in group common downlink control information (GC-DCI).

In some embodiments, the first level information and the second level information are included in the same group common downlink control information (GC-DCI).

- 10 In some embodiments, the first level information and the second level information are transmitted (received) with different periodicity and wherein the second level information includes information about the time interval associated with the first level information.

In some embodiments, the second level information is included in user equipment specific downlink control information.

- 15 In some embodiments, the second level information is included in each carrier of a carrier aggregation operation.

In some embodiments, the first level information is transmitted in a primary carrier and the second level information is transmitted in a secondary carrier.

- 20 In some embodiments, the second level information is transmitted for different bandwidth parts, wherein the same first level information may be associated with the different bandwidth parts, such that, for example, different bandwidth parts share the same first level information.

The features discussed in connection with the base station and/or user equipment can also be realized as a mobile telecommunications system method.

- Returning to the detailed of embodiments, as also discussed above, in some embodiment the multi-level pre-emption indicator (PI) is introduced. In embodiment, the 1st level of PI (first level
25 information) is the existing Rel-15 PI carried by the GC-DCI (i.e. DCI format 2_1), which addresses a group of UEs and may have coarse granularity. The subsequent level would provide further information for the UEs that support multi-level PI (e.g. Rel-16 UEs), that would reduce ghost pre-emption, as discussed above. This recognizes that the information provided by the 1st level (Rel-15) PI can be used in combination with further information in subsequent level PI (e.g. second level
30 information) for later release UE (i.e. Rel-16 and above). Hence, in this embodiment, the existing Rel-15 PI is not wasted.

In another embodiment, the 2nd level PI (second level information) is a (second) resource grid, similar to the (first) resource grid used for the 1st level PI, but the second resource grid is projected onto the resource region indicated by the 1st level PI.

That is to say the RDR of the 2nd level PI is the resource regions *indicated* by the 1st level PI. An

example is illustrated in Fig. 7, where the RDR 20 occupies time τ_0 to τ_{15} and frequency f_0 to f_4 . The 1st level PI is configured with a 1×14 resource grid and in this example the 1st level PI indicates a pre-empted resource in the 2nd resource region 21 occupying time τ_1 to τ_3 and frequency f_0 to f_4 , which marked with vertical lines. In this embodiment, a 2nd level PI is introduced and here it has a 4×2 resource grid, which is projected onto the *indicated* resource grid of the 1st PI, i.e. on the resource region 21 for which it is indicated that the resources are used. In this embodiment, if nothing is indicated by the 1st PI, the 2nd PI is not transmitted. The 2nd level PI then further indicates two resource regions 22a and 22b, respectively, occupying time τ_2 to τ_3 and frequency f_1 to f_3 . In this embodiment, the 2nd level PI utilizes information signaled in the 1st level PI to provide a finer granularity of the resource region 21, and, thus, indicates the resources used more accurately. It should be appreciated that although this example uses a 4×2 resource grid for the 2nd level PI, other resource grids can be used and that the present disclosure is not limited to the specific example of a 4×2 resource grid. The (second) resource grid can be RRC configured or dynamically indicated i.e. the 2nd level PI itself can indicate which resource grid it would use in addition to the resource grid bitmap of the 1st level PI. For example, there may be a choice of 4 resource grids, 4×2 , 2×4 or 8×1 , 1×8 and there will be 2 bit to indicate which resource grid is used and a 8 bit bitmap for the resource grid in some embodiments, without limiting the present disclosure in that regard to these specific examples.

In another embodiment, if the 1st PI indicates distinct resource regions, then the resource grid of the 2nd PI is projected onto the logically combined resource regions, i.e. one resource region as if they were one contiguous region. As illustrated in Fig. 8, the 1st PI, compared to the example of Fig. 7, now indicates two resource regions 25a and 25b, i.e. the 2nd (between time τ_1 to τ_3) 25a and 10th (between time τ_{11} to τ_{12}) 25b resource regions are indicated as pre-empted, wherein the two resource regions 25a and 25b have a logical association with each other. The 2nd level PI, which uses a 4×2 resource grid, is projected on these two resource region as if they were one contiguous region.

Hence, each of the two resource regions 25a and 25b is divided into four resource regions by the second resource grid of the 2nd level PI. Here, the granularity is coarser compared to that in Fig. 7, since the 2nd level PI is projected onto a larger area. However, this still offers a finer granularity than just using the 1st level PI since in the 1st indicated resource region of the 1st level PI, the 2nd level PI

can further indicate that only the resources occupying time τ_1 to τ_3 and frequency f_1 to f_3 are pre-empted. Similarly in the 2nd indicated resource region of the 1st level PI, the 2nd level PI further indicates that only the resource region occupying time τ_{11} to τ_{12} and frequency f_0 to f_1 is pre-empted. Thus, also here, the 2nd level PI (second level information) more accurately indicates the resources used than the 1st level PI.

In another embodiment, a 2nd level PI (second level information) is monitored for each different BWP. This is to address instances where a ghost pre-emption occurs due to UEs sharing the same 1st level PI, but where the UEs are configured with different BWP, as also illustrated in Fig. 6. The embodiment illustrated in Fig. 9 refers to the example of Fig. 6, where a 2nd level PI using a 2×2 resource grid for the 1st BWP occupying frequency f_0 to f_2 is provided (left side of Fig. 9) and another 2nd level PI using a 2×2 resource grid for the 2nd BWP occupying frequency f_0 to f_4 is provided (right side of Fig. 9). UE1 (left side) is configured to use the 1st BWP (frequency f_0 to f_2) and UE2 (right side) is configured to use the 2nd BWP (frequency f_0 to f_4). A URLLC pre-emption occurs at time τ_1 to τ_2 and frequency f_0 to f_1 , wherein the 1st level PI indicates that the lower left resource region is pre-empted. UE1 would then further use the 2nd level PI for the 1st BWP which would project a 2×2 resource grid onto the lower left resource region indicated by the 1st level PI and here this 2nd level PI would indicate that the upper right and lower right resource regions are pre-empted thereby accurately capturing the pre-empted region (the indicated resource region and the resource region used of the URLLC transmission fully overlap in this case, wherein two regions of the resource grid of the 2nd level PI correspond to the indicated region). Similarly UE2 (right side) would use the 2nd level PI for the 2nd BWP which would project a 2×2 resource grid onto the lower left resource region indicated by the 1st level PI and here this 2nd level PI would indicate that lower right resource region is pre-empted (the indicated resource region and the resource region used of the URLLC transmission fully overlap in this case, wherein one region of the resource grid of the 2nd level PI corresponds to the indicated region). Hence, this embodiment reduces the ghost pre-empted seen using only the 1st level PI (as is the case for Fig. 6). It should be appreciated that in other implementation, the 2nd level PI may use different dimension resource grids in different BWPs, for example the BWP for UE1 may use a 2×2 resource grid whilst BWP for UE2 may use a 4×4 resource grid.

In another embodiment, the 2nd level PI is carried by or included in the Group Common DCI (GC-DCI) that carries the 1st level PI. This embodiment addresses that the 1st level PI (i.e. the DL PI in Rel-15) only has 14 bits, but that the GC-DCI (format 2_1) has more than 14 bits so that its payload

is aligned with other DCIs and hence, there are spare bits available for other information. This may have the benefit of avoiding additional configurations (e.g. periodicity, etc.) for the 2nd level PI.

In another embodiment, the 2nd level PI is indicated using a separate Group Common DCI (GC-DCI) to that of the 1st level PI.

- 5 In another embodiment, where the said 2nd level PI is indicated using GC-DCI, the 2nd level PI addresses the resource region where the periodicity of the 1st level and 2nd level PIs overlaps. As exemplar illustrated in Fig. 10, the periodicities for the 1st level PI and 2nd level PI are P_1 and P_2 respectively, where here $P_1 > P_2$. The 2nd level PI labelled as PI2-1, covers the times τ_1 and τ_2 . It overlaps two RDRs (each block in Fig. 10 corresponds to one RDR), which in turn are covered by
- 10 two 1st level PIs, namely PI1-1 and PI1-2. The resource grid that the 2nd level PI, namely PI2-1 projects onto the identified resources are therefore the resource regions indicated as being pre-empted by PI1-1 and PI1-2 within time τ_1 and τ_2 . In cases where $P_1 = P_2$ and 1st level PI and 2nd level PI start at the same time, then they both addresses the same time region as exemplary illustrated in Figs.7 and 8.
- 15 For cases, where $P_1 > P_2$, the resource grid offered by the 2nd level PI would potentially be projected in some instances onto a smaller area and hence would offer a finer granularity. As exemplary illustrated in Fig. 11, the RDR 30 addressed by the 1st level PI occupies time τ_0 to τ_{16} and frequency f_0 to f_4 . Here, e.g. $P_1 = 2P_2$ and it is exemplary assumed that the 1st level PI and 2nd level PI are aligned so that within P_1 two 2nd level PIs can be fitted with each 2nd level PI addressing half of the
- 20 1st level PI. That is, for the first half of P_1 a 2nd level PI addressing the time period τ_0 to τ_8 is provided and for the second half of P_1 another 2nd level PI addressing the time period τ_8 to τ_{16} is provided. It is assumed again that the 2nd level PI uses a 4×2 (second) resource grid and that the 1st level PI indicates that the 2nd (between time τ_1 to τ_3) 31a and 10th (between time τ_{11} to τ_{13}) 31b resource regions are pre-empted. Since the first half of the RDR (time τ_0 to τ_8) 30 is addressed by a
- 25 2nd level PI, the resource region 31a indicated by the 1st level PI (between time τ_1 to τ_3 and frequency f_0 to f_4) benefits from a resource region of finer granularity. Similarly the second half of the RDR (time τ_8 to τ_{16}) 31b benefited from the finer granularity offered by the 2nd level PI (i.e. the 2nd level PI more accurately indicates that resources used than the 1st level PI).

- 30 In another embodiment, the 2nd level PI is indicated using UE specific DCI. This 2nd level PI can be transmitted after the actual pre-emption which can occur during the eMBB transmission or after the eMBB transmission.

In another embodiment, the 2nd level PI signals to the UE to ignore the 1st level PI due to ghost pre-emption. During the Rel-15 specification, as also mentioned above, it was noted that there are at least two cases when the 1st level PI wrongly indicates a pre-emption:

First, when the UE receiving the PI is the pre-emptor. This may occur for a UE that is capable of receiving eMBB and URLLC and is configured to monitor the 1st level PI. This UE can be scheduled a URLLC transmission, which may cause pre-emption to other UEs. Since this UE monitors the 1st level PI, it would wrongly assume that it has been entirely pre-empted and would unnecessarily discard its entire URLLC reception.

Second, in Rel-15, it was agreed that the 1st level PI is transmitted in the Primary carrier and is applicable for all the carriers in a Carrier Aggregation (CA) operation. In CA, a UE is configured to operate in multiple carriers in different frequencies. If only one of the carrier is pre-empted, the 1st level PI would wrongly indicate that the other carriers are also pre-empted.

In another embodiment, the 2nd level PI signals an “ignore” indicator to the UE, wherein this 2nd level PI is carried by a UE specific DCI. This may be useful for cases where the UE is the pre-emptor and so the “ignore” indicator is targeted at that UE. It should be noted that in the prior art document 3GPP R1-1720099, “Remaining details of multiplexing of different data channel durations”, 3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting 91, Reno, USA, November 27th – December 1st, 2017, it seems to be proposed that the DL grant indicates whether the transmission is URLLC and the UE would ignore the Rel-15 PI (i.e. 1st level PI). However, this method seemed to assume that URLLC cannot be pre-empted and that the gNB knows that a pre-emption would take place before the pre-emption occurs. It should be appreciated that the reason that the DL PI is transmitted after the RDR, in some embodiments, is because the gNB does not yet know whether any transmission will be pre-empted when it schedules eMBB transmission (if it did, it would have scheduled the eMBB elsewhere or avoided scheduling it).

In another embodiment, where the 2nd level PI indicates “ignore” it can further indicate which resource is pre-empted. That is, it overrides the pre-emption indicated in the 1st level PI rather than built upon the information signalled in the 1st level PI. If the 2nd level PI does not indicate “ignore” (or indicates “consider”) then the embodiments previously discussed in combining 1st level PI and 2nd level PI can be implemented. In a variation, the 2nd level PI uses a resource grid if it indicates “ignore” and another (different) resource grid if it indicates “consider”. For example, if the 2nd level PI indicates “ignore” it uses a 1×14 grid and if it indicates “consider” it uses a 4×2 resource grid, without limiting the present disclosure in that regard.

In another embodiment, the 2nd level PI that signals the “ignore” indicator also indicates which carrier in a CA operation can ignore the 1st level PI. For example, if the UE is configured with 16 carriers, then a bitmap of 16 bits is provided, wherein each bit indicates whether to ignore or consider the 1st level PI.

- 5 In another embodiment, the 2nd level PI is transmitted in the other carriers in a CA operation, i.e. not the Primary carrier carrying the 1st level PI (but, e.g. in a Secondary carrier). In this case, the 2nd level PI in a carrier can indicate to “ignore” or “consider” the 1st level PI. It further indicates an updated pre-emption to the UE operating in that carrier. The 2nd level PI in the non Primary Carrier may use a different resource grid than in the Primary Carrier. Fig. 12 exemplary illustrates an
- 10 example, where the UE is configured to operate CA with two carriers, Primary Carrier (lower side of Fig. 12) and Secondary Carrier (upper side of Fig. 12). The UE monitors the 1st level PI and the 2nd level PI in the Primary Carrier and monitors a separate 2nd level PI in the Secondary Carrier. The 1st level PI uses a 1×14 grid, the 2nd level PI in the Primary Carrier uses a 4×2 grid and the 2nd level PI in the Secondary Carrier uses a 1×14 grid if it indicates “ignore” and 4×2 grid if it indicates
- 15 “consider”. The Primary and Secondary carriers experienced URLLC pre-emption but at different locations, namely at 40a in the Primary Carrier and at 40b and 40c in the Secondary Carrier. In the Primary Carrier the UE utilises both the 1st level PI and 2nd level PI to determine the area that is pre-empted as discussed for previous embodiments. In the Secondary Carrier, the 2nd level PI firstly indicates “ignore” in which the UE ignores the 1st level PI (which indicates a pre-emption in the 2nd
- 20 Resource Region labelled as RR₂ in Fig. 12) and then it indicates that the 6th and 9th Resource Regions (labelled as RR₆ and RR₉) are pre-empted by using a 1×14 resource grid, which the UE would take into consideration when decoding any eMBB transmission.

In another embodiment, if the 1st level PI is not transmitted but the 2nd level PI is transmitted, the UE then projects the resource grid in the 2nd level PI onto the RDR. That is, the 2nd level PI replaces

25 the 1st level PI and the UE treats the 2nd level PI as the 1st level PI but with a different resource grid. In a variant, when the 1st level PI is transmitted, the resource grid in the 2nd level PI is different to that when the 1st level PI is not transmitted. For example if the 1st level PI is transmitted, the 2nd level PI uses a 4×2 resource grid and if the 1st level PI is not transmitted, the 2nd level PI uses a 1×14 resource grid.

- 30 It should be appreciated that this invention is not limited to only two levels of PI and that a third or a fourth level (or additional levels) can be added such that the third level uses the information of the 1st and 2nd level PI's to offer finer granularity, and, thus, a more accurate indication of the resources used. As exemplary illustrated in Fig. 13, the 1st level PI uses a 1×14 resource grid and indicates two

distinct resource regions 50a and 50b as being pre-empted, i.e. 2nd resource region (time τ_1 to τ_3) 50a and 10th resource region (time τ_{11} to τ_{13}) 50b. The 2nd level PI uses a 4×2 resource grid and the 3rd level PI uses a 2×2 resource grid. The 2nd level PI's resource grid would be projected onto the 2nd resource region 50a and the 3rd level PI's resource grid would be projected onto the 10th resource region 50b thereby offering finer granularity. Here the 2nd level PI indicates that the area between time τ_2 to τ_3 and frequency f_1 to f_3 is pre-empted whilst the 3rd level PI indicates that the area between time τ_{11} to τ_{12} and frequency f_0 to f_2 is pre-empted.

As described above, in the prior art it has been proposed that the DL grant (carried by a DCI) indicates whether the scheduling is for a URLLC or eMBB transmission and, if it is for an URLLC transmission, the UE ignores the PI. This assumes that URLLC cannot be pre-empted and that the gNB somehow knew a pre-emption would occur before it actually occurs, which however is not the case in some of the embodiments.

In the prior art (3GPP R1-1717970, "remaining issues on pre-emption indication for downlink", 3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting 90bis, Prague, CZ, 9th-13th, October 2017) a hierarchical PI indicator was proposed where the PI firstly indicates one time slot (e.g. symbol or mini-slot) where the pre-emption occurs followed by a 2D bitmap projecting a resource grid onto that one time slot. However, according to this known proposal it was unable to indicate pre-emption that occurs in more than one time instance, i.e. two distinct pre-emptions as illustrated in Fig. 13. According to the present disclosure, the second level information, e.g. a resource grid, is projected onto the logical combined resource regions (distinct or contiguous) indicated as being pre-empted by the 1st level PI.

In the following, an embodiment of a general purpose computer 130 is described under reference of Fig. 14. The computer 130 can be implemented such that it can basically function as any type of base station or new radio base station, transmission and reception point, or user equipment as described herein. The computer has components 131 to 140, which can form a circuitry, such as any one of the circuitries of the base stations, and user equipments, as described herein.

Embodiments which use software, firmware, programs or the like for performing the methods as described herein can be installed on computer 130, which is then configured to be suitable for the concrete embodiment.

The computer 130 has a CPU 131 (Central Processing Unit), which can execute various types of procedures and methods as described herein, for example, in accordance with programs stored in a read-only memory (ROM) 132, stored in a storage 137 and loaded into a random access memory (RAM) 133, stored on a medium 140 which can be inserted in a respective drive 139, etc.

The CPU 131, the ROM 132 and the RAM 133 are connected with a bus 141, which in turn is connected to an input/output interface 134. The number of CPUs, memories and storages is only exemplary, and the skilled person will appreciate that the computer 130 can be adapted and configured accordingly for meeting specific requirements which arise, when it functions as a base station or as user equipment.

At the input/output interface 134, several components are connected: an input 135, an output 136, the storage 137, a communication interface 138 and the drive 139, into which a medium 140 (compact disc, digital video disc, compact flash memory, or the like) can be inserted.

The input 135 can be a pointer device (mouse, graphic table, or the like), a keyboard, a microphone, a camera, a touchscreen, etc.

The output 136 can have a display (liquid crystal display, cathode ray tube display, light emittance diode display, etc.), loudspeakers, etc.

The storage 137 can have a hard disk, a solid state drive and the like.

The communication interface 138 can be adapted to communicate, for example, via a local area network (LAN), wireless local area network (WLAN), mobile telecommunications system (GSM, UMTS, LTE, NR etc.), Bluetooth, infrared, etc.

It should be noted that the description above only pertains to an example configuration of computer 130. Alternative configurations may be implemented with additional or other sensors, storage devices, interfaces or the like. For example, the communication interface 138 may support other radio access technologies than the mentioned UMTS, LTE and NR.

When the computer 130 functions as a base station, the communication interface 138 can further have a respective air interface (providing e.g. E-UTRA protocols OFDMA (downlink) and SC-FDMA (uplink)) and network interfaces (implementing for example protocols such as S1-AP, GTP-U, S1-MME, X2-AP, or the like). Moreover, the computer 130 may have one or more antennas and/or an antenna array. The present disclosure is not limited to any particularities of such protocols.

The methods as described herein are also implemented in some embodiments as a computer program causing a computer and/or a processor and/or circuitry to perform the method, when being carried out on the computer and/or processor and/or circuitry. In some embodiments, also a non-transitory computer-readable recording medium is provided that stores therein a computer program product, which, when executed by a processor and/or circuitry, such as the processor and/or circuitry described above, causes the methods described herein to be performed.

It should be recognized that the embodiments describe methods with an exemplary order of method steps. The specific order of method steps is, however, given for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as binding.

All units and entities described in this specification and claimed in the appended claims can, if not stated otherwise, be implemented as integrated circuit logic, for example on a chip, and functionality provided by such units and entities can, if not stated otherwise, be implemented by software.

In so far as the embodiments of the disclosure described above are implemented, at least in part, using a software-controlled data processing apparatus, it will be appreciated that a computer program providing such software control and a transmission, storage or other medium by which such a computer program is provided are envisaged as aspects of the present disclosure.

Note that the present technology can also be configured as described below.

(1) A base station for a mobile telecommunications system comprising circuitry configured to communicate with at least one user equipment, wherein the circuitry is further configured to:

transmit, to the at least one user equipment, a multi-level pre-emption indicator for indicating, as first level information, first information about resources used for at least one short-data transmission within a transmission region which may contain at least one long-data transmission of the at least one user equipment, and, as second level information, second information about the resources used for the short-data transmission, wherein the second information more accurately indicates the resources used than the first information.

(2) The base station of (1), wherein the transmission region is a reference downlink region.

(3) The base station of (2), wherein the first level information indicates the resources used based on a first resource grid dividing the reference downlink region into first resource regions.

(4) The base station of (3), wherein the second level information indicates the resources used within the indicated first resource regions.

(5) The base station of (4), wherein the second level information indicates the resources used based on a second resource grid dividing the indicated first resource regions into second resource regions, the second resource regions being smaller than the first resource regions.

(6) The base station of (4) or (5), wherein the second resource grid is included in the multi-level pre-emption indicator or wherein the configuration of the second resource grid is radio resource control configured.

(7) The base station of anyone of (1) to (6), wherein the first level information indicates resources used being logically associated with each other within the transmission region and wherein the second level information is referred to the logically associated resources.

(8) The base station of anyone of (1) to (7), wherein the first level information or the second
5 level information includes a two-dimensional bitmap.

(9) The base station of anyone of (1) to (8), wherein the second level information indicates whether to ignore the first level information or not.

(10) The base station of anyone of (1) to (9), wherein the first level information or the second level information is included in group common downlink control information.

10 (11) The base station of (10), wherein the first level information and the second level information are included in the same group common downlink control information.

(12) The base station of anyone of (1) to (11), wherein the first level information and the second level information are transmitted with different periodicity and wherein the second level information includes information about the time interval associated with the first level information.

15 (13) The base station of anyone of (1) to (12), wherein the second level information is included in user equipment specific downlink control information.

(14) The base station of anyone of (1) to (13), wherein the second level information is included in each carrier of a carrier aggregation operation.

(15) The base station of anyone of (1) to (14), wherein the first level information is transmitted in
20 a primary carrier and the second level information is transmitted in a secondary carrier.

(16) The base station of anyone of (1) to (15), wherein the second level information is transmitted for different bandwidth parts.

(17) The base station of (16), wherein the same first level information is associated with the different bandwidth parts.

25 (18) A user equipment for a mobile telecommunications system comprising circuitry configured to communicate with at least one base station, wherein the circuitry is further configured to:

receive, from the at least one base station, a multi-level pre-emption indicator indicating, as first level information, first information about resources used for at least one short data transmission within a transmission region which may contain at least one long data transmission of the at least
30 one user equipment, and, as second level information, second information about the resources used

for the short-data transmission, wherein the second information more accurately indicates the resources used than the first information.

(19) The user equipment of (18), wherein the transmission region is a reference downlink region.

(20) The user equipment of (18), wherein the first level information indicates the resources used
5 based on a first resource grid dividing a reference downlink region into first resource regions.

(21) The user equipment of (20), wherein the second level information indicates the resources used within the first resource regions.

(22) The user equipment of (21), wherein the second level information indicates the resources used based on a second resource grid dividing the first resource regions into second resource
10 regions, the second resource regions being smaller than the first resource regions.

(23) The user equipment of (21) or (22), wherein the second resource grid is included in the multi-level pre-emption indicator or wherein the second resource grid is radio resource control configured.

(24) The user equipment of anyone of (18) to (23), wherein the first level information indicates
15 resources used being logically associated with each other.

(25) The user equipment of anyone of (18) to (24), wherein the first level information or the second level information includes a two-dimensional bitmap.

(26) The user equipment of anyone of (18) to (25), wherein the second level information indicates whether to ignore the first level information or not.

(27) The user equipment of anyone of (18) to (26), wherein the first level information or the second level information is included in group common downlink control information.

(28) The user equipment of (27), wherein the first level information and the second level information are included in the same group common downlink control information.

(29) The user equipment of anyone of (18) to (28), wherein the first level information and the second level information are received with different periodicity and wherein the second level
25 information includes information about the time interval associated with the first level information.

(30) The user equipment of anyone of (18) to (29), wherein the second level information is included in user equipment specific downlink control information.

(31) The user equipment of anyone of (18) to (30), wherein the second level information is
30 included in each carrier of a carrier aggregation operation.

(32) The user equipment of anyone of (18) to (31), wherein the first level information is transmitted in a primary carrier and the second level information is transmitted in a secondary carrier.

5 (33) The user equipment of anyone of (18) to (32), wherein the second level information is transmitted for different bandwidth parts.

(34) The user equipment of (33), wherein the same first level information is associated with the different bandwidth parts.

CLAIMS

1. A base station for a mobile telecommunications system comprising circuitry configured to communicate with at least one user equipment, wherein the circuitry is further configured to:

transmit, to the at least one user equipment, a multi-level pre-emption indicator for
5 indicating, as first level information, first information about resources used for at least one short-data transmission within a transmission region which may contain at least one long-data transmission of the at least one user equipment, and, as second level information, second information about the resources used for the short-data transmission, wherein the second information more accurately indicates the resources used than the first information.

10 2. The base station of claim 1, wherein the transmission region is a reference downlink region.

3. The base station of claim 2, wherein the first level information indicates the resources used based on a first resource grid dividing the reference downlink region into first resource regions.

4. The base station of claim 3, wherein the second level information indicates the resources used within the indicated first resource regions.

15 5. The base station of claim 4, wherein the second level information indicates the resources used based on a second resource grid dividing the indicated first resource regions into second resource regions, the second resource regions being smaller than the first resource regions.

6. The base station of claim 4, wherein the second resource grid is included in the multi-level pre-emption indicator or wherein the configuration of the second resource grid is radio resource
20 control configured.

7. The base station of claim 1, wherein the first level information indicates resources used being logically associated with each other within the transmission region and wherein the second level information is referred to the logically associated resources.

8. The base station of claim 1, wherein the first level information or the second level
25 information includes a two-dimensional bitmap.

9. The base station of claim 1, wherein the second level information indicates whether to ignore the first level information or not.

10. The base station of claim 1, wherein the first level information or the second level information is included in group common downlink control information.

30 11. The base station of claim 10, wherein the first level information and the second level information are included in the same group common downlink control information.

12. The base station of claim 1, wherein the first level information and the second level information are transmitted with different periodicity and wherein the second level information includes information about the time interval associated with the first level information.

13. The base station of claim 1, wherein the second level information is included in user equipment specific downlink control information.

14. The base station of claim 1, wherein the second level information is included in each carrier of a carrier aggregation operation.

15. The base station of claim 1, wherein the first level information is transmitted in a primary carrier and the second level information is transmitted in a secondary carrier.

16. The base station of claim 1, wherein the second level information is transmitted for different bandwidth parts.

17. The base station of claim 16, wherein the same first level information is associated with the different bandwidth parts.

18. A user equipment for a mobile telecommunications system comprising circuitry configured to communicate with at least one base station, wherein the circuitry is further configured to: receive, from the at least one base station, a multi-level pre-emption indicator indicating, as first level information, first information about resources used for at least one short data transmission within a transmission region which may contain at least one long data transmission of the at least one user equipment, and, as second level information, second information about the resources used for the short-data transmission, wherein the second information more accurately indicates the resources used than the first information.

19. The user equipment of claim 18, wherein the transmission region is a reference downlink region.

20. The user equipment of claim 19, wherein the first level information indicates the resources used based on a first resource grid dividing the reference downlink region into first resource regions.

21. The user equipment of claim 20, wherein the second level information indicates the resources used within the indicated first resource regions.

22. The user equipment of claim 21, wherein the second level information indicates the resources used based on a second resource grid dividing the indicated first resource regions into second resource regions, the second resource regions being smaller than the first resource regions.

23. The user equipment of claim 21, wherein the second resource grid is included in the multi-level pre-emption indicator or wherein the configuration of the second resource grid is radio resource control configured.

24. The user equipment of claim 19, wherein the first level information indicates resources used being logically associated with each other within the transmission region and wherein the second level information is referred to the logically associated resources.

25. The user equipment of claim 19, wherein the first level information or the second level information includes a two-dimensional bitmap.

26. The user equipment of claim 19, wherein the second level information indicates whether to ignore the first level information or not.

27. The user equipment of claim 19, wherein the first level information or the second level information is included in group common downlink control information.

28. The user equipment of claim 27, wherein the first level information and the second level information are included in the same group common downlink control information.

29. The user equipment of claim 19, wherein the first level information and the second level information are received with different periodicity and wherein the second level information includes information about the time interval associated with the first level information.

30. The user equipment of claim 19, wherein the second level information is included in user equipment specific downlink control information.

31. The user equipment of claim 19, wherein the second level information is included in each carrier of a carrier aggregation operation.

32. The user equipment of claim 19, wherein the first level information is transmitted in a primary carrier and the second level information is transmitted in a secondary carrier.

33. The user equipment of claim 19, wherein the second level information is transmitted for different bandwidth parts.

34. The user equipment of claim 33, wherein the same first level information is associated with the different bandwidth parts.

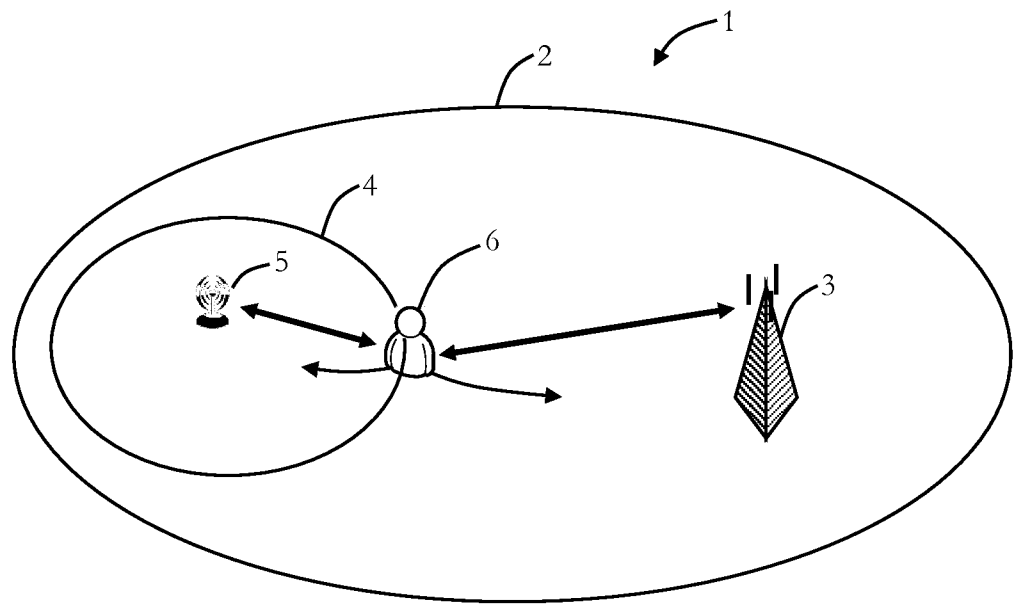


Fig. 1

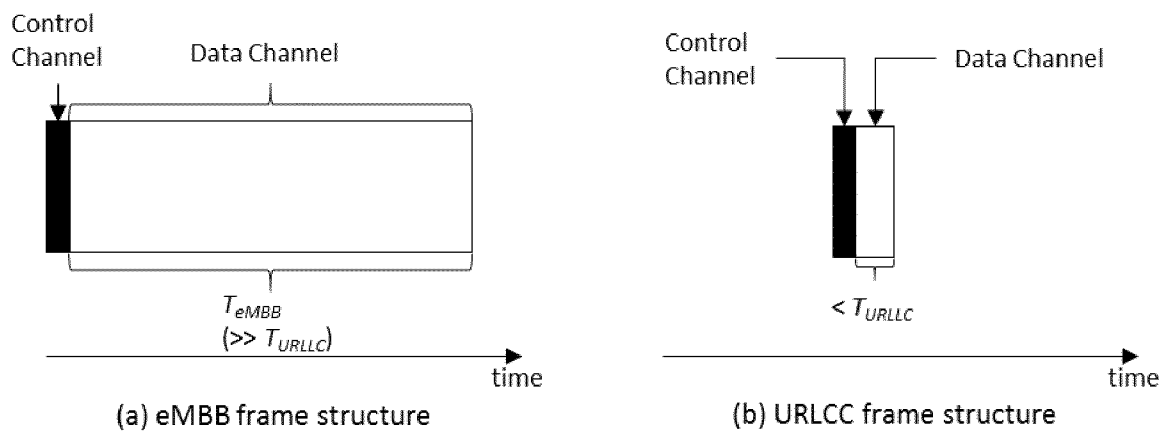


Fig. 2

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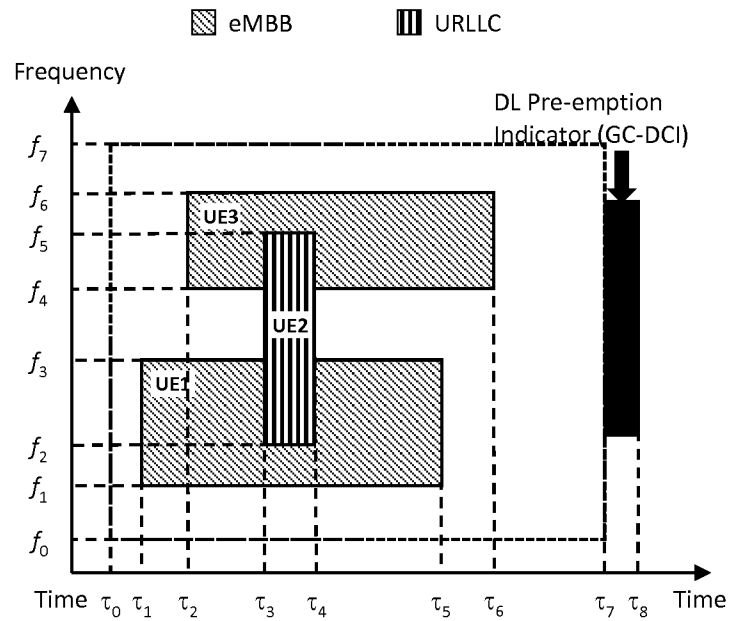
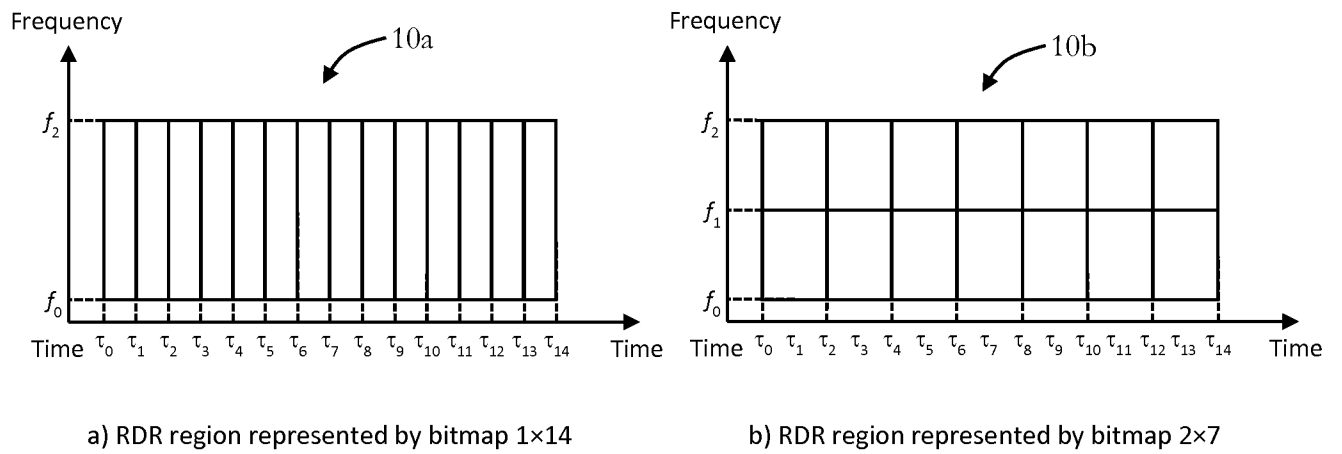


Fig. 3



a) RDR region represented by bitmap 1x14

b) RDR region represented by bitmap 2x7

Fig. 4

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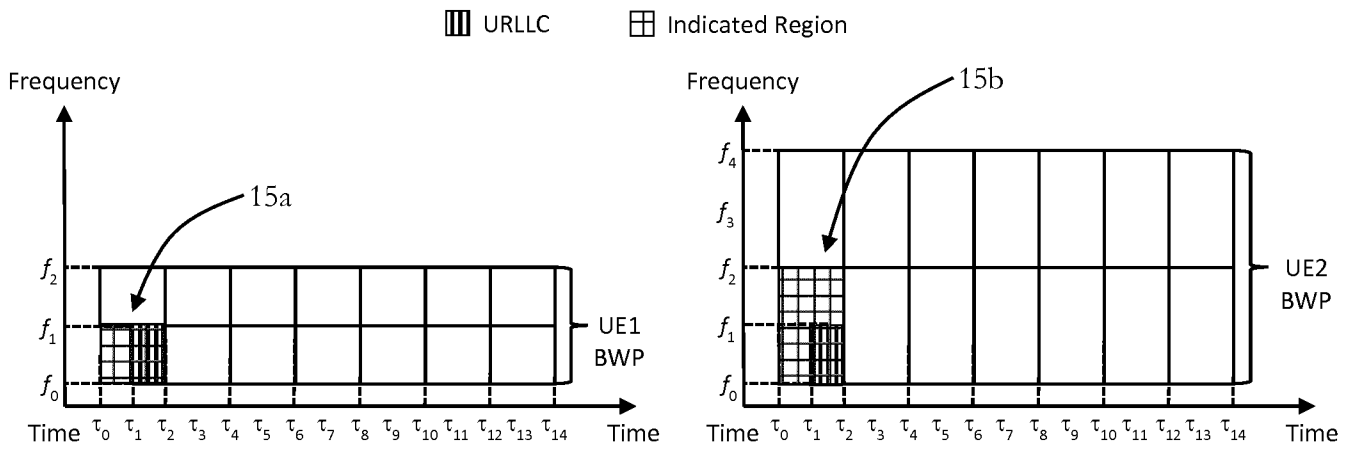
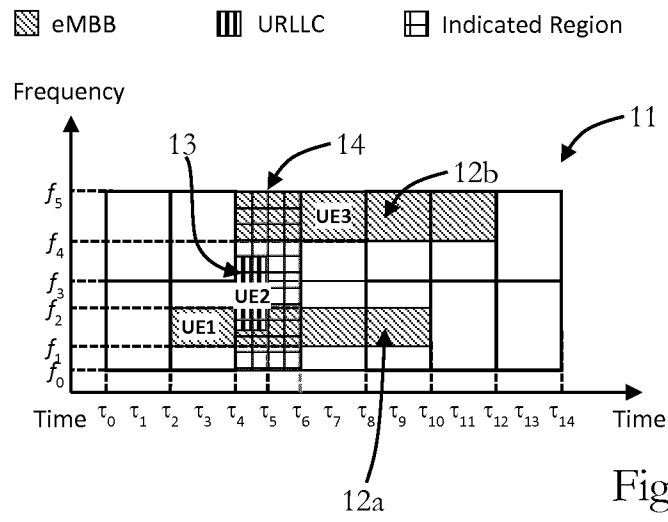


Fig. 6

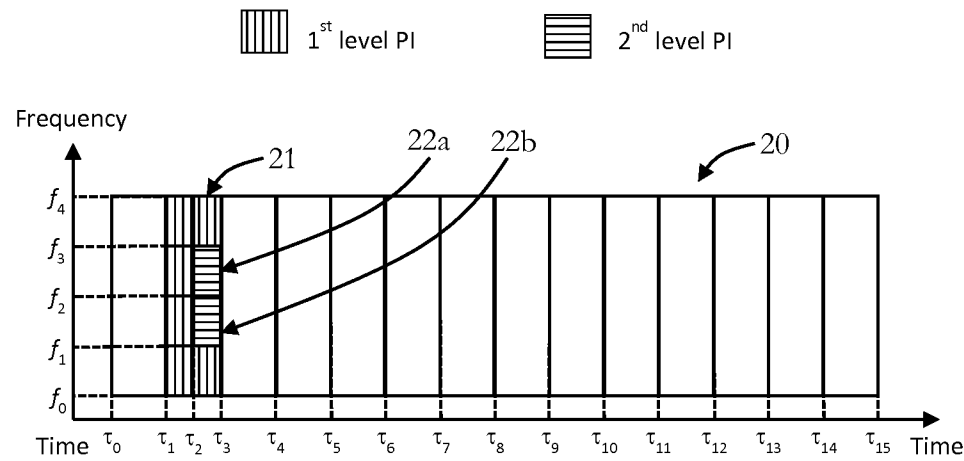


Fig. 7

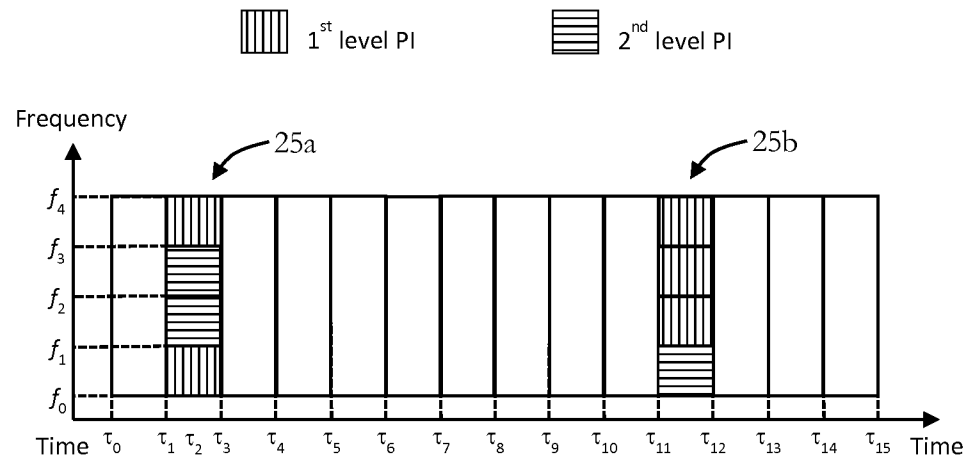


Fig. 8

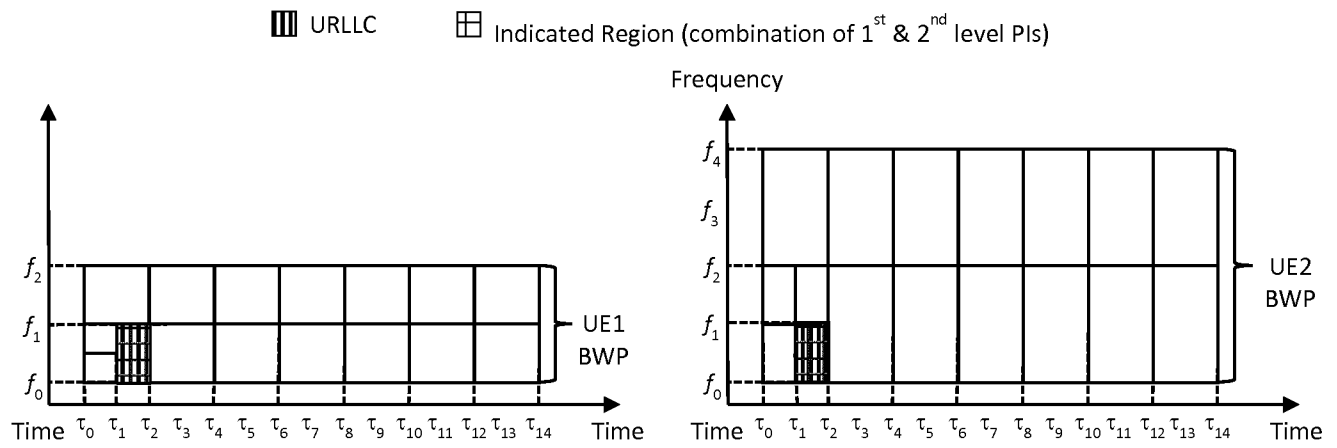


Fig. 9

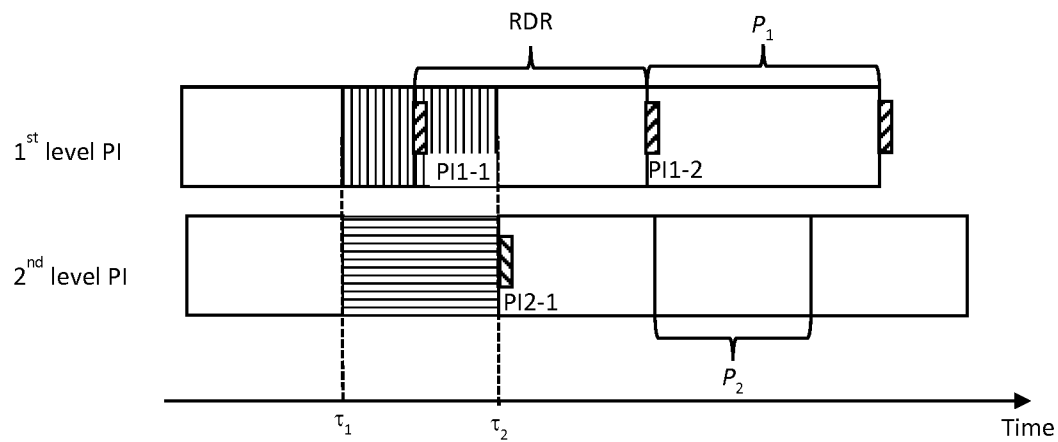


Fig. 10

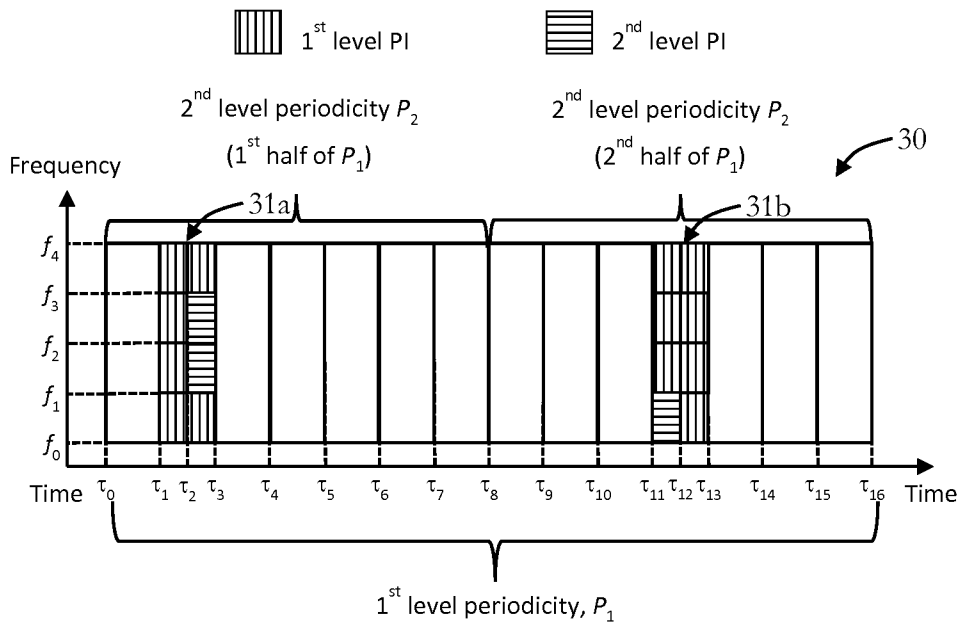


Fig. 11

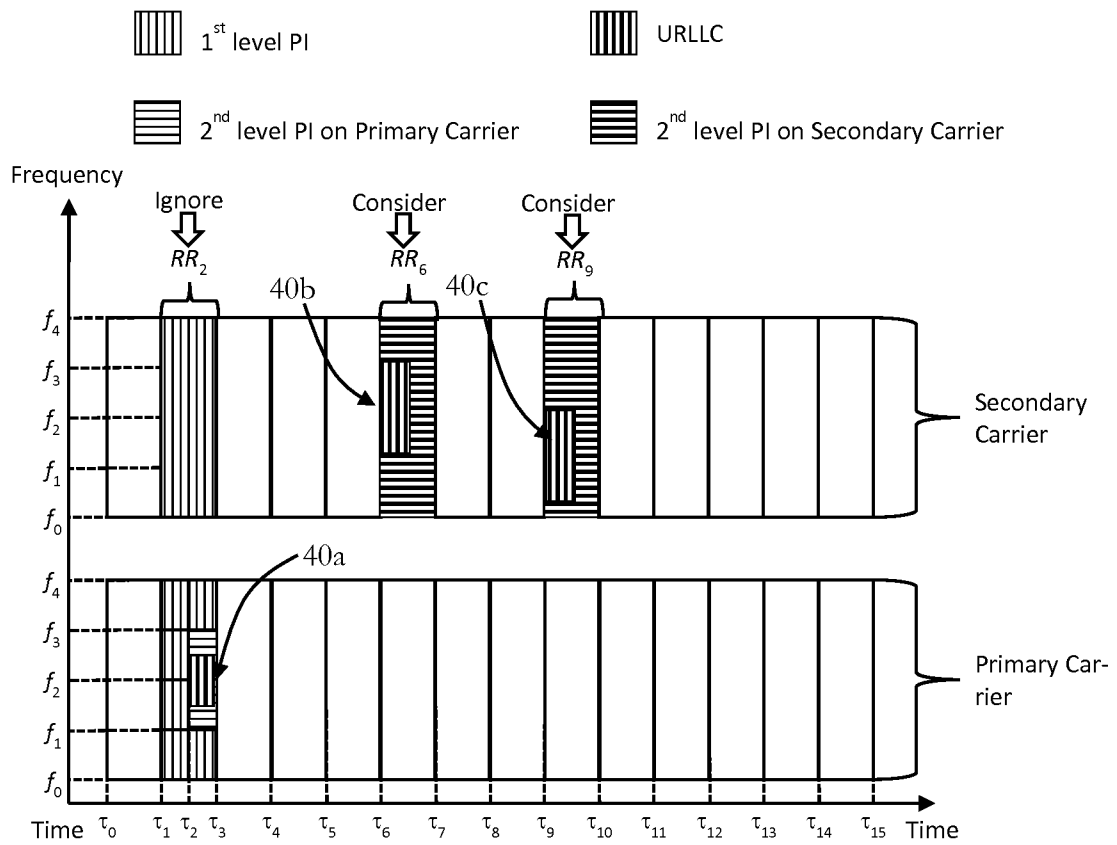


Fig. 12

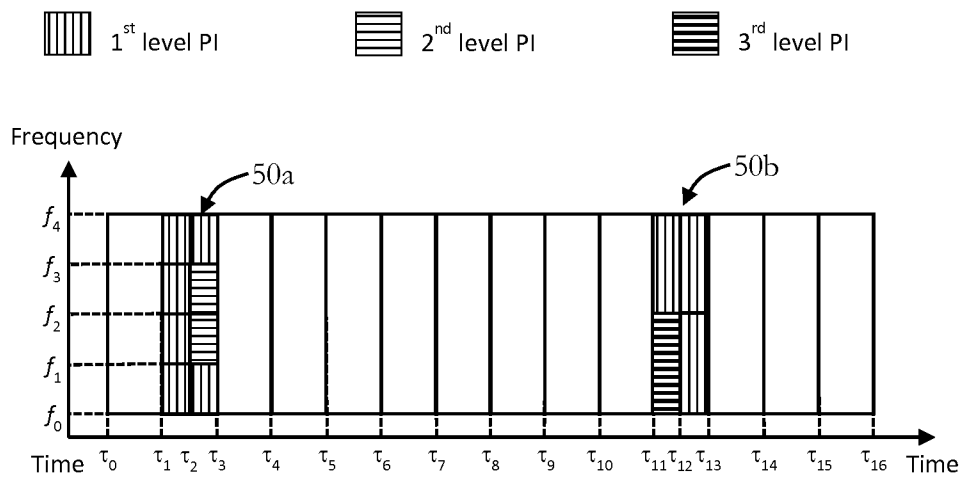


Fig. 13

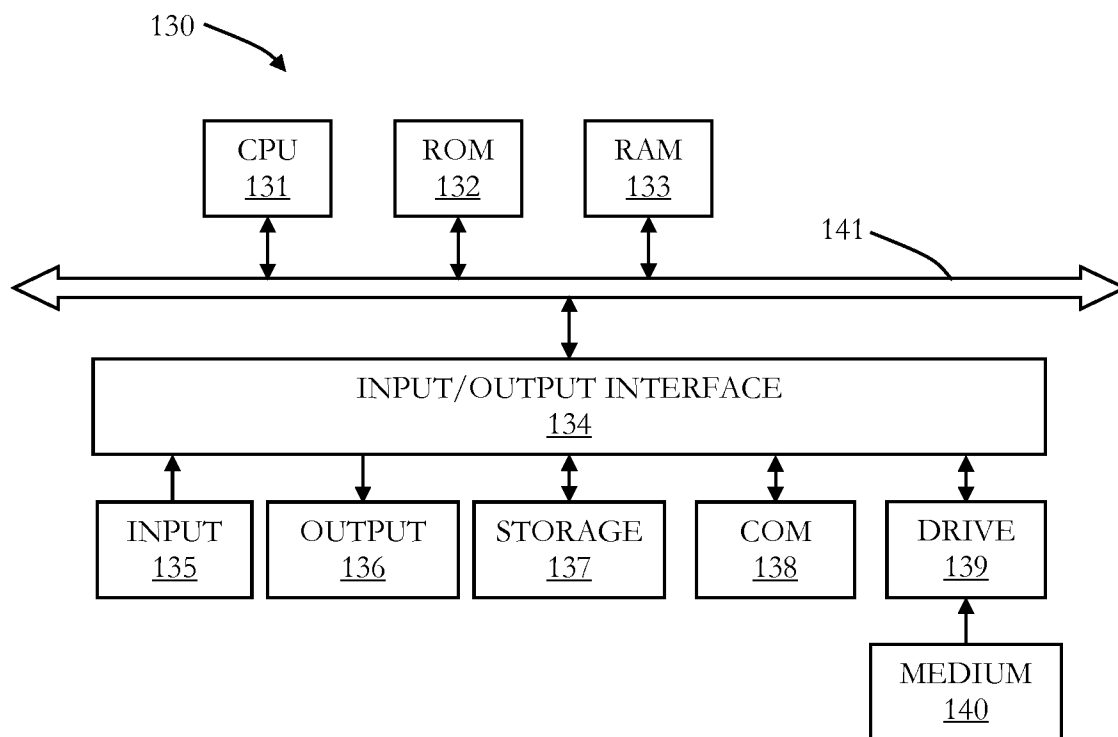


Fig. 14

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2019/067395

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. H04W72/04 H04W72/10
ADD.

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

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

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

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	HUAWEI ET AL: "On pre-emption indication for DL multiplexing of URLLC and eMBB", 3GPP DRAFT; R1-1715409, 3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT (3GPP), MOBILE COMPETENCE CENTRE ; 650, ROUTE DES LUCIOLES ; F-06921 SOPHIA-ANTIPOLIS CEDEX ; FRANCE , vol. RAN WG1, no. Nagoya, Japan; 20170918 - 20170921 17 September 2017 (2017-09-17), XP051338877, Retrieved from the Internet: URL: http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Meetings_3GPP_SYNC/RAN1/Docs/ [retrieved on 2017-09-17] Paragraph 3. ----- -/-	1-34



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 July 2019

Date of mailing of the international search report

07/08/2019

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Straniero, Roberto

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2019/067395

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2017/193330 A1 (HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO LTD) 16 November 2017 (2017-11-16) abstract & EP 3 457 773 A1 (HUAWEI TECH CO LTD [CN]) 20 March 2019 (2019-03-20) paragraph [0070] - paragraph [0072]; figures 5,6 -----	1-8, 18-25
X	HUAWEI ET AL: "Remaining aspects on pre-emption indication for DL multiplexing of URLLC and eMBB", 3GPP DRAFT; R1-1721452, 3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT (3GPP), MOBILE COMPETENCE CENTRE ; 650, ROUTE DES LUCIOLES ; F-06921 SOPHIA-ANTIPOLIS CEDEX ; FRANCE , vol. RAN WG1, no. Reno, USA; 20171127 - 20171201 28 November 2017 (2017-11-28), XP051363896, Retrieved from the Internet: URL: http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Meetings%5F3GPP%5FSYNC/RAN1/Docs/ [retrieved on 2017-11-28] Paragraph 2.2; figure 2 -----	1-34
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A	US 2018/070341 A1 (ISLAM TOUFIQUL [CA] ET AL) 8 March 2018 (2018-03-08) paragraph [0142] - paragraph [0145] paragraph [0133] - paragraph [0135] -----	1-34

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2019/067395

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