



(11) **EP 4 307 804 A1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**
published in accordance with Art. 153(4) EPC

(43) Date of publication:
17.01.2024 Bulletin 2024/03

(21) Application number: **22767372.0**

(22) Date of filing: **23.02.2022**

(51) International Patent Classification (IPC):
H04W 72/04 ^(2023.01) **H04W 72/10** ^(2009.01)
H04W 72/02 ^(2009.01) **H04W 72/14** ^(2009.01)
H04W 76/28 ^(2018.01) **H04W 76/27** ^(2018.01)
H04W 76/14 ^(2018.01) **H04W 92/18** ^(2009.01)

(52) Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC):
H04W 72/02; H04W 72/04; H04W 72/23;
H04W 72/56; H04W 76/14; H04W 76/27;
H04W 76/28; H04W 92/18

(86) International application number:
PCT/KR2022/002657

(87) International publication number:
WO 2022/191476 (15.09.2022 Gazette 2022/37)

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO
PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR
Designated Extension States:
BA ME
Designated Validation States:
KH MA MD TN

(30) Priority: **12.03.2021 KR 20210032902**
19.04.2021 KR 20210050528
04.05.2021 KR 20210058038
10.05.2021 US 202163186798 P

(71) Applicant: **LG Electronics Inc.**
Yeongdeungpo-gu
Seoul 07336 (KR)

(72) Inventors:
• **HONG, Jongwoo**
Seoul 06772 (KR)
• **BACK, Seoyoung**
Seoul 06772 (KR)
• **PARK, Giwon**
Seoul 06772 (KR)
• **SEO, Hanbyul**
Seoul 06772 (KR)
• **LEE, Seungmin**
Seoul 06772 (KR)

(74) Representative: **Plasseraud IP**
66, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin
75440 Paris Cedex 09 (FR)

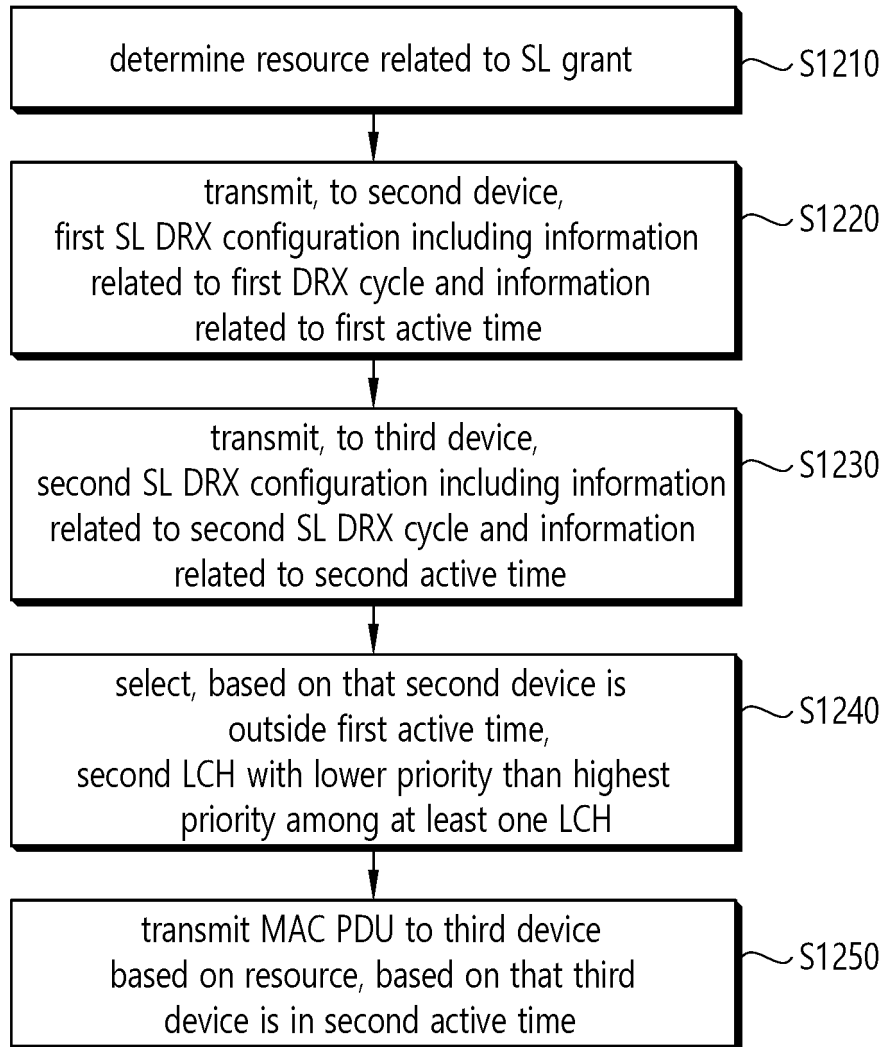
(54) **METHOD AND DEVICE FOR PERFORMING LCP PROCEDURE BASED ON ACTIVE TIME IN NR V2X**

(57) Presented in one embodiment is a method by which a first device performs wireless communication. The method may comprise the steps of: determining a resource related to a sidelink (SL) grant; transmitting, to a second device, a first SL DRX configuration including information related to a first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) cycle and information related to a first active time, a destination relating to a first LCH with the highest priority from among one or more logical channels (LCH) and including the second device; transmitting, to a third device, a second SL DRX configuration including infor-

mation related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time; selecting, on the basis of the second device excluding the first active time, a second LCH having a priority lower than the highest priority from among the one or more LCHs, a destination relating to the second LCH and including the third device; and transmitting, to the third device, a media access control protocol data unit (MAC PDU) according to the resource on the basis of the third device having the second active time.

EP 4 307 804 A1

FIG. 12



Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 [0001] This disclosure relates to a wireless communication system.

BACKGROUND ART

10 [0002] Sidelink (SL) communication is a communication scheme in which a direct link is established between User Equipments (UEs) and the UEs exchange voice and data directly with each other without intervention of a base station. SL communication is under consideration as a solution to the overhead of a base station caused by rapidly increasing data traffic. Vehicle-to-everything (V2X) refers to a communication technology through which a vehicle exchanges information with another vehicle, a pedestrian, an object having an infrastructure (or infra) established therein, and so on. The V2X may be divided into 4 types, such as vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V), vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I), vehicle-to-network (V2N), and vehicle-to-pedestrian (V2P). The V2X communication may be provided via a PC5 interface and/or Uu interface.

15 [0003] Meanwhile, as a wider range of communication devices require larger communication capacities, the need for mobile broadband communication that is more enhanced than the existing Radio Access Technology (RAT) is rising. Accordingly, discussions are made on services and user equipment (UE) that are sensitive to reliability and latency. And, a next generation radio access technology that is based on the enhanced mobile broadband communication, massive Machine Type Communication (MTC), Ultra-Reliable and Low Latency Communication (URLLC), and so on, may be referred to as a new radio access technology (RAT) or new radio (NR). Herein, the NR may also support vehicle-to-everything (V2X) communication.

DISCLOSURE

25

TECHNICAL PROBLEM

30 [0004] Meanwhile, in sidelink communication, a UE may assign a sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration to a peer UE, and vice versa, the peer UE may also assign a SL DRX configuration to the UE. For example, a UE may be allocated a resource through a SL grant and may have multiple destinations. In this case, for example, in a logical channel prioritization (LCP) procedure, if a UE corresponding to a destination related to a logical channel (LCH) operates in an inactive time related to SL DRX, it may be an issue of which LCH the device chooses.

TECHNICAL SOLUTION

35

[0005] In an embodiment, provided is a method for performing wireless communication by a first device. The method may comprise: determining a resource related to a sidelink (SL) grant; transmitting, to a second device, a first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time, wherein a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with a highest priority among at least one LCH includes the second device; transmitting, to a third device, a second SL DRX configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time; selecting, based on that the second device is outside the first active time, a second LCH with a lower priority than the highest priority among the at least one LCH, wherein a destination related to the second LCH includes the third device; and transmitting, to the third device, a media access control (MAC) protocol data unit (PDU) based on the resource, based on that the third device is in the second active time.

45

ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECTS

50 [0006] By performing the logical channel prioritization (LCP) procedure that considers sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) operation, the UE can perform SL communication efficiently.

[0007] By excluding a logical channel (LCH) related to a receiving UE outside of the active time related to SL DRX in the LCP procedure, the UE can perform SL communication within the active time duration.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

55

[0008]

FIG. 1 shows a structure of an NR system, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 shows a radio protocol architecture, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 3 shows a structure of a radio frame of an NR, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4 shows a structure of a slot of an NR frame, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 5 shows an example of a BWP, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

5 FIG. 6 shows a procedure of performing V2X or SL communication by a UE based on a transmission mode, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 7 shows three cast types, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 8 shows an example of performing a PC5 RRC connection between a UE and a peer UE, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

10 FIG. 9 shows an example of a UE or a peer UE reporting DRX configuration(s), based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 10 shows a procedure for a transmitting UE to transmit a MAC PDU to a receiving UE based on an active time, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

15 FIG. 11 shows an example of performing an LCP procedure based on active time per destination, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 12 shows a method for a first device to transmit a MAC PDU to a third device based on an active time, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 13 shows a method for a third device to receive a MAC PDU from a first device, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

20 FIG. 14 shows a communication system 1, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 15 shows wireless devices, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 16 shows a signal process circuit for a transmission signal, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 17 shows another example of a wireless device, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 18 shows a hand-held device, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

25 FIG. 19 shows a vehicle or an autonomous vehicle, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure.

MODE FOR INVENTION

30 **[0009]** In the present disclosure, "A or B" may mean "only A", "only B" or "both A and B." In other words, in the present disclosure, "A or B" may be interpreted as "A and/or B". For example, in the present disclosure, "A, B, or C" may mean "only A", "only B", "only C", or "any combination of A, B, C".

[0010] A slash (/) or comma used in the present disclosure may mean "and/or". For example, "A/B" may mean "A and/or B". Accordingly, "A/B" may mean "only A", "only B", or "both A and B". For example, "A, B, C" may mean "A, B, or C".

35 **[0011]** In the present disclosure, "at least one of A and B" may mean "only A", "only B", or "both A and B". In addition, in the present disclosure, the expression "at least one of A or B" or "at least one of A and/or B" may be interpreted as "at least one of A and B".

[0012] In addition, in the present disclosure, "at least one of A, B, and C" may mean "only A", "only B", "only C", or "any combination of A, B, and C". In addition, "at least one of A, B, or C" or "at least one of A, B, and/or C" may mean "at least one of A, B, and C".

40 **[0013]** In addition, a parenthesis used in the present disclosure may mean "for example". Specifically, when indicated as "control information (PDCCH)", it may mean that "PDCCH" is proposed as an example of the "control information". In other words, the "control information" of the present disclosure is not limited to "PDCCH", and "PDCCH" may be proposed as an example of the "control information". In addition, when indicated as "control information (i.e., PDCCH)", it may also mean that "PDCCH" is proposed as an example of the "control information".

45 **[0014]** In the following description, 'when, if, or in case of' may be replaced with 'based on'.

[0015] A technical feature described individually in one figure in the present disclosure may be individually implemented, or may be simultaneously implemented.

50 **[0016]** In the present disclosure, a higher layer parameter may be a parameter which is configured, pre-configured or pre-defined for a UE. For example, a base station or a network may transmit the higher layer parameter to the UE. For example, the higher layer parameter may be transmitted through radio resource control (RRC) signaling or medium access control (MAC) signaling.

55 **[0017]** The technology described below may be used in various wireless communication systems such as code division multiple access (CDMA), frequency division multiple access (FDMA), time division multiple access (TDMA), orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA), single carrier frequency division multiple access (SC-FDMA), and so on. The CDMA may be implemented with a radio technology, such as universal terrestrial radio access (UTRA) or CDMA-2000. The TDMA may be implemented with a radio technology, such as global system for mobile communications (GSM)/general packet radio service (GPRS)/enhanced data rate for GSM evolution (EDGE). The OFDMA may be implemented with a radio technology, such as institute of electrical and electronics engineers (IEEE) 802.11 (Wi-Fi), IEEE

802.16 (WiMAX), IEEE 802.20, evolved UTRA (E-UTRA), and so on. IEEE 802.16m is an evolved version of IEEE 802.16e and provides backward compatibility with a system based on the IEEE 802.16e. The UTRA is part of a universal mobile telecommunication system (UMTS). 3rd generation partnership project (3GPP) long term evolution (LTE) is part of an evolved UMTS (E-UMTS) using the E-UTRA. The 3GPP LTE uses the OFDMA in a downlink and uses the SC-FDMA in an uplink. LTE-advanced (LTE-A) is an evolution of the LTE.

[0018] 5G NR is a successive technology of LTE-A corresponding to a new Clean-slate type mobile communication system having the characteristics of high performance, low latency, high availability, and so on. 5G NR may use resources of all spectrum available for usage including low frequency bands of less than 1GHz, middle frequency bands ranging from 1GHz to 10GHz, high frequency (millimeter waves) of 24GHz or more, and so on.

[0019] For clarity in the description, the following description will mostly focus on 5G NR. However, technical features according to an embodiment of the present disclosure will not be limited only to this.

[0020] For terms and techniques not specifically described among terms and techniques used in the present disclosure, reference may be made to a wireless communication standard document published before the present disclosure is filed.

[0021] FIG. 1 shows a structure of an NR system, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 1 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0022] Referring to FIG. 1, a next generation-radio access network (NG-RAN) may include a BS 20 providing a UE 10 with a user plane and control plane protocol termination. For example, the BS 20 may include a next generation-Node B (gNB) and/or an evolved-NodeB (eNB). For example, the UE 10 may be fixed or mobile and may be referred to as other terms, such as a mobile station (MS), a user terminal (UT), a subscriber station (SS), a mobile terminal (MT), wireless device, and so on. For example, the BS may be referred to as a fixed station which communicates with the UE 10 and may be referred to as other terms, such as a base transceiver system (BTS), an access point (AP), and so on.

[0023] The embodiment of FIG. 1 exemplifies a case where only the gNB is included. The BSs 20 may be connected to one another via Xn interface. The BS 20 may be connected to one another via 5th generation (5G) core network (5GC) and NG interface. More specifically, the BSs 20 may be connected to an access and mobility management function (AMF) 30 via NG-C interface, and may be connected to a user plane function (UPF) 30 via NG-U interface.

[0024] Layers of a radio interface protocol between the UE and the network can be classified into a first layer (layer 1, L1), a second layer (layer 2, L2), and a third layer (layer 3, L3) based on the lower three layers of the open system interconnection (OSI) model that is well-known in the communication system. Among them, a physical (PHY) layer belonging to the first layer provides an information transfer service by using a physical channel, and a radio resource control (RRC) layer belonging to the third layer serves to control a radio resource between the UE and the network. For this, the RRC layer exchanges an RRC message between the UE and the BS.

[0025] FIG. 2 shows a radio protocol architecture, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 2 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure. Specifically, (a) of FIG. 2 shows a radio protocol stack of a user plane for Uu communication, and (b) of FIG. 2 shows a radio protocol stack of a control plane for Uu communication, (c) of FIG. 2 shows a radio protocol stack of a user plane for SL communication, and (d) of FIG. 2 shows a radio protocol stack of a control plane for SL communication.

[0026] Referring to FIG. 2, a physical layer provides an upper layer with an information transfer service through a physical channel. The physical layer is connected to a medium access control (MAC) layer which is an upper layer of the physical layer through a transport channel. Data is transferred between the MAC layer and the physical layer through the transport channel. The transport channel is classified according to how and with what characteristics data is transmitted through a radio interface.

[0027] Between different physical layers, i.e., a physical layer of a transmitter and a physical layer of a receiver, data are transferred through the physical channel. The physical channel is modulated using an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) scheme, and utilizes time and frequency as a radio resource.

[0028] The MAC layer provides services to a radio link control (RLC) layer, which is a higher layer of the MAC layer, via a logical channel. The MAC layer provides a function of mapping multiple logical channels to multiple transport channels. The MAC layer also provides a function of logical channel multiplexing by mapping multiple logical channels to a single transport channel. The MAC layer provides data transfer services over logical channels.

[0029] The RLC layer performs concatenation, segmentation, and reassembly of Radio Link Control Service Data Unit (RLC SDU). In order to ensure diverse quality of service (QoS) required by a radio bearer (RB), the RLC layer provides three types of operation modes, i.e., a transparent mode (TM), an unacknowledged mode (UM), and an acknowledged mode (AM). An AM RLC provides error correction through an automatic repeat request (ARQ).

[0030] A radio resource control (RRC) layer is defined only in the control plane. The RRC layer serves to control the logical channel, the transport channel, and the physical channel in association with configuration, reconfiguration and release of RBs. The RB is a logical path provided by the first layer (i.e., the physical layer or the PHY layer) and the second layer (i.e., a MAC layer, an RLC layer, a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) layer, and a service data adaptation protocol (SDAP) layer) for data delivery between the UE and the network.

[0031] Functions of a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) layer in the user plane include user data delivery,

header compression, and ciphering. Functions of a PDCP layer in the control plane include control-plane data delivery and ciphering/integrity protection.

[0032] A service data adaptation protocol (SDAP) layer is defined only in a user plane. The SDAP layer performs mapping between a Quality of Service (QoS) flow and a data radio bearer (DRB) and QoS flow ID (QFI) marking in both DL and UL packets.

[0033] The configuration of the RB implies a process for specifying a radio protocol layer and channel properties to provide a particular service and for determining respective detailed parameters and operations. The RB can be classified into two types, i.e., a signaling RB (SRB) and a data RB (DRB). The SRB is used as a path for transmitting an RRC message in the control plane. The DRB is used as a path for transmitting user data in the user plane.

[0034] When an RRC connection is established between an RRC layer of the UE and an RRC layer of the E-UTRAN, the UE is in an RRC_CONNECTED state, and, otherwise, the UE may be in an RRC_IDLE state. In case of the NR, an RRC_INACTIVE state is additionally defined, and a UE being in the RRC_INACTIVE state may maintain its connection with a core network whereas its connection with the BS is released.

[0035] Data is transmitted from the network to the UE through a downlink transport channel. Examples of the downlink transport channel include a broadcast channel (BCH) for transmitting system information and a downlink-shared channel (SCH) for transmitting user traffic or control messages. Traffic of downlink multicast or broadcast services or the control messages can be transmitted on the downlink-SCH or an additional downlink multicast channel (MCH). Data is transmitted from the UE to the network through an uplink transport channel. Examples of the uplink transport channel include a random access channel (RACH) for transmitting an initial control message and an uplink SCH for transmitting user traffic or control messages.

[0036] Examples of logical channels belonging to a higher channel of the transport channel and mapped onto the transport channels include a broadcast channel (BCCH), a paging control channel (PCCH), a common control channel (CCCH), a multicast control channel (MCCH), a multicast traffic channel (MTCH), etc.

[0037] FIG. 3 shows a structure of a radio frame of an NR, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 3 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0038] Referring to FIG. 3, in the NR, a radio frame may be used for performing uplink and downlink transmission. A radio frame has a length of 10ms and may be defined to be configured of two half-frames (HFs). A half-frame may include five 1ms subframes (SFs). A subframe (SF) may be divided into one or more slots, and the number of slots within a subframe may be determined based on subcarrier spacing (SCS). Each slot may include 12 or 14 OFDM(A) symbols according to a cyclic prefix (CP).

[0039] In case of using a normal CP, each slot may include 14 symbols. In case of using an extended CP, each slot may include 12 symbols. Herein, a symbol may include an OFDM symbol (or CP-OFDM symbol) and a Single Carrier-FDMA (SC-FDMA) symbol (or Discrete Fourier Transform-spread-OFDM (DFT-s-OFDM) symbol).

[0040] Table 1 shown below represents an example of a number of symbols per slot ($N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{symbol}}$), a number slots per frame ($N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{frame},u}$), and a number of slots per subframe ($N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},u}$) based on an SCS configuration (u), in a case where a normal CP is used.

[Table 1]

SCS ($15 \cdot 2^u$)	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{symbol}}$	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{frame},u}$	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},u}$
15KHz (u=0)	14	10	1
30KHz (u=1)	14	20	2
60KHz (u=2)	14	40	4
120KHz (u=3)	14	80	8
240KHz (u=4)	14	160	16

[0041] Table 2 shows an example of a number of symbols per slot, a number of slots per frame, and a number of slots per subframe based on the SCS, in a case where an extended CP is used.

[Table 2]

SCS ($15 \cdot 2^u$)	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{symbol}}$	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{frame},u}$	$N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},u}$
60KHz (u=2)	12	40	4

[0042] In an NR system, OFDM(A) numerologies (e.g., SCS, CP length, and so on) between multiple cells being

integrate to one UE may be differently configured. Accordingly, a (absolute time) duration (or section) of a time resource (e.g., subframe, slot or TTI) (collectively referred to as a time unit (TU) for simplicity) being configured of the same number of symbols may be differently configured in the integrated cells.

[0043] In the NR, multiple numerologies or SCSs for supporting diverse 5G services may be supported. For example, in case an SCS is 15kHz, a wide area of the conventional cellular bands may be supported, and, in case an SCS is 30kHz/60kHz a dense-urban, lower latency, wider carrier bandwidth may be supported. In case the SCS is 60kHz or higher, a bandwidth that is greater than 24.25GHz may be used in order to overcome phase noise.

[0044] An NR frequency band may be defined as two different types of frequency ranges. The two different types of frequency ranges may be FR1 and FR2. The values of the frequency ranges may be changed (or varied), and, for example, the two different types of frequency ranges may be as shown below in Table 3. Among the frequency ranges that are used in an NR system, FR1 may mean a "sub 6GHz range", and FR2 may mean an "above 6GHz range" and may also be referred to as a millimeter wave (mmW).

[Table 3]

Frequency Range designation	Corresponding frequency range	Subcarrier Spacing (SCS)
FR1	450MHz - 6000MHz	15, 30, 60kHz
FR2	24250MHz - 52600MHz	60, 120, 240kHz

[0045] As described above, the values of the frequency ranges in the NR system may be changed (or varied). For example, as shown below in Table 4, FR1 may include a band within a range of 410MHz to 7125MHz. More specifically, FR1 may include a frequency band of 6GHz (or 5850, 5900, 5925 MHz, and so on) and higher. For example, a frequency band of 6GHz (or 5850, 5900, 5925 MHz, and so on) and higher being included in FR1 may include an unlicensed band. The unlicensed band may be used for diverse purposes, e.g., the unlicensed band for vehicle-specific communication (e.g., automated driving).

[Table 4]

Frequency Range designation	Corresponding frequency range	Subcarrier Spacing (SCS)
FR1	410MHz - 7125MHz	15, 30, 60kHz
FR2	24250MHz - 52600MHz	60, 120, 240kHz

[0046] FIG. 4 shows a structure of a slot of an NR frame, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 4 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0047] Referring to FIG. 4, a slot includes a plurality of symbols in a time domain. For example, in case of a normal CP, one slot may include 14 symbols. However, in case of an extended CP, one slot may include 12 symbols. Alternatively, in case of a normal CP, one slot may include 7 symbols. However, in case of an extended CP, one slot may include 6 symbols.

[0048] A carrier includes a plurality of subcarriers in a frequency domain. A Resource Block (RB) may be defined as a plurality of consecutive subcarriers (e.g., 12 subcarriers) in the frequency domain. A Bandwidth Part (BWP) may be defined as a plurality of consecutive (Physical) Resource Blocks ((P)RBs) in the frequency domain, and the BWP may correspond to one numerology (e.g., SCS, CP length, and so on). A carrier may include a maximum of N number BWPs (e.g., 5 BWPs). Data communication may be performed via an activated BWP. Each element may be referred to as a Resource Element (RE) within a resource grid and one complex symbol may be mapped to each element.

[0049] Hereinafter, a bandwidth part (BWP) and a carrier will be described.

[0050] The BWP may be a set of consecutive physical resource blocks (PRBs) in a given numerology. The PRB may be selected from consecutive sub-sets of common resource blocks (CRBs) for the given numerology on a given carrier

[0051] For example, the BWP may be at least any one of an active BWP, an initial BWP, and/or a default BWP. For example, the UE may not monitor downlink radio link quality in a DL BWP other than an active DL BWP on a primary cell (PCell). For example, the UE may not receive PDCCH, physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH), or channel state information - reference signal (CSI-RS) (excluding RRM) outside the active DL BWP. For example, the UE may not trigger a channel state information (CSI) report for the inactive DL BWP. For example, the UE may not transmit physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) or physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH) outside an active UL BWP. For example, in a downlink case, the initial BWP may be given as a consecutive RB set for a remaining minimum system information (RMSI) control resource set (CORESET) (configured by physical broadcast channel (PBCH)). For example, in an uplink case, the initial BWP may be given by system information block (SIB) for a random access procedure. For

example, the default BWP may be configured by a higher layer. For example, an initial value of the default BWP may be an initial DL BWP. For energy saving, if the UE fails to detect downlink control information (DCI) during a specific period, the UE may switch the active BWP of the UE to the default BWP.

[0052] Meanwhile, the BWP may be defined for SL. The same SL BWP may be used in transmission and reception. For example, a transmitting UE may transmit a SL channel or a SL signal on a specific BWP, and a receiving UE may receive the SL channel or the SL signal on the specific BWP. In a licensed carrier, the SL BWP may be defined separately from a Uu BWP, and the SL BWP may have configuration signaling separate from the Uu BWP. For example, the UE may receive a configuration for the SL BWP from the BS/network. For example, the UE may receive a configuration for the Uu BWP from the BS/network. The SL BWP may be (pre-)configured in a carrier with respect to an out-of-coverage NR V2X UE and an RRC_IDLE UE. For the UE in the RRC_CONNECTED mode, at least one SL BWP may be activated in the carrier.

[0053] FIG. 5 shows an example of a BWP, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 5 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure. It is assumed in the embodiment of FIG. 5 that the number of BWPs is 3.

[0054] Referring to FIG. 5, a common resource block (CRB) may be a carrier resource block numbered from one end of a carrier band to the other end thereof. In addition, the PRB may be a resource block numbered within each BWP. A point A may indicate a common reference point for a resource block grid.

[0055] The BWP may be configured by a point A, an offset N_{BWP}^{start} from the point A, and a bandwidth N_{BWP}^{size} . For example, the point A may be an external reference point of a PRB of a carrier in which a subcarrier 0 of all numerologies (e.g., all numerologies supported by a network on that carrier) is aligned. For example, the offset may be a PRB interval between a lowest subcarrier and the point A in a given numerology. For example, the bandwidth may be the number of PRBs in the given numerology.

[0056] Hereinafter, V2X or SL communication will be described.

[0057] A sidelink synchronization signal (SLSS) may include a primary sidelink synchronization signal (PSSS) and a secondary sidelink synchronization signal (SSSS), as a SL-specific sequence. The PSSS may be referred to as a sidelink primary synchronization signal (S-PSS), and the SSSS may be referred to as a sidelink secondary synchronization signal (S-SSS). For example, length-127 M-sequences may be used for the S-PSS, and length-127 gold sequences may be used for the S-SSS. For example, a UE may use the S-PSS for initial signal detection and for synchronization acquisition. For example, the UE may use the S-PSS and the S-SSS for acquisition of detailed synchronization and for detection of a synchronization signal ID.

[0058] A physical sidelink broadcast channel (PSBCH) may be a (broadcast) channel for transmitting default (system) information which must be first known by the UE before SL signal transmission/reception. For example, the default information may be information related to SLSS, a duplex mode (DM), a time division duplex (TDD) uplink/downlink (UL/DL) configuration, information related to a resource pool, a type of an application related to the SLSS, a subframe offset, broadcast information, or the like. For example, for evaluation of PSBCH performance, in NR V2X, a payload size of the PSBCH may be 56 bits including 24-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC).

[0059] The S-PSS, the S-SSS, and the PSBCH may be included in a block format (e.g., SL synchronization signal (SS)/PSBCH block, hereinafter, sidelink-synchronization signal block (S-SSB)) supporting periodical transmission. The S-SSB may have the same numerology (i.e., SCS and CP length) as a physical sidelink control channel (PSCCH)/physical sidelink shared channel (PSSCH) in a carrier, and a transmission bandwidth may exist within a (pre-)configured sidelink (SL) BWP. For example, the S-SSB may have a bandwidth of 11 resource blocks (RBs). For example, the PSBCH may exist across 11 RBs. In addition, a frequency position of the S-SSB may be (pre-)configured. Accordingly, the UE does not have to perform hypothesis detection at frequency to discover the S-SSB in the carrier.

[0060] FIG. 6 shows a procedure of performing V2X or SL communication by a UE based on a transmission mode, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 6 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure. In various embodiments of the present disclosure, the transmission mode may be called a mode or a resource allocation mode. Hereinafter, for convenience of explanation, in LTE, the transmission mode may be called an LTE transmission mode. In NR, the transmission mode may be called an NR resource allocation mode.

[0061] For example, (a) of FIG. 6 shows a UE operation related to an LTE transmission mode 1 or an LTE transmission mode 3. Alternatively, for example, (a) of FIG. 6 shows a UE operation related to an NR resource allocation mode 1. For example, the LTE transmission mode 1 may be applied to general SL communication, and the LTE transmission mode 3 may be applied to V2X communication.

[0062] For example, (b) of FIG. 6 shows a UE operation related to an LTE transmission mode 2 or an LTE transmission mode 4. Alternatively, for example, (b) of FIG. 6 shows a UE operation related to an NR resource allocation mode 2.

[0063] Referring to (a) of FIG. 6, in the LTE transmission mode 1, the LTE transmission mode 3, or the NR resource allocation mode 1, a base station may schedule SL resource(s) to be used by a UE for SL transmission. For example, in step S600, a base station may transmit information related to SL resource(s) and/or information related to UL resource(s) to a first UE. For example, the UL resource(s) may include PUCCH resource(s) and/or PUSCH resource(s). For example,

the UL resource(s) may be resource(s) for reporting SL HARQ feedback to the base station.

[0064] For example, the first UE may receive information related to dynamic grant (DG) resource(s) and/or information related to configured grant (CG) resource(s) from the base station. For example, the CG resource(s) may include CG type 1 resource(s) or CG type 2 resource(s). In the present disclosure, the DG resource(s) may be resource(s) configured/allocated by the base station to the first UE through a downlink control information (DCI). In the present disclosure, the CG resource(s) may be (periodic) resource(s) configured/allocated by the base station to the first UE through a DCI and/or an RRC message. For example, in the case of the CG type 1 resource(s), the base station may transmit an RRC message including information related to CG resource(s) to the first UE. For example, in the case of the CG type 2 resource(s), the base station may transmit an RRC message including information related to CG resource(s) to the first UE, and the base station may transmit a DCI related to activation or release of the CG resource(s) to the first UE.

[0065] In step S610, the first UE may transmit a PSCCH (e.g., sidelink control information (SCI) or 1st-stage SCI) to a second UE based on the resource scheduling. In step S620, the first UE may transmit a PSSCH (e.g., 2nd-stage SCI, MAC PDU, data, etc.) related to the PSCCH to the second UE. In step S630, the first UE may receive a PSFCH related to the PSCCH/PSSCH from the second UE. For example, HARQ feedback information (e.g., NACK information or ACK information) may be received from the second UE through the PSFCH. In step S640, the first UE may transmit/report HARQ feedback information to the base station through the PUCCH or the PUSCH. For example, the HARQ feedback information reported to the base station may be information generated by the first UE based on the HARQ feedback information received from the second UE. For example, the HARQ feedback information reported to the base station may be information generated by the first UE based on a pre-configured rule. For example, the DCI may be a DCI for SL scheduling. For example, a format of the DCI may be a DCI format 3_0 or a DCI format 3_1.

[0066] Hereinafter, an example of DCI format 3_0 will be described.

[0067] DCI format 3_0 is used for scheduling of NR PSCCH and NR PSSCH in one cell.

[0068] The following information is transmitted by means of the DCI format 3_0 with CRC scrambled by SL-RNTI or SL-CS-RNTI:

- Resource pool index - ceiling ($\log_2 I$) bits, where I is the number of resource pools for transmission configured by the higher layer parameter `sl-TxPoolScheduling`.
- Time gap - 3 bits determined by higher layer parameter `sl-DCI-ToSL-Trans`
- HARQ process number - 4 bits
- New data indicator - 1 bit
- Lowest index of the subchannel allocation to the initial transmission - ceiling ($\log_2(N_{\text{subChannel}}^{\text{SL}})$) bits
- SCI format 1-A fields: frequency resource assignment, time resource assignment
- PSFCH-to-HARQ feedback timing indicator - ceiling ($\log_2 N_{\text{fb_timing}}$) bits, where $N_{\text{fb_timing}}$ is the number of entries in the higher layer parameter `sl-PSFCH-ToPUCCH`.
- PUCCH resource indicator - 3 bits
- Configuration index - 0 bit if the UE is not configured to monitor DCI format 3_0 with CRC scrambled by SL-CS-RNTI; otherwise 3 bits. If the UE is configured to monitor DCI format 3_0 with CRC scrambled by SL-CS-RNTI, this field is reserved for DCI format 3_0 with CRC scrambled by SL-RNTI.
- Counter sidelink assignment index - 2 bits, 2 bits if the UE is configured with `pdsch-HARQ-ACK-Codebook = dynamic`, 2 bits if the UE is configured with `pdsch-HARQ-ACK-Codebook = semi-static`
- Padding bits, if required

[0069] Referring to (b) of FIG. 6, in the LTE transmission mode 2, the LTE transmission mode 4, or the NR resource allocation mode 2, a UE may determine SL transmission resource(s) within SL resource(s) configured by a base station/network or pre-configured SL resource(s). For example, the configured SL resource(s) or the pre-configured SL resource(s) may be a resource pool. For example, the UE may autonomously select or schedule resource(s) for SL transmission. For example, the UE may perform SL communication by autonomously selecting resource(s) within the configured resource pool. For example, the UE may autonomously select resource(s) within a selection window by performing a sensing procedure and a resource (re)selection procedure. For example, the sensing may be performed in a unit of subchannel(s). For example, in step S610, a first UE which has selected resource(s) from a resource pool by itself may transmit a PSCCH (e.g., sidelink control information (SCI) or 1st-stage SCI) to a second UE by using the resource(s). In step S620, the first UE may transmit a PSSCH (e.g., 2nd-stage SCI, MAC PDU, data, etc.) related to the PSCCH to the second UE. In step S630, the first UE may receive a PSFCH related to the PSCCH/PSSCH from the second UE. Referring to (a) or (b) of FIG. 6, for example, the first UE may transmit a SCI to the second UE through the PSCCH. Alternatively, for example, the first UE may transmit two consecutive SCIs (e.g., 2-stage SCI) to the second UE through the PSCCH and/or the PSSCH. In this case, the second UE may decode two consecutive SCIs (e.g., 2-stage SCI) to receive the PSSCH from the first UE. In the present disclosure, a SCI transmitted through a PSCCH may be referred to as a 1st SCI, a first SCI, a 1st-stage SCI or a 1st-stage SCI format, and a SCI transmitted through a PSSCH

EP 4 307 804 A1

may be referred to as a 2nd SCI, a second SCI, a 2nd-stage SCI or a 2nd-stage SCI format. For example, the 1st-stage SCI format may include a SCI format 1-A, and the 2nd-stage SCI format may include a SCI format 2-A and/or a SCI format 2-B.

[0070] Hereinafter, an example of SCI format 1-A will be described.

[0071] SCI format 1-A is used for the scheduling of PSSCH and 2nd-stage-SCI on PSSCH.

[0072] The following information is transmitted by means of the SCI format 1-A:

- Priority - 3 bits
- Frequency resource assignment - ceiling ($\log_2(N_{\text{subChannel}}^{\text{SL}}(N_{\text{subChannel}}^{\text{SL}}+1)/2)$) bits when the value of the higher layer parameter `sl-MaxNumPerReserve` is configured to 2; otherwise ceiling $\log_2(N_{\text{subChannel}}^{\text{SL}}(N_{\text{subChannel}}^{\text{SL}}+1)(2N_{\text{subChannel}}^{\text{SL}}+1)/6)$ bits when the value of the higher layer parameter `sl-MaxNumPerReserve` is configured to 3
- Time resource assignment - 5 bits when the value of the higher layer parameter `sl-MaxNumPerReserve` is configured to 2; otherwise 9 bits when the value of the higher layer parameter `sl-MaxNumPerReserve` is configured to 3
- Resource reservation period - ceiling ($\log_2 N_{\text{rsv_period}}$) bits, where $N_{\text{rsv_period}}$ is the number of entries in the higher layer parameter `sl-ResourceReservePeriodList`, if higher layer parameter `sl-MultiReserveResource` is configured; 0 bit otherwise
- DMRS pattern - ceiling ($\log_2 N_{\text{pattern}}$) bits, where N_{pattern} is the number of DMRS patterns configured by higher layer parameter `sl-PSSCH-DMRS-TimePatternList`
- 2nd-stage SCI format - 2 bits as defined in Table 5
- Beta_offset indicator - 2 bits as provided by higher layer parameter `sl-BetaOffsets2ndSCI`
- Number of DMRS port - 1 bit as defined in Table 6
- Modulation and coding scheme - 5 bits
- Additional MCS table indicator - 1 bit if one MCS table is configured by higher layer parameter `sl-Additional-MCS-Table`; 2 bits if two MCS tables are configured by higher layer parameter `sl-Additional-MCS-Table`; 0 bit otherwise
- PSFCH overhead indication - 1 bit if higher layer parameter `sl-PSFCH-Period` = 2 or 4; 0 bit otherwise
- Reserved - a number of bits as determined by higher layer parameter `sl-NumReservedBits`, with value set to zero.

[Table 5]

Value of 2nd-stage SCI format field	2nd-stage SCI format
00	SCI format 2-A
01	SCI format 2-B
10	Reserved
11	Reserved

[Table 6]

Value of the Number of DMRS port field	Antenna ports
0	1000
1	1000 and 1001

[0073] Hereinafter, an example of SCI format 2-A will be described. SCI format 2-A is used for the decoding of PSSCH, with HARQ operation when HARQ-ACK information includes ACK or NACK, when HARQ-ACK information includes only NACK, or when there is no feedback of HARQ-ACK information.

[0074] The following information is transmitted by means of the SCI format 2-A:

- HARQ process number - 4 bits
- New data indicator - 1 bit
- Redundancy version - 2 bits
- Source ID - 8 bits
- Destination ID - 16 bits
- HARQ feedback enabled/disabled indicator - 1 bit

- Cast type indicator - 2 bits as defined in Table 7
- CSI request - 1 bit

5

[Table 7]

Value of Cast type indicator	Cast type
00	Broadcast
01	Groupcast when HARQ-ACK information includes ACK or NACK
10	Unicast
11	Groupcast when HARQ-ACK information includes only NACK

10

15

[0075] Hereinafter, an example of SCI format 2-B will be described. SCI format 2-B is used for the decoding of PSSCH, with HARQ operation when HARQ-ACK information includes only NACK, or when there is no feedback of HARQ-ACK information.

[0076] SCI format 2-B is used for the decoding of PSSCH, with HARQ operation when HARQ-ACK information includes only NACK, or when there is no feedback of HARQ-ACK information.

20

[0077] The following information is transmitted by means of the SCI format 2-B:

- HARQ process number - 4 bits
- New data indicator - 1 bit
- Redundancy version - 2 bits
- Source ID - 8 bits
- Destination ID - 16 bits
- HARQ feedback enabled/disabled indicator - 1 bit
- Zone ID - 12 bits
- Communication range requirement - 4 bits determined by higher layer parameter sl-ZoneConfigMCR-Index

25

30

[0078] Referring to (a) or (b) of FIG. 6, in step S630, the first UE may receive the PSFCH. For example, the first UE and the second UE may determine a PSFCH resource, and the second UE may transmit HARQ feedback to the first UE using the PSFCH resource. Referring to (a) of FIG. 6, in step S640, the first UE may transmit SL HARQ feedback to the base station through the PUCCH and/or the PUSCH.

35

[0079] Hereinafter, UE procedure for reporting HARQ-ACK on sidelink will be described.

[0080] A UE can be indicated by an SCI format scheduling a PSSCH reception, in one or more sub-channels from a number of N_{subch}^{PSSCH} sub-channels, to transmit a PSFCH with HARQ-ACK information in response to the PSSCH reception. The UE provides HARQ-ACK information that includes ACK or NACK, or only NACK.

40

[0081] A UE can be provided, by sl-PSFCH-Period-r16, a number of slots in a resource pool for a period of PSFCH transmission occasion resources. If the number is zero, PSFCH transmissions from the UE in the resource pool are disabled. A UE expects that a slot t'_k^{SL} ($0 \leq k < T'_{max}$) has a PSFCH transmission occasion resource if $k \bmod N_{PSSCH}^{PSFCH} = 0$, where t'_k^{SL} is a slot that belongs to the resource pool, T'_{max} is a number of slots that belong to the resource pool within 10240 msec, and N_{PSSCH}^{PSFCH} is provided by sl-PSFCH-Period-r16. A UE may be indicated by higher layers to not transmit a PSFCH in response to a PSSCH reception. If a UE receives a PSSCH in a resource pool and the HARQ feedback enabled/disabled indicator field in an associated SCI format 2-A or a SCI format 2-B has value 1, the UE provides the HARQ-ACK information in a PSFCH transmission in the resource pool. The UE transmits the PSFCH in a first slot that includes PSFCH resources and is at least a number of slots, provided by sl-MinTimeGapPSFCH-r16, of the resource pool after a last slot of the PSSCH reception.

45

[0082] A UE is provided by sl-PSFCH-RB-Set-r16 a set of $M_{PRB,set}^{PSFCH}$ PRBs in a resource pool for PSFCH transmission in a PRB of the resource pool. For a number of N_{subch} sub-channels for the resource pool, provided by sl-NumSubchannel, and a number of PSSCH slots associated with a PSFCH slot that is less than or equal to N_{PSSCH}^{PSFCH} , the UE allocates the $[(i+j \cdot N_{PSSCH}^{PSFCH}) \cdot M_{subch,slot}^{PSFCH}, (i+1+j \cdot N_{PSSCH}^{PSFCH}) \cdot M_{subch,slot}^{PSFCH} - 1]$ PRBs from the $M_{PRB,set}^{PSFCH}$ PRBs to slot i among the PSSCH slots associated with the PSFCH slot and subchannel j , where $M_{subch,slot}^{PSFCH} = M_{PRB,set}^{PSFCH} / (N_{subch} \cdot N_{PSSCH}^{PSFCH})$, $0 \leq i < N_{PSSCH}^{PSFCH}$, $0 \leq j < N_{subch}$, and the allocation starts in an ascending order of i and continues in an ascending order of j . The UE expects that $M_{PRB,set}^{PSFCH}$ is a multiple of $N_{subch} \cdot N_{PSSCH}^{PSFCH}$.

50

55

[0083] A UE determines a number of PSFCH resources available for multiplexing HARQ-ACK information in a PSFCH transmission as $R_{PRB,CS}^{PSFCH} = N_{type}^{PSFCH} \cdot M_{subch,slot}^{PSFCH} \cdot N_{CS}^{PSFCH}$ where N_{CS}^{PSFCH} is a number of cyclic shift pairs

for the resource pool and, based on an indication by higher layers,

- $N^{\text{PSFCH}}_{\text{type}} = 1$ and the $M^{\text{PSFCH}}_{\text{subch,slot}}$ PRBs are associated with the starting subchannel of the corresponding PSSCH
- $N^{\text{PSFCH}}_{\text{type}} = N^{\text{PSSCH}}_{\text{subch}}$ and the $N^{\text{PSSCH}}_{\text{subch}} \cdot M^{\text{PSFCH}}_{\text{subch,slot}}$ PRBs are associated with one or more sub-channels from the $N^{\text{PSSCH}}_{\text{subch}}$ sub-channels of the corresponding PSSCH

[0084] The PSFCH resources are first indexed according to an ascending order of the PRB index, from the $N^{\text{PSFCH}}_{\text{type}} \cdot M^{\text{PSFCH}}_{\text{subch,slot}}$ PRBs, and then according to an ascending order of the cyclic shift pair index from the $N^{\text{PSFCH}}_{\text{CS}}$ cyclic shift pairs.

[0085] A UE determines an index of a PSFCH resource for a PSFCH transmission in response to a PSSCH reception as $(P_{\text{ID}} + M_{\text{ID}}) \bmod R^{\text{PSFCH}}_{\text{PRB,CS}}$ where P_{ID} is a physical layer source ID provided by SCI format 2-A or 2-B scheduling the PSSCH reception, and M_{ID} is the identity of the UE receiving the PSSCH as indicated by higher layers if the UE detects a SCI format 2-A with Cast type indicator field value of "01"; otherwise, M_{ID} is zero.

[0086] A UE determines a m_0 value, for computing a value of cyclic shift α , from a cyclic shift pair index corresponding to a PSFCH resource index and from $N^{\text{PSFCH}}_{\text{CS}}$ using Table 8.

[Table 8]

$N^{\text{PSFCH}}_{\text{CS}}$	m_0					
	cyclic shift pair index 0	cyclic shift pair index 1	cyclic shift pair index 2	cyclic shift pair index 3	cyclic shift pair index 4	cyclic shift pair index 5
1	0	-	-	-	-	-
2	0	3	-	-	-	-
3	0	2	4	-	-	-
6	0	1	2	3	4	5

[0087] A UE determines a m_{CS} value, for computing a value of cyclic shift α , as in Table 9 if the UE detects a SCI format 2-A with Cast type indicator field value of "01" or "10", or as in Table 10 if the UE detects a SCI format 2-B or a SCI format 2-A with Cast type indicator field value of "11". The UE applies one cyclic shift from a cyclic shift pair to a sequence used for the PSFCH transmission.

[Table 9]

HARQ-ACK Value	0 (NACK)	1 (ACK)
Sequence cyclic shift	0	6

[Table 10]

HARQ-ACK Value	0 (NACK)	1 (ACK)
Sequence cyclic shift	0	N/A

[0088] FIG. 7 shows three cast types, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 7 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure. Specifically, (a) of FIG. 7 shows broadcast-type SL communication, (b) of FIG. 7 shows unicast type-SL communication, and (c) of FIG. 7 shows groupcast-type SL communication. In case of the unicast-type SL communication, a UE may perform one-to-one communication with respect to another UE. In case of the groupcast-type SL transmission, the UE may perform SL communication with respect to one or more UEs in a group to which the UE belongs. In various embodiments of the present disclosure, SL groupcast communication may be replaced with SL multicast communication, SL one-to-many communication, or the like.

[0089] For example, a SL DRX configuration may include one or more information listed below.

[0090] For example, *SL drx-onDurationTimer* may be information on the duration at the beginning of a DRX cycle. For example, the duration at the beginning of the DRX cycle may be information on the duration in which the UE operates in an active mode to transmit or receive sidelink data.

[0091] For example, *SL drx-SlotOffset* may be information on the delay before starting the *drx-onDurationTimer*.

[0092] For example, *SL drx-InactivityTimer* may be information on the duration after the PSCCH occasion in which a PSCCH indicates a new sidelink transmission and reception for the MAC entity. For example, if a transmitting UE indicates PSSCH transmission through a PSCCH, the transmitting UE may operate in an active mode while *SL drx-InactivityTimer* is running and may transmit a PSSCH to a receiving UE. Also, for example, if the receiving UE is instructed that the transmitting UE transmits a PSSCH through PSCCH reception, the receiving UE may operate in an active mode while *SL drx-InactivityTimer* is running and may receive the PSSCH from the transmitting UE.

[0093] For example, *SL drx-RetransmissionTimer* may be information on the maximum duration until a retransmission is received. For example, *SL drx-RetransmissionTimer* may be configured per HARQ process.

[0094] For example, *SL drx-LongCycleStartOffset* may be information on the Long DRX cycle and *drx-StartOffset* which defines the subframe where the Long and Short DRX Cycle starts.

[0095] For example, *SL drx-ShortCycle* may be information on the Short DRX cycle. For example, *SL drx-ShortCycle* may be optional information.

[0096] For example, *SL drx-ShortCycleTimer* may be information on the duration the UE shall follow the Short DRX cycle. For example, *SL drx-ShortCycleTimer* may be optional information.

[0097] For example, *SL drx-HARQ-RTT-Timer* may be information on the minimum duration before an assignment for HARQ retransmission is expected by the MAC entity. For example, *SL drx-HARQ-RTT-Timer* may be configured per HARQ process.

[0098] FIG. 8 shows an example of performing a PC5 RRC connection between a UE and a peer UE, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 8 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0099] Meanwhile, in NR V2X, the discontinuous reception (DRX) operation may be performed. For example, if the UE in the mode 1/mode 2 performs the SL DRX configuration, the issue of how to align SL DRX and Uu DRX may arise. In the present disclosure, aligning Uu link DRX and SL DRX may mean that on-durations are adjacent from a timing perspective, and the UE wakes up once to receive a PDCCH/PSCCH or a PSCCH/PDCCH. Herein, for example, the adjacency may mean that on-durations of Uu link DRX and SL DRX are located on the time domain within a predetermined time ($t \geq 0$).

[0100] In the present disclosure, for example, it may be assumed that a UE performs SL reception and DRX operation, and a peer UE performs SL transmission operation. It may be considered that both the UE and the peer UE are in an RRC_IDLE/INACTIVE state or an RRC_CONNECTED state. In the present disclosure, for example, the RX UE may be a UE that transmits a DRX configuration. For example, the RX UE may be a UE that receives a DRX configuration transmitted by the peer UE. For example, the DRX configuration may be a DRX configuration of the RX UE or a DRX configuration of the peer UE. Furthermore, for example, the RX UE may be a UE that transmits assistance information. For example, the RX UE may be a UE that receives assistance information transmitted by the peer UE. Herein, for example, the assistance information may be assistance information of the RX UE or assistance information of the peer UE. For example, the assistance information may include at least one of traffic generation pattern/period/timing, selected resource/SL grant information, or associated priority information.

[0101] In the present disclosure, for example, a "recommended SL DRX configuration" may be a SL DRX configuration, signaled by the UE to the peer UE, which is preferred by the UE. For example, a "recommended SL DRX configuration" may be a SL DRX configuration, signaled by the UE to the peer UE, which the UE will use or is likely to use in the future. For example, a "recommended SL DRX configuration" may be a SL DRX configuration that, from the UE's perspective, the peer UE would prefer to use. Any operation with respect to the UE referred to in the present disclosure may be applied as the operation with respect to the peer UE. For example, the operation with respect to the TX UE may also be applied as the operation with respect to the RX UE.

[0102] Based on an embodiment of the present disclosure, the UE in an RRC_CONNECTED state may receive SL DRX configuration(s) from the base station or the network for alignment with Uu DRX. For example, the UE may be a UE operating in the mode 1 or a UE operating in the mode 2. For example, the peer UE may receive SL DRX configuration(s) from the base station or the network, or may receive SL DRX configuration(s) from the UE. Herein, for example, the peer UE may be a UE with PC5 RRC connection/PC5-signaling established for unicast communication.

[0103] For example, if the UE is in an RRC_CONNECTED state, the UE may report all configured DRX configuration(s) of the peer UE(s) to the base station or the network. For example, if the UE transitions from an RRC_IDLE state to an RRC_CONNECTED state, the UE may report all configured DRX configuration(s) of the peer UE(s) to the base station or the network.

[0104] For example, if the UE is in an RRC_CONNECTED state, the UE may request SL DRX configuration(s) or assistance information from the peer UE. In addition, the peer UE may transmit, to the UE, all SL DRX configurations that are currently configured or in use. For example, the peer UE may transmit, to the UE, all SL DRX configurations that are currently configured or in use through assistance information. Alternatively, for example, the peer UE may only transmit, to the UE, SL DRX configuration(s) that is being performed with the UE through PC5. For example, if the UE transitions from an RRC_IDLE state to an RRC_CONNECTED state, the UE may request SL DRX configuration(s) or

assistance information from the peer UE. In addition, the peer UE may transmit, to the UE, all SL DRX configurations that are currently configured or in use.

5 [0105] In such cases, for example, the UE may transmit DRX configuration(s) for each destination to the base station or the network. For example, the UE may transmit a combination of a plurality of destinations and DRX configurations to the base station or the network. For example, the UE may transmit N (e.g., one or two) combinations of a plurality of destinations and DRX configurations to the base station or the network.

[0106] FIG. 9 shows an example of a UE or a peer UE reporting DRX configuration(s), based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 9 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

10 [0107] Referring to FIG. 9, for example, the UE1 may transmit DRX configurations configured with the UE2 to the base station or the network. For example, the UE1 may transmit a first destination and a first DRX configuration, and a second destination and a second DRX configuration configured with the UE2, to the base station or the network.

[0108] Based on an embodiment of the present disclosure, if the UE is operating in the mode 1, the base station or the network may perform resource allocation to receiving UEs by considering active time based on DRX operation per destination. For example, in the mode 1, the base station or the network may allocate resources to UEs based on active time related to SL DRX per destination.

15 [0109] For example, if SL data is available for logical channel(s) and SL resource grants are configured, available SL resource grants for each destination may be associated with logical channel(s) by considering logical channel prioritization (LCP) mapping. For example, if SL data is available for logical channel(s) and the UE configures SL resource grants, the UE may associate SL resource grants for each destination with at least one logical channel based on the LCP procedure.

[0110] For example, if SL data is available for logical channel(s) and SL resource grants are configured, DRX operation of the receiving UE may be assumed. Herein, for example, the DRX operation may be determined per link or per direction. In this case, e.g., if SL data to be transmitted based on active/inactive time is included in the active time, destination(s) may be selected. Thereafter, a SL resource grant may be obtained based on data from available logical channel(s) per selected destination. For example, if SL data is included in active time related to SL DRX, the UE may select at least one destination, and the UE may obtain a SL resource grant based on data from available logical channel(s) per selected at least one destination.

25 [0111] For example, if the SL resource grant is configured as described above, resource reselection may be triggered if no destination is included in the active time by assuming DRX operation. In this case, for example, the UE may inform the base station or the network that resource reselection is triggered. In doing so, the UE may perform a reconfiguration procedure.

[0112] For example, if the SL resource grant is configured as described above, the UE may perform SL transmission based on common/default DRX if no destination is included in the active time by assuming DRX operation. For example, if there are a plurality of common DRX configurations, the UE may perform SL transmission according to a common DRX configuration based on a specific lower priority (e.g., PC5 Pqi) by considering congestion. Alternatively, for example, the UE may perform SL transmission according to a common/default DRX configuration that is equal to a priority used for unicast connection or equal to a priority of unicast. For example, if there are a plurality of common DRX configurations, the UE may consider congestion. For example, the UE may determine a common DRX configuration among a plurality of common DRX configurations based on a PC5 QoS Indicator (Pqi), and the UE may perform SL transmission based on the determined common DRX configuration.

35 [0113] Based on an embodiment of the present disclosure, if a change to a SL DRX configuration is required at the UE, the UE may inform the base station or the network that a reconfiguration/SL DRX change or update is performed. For example, a case where the change to the SL DRX configuration is required may include at least one of a case where a change to a transmit traffic pattern is required or a case where a change to a SL DRX configuration of the RX UE is required. For example, the SL DRX configuration may be a unicast SL DRX configuration. Thereafter, for example, the UE may transmit and receive assistance information with the peer UE, and a SL DRX reconfiguration procedure may be performed. For example, if the UE needs to make a change to a SL DRX configuration, the UE may transmit a message related to a SL DRX reconfiguration/SL DRX change to the base station or the network. Then, for example, the UE may perform a procedure for the SL DRX reconfiguration with the peer UE.

40 [0114] For example, if the base station or the network is informed by the UE that the SL DRX reconfiguration occurs, the base station or the network may allocate resources to the peer UE based on common/default DRX, and communication may be performed based on the allocated resources. For example, if a SL DRX configuration of the peer UE is established and reported to the base station or the network, the base station or the network may again allocate resources based on the SL DRX configuration. For example, if the base station or the network receives a message related to a SL DRX reconfiguration/SL DRX change from a UE, the base station or the network may allocate resources to UEs based on common/default DRX. Thereafter, if reconfiguration or change of the SL DRX configuration is completed, the UE or the peer UE may report to the base station or the network that the reconfiguration or the change is completed, and the base station or the network may allocate resources based on the reconfigured/changed SL DRX configuration.

[0115] Herein, for example, if there are a plurality of common DRX configurations, the UE may perform SL transmission according to a common DRX configuration based on a specific lower priority (e.g., PC5 PQI) by considering congestion. Alternatively, for example, the UE may perform SL transmission according to a common/default DRX configuration that is equal to a priority used for unicast connection or equal to a priority of unicast. For example, if there are a plurality of common DRX configurations, the UE may consider congestion. For example, the UE may determine a common DRX configuration among a plurality of common DRX configurations based on a PC5 QoS Indicator (PQI), and the UE may perform SL transmission based on the determined common DRX configuration.

[0116] Based on an embodiment of the present disclosure, if the UE is operating in the mode 2, the UE may allocate resources by considering active time based on DRX operation per destination of receiving UEs. For example, the mode 2 UE may allocate resources based on active time related to SL DRX per destination.

[0117] For example, if SL data is available for logical channel(s) and SL resource grants are configured, DRX operation of the receiving UE may be assumed. Herein, for example, the DRX operation may be determined per link or per direction. In this case, e.g., if the SL data to be transmitted based on active/inactive time is included in the active time, the UE may select destination(s). The UE may then obtain a SL resource grant based on data from available logical channel(s) per selected destination. For example, as described above, if the UE configures the SL resource grant, and if no destination is included in the active time and destinations are present only in the inactive time by assuming DRX operation, the UE may trigger resource reselection despite the presence of the SL grant. In this case, the UE may perform a reconfiguration procedure. For example, the UE may not use the SL grant that is scheduled to be transmitted in the inactive time. Alternatively, for example, as described above, if the UE configures the SL resource grant, and if no destination is included in the active time and destinations are present only in the inactive time by assuming DRX operation, the UE may perform SL transmission based on common/default DRX. For example, if there are a plurality of common DRX configurations, the UE may perform SL transmission according to a common DRX configuration based on a specific lower priority (e.g., PC5 PQI) by considering congestion. Alternatively, for example, the UE may perform SL transmission according to a common/default DRX configuration that is equal to a priority used for unicast connection or equal to a priority of unicast. For example, if there are a plurality of common DRX configurations, the UE may consider congestion. For example, the UE may determine a common DRX configuration among a plurality of common DRX configurations based on a PC5 QoS Indicator (PQI), and the UE may perform SL transmission based on the determined common DRX configuration.

[0118] Based on an embodiment of the present disclosure, the TX UE may perform an LCP procedure to select logical channel(s) to be transmitted through resources related to obtained SL grants. In this case, for example, if the RX UE corresponding to a destination ID related to a logical channel with the highest priority is in active time at the time of the corresponding resource, the UE may transmit a MAC PDU generated based on data from the associated logical channel. For example, if the RX UE corresponding to a destination ID related to a logical channel with the highest priority is not in active time at the time of the corresponding resource, the UE may additionally check whether an RX UE corresponding to a destination ID related to a logical channel with the next highest priority is in active time at the time of the corresponding resource, rather than simply skipping MAC PDU transmission on the resource. Thereafter, for example, it may be determined whether to finally use these resources for MAC PDU transmission. That is, for example, if the RX UE corresponding to the destination ID related to the logical channel with the next highest priority is in active time at the time of the corresponding resource, the UE may transmit a MAC PDU generated based on data from the associated logical channel.

[0119] Various embodiments of the present disclosure may be used to solve a problem in which a loss occurs due to an interruption occurring when Uu BWP switching.

[0120] Also, for example, if a UE supports multiple SL BWPs, it may be used to solve a problem in which a loss occurs due to an interruption occurring when SL BWP switching.

[0121] The various embodiments of the present disclosure can be applied for a UE-pair specific SL DRX configuration, a UE-pair specific SL DRX pattern, a parameter included in the UE-pair specific SL DRX configuration, or a timer included in the UE-pair specific SL DRX configuration, as well as a default/common SL DRX configuration, a default/common SL DRX pattern, a parameter included in the default/common SL DRX configuration or a timer included in the default/common SL DRX configuration.

[0122] In addition, in the present disclosure, for example, 'on-duration' may be active time duration (the duration operating in a wake-up state (an RF module is "on") to receive/transmit a wireless signal). For example, 'off-duration' may be a sleep time duration (the duration operating in a sleep mode (an RF module is "off") for power saving, wherein the transmitting UE may not operate in the sleep mode during the sleep time duration, and wherein if necessary, even in the sleep time, it may be allowed to operate in active time for a moment for a sensing operation/transmission operation). In addition, for example, whether various embodiments of the present disclosure are applied may be configured differently or independently, based on a resource pool, a congestion level, a service priority, a service type, a QoS requirement (e.g., latency, reliability), PQI, a traffic type (e.g., periodic generation, aperiodic generation), or SL transmission resource allocation mode (mode 1, mode 2). For example, parameters (e.g., threshold) related to various embodiments of the

present disclosure may be configured differently or independently, based on a resource pool, a congestion level, a service priority, a service type, a QoS requirement (e.g., latency, reliability), PQI, a traffic type (e.g., periodic generation, aperiodic generation), or SL transmission resource allocation mode (mode 1, mode 2).

[0123] For example, whether or not various embodiments of the present disclosure are applied may be configured differently or independently, based on at least one of a resource pool (e.g., a resource pool in which a PSFCH is configured, a resource pool in which a PSFCH is not configured), a service/packet type, a priority, a QoS requirement (e.g., URLLC/EMBB traffic, reliability, latency), PQI, PFI, a cast type (e.g., unicast, groupcast, broadcast), a congestion level (e.g., CBR), a resource pool congestion level, a SL HARQ feedback scheme (e.g., NACK only feedback scheme, ACK/NACK feedback scheme), MAC PDU transmission with HARQ feedback enabled, MAC PDU transmission with HARQ feedback disabled, whether PUCCH-based SL HARQ feedback reporting operation is configured, whether to perform pre-emption, whether to perform re-evaluation, pre-emption based resource re-selection, re-evaluation based resource re-selection, an L1 source identifier, an L1 destination identifier, an L2 source identifier, an L2 destination identifier, a combination identifier of an L1 source layer ID and an L1 destination layer ID, a combination identifier of an L2 source layer ID and an L2 destination layer ID, a combination identifier of a pair of an L1 source layer ID and an L1 destination layer ID and a cast type, a combination identifier of a pair of an L2 source layer ID and an L2 destination layer ID and a cast type, PC5 RRC connection/link, whether to perform SL DRX, whether to support SL DRX, a SL mode type (resource allocation mode 1, resource allocation mode 2), periodic resource reservation, or aperiodic resource reservation.

[0124] For example, parameter configuration values related to various embodiments of the present disclosure may be configured differently or independently, based on at least one of a resource pool (e.g., a resource pool in which a PSFCH is configured, a resource pool in which a PSFCH is not configured), a service/packet type, a priority, a QoS requirement (e.g., URLLC/EMBB traffic, reliability, latency), PQI, PFI, a cast type (e.g., unicast, groupcast, broadcast), a congestion level (e.g., CBR), a resource pool congestion level, a SL HARQ feedback scheme (e.g., NACK only feedback scheme, ACK/NACK feedback scheme), MAC PDU transmission with HARQ feedback enabled, MAC PDU transmission with HARQ feedback disabled, whether PUCCH-based SL HARQ feedback reporting operation is configured, whether to perform pre-emption, whether to perform re-evaluation, pre-emption based resource re-selection, re-evaluation based resource re-selection, an L1 source identifier, an L1 destination identifier, an L2 source identifier, an L2 destination identifier, a combination identifier of an L1 source layer ID and an L1 destination layer ID, a combination identifier of an L2 source layer ID and an L2 destination layer ID, a combination identifier of a pair of an L1 source layer ID and an L1 destination layer ID and a cast type, a combination identifier of a pair of an L2 source layer ID and an L2 destination layer ID and a cast type, PC5 RRC connection/link, whether to perform SL DRX, whether to support SL DRX, a SL mode type (resource allocation mode 1, resource allocation mode 2), periodic resource reservation, or aperiodic resource reservation.

[0125] In the present disclosure, for example, "specific time" may be a time in which the UE operates in active time for a predefined time in order to receive a sidelink signal or sidelink data from a counterpart/peer UE. For example, "specific time" may be a time in which the UE operates in active time as long as a timer (e.g., a SL DRX retransmission timer, a SL DRX inactivity timer, a timer for operating the RX UE in active time in the DRX operation) time to receive a sidelink signal or sidelink data from a counterpart/peer UE.

[0126] Various embodiments of the present disclosure may be applied to millimeter wave (mmWave) SL operation. Whether various embodiments of the present disclosure are applied may be applied to millimeter wave (mmWave) SL operation. Parameter configuration values related to various embodiments of the present disclosure may be applied to millimeter wave (mmWave) SL operation.

[0127] FIG. 10 shows a procedure for a transmitting UE to transmit a MAC PDU to a receiving UE based on an active time, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 10 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0128] Referring to FIG. 10, in step S1010, the transmitting UE may determine a resource related to a sidelink (SL) grant. In step S1020, the transmitting UE may transmit, to a first receiving UE, a first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time. For example, a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with the highest priority among at least one LCH may include the first receiving UE.

[0129] In step S1030, the transmitting UE may transmit, to a second receiving UE, a second SL DRX configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time. In step S1040, based on that the first receiving UE is outside the first active time, the transmitting UE may select a second LCH with a lower priority than the highest priority among the at least one LCH. For example, a destination related to the second LCH may include the second receiving UE.

[0130] In step S1050, the transmitting UE may transmit a MAC PDU to the second receiving UE based on the resource, based on that the second receiving UE is in the second active time.

[0131] For example, the first receiving UE may be determined based on a destination ID related to the first LCH. For

example, the second receiving UE may be determined based on a destination ID related to the second LCH.

[0132] For example, the transmitting UE and the second receiving UE may perform SL DRX based on the second SL DRX configuration.

[0133] For example, based on that the transmitting UE is in an RRC_CONNECTED state, the transmitting UE may transmit the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration to the base station. For example, the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration may be transmitted to the base station per destination. For example, SL resources may be allocated to the transmitting UE based on the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration per destination.

[0134] For example, SL resources may be selected based on the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration per destination.

[0135] For example, based on that the transmitting UE is in an RRC_CONNECTED state, the transmitting UE may request assistance information from the second receiving UE.

[0136] For example, based on that the second SL DRX configuration is changed to a third SL DRX configuration, the transmitting UE may transmit, to the base station, a message related to the change in the second SL DRX configuration.

For example, the third SL DRX configuration may be transmitted to the base station. For example, based on that the base station receives the third SL DRX configuration, a SL resource may be allocated by the base station based on the third SL DRX configuration. For example, based on that the base station receives the message related to the change in the second SL DRX configuration, a SL resource may be allocated by the base station based on a common DRX configuration. For example, the common DRX may be determined based on a priority among a plurality of common DRX configurations.

[0137] FIG. 11 shows an example of performing an LCP procedure based on active time per destination, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The example of FIG. 11 may be combined with various other embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0138] Referring to FIG. 11, the transmitting UE may select a first LCH with the highest priority among a plurality of LCHs. Herein, the plurality of LCHs may include the first LCH, a second LCH, a third LCH, and a fourth LCH. A destination related to the first LCH may include a first receiving UE. For example, the first receiving UE may be determined based on the destination ID #1 related to the first LCH. Since the first receiving UE is outside a SL DRX active time, the transmitting UE may deselect the first LCH and select an LCH with a lower priority than the first LCH. For example, if the second highest LCH is the second LCH, the transmitting UE may select an LCH with a lower priority than the second LCH because a destination related to the second LCH includes the first receiving UE and the first receiving UE is outside the SL DRX active time. For example, the next higher priority than the second LCH may be the third LCH. Herein, a destination related to the third LCH may include a second receiving UE. For example, the second receiving UE may be determined based on the destination ID #2 related to the third LCH. Since the second receiving UE is in the SL DRX active time, the transmitting UE may select the third LCH. The transmitting UE may then transmit a MAC PDU to the second receiving UE based on a SL resource.

[0139] For example, when the transmitting UE selects a destination, if a SL grant is within the SL DRX active time of the selected destination, the transmitting UE may transmit data in the active time of the receiving UE.

[0140] For example, by the base station determining a destination for a SL grant and maintaining the SL DRX active time of each receiving UE based on scheduling, the transmitting UE may transmit data in the active time of the receiving UE.

[0141] Additionally, for example, if the base station configures a SL grant to the transmitting UE, the transmitting UE needs to select a receiving UE corresponding to the SL DRX active time because the utilization of resources related to the SL grant is determined by the transmitting UE. For example, if the transmitting UE selects a first LCH with the highest priority among a plurality of LCHs (first LCH, second LCH, third LCH), a destination related to the first LCH may include a first receiving UE. For example, the first receiving UE may be determined based on the destination ID #1 related to the first LCH. In this case, the transmitting UE may determine whether the first receiving UE corresponds to the SL DRX active time. For example, if the first receiving UE is not in the SL DRX active time, the transmitting UE may deselect the first LCH and select an LCH with a lower priority than the first LCH. For example, the second highest LCH may be the second LCH, and a destination related to the second LCH may include a second receiving UE. For example, the second receiving UE may be determined based on the destination ID #2 related to the second LCH. In this case, the transmitting UE may determine whether the second receiving UE corresponds to the SL DRX active time. For example, if the second receiving UE is not in the SL DRX active time, the transmitting UE may deselect the second LCH and select an LCH with a lower priority than the second LCH. For example, the next highest LCH may be the third LCH, and a destination related to the third LCH may include a third receiving UE. For example, the third receiving UE may be determined based on the destination ID #3 related to the third LCH. In this case, the transmitting UE may determine whether the third receiving UE corresponds to the SL DRX active time. For example, if the third receiving UE is in the SL DRX active time, the transmitting UE may select the third LCH. Thereafter, the transmitting UE may transmit a MAC PDU to the third receiving UE based on a SL resource. That is, when the transmitting UE selects a destination, if the SL grant is within the SL DRX active time of the selected destination, the transmitting UE may transmit data in the active time of the

receiving UE.

[0142] FIG. 12 shows a method for a first device to transmit a MAC PDU to a third device based on an active time, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 12 may be combined with various other embodiments of the present disclosure.

5 **[0143]** Referring to FIG. 12, in step S1210, the first device 100 may determine a resource related to a sidelink (SL) grant. In step S1220, the first device 100 may transmit, to a second device, a first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a first DRX cycle and information related to a first active time. For example, a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with the highest priority among at least one LCH may include the second device.

10 **[0144]** In step S1230, the first device 100 may transmit, to the third device 200, a second SL DRX configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time. In step S1240, based on that the second device is outside the first active time, the first device 100 may select a second LCH with a lower priority than the highest priority among the at least one LCH. For example, a destination related to the second LCH may include the third device 200.

15 **[0145]** In step S1250, the first device 100 may transmit a MAC PDU to the third device 200 based on the resource, based on that the third device 200 is in the second active time.

[0146] For example, the second device may be determined based on a destination ID related to the first LCH. For example, the third device 200 may be determined based on a destination ID related to the second LCH.

20 **[0147]** For example, the first device 100 and the third device 200 may perform SL DRX based on the second SL DRX configuration.

[0148] For example, based on that the first device 100 is in an RRC_CONNECTED state, the first device 100 may transmit the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration to a base station. For example, the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration may be transmitted to the base station for each destination. For example, SL resources may be allocated to the first device 100 based on the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration per destination.

25 **[0149]** For example, SL resources may be selected based on the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration per destination.

[0150] For example, based on that the first device 100 is in an RRC_CONNECTED state, the first device 100 may request assistance information from the third device 200.

30 **[0151]** For example, based on that the second SL DRX configuration is changed to the third SL DRX configuration, the first device 100 may transmit a message related to the change in the second SL DRX configuration to a base station. For example, the third SL DRX configuration may be transmitted to the base station. For example, based on that the base station receives the third SL DRX configuration, a SL resource may be allocated by the base station based on the third SL DRX configuration. For example, based on that the base station receives a message related to the change in the second SL DRX configuration, a SL resource may be allocated by the base station based on a common DRX configuration. For example, the common DRX configuration may be determined based on a priority among a plurality of common DRX configurations.

35 **[0152]** The above-described embodiment can be applied to various devices described below. For example, the processor 102 of the first device 100 may determine a resource related to a sidelink (SL) grant. In addition, for example, the processor 102 of the first device 100 may control the transceiver 106 to transmit, to a second device, a first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time. In addition, for example, the processor 102 of the first device 100 may control the transceiver 106 to transmit, to the third device 200, a second SL DRX configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time. In addition, for example, the processor 102 of the first device 100 may select a second LCH with a lower priority than the highest priority among the at least one LCH, based on that the second device is outside of the first active time. In addition, for example, the processor 102 of the first device 100 may control the transceiver 106 to transmit a MAC PDU to the third device 200 based on the resource, based on that the third device 200 is in the second active time.

40 **[0153]** Based on an embodiment of the present disclosure, a first device adapted to perform wireless communication may be provided. For example, the first device may comprise: one or more memories storing instructions; one or more transceivers; and one or more processors connected to the one or more memories and the one or more transceivers. For example, the one or more processors may execute the instructions to: determine a resource related to a sidelink (SL) grant; transmit, to a second device, a first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time, wherein a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with a highest priority among at least one LCH includes the second device; transmit, to a third device, a second SL DRX configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time; select, based on that the second device is outside the first active time, a second LCH with a lower priority than the highest priority among the at least one LCH, wherein a destination related to the second LCH includes the third

device; and transmit, to the third device, a media access control (MAC) protocol data unit (PDU) based on the resource, based on that the third device is in the second active time.

5 [0154] Based on an embodiment of the present disclosure, an apparatus adapted to control a first user equipment (UE) may be provided. For example, the apparatus may comprise: one or more processors; and one or more memories operably connected to the one or more processors and storing instructions. For example, the one or more processors may execute the instructions to: determine a resource related to a sidelink (SL) grant; transmit, to a second UE, a first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time, wherein a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with a highest priority among at least one LCH includes the second UE; transmit, to a third UE, a second SL DRX configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time; select, based on that the second UE is outside the first active time, a second LCH with a lower priority than the highest priority among the at least one LCH, wherein a destination related to the second LCH includes the third UE; and transmit, to the third UE, a media access control (MAC) protocol data unit (PDU) based on the resource, based on that the third UE is in the second active time.

10 [0155] Based on an embodiment of the present disclosure, a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium storing instructions may be provided. For example, the instructions, when executed, may cause a first device to: determine a resource related to a sidelink (SL) grant; transmit, to a second device, a first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time, wherein a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with a highest priority among at least one LCH includes the second device; transmit, to a third device, a second SL DRX configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time; select, based on that the second device is outside the first active time, a second LCH with a lower priority than the highest priority among the at least one LCH, wherein a destination related to the second LCH includes the third device; and transmit, to the third device, a media access control (MAC) protocol data unit (PDU) based on the resource, based on that the third device is in the second active time.

15 [0156] FIG. 13 shows a method for a third device to receive a MAC PDU from a first device, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 13 may be combined with various other embodiments of the present disclosure.

20 [0157] Referring to FIG. 13, in step S1310, the third device 200 may receive, from the first device 100, a second sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time. In step S1320, the third device 200 may receive, from the first device 100, a media access control (MAC) protocol data unit (PDU).

25 [0158] For example, the resource may be related to a SL grant. For example, a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with the highest priority among at least one LCH may include a second device. For example, a first SL DRX configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time may be received from the first device 100 to the second device. For example, based on that the second device is in outside the first active time, a second LCH with a lower priority than the highest priority among the at least one LCH may be selected. For example, a destination related to the second LCH may include the third device 200. For example, based on that the third device 200 is in the second active time, the MAC PDU may be transmitted.

30 [0159] For example, the second device may be determined based on a destination ID related to the first LCH. For example, the third device 200 may be determined based on a destination ID related to the second LCH.

35 [0160] For example, the first device 100 and the third device 200 may perform SL DRX based on the second SL DRX configuration.

40 [0161] For example, based on that the first device 100 is in an RRC_CONNECTED state, the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration may be transmitted to a base station. For example, the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration may be transmitted to the base station per destination. For example, SL resources may be allocated to the first device 100 based on the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration per destination.

45 [0162] For example, SL resources may be selected based on the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration per destination.

50 [0163] For example, based on that the first device 100 is in an RRC_CONNECTED state, assistance information may be requested from the first device 100 to the third device 200.

55 [0164] For example, based on that the second SL DRX configuration is changed to a third SL DRX configuration, the first device 100 may transmit, to a base station, a message related to a change in the second SL DRX configuration. For example, the third SL DRX configuration may be transmitted to the base station. For example, based on that the base station receives the third SL DRX configuration, SL resources may be allocated by the base station based on the third SL DRX configuration. For example, based on that the base station receives the message related to the change in the second SL DRX configuration, SL resources may be allocated by the base station based on a common DRX configuration. For example, the common DRX may be determined based on a priority among a plurality of common DRX configurations.

[0165] The above-described embodiment can be applied to various devices described below. For example, the processor 202 of the third device 200 may control the transceiver 206 to receive, from the first device 100, a second sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time. In addition, for example, the processor 202 of the third device 200 may control the transceiver 206 to receive, from the first device 100, a media access control(MAC) protocol data unit (PDU).

[0166] Based on an embodiment of the present disclosure, a third device adapted to perform wireless communication may be provided. For example, the third device may comprise: one or more memories storing instructions; one or more transceivers; and one or more processors connected to the one or more memories and the one or more transceivers. For example, the one or more processors may execute the instructions to: receive, from a first device, a second sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time; and receive, from the first device, a media access control (MAC) protocol data unit (PDU). For example, the MAC PDU may be transmitted based on a resource. For example, the resource may be related to a SL grant. For example, a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with a highest priority among at least one LCH may include a second device. For example, the second device may receive, from the first device, a first SL DRX configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time. For example, based on that the second device is outside the first active time, a second LCH with a priority lower than the highest priority may be selected from among the at least one LCH. For example, a destination related to the second LCH may include the third device. For example, based on that the third device is in the second active time, the MAC PDU may be transmitted.

[0167] Various embodiments of the present disclosure may be combined with each other.

[0168] Hereinafter, device(s) to which various embodiments of the present disclosure can be applied will be described.

[0169] The various descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts of the present disclosure described in this document may be applied to, without being limited to, a variety of fields requiring wireless communication/connection (e.g., 5G) between devices.

[0170] Hereinafter, a description will be given in more detail with reference to the drawings. In the following drawings/description, the same reference symbols may denote the same or corresponding hardware blocks, software blocks, or functional blocks unless described otherwise.

[0171] FIG. 14 shows a communication system 1, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 14 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0172] Referring to FIG. 14, a communication system 1 to which various embodiments of the present disclosure are applied includes wireless devices, Base Stations (BSs), and a network. Herein, the wireless devices represent devices performing communication using Radio Access Technology (RAT) (e.g., 5G New RAT (NR)) or Long-Term Evolution (LTE)) and may be referred to as communication/radio/SG devices. The wireless devices may include, without being limited to, a robot 100a, vehicles 100b-1 and 100b-2, an extended Reality (XR) device 100c, a hand-held device 100d, a home appliance 100e, an Internet of Things (IoT) device 100f, and an Artificial Intelligence (AI) device/server 400. For example, the vehicles may include a vehicle having a wireless communication function, an autonomous vehicle, and a vehicle capable of performing communication between vehicles. Herein, the vehicles may include an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) (e.g., a drone). The XR device may include an Augmented Reality (AR)/Virtual Reality (VR)/Mixed Reality (MR) device and may be implemented in the form of a Head-Mounted Device (HMD), a Head-Up Display (HUD) mounted in a vehicle, a television, a smartphone, a computer, a wearable device, a home appliance device, a digital signage, a vehicle, a robot, etc. The hand-held device may include a smartphone, a smartpad, a wearable device (e.g., a smartwatch or a smartglasses), and a computer (e.g., a notebook). The home appliance may include a TV, a refrigerator, and a washing machine. The IoT device may include a sensor and a smartmeter. For example, the BSs and the network may be implemented as wireless devices and a specific wireless device 200a may operate as a BS/network node with respect to other wireless devices.

[0173] Here, wireless communication technology implemented in wireless devices 100a to 100f of the present disclosure may include Narrowband Internet of Things for low-power communication in addition to LTE, NR, and 6G. In this case, for example, NB-IoT technology may be an example of Low Power Wide Area Network (LPWAN) technology and may be implemented as standards such as LTE Cat NB1, and/or LTE Cat NB2, and is not limited to the name described above. Additionally or alternatively, the wireless communication technology implemented in the wireless devices 100a to 100f of the present disclosure may perform communication based on LTE-M technology. In this case, as an example, the LTE-M technology may be an example of the LPWAN and may be called by various names including enhanced Machine Type Communication (eMTC), and the like. For example, the LTE-M technology may be implemented as at least any one of various standards such as 1) LTE CAT 0, 2) LTE Cat M1, 3) LTE Cat M2, 4) LTE non-Bandwidth Limited (non-BL), 5) LTE-MTC, 6) LTE Machine Type Communication, and/or 7) LTE M, and is not limited to the name described above. Additionally or alternatively, the wireless communication technology implemented in the wireless devices 100a to 100f of the present disclosure may include at least one of Bluetooth, Low Power Wide Area Network (LPWAN), and ZigBee considering the low-power communication, and is not limited to the name described above. As an example, the

ZigBee technology may generate personal area networks (PAN) related to small/low-power digital communication based on various standards including IEEE 802.15.4, and the like, and may be called by various names.

[0174] The wireless devices 100a to 100f may be connected to the network 300 via the BSs 200. An AI technology may be applied to the wireless devices 100a to 100f and the wireless devices 100a to 100f may be connected to the AI server 400 via the network 300. The network 300 may be configured using a 3G network, a 4G (e.g., LTE) network, or a 5G (e.g., NR) network. Although the wireless devices 100a to 100f may communicate with each other through the BSs 200/network 300, the wireless devices 100a to 100f may perform direct communication (e.g., sidelink communication) with each other without passing through the BSs/network. For example, the vehicles 100b-1 and 100b-2 may perform direct communication (e.g. Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V)/Vehicle-to-everything (V2X) communication). The IoT device (e.g., a sensor) may perform direct communication with other IoT devices (e.g., sensors) or other wireless devices 100a to 100f.

[0175] Wireless communication/connections 150a, 150b, or 150c may be established between the wireless devices 100a to 100f/BS 200, or BS 200/BS 200. Herein, the wireless communication/connections may be established through various RATs (e.g., 5G NR) such as uplink/downlink communication 150a, sidelink communication 150b (or, D2D communication), or inter BS communication (e.g. relay, Integrated Access Backhaul (IAB)). The wireless devices and the BSs/the wireless devices may transmit/receive radio signals to/from each other through the wireless communication/connections 150a and 150b. For example, the wireless communication/connections 150a and 150b may transmit/receive signals through various physical channels. To this end, at least a part of various configuration information configuring processes, various signal processing processes (e.g., channel encoding/decoding, modulation/demodulation, and resource mapping/demapping), and resource allocating processes, for transmitting/receiving radio signals, may be performed based on the various proposals of the present disclosure.

[0176] FIG. 15 shows wireless devices, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 15 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0177] Referring to FIG. 15, a first wireless device 100 and a second wireless device 200 may transmit radio signals through a variety of RATs (e.g., LTE and NR). Herein, {the first wireless device 100 and the second wireless device 200} may correspond to {the wireless device 100x and the BS 200} and/or {the wireless device 100x and the wireless device 100x} of FIG. 14.

[0178] The first wireless device 100 may include one or more processors 102 and one or more memories 104 and additionally further include one or more transceivers 106 and/or one or more antennas 108. The processor(s) 102 may control the memory(s) 104 and/or the transceiver(s) 106 and may be configured to implement the descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts disclosed in this document. For example, the processor(s) 102 may process information within the memory(s) 104 to generate first information/signals and then transmit radio signals including the first information/signals through the transceiver(s) 106. The processor(s) 102 may receive radio signals including second information/signals through the transceiver 106 and then store information obtained by processing the second information/signals in the memory(s) 104. The memory(s) 104 may be connected to the processor(s) 102 and may store a variety of information related to operations of the processor(s) 102. For example, the memory(s) 104 may store software code including commands for performing a part or the entirety of processes controlled by the processor(s) 102 or for performing the descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts disclosed in this document. Herein, the processor(s) 102 and the memory(s) 104 may be a part of a communication modem/circuit/chip designed to implement RAT (e.g., LTE or NR). The transceiver(s) 106 may be connected to the processor(s) 102 and transmit and/or receive radio signals through one or more antennas 108. Each of the transceiver(s) 106 may include a transmitter and/or a receiver. The transceiver(s) 106 may be interchangeably used with Radio Frequency (RF) unit(s). In the present disclosure, the wireless device may represent a communication modem/circuit/chip.

[0179] The second wireless device 200 may include one or more processors 202 and one or more memories 204 and additionally further include one or more transceivers 206 and/or one or more antennas 208. The processor(s) 202 may control the memory(s) 204 and/or the transceiver(s) 206 and may be configured to implement the descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts disclosed in this document. For example, the processor(s) 202 may process information within the memory(s) 204 to generate third information/signals and then transmit radio signals including the third information/signals through the transceiver(s) 206. The processor(s) 202 may receive radio signals including fourth information/signals through the transceiver(s) 106 and then store information obtained by processing the fourth information/signals in the memory(s) 204. The memory(s) 204 may be connected to the processor(s) 202 and may store a variety of information related to operations of the processor(s) 202. For example, the memory(s) 204 may store software code including commands for performing a part or the entirety of processes controlled by the processor(s) 202 or for performing the descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts disclosed in this document. Herein, the processor(s) 202 and the memory(s) 204 may be a part of a communication modem/circuit/chip designed to implement RAT (e.g., LTE or NR). The transceiver(s) 206 may be connected to the processor(s) 202 and transmit and/or receive radio signals through one or more antennas 208. Each of the transceiver(s) 206 may include a transmitter and/or a receiver. The transceiver(s) 206 may be interchangeably used with RF unit(s).

In the present disclosure, the wireless device may represent a communication modem/circuit/chip.

[0180] Hereinafter, hardware elements of the wireless devices 100 and 200 will be described more specifically. One or more protocol layers may be implemented by, without being limited to, one or more processors 102 and 202. For example, the one or more processors 102 and 202 may implement one or more layers (e.g., functional layers such as PHY, MAC, RLC, PDCP, RRC, and SDAP). The one or more processors 102 and 202 may generate one or more Protocol Data Units (PDUs) and/or one or more Service Data Unit (SDUs) according to the descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts disclosed in this document. The one or more processors 102 and 202 may generate messages, control information, data, or information according to the descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts disclosed in this document. The one or more processors 102 and 202 may generate signals (e.g., baseband signals) including PDUs, SDUs, messages, control information, data, or information according to the descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts disclosed in this document and provide the generated signals to the one or more transceivers 106 and 206. The one or more processors 102 and 202 may receive the signals (e.g., baseband signals) from the one or more transceivers 106 and 206 and acquire the PDUs, SDUs, messages, control information, data, or information according to the descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts disclosed in this document.

[0181] The one or more processors 102 and 202 may be referred to as controllers, microcontrollers, microprocessors, or microcomputers. The one or more processors 102 and 202 may be implemented by hardware, firmware, software, or a combination thereof. As an example, one or more Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs), one or more Digital Signal Processors (DSPs), one or more Digital Signal Processing Devices (DSPDs), one or more Programmable Logic Devices (PLDs), or one or more Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs) may be included in the one or more processors 102 and 202. The descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts disclosed in this document may be implemented using firmware or software and the firmware or software may be configured to include the modules, procedures, or functions. Firmware or software configured to perform the descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts disclosed in this document may be included in the one or more processors 102 and 202 or stored in the one or more memories 104 and 204 so as to be driven by the one or more processors 102 and 202. The descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts disclosed in this document may be implemented using firmware or software in the form of code, commands, and/or a set of commands.

[0182] The one or more memories 104 and 204 may be connected to the one or more processors 102 and 202 and store various types of data, signals, messages, information, programs, code, instructions, and/or commands. The one or more memories 104 and 204 may be configured by Read-Only Memories (ROMs), Random Access Memories (RAMs), Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memories (EPROMs), flash memories, hard drives, registers, cash memories, computer-readable storage media, and/or combinations thereof. The one or more memories 104 and 204 may be located at the interior and/or exterior of the one or more processors 102 and 202. The one or more memories 104 and 204 may be connected to the one or more processors 102 and 202 through various technologies such as wired or wireless connection.

[0183] The one or more transceivers 106 and 206 may transmit user data, control information, and/or radio signals/channels, mentioned in the methods and/or operational flowcharts of this document, to one or more other devices. The one or more transceivers 106 and 206 may receive user data, control information, and/or radio signals/channels, mentioned in the descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts disclosed in this document, from one or more other devices. For example, the one or more transceivers 106 and 206 may be connected to the one or more processors 102 and 202 and transmit and receive radio signals. For example, the one or more processors 102 and 202 may perform control so that the one or more transceivers 106 and 206 may transmit user data, control information, or radio signals to one or more other devices. The one or more processors 102 and 202 may perform control so that the one or more transceivers 106 and 206 may receive user data, control information, or radio signals from one or more other devices. The one or more transceivers 106 and 206 may be connected to the one or more antennas 108 and 208 and the one or more transceivers 106 and 206 may be configured to transmit and receive user data, control information, and/or radio signals/channels, mentioned in the descriptions, functions, procedures, proposals, methods, and/or operational flowcharts disclosed in this document, through the one or more antennas 108 and 208. In this document, the one or more antennas may be a plurality of physical antennas or a plurality of logical antennas (e.g., antenna ports). The one or more transceivers 106 and 206 may convert received radio signals/channels etc. from RF band signals into baseband signals in order to process received user data, control information, radio signals/channels, etc. using the one or more processors 102 and 202. The one or more transceivers 106 and 206 may convert the user data, control information, radio signals/channels, etc. processed using the one or more processors 102 and 202 from the base band signals into the RF band signals. To this end, the one or more transceivers 106 and 206 may include (analog) oscillators and/or filters.

[0184] FIG. 16 shows a signal process circuit for a transmission signal, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The embodiment of FIG. 16 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0185] Referring to FIG. 16, a signal processing circuit 1000 may include scramblers 1010, modulators 1020, a layer mapper 1030, a precoder 1040, resource mappers 1050, and signal generators 1060. An operation/function of FIG. 16 may be performed, without being limited to, the processors 102 and 202 and/or the transceivers 106 and 206 of FIG. 15. Hardware elements of FIG. 16 may be implemented by the processors 102 and 202 and/or the transceivers 106 and 206 of FIG. 15. For example, blocks 1010 to 1060 may be implemented by the processors 102 and 202 of FIG. 15. Alternatively, the blocks 1010 to 1050 may be implemented by the processors 102 and 202 of FIG. 15 and the block 1060 may be implemented by the transceivers 106 and 206 of FIG. 15.

[0186] Codewords may be converted into radio signals via the signal processing circuit 1000 of FIG. 16. Herein, the codewords are encoded bit sequences of information blocks. The information blocks may include transport blocks (e.g., a UL-SCH transport block, a DL-SCH transport block). The radio signals may be transmitted through various physical channels (e.g., a PUSCH and a PDSCH).

[0187] Specifically, the codewords may be converted into scrambled bit sequences by the scramblers 1010. Scramble sequences used for scrambling may be generated based on an initialization value, and the initialization value may include ID information of a wireless device. The scrambled bit sequences may be modulated to modulation symbol sequences by the modulators 1020. A modulation scheme may include pi/2-Binary Phase Shift Keying (pi/2-BPSK), m-Phase Shift Keying (m-PSK), and m-Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (m-QAM). Complex modulation symbol sequences may be mapped to one or more transport layers by the layer mapper 1030. Modulation symbols of each transport layer may be mapped (precoded) to corresponding antenna port(s) by the precoder 1040. Outputs z of the precoder 1040 may be obtained by multiplying outputs y of the layer mapper 1030 by an $N \times M$ precoding matrix W . Herein, N is the number of antenna ports and M is the number of transport layers. The precoder 1040 may perform precoding after performing transform precoding (e.g., DFT) for complex modulation symbols. Alternatively, the precoder 1040 may perform precoding without performing transform precoding.

[0188] The resource mappers 1050 may map modulation symbols of each antenna port to time-frequency resources. The time-frequency resources may include a plurality of symbols (e.g., a CP-OFDMA symbols and DFT-s-OFDMA symbols) in the time domain and a plurality of subcarriers in the frequency domain. The signal generators 1060 may generate radio signals from the mapped modulation symbols and the generated radio signals may be transmitted to other devices through each antenna. For this purpose, the signal generators 1060 may include Inverse Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT) modules, Cyclic Prefix (CP) inserters, Digital-to-Analog Converters (DACs), and frequency up-converters.

[0189] Signal processing procedures for a signal received in the wireless device may be configured in a reverse manner of the signal processing procedures 1010 to 1060 of FIG. 16. For example, the wireless devices (e.g., 100 and 200 of FIG. 15) may receive radio signals from the exterior through the antenna ports/transceivers. The received radio signals may be converted into baseband signals through signal restorers. To this end, the signal restorers may include frequency downlink converters, Analog-to-Digital Converters (ADCs), CP remover, and Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) modules. Next, the baseband signals may be restored to codewords through a resource demapping procedure, a postcoding procedure, a demodulation processor, and a descrambling procedure. The codewords may be restored to original information blocks through decoding. Therefore, a signal processing circuit (not illustrated) for a reception signal may include signal restorers, resource demappers, a postcoder, demodulators, descramblers, and decoders.

[0190] FIG. 17 shows another example of a wireless device, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The wireless device may be implemented in various forms according to a use-case/service (refer to FIG. 14). The embodiment of FIG. 17 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0191] Referring to FIG. 17, wireless devices 100 and 200 may correspond to the wireless devices 100 and 200 of FIG. 15 and may be configured by various elements, components, units/portions, and/or modules. For example, each of the wireless devices 100 and 200 may include a communication unit 110, a control unit 120, a memory unit 130, and additional components 140. The communication unit may include a communication circuit 112 and transceiver(s) 114. For example, the communication circuit 112 may include the one or more processors 102 and 202 and/or the one or more memories 104 and 204 of FIG. 15. For example, the transceiver(s) 114 may include the one or more transceivers 106 and 206 and/or the one or more antennas 108 and 208 of FIG. 15. The control unit 120 is electrically connected to the communication unit 110, the memory 130, and the additional components 140 and controls overall operation of the wireless devices. For example, the control unit 120 may control an electric/mechanical operation of the wireless device based on programs/code/commands/information stored in the memory unit 130. The control unit 120 may transmit the information stored in the memory unit 130 to the exterior (e.g., other communication devices) via the communication unit 110 through a wireless/wired interface or store, in the memory unit 130, information received through the wireless/wired interface from the exterior (e.g., other communication devices) via the communication unit 110.

[0192] The additional components 140 may be variously configured according to types of wireless devices. For example, the additional components 140 may include at least one of a power unit/battery, input/output (I/O) unit, a driving unit, and a computing unit. The wireless device may be implemented in the form of, without being limited to, the robot (100a of FIG. 14), the vehicles (100b-1 and 100b-2 of FIG. 14), the XR device (100c of FIG. 14), the hand-held device

(100d of FIG. 14), the home appliance (100e of FIG. 14), the IoT device (100f of FIG. 14), a digital broadcast terminal, a hologram device, a public safety device, an MTC device, a medicine device, a fintech device (or a finance device), a security device, a climate/environment device, the AI server/device (400 of FIG. 14), the BSs (200 of FIG. 14), a network node, etc. The wireless device may be used in a mobile or fixed place according to a use-example/service.

5 **[0193]** In FIG. 17, the entirety of the various elements, components, units/portions, and/or modules in the wireless devices 100 and 200 may be connected to each other through a wired interface or at least a part thereof may be wirelessly connected through the communication unit 110. For example, in each of the wireless devices 100 and 200, the control unit 120 and the communication unit 110 may be connected by wire and the control unit 120 and first units (e.g., 130 and 140) may be wirelessly connected through the communication unit 110. Each element, component, unit/portion, and/or module within the wireless devices 100 and 200 may further include one or more elements. For example, the control unit 120 may be configured by a set of one or more processors. As an example, the control unit 120 may be configured by a set of a communication control processor, an application processor, an Electronic Control Unit (ECU), a graphical processing unit, and a memory control processor. As another example, the memory 130 may be configured by a Random Access Memory (RAM), a Dynamic RAM (DRAM), a Read Only Memory (ROM)), a flash memory, a volatile memory, a non-volatile memory, and/or a combination thereof.

15 **[0194]** Hereinafter, an example of implementing FIG. 17 will be described in detail with reference to the drawings.

[0195] FIG. 18 shows a hand-held device, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The hand-held device may include a smartphone, a smartpad, a wearable device (e.g., a smartwatch or a smartglasses), or a portable computer (e.g., a notebook). The hand-held device may be referred to as a mobile station (MS), a user terminal (UT), a Mobile Subscriber Station (MSS), a Subscriber Station (SS), an Advanced Mobile Station (AMS), or a Wireless Terminal (WT). The embodiment of FIG. 18 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

20 **[0196]** Referring to FIG. 18, a hand-held device 100 may include an antenna unit 108, a communication unit 110, a control unit 120, a memory unit 130, a power supply unit 140a, an interface unit 140b, and an I/O unit 140c. The antenna unit 108 may be configured as a part of the communication unit 110. Blocks 110 to 130/140a to 140c correspond to the blocks 110 to 130/140 of FIG. 17, respectively.

25 **[0197]** The communication unit 110 may transmit and receive signals (e.g., data and control signals) to and from other wireless devices or BSs. The control unit 120 may perform various operations by controlling constituent elements of the hand-held device 100. The control unit 120 may include an Application Processor (AP). The memory unit 130 may store data/parameters/programs/code/commands needed to drive the hand-held device 100. The memory unit 130 may store input/output data/information. The power supply unit 140a may supply power to the hand-held device 100 and include a wired/wireless charging circuit, a battery, etc. The interface unit 140b may support connection of the hand-held device 100 to other external devices. The interface unit 140b may include various ports (e.g., an audio I/O port and a video I/O port) for connection with external devices. The I/O unit 140c may input or output video information/signals, audio information/signals, data, and/or information input by a user. The I/O unit 140c may include a camera, a microphone, a user input unit, a display unit 140d, a speaker, and/or a haptic module.

30 **[0198]** As an example, in the case of data communication, the I/O unit 140c may acquire information/signals (e.g., touch, text, voice, images, or video) input by a user and the acquired information/signals may be stored in the memory unit 130. The communication unit 110 may convert the information/signals stored in the memory into radio signals and transmit the converted radio signals to other wireless devices directly or to a BS. The communication unit 110 may receive radio signals from other wireless devices or the BS and then restore the received radio signals into original information/signals. The restored information/signals may be stored in the memory unit 130 and may be output as various types (e.g., text, voice, images, video, or haptic) through the I/O unit 140c.

35 **[0199]** FIG. 19 shows a vehicle or an autonomous vehicle, based on an embodiment of the present disclosure. The vehicle or autonomous vehicle may be implemented by a mobile robot, a car, a train, a manned/unmanned Aerial Vehicle (AV), a ship, etc. The embodiment of FIG. 19 may be combined with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

40 **[0200]** Referring to FIG. 19, a vehicle or autonomous vehicle 100 may include an antenna unit 108, a communication unit 110, a control unit 120, a driving unit 140a, a power supply unit 140b, a sensor unit 140c, and an autonomous driving unit 140d. The antenna unit 108 may be configured as a part of the communication unit 110. The blocks 110/130/140a to 140d correspond to the blocks 110/130/140 of FIG. 17, respectively.

45 **[0201]** The communication unit 110 may transmit and receive signals (e.g., data and control signals) to and from external devices such as other vehicles, BSs (e.g., gNBs and road side units), and servers. The control unit 120 may perform various operations by controlling elements of the vehicle or the autonomous vehicle 100. The control unit 120 may include an Electronic Control Unit (ECU). The driving unit 140a may cause the vehicle or the autonomous vehicle 100 to drive on a road. The driving unit 140a may include an engine, a motor, a powertrain, a wheel, a brake, a steering device, etc. The power supply unit 140b may supply power to the vehicle or the autonomous vehicle 100 and include a wired/wireless charging circuit, a battery, etc. The sensor unit 140c may acquire a vehicle state, ambient environment information, user information, etc. The sensor unit 140c may include an Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) sensor, a collision sensor, a wheel sensor, a speed sensor, a slope sensor, a weight sensor, a heading sensor, a position module,

a vehicle forward/backward sensor, a battery sensor, a fuel sensor, a tire sensor, a steering sensor, a temperature sensor, a humidity sensor, an ultrasonic sensor, an illumination sensor, a pedal position sensor, etc. The autonomous driving unit 140d may implement technology for maintaining a lane on which a vehicle is driving, technology for automatically adjusting speed, such as adaptive cruise control, technology for autonomously driving along a determined path, technology for driving by automatically setting a path if a destination is set, and the like.

[0202] For example, the communication unit 110 may receive map data, traffic information data, etc. from an external server. The autonomous driving unit 140d may generate an autonomous driving path and a driving plan from the obtained data. The control unit 120 may control the driving unit 140a such that the vehicle or the autonomous vehicle 100 may move along the autonomous driving path according to the driving plan (e.g., speed/direction control). In the middle of autonomous driving, the communication unit 110 may aperiodically/periodically acquire recent traffic information data from the external server and acquire surrounding traffic information data from neighboring vehicles. In the middle of autonomous driving, the sensor unit 140c may obtain a vehicle state and/or surrounding environment information. The autonomous driving unit 140d may update the autonomous driving path and the driving plan based on the newly obtained data/information. The communication unit 110 may transfer information about a vehicle position, the autonomous driving path, and/or the driving plan to the external server. The external server may predict traffic information data using AI technology, etc., based on the information collected from vehicles or autonomous vehicles and provide the predicted traffic information data to the vehicles or the autonomous vehicles.

[0203] Claims in the present description can be combined in a various way. For instance, technical features in method claims of the present description can be combined to be implemented or performed in an apparatus, and technical features in apparatus claims can be combined to be implemented or performed in a method. Further, technical features in method claim(s) and apparatus claim(s) can be combined to be implemented or performed in an apparatus. Further, technical features in method claim(s) and apparatus claim(s) can be combined to be implemented or performed in a method.

Claims

1. A method for performing wireless communication by a first device, the method comprising:

determining a resource related to a sidelink (SL) grant;
 transmitting, to a second device, a first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time,
 wherein a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with a highest priority among at least one LCH includes the second device;
 transmitting, to a third device, a second SL DRX configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time;
 selecting, based on that the second device is outside the first active time, a second LCH with a lower priority than the highest priority among the at least one LCH,
 wherein a destination related to the second LCH includes the third device; and
 transmitting, to the third device, a media access control (MAC) protocol data unit (PDU) based on the resource, based on that the third device is in the second active time.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the second device is determined based on a destination ID related to the first LCH, and wherein the third device is determined based on a destination ID related to the second LCH.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first device and the third device perform SLDRX based on the second SL DRX configuration.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

transmitting, to a base station, the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration, based on that the first device is in an RRC_CONNECTED state.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration are transmitted to the base station per destination.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein SL resources are allocated to the first device based on the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration per destination.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein SL resources are selected based on the first SL DRX configuration and the second SL DRX configuration per destination.
8. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
5 requesting assistance information from the third device based on that the first device is in an RRC_CONNECTED state.
9. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
10 transmitting, to a base station, a message related to a change in the second SL DRX configuration, based on that the second SL DRX configuration is changed to a third SL DRX configuration.
10. The method of claim 9, further comprising:
transmitting, to the base station, the third SL DRX configuration.
11. The method of claim 10, wherein, based on that the base station receives the third SL DRX configuration, SL resources are allocated by the base station based on the third SL DRX configuration.
12. The method of claim 9, wherein, based on that the base station receives the message related to the change in the second SL DRX configuration, SL resources are allocated by the base station based on a common DRX configuration.
20
13. The method of claim 12, wherein the common DRX configuration is determined based on a priority among a plurality of common DRX configurations.
14. A first device adapted to perform wireless communication, the first device comprising:
25
one or more memories storing instructions;
one or more transceivers; and
one or more processors connected to the one or more memories and the one or more transceivers, wherein the one or more processors execute the instructions to:
30
determine a resource related to a sidelink (SL) grant;
transmit, to a second device, a first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time,
wherein a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with a highest priority among at least one LCH includes the second device;
35
transmit, to a third device, a second SL DRX configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time;
select, based on that the second device is outside the first active time, a second LCH with a lower priority than the highest priority among the at least one LCH,
40
wherein a destination related to the second LCH includes the third device; and
transmit, to the third device, a media access control (MAC) protocol data unit (PDU) based on the resource, based on that the third device is in the second active time.
15. An apparatus adapted to control a first user equipment (UE), the apparatus comprising:
45
one or more processors; and
one or more memories operably connected to the one or more processors and storing instructions, wherein the one or more processors execute the instructions to:
50
determine a resource related to a sidelink (SL) grant;
transmit, to a second UE, a first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time,
wherein a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with a highest priority among at least one LCH includes the second UE;
55
transmit, to a third UE, a second SL DRX configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time;
select, based on that the second UE is outside the first active time, a second LCH with a lower priority than the highest priority among the at least one LCH,

wherein a destination related to the second LCH includes the third UE; and transmit, to the third UE, a media access control (MAC) protocol data unit (PDU) based on the resource, based on that the third UE is in the second active time.

5 16. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium storing instructions that, when executed, cause a first device to:

determine a resource related to a sidelink (SL) grant;
 transmit, to a second device, a first SL discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time,
 10 wherein a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with a highest priority among at least one LCH includes the second device;
 transmit, to a third device, a second SL DRX configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time;
 select, based on that the second device is outside the first active time, a second LCH with a lower priority than
 15 the highest priority among the at least one LCH,
 wherein a destination related to the second LCH includes the third device; and
 transmit, to the third device, a media access control (MAC) protocol data unit (PDU) based on the resource, based on that the third device is in the second active time.

20 17. A method for performing wireless communication by a third device, the method comprising:

receiving, from a first device, a second sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time; and
 receiving, from the first device, a media access control (MAC) protocol data unit (PDU),
 25 wherein the MAC PDU is transmitted based on a resource,
 wherein the resource is related to a SL grant,
 wherein a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with a highest priority among at least one LCH includes a second device,
 wherein the second device receives, from the first device, a first SL DRX configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time,
 30 wherein, based on that the second device is outside the first active time, a second LCH with a priority lower than the highest priority is selected from among the at least one LCH,
 wherein a destination related to the second LCH includes the third device,
 wherein, based on that the third device is in the second active time, the MAC PDU is transmitted.

35 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the third device is determined based on a destination ID related to the second LCH.

19. A third device adapted to perform wireless communication, the third device comprising:

40 one or more memories storing instructions;
 one or more transceivers; and
 one or more processors connected to the one or more memories and the one or more transceivers, wherein the one or more processors execute the instructions to:

45 receive, from a first device, a second sidelink (SL) discontinuous reception (DRX) configuration including information related to a second SL DRX cycle and information related to a second active time; and
 receive, from the first device, a media access control (MAC) protocol data unit (PDU),
 wherein the MAC PDU is transmitted based on a resource,
 wherein the resource is related to a SL grant,
 50 wherein a destination related to a first logical channel (LCH) with a highest priority among at least one LCH includes a second device,
 wherein the second device receives, from the first device, a first SL DRX configuration including information related to a first SL DRX cycle and information related to a first active time,
 wherein, based on that the second device is outside the first active time, a second LCH with a priority lower than the highest priority is selected from among the at least one LCH,
 55 wherein a destination related to the second LCH includes the third device,
 wherein, based on that the third device is in the second active time, the MAC PDU is transmitted.

20. The third device of claim 19, wherein the third device is determined based on a destination ID related to the second LCH.

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

FIG. 1

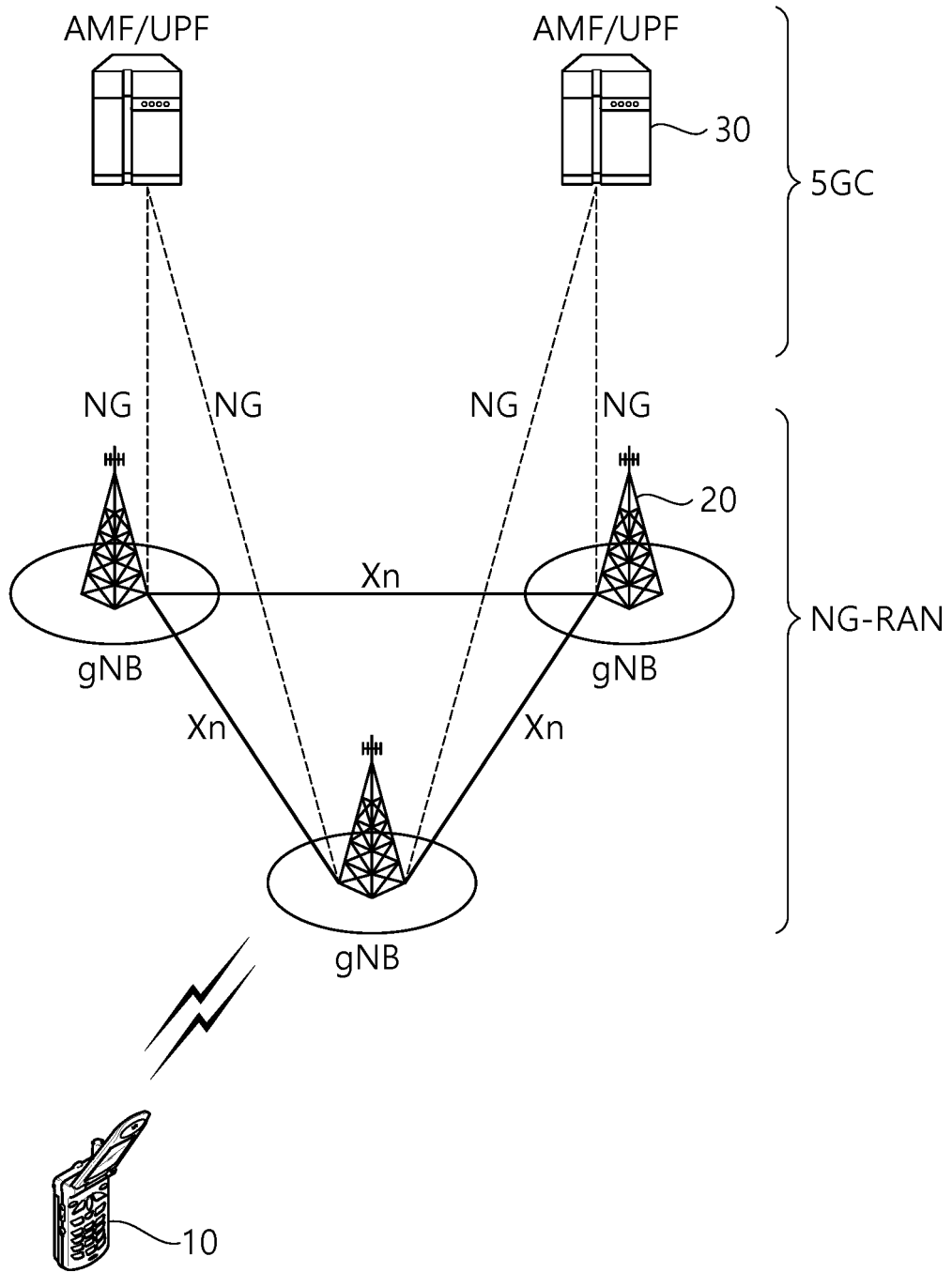


FIG. 2

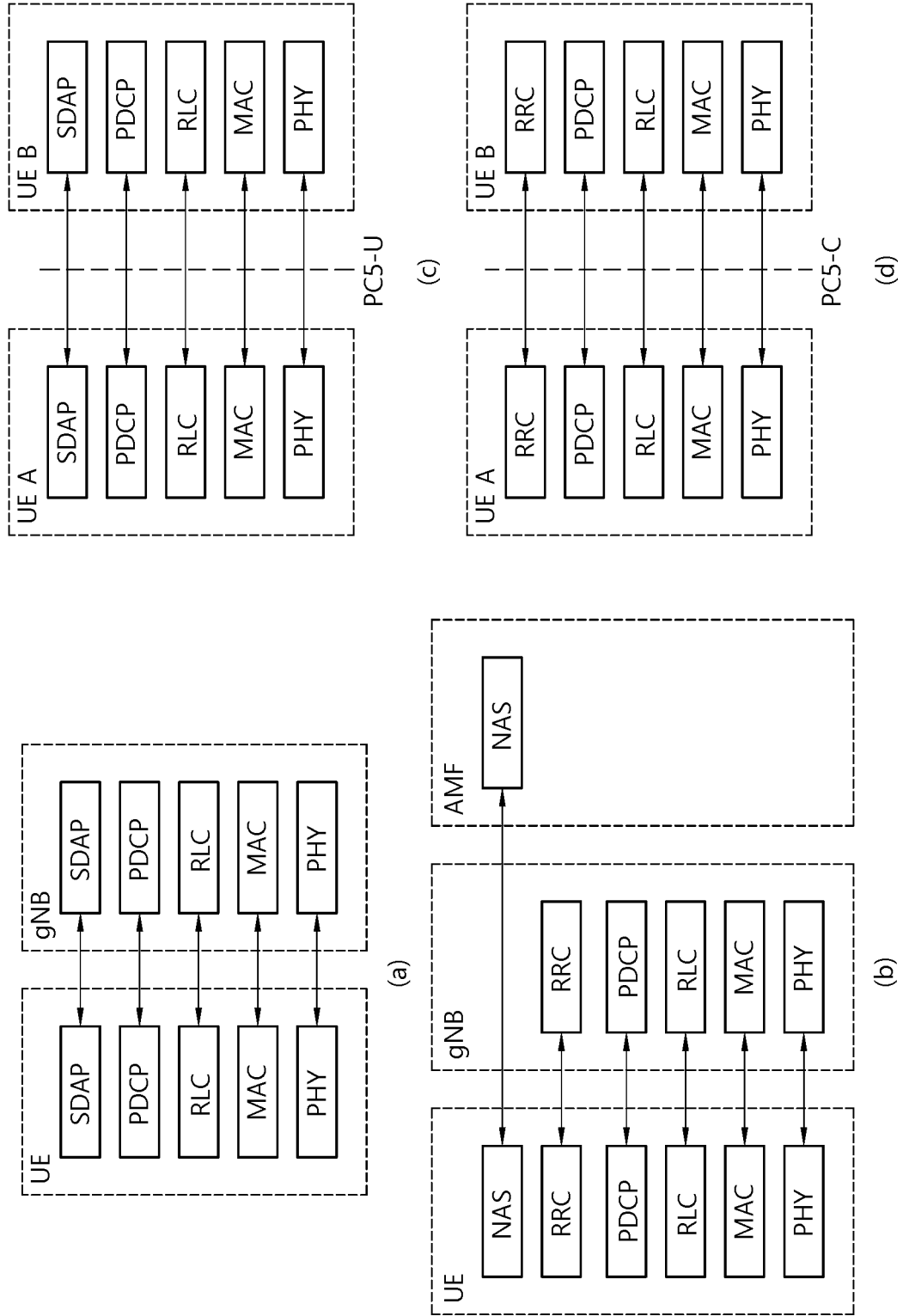


FIG. 3

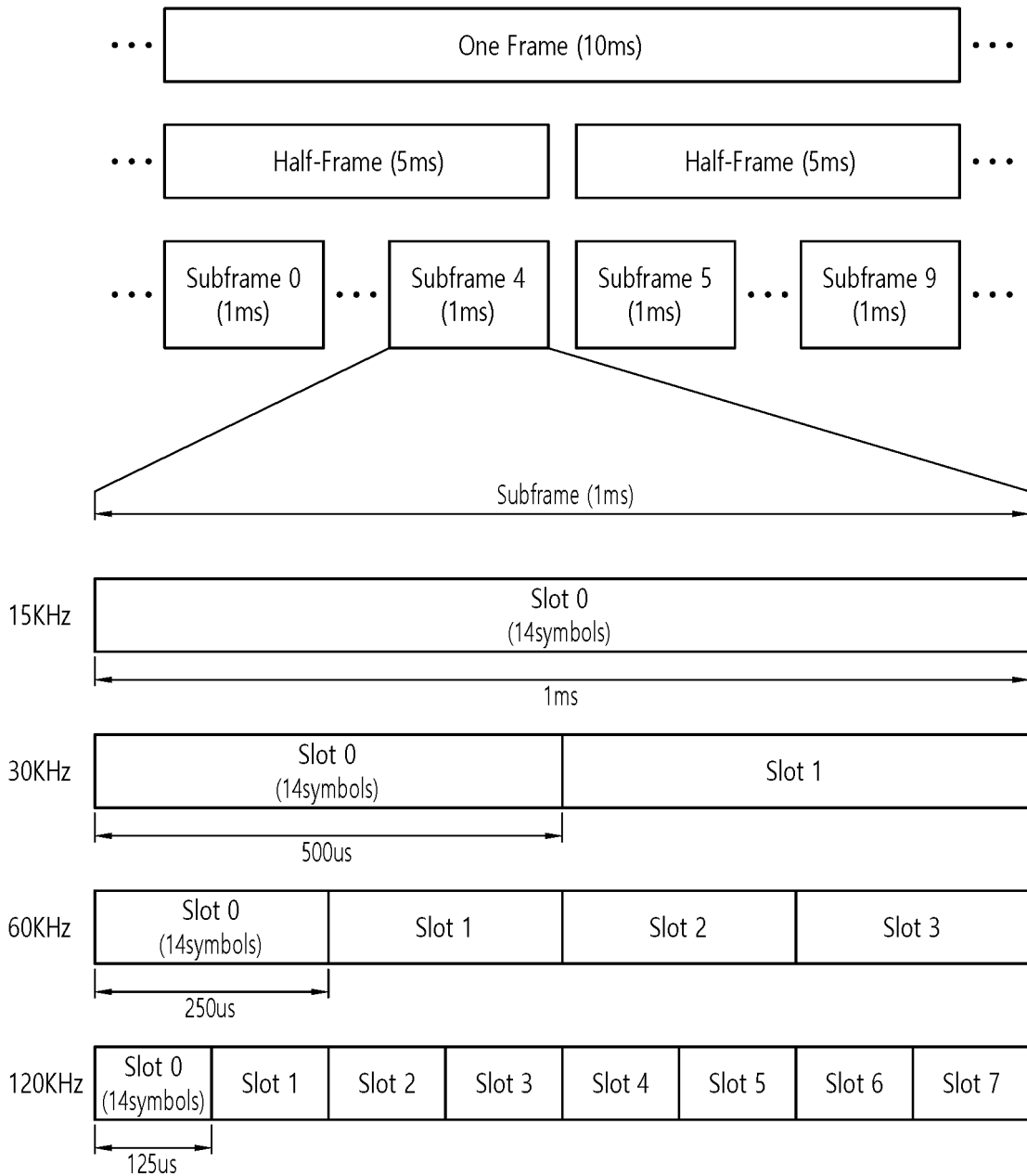


FIG. 4

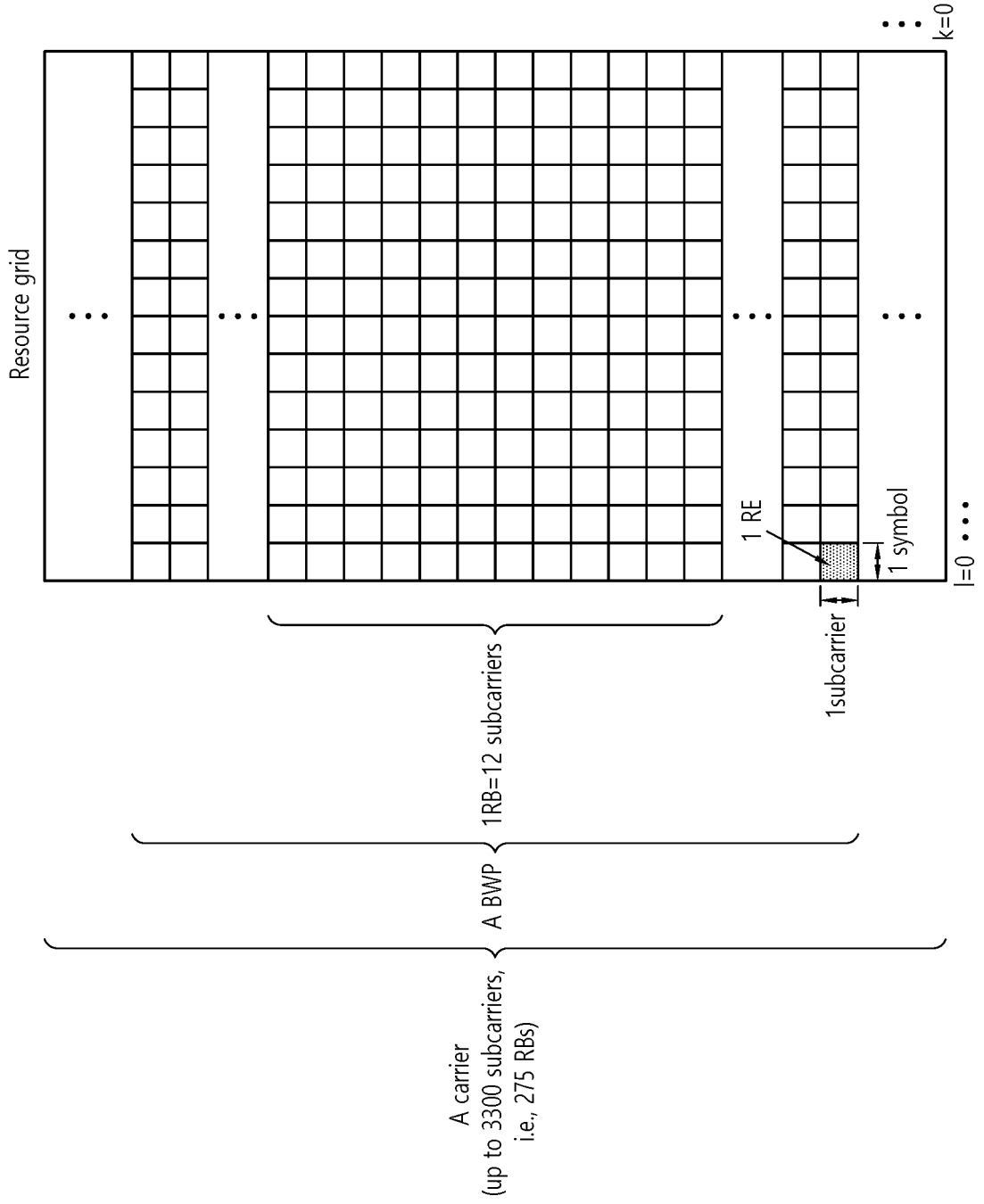


FIG. 5

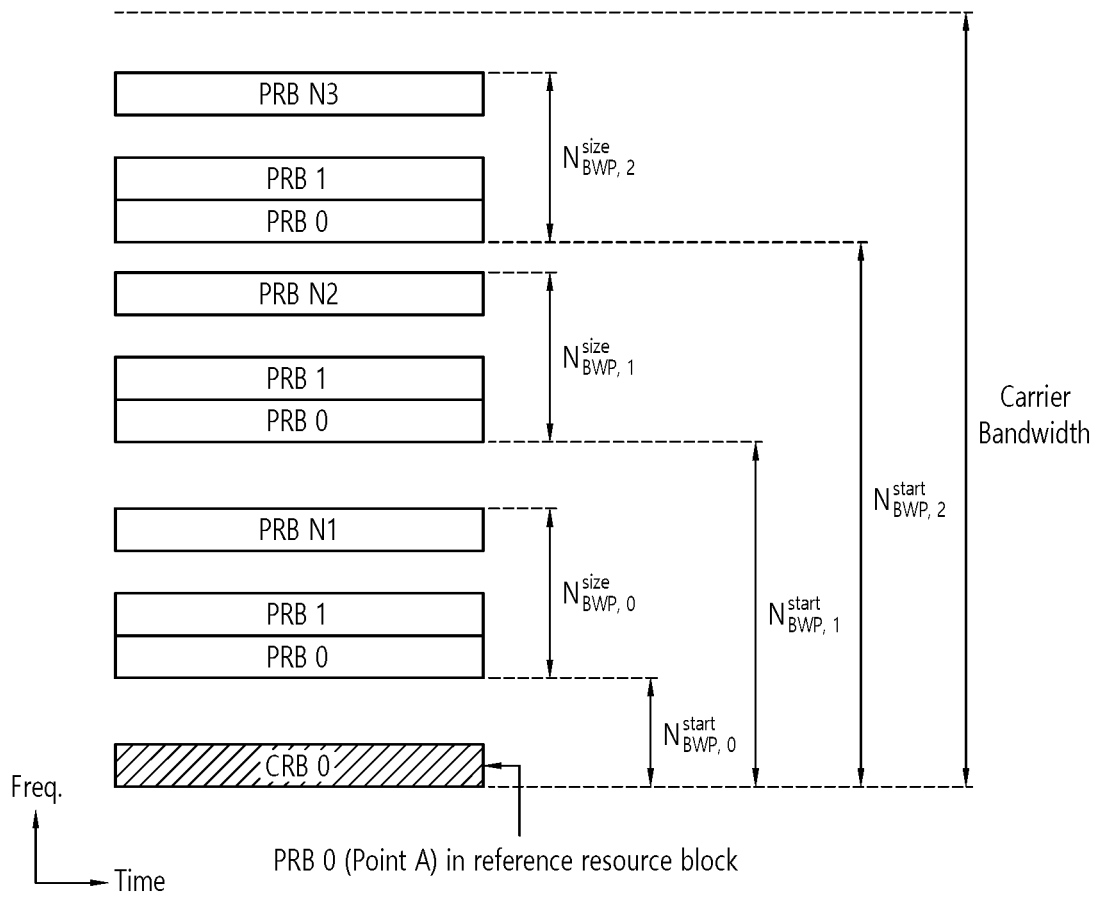


FIG. 6

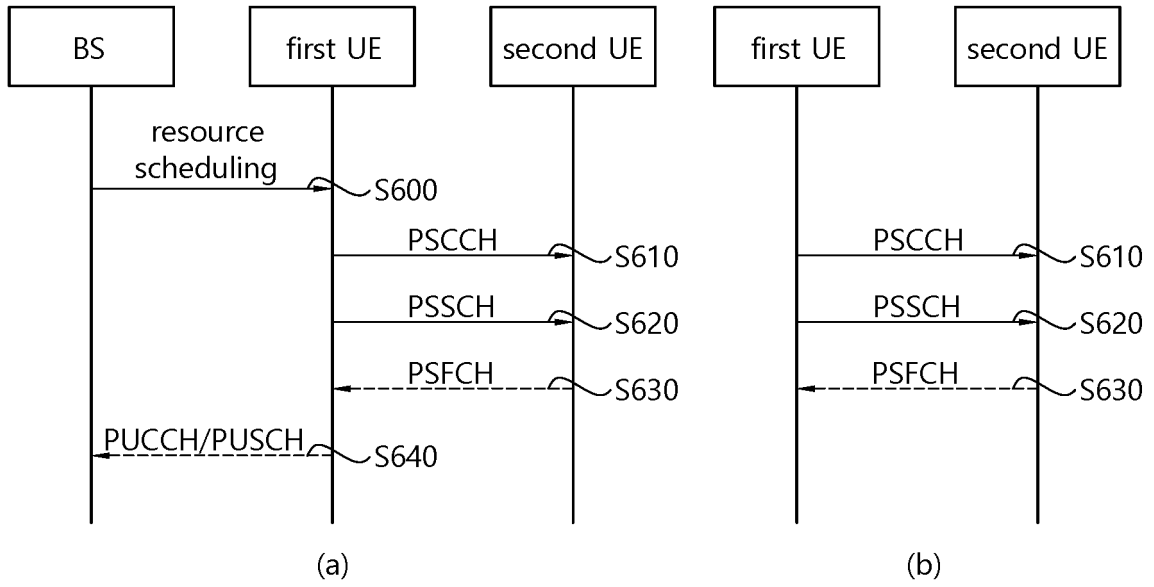


FIG. 7

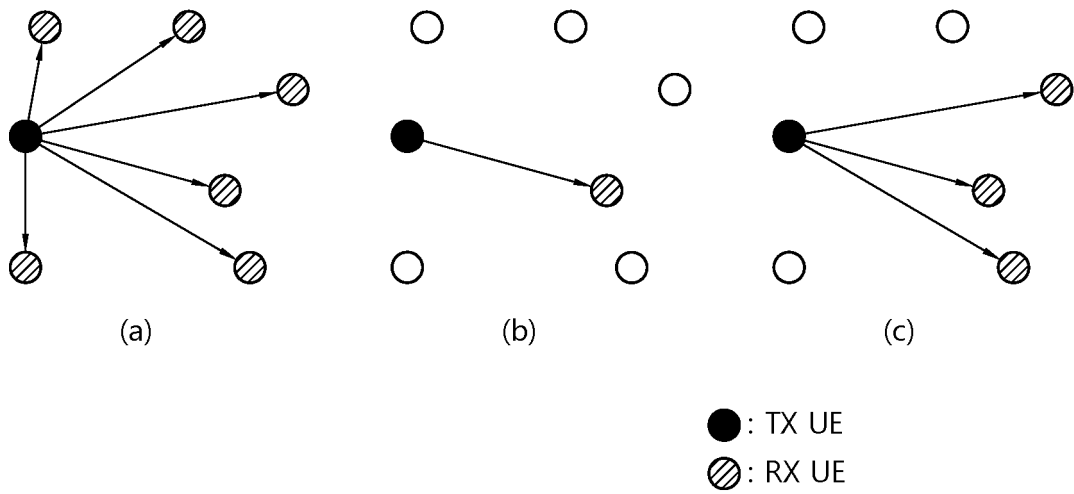


FIG. 8

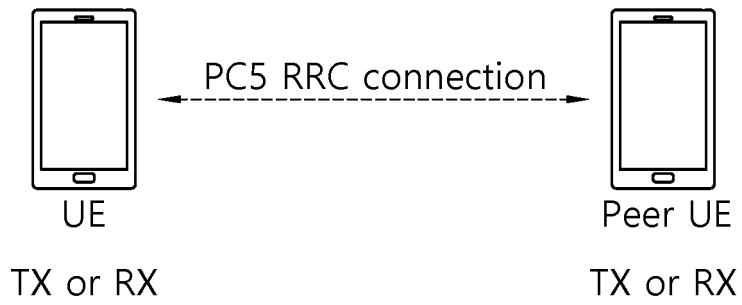


FIG. 9

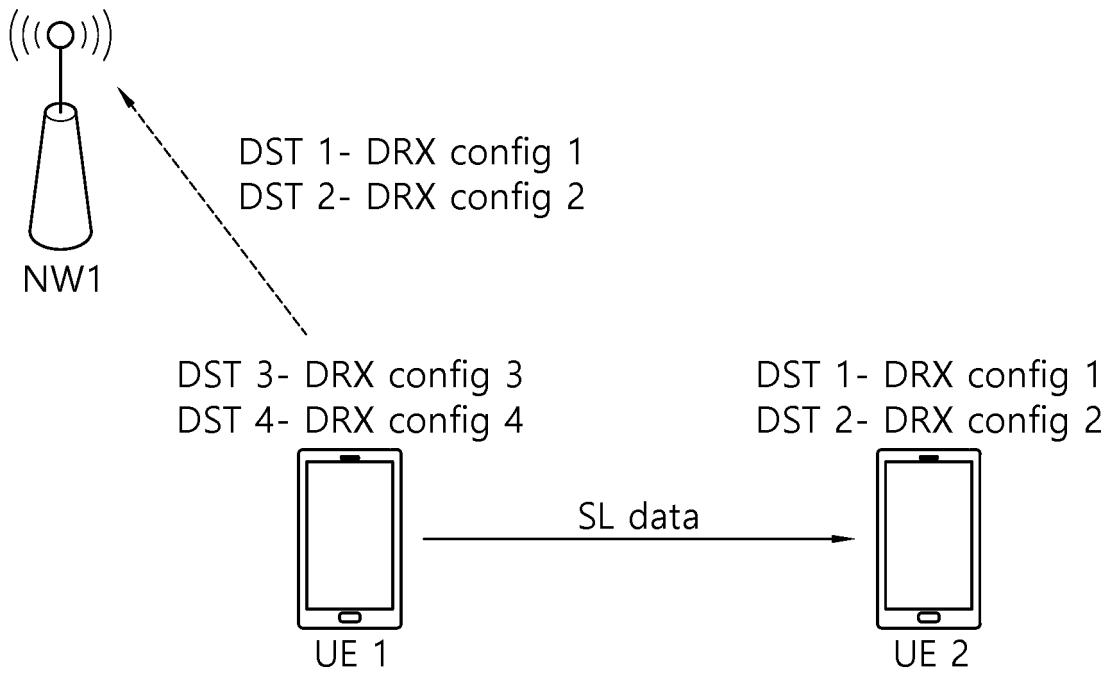


FIG. 10

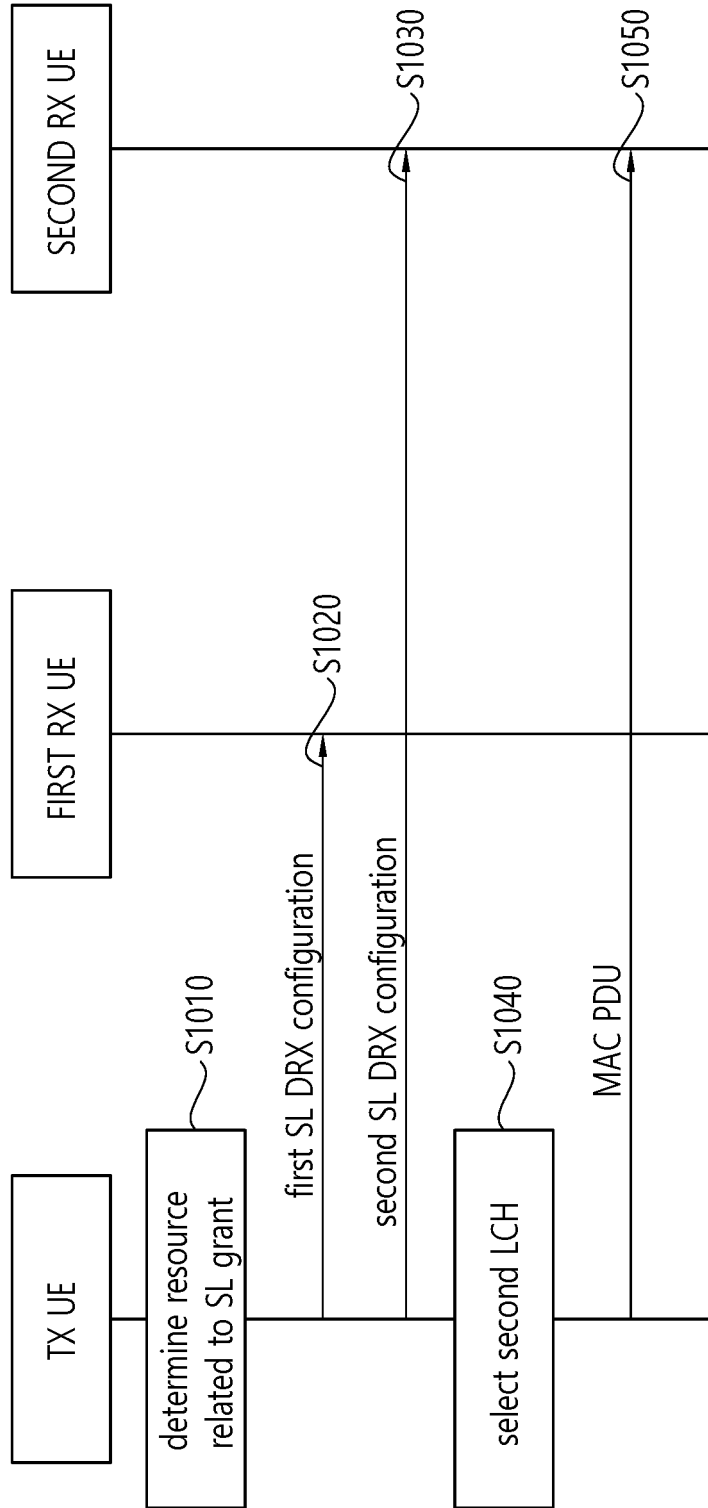


FIG. 11

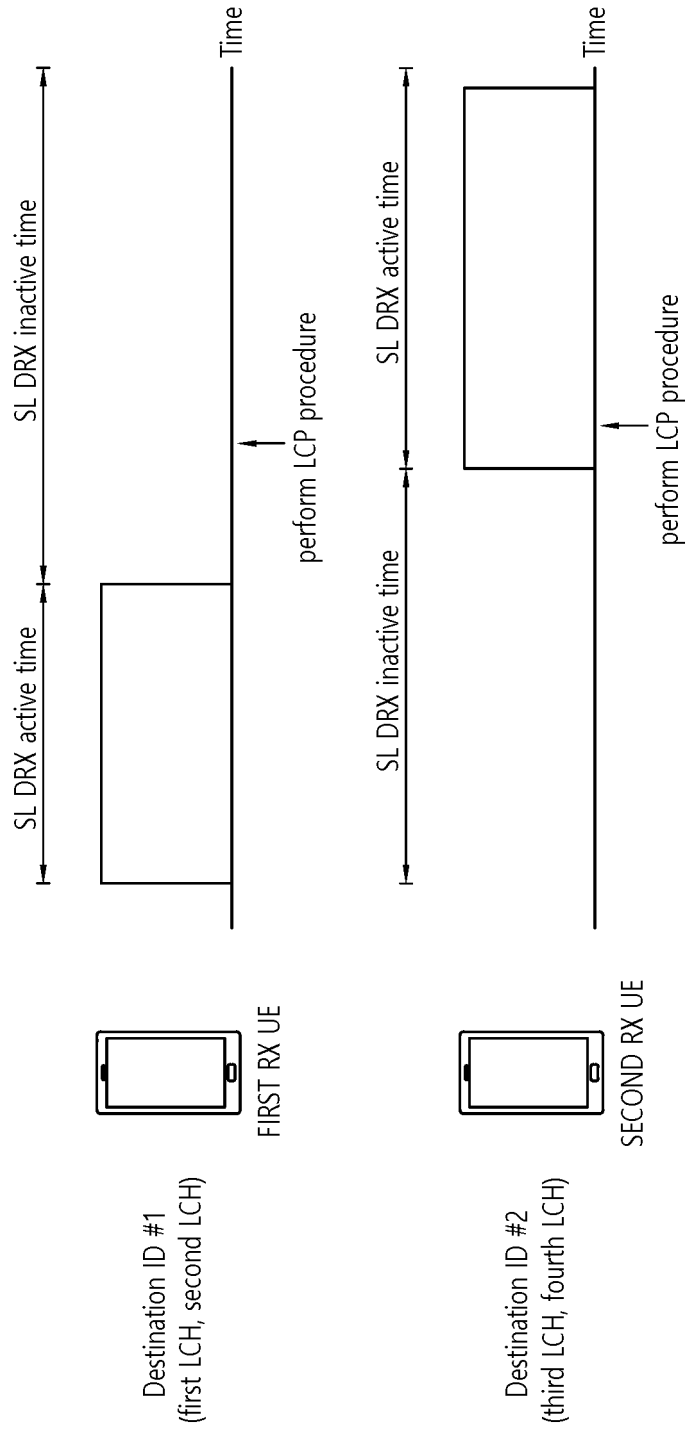


FIG. 12

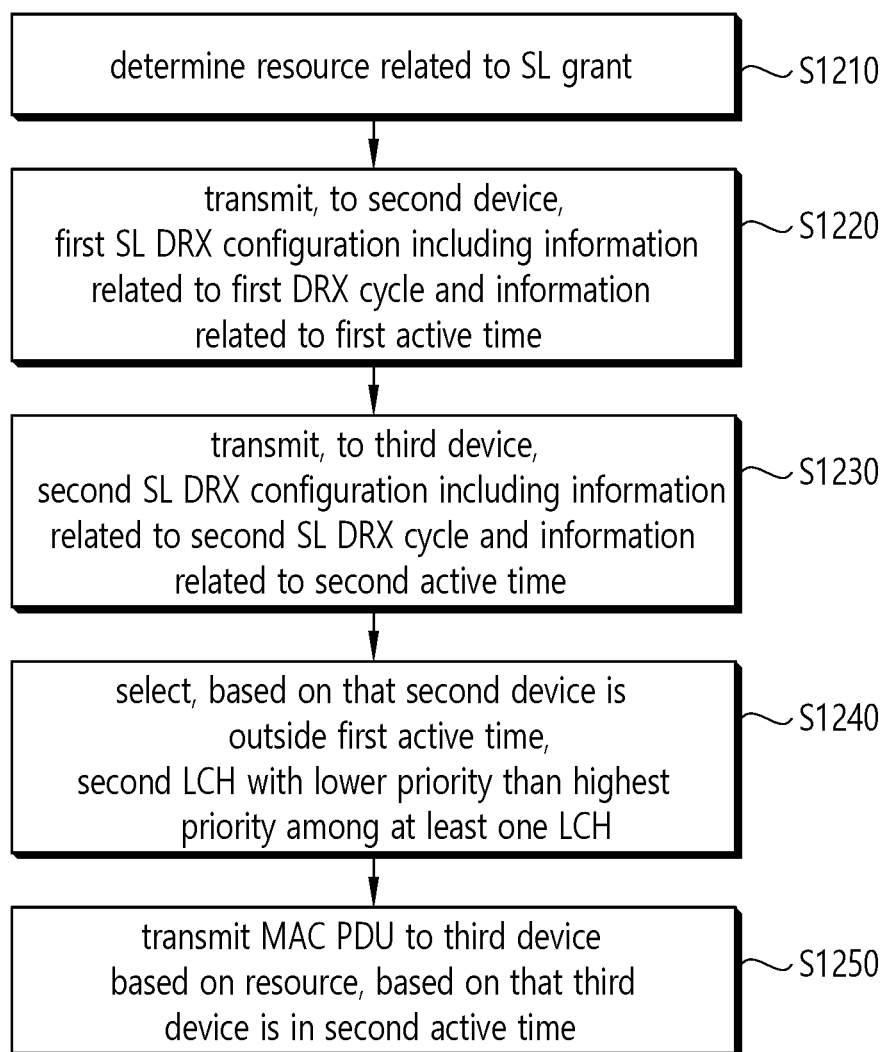


FIG. 13

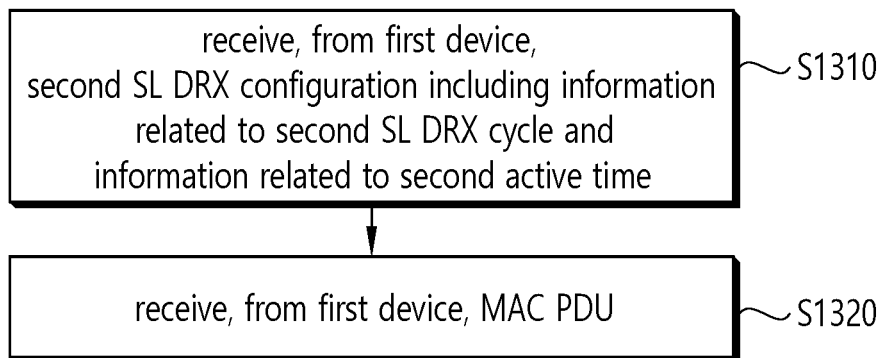
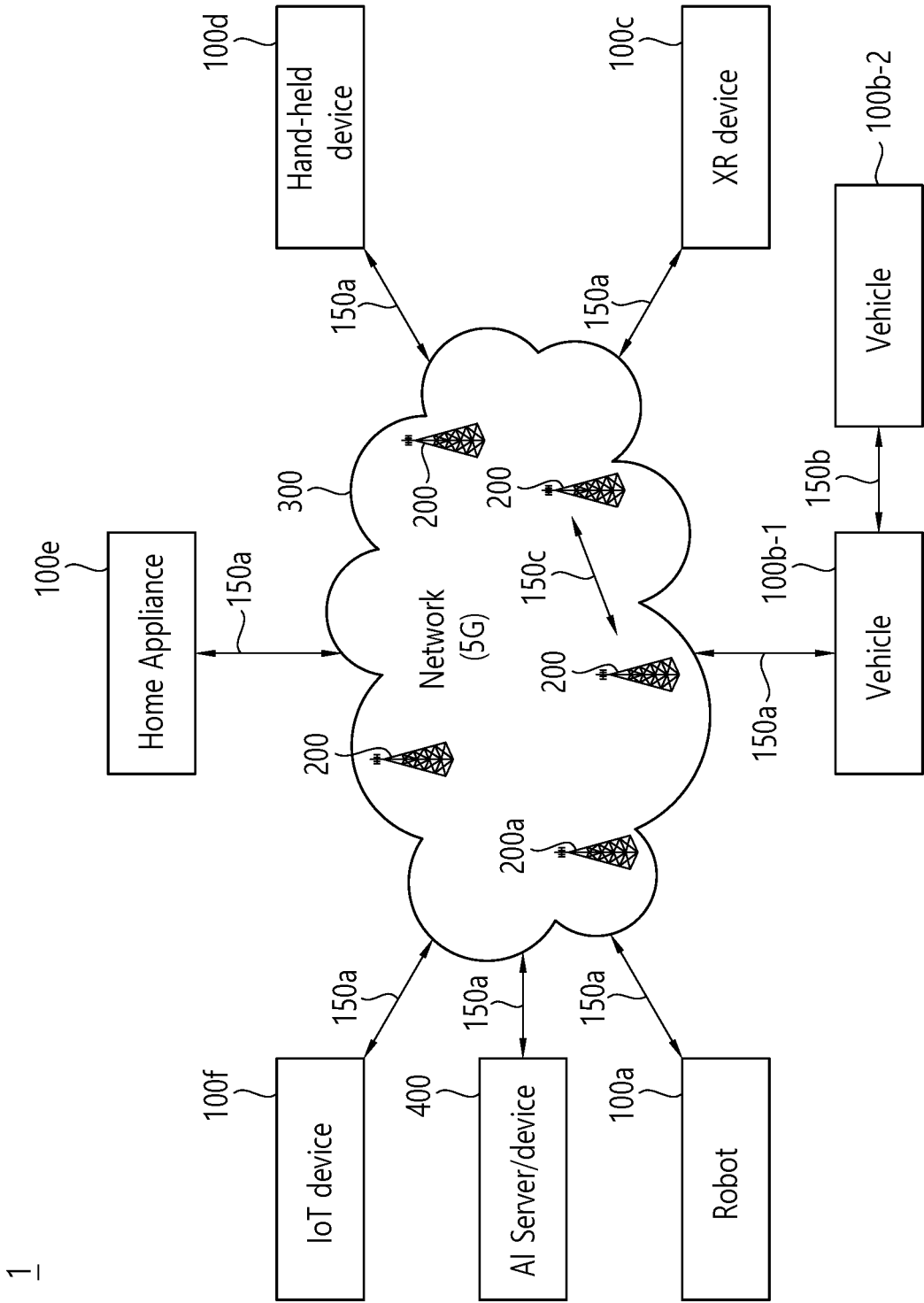


FIG. 14



1

FIG. 15

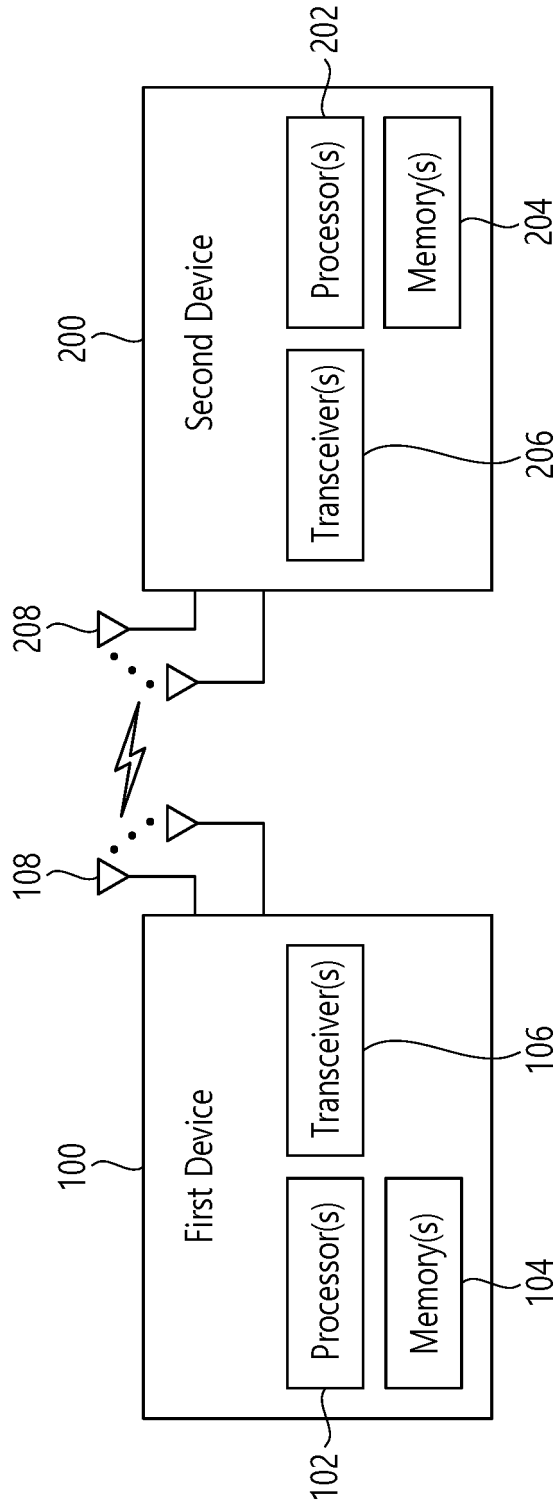


FIG. 16

1000(102/106, 202/206)

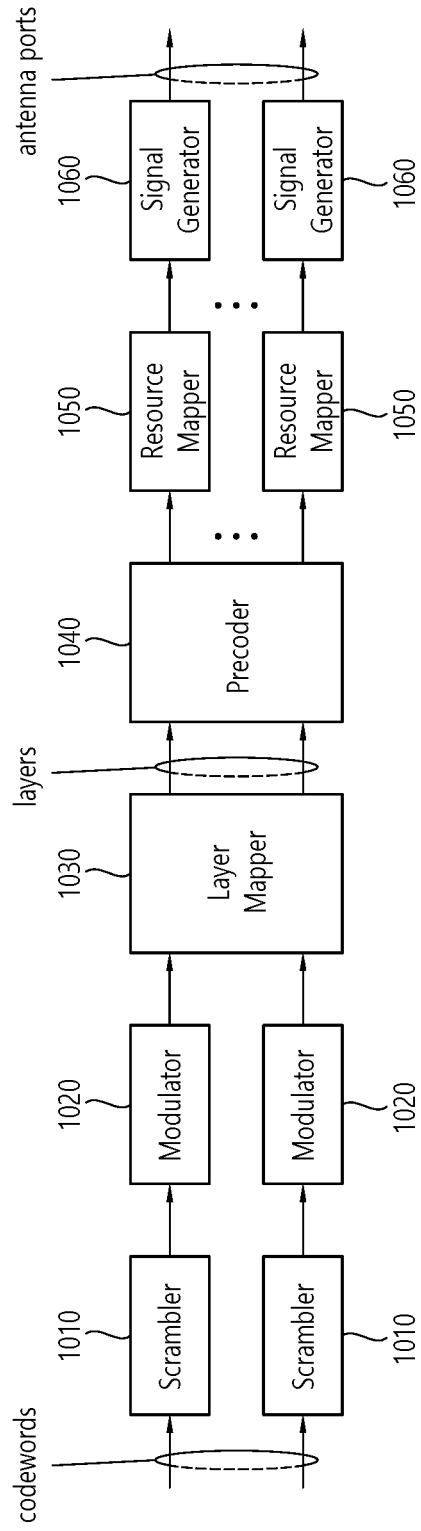


FIG. 17

Device (100,200)

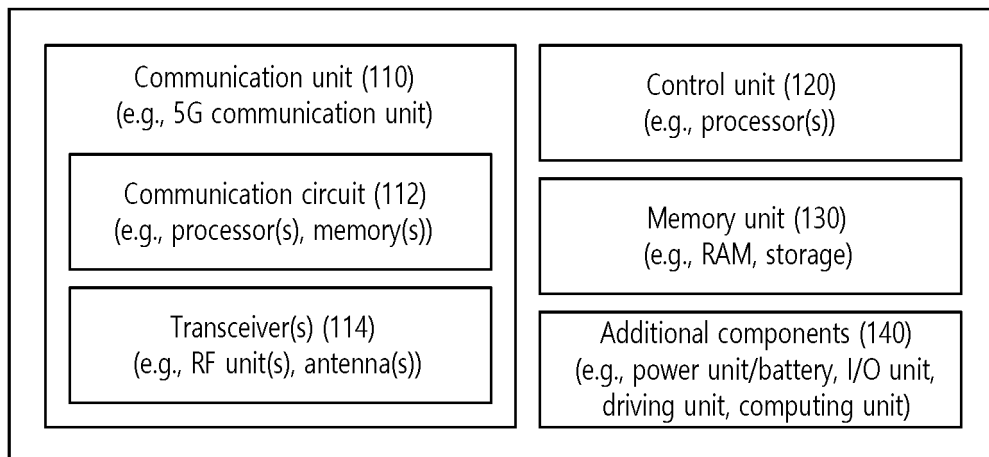


FIG. 18

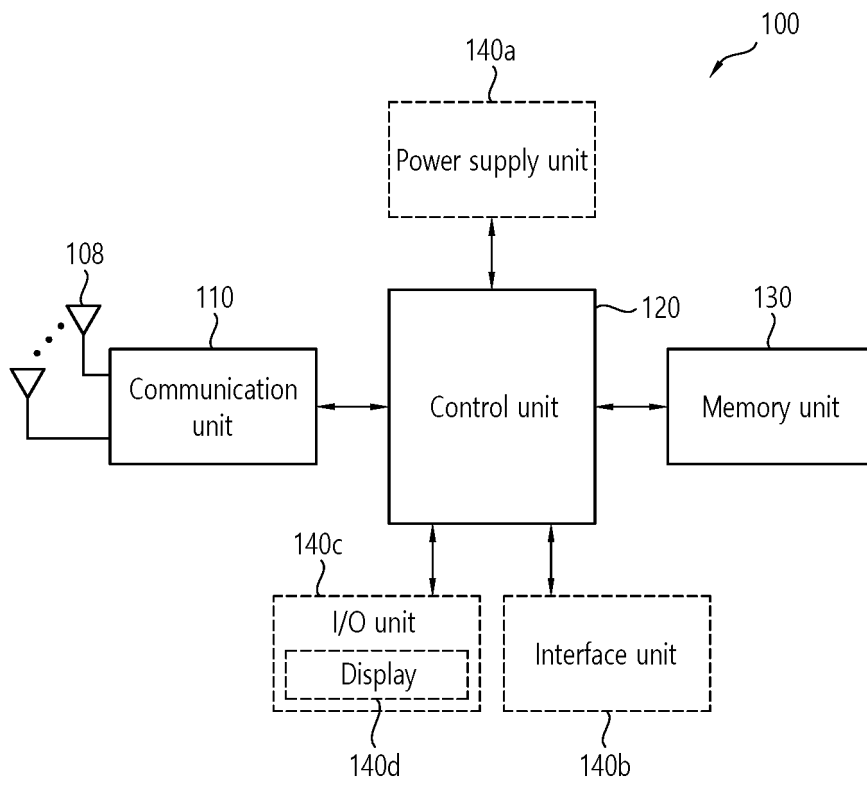
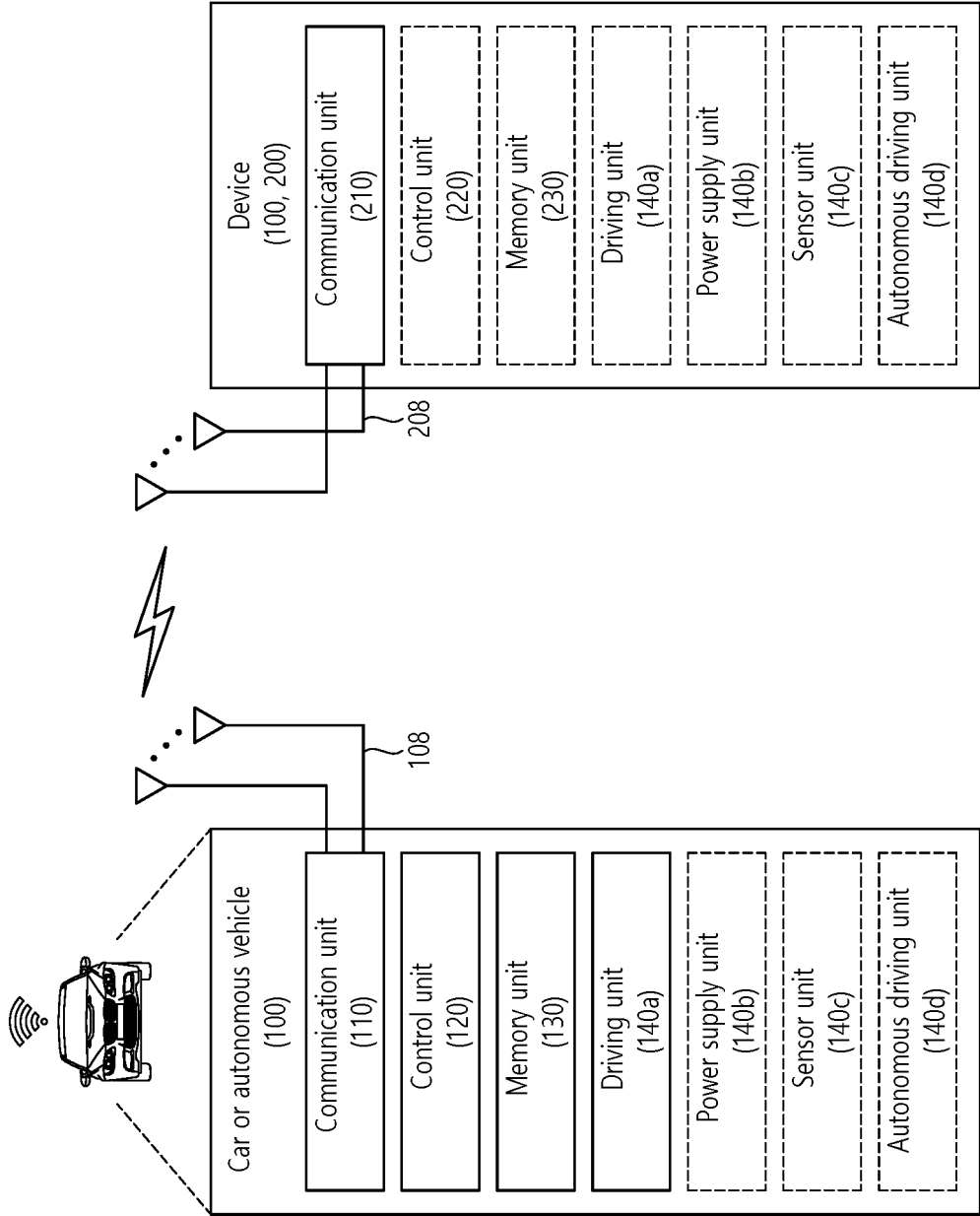


FIG. 19



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/KR2022/002657

5

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
<p>H04W 72/04(2009.01)i; H04W 72/10(2009.01)i; H04W 72/02(2009.01)i; H04W 72/14(2009.01)i; H04W 76/28(2018.01)i; H04W 76/27(2018.01)i; H04W 76/14(2018.01)i; H04W 92/18(2009.01)i</p> <p>According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC</p>		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
<p>Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)</p> <p>H04W 72/04(2009.01); H04W 4/40(2018.01); H04W 52/02(2009.01); H04W 72/12(2009.01); H04W 92/18(2009.01)</p>		
<p>Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched</p> <p>Korean utility models and applications for utility models: IPC as above Japanese utility models and applications for utility models: IPC as above</p>		
<p>Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)</p> <p>eKOMPASS (KIPO internal) & keywords: SL grant, SL DRX configuration, cycle, active time, LCH(logical channel), destination, MAC PDU, common DRX, priority, highest, LCP(logical channel prioritization)</p>		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y A	HUAWEI et al. Consideration on the sidelink DRX for unicast. R2-2101762, 3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #113-e. On-line. 15 January 2021. See sections 1-2.3; and figure 3.	1-8,14-20 9-13
Y	WO 2020-198317 A1 (IDAC HOLDINGS, INC.) 01 October 2020 (2020-10-01) See paragraphs [0261] and [0367]; claims 1 and 7-10; and figure 2.	1-8,14-20
A	INTERDIGITAL INC. Procedures for Handling the DRX Configuration. R2-2100515, 3GPP RAN WG2 Meeting #113 electronic. Online. 15 January 2021. See section 2.	1-20
A	KR 10-2021-0024099 A (CONVIDA WIRELESS, LLC) 04 March 2021 (2021-03-04) See paragraphs [0043]-[0243]; and claims 1-6.	1-20
A	US 2021-0051587 A1 (QUALCOMM INCORPORATED) 18 February 2021 (2021-02-18) See paragraphs [0051]-[0080]; and figures 4-5.	1-20
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>“A” document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance “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</p> <p>“D” document cited by the applicant in the international application “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</p> <p>“E” earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date “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</p> <p>“L” document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>“O” document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means “&” document member of the same patent family</p> <p>“P” document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report
24 May 2022		26 May 2022
Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR		Authorized officer
<p>Korean Intellectual Property Office Government Complex-Daejeon Building 4, 189 Cheongsaro, Seo-gu, Daejeon 35208</p> <p>Facsimile No. +82-42-481-8578</p>		Telephone No.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR2022/002657

5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date (day/month/year)	Patent family member(s)	Publication date (day/month/year)
WO 2020-198317 A1	01 October 2020	CN 113615294 A EP 3949624 A1 KR 10-2021-0154147 A TW 202106093 A	05 November 2021 09 February 2022 20 December 2021 01 February 2021
KR 10-2021-0024099 A	04 March 2021	CN 112335312 A EP 3794887 A1 JP 2021-530150 A US 2021-0274545 A1 WO 2020-006388 A1	05 February 2021 24 March 2021 04 November 2021 02 September 2021 02 January 2020
US 2021-0051587 A1	18 February 2021	WO 2021-030832 A1	18 February 2021