CLAIMS

1. A measurement method, comprising:

determining, based on a first beam of a serving cell and beam information of a first neighbor cell, a first candidate beam set corresponding to the first neighbor cell, wherein a total quantity of beams comprised in the first candidate beam set is less than a total quantity of beams comprised in the first neighbor cell; and

measuring at least one beam in the first candidate beam set.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the beam information comprises one or more of the following: beam identifier offset information, indication information of the quantity of beams in the first candidate beam set, and the quantity of beams in the first neighbor cell.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the beam information of the first neighbor cell comprises I groups of beam information, the first candidate beam set is a union set of I candidate beam subsets, and I is a positive integer; and

determining, based on the first beam of the serving cell and the beam information of the first neighbor cell, the first candidate beam set corresponding to the first neighbor cell comprises:

determining an i^{th} candidate beam subset in the I candidate beam subsets based on the first beam of the serving cell and an i^{th} group of beam information in the I groups of beam information, wherein i is a positive integer, and $1 \le i \le I$.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the i^{th} group of beam information comprises one or more of the following: a beam identifier offset of the i^{th} candidate beam subset relative to the first beam, indication information of a quantity of beams in the i^{th} candidate beam subset, and the quantity of beams in the first neighbor cell.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein an identifier of a start beam in the i^{th} candidate beam subset is $(BI+M_i) \bmod N_i$, and an identifier of an end beam in the i^{th} candidate beam subset is $[(BI+M_i) \bmod N_i + K_i] \bmod N_i$, wherein

BI is an identifier of the first beam, M_i is the beam identifier offset of the i^{th} candidate beam subset relative to the first beam, K_i is the indication information of the quantity of beams in the i^{th} candidate beam subset, and N_i is the total quantity of beams in the first neighbor cell, wherein M_i, K_i, and N_i are integers, and mod is a modulo operator.

6. The method according to claim 4, wherein an identifier of a start beam in the i^{th} candidate beam subset is $[(BI+M_i) \bmod N_i - K_i] \bmod N_i$, and an identifier of an end beam in the i^{th} candidate beam subset is $(BI+M_i) \bmod N_i$, wherein

BI is an identifier of the first beam, M_i is the beam identifier offset of the i^{th} candidate beam subset relative to the first beam, K_i is the indication information of the quantity of beams in the

i^{th} candidate beam subset, and N_i is the total quantity of beams in the first neighbor cell, wherein M_i, K_i, and N_i are integers, and mod is a modulo operator.

7. The method according to claim 4, wherein

an identifier of a start beam in the i^{th} candidate beam subset is $[(BI+M_i) \bmod N_i - K_i] \bmod N_i$, and an identifier of an end beam in the i^{th} candidate beam subset is $[(BI+M_i) \bmod N_i + K_i] \bmod N_i$, wherein

BI is an identifier of the first beam, M_i is the beam identifier offset of the i^{th} candidate beam subset relative to the first beam, K_i is the indication information of the quantity of beams in the i^{th} candidate beam subset, and N_i is the total quantity of beams in the first neighbor cell, wherein M_i, K_i, and N_i are integers, and mod is a modulo operator.

8. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the first beam is a serving beam of the terminal device in the serving cell, or signal quality of the first beam is greater than or equal to a first signal quality threshold.

9. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, further comprising:

determining a target beam in the first candidate beam set, wherein the target beam is a serving beam of the terminal device after the terminal device is changed to the first neighbor cell, or signal quality of the target beam is greater than or equal to a second signal quality threshold.

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

receiving first indication information from the serving cell, wherein the first indication information indicates at least one group of beam information in the I groups of beam information of the first neighbor cell, and I is a positive integer.

11. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 10, further comprising:

determining the at least one group of beam information in the I groups of beam information of the first neighbor cell based on coverage range information of at least one beam in the first neighbor cell, wherein I is a positive integer.

12. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein measuring the terminal beam in the first candidate beam set comprises:

measuring one beam in the first candidate beam set within a measurement time window associated with the beam, wherein measurement time windows associated with different beams in the beam set are the same or different.

13. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein the serving cell is a cell in a non-terrestrial network NTN, and the method further comprises:

receiving a system information block SIB1 of the serving cell, wherein the SIB1 comprises access configuration information used by the terminal device to access the serving cell, and the access configuration information comprises one or more of the following: epoch time information

of the serving cell, validity duration information of uplink synchronization assistance information of the serving cell, cell scheduling information of the serving cell, timing advance information of the serving cell, satellite polarization information of the serving cell, and satellite ephemeris information of the serving cell.

14. A measurement method, comprising:

sending beam information of a first neighbor cell, wherein the beam information of the first neighbor cell is used to determine a to-be-measured first candidate beam set corresponding to the first neighbor cell, and a total quantity of beams comprised in the first candidate beam set is less than a total quantity of beams comprised in the first neighbor cell.

15. The method according to claim 14, wherein the beam information comprises one or more of the following: beam identifier offset information, indication information of the quantity of beams in the first candidate beam set, and the quantity of beams in the first neighbor cell.

16. The method according to claim 14 or 15, wherein the beam information of the first neighbor cell comprises I groups of beam information, and the first candidate beam set is a union set of I candidate beam subsets, wherein an i^{th} group of beam information in the I groups of beam information is used to determine an i^{th} candidate beam subset in the I candidate beam subsets, I is a positive integer, i is a positive integer, and $1 \leq i \leq I$.

17. A communication apparatus, comprising:

a processor, wherein the processor is coupled to a memory, and the processor is configured to invoke computer program instructions stored in the memory, to perform the method according to any one of claims 1 to 13, or perform the method according to any one of claims 14 to 16.

18. A computer-readable storage medium, wherein the computer-readable storage medium stores instructions; and when the instructions are run on a computer, the computer is caused to perform the method according to any one of claims 1 to 13 or the method according to any one of claims 14 to 16.

19. A computer program product, comprising instructions, wherein when the instructions are run on a computer, the computer is caused to perform the method according to any one of claims 1 to 13 or the method according to any one of claims 14 to16.