【CLAIMS】

1. A method of receiving a synchronization signal block (SSB) by a user equipment (UE) in a wireless communication system, the method comprising:

receiving a first SSB from a serving cell;

receiving a second SSB from a neighbor cell;

deriving timing information for the second SSB from a physical broadcasting channel (PBCH) included in the first SSB.

2. The method of claim 1,

wherein the PBCH includes timing information for the first SSB; and

wherein the timing information for the second SSB is derived from the timing information for the first SSB.

3. The method of claim 2,

wherein the timing information for the first SSB comprises 3 most significant bits of an index of the first SSB in a payload portion of the PBCH; and

wherein an index of the second SSB is determined by a combination of the 3 most significant bits of the first SSB index and 3 least significant bits of the second SSB index obtained through a PBCH demodulation reference signal (DMRS) included in the second SSB.

4. The method of claim 3,

wherein an index of the first SSB is determined by a combination of the 3 most significant bits of the first SSB index in the payload of the PBCH and 3 least significant bits of the first SSB index obtained through a PBCH demodulation reference signal (DMRS) included in the first SSB.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein a sequence of a demodulation reference signal (DMRS) of the first SSB is generated based on an identifier of the serving cell and an index of the first SSB.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein a half-frame in which the first SSB is transmitted is identified by a scrambling sequence of the PBCH and a frequency position of a

demodulation reference signal (DMRS) transmitted through a symbol to which the PBCH is mapped.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein scrambling sequences of the PBCH used in a specific time duration are equal.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein a frequency position of a demodulation reference signal (DMRS) transmitted through a symbol to which the PBCH is mapped depends on an identifier of the serving cell.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the user equipment assumes that energy per resource element (EPRE) of the PBCH is equal to EPRE of a demodulation reference signal (DMRS) transmitted through a symbol to which the PBCH is mapped.

10. The method of claim 1 further comprising:

receiving an indication whether the time information for the first SSB is capable of being used to acquire an index of the second SSB.

11. A user equipment (UE) capable of receiving a synchronization signal block (SSB) in a wireless communication system, the UE comprising:

a transceiver configured to transmit and receive signals to and from a plurality of cells; and

a processor, operatively connected to the transceiver, configured to:

control the transceiver to receive a first SSB from a serving cell,

control the transceiver to receive a second SSB from a neighbor cell,

derive timing information for the second SSB from a physical broadcasting channel (PBCH) included in the first SSB.

12. The user equipment of claim 11,

wherein the PBCH includes timing information for the first SSB; and

wherein the timing information for the second SSB is derived from the timing information for the first SSB.

13. The user equipment of claim 11, wherein a sequence of a demodulation reference signal (DMRS) of the first SSB is generated based on an identifier of the serving cell and an index of the first SSB.

14. The user equipment of claim 11, wherein scrambling sequences of the PBCH used in a specific time duration are equal.

15. The user equipment of claim 1, wherein the user equipment assumes that energy per resource element (EPRE) of the PBCH is equal to EPRE of a demodulation reference signal (DMRS) transmitted through a symbol to which the PBCH is mapped.