

## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of information transmission, characterized in that the method comprises:

receiving, by a terminal device,  $n$  sets of downlink channels on downlink resources within a channel occupation time (COT), wherein each set of downlink channels in the  $n$  sets of downlink channels comprises at least one downlink channels, and  $n$  is a positive integer greater than 1;

transmitting, by the terminal device, the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels in the  $n$  sets of downlink channels on the uplink resources within the COT, where  $i$  is a positive integer less than or equal to  $n$ ;

wherein, a starting time of transmission of the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels is  $(T_0+A)$ , wherein the  $(T_0+A)$  is greater than  $T_1$ , the  $T_0$  is an ending time of the  $i$ -th set of the downlink channels, the  $T_1$  is an ending time of the downlink resources, the  $A$  is the processing latency of the downlink channels.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein  $i$  is greater than 1, and the starting time of transmission of the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels is determined based on the ending time  $T_0$  of the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels, the ending time  $T_1$  of the downlink resource, the ending time of the uplink information corresponding to the  $(i-1)$ th set of downlink channels, and the processing latency.

3. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 2, wherein the  $(T_0+A)$  is greater than  $(T_1+G)$ , the  $(T_0+A)$  is the time of the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set of the downlink channels, and the  $G$  is the interval between the downlink resource and the uplink resource.

4. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein if the starting time of transmission of the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels is greater than the starting time of the uplink resource or the ending time of transmission of the uplink information corresponding to the  $(i-1)$ th set of downlink channels, the method

further comprises:

the terminal device sending a specific uplink channel between the starting time of the uplink resource and the starting time of transmission of the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels, or

the terminal device sending a specific uplink channel between the ending time of transmission of the uplink information corresponding to the  $(i-1)$ th set of downlink channels and the starting time of transmission of the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels;

wherein, the specific uplink channel comprises at least one of the following information: information for occupying a seat, a sounding reference signal (SRS), a physical uplink shared channel (PUSCH), and a demodulation reference signal (DMRS).

5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the uplink information corresponding to a set of downlink channels in the  $n$  sets of downlink channels is transmitted through the same uplink channel

6. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the downlink channel in the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels is a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH), and the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels is feedback response information.

7. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the ending time of the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels is a network configuration or a protocol agreement.

8. A method of information transmission, characterized in that it comprises:

sending, by the network device,  $n$  sets of downlink channels to the terminal device on downlink resources within a channel occupation time (COT), wherein each set of downlink channels in the  $n$  sets of downlink channels comprises at least one downlink channels,  $n$  is a positive integer greater than 1;

receiving, by the network device, the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set

of downlink channels in the  $n$  sets of downlink channels on the uplink resources within the COT, where  $i$  is a positive integer less than or equal to  $n$ ;

wherein, a starting time for receiving the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels is  $(T_0+A)$ , wherein the  $(T_0+A)$  is greater than  $T_1$ , the  $T_0$  is the ending time of the  $i$ -th set of the downlink channels, the  $T_1$  is the ending time of the downlink resources, the  $A$  is the processing latency of the downlink channels.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein the  $(T_0+A)$  is greater than  $(T_1+G)$ , the  $(T_0+A)$  is the time of the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set of the downlink channels, and the  $G$  is the interval between the downlink resource and the uplink resource.

10. The method according to any one of claims 8 and 9, wherein the uplink information corresponding to a set of downlink channels in the  $n$  sets of downlink channels is transmitted through the same uplink channel.

11. The method according to any one of claims 8 to 10, wherein the downlink channel in the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels is a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH), and the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels is feedback response information.

12. The method according to any one of claims 8 to 11, wherein the ending time of the uplink information corresponding to the  $i$ -th set of downlink channels is a network configuration or a protocol agreement.

13. A terminal device, comprising: a processor and a memory, the memory is configured to store a computer program, the processor is configured to invoke and run the computer program stored in the memory, and perform the method according to any one of the claims 1 to 7.

14. A network device, comprising: a processor and a memory, the memory is configured to store a computer program, the processor is configured to invoke and run the computer program stored in the memory, and perform the method according to any one of the claims 8 to 12.

15. A computer-readable storage medium, which is characterized in that the

computer-readable storage medium is configured to store a computer program that enables a computer to perform the method according to any one of claims 1 to 12.