

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION METHOD, NETWORK DEVICE AND TERMINAL DEVICE

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The disclosure relates to the field of communications, and more particularly to a method for wireless communication, a network device and a terminal device.

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BACKGROUND

In a Long Term Evolution (LTE) system, signals for synchronization comprise
15 a Primary Synchronization Signal (PSS) and a Secondary Synchronization Signal (SSS), and reference signals for Radio Resource Management (RRM) measurement of a terminal device comprise a Cell Reference Signal (CRS) or a Channel State Information Reference Signal (CSI-RS).

In a New Radio (NR) system, a network device may send multiple
20 Synchronization Signal Blocks (SSBs) to a terminal device, and the terminal device may search a system bandwidth for the SSBs to acquire a cell Identifier (ID), perform time-frequency synchronization, acquire Physical Broadcasting Channel (PBCH) information, and perform RRM measurement on the basis of an SSS and a Demodulation Reference Signal (DMRS) for a PBCH.

25 In the NR system, a requirement on communication performance is high. Therefore, how to improve the communication performance in terms of SSB transmission is an urgent problem to be solved.

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SUMMARY

Embodiments of the disclosure provide a method for wireless communication and a device, which may improve communication performance in terms of SSB transmission.

35 In a first aspect, there is provided a method for wireless communication, which may include the following operations.

A network device transmits a first channel or signal in an SSB to a terminal device by occupying, in each of N first symbols, a first bandwidth, here, N is an integer greater than or equal to 1.

The network device transmits a second channel or signal in the SSB to the terminal device by occupying, in each of M second symbols, a second bandwidth and by occupying, in each of S first symbols of the N first symbols, a third bandwidth, here, positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth have no overlap with positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth, and M and S are each an integer greater than or equal to 1.

In such a manner, in the embodiments of the disclosure, the second channel or signal may be transmitted in the symbols in which the first channel or signal is transmitted, and an overall bandwidth occupied by the SSB may be reduced, so that the number of times of initial searches is reduced without substantially reducing transmission resources for the second channel or signal. Therefore, influence of reduction in the bandwidth of the SSB on transmission performance of the second channel or signal is reduced or avoided, and communication performance may be improved.

In combination with the first aspect, in a possible implementation mode of the first aspect, the first channel or signal may include at least one of a PSS or an SSS.

In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, the first channel or signal may include the PSS and the SSS, and the first symbol occupied by the PSS may be different from the first symbol occupied by the SSS.

In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, the second channel or signal may include a PBCH.

In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, a sum of the first bandwidth and the third bandwidth may be equal to or less than the second bandwidth.

In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth may

be a subset of positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the second bandwidth, and the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth may be a subset of the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the second bandwidth.

5 In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, a center frequency point of the first bandwidth may be equal to a center frequency point of the second bandwidth.

10 In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth may be on two sides of the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth.

15 In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth may be within a low-frequency range of the second bandwidth; and the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth may be within a high-frequency range of the second bandwidth.

20 In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth may be within a high-frequency range of the second bandwidth; and the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth may be within a low-frequency range of the second bandwidth.

25 In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, at least one of the first bandwidth, the second bandwidth or the third bandwidth is equal to a bandwidth occupied by an integer number of Physical Resource Blocks (PRBs).

30 In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, the second bandwidth may be less than a bandwidth occupied by 24 PRBs.

 In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible

implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, the second bandwidth may be equal to a bandwidth occupied by 18 PRBs.

In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect,
5 the first bandwidth may be equal to a bandwidth occupied by 12 PRBs.

In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, S may be equal to N.

In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible
10 implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, N may be equal to 2, and M may be equal to 2.

The N first symbols and the M second symbols may be ranked in order of symbols in a time domain as: the first symbol, the second symbol, the first symbol and the second symbol.

15 In combination with the first aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the first aspect, the operation that the network device transmits the second channel or signal in the SSB to the terminal device by occupying, in each of the M second symbols, the second bandwidth, and by occupying, in each of the S first symbols of the N first
20 symbols, the third bandwidth may include the following operations.

The network device maps, in a frequency-domain-first and time-domain-second fashion, the second channel or signal by starting from a starting symbol among the N first symbols and the M second symbols, here, mapping is performed in order of the N first symbols and the M second symbols in the time domain and in order from a
25 low-frequency-domain resource to a high-frequency-domain resource, here, a bandwidth mapped in the first symbol is the third bandwidth and a bandwidth mapped in the second symbol is the second bandwidth.

The network device transmits a mapped second channel or signal to the terminal device.

30 In a second aspect, there is provided a method for wireless communication, which may include the following operations.

A terminal device acquires, over a second bandwidth in each of M second symbols and over a third bandwidth in each of S first symbols of N first symbols, a

second channel or signal in an SSB transmitted by a network device.

Here, a first channel or signal in the SSB is transmitted by the network device over a first bandwidth in each of the N first symbols.

Positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth
5 have no overlap with positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth, and M, N and S may be each an integer greater than or equal to 1.

In such a manner, in the embodiments of the disclosure, the second channel or signal may be transmitted in the symbols in which the first channel or signal is transmitted, and an overall bandwidth occupied by the SSB may be reduced, so that
10 the number of times of initial searches is reduced without greatly reducing transmission resources for the second channel or signal. Therefore, influence of reduction in the bandwidth of the SSB on transmission performance of the second channel or signal is reduced or avoided, and communication performance may be improved.

15 In combination with the second aspect, in a possible implementation mode of the second aspect, the first channel or signal may include at least one of a PSS or an SSS.

In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect,
20 the first channel or signal may include the PSS and the SSS, and the first symbol occupied by the PSS may be different from the first symbol occupied by the SSS.

In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect, the second channel or signal may include a PBCH.

25 In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect, a sum of the first bandwidth and the third bandwidth may be equal to or less than the second bandwidth.

In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible
30 implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect, the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth may be a subset of positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the second bandwidth, and the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third

bandwidth may be a subset of the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the second bandwidth.

In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect,
5 a center frequency point of the first bandwidth may be equal to a center frequency point of the second bandwidth.

In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect, the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth may
10 be on two sides of the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth.

In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect, the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth may
15 be within a low-frequency range of the second bandwidth; and the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth may be within a high-frequency range of the second bandwidth.

In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect,
20 the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth may be within a high-frequency range of the second bandwidth; and the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth may be within a low-frequency range of the second bandwidth.

In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect,
25 at least one of the first bandwidth, the second bandwidth or the third bandwidth is equal to a bandwidth occupied by an integer number of PRBs.

In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect,
30 the second bandwidth may be less than a bandwidth occupied by 24 PRBs.

In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect, the second bandwidth may be equal to a bandwidth occupied by 18 PRBs.

In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect, the first bandwidth may be equal to a bandwidth occupied by 12 PRBs.

5 In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect, S may be equal to N.

In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect, N may be equal to 2, and M may be equal to 2.

10 The N first symbols and the M second symbols may be ranked in order of symbols in a time domain as: the first symbol, the second symbol, the first symbol and the second symbol.

In combination with the second aspect or any abovementioned possible implementation mode, in another possible implementation mode of the second aspect,
15 the operation that the terminal device acquires, over the second bandwidth in each of the M second symbols and over the third bandwidth in each of the S first symbols of the N first symbols, the second channel or signal in the SSB transmitted by the network device may include the following operations.

The terminal device de-maps, in a frequency-domain-first and time-domain
20 second fashion, the second channel or signal by starting from a starting symbol among the N first symbols and the M second symbols, here, de-mapping is performed in order of the N first symbols and the M second symbols in the time domain and in order from a low-frequency-domain resource to a high-frequency-domain resource, here, a bandwidth de-mapped in the first symbol is the third bandwidth and a
25 bandwidth de-mapped in the second symbol is the second bandwidth.

In a third aspect, there is provided a network device, which is configured to execute the method in the first aspect or any possible implementation mode of the first aspect. Specifically, the network device includes functional modules configured to execute the method in the first aspect or any possible implementation mode of the first
30 aspect.

In a fourth aspect, there is provided a terminal device, which is configured to execute the method in the second aspect or any possible implementation mode of the second aspect. Specifically, the terminal device includes functional modules

configured to execute the method in the second aspect or any possible implementation mode of the second aspect.

5 In a fifth aspect, there is provided a network device, which includes a processor, a memory and a transceiver. The processor, the memory and the transceiver communicate with one another through an internal connection path to transmit control signals and/or data signals to enable the network device to execute the method in the first aspect or any possible implementation mode of the first aspect.

10 In a sixth aspect, there is provided a terminal device, which includes a processor, a memory and a transceiver. The processor, the memory and the transceiver communicate with one another through an internal connection path to transmit control signals and/or data signals to enable the terminal device to execute the method in the second aspect or any possible implementation mode of the second aspect.

15 In a seventh aspect, there is provided a computer-readable medium, which is configured to store a computer program, and the computer program includes an instruction configured to execute the method in each aspect or any possible implementation mode.

20 In an eighth aspect, there is provided a computer program product including an instruction, which is run on a computer to enable the computer to execute the method in each aspect or any possible implementation mode.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

25 In order to describe the technical solutions of the embodiments of the disclosure more clearly, the drawings required to be used in descriptions about the embodiments or a related art will be simply introduced below. It is apparent that the drawings described below are only some embodiments of the disclosure. Other drawings may further be obtained by those of ordinary skill in the art according to these drawings without creative work.

FIG. 1 is a diagram of a wireless communication system according to an embodiment of the disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a flowchart of a method for wireless communication according to an embodiment of the disclosure.

FIG. 3 is a diagram of an SSB transmission scheme according to an embodiment of the disclosure.

FIG. 4 is a diagram of an SSB transmission scheme according to an embodiment of the disclosure.

5 FIG. 5 is a diagram of an SSB transmission scheme according to an embodiment of the disclosure.

FIG. 6 is a diagram of an SSB transmission scheme according to an embodiment of the disclosure.

FIG. 7 is a diagram of an SSB transmission scheme.

10 FIG. 8 is a block diagram of a network device according to an embodiment of the disclosure.

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of a terminal device according to an embodiment of the disclosure.

15 FIG. 10 is a block diagram of a system chip according to an embodiment of the disclosure.

FIG. 11 is a block diagram of a communication device according to an embodiment of the disclosure.

20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The technical solutions in the embodiments of the disclosure will be described below in combination with the drawings in the embodiments of the disclosure. It is apparent that the described embodiments are not all embodiments but part of
25 embodiments of the disclosure. All other embodiments obtained by those of ordinary skill in the art on the basis of the embodiments in the disclosure without creative work shall fall within the scope of protection of the disclosure.

The technical solutions of the embodiments of the disclosure may be applied to various communication systems, for example, a Global System of Mobile
30 Communication (GSM), a Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) system, a Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA) system, a General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), an LTE system, an LTE Frequency Division Duplex (FDD) system, an LTE Time Division Duplex (TDD) system, a Universal Mobile Telecommunication System (UMTS), a Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave

Access (WiMAX) communication system or a 5th-Generation (5G) system.

FIG. 1 illustrates a wireless communication system 100 to which the embodiments of the disclosure are applied. The wireless communication system 100 may include a network device 110. The network device 110 may be a device communicating with a terminal device. The network device 110 may provide communication coverage for a specific geographical region and may communicate with a terminal device (for example, User Equipment (UE)) in the coverage. Optionally, the network device 110 may be a Base Transceiver Station (BTS) in the GSM or the CDMA system, may also be a NodeB (NB) in the WCDMA system, and may further be an Evolutional Node B (eNB or eNode B) in the LTE system or a wireless controller in a Cloud Radio Access Network (CRAN). Or the network device may be a relay station, an access point, a vehicle-mounted device, a wearable device, a network-side device in a 5G network, a network device in a future evolved Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) or the like.

The wireless communication system 100 further includes at least one terminal device 120 within the coverage of the network device 110. The terminal device 120 may be mobile or fixed. Optionally, the terminal device 120 may be an access terminal, UE, a user unit, a user station, a mobile station, a mobile radio station, a remote station, a remote terminal, a mobile device, a user terminal, a terminal, a wireless communication device, a user agent or a user device. The access terminal may be a cell phone, a cordless phone, a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) phone, a Wireless Local Loop (WLL) station, a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), a handheld device with a wireless communication function, a computing device, another processing device connected to a wireless modem, a vehicle-mounted device, a wearable device, a terminal device in the 5G network, a terminal device in the future evolved PLMN or the like.

Optionally, the Device to Device (D2D) communication may be performed between the terminal devices 120.

Optionally, the 5G system or network may also be called a New Radio (NR) system or network.

One network device and two terminal devices are exemplarily illustrated in FIG. 1. Optionally, the wireless communication system 100 may include multiple network devices and another number of terminal devices may be included in coverage

of each network device. There are no limits made thereto in the embodiments of the disclosure.

Optionally, the wireless communication system 100 may further include another network entity such as a network controller and a mobility management entity. There are no limits made thereto in the embodiments of the disclosure.

Terms "system" and "network" in the disclosure may usually be exchanged in the disclosure. In the disclosure, term "and/or" is only an association relationship describing associated objects and represents that three relationships may exist. For example, A and/or B may represent three conditions: i.e., independent existence of A, existence of both A and B and independent existence of B. In addition, character "/" in the disclosure usually represents that previous and next associated objects form an "or" relationship.

FIG. 2 is a flowchart of a method 200 for wireless communication according to an embodiment of the disclosure. The method 200 may optionally be applied, but not limited, to the system illustrated in FIG. 1. The method 200 includes at least part of the following contents.

In 210, a network device transmits a first channel or signal in an SSB to a terminal device by occupying, in each of N first symbols, a first bandwidth, here, N is an integer greater than or equal to 1.

Optionally, when N is greater than 1, the N first symbols may be N continuous symbols, and may also be N discontinuous symbols.

Optionally, the first channel or signal includes at least one of a PSS or an SSS.

Optionally, the first channel or signal includes the PSS and the SSS, and a first symbol occupied by the PSS is different from a first symbol occupied by the SSS occupy.

For example, the first channel or signal includes the PSS and the SSS, N is equal to 2, one symbol is used to transmit the PSS, the other symbol is used to transmit the SSS, and the symbol occupied by transmission of the PSS may be spaced from the symbol occupied by transmission of the SSS by one symbol.

Optionally, frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth may be continuous frequency-domain resources, and may also be discontinuous frequency-domain resources.

Optionally, the first channel or signal may be a channel or signal that occupies,

in a first symbol, the first bandwidth. The first channel or signal may include channels or signals with the same bandwidth characteristic, or include channels or signals of a type. A granularity of division of types may be determined according to a specific condition and will not be limited in the embodiment of the disclosure. For example,
5 the first channel or signal is a Synchronization Signal (SS), or the first channel or signal is a PSS or an SSS.

Optionally, when N is greater than 1, a width of the first bandwidth occupied by transmission of the first channel or signal in any one of the N first symbols may be different from a width of the first bandwidth occupied by transmission of the first
10 channel or signal in at least one other first symbol of the N first symbols; or resource positions of the first bandwidth occupied by transmission of the first channel or signal in any one of the first N symbols may be different from resource positions of the first bandwidth occupied by transmission of the first channel or signal in at least one other first symbol; or a width of the first bandwidth occupied by transmission of the first
15 channel or signal in any one of the N first symbols may be different from a width of the first bandwidth occupied by transmission of the first channel or signal in at least one other first symbol and resource positions of the first bandwidth occupied by transmission of the first channel or signal in any one of the first N symbols may be different from resource positions of the first bandwidth occupied by transmission of
20 the first channel or signal in at least one other first symbol.

For example, the first channel or signal includes the PSS and the SSS, N is equal to 2, one symbol is used to transmit the PSS, and the other symbol is used to transmit the SSS. A bandwidth occupied by transmission of the PSS is different from a bandwidth occupied by transmission of the SSS; or positions of resources occupied
25 by transmission of the PSS are different from positions of resources occupied by transmission of the SSS; or a bandwidth occupied by transmission of the PSS is different from a bandwidth occupied by transmission of the SSS and positions of resources occupied by transmission of the PSS are different from positions of resources occupied by transmission of the SSS.

30 Of course, a width of the first bandwidth occupied by transmission of the first channel or signal in each of the N first symbols may be the same; or resource positions of the first bandwidth occupied by transmission of the first channel or signal in each of the N first symbols may be the same; or a width of the first bandwidth

occupied by transmission of the first channel or signal in each of the N first symbols may be the same and resource positions of the first bandwidth occupied by transmission of the first channel or signal in each of the N first symbols may be the same.

5 For example, the first channel or signal includes the PSS and the SSS, N is equal to 2, one symbol is used to transmit the PSS, and the other symbol is used to transmit the SSS. A bandwidth occupied by transmission of the PSS is equal to a bandwidth occupied by transmission of the SSS; or positions of resources occupied by transmission of the PSS are as same as positions of resources occupied by
10 transmission of the SSS; or a bandwidth occupied by transmission of the PSS is equal to a bandwidth occupied by transmission of the SSS and positions of resources occupied by transmission of the PSS are as same as positions of resources occupied by transmission of the SSS.

Optionally, the first bandwidth is equal to a bandwidth occupied by an integer
15 number of PRBs. For example, the first bandwidth is equal to a bandwidth occupied by 12 PRBs. Of course, it may also be another numerical value, for example, a bandwidth occupied by 10 or 14 PRBs.

Optionally, in the embodiment of the disclosure, the first bandwidth occupied by transmission of the first channel or signal may include guard subcarrier spacings
20 on two sides.

In 220, the network device transmits a second channel or signal in the SSB to the terminal device by occupying, in each of M second symbols, a second bandwidth and by occupying, in each of S first symbols of the N first symbols, a third bandwidth, here, positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth have
25 no overlap with positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth, and M and S are each an integer greater than or equal to 1.

Optionally, the N first symbols are alternately arranged with the M second symbols.

For example, N is equal to 2 and M is equal to 2. The N first symbols and the
30 M second symbols are ranked in order of symbols in a time domain as: the first symbol, the second symbol, the first symbol and the second symbol.

Optionally, when M is greater than 1, the M second symbols may be M continuous symbols, and may also be M discontinuous symbols.

Optionally, the second channel or signal includes a PBCH. Optionally, the PBCH mentioned in the embodiment of the disclosure may include a DMRS for the PBCH.

5 Optionally, the first channel or signal includes the PSS but no SSS, which means that the PBCH may be transmitted in the symbol in which the PSS is only transmitted and no PBCH is transmitted in the symbol in which the SSS is transmitted.

10 Or, the first channel or signal includes the SSS but no PSS, which means that the PBCH may be transmitted in the symbol in which the SSS is only transmitted and no PBCH is transmitted in the symbol in which the PSS is transmitted.

Or, the first channel or signal includes the PSS and the SSS, which means that the PBCH may be transmitted in the symbol in which the PSS is transmitted and in the symbol in which the SSS is transmitted.

15 In the embodiment of the disclosure, descriptions are made in many places with the situation that the first channel or signal includes at least one of the PSS or the SSS and the second channel or signal includes the PBCH as an example, but is not intended to limit the embodiment of the disclosure.

20 For example, the first channel or signal includes a PSS and the second channel or signal includes an SSS; or, the first channel or signal includes an SSS and the second channel or signal includes a PSS; or, the first channel or signal includes a PBCH and the second channel or signal includes at least one of a PSS or an SSS.

Optionally, frequency-domain resources occupied by the second bandwidth may be continuous frequency-domain resources, and may also be discontinuous frequency-domain resources.

25 Optionally, the second channel or signal may include a channel or signal that occupies, in a second symbol, the second bandwidth and a channel or signal that occupies, in a first symbol, the third bandwidth. The second channel or signal may include channels or signals with the same bandwidth characteristic, or include channels or signals of a type. A granularity of division of types may be determined
30 according to a specific condition and will not be limited in the embodiment of the disclosure.

Optionally, when M is greater than 1, a width of the second bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in any one of the M second

symbols may be different from a width of the second bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in at least one other second symbol of the M second symbols; or resource positions of the second bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in any one of the M second symbols may be different from resource positions of the second bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in at least one other second symbol; or a width of the second bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in any one of the M second symbols may be different from a width of the second bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in at least one other second symbol and resource positions of the second bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in any one of the M second symbols may be different from resource positions of the second bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in at least one other second symbol.

Of course, a width of the second bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in each of the M second symbols may be the same; or resource positions of the second bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in each of the M second symbols may be the same; or a width of the second bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in each of the M second symbols may be the same and resource positions of the second bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in each of the M second symbols may be the same.

Optionally, when S is greater than 1, a width of the third bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in any one of the S first symbols may be different from a width of the third bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in at least one other first symbol of the S first symbols; or resource positions of the third bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in any one of the S first symbols may be different from resource positions of the third bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in at least one other first symbol; or a width of the third bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in any one of the S first symbols may be different from a width of the third bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in at least one other first symbol and resource positions of the third bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in any one of the

S first symbols may be different from resource positions of the third bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in at least one other first symbol.

Of course, a width of the third bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in each of the S first symbols may be the same; or resource positions of the third bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in each of the S first symbols may be the same; or a width of the third bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in each of the S first symbols may be the same and resource positions of the third bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal in each of the S first symbols may be the same.

Optionally, S is less than or equal to N.

If the first channel or signal includes the PSS and the SSS, the second channel or signal is the PBCH and N is equal to 2, then S is less than N which means that only the symbol occupied by the PSS or the SSS is used to transmit the PBCH.

Optionally, the second bandwidth is equal to a bandwidth occupied by an integer number of PRBs.

Optionally, the second bandwidth is less than a bandwidth occupied by 24 PRBs, for example, equal to a bandwidth occupied by 18 PRBs, and of course, may also be another numerical value, for example, equal to a bandwidth occupied by 20 PRBs or 16 PRBs, etc.

Optionally, the third bandwidth is equal to a bandwidth occupied by an integer number of PRBs.

Optionally, the third bandwidth is equal to a bandwidth occupied by 6 PRBs, and of course, may also be another numerical value, for example, equal to a bandwidth occupied by 5 PRBs or 4 PRBs, etc.

Optionally, in the embodiment of the disclosure, the second bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal may include guard subcarrier spacings on two sides.

Optionally, in the embodiment of the disclosure, the third bandwidth occupied by transmission of the second channel or signal may include guard subcarrier spacings on two sides.

In 230, the terminal device acquires, in each of the N first symbols, the first

channel or signal in the SSB that is transmitted by the network device over the first bandwidth.

Specifically, the terminal device may perform blind detection in the N first symbols to acquire the first channel or signal, for example, the PSS and the SSS,
5 transmitted by the network device over the first bandwidth.

In 240, the terminal device acquires, over the second bandwidth in each of the M second symbols and over the third bandwidth in each of the S second symbols of the N first symbols, the second channel or signal in the SSB that is transmitted by the network device.

10 Therefore, the terminal device, after acquiring the first channel or signal and the second channel or signal, may acquire a cell ID, perform time-frequency synchronization, acquire PBCH information or perform RRM measurement on the basis of the SSS and the DMRS for the PBCH, etc.

Optionally, the network device may send multiple SSBs, and the multiple
15 SSBs may form an SS burst set. Each of the multiple SSBs may be transmitted through a respective one of multiple transmission beams, and a transmission beam for any one of the SSBs is different from transmission beams for any other SSB.

Optionally, a sum of the first bandwidth and the third bandwidth is equal to or less than the second bandwidth.

20 For example, if the second bandwidth is X and the first bandwidth is Y , the third bandwidth may be less than or equal to $X-Y$. That is, the bandwidth on which the first channel or signal is transmitted in each of the N first symbols is Y , the bandwidth on which the second channel or signal is transmitted in each of the S symbols of the N first symbols is less than or equal to $X-Y$, and the bandwidth on which the second
25 channel or signal is transmitted in each of the second symbols is X .

When S is less than N , the remaining/unoccupied bandwidth $X-Y$ in the other symbols of the N first symbols except the S first symbols may be used to transmit a channel or signal except the first channel or signal and the second channel or signal, or may also be used to transmit no channel or signal.

30 Optionally, the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth is a subset of the positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the second bandwidth, and the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth is a subset of the positions of the frequency-domain

resources occupied by the second bandwidth. In such case, optionally, a center frequency point of the second bandwidth may be called a center frequency point of the SSB.

5 The positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth may be equal to the positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the second bandwidth, and the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth may be equal to the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the second bandwidth. Or the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth may be a subset of the positions of
10 the frequency-domain resources occupied by the second bandwidth and the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth may be a subset of the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the second bandwidth.

Optionally, a center frequency point of the first bandwidth is equal to the
15 center frequency point of the second bandwidth. In such case, the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth may be located on two sides of the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth. In such case, optionally, the sum of the first bandwidth and the third bandwidth is equal to or less than the second bandwidth.

20 For example, if the first channel or signal includes the PSS and the SSS, the second channel or signal includes the PBCH, the second bandwidth is X and the first bandwidth is Y . In the SSB, a bandwidth $(X-Y)/2$ is not occupied on each of the two sides of the symbols in which the PSS and the SSS are transmitted. In addition to the symbol in which only the PBCH is transmitted, the unoccupied bandwidths on the two
25 sides of the symbol for the PSS/SSS may be used to transmit the PBCH.

For example, as illustrated in FIG. 3, in the SSB, a bandwidth for PBCHs in the symbol in which only the PBCHs are transmitted includes 18 PRBs, the bandwidth occupied by each of the PSS and the SSS include 12 PRBs and a center frequency point of the 12 PRBs occupied by each of the PSS and the SSS is a center
30 frequency point of the SSB, so that three PRBs are remained in each of the two sides of the PSS, and three PRBs are remained on each of the two sides of the SSS. These remained PRBs may be used to transmit the PBCHs.

When the center frequency point of the first bandwidth is equal to the center

frequency point of the second bandwidth, the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth may also be located on one side of the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth and, a channel or signal except the first channel or signal and the second channel or signal may be transmitted on the other side of the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth, or no channel or signal may be transmitted on the other side of the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth.

Optionally, the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth are within a low-frequency range of the second bandwidth; and the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth are within a high-frequency range of the second bandwidth. In such case, a frequency range of the third bandwidth is lower than a frequency range of the first bandwidth.

In such case, optionally, the lowest position of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth may be equal to the lowest position of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the second bandwidth, and the highest position of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth may be equal to the highest position of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the second bandwidth.

For example, if the first channel or signal includes the PSS and the SSS, the second channel or signal includes the PBCH, the second bandwidth is X and the first bandwidth is Y . In the SSB, a bandwidth $(X-Y)$ is remained on one side of the symbols in which the PSS and the SSS are transmitted. In addition to the symbol in which only the PBCH is transmitted, the remained bandwidth on the one side of the symbols in which the PSS and SSS are transmitted may be used to transmit the PBCH.

As illustrated in FIG. 4, in the SSB, a bandwidth for PBCHs in the symbol in which only the PBCHs are transmitted includes 18 PRBs, the bandwidth occupied by the PSS/SSS includes 12 PRBs (including guard subcarriers on the two sides of the PSS and the SSS) and the 12 PRBs, that are occupied by each of the PSS and the SSS in the symbols in which the PSS and the SSS are transmitted, are within a high-frequency range of the SSB, so that six PRBs are remained within a low-frequency range of the SSB. These remained PRBs are used to transmit the PBCHs.

Optionally, the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth are within a low-frequency range of the second bandwidth; and the positions of the frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth are within a high-frequency range of the second bandwidth.

For example, if the first channel or signal includes the PSS and the SSS, the second channel or signal includes the PBCH, the second bandwidth is X and the first bandwidth is Y . In the SSB, the bandwidth $(X-Y)$ is not occupied on one side of the symbols in which the PSS and the SSS are transmitted. In addition to the symbol in which only the PBCH is transmitted, the unoccupied bandwidths in the one side of the symbols in which the PSS and SSS are transmitted may be used to transmit the PBCH.

As illustrated in FIG. 5, in the SSB, a bandwidth for PBCHs in the symbol in which only the PBCHs are transmitted includes 18 PRBs, the bandwidth occupied by the PSS/SSS includes 12 PRBs (including the guard subcarriers on the two sides of the PSS and the SSS) and the 12 PRBs, that are occupied by each of the PSS and the SSS in the symbols in which the PSS and the SSS are transmitted, are within the low-frequency range of the SSB, so that six PRBs are remained within the high-frequency range of the SSB. These remained PRBs are used to transmit the PBCHs.

Optionally, the network device performs, in a frequency-domain-first and time-domain-second fashion, mapping of the second channel or signal by starting from a starting symbol among the N first symbols and the M second symbols, here, the mapping is performed in order of the N first symbols and the M second symbols in the time domain and in order from a low-frequency-domain resource to a high-frequency-domain resource. Here, a bandwidth mapped in the first symbol is the third bandwidth and a bandwidth mapped in the second symbol is the second bandwidth. The network device transmits a mapped second channel or signal to the terminal device. Correspondingly, the terminal device performs, in the frequency-domain-first and time-domain-second fashion, de-mapping of the second channel or signal by starting from the starting symbol among the N first symbols and the M second symbols, here, the de-mapping is performed in order of the N first symbols and the M second symbols in the time domain and in order from the low-frequency-domain resource to the high-frequency-domain resource. Herein, a bandwidth de-mapped in the first symbol is the third bandwidth and a bandwidth de-mapped in the second

symbol is the second bandwidth.

For example, as illustrated in FIG. 6, PBCH mapping is performed on a frequency band in which PBCHs may be transmitted, in a frequency-domain-first and time-domain-second fashion.

5 For example, in FIG. 6, the PBCHs may be mapped in a frequency-domain-first and time-domain-second fashion (i.e., starting from the starting symbol; in the starting symbol, mapping is performed first on a low-frequency-domain bandwidth and then on a high-time-domain bandwidth; and then the same operations are performed in subsequent symbols in turn). That is, mapping is performed in order of
10 bandwidths for PBCH1-PBCH2-PBCH3-PBCH4-PBCH5-PBCH6 in FIG. 6, and mapping is also performed in each of the bandwidths in order from low frequency points to high frequency points.

In the embodiment of the disclosure, mapping may also be performed in a time-domain-first and frequency-domain-second fashion. Or, when mapping is
15 performed in the frequency-domain, mapping may also be performed in a high-frequency-first and low-frequency-second fashion.

When the terminal device performs cell search on a frequency band, a value of a synchronization channel raster for cell search is related to a bandwidth of the terminal, and is also related to a bandwidth occupied by the SSB. If the bandwidth
20 occupied by the SSB is larger, the value of the synchronization channel raster for cell search is smaller.

In such a manner, in the embodiment of the disclosure, the second channel or signal may be transmitted in the symbols in which the first channel or signal is transmitted, and an overall bandwidth occupied by the SSB may be reduced, so that
25 the number of times of initial searches is reduced without greatly reducing transmission resources for the second channel or signal. Therefore, influence of reduction in the bandwidth of the SSB on transmission performance of the second channel or signal is reduced or avoided, and communication performance may be improved.

30 For example, there is made such a hypothesis that the first channel or signal includes the PSS and the SSS, the second channel or signal includes the PBCH, a sequence length of each of the PSS and the SSS is 127, and thus 127 Resource Elements (REs) in 12 PRBs are needed to be occupied. The PBCH is needed to

occupy 288 REs in 24 PRBs. As illustrated in FIG. 7, if the PSS is transmitted in the first symbol and the SSS is transmitted in the third symbol and the PBCH is transmitted in the second and fourth symbols only, then the bandwidth occupied by the SSB is a bandwidth occupied by 24 PRBs. As illustrated in FIG. 3-6, if six PRBs
5 in the first and third symbols are occupied to transmit the PBCH, then the bandwidth of the SSB includes 18 PRBs. Therefore, a reduction of resources occupied by the PBCH may be avoided on the basis of reducing the bandwidth of the SSB, and the communication performance may be improved.

The above descriptions are made with the situation that the first channel or
10 signal and the second channel or signal are channels or signals in the SSB as an example but not intended to limit the embodiment of the disclosure. The first channel or signal and the second channel or signal may also not be channels or signals in the SSB. For example, the first channel or signal is a Physical Downlink Control Channel (PDCCH), and the second channel or signal is a Physical Downlink Shared Channel
15 (PDSCH). Or, the first channel or signal and the second channel or signal may be other channels or signals.

FIG. 8 is a block diagram of a network device 300 according to an embodiment of the disclosure. As illustrated in FIG. 8, the network device 300 includes a first transmission unit 310 and a second transmission unit 320. The first
20 transmission unit 310 is configured to transmit a first channel or signal in an SSB to a terminal device by occupying, in each of N first symbols, a first bandwidth, here, N is an integer greater than or equal to 1. The second transmission unit 320 is configured to transmit a second channel or signal in the SSB to the terminal device by occupying, in each of M second symbols, a second bandwidth and by occupying, in each of S first
25 symbols of the N first symbols, a third bandwidth, here, positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth have no overlap with positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth and M and S are each an integer greater than or equal to 1.

The network device 300 may correspond to the network device in the method
30 200, may implement corresponding operations implemented by the network device in the method 200 and, for simplicity, will not be elaborated herein.

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of a terminal device 400 according to an embodiment of the disclosure. As illustrated in FIG. 9, the terminal device 400

includes an acquisition unit 410. The acquisition unit 410 is configured to acquire, over a second bandwidth in each of M second symbols and over a third bandwidth in each of S first symbols of N first symbols, a second channel or signal in an SSB transmitted by a network device. Herein, a first channel or signal in the SSB is transmitted by the network device over a first bandwidth in each of the N first symbols. Positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the third bandwidth have no overlap with positions of frequency-domain resources occupied by the first bandwidth, and M, N and S are each an integer greater than or equal to 1.

Optionally, the acquisition unit 410 may further execute the operation in 230 to acquire the first channel or signal.

The terminal device 400 may correspond to the terminal device in the method 200, may implement corresponding operations implemented by the terminal device in the method 200 and, for simplicity, will not be elaborated herein.

FIG. 10 is a structure diagram of a system chip 500 according to an embodiment of the disclosure. The system chip 500 of FIG. 10 includes an input interface 501, output interface 502, processor 503 and memory 504 which may be connected through an internal communication connection line. The processor 503 is configured to execute a code in the memory 504.

Optionally, when the code is executed, the processor 503 implements the method executed by the network device in the method embodiments. For simplicity, no more elaborations will be made herein.

Optionally, when the code is executed, the processor 503 implements the method executed by the terminal device in the method embodiments. For simplicity, no more elaborations will be made herein.

FIG. 11 is a block diagram of a communication device 600 according to an embodiment of the disclosure. As illustrated in FIG. 11, the communication device 600 includes a processor 610 and a memory 620. Herein, the memory 620 may store a program code, and the processor 610 may execute the program code stored in the memory 620.

Optionally, as illustrated in FIG. 11, the communication device 600 may include a transceiver 630, and the processor 610 may control the transceiver 630 for external communication.

Optionally, the processor 610 may call the program code stored in the memory

620 to execute corresponding operations of the network device in the method embodiments. For similarity, elaborations will be omitted herein.

Optionally, the processor 610 may call the program code stored in the memory 620 to execute corresponding operations of the terminal device in the method
5 embodiments. For similarity, elaborations will be omitted herein.

The processor in the embodiment of the disclosure may be an integrated circuit chip and has a signal processing capability. In an implementation process, each operation of the method embodiments may be completed by an integrated logical circuit of hardware in the processor or an instruction in a software form. The
10 processor may be a universal processor, a Digital Signal Processor (DSP), an Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), a Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) or another programmable logical device, discrete gate or transistor logical device and discrete hardware component. Each method, operation and logical block diagram disclosed in the embodiments of the disclosure may be implemented or
15 executed. The universal processor may be a microprocessor or the processor may also be any conventional processor and the like. The operations of the method disclosed in combination with the embodiments of the disclosure may be directly embodied to be executed and completed by a hardware decoding processor or executed and completed by a combination of hardware and software modules in the decoding processor. The
20 software module may be located in a mature storage medium in the field such as a Random Access Memory (RAM), a flash memory, a Read-Only Memory (ROM), a Programmable ROM (PROM) or Electrically Erasable PROM (EEPROM) and a register. The storage medium is located in a memory, and the processor reads information in the memory and completes the operations of the methods in
25 combination with hardware.

The memory in the embodiment of the disclosure may be a volatile memory or a nonvolatile memory, or may include both the volatile and nonvolatile memories. The nonvolatile memory may be a ROM, a PROM, an Erasable PROM (EPROM), an EEPROM or a flash memory. The volatile memory may be a RAM, and is used as an
30 external high-speed cache. It is exemplarily but unlimitedly described that RAMs in various forms may be adopted, such as a Static RAM (SRAM), a Dynamic RAM (DRAM), a Synchronous DRAM (SDRAM), a Double Data Rate SDRAM (DDR SDRAM), an Enhanced SDRAM (ESDRAM), a Synchlink DRAM (SLDRAM) and a

Direct Rambus RAM (DR RAM). The memory of a system and method described in the disclosure is intended to include, but not limited to, memories of these and any other proper types.

Those of ordinary skill in the art may realize that the units and algorithm
5 operations of each example described in combination with the embodiments disclosed in the disclosure may be implemented by electronic hardware or a combination of computer software and the electronic hardware. Whether these functions are executed in a hardware or software manner depends on specific applications and design constraints of the technical solutions. Professionals may realize the described
10 functions for each specific application by use of different methods, but such realization shall fall within the scope of the disclosure.

Those skilled in the art may clearly learn about that specific working process of the system, device and unit described above may refer to the corresponding processes in the method embodiments and will not be elaborated herein for
15 convenient and brief description.

In some embodiments provided by the disclosure, the disclosed system, device and method may be implemented in another manner. For example, the device embodiment described above is only schematic, and for example, division of the units is only logic function division, and other division manners may be adopted during
20 practical implementation. For example, multiple units or components may be combined or integrated into another system, or some characteristics may be neglected or not executed. In addition, coupling or direct coupling or communication connection between each displayed or discussed component may be indirect coupling or communication connection, implemented through some interfaces, of the device or
25 the units, and may be electrical and mechanical or adopt other forms.

The units described as separate parts may or may not be physically separated, and parts displayed as units may or may not be physical units, and namely may be located in the same place, or may also be distributed to multiple network units. Part or all of the units may be selected according to a practical requirement to achieve the
30 purpose of the solutions of the embodiments.

In addition, each functional unit in each embodiment of the disclosure may be integrated into a processing unit, each unit may also physically exist independently, and two or more than two units may also be integrated into a unit.

When being realized in form of software functional unit and sold or used as an independent product, the function may also be stored in a computer-readable storage medium. Based on such an understanding, the technical solutions of the disclosure substantially or parts making contributions to the related art or part of the technical solutions may be embodied in form of software product, and the computer software product is stored in a storage medium and includes multiple instructions configured to enable a computer device (which may be a personal computer, a server, a network device or the like) to execute all or part of the operations of the method in each embodiment of the disclosure. The abovementioned storage medium includes: various media capable of storing program codes, such as a U disk, a mobile hard disk, a ROM, a RAM, a magnetic disk or an optical disk.

The above is only the specific implementation mode of the disclosure and not intended to limit the scope of protection of the disclosure. Any variations or replacements apparent to those skilled in the art within the technical scope disclosed in the disclosure shall fall within the scope of protection of the disclosure. Therefore, the scope of protection of the disclosure shall be subject to the scope of protection of the claims.

CLAIMS

1. A method for wireless communication, comprising:

transmitting, by a network device, a Synchronization Signal Block, SSB, to a terminal device, the SSB comprising Primary Synchronization Signal, PSS, Secondary Synchronization Signal, SSS, and Physical Broadcasting Channel, PBCH;

wherein the SSB comprises four consecutive symbols in time domain, which are symbol S0, symbol S1, symbol S2 and symbol S3 in sequence; and

the PSS is transmitted on the symbol S0, the SSS is transmitted on the symbol S2, wherein,

the PBCH is transmitted on three symbols which are the symbol S1, the symbol S2 and the symbol S3;

wherein a frequency range of the PSS is a first bandwidth and a frequency range of the SSS is the first bandwidth;

a frequency range of the PBCH transmitted on the symbol S1 is a second bandwidth, a frequency range of the PBCH transmitted on the symbol S3 is the second bandwidth, and

a frequency range of the PBCH transmitted on the symbol S2 is a third bandwidth;

wherein the first bandwidth does not overlap with the third bandwidth, and

the second bandwidth is equal to a bandwidth of 20 Physical Resource Blocks, PRBs.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the third bandwidth comprises a first sub-bandwidth and a second sub-bandwidth, and the first sub-bandwidth is spaced apart from the second sub-bandwidth;

wherein the first bandwidth is between the first sub-bandwidth and the second sub-bandwidth.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein a highest frequency of the first sub-bandwidth is equal to a highest frequency of the second bandwidth and a lowest frequency of the

second sub-bandwidth is equal to a lowest frequency of the second bandwidth.

4. The method of any one of claims 1-3, further comprising:

mapping, by the network device, the PBCH to the symbol S1, the symbol S2 and the symbol S3, in an order of: first from low-frequency to high-frequency of the symbol S1, then from low-frequency to high-frequency of the symbol S2, and last from low-frequency to high-frequency of the symbol S3.

5. A method for wireless communication, comprising:

receiving, by a terminal device, a Synchronization Signal Block, SSB, the SSB comprising Primary Synchronization Signal, PSS, Secondary Synchronization Signal, SSS, and Physical Broadcasting Channel, PBCH;

wherein the SSB comprises four consecutive symbols in time domain, which are symbol S0, symbol S1, symbol S2 and symbol S3 in sequence; and

the PSS is transmitted on the symbol S0, the SSS is transmitted on the symbol S2, wherein,

the PBCH is transmitted on three symbols which are the symbol S1, the symbol S2 and the symbol S3;

wherein a frequency range of the PSS is a first bandwidth and a frequency range of the SSS is the first bandwidth;

a frequency range of the PBCH transmitted on the symbol S1 is a second bandwidth, a frequency range of the PBCH transmitted on the symbol S3 is the second bandwidth, and

a frequency range of the PBCH transmitted on the symbol S2 is a third bandwidth;

wherein the first bandwidth does not overlap with the third bandwidth, and

the second bandwidth is equal to a bandwidth of 20 Physical Resource Blocks, PRBs.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the first bandwidth is a subset of the second bandwidth and the third bandwidth is a subset of the second bandwidth.

7. The method of claim 5 or 6, wherein the third bandwidth is within the frequency

range of the second bandwidth.

8. The method of any one of claims 5-7, wherein a sum of the frequency range of the first bandwidth and the frequency range of the third bandwidth is a part of the frequency range of the second bandwidth.

9. The method of any one of claims 5-8, wherein the third bandwidth comprises a first sub-bandwidth and a second sub-bandwidth, and the first sub-bandwidth is spaced apart from the second sub-bandwidth;

wherein the first bandwidth is between the first sub-bandwidth and the second sub-bandwidth.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein a highest frequency of the first sub-bandwidth is equal to a highest frequency of the second bandwidth and a lowest frequency of the second sub-bandwidth is equal to a lowest frequency of the second bandwidth.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein a lowest frequency of the first sub-bandwidth is higher than a highest frequency of the first bandwidth and a highest frequency of the second sub-bandwidth is lower than a lowest frequency of the first bandwidth.

12. The method of any one of claims 5-11, further comprising:

de-mapping, by the terminal device, the PBCH on the symbol S1, the symbol S2 and the symbol S3, in an order of: first from low-frequency to high-frequency of the symbol S1, then from low-frequency to high-frequency of the symbol S2, and last from low-frequency to high-frequency of the symbol S3.

13. A network device, comprising a transmission unit, wherein

the transmission unit is configured to transmit a Synchronization Signal Block, SSB, to a terminal device, the SSB comprising Primary Synchronization Signal, PSS, Secondary Synchronization Signal, SSS, and Physical Broadcasting Channel, PBCH;

wherein the SSB comprises four consecutive symbols in time domain, which are symbol S0, symbol S1, symbol S2 and symbol S3 in sequence; and

the PSS is transmitted on the symbol S0, the SSS is transmitted on the symbol

S2, wherein,

the PBCH is transmitted on three symbols which are the symbol S1, the symbol S2 and the symbol S3;

wherein a frequency range of the PSS is a first bandwidth and a frequency range of the SSS is the first bandwidth;

a frequency range of the PBCH transmitted on the symbol S1 is a second bandwidth, a frequency range of the PBCH transmitted on the symbol S3 is the second bandwidth, and

a frequency range of the PBCH transmitted on the symbol S2 is a third bandwidth;

wherein the first bandwidth does not overlap with the third bandwidth, and

the second bandwidth is equal to a bandwidth of 20 Physical Resource Blocks, PRBs.

14. The network device of claim 13, wherein the first bandwidth is a subset of the second bandwidth and the third bandwidth is a subset of the second bandwidth.

15. The network device of claim 13 or 14, wherein the third bandwidth is within the frequency range of the second bandwidth.

16. The network device of any one of claims 13-15, wherein a sum of the frequency range of the first bandwidth and the frequency range of the third bandwidth is a part of the frequency range of the second bandwidth.

17. The network device of any one of claims 13-16, wherein wherein the third bandwidth comprises a first sub-bandwidth and a second sub-bandwidth, and the first sub-bandwidth is spaced apart from the second sub-bandwidth;

wherein the first bandwidth is between the first sub-bandwidth and the second sub-bandwidth.

18. The network device of claim 17, wherein a highest frequency of the first sub-bandwidth is equal to a highest frequency of the second bandwidth and a lowest frequency of the second sub-bandwidth is equal to a lowest frequency of the second

bandwidth.

19. The network device of claim 17, wherein a lowest frequency of the first sub-bandwidth is higher than a highest frequency of the first bandwidth and a highest frequency of the second sub-bandwidth is lower than a lowest frequency of the first bandwidth.

20. The network device of any one of claims 13-19, wherein the transmission unit is further configured to:

map the PBCH to the symbol S1, the symbol S2 and the symbol S3, in an order of: first from low-frequency to high-frequency of the symbol S1, then from low-frequency to high-frequency of the symbol S2, and last from low-frequency to high-frequency of the symbol S3.

21. A terminal device, comprising an acquisition unit, wherein

the acquisition unit is configured to receive a Synchronization Signal Block, SSB, the SSB comprising Primary Synchronization Signal, PSS, Secondary Synchronization Signal, SSS, and Physical Broadcasting Channel, PBCH;

wherein the SSB comprises four consecutive symbols in time domain, which are symbol S0, symbol S1, symbol S2 and symbol S3 in sequence; and

the PSS is transmitted on the symbol S0, the SSS is transmitted on the symbol S2, wherein,

the PBCH is transmitted on three symbols which are the symbol S1, the symbol S2 and the symbol S3;

wherein a frequency range of the PSS is a first bandwidth and a frequency range of the SSS is the first bandwidth;

a frequency range of the PBCH transmitted on the symbol S1 is a second bandwidth, a frequency range of the PBCH transmitted on the symbol S3 is the second bandwidth, and

a frequency range of the PBCH transmitted on the symbol S2 is a third bandwidth;

wherein the first bandwidth does not overlap with the third bandwidth, and the second bandwidth is equal to a bandwidth of 20 Physical Resource Blocks,

PRBs.

22. The terminal device of claim 21, wherein the first bandwidth is a subset of the second bandwidth and the third bandwidth is a subset of the second bandwidth.

23. The terminal device of claim 21 or 22, wherein the third bandwidth is within the frequency range of the second bandwidth.

24. The terminal device of any one of claims 21-23, wherein a sum of the frequency range of the first bandwidth and the frequency range of the third bandwidth is a part of the frequency range of the second bandwidth.

25. The terminal device of any one of claims 21-24, wherein the third bandwidth comprises a first sub-bandwidth and a second sub-bandwidth, and the first sub-bandwidth is spaced apart from the second sub-bandwidth;

wherein the first bandwidth is between the first sub-bandwidth and the second sub-bandwidth.

26. The terminal device of claim 25, wherein a highest frequency of the first sub-bandwidth is equal to a highest frequency of the second bandwidth and a lowest frequency of the second sub-bandwidth is equal to a lowest frequency of the second bandwidth.

27. The terminal device of claim 25, wherein a lowest frequency of the first sub-bandwidth is higher than a highest frequency of the first bandwidth and a highest frequency of the second sub-bandwidth is lower than a lowest frequency of the first bandwidth.

28. The terminal device of any one of claims 21-27, wherein the acquisition unit is further configured to:

de-map the PBCH on the symbol S1, the symbol S2 and the symbol S3, in an order of: first from low-frequency to high-frequency of the symbol S1, then from low-frequency to high-frequency of the symbol S2, and last from low-frequency to high-

frequency of the symbol S_3 .