

CLAIMS

1. A method performed by a user equipment (UE) in a wireless communication system, the method comprising:

receiving a group common control signal from a network via a group common control channel (GCCC), wherein the group common control signal is scheduled to a group of UEs with a radio network temporary identity (RNTI) specific to the group common control channel;

receiving a signal other than the group common control signal from the network;
and

handling a priority of the group common control signal compared to a priority of the signal.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the priority of the group common control signal is higher than the priority of the signal when the signal is a semi-static UE-specifically configured configuration.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the semi-static UE-specifically configured configuration is a configuration of a sounding reference signal (SRS) transmission.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the semi-static UE-specifically configured configuration is a configuration of a channel state information reference signal (CSI-RS) transmission.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the priority of the group common control signal is lower than the priority of the signal when the signal is a semi-static cell-commonly configured configuration.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the semi-static cell-commonly configured configuration is a configuration of at least one of a system information block (SIB) or a physical broadcast channel (PBCH).

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the priority of the group common control signal

is lower than the priority of the signal when the signal is a dynamic UE-specifically indicated configuration via scheduling.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the group common control signal indicates a first resource type, and
wherein the signal indicates a second resource type different from the first resource type.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the group common control signal overrides the signal when the second resource type indicates a flexible resource.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein the group common control signal does not override the signal when the second resource type indicates a fixed downlink (DL) resource or a fixed uplink (UL) resource

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the group common control signal is received in a subset of candidates or in a first orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) symbol of a control region or in a frequency region among control resource sets.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the group common control signal indicates at least one of whether a type of a current subframe is UL-centric or DL-centric, whether a type of a next subframe type is UL-centric or DL-centric, whether the current subframe is scheduled with single-level downlink control information (DCI) or multi-level DCI, whether the next subframe is scheduled with single-level DCI or multi-level DCI, a size of common or group-specific shared control resource set, or an indication of actual DL resource, UL resource and/or reserved resource.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the group common control signal is received via either self-carrier scheduling or a cross-carrier scheduling.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein an exact length of a long physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) format is indicated from the network.

15. A user equipment (UE) in a wireless communication system, the UE comprising:
- a memory;
 - a transceiver; and
 - a processor, operably coupled to the memory and the transceiver, that:
 - controls the transceiver to receive a group common control signal from a network via a group common control channel (GCCC), wherein the group common control signal is scheduled to a group of UEs with a radio network temporary identity (RNTI) specific to the group common control channel,
 - controls the transceiver to receive a signal other than then group common control signal from the network, and
 - handles a priority of the group common control signal compared to a priority of the signal.