

Data Transmission Method and Terminal Device

Technical Field

Embodiments of the present invention relate to the field of communication, and more particularly, to a method for transmitting data and a terminal device.

Background

At present, two uplink multiple access modes are introduced in uplink transmission of 5-Generation (5G) mobile communication technology: Discrete Fourier Transform-Spread-Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (DFT-S-OFDM) and Cyclic Prefix-Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (CP-OFDM). The former can only be used for uplink single-layer transmission, while the latter can be used for uplink single-layer or multi-layer transmission. Which multiple access mode a terminal uses may be configured by a network side according to an uplink channel quality of the terminal.

Meanwhile, multiple Transmission Reception Points (TRPs) in 5G may independently schedule one terminal to perform data transmission. For example, the terminal detects multiple Physical Downlink Control Channels (PDCCHs) from different TRPs within one time slot for scheduling multiple independent uplink data transmissions, and these independent uplink transmissions may be just scheduled in a same time slot.

However, since a terminal using the multiple access mode of DFT-S-OFDM cannot transmit multiple uplink signals simultaneously, a collision of multiple uplink signals may be caused when the multiple uplink signals are scheduled to be transmitted simultaneously, which may lead to a failure of uplink signal transmission, reducing reliability of data transmission.

Summary

A method for transmitting data and a terminal device are provided, which can improve reliability of data transmission.

In a first aspect, a method for transmitting data is provided, including: determining a

multiple access mode of uplink transmission; determining a multiplexing mode of a first uplink signal and a second uplink signal on a target time domain resource according to the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission, wherein the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are signals which a terminal device is scheduled to transmit on the target time domain resource simultaneously; and transmitting the first uplink signal and/or the second uplink signal according to the multiplexing mode.

In some possible implementations, the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is a multiple access mode of Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH) transmission, or the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is a multiple access mode of Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH) transmission.

The method of embodiments of the present invention enables a terminal device to determine a transmission mode of multiple uplink signals currently scheduled to be transmitted simultaneously according to a currently used multiple access mode of uplink transmission, and thus an occurrence of a collision of the multiple uplink signals can be avoided.

Furthermore, in a case of a single carrier, the terminal device is enabled to determine an uplink signal to be transmitted according to priorities of the multiple different signals currently scheduled to be transmitted simultaneously, thereby an occurrence of a collision of the signals can be avoided, improving reliability of data transmission. In other words, the method of embodiments of the present invention can avoid an occurrence of a collision of uplink signals, improving reliability of data transmission, under different scenarios of multiple access modes of uplink transmission.

In some possible implementations, multiple access modes of the uplink transmission include Discrete Fourier Transform-Spread-Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (DFT-S-OFDM) and Cyclic Prefix-Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (CP-OFDM).

In some possible implementations, determining the multiplexing mode of the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal on the target time domain resource according to the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission, includes: transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal on the target time domain resource simultaneously, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM.

In some possible implementations, transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal on the target time domain resource simultaneously, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM, includes: transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal simultaneously on the target time domain resource by frequency division multiplexing, if a frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and a frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal do not overlap.

In some possible implementations, transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal on the target time domain resource simultaneously, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM, includes: transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal simultaneously on an overlapping frequency domain resource, if a frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and a frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal partially or completely overlap.

In some possible implementations, determining the multiplexing mode of the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal on the target time domain resource according to the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission, includes: determining a third uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM and a frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and a frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal partially or completely overlap; and sending the third uplink signal on an overlapping frequency domain resource.

In some possible implementations, determining the multiplexing mode of the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal on the target time domain resource according to the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission, includes: determining a third uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is DFT-S-OFDM; and sending the third uplink signal on the target time domain resource.

According to the method of embodiments of the present invention, the terminal device is enabled to determine an uplink signal to be transmitted according to priorities of the multiple different signals currently scheduled to be transmitted simultaneously, thereby an occurrence of a collision of the signals can be avoided, improving reliability of data transmission.

In some possible implementations, determining the third uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal, includes: determining a priority of the first uplink signal and a priority of the second uplink signal; and determining the third uplink signal according to the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal,
 5 from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal.

In some possible implementations, determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, includes: determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal in accordance with a first criterion according to a signal type to which the first uplink signal belongs and a signal type to which the second
 10 uplink signal belongs, wherein the first criterion includes a priority relation between multiple signal types, and the multiple signal types include the signal type to which the first uplink signal belongs and the signal type to which the second uplink signal belongs.

In some possible implementations, the multiple signal types include: Sounding Reference Signal (SRS), Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH), Phase Tracking Reference Signal
 15 (PTRS) and Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH).

In some possible implementations, the first criterion includes at least one of the following criteria: the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the PUSCH, the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the SRS, the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the PTRS, the priority of the PTRS is higher than that of the SRS, and the priority of the PUSCH is
 20 higher than that of the SRS.

In some possible implementations, determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, includes: determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to information carried by the first uplink signal and information carried by the second uplink signal, according to a second
 25 criterion, when both the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal belong to a first signal type, wherein the second criterion includes a priority relation between multiple uplink signals under the first signal type.

In some possible implementations, the second criterion includes at least one of the following criteria: the priority of PUCCH carrying Acknowledgement/Non-acknowledgement

(ACK/ NACK) information is higher than that of PUCCH carrying Channel State Information (CSI), the priority of PUSCH carrying Uplink Control Information (UCI) is higher than that of PUSCH not carrying UCI, and the priority of PUSCH carrying Ultra-Reliable Low Latency Communications (URLLC) data is higher than that of PUSCH carrying enhanced Mobile
 5 Broadband (eMBB) data.

In some possible implementations, determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, includes: determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to scheduling signaling corresponding to the first uplink signal and scheduling signaling corresponding to the second
 10 uplink signal.

In some possible implementations, the scheduling signaling is Downlink Control Information (DCI), wherein the DCI includes indication information for indicating a priority of an uplink signal; among them, determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to the scheduling signaling corresponding to the first
 15 uplink signal and the scheduling signaling corresponding to the second uplink signal, includes: determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, according to the indication information for indicating the priority of the uplink signal in the Downlink Control Information (DCI) corresponding to the first uplink signal and the indication information for indicating the priority of the uplink signal in the DCI corresponding to the
 20 second uplink signal.

In some possible implementations, the scheduling signaling is Downlink Control Information (DCI), wherein the DCI includes a Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) index value of an uplink signal, and the MCS index value is directly proportional to or inversely proportional to the priority of the uplink signal; wherein, determining the priority of the first
 25 uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to the scheduling signaling corresponding to the first uplink signal and the scheduling signaling corresponding to the second uplink signal, includes: determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, according to the MCS index value in the Downlink Control Information (DCI) corresponding to the first uplink signal and the MCS index value in the DCI

corresponding to the second uplink signal.

In some possible implementations, determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, includes: determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, according to a receiving sequence of the
5 scheduling signaling corresponding to the first uplink signal and the scheduling signaling corresponding to the second uplink signal; wherein, the receiving sequence is directly proportional to or inversely proportional to a priority sequence of the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal.

In some possible implementations, determining the priority of the first uplink signal and
10 the priority of the second uplink signal, includes: determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, according to a cell type corresponding to the first uplink signal and a cell type corresponding to the second uplink signal; wherein, the priority of a serving cell of the terminal device is higher than that of cells other than the serving cell.

15 In some possible implementations, the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are uplink signals that the terminal device is scheduled to transmit simultaneously within a same frequency domain resource set, wherein the frequency domain resource set includes any one of the following: a carrier set, a narrow bandwidth set, a subband set, and a Physical Resource Block (PRB) set.

20 In a second aspect, a terminal device is provided, including: a processing unit, used for determining a multiple access mode of uplink transmission; determining a multiplexing mode of a first uplink signal and a second uplink signal on a target time domain resource according to the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission, wherein the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are signals which the terminal device is scheduled to transmit on the target
25 time domain resource simultaneously; and a transceiving unit, used for transmitting the first uplink signal and/or the second uplink signal according to the multiplexing mode.

In a third aspect, a terminal device is provided, including: a processor, used for determining a multiple access mode of uplink transmission; determining a multiplexing mode of a first uplink signal and a second uplink signal on a target time domain resource according to

the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission, wherein the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are signals which the terminal device is scheduled to transmit on the target time domain resource simultaneously; and a transceiver, used for transmitting the first uplink signal and/or the second uplink signal, according to the multiplexing mode.

5 In a fourth aspect, a computer readable medium is provided, for storing a computer program, wherein the computer program includes instructions used for executing the method embodiment of the above first aspect.

10 In a fifth aspect, a computer chip is provided, including an input interface, an output interface, at least one processor, and a memory, wherein, the processor is used for executing codes in the memory, and when the codes are executed, the processor may implement various processes performed by a terminal device in the method for transmitting data in the above first aspect and various implementations.

15 In a tenth aspect, a communication system is provided, including the above-mentioned terminal device.

Brief Description of Drawings

FIG. 1 is an example of an application scenario according to an embodiment of the present invention.

20 FIG. 2 is a schematic flowchart of a method for transmitting data according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a schematic block diagram of a terminal device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

25 FIG. 4 is another schematic block diagram of a terminal device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description

Technical solutions in embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is an exemplary diagram of a 5G communication system 100 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 1, a communication system 100 may include a terminal device 110, a first TRP 121 and a second TRP 122. The first TRP 121 and the second TRP 122 may respectively communicate with the terminal device 110 through an air interface. Specifically,
5 the first TRP 121 and the second TRP 122 may independently schedule one terminal device 110 for data transmission.

For example, the terminal device 110 detects PDCCH from the first TRP 121 and the PDCCH from the second TRP 122 respectively within one time slot for scheduling multiple
10 independent uplink data transmissions, and these independent uplink transmissions may be just scheduled in a same time slot.

However, since a terminal using DFT-S-OFDM cannot transmit multiple uplink signals simultaneously, when multiple uplink signals are scheduled to be transmitted simultaneously, a collision of the multiple uplink signals may be caused, which may lead to a failure of uplink
15 signal transmission, reducing reliability of data transmission.

Embodiments of the present invention provide an uplink signal transmission method, which enables the terminal device 110 to determine a transmission mode of multiple uplink signals currently scheduled to be transmitted simultaneously according to a currently used multiple access mode of uplink transmission, and thus an occurrence of a collision of the
20 multiple uplink signals can be avoided.

Further, in a case of a single carrier, the terminal device 110 can determine an uplink signal to be transmitted according to priorities of the multiple different signals currently scheduled to be transmitted simultaneously, thereby an occurrence of a collision of the signals can be avoided, improving reliability of data transmission. In other words, the method of
25 embodiments of the present invention can avoid an occurrence of a collision of uplink signals, improving reliability of data transmission, under different scenarios of multiple access modes of uplink transmission.

It should be understood that the 5G communication system 100 is only an example for describing the embodiment of the present invention. However, embodiments of the present

invention are not limited to this. In other words, technical solutions of embodiments of the present invention can be applied to any communication system in which multiple network devices can independently schedule one terminal to performing data transmission.

The communication system may be, for example, a Global System of Mobile Communication (GSM), a Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) system, a Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA) system, a General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), a Long Term Evolution (LTE) system, LTE Time Division Duplex (TDD), a Universal Mobile Telecommunication System (UMTS), or the like.

The present invention describes various embodiments in connection with a network device and a terminal device.

The network device 120 may refer to any entity on a network side for sending or receiving signals. For example, it may be a user equipment of Machine Type Communication (MTC), a Base Transceiver Station (BTS) in GSM or CDMA, a base station (NodeB) in WCDMA, an Evolutional Node B (eNB or NodeB) in LTE, a base station device in a 5G network, etc.

In addition, the terminal device 110 may be any terminal device. Specifically, the terminal device 110 may communicate with one or more core networks through a radio access network (RAN), and may also be referred to as an access terminal, a User Equipment (UE), a subscriber unit, a subscriber station, a mobile station, a rover 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. For example, the terminal device may be a cellular 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, or another processing device connected to a wireless modem, an on-board device, a wearable device, a terminal device in a 5G network or the like.

FIG. 2 is a schematic flowchart of a method for transmitting data according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 2, the method includes following acts 210, 220, 230.

In 210, a multiple access mode of uplink transmission is determined.

In 220, a multiplexing mode of a first uplink signal and a second uplink signal on a target

time domain resource is determined according to the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission.

In 230, the first uplink signal and/or the second uplink signal are transmitted according to the multiplexing mode.

5 Specifically, the terminal device determines the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission; then, the terminal device determines the multiplexing mode of the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal on the target time domain resource according to the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission, wherein the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are signals which the terminal device is scheduled to transmit on the target time domain
10 resource simultaneously; finally, the terminal device transmits the first uplink signal and/or the second uplink signal according to the multiplexing mode.

 In other words, when the terminal device needs to perform uplink transmission, the terminal device may determine a transmission mode of an uplink signal of the terminal device that is scheduled on the target time domain resource according to the multiple access mode of
15 the uplink transmission.

 It should be understood that the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are only exemplary, and embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto. For example, the terminal device may be scheduled and need to transmit multiple uplink signals simultaneously on the target time domain resource, for example, the first uplink signal, the second uplink signal,
20 and a fourth uplink signal, etc.

 In the embodiment of the present invention, the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are uplink signals which the terminal device is scheduled to transmit simultaneously on the target time domain resource. Herein, the target time domain resource may include one or more symbols, or the target time domain resource may include one or more slots or mini-slots.

25 Optionally, the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are also uplink signals which the terminal device is scheduled to transmit simultaneously within a same frequency domain resource set, wherein the frequency domain resource set includes any one of the following: a Carrier set, a narrow bandwidth (Bandwidth Part) set, a Subband set and a Physical Resource Block (PRB) set. Here, a Bandwidth Part may refer to a frequency band for user

scheduling, a same subcarrier spacing may be used in one Bandwidth Part, and different Bandwidth Parts may use different subcarrier spacing.

Specifically, the target time domain resource corresponds to the above frequency domain resource set, and a time-frequency resource is formed by the target time domain resource and the above frequency domain resource set. The time-frequency resource may be composed of multiple continuous time-frequency resource units, wherein the time-frequency resource unit may be a resource unit (for example, for information transmission or resource allocation) in a communication system.

It should be noted that the frequency domain resource set listed above is merely an exemplary description, and the present invention is not limited thereto. A form of the frequency domain resource set may be determined according to a distribution form of a time-frequency resource.

The following is a description of an implementation in which the terminal device determines the multi-access mode of the uplink transmission.

In embodiments of the present invention, the above multiple access mode of the uplink transmission may be Discrete Fourier Transform-Spread-Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (DFT-S-OFDM), or may be Cyclic Prefix-Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (CP-OFDM). Among them, DFT-S-OFDM can only be used for uplink single-layer transmission, and CP-OFDM may be used for uplink single-layer or multi-layer transmission.

In addition, it can be understood that which multiple access mode the terminal device currently uses may be configured by a network device according to an uplink channel quality of the terminal device. In other words, the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission in the embodiment of the present invention may be a multiple access mode of uplink channel transmission of the terminal device.

For example, the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission may be a multiple access mode of Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH) transmission.

For another example, the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission may be a multiple access mode of Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH) transmission.

For example, assuming that both the multiple access mode of the PUSCH transmission and the multiple access mode of the PUCCH transmission configured by the network device are DFT-S-OFDM, the terminal device may directly determine that the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is DFT-S-OFDM. Assuming that both the multiple access mode of the PUSCH transmission and the multiple access mode of the PUCCH transmission configured by the network device are CP-OFDM, the terminal device may directly determine that the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM.

It should be noted that assuming that the multiple access mode of the PUSCH transmission and the multiple access mode of the PUCCH transmission configured by the network device are different, optionally, the terminal device may use the multiple access mode of the PUCCH transmission as the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission by default. For example, assuming that the network device configures the multiple access mode of the PUSCH transmission to be CP-OFDM and the multiple access mode of the PUCCH transmission to be DFT-S-OFDM, the terminal device may determine that the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is DFT-S-OFDM.

However, embodiments of the present invention are not limited to this. For example, the terminal device may arbitrarily select one multiple access mode as the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission.

Since DFT-S-OFDM in the embodiment of the present invention can only be used for uplink single-layer transmission, and CP-OFDM may be used for uplink single-layer or multi-layer transmission, the method for transmitting data according to the embodiment of the present invention will be described below with respect to the situation where the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is DFT-S-OFDM and the situation where the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM respectively.

As for the situation where the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM:

Optionally, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM, then the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are simultaneously transmitted on the target time domain resource.

Specifically, since the target time domain resource may be composed of multiple continuous time-frequency resource units, wherein the time-frequency resource unit may be a resource unit (for example, for information transmission or resource allocation) in a communication system. Therefore, in embodiments of the present invention, the terminal device
5 may determine the multiplexing mode of the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal on the target time domain resource according to the frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and the frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal.

For example, if the frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and the frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal do not overlap, then the first
10 uplink signal and the second uplink signal are simultaneously transmitted on the target time domain resource by frequency division multiplexing.

For another example, if the frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and the frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal partially or completely overlap, then the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are simultaneously transmitted
15 on an overlapping frequency domain resource.

For another example, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM, and the frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and the frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal partially or completely overlap, then a third uplink signal is determined from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal; and
20 the third uplink signal is sent on an overlapping frequency domain resource. That is, in embodiments of the present invention, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM, and the frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and the frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal partially or completely overlap, then the terminal device needs to select one uplink signal from the first uplink signal
25 and the second uplink signal, and only send the selected uplink signal through the overlapping frequency domain resource.

It should be understood that if the frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and the frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal partially overlap, then the terminal device may also transmit the first uplink signal and the second uplink

signal simultaneously by frequency division multiplexing on a non-overlapping frequency domain resource, which is not specifically restricted in the present invention.

As for the situation where the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is DFT-S-OFDM:

5 Optionally, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is DFT-S-OFDM, then a third uplink signal is determined from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal; and the third uplink signal is sent on the target time domain resource.

Specifically, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is DFT-S-OFDM, then the terminal device needs to select one uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the
10 second uplink signal, and only send the selected uplink signal on the target time domain resource.

It should be noted that in embodiments of the present invention, under a scenario that the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is DFT-S-OFDM, an implementation that the terminal device selects the third uplink signal, may be the same as or different from the
15 implementation that the terminal device selects the third uplink signal under the scenario that the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM and the frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and the frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal partially or completely overlap, which is not specifically restricted in embodiments of the present invention.

20 The following is a description of the implementation that the terminal device selects the third uplink signal in an embodiment of the present invention.

Optionally, the terminal device may determine a priority of the first uplink signal and a priority of the second uplink signal, and determine the third uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal according to the priority of the first uplink signal and the
25 priority of the second uplink signal.

As an embodiment, illustratively, the terminal device may determine the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal in accordance with a first criterion according to a signal type to which the first uplink signal belongs and a signal type to which the second uplink signal belongs, wherein the first criterion includes a priority relation between

multiple signal types including the signal type to which the first uplink signal belongs and the signal type to which the second uplink signal belongs.

Herein, the multiple signal types may include: Sounding Reference Signal (SRS), Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH), Phase Tracking Reference Signal (PTRS) and Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH).

The first criterion includes at least one of the following criteria: the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the PUSCH, the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the SRS, the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the PTRS, the priority of the PTRS is higher than that of the SRS, and the priority of the PUSCH is higher than that of the SRS.

Further, when both the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal belong to a first signal type, the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal are determined in accordance with a second criterion according to information carried by the first uplink signal and information carried by the second uplink signal, wherein the second criterion includes a priority relation between multiple uplink signals under the first signal type.

Herein, the second criterion includes at least one of the following criteria: the priority of PUCCH carrying Acknowledgement/Non-acknowledgement (ACK/NACK) information is higher than that of PUCCH carrying Channel State Information (CSI), the priority of PUSCH carrying Uplink Control Information (UCI) is higher than that of PUSCH not carrying UCI, and the priority of PUSCH carrying Ultra-Reliable Low Latency Communications (URLLC) data is higher than that of PUSCH carrying enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB) data.

As another embodiment, illustratively, the terminal device may determine the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to scheduling signaling corresponding to the first uplink signal and scheduling signaling corresponding to the second uplink signal.

For example, the scheduling signaling is Downlink Control Information (DCI), wherein the DCI includes indication information for indicating a priority of an uplink signal. The terminal device may determine the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to the indication information for indicating the priority of the uplink signal in the Downlink Control Information (DCI) corresponding to the first uplink

signal and the indication information for indicating the priority of the uplink signal in the DCI corresponding to the second uplink signal.

For another example, the scheduling signaling is Downlink Control Information (DCI), wherein the DCI includes a Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) index value of the uplink signal, and the MCS index value is directly proportional to or inversely proportional to the priority of the uplink signal. The terminal device may determine the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to the MCS index value in the Downlink Control Information (DCI) corresponding to the first uplink signal and the MCS index value in the DCI corresponding to the second uplink signal.

As another embodiment, illustratively, the terminal device may determine the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to a receiving sequence of the scheduling signaling corresponding to the first uplink signal and the scheduling signaling corresponding to the second uplink signal; wherein the receiving sequence is directly proportional to or inversely proportional to a priority sequence of the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal.

As another embodiment, illustratively, the terminal device may determine the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to a cell type corresponding to the first uplink signal and a cell type corresponding to the second uplink signal; wherein the priority of a serving cell of the terminal device is higher than that of cells other than the serving cell.

FIG. 3 is a schematic block diagram of a terminal device 300 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 3, the terminal device 300 includes a processing unit 310 and a transceiving unit 320.

The processing unit 310 is used for determining a multiple access mode of uplink transmission; and determining a multiplexing mode of a first uplink signal and a second uplink signal on a target time domain resource according to the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission, wherein the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are signals which the terminal device is scheduled to transmit on the target time domain resource simultaneously.

The transceiving unit 320 is used for transmitting the first uplink signal and/or the second uplink signal according to the multiplexing mode.

Optionally, the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is a multiple access mode of Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH) transmission, or the multiple access mode of the
5 uplink transmission is a multiple access mode of Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH) transmission.

Optionally, multiple access modes of the uplink transmission include Discrete Fourier Transform-Spread-Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (DFT-S-OFDM) and Cyclic Prefix-Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (CP-OFDM).

10 Optionally, the processing unit 310 is specifically used for: transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal simultaneously on the target time domain resource, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM.

Optionally, the transceiving unit 320 is specifically used for: transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal simultaneously on the target time domain resource by
15 frequency division multiplexing, if a frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and a frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal do not overlap.

Optionally, the transceiving unit 320 is specifically used for: transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal simultaneously on an overlapping frequency domain resource, if a frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and a frequency
20 domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal partially or completely overlap.

Optionally, the processing unit 310 is specifically used for: determining a third uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM and a frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and a frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal partially or
25 completely overlap; and sending the third uplink signal on an overlapping frequency domain resource.

Optionally, the processing unit 310 is specifically used for: determining a third uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is DFT-S-OFDM; and sending the third uplink signal on the target time

domain resource.

Optionally, the processing unit 310 is more specifically used for: determining a priority of the first uplink signal and a priority of the second uplink signal; and determining the third uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal according to the priority
5 of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal.

Optionally, the processing unit 310 is more specifically used for: determining a priority of the first uplink signal and a priority of the second uplink signal in accordance with a first criterion, according to a signal type to which the first uplink signal belongs and a signal type to which the second uplink signal belongs, wherein the first criterion includes a priority relation
10 between multiple signal types, and the multiple signal types include the signal type to which the first uplink signal belongs and the signal type to which the second uplink signal belongs.

Optionally, the multiple signal types include: Sounding Reference Signal (SRS), Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH), Phase Tracking Reference Signal (PTRS) and Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH).

15 Optionally, the first criterion includes at least one of the following criteria: the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the PUSCH, the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the SRS, the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the PTRS, the priority of the PTRS is higher than that of the SRS, and the priority of the PUSCH is higher than that of the SRS.

20 Optionally, the processing unit 310 is more specifically used for: determining a priority of the first uplink signal and a priority of the second uplink signal in accordance with a second criterion according to information carried by the first uplink signal and information carried by the second uplink signal, when both the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal belong to a first signal type, wherein the second criterion includes a priority relation between multiple uplink signals under the first signal type.

25 Optionally, the second criterion includes at least one of the following criteria: the priority of PUCCH carrying Acknowledgement/Non-acknowledgement (ACK/ NACK) information is higher than that of PUCCH carrying Channel State Information (CSI), the priority of PUSCH carrying Uplink Control Information (UCI) is higher than that of PUSCH not carrying UCI, and the priority of PUSCH carrying Ultra-Reliable Low Latency Communications (URLLC) data is

higher than that of PUSCH carrying enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB) data.

Optionally, the processing unit 310 is more specifically used for: determining a priority of the first uplink signal and a priority of the second uplink signal, according to scheduling signaling corresponding to the first uplink signal and scheduling signaling corresponding to the
5 second uplink signal.

Optionally, the scheduling signaling is Downlink Control Information (DCI), wherein the DCI includes indication information for indicating a priority of an uplink signal; wherein, the processing unit 310 is more specifically used for: determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to the indication information for
10 indicating the priority of the uplink signal in the Downlink Control Information (DCI) corresponding to the first uplink signal and the indication information for indicating the priority of the uplink signal in the DCI corresponding to the second uplink signal.

Optionally, the scheduling signaling is Downlink Control Information (DCI), wherein the DCI includes a Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) index value of the uplink signal, and
15 the MCS index value is directly proportional to or inversely proportional to the priority of the uplink signal; wherein, the processing unit 310 is more specifically used for: determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, according to the MCS index value in the Downlink Control Information (DCI) corresponding to the first uplink signal and the MCS index value in the DCI corresponding to the second uplink signal.

Optionally, the processing unit 310 is more specifically used for: determining a priority of the first uplink signal and a priority of the second uplink signal according to a receiving sequence of scheduling signaling corresponding to the first uplink signal and scheduling signaling corresponding to the second uplink signal; wherein the receiving sequence is directly
20 proportional to or inversely proportional to a priority sequence of the first uplink signal and the
25 second uplink signal.

Optionally, the processing unit 310 is more specifically used for: determining a priority of the first uplink signal and a priority of the second uplink signal according to a cell type corresponding to the first uplink signal and a cell type corresponding to the second uplink signal; wherein the priority of a serving cell of the terminal device is higher than that of cells

other than the serving cell.

Optionally, the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are uplink signals which the terminal device is scheduled to transmit simultaneously within a same frequency domain resource set, wherein the frequency domain resource set includes any one of the following: a
5 carrier set, a narrow bandwidth set, a subband set, and a Physical Resource Block (PRB) set.

It should be noted that in the embodiment of the present invention, the processing unit 310 may be implemented by a processor, and the transceiving unit 320 may be implemented by a transceiver. As shown in FIG. 4, a terminal device 400 may include a processor 410, a transceiver 420, and a memory 430. The storage 430 may be used for storing indication
10 information, or may be used for storing codes, instructions, etc., executed by the processor 410. The various components in the terminal device 400 are connected by a bus system. The bus system includes a power bus, a control bus and a status signal bus in addition to a data bus.

The terminal device 400 shown in FIG. 4 can implement the various processes implemented by the terminal device in the method embodiment of FIG. 2 described above. In
15 order to avoid duplication, the details will not be repeated here.

That is, the method embodiment in embodiments of the present invention can be applied to or implemented by a processor. The processor may be an integrated circuit chip with signal processing capability. In the implementation process, the actions of the method embodiments described above may be accomplished by integrated logic circuits of hardware in the processor
20 or instructions in the form of software. The above processor may be a general purpose processor, a digital signal processor (DSP), an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field programmable gate array (FPGA) or other programmable logic devices, a transistor logic device, or a discrete hardware component, which can implement or perform the disclosed methods, acts and logical block diagrams in the embodiments of the present invention. The
25 general purpose processor may be a microprocessor or the processor may be any conventional processor or the like. The acts of the methods disclosed in combination with the embodiments of the present invention may be directly embodied as to be executed and accomplished by a hardware decoding processor or by a combination of hardware and software modules in a decoding processor. Software modules may be located in a typical storage medium in the art,

such as, a random access memory (RAM), a flash memory, a read-only memory, a programmable read-only memory, an electrical erasable programmable memory, or a register. The storage medium is located in the memory, and the processor reads the information in the memory and accomplishes the actions of the above method in combination with its hardware.

5 It should be understood that the memory in the embodiments of the present invention may be a volatile memory or a non-volatile memory, or it may include both volatile and non-volatile memory. The non-transitory memory may be a read-only memory (ROM), a programmable ROM (PROM), an erasable PROM (EPROM), an electrically erasable EPROM (EEPROM), or a flash memory. The transitory memory may be a Random Access Memory (RAM) which
10 serves as an external cache. As an example, but not as a limitation, many forms of RAMs are available, such as a static random access memory (SRAM), a dynamic random access memory (DRAM), a synchronous dynamic random access memory (SDRAM), a double data rate SDRAM (DDR SDRAM), an enhanced SDRAM (ESDRAM), a Synch link DRAM (SLDRAM), and a Direct Rambus RAM (DR RAM). It should be noted that the memories of
15 the systems and methods described herein are intended to include, but are not limited to, these and any other suitable types of memories.

Finally, it should be noted that the terms used in the embodiments of the present invention and the appended claims are for the purpose of describing specific embodiments only and are not intended to limit the embodiments of the present invention.

20 For example, the singular forms “a”, “said”, and “the” used in the embodiments of the present invention and the appended claims are also intended to include the plural forms unless the context clearly indicates other meanings.

For another example, the terms first type cell group and second type cell group may be used in the embodiments of the present invention, but these types of cell groups should not be
25 limited to these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish types of cell groups from one another.

For another example, depending on the context, the word “when” as used herein may be interpreted as “if” or “in case” or “while” or “in response to determining” or “in response to detecting”. Similarly, depending on the context, the phrase “if determining” or “if detecting (a

stated condition or event)” may be interpreted as “when ... is determined” or “in response to determining” or “when (a stated condition or event) is detected” or “in response to detecting (a stated condition or event)”.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the exemplary units and algorithm
5 acts described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein may be implemented in electronic hardware, or a combination of computer software and electronic hardware. Whether these functions are implemented in hardware or software depends on a specific application and design constraint of the technical solution. One skilled in the art may use different methods to implement the described functions for each particular application, but such implementation
10 should not be considered to be beyond the scope of embodiments of the present invention.

Those skilled in the art may clearly understand that for convenience and conciseness of description, the specific working process of the system, device and unit described above may refer to the corresponding process in the embodiments of methods described above, and details are not described herein again.

15 In several embodiments provided by the present invention, it should be understood that the disclosed systems, devices and methods may be implemented in other ways. For example, the apparatus embodiments described above are only illustrative, for example, the division of the units is only a logical function division, and there may be other division modes in actual implementation, for example, multiple units or components may be combined or integrated into
20 another system, or some features may be ignored or not executed. On the other hand, the mutual coupling or direct coupling or communication connection shown or discussed may be indirect coupling or communication connection through some interfaces, devices or units, and may be in electrical, mechanical or other forms.

The units described as separated components may or may not be physically separated, and
25 the component shown as a unit may or may not be a physical unit, i.e., it may be located in one place or may be allocated over multiple network units. Parts or all of the units can be selected according to actual needs to achieve the purpose of the embodiments of the present invention.

In addition, various functional units in the embodiments of the present invention may be integrated in one processing unit, or various units may be physically presented separately, or

two or more units may be integrated in one unit.

The functional units may be stored in a computer readable storage medium if realized in a form of software functional units and sold or used as a separate product. Based on this understanding, the technical solutions of the embodiments of the present invention, in essence, 5 or the part contributing to the related art, or the part of the technical solutions, may be embodied in the form of a software product stored in a storage medium, including several instructions for causing a computer device (which may be a personal computer, a server, or a network device, etc.) to perform all or parts of the acts of the methods described in various embodiments of the present invention. The aforementioned storage medium includes a medium 10 capable of storing program codes, such as, a U disk, a mobile hard disk, a read-only memory (ROM), a magnetic disk or an optical disk, etc.

What are described above are merely the specific implementations of the embodiments of the present invention, but the protection scope of the embodiments of the present invention is not limited thereto. Any change or substitution that can be easily conceived by a person skilled in 15 the art within the technical scope disclosed by the embodiments of the present invention shall be included within the protection scope of the embodiments of the present invention. Therefore, the scope of protection of the embodiments of the present invention should be subject to the scope of protection of the claims.

What we claim is:

1. A method for transmitting data, comprising:

determining a multiple access mode of uplink transmission;

determining a multiplexing mode of a first uplink signal and a second uplink signal on a target time domain resource according to the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission, wherein the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are signals which a terminal device is scheduled to transmit on the target time domain resource simultaneously; and

transmitting the first uplink signal and/or the second uplink signal according to the multiplexing mode.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is a multiple access mode of Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH) transmission, or the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is a multiple access mode of Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH) transmission.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein multiple access modes of the uplink transmission comprise Discrete Fourier Transform-Spread-Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (DFT-S-OFDM) and Cyclic Prefix-Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (CP-OFDM).

4. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein determining the multiplexing mode of the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal on the target time domain resource according to the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission, comprises:

transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal simultaneously on the target time domain resource, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal simultaneously on the target time domain resource, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM, comprises:

transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal simultaneously on the target time domain resource by frequency division multiplexing, if a frequency domain resource

occupied by the first uplink signal and a frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal do not overlap.

6. The method according to claim 4, wherein transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal simultaneously on the target time domain resource, if the multiple access
5 mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM, comprises:

sending the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal simultaneously on an overlapping frequency domain resource, if a frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and a frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal partially or completely overlap.

10 7. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein determining the multiplexing mode of the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal on the target time domain resource according to the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission, comprises:

determining a third uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM and a frequency domain
15 resource occupied by the first uplink signal and a frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal partially or completely overlap; and

sending the third uplink signal on an overlapping frequency domain resource.

8. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein determining the multiplexing mode of the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal on the target time
20 domain resource according to the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission, comprises:

determining a third uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is DFT-S-OFDM; and

sending the third uplink signal on the target time domain resource.

9. The method according to claim 7 or 8, wherein determining the third uplink signal from
25 the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal, comprises:

determining a priority of the first uplink signal and a priority of the second uplink signal;
and

determining the third uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the second uplink

signal according to the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, comprises:

5 determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal in accordance with a first criterion according to a signal type to which the first uplink signal belongs and a signal type to which the second uplink signal belongs, wherein the first criterion comprises a priority relation between multiple signal types, and the multiple signal types comprise the signal type to which the first uplink signal belongs and the signal type to
10 which the second uplink signal belongs.

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the multiple signal types comprise:

Sounding Reference Signal (SRS), Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH), Phase Tracking Reference Signal (PTRS) and Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH).

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the first criterion comprises at least one of
15 the following criteria:

the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the PUSCH, the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the SRS, the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the PTRS, the priority of the PTRS is higher than that of the SRS, and the priority of the PUSCH is higher than that of the SRS.

20 13. The method according to any one of claims 9 to 12, wherein determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, comprises:

determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal in accordance with a second criterion according to information carried by the first uplink signal and information carried by the second uplink signal, when both the first uplink signal and
25 the second uplink signal belong to a first signal type, wherein the second criterion comprises a priority relation between multiple uplink signals under the first signal type.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the second criterion comprises at least one of following criteria:

the priority of PUCCH carrying Acknowledgement/Non-acknowledgement (ACK/NACK) information is higher than that of PUCCH carrying Channel State Information (CSI), the priority of PUSCH carrying Uplink Control Information (UCI) is higher than that of PUSCH not carrying UCI, and the priority of PUSCH carrying Ultra-Reliable Low Latency Communications (URLLC) data is higher than that of PUSCH carrying enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB) data.

15. The method according to any one of claims 9 to 14, wherein determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, comprises:

10 determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to scheduling signaling corresponding to the first uplink signal and scheduling signaling corresponding to the second uplink signal.

16. The method according to claim 15, wherein the scheduling signaling is Downlink Control Information (DCI), wherein the DCI comprises indication information for indicating a priority of an uplink signal;

15 wherein determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to the scheduling signaling corresponding to the first uplink signal and the scheduling signaling corresponding to the second uplink signal, comprises:

20 determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to the indication information for indicating the priority of the uplink signal in the Downlink Control Information (DCI) corresponding to the first uplink signal and the indication information for indicating the priority of the uplink signal in the DCI corresponding to the second uplink signal.

17. The method according to claim 15, wherein the scheduling signaling is Downlink Control Information (DCI), wherein the DCI comprises a Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) index value of an uplink signal, and the MCS index value is directly proportional to or inversely proportional to the priority of the uplink signal;

wherein determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to the scheduling signaling corresponding to the first uplink signal and the scheduling signaling corresponding to the second uplink signal, comprises:

determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to the MCS index value in the Downlink Control Information (DCI) corresponding to the first uplink signal and the MCS index value in the DCI corresponding to the second uplink signal.

5 18. The method according to any one of claims 9 to 17, wherein determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, comprises:

10 determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to a receiving sequence of scheduling signaling corresponding to the first uplink signal and scheduling signaling corresponding to the second uplink signal; wherein the receiving sequence is directly proportional to or inversely proportional to a priority sequence of the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal.

19. The method according to any one of claims 9 to 18, wherein determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal, comprises:

15 determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to a cell type corresponding to the first uplink signal and a cell type corresponding to the second uplink signal; wherein the priority of a serving cell of the terminal device is higher than that of cells other than the serving cell.

20. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 19, wherein,

20 the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are uplink signals which the terminal device is scheduled to transmit simultaneously within a same frequency domain resource set, wherein the frequency domain resource set comprises any one of the following:

a carrier set, a narrow bandwidth set, a subband set, and a Physical Resource Block (PRB) set.

21. A terminal device, comprising:

25 a processing unit, used for determining a multiple access mode of uplink transmission; determining a multiplexing mode of a first uplink signal and a second uplink signal on a target time domain resource according to the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission, wherein the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are signals which terminal device is

scheduled to transmit on the target time domain resource simultaneously; and

a transceiving unit, used for transmitting the first uplink signal and/or the second uplink signal according to the multiplexing mode.

22. The terminal device according to claim 21, wherein the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is a multiple access mode of Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH) transmission, or the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is a multiple access mode of Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH) transmission.

23. The terminal device according to claim 21 or 22, wherein multiple access modes of the uplink transmission comprise Discrete Fourier Transform-Spread-Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (DFT-S-OFDM) and Cyclic Prefix-Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (CP-OFDM).

24. The terminal device according to any one of claims 21 to 23, wherein the processing unit is specifically used for:

transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal simultaneously on the target time domain resource, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM.

25. The terminal device according to claim 24, wherein the transceiving unit is specifically used for:

transmitting the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal simultaneously on the target time domain resource by frequency division multiplexing, if a frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and a frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal do not overlap.

26. The terminal device according to claim 24, wherein the transceiving unit is specifically used for:

sending the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal simultaneously on an overlapping frequency domain resource, if a frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and a frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal partially or completely overlap.

27. The terminal device according to any one of claims 21 to 23, wherein the processing unit is specifically used for:

determining a third uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is CP-OFDM and a frequency domain resource occupied by the first uplink signal and a frequency domain resource occupied by the second uplink signal partially or completely overlap; and

sending the third uplink signal on an overlapping frequency domain resource.

28. The terminal device according to any one of claims 21 to 23, wherein the processing unit is specifically used for:

determining a third uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal, if the multiple access mode of the uplink transmission is DFT-S-OFDM; and

sending the third uplink signal on the target time domain resource.

29. The terminal device according to claim 27 or 28, wherein the processing unit is further specifically used for:

determining a priority of the first uplink signal and a priority of the second uplink signal; and

determining the third uplink signal from the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal according to the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal.

30. The terminal device according to claim 29, wherein the processing unit is further specifically used for:

determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal in accordance with a first criterion according to a signal type to which the first uplink signal belongs and a signal type to which the second uplink signal belongs, wherein the first criterion comprises a priority relation between multiple signal types, and the multiple signal types comprise the signal type to which the first uplink signal belongs and the signal type to which the second uplink signal belongs.

31. The terminal device according to claim 30, wherein the multiple signal types

comprises:

Sounding Reference Signal (SRS), Physical Uplink Control Channel (PUCCH), Phase Tracking Reference Signal (PTRS) and Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH).

32. The terminal device according to claim 31, wherein the first criterion comprises at least one of the following criteria:

the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the PUSCH, the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the SRS, the priority of the PUCCH is higher than that of the PTRS, the priority of the PTRS is higher than that of the SRS, and the priority of the PUSCH is higher than that of the SRS.

33. The terminal device according to any one of claims 29 to 32, wherein the processing unit is further specifically used for:

determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal in accordance with a second criterion according to information carried by the first uplink signal and information carried by the second uplink signal, when both the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal belong to a first signal type, wherein the second criterion comprises a priority relation between multiple uplink signals under the first signal type.

34. The terminal device according to claim 33, wherein the second criterion comprises at least one of the following criteria:

the priority of PUCCH carrying Acknowledgement/Non-acknowledgement (ACK/NACK) information is higher than that of PUCCH carrying Channel State Information (CSI), the priority of PUSCH carrying Uplink Control Information (UCI) is higher than that of PUSCH not carrying UCI, and the priority of PUSCH carrying Ultra-Reliable Low Latency Communications (URLLC) data is higher than that of PUSCH carrying enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB) data.

35. The terminal device according to any one of claims 29 to 34, wherein the processing unit is further specifically used for:

determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to scheduling signaling corresponding to the first uplink signal and scheduling

signaling corresponding to the second uplink signal.

36. The terminal device according to claim 35, wherein the scheduling signaling is Downlink Control Information (DCI), wherein the DCI comprises indication information for indicating a priority of an uplink signal;

5 wherein the processing unit is further specifically used for:

determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to the indication information for indicating the priority of the uplink signal in the Downlink Control Information (DCI) corresponding to the first uplink signal and the indication information for indicating the priority of the uplink signal in the DCI corresponding
10 to the second uplink signal.

37. The terminal device according to claim 35, wherein the scheduling signaling is Downlink Control Information (DCI), wherein the DCI comprises a Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) index value of an uplink signal, and the MCS index value is directly proportional to or inversely proportional to a priority of the uplink signal;

15 wherein the processing unit is further specifically used for:

determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to the MCS index value in the Downlink Control Information (DCI) corresponding to the first uplink signal and the MCS index value in the DCI corresponding to the second uplink signal.

20 38. The terminal device according to any one of claims 29 to 37, wherein the processing unit is specifically used for:

determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to a receiving sequence of scheduling signaling corresponding to the first uplink signal and scheduling signaling corresponding to the second uplink signal; wherein the
25 receiving sequence is directly proportional to or inversely proportional to a priority sequence of the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal.

39. The terminal device according to any one of claims 29 to 38, wherein the processing unit is further specifically used for:

determining the priority of the first uplink signal and the priority of the second uplink signal according to a cell type corresponding to the first uplink signal and a cell type corresponding to the second uplink signal; wherein the priority of a serving cell of the terminal device is higher than that of cells other than the serving cell.

5 40. The terminal device according to any one of claims 21 to 39, wherein,

the first uplink signal and the second uplink signal are uplink signals which the terminal device is scheduled to transmit simultaneously within a same frequency domain resource set, wherein the frequency domain resource set comprises any one of the following:

a carrier set, a narrow bandwidth set, a subband set, and a Physical Resource Block (PRB)

10 set.