



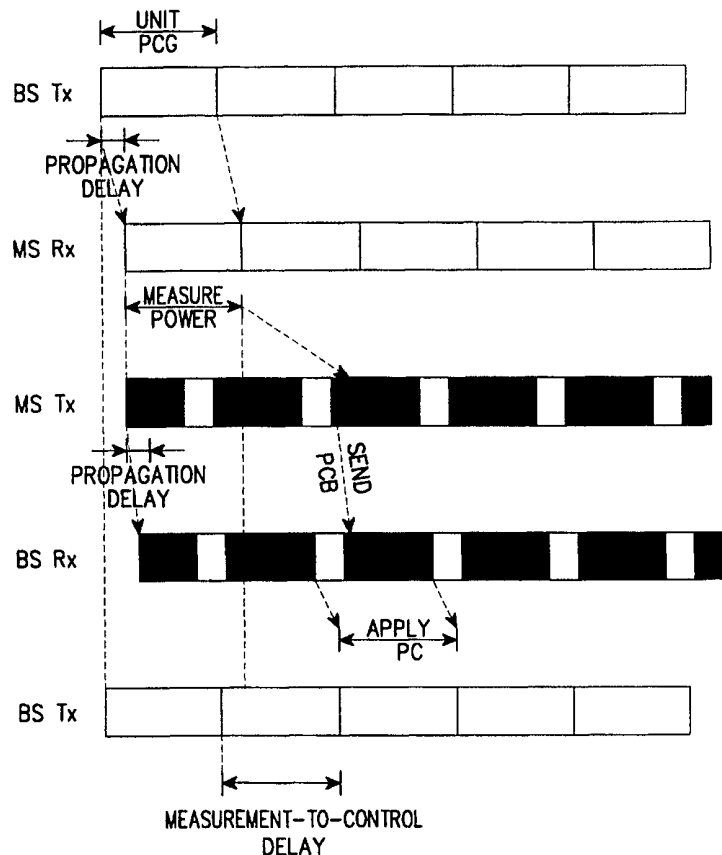
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(54) Title: METHOD FOR TRANSMITTING POWER CONTROL SIGNAL IN MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

(57) Abstract

A method for transmitting a power control signal in a mobile communication system. By altering the power control subchannel, the method reduces the delay between power measurement and power control by one power control group (PCG) in comparison with the conventional method. The power control subchannel is moved within the power control group so that a time equal to generating the power control bit is before the power control bit and a time equal to the sum of the propagation delay between base station and mobile station and the time needed to perform gain control is after the power control bit.



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METHOD FOR TRANSMITTING POWER
CONTROL SIGNAL IN MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a power control method in a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) mobile communication system, and more particularly, to a method for controlling the transmitting power of a forward link.

2. Description of the Related Art

10 Mobile communication systems perform power control in order to increase or decrease power of a transmission signal according to the condition of a radio link. To control the signal power transmitted from a base station, a closed loop method has been used. In this method, a mobile station measures the receiving power, compares it with a threshold value and informs the base station of the compared result by use of a power
15 control bit on a reverse channel. Then, the base station increases or decreases transmission power by a prescribed step according to the value of the power control bit.

 Such power control is performed once every time unit, whereby the time unit is known as a Power Control Group (PCG). The method of power control is as follows. If the base station transmits a signal, the mobile station receives the signal and measures the
20 power of the received signal. The mobile station compares the measured value with a threshold value, generates a power control bit according to the compared result, and

transmits the power control bit to the base station. The base station then reads the value of the power control bit and raises or lowers transmission power for the next power control group.

FIG. 1 illustrates a base station and a mobile station, for controlling the power of a forward link. The base station transmits at least one forward signal through a radio link directed to the mobile station. The mobile station transmits a signal including a reverse pilot signal through a radio link directed to the base station.

In a configuration of the base station, a baseband modulator 111 modulates transmission data. A gain multiplier 113 multiplies an output of the modulator 111 by a gain. An RF (Radio Frequency) modulator 115 modulates the output of the multiplier 113 into an RF signal. A demodulator 121 demodulates a signal received from the mobile station. A power control bit (PCB) extractor 123 extracts a power control bit from the output of the demodulator 121. A gain controller 125 uses the power control bit to determine the gain and supplies the gain to the multiplier 113.

In a configuration of the mobile station, a demodulator 151 demodulates a signal sent from the base station. A signal power measurer 153 measures the power of a signal output from the demodulator 151. A power control bit (PCB) generator 155 generates a power control bit from the measured power result. A power control bit multiplexer (PCB MUX) 157 multiplexes the power control bit and a pilot signal. An RF modulator 159 modulates the output of the PCB MUX 157 into an RF signal.

To control power in a mobile communication system having the above-described configuration, the mobile station multiplexes the power control bit onto a reverse pilot channel. Therefore, the mobile station transmits to the base station a reverse pilot channel signal including the multiplexed power control bit (i.e., a power control subchannel).

FIG. 2 illustrates configurations of the PCB MUX 157 shown in FIG. 1 and the power control subchannel multiplexed over the reverse pilot channel (refer to "THE CDMA 2000 RTT CANDIDATE SUBMISSION", TR45.5, June 1998).

Referring to FIG. 2, a symbol repeater 211 spreads the power control bit output from the power control bit generator 155 to 384x4 chips. A multiplexer (MUX) 213 inserts the power control bit into the fourth power control subchannel duration in a power control group indicated by a reference numeral 125. Therefore, the pilot channel for a reverse dedicated channel, output from the PCB MUX 157, is comprised of a pilot signal having a fixed reference value and the multiplexed forward power control data as shown by the reference numeral 215 in FIG. 2. The time-multiplexed forward power control data is represented by the power control subchannel. The power control subchannel provides information about the condition of the forward link at a rate of one bit per 1.25ms power control group (PCG). The base station controls the transmitting power of the forward link channels using this information. The power control bit is maintained at the same value during a symbol interval where one bit value is repeated through power control symbol repetition. The pilot signal is always +1 (or -1), and the power control bit is +1 or -1. The reverse pilot channel over which the power control subchannel is multiplexed shows that one power control group is divided into 4 power control subchannel durations as shown in FIG. 2 and the power control bit is positioned at the end in time within one power control group.

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a power control process on a time basis using the power control subchannel shown in FIG. 2.

If the base station transmits a signal in a power control group unit (BS Tx), the mobile station receives this signal with a slight propagation delay (MS Rx). The mobile station measures the power of the received signal, generates a power control bit, and

transmits the power control bit to the base station during the next power control group (MS Tx). The base station receives a signal including the power control bit in a power control group unit (BS Rx). Upon receipt of the power control bit, the base station waits until the start point of the next power control group to control the power according to the received
5 power control bit (APPLY PC of BS Tx). Consequently, a delay from the measurement of the transmitting power to the control thereof by the base station is nearly two power control groups (MEASUREMENT-TO-CONTROL DELAY). Therefore, the conventional power control method has a disadvantage in that a time for controlling the transmitting power of the forward link is delayed by the structure of the power control subchannel in
10 which the power control bit is inserted into the last (i.e., fourth) power control subchannel duration of the power control group as illustrated by the reference numeral 215 in FIG. 2.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a method wherein a mobile station can transmit a power control bit so as to minimize a delay while a base station controls
15 forward transmitting power in a mobile communication system.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a method wherein a mobile station can multiplex a power control bit multiplexed onto a reverse pilot channel at the inner part of a power control group duration in a CDMA mobile communication system.

To achieve the above objects, a method for transmitting a power control bit from
20 a mobile station in a CDMA mobile communication system includes the steps of measuring a signal-to-interference ratio of a received signal, comparing the signal-to-noise ratio with a threshold value to generate a power control bit, and multiplexing the power control bit at a given duration among inner durations of a reverse pilot channel of a power control group to be transmitted next and transmitting the multiplexed power control bit to

a base station.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will
5 become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction
with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a mobile communication system for power control of
a forward link;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a conventional power control subchannel
10 multiplexed over a reverse pilot channel;

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a power control process on a time basis using the
power control subchannel shown in FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating a configuration of a power control subchannel
multiplexed over a reverse pilot channel according to the present invention;

15 FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating a power control process on a time basis using the
power control subchannel shown in FIG. 4; and

FIG. 6 is a flow chart illustrating a power control process executed by a mobile
station.

20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described hereinbelow
with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Referring to FIG. 4, the pilot channel for a reverse dedicated channel is comprised
of a pilot signal having a fixed reference value and multiplexed forward power control
25 data. The time-multiplexed forward power control information is represented by a power

control subchannel. The power control subchannel provides information about the condition of a forward link at a rate of one bit per 1.25ms power control group (PCG). The base station controls the transmitting power of forward link channels using this power control information. Hereinafter, the power control information will be referred to as the
5 power control bit. The power control bit is maintained at the same value during a symbol interval where one bit value is repeated through power control symbol repetition by a symbol repeater 411. The pilot signal is always +1 (or -1), and the power control bit is +1 or -1.

In the power control subchannel multiplexed over a reverse pilot channel in
10 accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, a power control bit is positioned between pilot signals situated at the front and rear on a time basis within one power control group, as shown by a reference numeral 415 in FIG. 4. The reference numeral 415 in FIG. 4 shows that the power control bit is located at a third duration of the power control group divided into 4 durations, it is possible to transmit a predetermined number of pilot signals
15 before and after the power control bit.

For example, before transmitting the power control bit, the pilot signals should be transmitted over the time required to generate the power control bit after the end of power measurement; after transmitting the power control bit, the pilot signals should be transmitted over the time equal to the maximum round-trip propagation delay time
20 between a base station and a mobile station and the time required in performing gain control after receiving the power control bit within a power control group. Setting the time-multiplexing position of the power control bit over the reverse pilot channel is achieved by controlling the MUX 157 of a reverse channel transmitter in a mobile station.

To allow the MUX 157 to receive the pilot signal and power control bit signal and
25 switch between them for output, there is provided a timer for designating the position

where the power control bit is output. For example, for the multiplexing scheme shown by the reference numeral 415 in FIG. 4, the pilot signal is output for $2 \times (384 \times N)$ chips (one chip = $1 / (N \times 1.2288 \times 10^6)$), the power control bit is output for $(384 \times N)$ chips, and the pilot is again output for $(384 \times N)$ chips.

5 FIG. 5 illustrates the power control process over time using the power control subchannel shown in FIG. 4. If the base station transmits a signal in a power control group unit (BS Tx), the mobile station receives this signal with a slight propagation delay (MS Rx). The mobile station measures the power of the received signal, generates the power control bit, and transmits the power control bit to the base station during the next power
10 control group (MS Tx). The base station then receives the power control bit with a slight propagation delay in a power control group unit (BS Rx). Since the proposed power control subchannel advances the position of the power control bit, the power control group after the power control group that generated the
power control bit is still in progress. Therefore, power control can be applied to the next
15 power control group (APPLY PC of BS Tx). That is, the base station can alter the transmitting power of the next power control group faster than the conventional
method by one power control group. A delay from measurement of the transmitting power to control thereof is within one power control group (MEASUREMENT-TO-CONTROL
DELAY).

20 FIG. 6 is a flow chart illustrating a power control process executed by the mobile station. The mobile station receives and demodulates a signal at step 611, and measures power of the received signal and power of an interference signal to obtain a signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) at step 613. The SIR is compared with a threshold value at step 615. If the SIR is greater than the threshold value, the mobile station generates the power
25 control bit of -1 at step 617, and if not, it generates the power control bit of +1 at step 619. The mobile station multiplexes the power control bit at the inner part of the power control

group of the reverse pilot channel to be transmitted subsequently and transmits the multiplexed result to the base station, at step 621.

As described above, the inventive power control method using the power control subchannel of the new structure can reduce the delay from power measurement to power
5 control by a time period of one power control group in comparison with the conventional method.

While the invention has been shown and described with reference to a certain preferred embodiment thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and
10 scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

CLAIMS:

1. A method for transmitting a power control bit from a mobile station in a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) mobile communication system, comprising the steps of:
 - 5 measuring a signal-to-interference ratio of a received signal;
 - comparing the signal-to-noise ratio with a threshold value to generate a power control bit; and
 - multiplexing the power control bit at a given duration among inner durations of a reverse pilot channel of a power control group to be transmitted next and transmitting the
 - 10 multiplexed power control bit to a base station.
2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the inner durations have pilot signals before and after the power control bit, and the pilot signal after the power control bit has a time period longer than a maximum round propagation delay time between the base station and the mobile station.
- 15 3. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the power control group is divided into 4 durations, and the given duration among the inner durations is the third duration.
4. A device for transmitting a power control bit from a mobile station in a CDMA mobile communication system, comprising:
 - 20 a measurer for measuring a signal-to-interference ratio of a received signal;
 - a power control bit generator for comparing the signal-to-noise ratio with a threshold value to generate a power control bit; and
 - a multiplexer for multiplexing the power control bit at a given duration among inner durations of a reverse pilot channel of a power control group to be transmitted next

and transmitting the multiplexed power control bit to a base station.

5. The device as claimed in claim 4, wherein the multiplexer inserts the power control bit into the given duration among the inner durations of the reverse pilot channel so that the inner durations can have pilot signals before and after the power control bit and
5 the pilot signal after the power control bit have a time period longer than a maximum round propagation delay time between the base station and the mobile station.

6. The device as claimed in claim 4, wherein the multiplexer inserts the power control bit into the third duration in the power control group divided into 4 durations.

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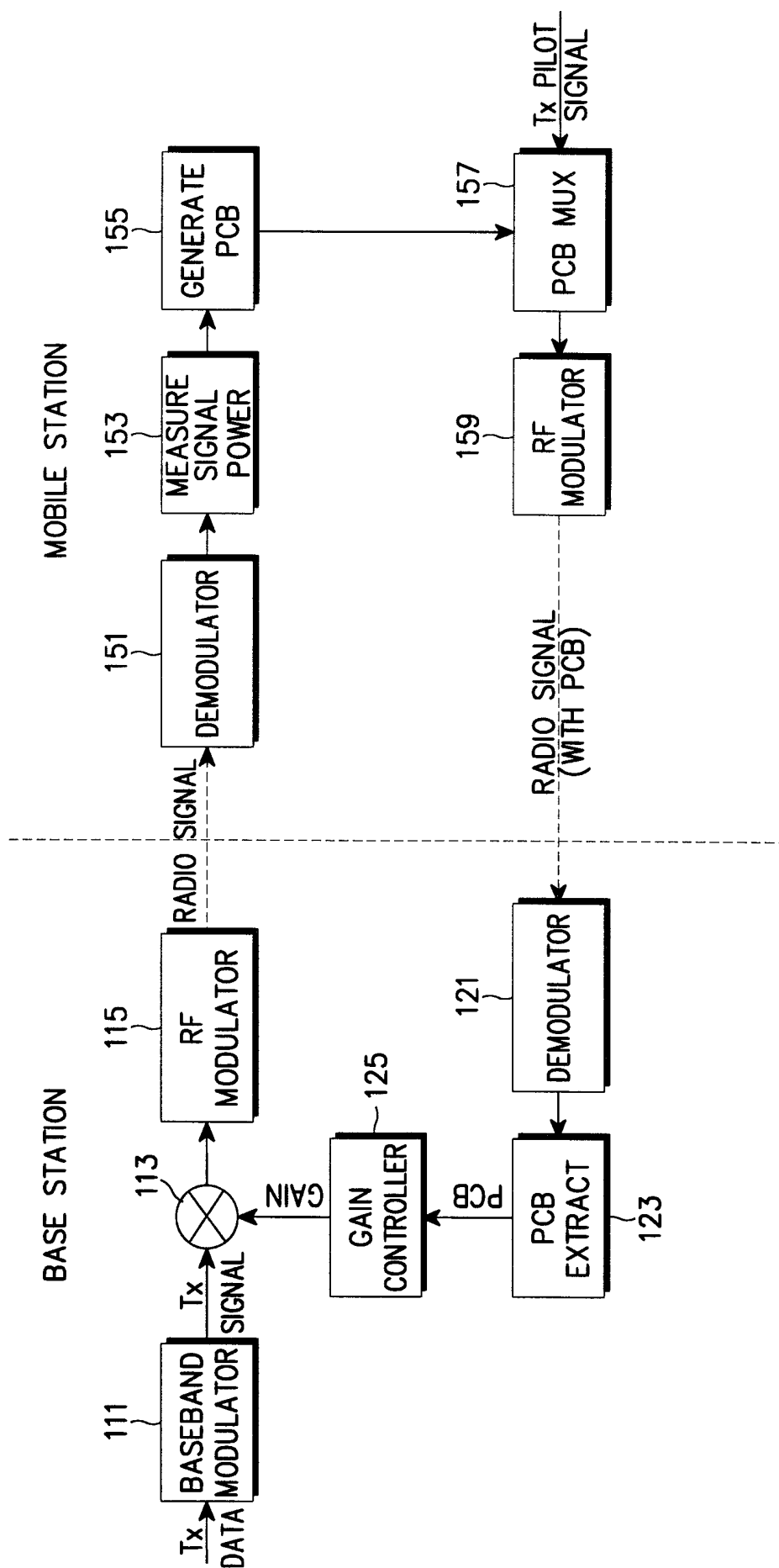


FIG. 1

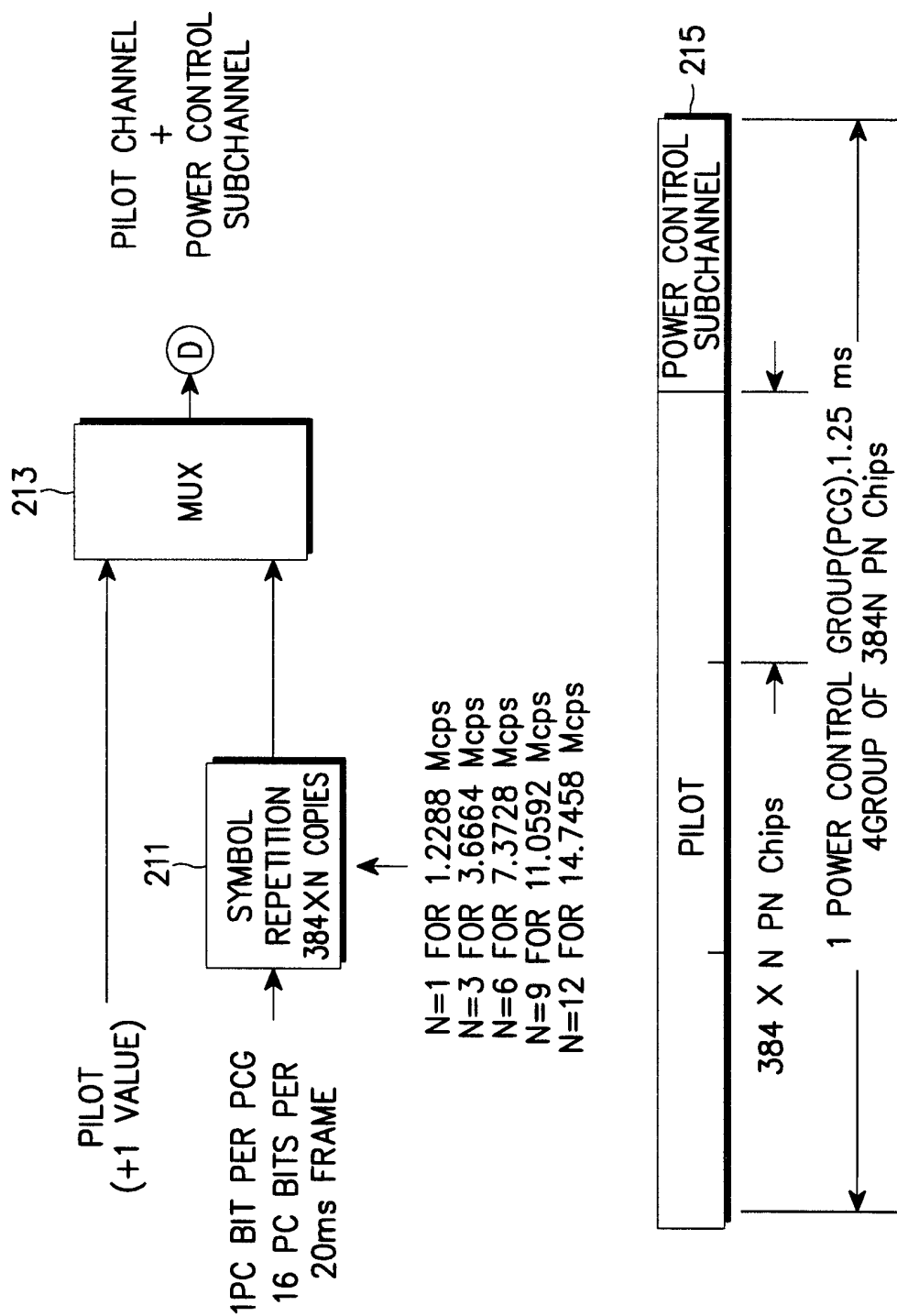


FIG. 2

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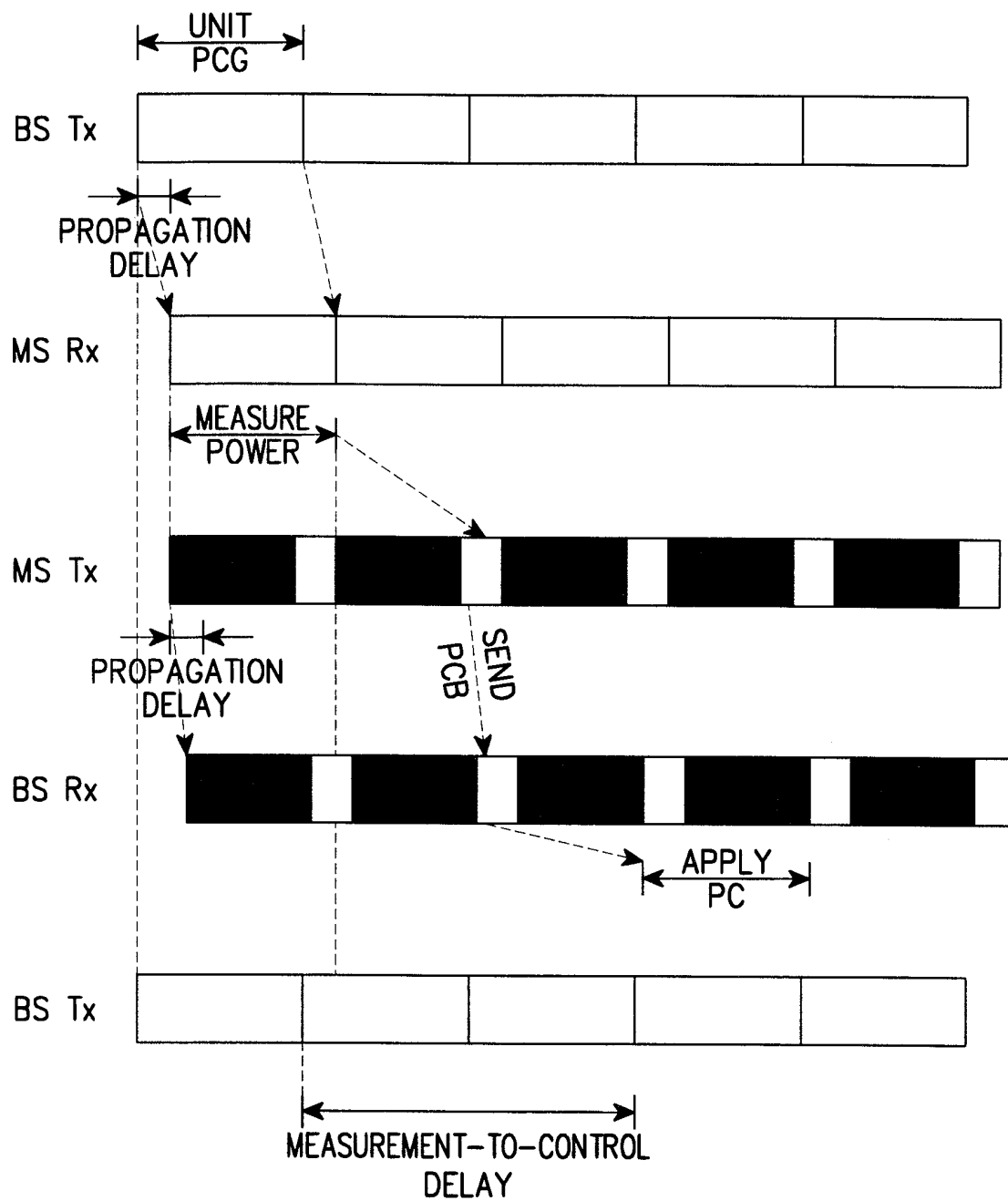


FIG. 3

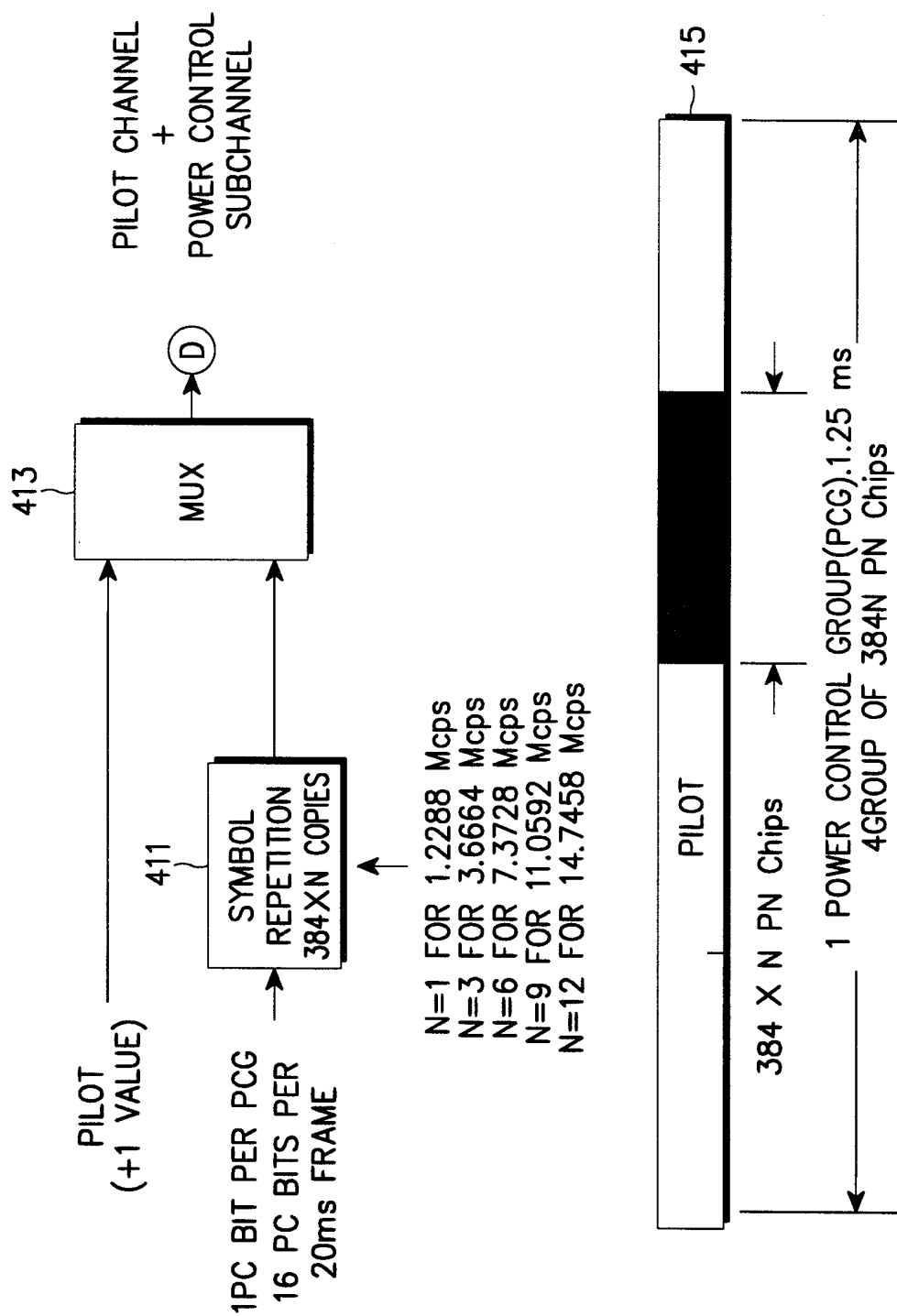


FIG. 4

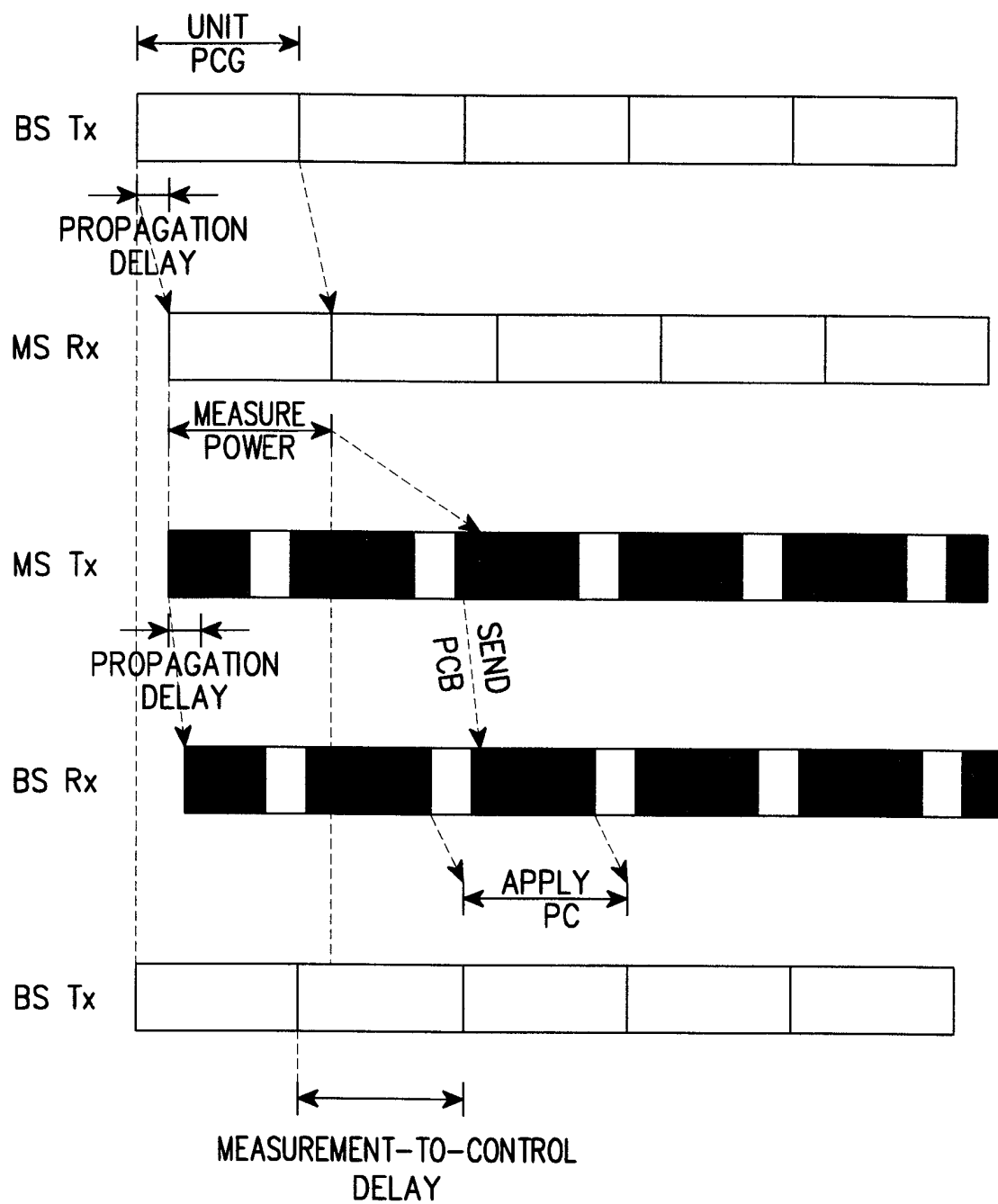


FIG. 5

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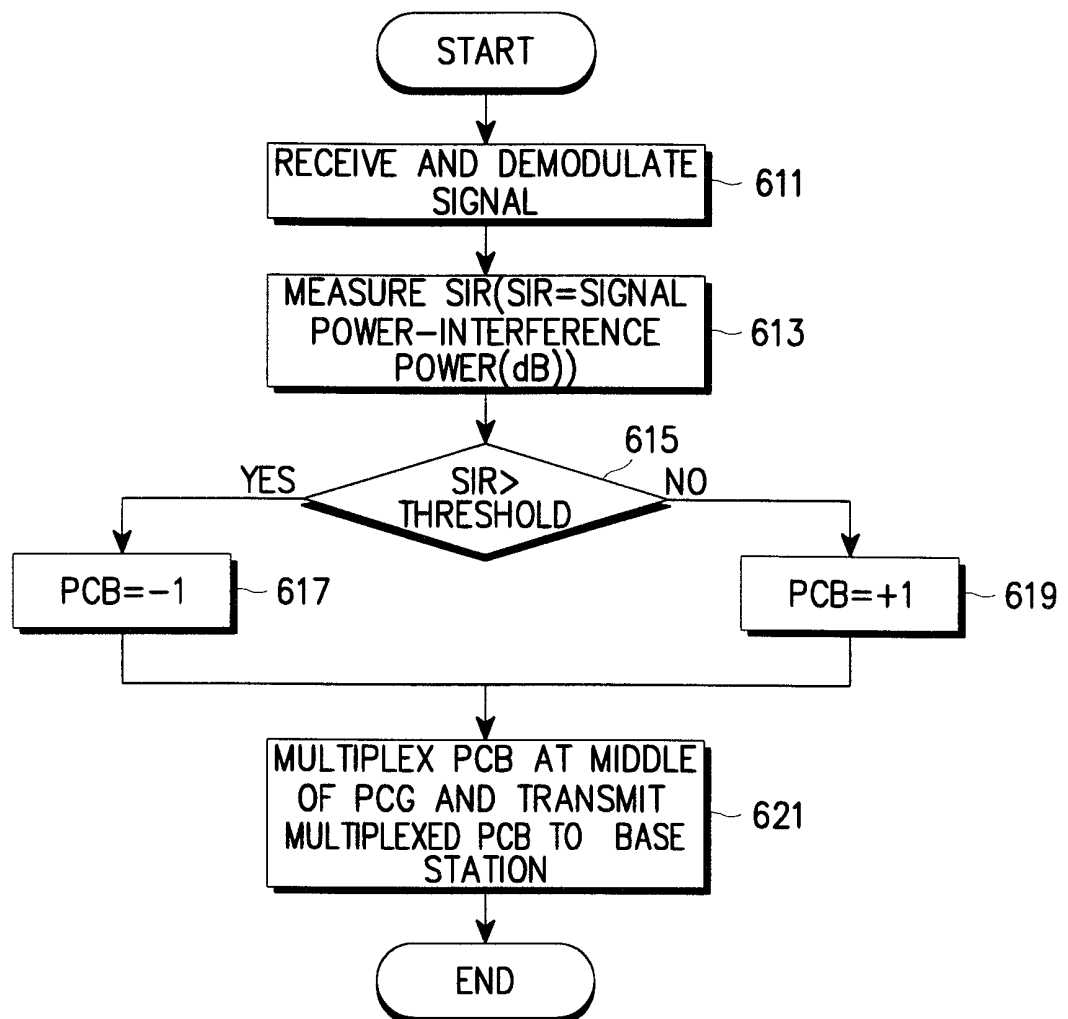


FIG. 6