Uplink Power Control in the Base Station

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Source(s):

Jihyung Kim, Wooram Shin, Byung-Jae Kwak, Young Seog Song Seung Joon Lee, Choong Il Yeh, Min Sik Seo, Dong Seung Kwon ETRI

161 Gajeong-dong Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, 305-700, Korea

Ju Hyup Kim, Een-Kee Hong Kyunghee Univiversity Seocheon-dong, Giheung-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea E-mail: savant21@etri.re.kr (Jihyung Kim) w.shin@etri.re.kr (Wooram Shin) dskwon@etri.re.kr (Dong Seung Kwon)

Re:

IEEE 802.16m-08/024: Call for Contributions on Project 802.16m System Description Document (SDD) (2008-06-18), Power Control.

Abstract:

Discussion on interference mitigation for uplink of IEEE 802.16m SDD

Purpose:

Adoption of proposed text into SDD

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Rationale

• Total throughput is increased as intercell interference is reduced.

• Thus, an uplink power control method covering users in the cell edge is required.

Uplink Power Control with Loading Factor

Loading factor

the number of used subcarriers in the monitoring sector *i* the number of total subcarriers

• For example,

- Sector i in BS₁ has intercell interference by MS₀ connected to BS₀.
- BS_1 transmits the average loading factor of the (n-1)-th frame to BS_0 .
- According to the value of loading factor, the power of MS₀ in the (n)-th frame is reduced or increased.

Uplink Power Control with Loading Factor (Cont'd)

• Thus,

$$-P_{MS} = P_{OLPC \ or \ CLPC} + \Delta P$$
, where

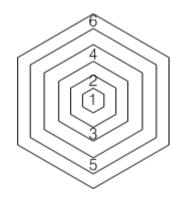
 $P_{OLPC\ or\ CLPC}$: open loop power control or closed loop power control in the legacy system

 ΔP : power control by loading factor

Simulation Results

• Throughput per zone

Zone	w/o power control	Open loop power control	Loading factor power control
1	1.176	1.457	1.518
2	1.139	1.343	1.444
3	1.050	1.331	1.472
4	0.917	1.272	1.355
5	0.884	1.059	1.221
6	0.740	0.819	1.228



• Total throughput

w/o power control	Open loop power control	Loading factor power control
1.515	1.817	2.132

Proposed Texts into SDD

- 11.x. Uplink Power Control
 - Power control adjusted by the base station should be supported. Also, power control using the information of neighbor cells should be supported.