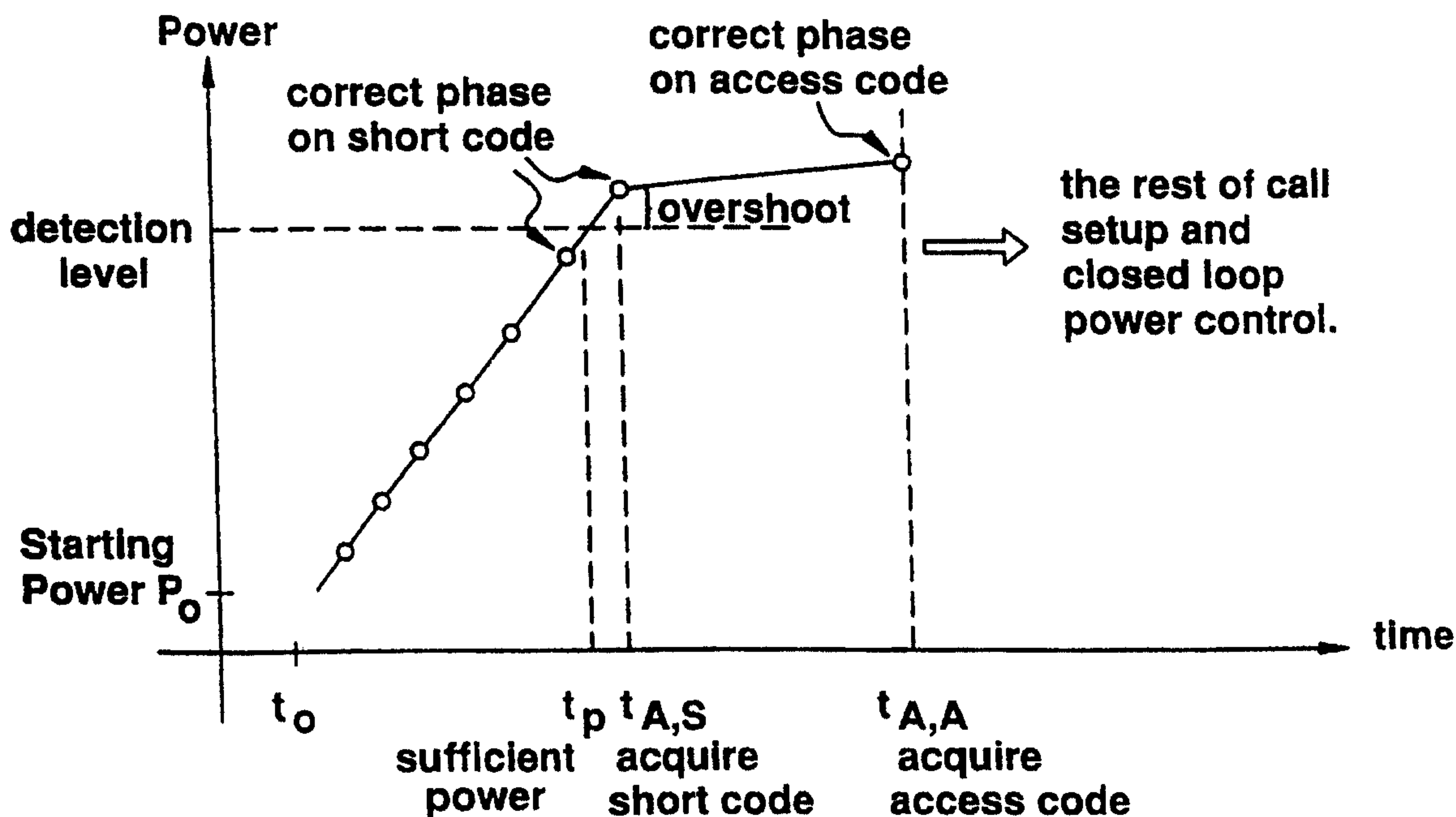




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(54) Titre : UTILISATION DE CODES COURTS POUR LINEARISER LA MONTEE EN PUISSANCE INITIALE DES SYSTEMES AMDC  
 (54) Title: A METHOD OF CONTROLLING INITIAL POWER RAMP-UP IN CDMA SYSTEMS BY USING SHORT CODES



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A base station using a method of controlling initial power ramp-up in CDMA systems by using short codes is disclosed for controlling transmission power during the establishment of communications between a base station and another communicating unit is disclosed. The base station includes means for detecting a periodic signal having an initial predetermined power level, which is repeatedly sent to the base station at increasing power levels; means for transmitting a confirmation signal when a periodic signal having a sufficient power for detection is received; and means for receiving a call signal transmitted subsequent to the confirmation signal transmitting. The disclosed base station is particularly useful for overcoming the problems of power overshoot and interference to other base stations known in the art and to provide for a base station to quickly synchronize to the spreading code used by the communicating unit.

**ABSTRACT**

A base station using a method of controlling initial power ramp-up in CDMA systems by using short codes is disclosed for controlling transmission power during the establishment of communications between a base station and another communicating unit is disclosed. The base station includes means for detecting a periodic signal having an initial predetermined power level, which is repeatedly sent to the base station at increasing power levels; means for transmitting a confirmation signal when a periodic signal having a sufficient power for detection is received; and means for receiving a call signal transmitted subsequent to the confirmation signal transmitting. The disclosed base station is particularly useful for overcoming the problems of power overshoot and interference to other base stations known in the art and to provide for a base station to quickly synchronize to the spreading code used by the communicating unit.

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**A METHOD OF CONTROLLING INITIAL POWER RAMP-UP  
IN CDMA SYSTEMS BY USING SHORT CODES**

This application is a divisional of Canadian Patent Application Serial No. 2,259,351 filed internationally on June 23, 1997 and entered nationally on December 24, 1998.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**5 Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates generally to CDMA communication systems. More specifically, the present invention relates to a CDMA communication system which utilizes the transmission of short codes from subscriber units to a base station to reduce the time required for the base station to detect the signal from a subscriber unit. The improved detection time allows a faster ramp-up of the initial transmit power from the subscriber units while reducing the unnecessary power overshoot.

**15 Description of Related Art**

The use of wireless telecommunication systems has grown dramatically in the last decade as the reliability and capacity of the systems have improved. Wireless communication systems are being utilized in a variety of applications where land line based systems are impractical or impossible to use. Applications of wireless communications include cellular phone communications, communications in remote locations, and temporary communications for disaster recovery. Wireless communication systems have also



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become an economically viable alternative to replacing aging telephone lines and outdated telephone equipment.

The portion of the RF spectrum available for use by wireless communication systems is a critical resource. The RF spectrum  
5 must be shared among all commercial, governmental and military applications. There is a constant desire to improve the efficiency of wireless communication systems in order to increase system capacity.

Code division multiple access (CDMA) wireless communication  
10 systems have shown particular promise in this area. Although more traditional time division multiple access (TDMA) and frequency division multiple access (FDMA) systems have improved using the latest technological advances, CDMA systems, in particular Broadband Code Division Multiple Access™ (B-CDMA™)  
15 systems, have significant advantages over TDMA and FDMA systems.

This efficiency is due to the improved coding and modulation density, interference rejection and multipath tolerance of B-CDMA™ systems, as well as reuse of the same spectrum in every communication cell. The format of CDMA communication signals  
20 also makes it extremely difficult to intercept calls, thereby ensuring greater privacy for callers and providing greater immunity against fraud.

In a CDMA system, the same portion of the frequency spectrum is used for communication by all subscriber units. Each  
25 subscriber unit's baseband data signal is multiplied by a code sequence, called the "spreading code", which has a much higher rate than the data. The ratio of the spreading code rate to the

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data symbol rate is called the "spreading factor" or the "processing gain". This coding results in a much wider transmission spectrum than the spectrum of the baseband data signal, hence the technique is called "spread spectrum".

5 Subscriber units and their communications can be discriminated by assigning a unique spreading code to each communication link which is called a CDMA channel. Since all communications are sent over the same frequency band, each CDMA communication overlaps communications from other subscriber units and noise-  
10 related signals in both frequency and time.

The use of the same frequency spectrum by a plurality of subscriber units increases the efficiency of the system. However, it also causes a gradual degradation of the performance of the system as the number of users increase. Each subscriber  
15 unit detects communication signals with its unique spreading code as valid signals and all other signals are viewed as noise. The stronger the signal from a subscriber unit arrives at the base station, the more interference the base station experiences when receiving and demodulating signals from other subscriber units.  
20 Ultimately, the power from one subscriber unit may be great enough to terminate communications of other subscriber units. Accordingly, it is extremely important in wireless CDMA communication systems to control the transmission power of all subscriber units. This is best accomplished by using a closed  
25 loop power control algorithm once a communication link is established.



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The control of transmission power is particularly critical when a subscriber unit is attempting to initiate communications with a base station and a power control loop has not yet been established. Typically, the transmission power required from a  
5 subscriber unit changes continuously as a function of the propagation loss, interference from other subscribers, channel noise, fading and other channel characteristics. Therefore, a subscriber unit does not know the power level at which it should start transmitting. If the subscriber unit begins transmitting  
10 at a power level that is too high, it may interfere with the communications of other subscriber units and may even terminate the communications of other subscriber units. If the initial transmission power level is too low, the subscriber unit will not be detected by the base station and a communication link will not  
15 be established.

There are many methods for controlling transmission power in a CDMA communication system. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,056,109 (Gilhousen et al.) discloses a transmission power control system wherein the transmission power of the subscriber  
20 unit is based upon periodic signal measurements from both the subscriber unit and the base station. The base station transmits a pilot signal to all subscriber units which analyze the received pilot signal, estimate the power loss in the transmitted signal and adjust their transmission power accordingly. Each subscriber  
25 unit includes a non-linear loss output filter which prevents sudden increases in power which would cause interference to other subscriber units. This method is too complex to permit a base

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station to quickly acquire a subscriber unit while limiting the interference to other subscriber units. In addition, the propagation losses, interference and noise levels experienced in a forward link (transmission from the base station to a subscriber unit) is often not the same as in a reverse link (transmission from a subscriber unit to the base station). Reverse link power estimates based on forward link losses are not precise.

Many other types of prior art transmission power control systems require complex control signaling between communicating units or preselected transmission values to control transmission power. These power control techniques are inflexible and often impractical to implement.

Additionally, EP 0 565 507 A2 discloses a system for minimizing interference between two radio stations at the initiation of radio communications. A mobile station initiates a low level access signal and incrementally increases the transmission power level until the base station detects the signal. Once detected, the power level of the message is maintained at the detected level so that the signal interference is avoided. EP 0 565 507 A2 also discloses a method for synchronizing random access communications between mobile stations and the base station despite the variations in the distance between them.

Accordingly, there is a need for an efficient method of controlling the initial ramp-up of transmission power by subscriber units in a wireless CDMA communication system.



**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention comprises a novel method of controlling transmission power during the establishment of a channel in a CDMA communication system by utilizing the transmission of a short code from a subscriber unit to a base station during initial power ramp-up. The short code is a sequence for detection by the base station which has a much shorter period than a conventional spreading code. The ramp-up starts from a power level that is guaranteed to be lower than the required level for detection by the base station. The subscriber unit quickly increases transmission power while repeatedly transmitting the short code until the signal is detected by the base station. Once the base station detects the short code, it sends an indication to the subscriber unit to cease increasing transmission power. The use of short codes limits power overshoot and interference to other subscriber stations and permits the base station to quickly synchronize to the spreading code used by the subscriber unit.

According to an aspect of the invention there is provided a code division multiple access base station for controlling transmission power during the establishment of communications between a base station and another communicating unit; with means for detecting a periodic signal having an initial predetermined power level, which is repeatedly sent to the base station at increasing power levels; means for transmitting a confirmation signal when a periodic signal having a sufficient power for



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detection is received; and means for receiving a call signal subsequent to the confirmation signal transmitting.

Conveniently, the initial predetermined power level is lower than a power level required for detection by the base station.

5 Also, conveniently, the periodic signal may be a short code.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved technique for controlling power ramp-up during establishment of a communication channel between a CDMA subscriber unit and base station.

10 Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent after reading the description of a presently preferred embodiment.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 **Figure 1** is a schematic overview of a code division multiple access communication system in accordance with the present invention;

**Figure 2** is a diagram showing the operating range of a base station;

20 **Figure 3** is a timing diagram of communication signals between a base station and a subscriber unit;

**Figure 4** is a flow diagram of the establishment of a communication channel between a base station and a subscriber unit;

25 **Figure 5** is a graph of the transmission power output from a subscriber unit;

**Figures 6A and 6B** are flow diagrams of the establishment of a communication channel between a base station and a subscriber unit in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention using short codes;

5       **Figure 7** is a graph of the transmission power output from a subscriber unit using short codes;

**Figure 8** shows the adaptive selection of short codes;

**Figure 9** is a block diagram of a base station in accordance with the present invention;

10       **Figure 10** is a block diagram of the subscriber unit in accordance with the present invention;

**Figures 11A and 11B** are flow diagrams of the ramp-up procedure implemented in accordance with the present invention; and

15       **Figure 12** is a diagram showing the propagation of signals between a base station and a plurality of subscriber units;

**Figure 13** is a flow diagram of the preferred embodiment of the initial establishment of a communication channel between a base station and a subscriber unit using slow initial  
20 acquisition;

**Figure 14** is a flow diagram of the preferred embodiment of the reestablishment of a communication channel between a base station and a subscriber unit using fast re-acquisition;

**Figure 15A** is a diagram of the communications between a base  
25 station and a plurality of subscriber units;

**Figure 15B** is a diagram of the base station and a subscriber unit which has been virtually located;

**Figure 16** is a schematic overview of a plurality of subscriber units which have been virtually located;

5 **Figure 17** is a subscriber unit made in accordance with the teachings of the present invention;

**Figure 18** is a flow diagram of an alternative embodiment of the initial establishment of a communication channel between a base station and a subscriber unit using slow initial  
10 acquisition;

**Figure 19** is a flow diagram of an alternative embodiment of the reestablishment of a communication channel between a base station and a subscriber unit using fast re-acquisition; and

**Figure 20** is a flow diagram of a second alternative  
15 embodiment of the initial establishment of a communication channel between a base station and a subscriber unit using slow initial acquisition.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

20 The preferred embodiment will be described with reference to the drawing figures where identical numerals represent similar elements throughout.

A communication network 10 embodying the present invention is shown in **Figure 1**. The communication network 10 generally  
25 comprises one or more base stations 14, each of which is in wireless communication with a plurality of subscriber units 16,



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which may be fixed or mobile. Each subscriber unit 16 communicates with either the closest base station 14 or the base station 14 which provides the strongest communication signal. The base stations 14 also communicate with a base station controller 20, which coordinates communications among base stations 14. The communication network 10 may also be connected to a public switched telephone network (PSTN) 22, wherein the base station controller 20 also coordinates communications between the base stations 14 and the PSTN 22. Preferably, each base station 14 communicates with the base station controller 20 over a wireless link, although a land line may also be provided. A land line is particularly applicable when a base station 14 is in close proximity to the base station controller 20.

The base station controller 20 performs several functions. Primarily, the base station controller 20 provides all of the operations, administrative and maintenance (OA&M) signaling associated with establishing and maintaining all of the wireless communications between the subscriber units 16, the base stations 14, and the base station controller 20. The base station controller 20 also provides an interface between the wireless communication system 10 and the PSTN 22. This interface includes multiplexing and demultiplexing of the communication signals that enter and leave the system 10 via the base station controller 20.

Although the wireless communication system 10 is shown employing antennas to transmit RF signals, one skilled in the art should recognize that communications may be accomplished via microwave

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or satellite uplinks. Additionally, the functions of the base station controller 20 may be combined with a base station 14 to form a "master base station".

Referring to **Figure 2**, the propagation of signals between a base station 14 and a plurality of subscriber units 16 is shown.

A two-way communication channel (link) 18 comprises a signal transmitted 20 (Tx) from the base station 14 to the subscriber unit 16 and a signal received 22 (Rx) by the base station 14 from the subscriber unit 16. The Tx signal 20 is transmitted from the base station 14 and is received by the subscriber unit 16 after a propagation delay  $\Delta t$ . Similarly, the Rx 22 signal originates at the subscriber unit 16 and terminates at the base station 14 after a further propagation delay  $\Delta t$ . Accordingly, the round trip propagation delay is  $2\Delta t$ . In the preferred embodiment, the base station 14 has an operating range of approximately 30 kilometers. The round trip propagation delay 24 associated with a subscriber unit 16 at the maximum operating range is 200 microseconds.

It should be apparent to those of skill in the art that the establishment of a communication channel between a base station and a subscriber unit is a complex procedure involving many tasks performed by the base station 14 and the subscriber unit 16 which are outside the scope of the present invention. The present invention is directed to initial power ramp-up and synchronization during the establishment of a communication channel.



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Referring to **Figure 3**, the signaling between a base station 14 and a subscriber unit 16 is shown. In accordance with the present invention, the base station 14 continuously transmits a pilot code 40 to all of the subscriber units 16 located within the transmitting range of the base station 14. The pilot code 40 is a spreading code which carries no data bits. The pilot code 40 is used for subscriber unit 16 acquisition and synchronization, as well as for determining the parameters of the adaptive matched filter used in the receiver.

10 The subscriber unit 16 must acquire the pilot code 40 transmitted by the base station 14 before it can receive or transmit any data. Acquisition is the process whereby the subscriber unit 16 aligns its locally generated spreading code with the received pilot code 40. The subscriber unit 16 searches  
15 through all of the possible phases of the received pilot code 40 until it detects the correct phase, (the beginning of the pilot code 40).

The subscriber unit 16 then synchronizes its transmit spreading code to the received pilot code 40 by aligning the  
20 beginning of its transmit spreading code to the beginning of the pilot code 40. One implication of this receive and transmit synchronization is that the subscriber unit 16 introduces no additional delay as far as the phase of the spreading codes are concerned. Accordingly, as shown in **Figure 3**, the relative delay  
25 between the pilot code 40 transmitted from the base station 14 and the subscriber unit's transmit spreading code 42 received at



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the base station 14 is  $2\Delta t$ , which is solely due to the round trip propagation delay.

In the preferred embodiment, the pilot code is 29,877,120 chips in length and takes approximately 2 to 5 seconds to transmit, depending on the spreading factor. The length of the pilot code 40 was chosen to be a multiple of the data symbol no matter what kind of data rate or bandwidth is used. As is well known by those of skill in the art, a longer pilot code 40 has better randomness properties and the frequency response of the pilot code 40 is more uniform. Additionally, a longer pilot code 40 provides low channel cross correlation, thus increasing the capacity of the system 10 to support more subscriber units 16 with less interference. The use of a long pilot code 40 also supports a greater number of random short codes. For synchronization purposes, the pilot code 40 is chosen to have the same period as all of the other spreading codes used by the system 10. Thus, once a subscriber unit 16 acquires the pilot code 40, it is synchronized to all other signals transmitted from the base station 14.

During idle periods, when a call is not in progress or pending, the subscriber unit 16 remains synchronized to the base station 14 by periodically reacquiring the pilot code 40. This is necessary for the subscriber unit 16 to receive and demodulate any downlink transmissions, in particular paging messages which indicate incoming calls.

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When a communication link is desired, the base station 14 must acquire the signal transmitted from the subscriber unit 16 before it can demodulate the data. The subscriber unit 16 must transmit an uplink signal for acquisition by the base station 14 to begin establishing the two-way communication link. A critical parameter in this procedure is the transmission power level of the subscriber unit 16. A transmission power level that is too high can impair communications in the whole service area, whereas a transmission power level that is too low can prevent the base station 14 from detecting the uplink signal.

In a first embodiment of the present invention the subscriber unit 16 starts transmitting at a power level guaranteed to be lower than what is required and increases transmission power output until the correct power level is achieved. This avoids sudden introduction of a strong interference, hence improving system 10 capacity.

The establishment of a communication channel in accordance with the present invention and the tasks performed by the base station 14 and a subscriber unit 16 are shown in Figure 4. Although many subscriber units 16 may be located within the operating range of the base station 14, reference will be made hereinafter to a single subscriber unit 16 for simplicity in explaining the operation of the present invention.

The base station 14 begins by continuously transmitting a periodic pilot code 40 to all subscriber units 16 located within the operating range of the base station 14 (step 100). As the

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base station 14 transmits the pilot code 40 (step 100), the base station 14 searches (step 101) for an "access code" 42 transmitted by a subscriber unit 16. The access code 42 is a known spreading code transmitted from a subscriber unit 16 to the base station 14 during initiation of communications and power ramp-up. The base station 14 must search through all possible phases (time shifts) of the access code 42 transmitted from the subscriber unit 16 in order to find the correct phase. This is called the "acquisition" or the "detection" process (step 101). The longer the access code 42, the longer it takes for the base station 14 to search through the phases and acquire the correct phase.

As previously explained, the relative delay between signals transmitted from the base station 14 and return signals received at the base station 14 corresponds to the round trip propagation delay  $2\Delta t$ . The maximum delay occurs at the maximum operating range of the base station 14, known as the cell boundary. Accordingly, the base station 14 must search up to as many code phases as there are in the maximum round trip propagation delay, which is typically less code phases than there are in a code period.

For a data rate  $R_b$  and spreading code rate  $R_c$ , the ratio  $L = R_c/R_b$  is called the spreading factor or the processing gain. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the cell boundary radius is 30 km, which corresponds to approximately between 1000 and 2500 code phases in the maximum round trip delay, depending on the processing gain.



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If the base station 14 has not detected the access code after searching through the code phases corresponding to the maximum round trip delay the search is repeated starting from the phase of the pilot code 40 which corresponds to zero delay (step 5 102).

During idle periods, the pilot code 40 from the base station 14 is received at the subscriber unit 16 which periodically synchronizes its transmit spreading code generator thereto (step 103). If synchronization with the pilot code 40 is lost, the 10 subscriber unit 16 reacquires the pilot code 40 and resynchronizes (step 104).

When it is desired to initiate a communication link, the subscriber unit 16 starts transmitting the access code 42 back to the base station 14 (step 106). The subscriber unit 16 15 continuously increases the transmission power while retransmitting the access code 42 (step 108) until it receives an acknowledgment from the base station 14. The base station 14 detects the access code 42 at the correct phase once the minimum power level for reception has been achieved (step 110). The base 20 station 14 subsequently transmits an access code detection acknowledgment signal (step 112) to the subscriber unit 16. Upon receiving the acknowledgment, the subscriber unit ceases the transmission power increase (step 114). With the power ramp-up completed, closed loop power control and call setup signaling is 25 performed (step 116) to establish the two-way communication link.

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Although this embodiment limits subscriber unit 16 transmission power, acquisition of the subscriber unit 16 by the base station 14 in this manner may lead to unnecessary power overshoot from the subscriber unit 16, thereby reducing the performance of the system 10.

The transmission power output profile of the subscriber unit 16 is shown in Figure 5. At  $t_0$ , the subscriber unit 16 starts transmitting at the starting transmission power level  $P_0$ , which is a power level guaranteed to be less than the power level required for detection by the base station 14. The subscriber unit 16 continually increases the transmission power level until it receives the detection indication from the base station 14. For the base station 14 to properly detect the access code 42 from the subscriber unit 16 the access code 42 must: 1) be received at a sufficient power level; and 2) be detected at the proper phase. Accordingly, referring to Figure 5, although the access code 42 is at a sufficient power level for detection by the base station 14 at  $t_p$ , the base station 14 must continue searching for the correct phase of the access code 42 which occurs at  $t_A$ .

Since the subscriber unit 16 continues to increase the output transmission power level until it receives the detection indication from the base station 14, the transmission power of the access code 42 exceeds the power level required for detection by the base station 14. This causes unnecessary interference to all other subscriber units 16. If the power overshoot is too

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large, the interference to other subscriber units 16 may be so severe as to terminate ongoing communications of other subscriber units 16.

The rate that the subscriber unit 16 increases transmission power to avoid overshoot may be reduced, however, this results in a longer call setup time. Those of skill in the art would appreciate that adaptive ramp-up rates can also be used, yet these rates have shortcomings and will not appreciably eliminate power overshoot in all situations.

The preferred embodiment of the present invention utilizes "short codes" and a two-stage communication link establishment procedure to achieve fast power ramp-up without large power overshoots. The spreading code transmitted by the subscriber unit 16 is much shorter than the rest of the spreading codes (hence the term short code), so that the number of phases is limited and the base station 14 can quickly search through the code. The short code used for this purpose carries no data.

The tasks performed by the base station 14 and the subscriber unit 16 to establish a communication channel using short codes in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention are shown in **Figures 6A** and **6B**. During idle periods, the base station 14 periodically and continuously transmits the pilot code to all subscriber units 16 located within the operating range of the base station 14 (**step 150**). The base station 14 also continuously searches for a short code transmitted by the subscriber unit 16 (**step 152**). The subscriber



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unit 16 acquires the pilot code and synchronizes its transmit spreading code generator to the pilot code. The subscriber unit 16 also periodically checks to ensure it is synchronized. If synchronization is lost, the subscriber unit 16 reacquires the pilot signal transmitted by the base station (step 156).

When a communication link is desired, the subscriber unit 16 starts transmitting a short code at the minimum power level  $P_0$  (step 158) and continuously increases the transmission power level while retransmitting the short code (step 160) until it receives an acknowledgment from the base station 14 that the short code has been detected by the base station 14.

The access code in the preferred embodiment, as previously described herein, is approximately 30 million chips in length. However, the short code is much smaller. The short code can be chosen to be any length that is sufficiently short to permit quick detection. There is an advantage in choosing a short code length such that it divides the access code period evenly. For the access code described herein, the short code is preferably chosen to be 32, 64 or 128 chips in length. Alternatively, the short code may be as short as one symbol length, as will be described in detail hereinafter.

Since the start of the short code and the start of the access code are synchronized, once the base station 14 acquires the short code, the base station 14 knows that the corresponding phase of the access code is an integer multiple of  $N$  chips from the phase of the short code where  $N$  is the length of the short

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code. Accordingly, the base station 14 does not have to search all possible phases corresponding to the maximum round trip propagation delay.

Using the short code, the correct phase for detection by the base station 14 occurs much more frequently. When the minimum power level for reception has been achieved, the short code is quickly detected (**step 162**) and the transmission power overshoot is limited. The transmission power ramp-up rate may be significantly increased without concern for a large power overshoot. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the power ramp-up rate using the short code is 1 dB per millisecond.

The base station 14 subsequently transmits a short code detection indication signal (**step 164**) to the subscriber unit 16 which enters the second stage of the power ramp-up upon receiving this indication. In this stage, the subscriber unit 16 ceases transmitting the short code (**step 166**) and starts continuously transmitting a periodic access code (**step 166**). The subscriber unit 16 continues to ramp-up its transmission power while transmitting the access code, however the ramp-up rate is now much lower than the previous ramp-up rate used with the short code (**step 168**). The ramp-up rate with the access code is preferably 0.05 dB per millisecond. The slow ramp-up avoids losing synchronization with the base station 14 due to small changes in channel propagation characteristics.



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At this point, the base station 14 has detected the short code at the proper phase and power level (**step 162**). The base station 14 must now synchronize to the access code which is the same length as all other spreading codes and much longer than the short code. Utilizing the short code, the base station 14 is able to detect the proper phase of the access code much more quickly. The base station 14 begins searching for the proper phase of the access code (**step 170**). However, since the start of the access code is synchronized with the start of the short code, the base station 14 is only required to search every N chips; where N = the length of the short code. In summary, the base station 14 quickly acquires the access code of the proper phase and power level by: 1) detecting the short code; and 2) determining the proper phase of the access code by searching every N chips of the access code from the beginning of the short code.

If the proper phase of the access code has not been detected after searching the number of phases in the maximum round trip delay the base station 14 restarts the search for the access code by searching every chip instead of every N chips (**step 172**). When the proper phase of the access code has been detected (**step 174**) the base station 14 transmits an access code detection acknowledgment (**step 176**) to the subscriber unit 16 which ceases the transmission power increase (**step 178**) upon receiving this acknowledgment. With the power ramp-up completed, closed loop



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power control and call setup signaling is performed (step 180) to establish the two-way communication link.

Referring to **Figure 7**, although the starting power level  $P_0$  is the same as in the prior embodiment, the subscriber unit 16 may ramp-up the transmission power level at a much higher rate by using a short code. The short code is quickly detected after the transmission power level surpasses the minimum detection level, thus minimizing the amount of transmission power overshoot.

Although the same short code may be reused by the subscriber unit 16, in the preferred embodiment of the present invention the short codes are dynamically selected and updated in accordance with the following procedure. Referring to **Figure 8**, the period of the short code is equal to one symbol length and the start of each period is aligned with a symbol boundary. The short codes are generated from a regular length spreading code. A symbol length portion from the beginning of the spreading code is stored and used as the short code for the next 3 milliseconds. Every 3 milliseconds, a new symbol length portion of the spreading code replaces the old short code. Since the spreading code period is an integer multiple of 3 milliseconds, the same short codes are repeated once every period of the spreading code. Periodic updating of the short code averages the interference created by the short code over the entire spectrum.

A block diagram of the base station 14 is shown in **Figure 9**. Briefly described, the base station 14 comprises a receiver section 50, a transmitter section 52 and a diplexer 54. An RF

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receiver 56 receives and down-converts the RF signal received from the diplexer 54. The receive spreading code generator 58 outputs a spreading code to both the data receiver 60 and the code detector 62. In the data receiver 60, the spreading code is correlated with the baseband signal to extract the data signal which is forwarded for further processing. The received baseband signal is also forwarded to the code detector 62 which detects the access code or the short code from the subscriber unit 16 and adjusts the timing of the spreading code generator 58 to establish a communication channel 18.

In the transmitter section 52 of the base station 14, the transmit spreading code generator 64 outputs a spreading code to the data transmitter 66 and the pilot code transmitter 68. The pilot code transmitter 68 continuously transmits the periodic pilot code. The data transmitter 66 transmits the short code detect indication and access code detect acknowledgment after the code detector 62 has detected the short code or the access code respectively. The data transmitter also sends other message and data signals. The signals from the data transmitter 66 and the pilot code transmitter 68 are combined and up-converted by the RF transmitter 70 for transmission to the subscriber units 16.

A block diagram of the subscriber unit 16 is shown in **Figure 10**. Briefly described, the subscriber unit 16 comprises a receiver section 72, a transmitter section 74 and a diplexer 84. An RF receiver 76 receives and down-converts the RF signal received from the diplexer 84. A pilot code detector 80



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correlates the spreading code with the baseband signal to acquire the pilot code transmitted by the base station 16. In this manner, the pilot code detector 80 maintains synchronization with the pilot code. The receiver spreading code generator 82  
5 generates and outputs a spreading code to the data receiver 78 and the pilot code detector 80. The data receiver 78 correlates the spreading code with the baseband signal to process the short code detect indication and the access code detect acknowledgment transmitted by the base station 16.

10 The transmitter section 74 comprises a spreading code generator 86 which generates and outputs spreading codes to a data transmitter 88 and a short code and access code transmitter 90. The short code and access code transmitter 90 transmits these codes at different stages of the power ramp-up procedure as  
15 hereinbefore described. The signals output by the data transmitter 88 and the short code and access code transmitter 90 are combined and up-converted by the RF transmitter 92 for transmission to the base station 14. The timing of the receiver spreading code generator 82 is adjusted by the pilot code  
20 detector 80 through the acquisition process. The receiver and transmitter spreading code generators 82, 86 are also synchronized.

An overview of the ramp-up procedure in accordance with the preferred current invention is summarized in Figures 11A and 11B.  
25 The base station 14 transmits a pilot code while searching for the short code (**step 200**). The subscriber unit 16 acquires the



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pilot code transmitted from the base station 14 (step 202), starts transmitting a short code starting at a minimum power level  $P_0$  which is guaranteed to be less than the required power, and quickly increases transmission power (step 204). Once the  
5 received power level at the base station 14 reaches the minimum level needed for detection of the short code (step 206) the base station 14 acquires the correct phase of the short code, transmits an indication of this detection, and begins searching for the access code (step 208). Upon receiving the detection  
10 indication, the subscriber unit 16 ceases transmitting the short code and starts transmitting an access code. The subscriber unit 16 initiates a slow ramp-up of transmit power while sending the access code (step 210). The base station 14 searches for the correct phase of the access code by searching only one phase out  
15 of each short code length portion of the access code (step 212).

If the base station 14 searches the phases of the access code up to the maximum round trip delay and has not detected the correct phase, the search is repeated by searching every phase (step 214). Upon detection of the correct phase of the access  
20 code by the base station 14, the base station 14 sends an acknowledgment to the subscriber unit 16 (step 216). Reception of the acknowledgment by the subscriber unit 16 concludes the ramp-up process. A closed loop power control is established, and the subscriber unit 16 continues the call setup process by sending  
25 related call setup messages (step 218).

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An alternative embodiment of the present invention in the reestablishment of a communication link will be described with reference to **Figure 12**. The propagation of certain signals in the establishment of a communication channel **318** between a base station **314** and a plurality of subscriber units **316** is shown. The forward pilot signal **320** is transmitted from the base station **314** at time  $t_0$ , and is received by a subscriber unit **316** after a propagation delay  $\Delta t$ . To be acquired by the base station **314** the subscriber unit **316** transmits an access signal **322** which is received by the base station **314** after a further propagation delay of  $\Delta t$ . Accordingly, the round trip propagation delay is  $2\Delta t$ . The access signal **322** is transmitted epoch aligned to the forward pilot signal **320**, which means that the code phase of the access signal **322** when transmitted is identical to the code phase of the received forward pilot signal **320**.

The round trip propagation delay depends upon the location of a subscriber unit **316** with respect to the base station **314**. Communication signals transmitted between a subscriber unit **316** located closer to the base station **314** will experience a shorter propagation delay than a subscriber unit **316** located further from the base station **314**. Since the base station **314** must be able to acquire subscriber units **316** located at any position within the cell **330**, the base station **314** must search all code phases of the access signal corresponding to the entire range of propagation delays of the cell **330**.



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Referring to **Figure 13**, the tasks associated with initial acquisition of a subscriber unit **316** by a base station **314** are shown. When a subscriber unit **316** desires the establishment of a channel **318** with a base station **314** with which it has never established a channel, the subscriber unit **316** has no knowledge of the two-way propagation delay. Accordingly, the subscriber unit **316** enters the initial acquisition channel establishment process.

The subscriber unit **316** selects a low initial power level and zero code phase delay, (epoch aligning the code phase of the transmitted access signal **322** to the code phase of the received forward pilot signal **320**), and commences transmitting the access signal **322** while slowly ( $0.05-0.1$  dB/msec) ramping-up transmission power (**step 400**). While the subscriber unit **316** is awaiting receipt of the confirmation signal from the base station **314**, it varies the code phase delay in predetermined steps from zero to the delay corresponding to the periphery of the cell **330**, (the maximum code phase delay), allowing sufficient time between steps for the base station **314** to detect the access signal **322** (**step 402**). If the subscriber unit **316** reaches the code phase delay corresponding to the periphery of the cell **330**, it repeats the process of varying the code phase delay while continuing the slow power ramp-up (**step 402**).

In order to acquire subscriber units **316** desiring access, the base station **314** continuously transmits a forward pilot signal **320** and attempts to detect the access signals **322** from



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subscriber units 316 (step 404). Rather than test for access signals 322 at all code phase delays within the cell 330 as with current systems, the base station 314 need only test code phase delays centered about the periphery of the cell 330.

5           The base station 314 detects the access signal 322 (step 406) when the subscriber unit 316 begins transmitting with sufficient power at the code phase delay which makes the subscriber unit 316 appear to be at the periphery of the cell 330, thereby "virtually" locating the subscriber unit 316 at the  
10 periphery of the cell 330. The base station 314 then transmits a signal to the subscriber unit 316 which confirms that the access signal 322 has been received (step 408) and continues with the channel establishment process (step 410).

          Once the subscriber unit 316 receives the confirmation  
15 signal (step 412), it ceases the ramp-up of transmission power, ceases varying the code phase delay (step 414) and records the value of the code phase delay for subsequent re-acquisitions (step 416). The subscriber unit 316 then continues the channel establishment process including closed-loop power transmission  
20 control (step 418).

          On subsequent re-acquisitions when a subscriber unit 316 desires the establishment of a channel 318 with a base station 314, the subscriber unit 316 enters the re-acquisition channel establishment process shown in Figure 14. The subscriber unit  
25 316 selects a low initial power level and the code phase delay

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recorded during the initial acquisition process, (shown in **Figure 13**), and commences continuously transmitting the access signal **322** while quickly (1 dB/msec) ramping-up transmission power (**step 420**). While the subscriber unit **316** is awaiting receipt of the confirmation signal from the base station **314**, it slightly varies the code phase delay of the access signal **322** about the recorded code phase delay, allowing sufficient time for the base station **314** to detect the access signal **322** before changing the delay (**step 422**). The base station **314** as in **Figure 13**, transmits a forward pilot signal **320** and tests only the code phase delays at the periphery of the cell **330** in attempting to acquire the subscriber units **316** within its operating range (**step 424**). The base station **314** detects the access signal **322** when the subscriber unit **316** transmits with sufficient power at the code phase delay which makes the subscriber unit **316** appear to be at the periphery of the cell **330** (**step 426**). The base station **314** transmits a signal to the subscriber unit **316** which confirms that the access signal **322** has been received (**step 428**) and continues with the channel establishment process (**step 430**).

When the subscriber unit **316** receives the confirmation signal (**step 432**) it ceases power ramp-up, ceases varying the code phase delay (**step 434**) and records the present value of the code phase delay for subsequent re-acquisitions (**step 436**). This code phase delay may be slightly different from the code phase delay initially used when starting the re-acquisitions process



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(**step 422**). The subscriber unit **316** then continues the channel establishment process at the present power level (**step 438**). If a subscriber unit **316** has not received a confirmation signal from the base station **314** after a predetermined time, the subscriber  
5 unit **316** reverts to the initial acquisition process described in **Figure 13**.

The effect of introducing a code phase delay in the Tx **320** and Rx **322** communications between the base station **314** and a subscriber unit **316** will be explained with reference to **Figures**  
10 **15A** and **15B**. Referring to **Figure 15A**, a base station **460** communicates with two subscriber units **462**, **464**. The first subscriber unit **462** is located 30 km from the base station **460** at the maximum operating range. The second subscriber unit **464** is located 15 km from the base station **460**. The propagation delay  
15 of Tx and Rx communications between the first subscriber unit **462** and the base station **460** will be twice that of communications between the second subscriber unit **464** and the base station **460**.

Referring to **Figure 15B**, after an added delay value **466** is introduced into the Tx PN generator of the second subscriber unit  
20 **464** the propagation delay of communications between the first subscriber unit **462** and the base station **460** will be the same as the propagation delay of communications between the second subscriber unit **464** and the base station **460**. Viewed from the base station **460**, it appears as though the second subscriber unit  
25 **464** is located at the virtual range **464'**.



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Referring to **Figure 16**, it can be seen that when a plurality of subscriber units **S1 - S7** are virtually relocated **S1' - S7'** to the virtual range **475**, the base station **B** must only test the code phase delays centered about the virtual range **475**.

5 Utilizing the present invention, a subscriber unit **316** which has achieved a sufficient power level will be acquired by the base station **314** in approximately 2 msec. Due to the shorter acquisition time, the subscriber unit **316** can ramp-up at a much faster rate, (on the order of 1 dB/msec), without significantly  
10 overshooting the desired power level. Assuming the same 20 dB power back-off, it would take the subscriber unit **316** approximately 20 msec to reach the sufficient power level for detection by the base station **314**. Accordingly, the entire duration of the re-acquisition process of the present invention  
15 is approximately 22 msec, which is an order of magnitude reduction from prior art reacquisition methods.

A subscriber unit **500** made in accordance with this embodiment of the present invention is shown in **Figure 17**. The subscriber unit **500** includes a receiver section **502** and a  
20 transmitter section **504**. An antenna **506** receives a signal from the base station **314**, which is filtered by a band-pass filter **508** having a bandwidth equal to twice the chip rate and a center frequency equal to the center frequency of the spread spectrum system's bandwidth. The output of the filter **508** is down-  
25 converted by a mixer **510** to a baseband signal using a constant frequency ( $F_c$ ) local oscillator. The output of the mixer **510** is

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then spread spectrum decoded by applying a PN sequence to a mixer 512 within the PN Rx generator 514. The output of the mixer 512 is applied to a low pass filter 516 having a cutoff frequency at the data rate ( $F_b$ ) of the PCM data sequence. The output of the filter 516 is input to a coder/decoder (codec) 518 which interfaces with the communicating entity 520.

A baseband signal from the communicating entity 520 is pulse code modulated by the codec 518. Preferably, a 32 kilobit per second adaptive pulse code modulation (ADPCM) is used. The PCM signal is applied to a mixer 522 within a PN Tx generator 524. The mixer 522 multiplies the PCM data signal with the PN sequence. The output of the mixer 522 is applied to low-pass filter 526 whose cutoff frequency is equal to the system chip rate. The output of the filter 526 is then applied to a mixer 528 and suitably up-converted, as determined by the carrier frequency  $F_c$  applied to the other terminal. The up-converted signal is then passed through a band-pass filter 530 and to a broadband RF amplifier 532 which drives an antenna 534.

The microprocessor 536 controls the acquisition process as well as the Rx and Tx PN generators 514, 524. The microprocessor 536 controls the code phase delay added to the Rx and Tx PN generators 514, 524 to acquire the forward pilot signal 320, and for the subscriber unit 500 to be acquired by the base station 314, and records the code phase difference between these PN generators. For re-acquisition the microprocessor 536 adds the recorded delay to the Tx PN generator 524.



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The base station 314 uses a configuration similar to the subscriber unit 316 to detect PN coded signals from the subscriber unit 500. The microprocessor (not shown) in the base station 314 controls the Rx PN generator in a similar manner to  
5 make the code phase difference between Rx PN generator and the Tx PN generator equivalent to the two-way propagation delay of the subscriber unit's 316 virtual location. Once the base station 314 acquires the access signal 322 from the subscriber unit 316, all other signals from the subscriber unit 316 to the base  
10 station 314 (traffic, pilot, etc.) use the same code phase delay determined during the acquisition process.

It should be noted that although the invention has been described herein as the virtual locating of subscriber units 316 at the periphery of the cell 330 the virtual location can be at  
15 any fixed distance from the base station 314.

Referring to **Figure 18**, the tasks associated with initial acquisition of a "never-acquired" subscriber unit 316 by a base station 314 in accordance with an alternative embodiment of the present invention are shown. The subscriber unit 316  
20 continuously transmits an epoch aligned access signal 322 to the base station 314 (**step 600**) when the establishment of a channel 318 is desired. While the subscriber unit 316 is awaiting the receipt of a confirmation signal from the base station 314, it continuously increases the transmission power as it continues  
25 transmission of the access signal 322 (**step 602**).



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To detect subscriber units which have never been acquired, the base station 314 transmits a forward pilot signal 320 and sweeps the cell by searching all code phases corresponding to the entire range of propagation delays of the cell (step 604) and  
5 detects the epoch aligned access signal 322 sent from the subscriber unit 316 after the transmission has achieved sufficient power for detection (step 606). The base station 314 transmits a signal to the subscriber unit 316 (step 608) which confirms that the access signal 322 has been received. The  
10 subscriber unit 316 receives the confirmation signal (step 610) and ceases the increase in transmission power (step 612).

The base station 314 determines the desired code phase delay of the subscriber unit 316 by noting the difference (step 614) between the Tx and Rx PN generators 524, 514 after acquiring the  
15 subscriber unit 316. The desired code phase delay value is sent to the subscriber unit 316 (step 616) as an OA&M message, which receives and stores the value (step 618) for use during re-acquisition, and continues with the channel establishment process (steps 622 and 624).

20 Referring to Figure 19, an alternative method of fast reacquisition in accordance with the present invention is shown.

When a communication channel must be reestablished between the subscriber unit 316 and the base station 314, the subscriber unit 316 transmits the access signal 322 with the desired code phase  
25 delay as in the preferred embodiment.

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With all of the previously acquired subscriber units 316 at the same virtual range, the base station 314 need only search the code phase delays centered about the periphery of the cell to acquire the access signals 322 of such subscriber units 316 (step 5 630). Thus, a subscriber unit 316 may ramp-up power rapidly to exploit the more frequent acquisition opportunities. The subscriber unit 316 implements the delay the same way as in the preferred embodiment. The base station 314 subsequently detects the subscriber unit 316 at the periphery of the cell (step 636), 10 sends a confirmation signal to the subscriber unit (step 637) and recalculates the desired code phase delay value, if necessary. Recalculation (step 638) compensates for propagation path changes, oscillator drift and other communication variables. The subscriber unit 316 receives the confirmation signal from the 15 base station 316 (step 639).

The base station 314 sends the updated desired code phase delay value to the subscriber unit 316 (step 640) which receives and stores the updated value (step 642). The subscriber unit 316 and the base station 314 then continue the channel establishment 20 process communications (steps 644 and 646).

Note that the alternative embodiment requires the base station to search both the code phase delays centered on the periphery of the cell to re-acquire previously acquired subscriber units and the code phase delays for the entire cell to 25 acquired subscriber units which have never been acquired.



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Referring to **Figure 20**, the tasks associated with initial acquisition of a never-acquired subscriber unit **316** by a base station **314** in accordance with a second alternative embodiment of the present invention are shown. In the embodiment shown in **Figure 18**, when a never-acquired subscriber unit **316** is acquired, the access signal **320** remains epoch aligned to the forward pilot signal **320**. In this embodiment, the base station **314** and subscriber unit **316** change the code phase alignment of the access signal **322** from epoch aligned to delayed, (by the code phase delay), to make the subscriber unit **316** appear at the periphery of the cell. This change is performed at a designated time.

**Steps 700** through **718** are the same as the corresponding **steps 600** through **618** shown in **Figure 18**. However, after the base station **314** sends the desired delay value to the subscriber unit **316** (**step 716**) the base station **314** sends a message to the subscriber unit **316** to switch to the desired delay value at a time referenced to a sub-epoch of the forward pilot signal **320** (**step 720**). The subscriber unit **316** receives this message (**step 722**), and both units **314**, **316** wait until the switchover time is reached (**steps 724**, **730**). At that time, the base station **314** adds the desired delay value to its Rx PN operator (**step 732**) and the subscriber unit **316** adds the same desired delay value to its Tx PN generator (**step 726**). The subscriber unit **316** and the base station **314** then continue the channel establishment process communication (**step 728**, **734**).



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Although the invention has been described in part by making detailed reference to the preferred embodiment, such detail is intended to be instructive rather than restrictive. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that many variations may  
5 be made in the structure and mode of operation without departing from the scope of the invention as disclosed in the teachings herein.

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What is claimed is:

1. A code division multiple access base station for controlling transmission power during the establishment of communications between a base station and another communicating unit, comprising:

means for detecting a periodic short code having an initial predetermined power level, which is repeatedly sent to the base station at increasing power levels;

means for transmitting a confirmation signal when a periodic short code having a sufficient power for detection is received; and

means for receiving an access code which is longer than the periodic short code and sent to the base station in response to the confirmation signal.

2. The base station of claim 1 wherein said initial predetermined power level is lower than a power level required for detection by said base station.

3. A subscriber unit for regulating transmission power, comprising:

means for transmitting a periodic short code entirely at an initial predetermined power level, including means for repeatedly retransmitting said periodic short code, each transmission occurring at a successively higher power level, said periodic short code being entirely transmitted at each successively higher power level, prior to increasing the power level; and

means for terminating transmission of said periodic short code and transmitting an access code which is longer than the

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periodic short code in response to a confirmation signal indicating detection of the periodic short code.

4. The subscriber unit of claim 3 wherein said initial predetermined power level is lower than a power level required for detection of said periodic short code by a base station.

5. The subscriber unit of claim 3 wherein said subscriber unit further comprises means for periodically modifying said periodic short code.

6. The subscriber unit of claim 3 wherein the access code is transmitted at a power level within a range of the power level at which the confirmation signal is received.

7. The subscriber unit of claim 6 further comprising:  
means for employing the power level within the predetermined range upon initiation of a subsequent operation.



# FIG. 1

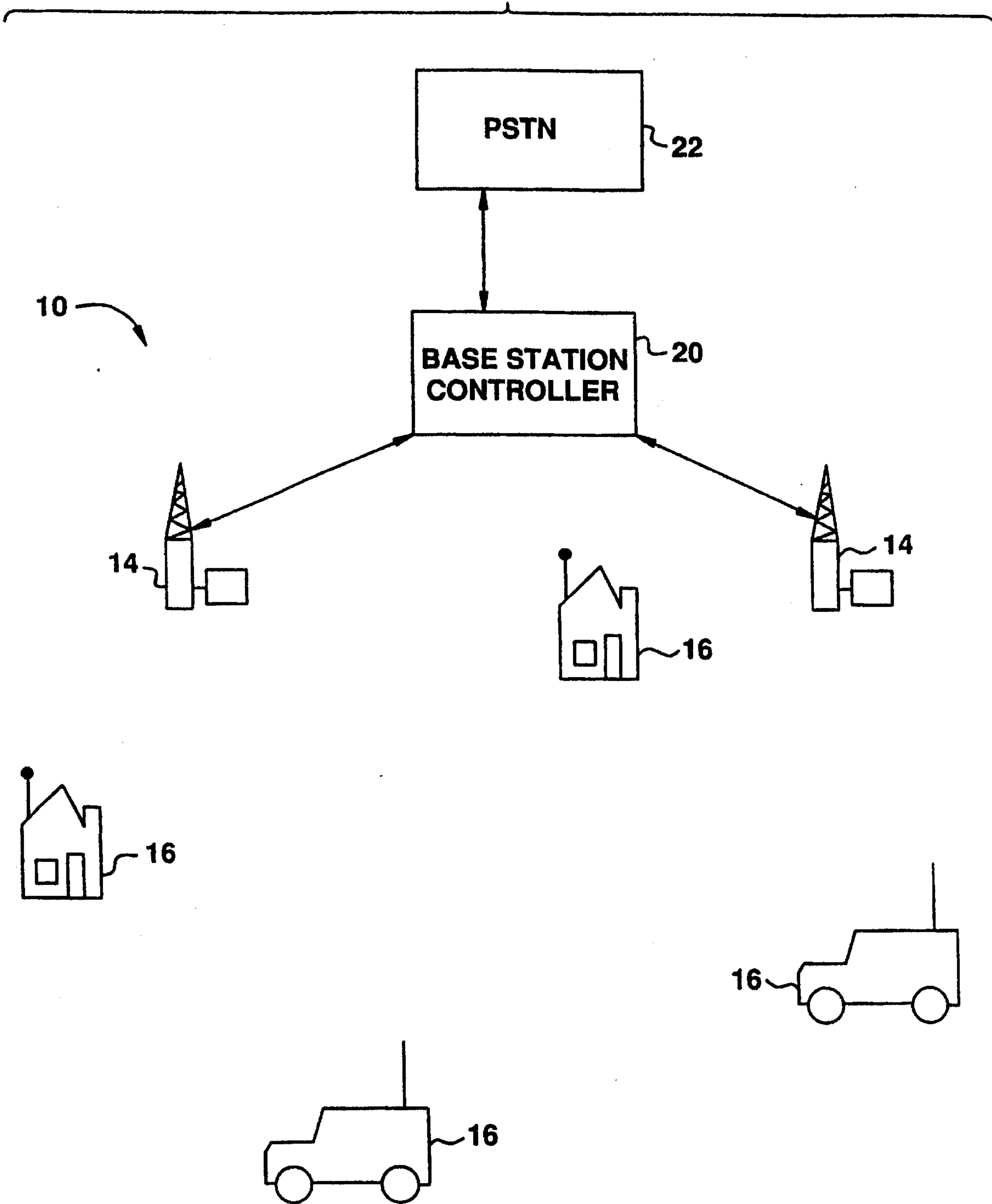


FIG.2

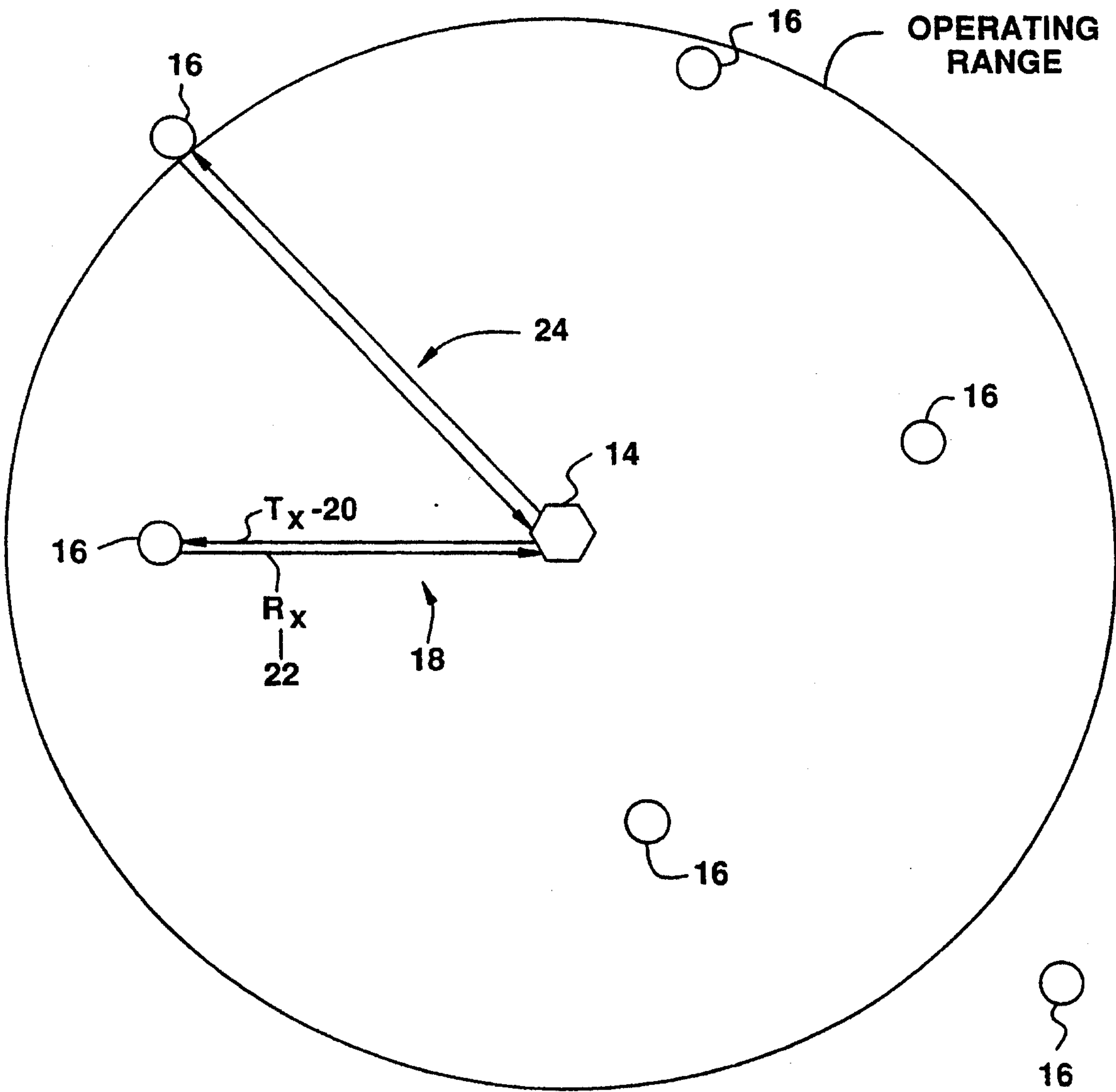


FIG.3

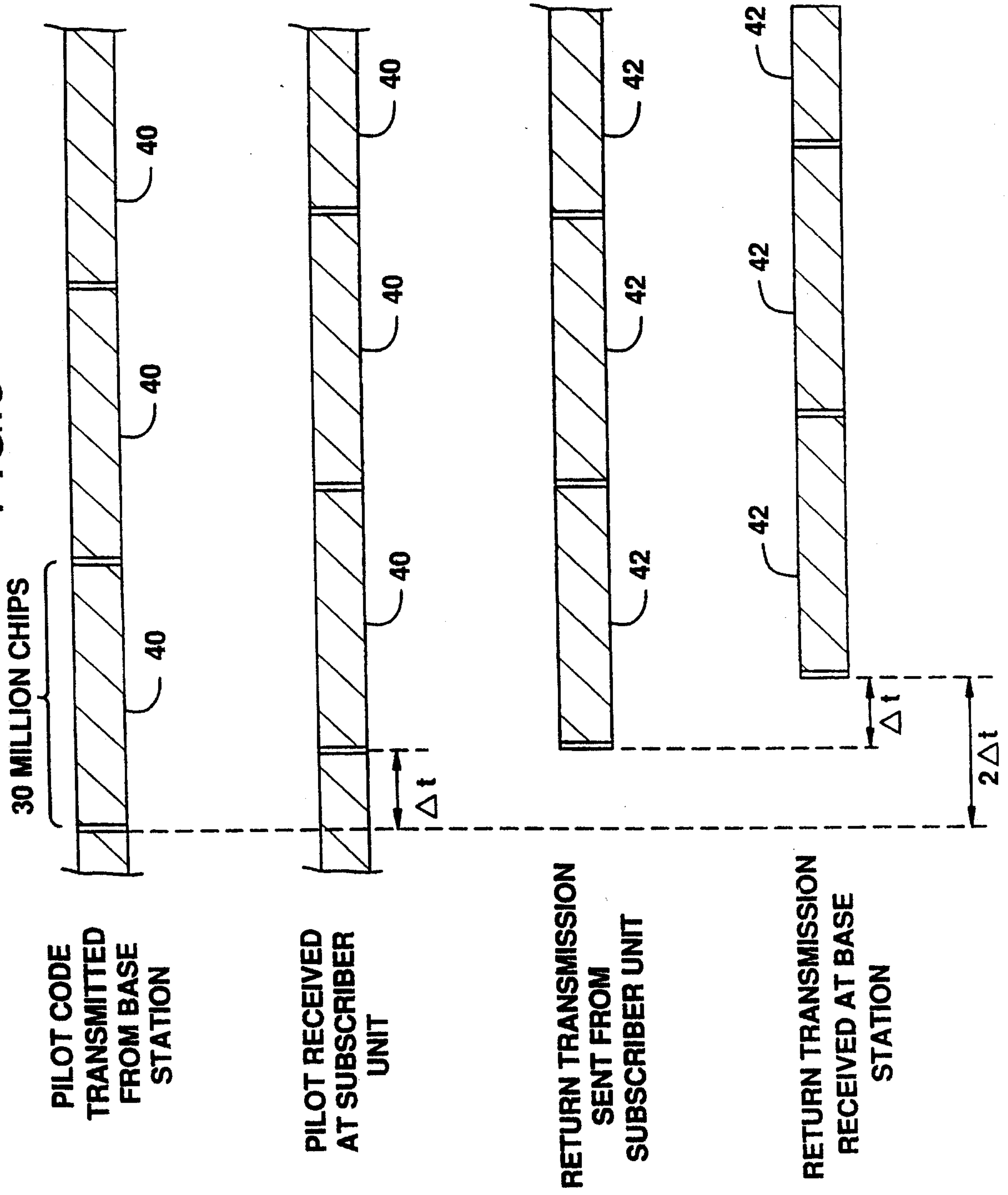




FIG.4

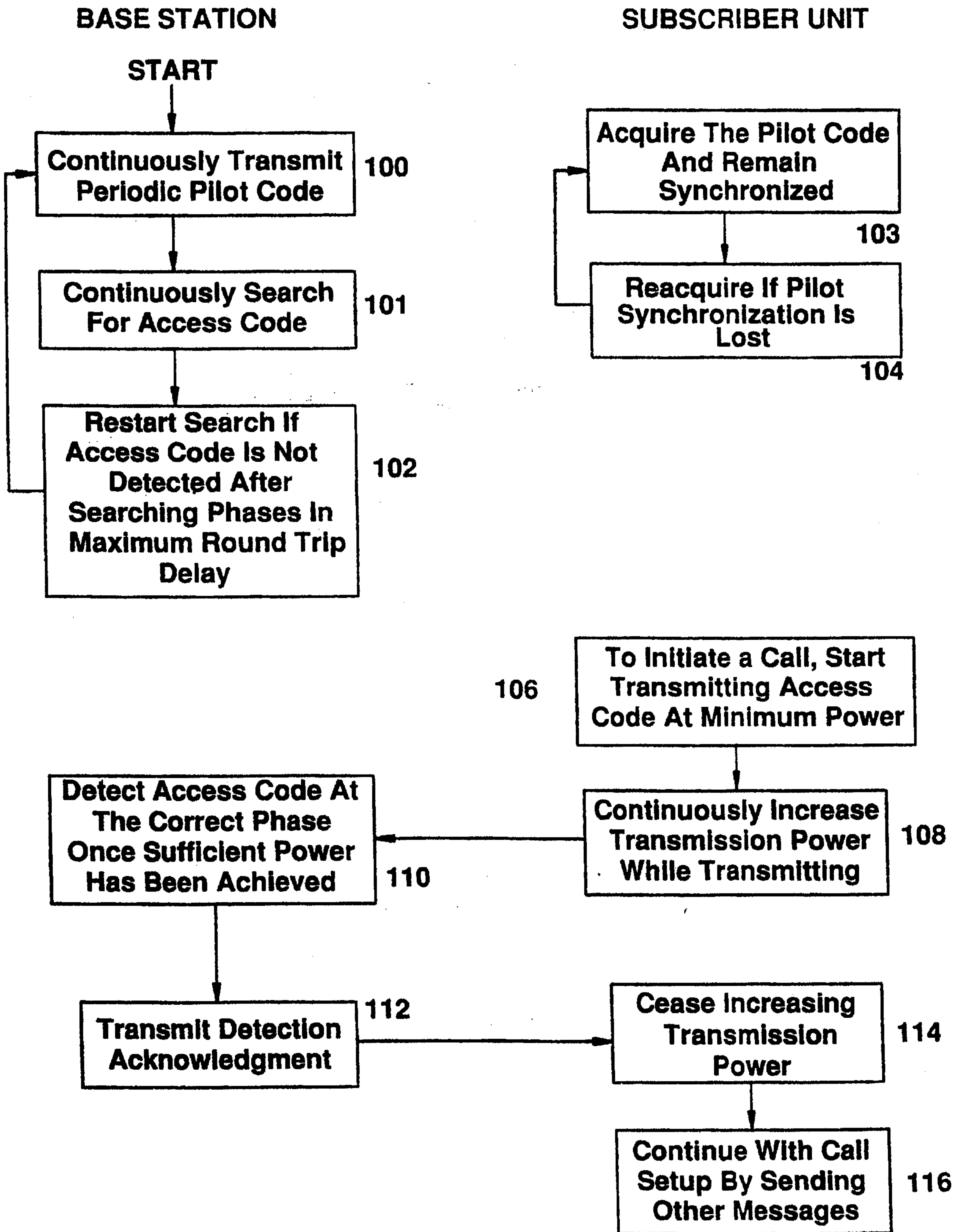


FIG.5

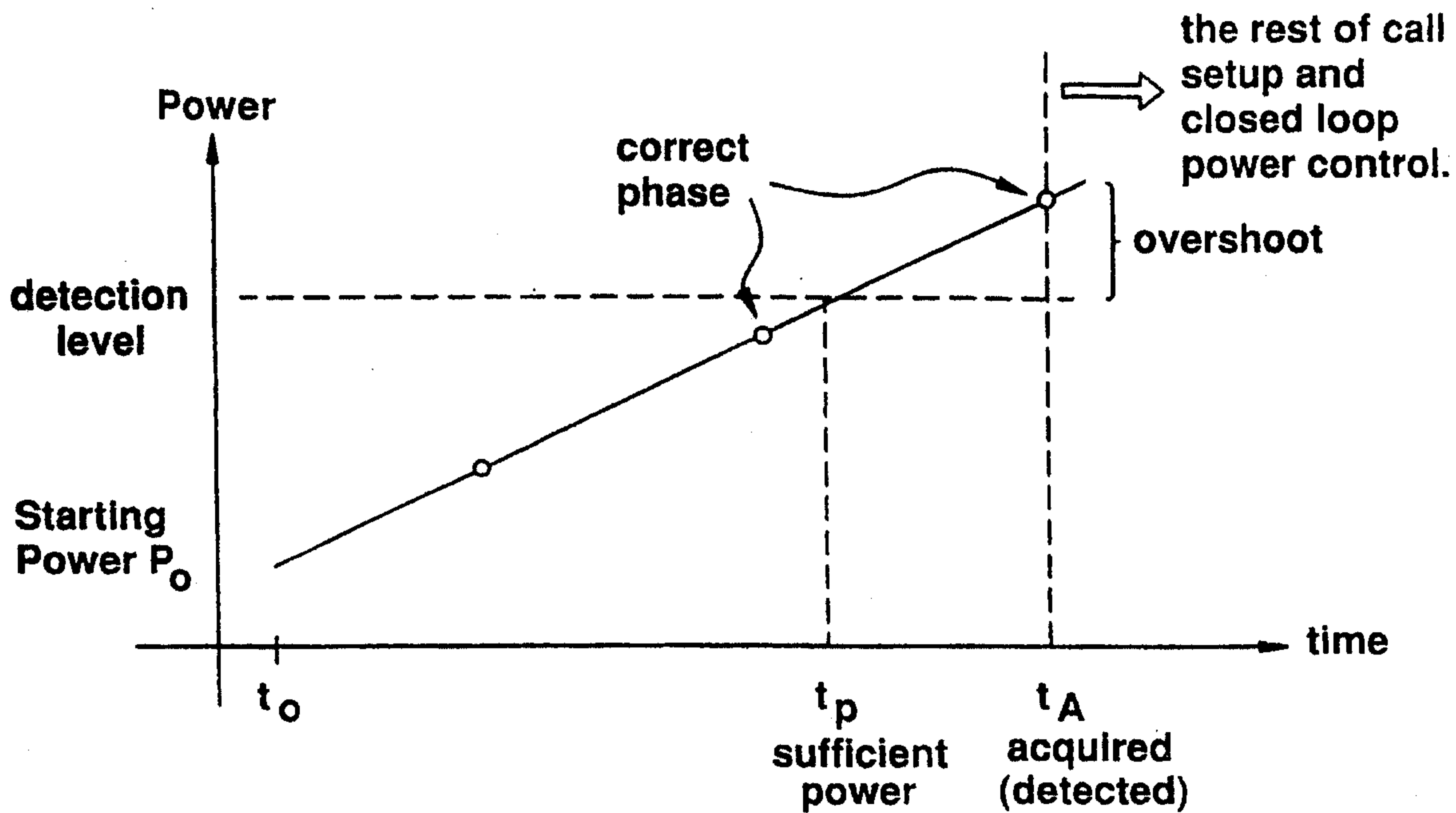


FIG.7

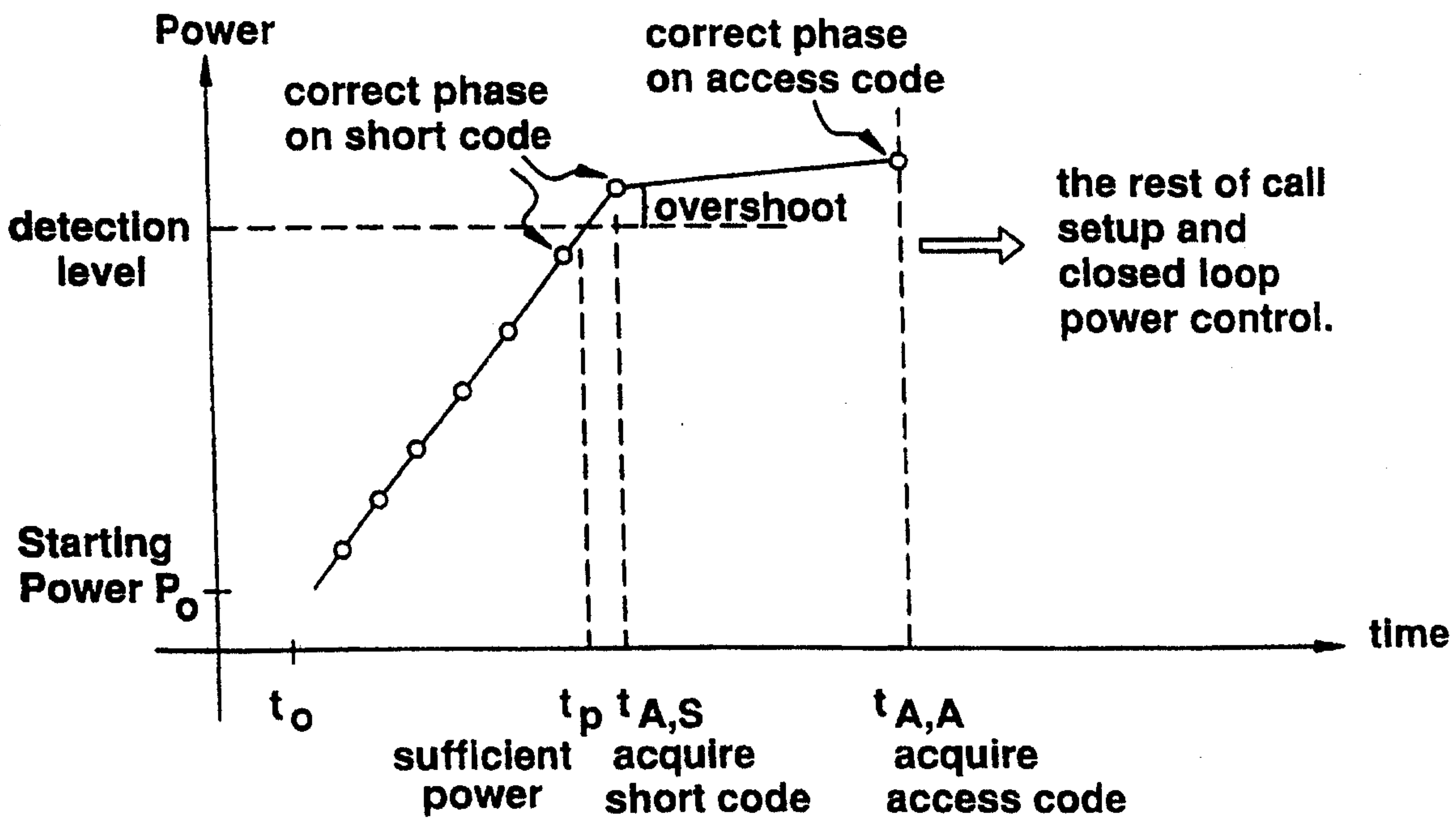
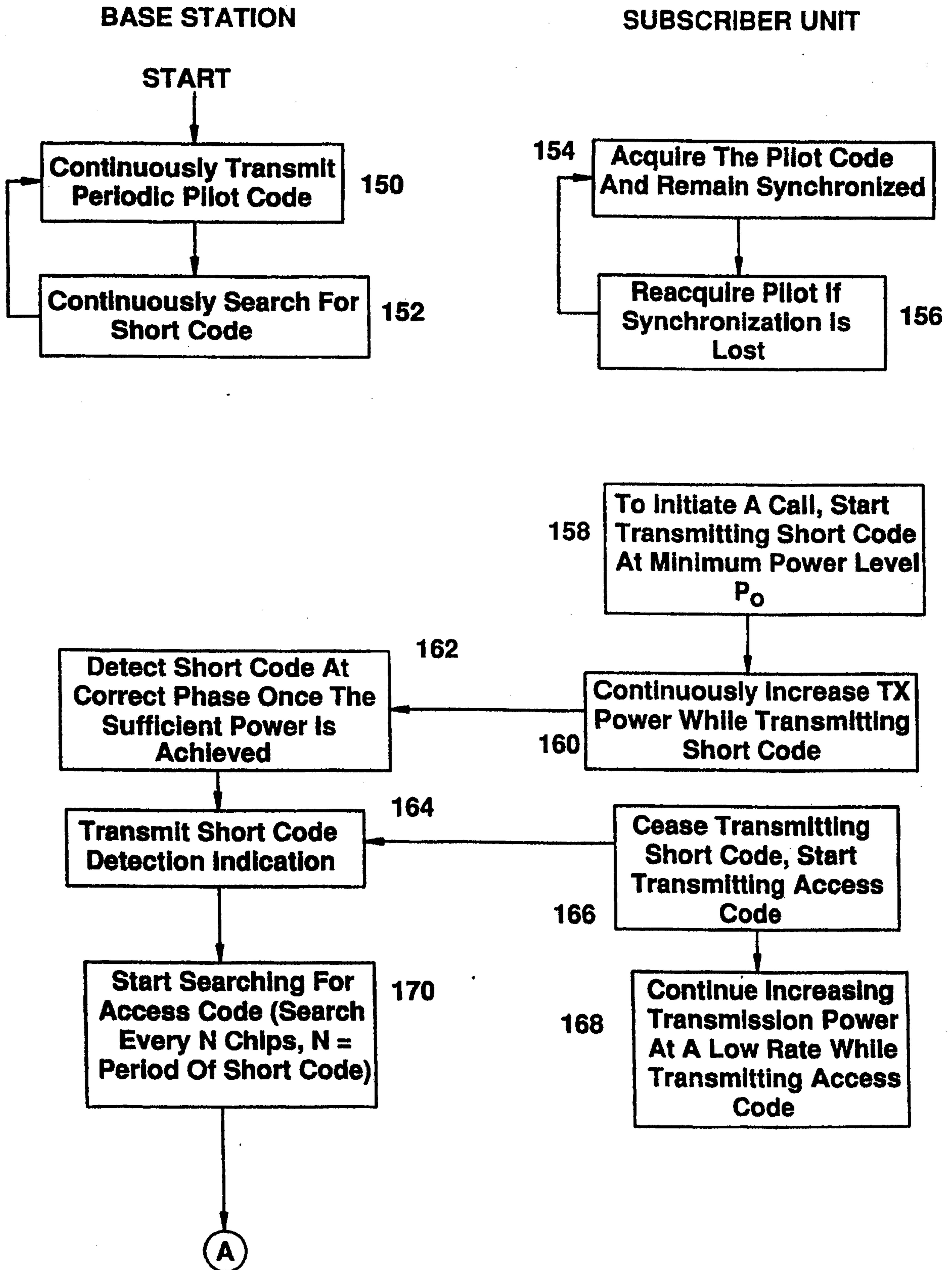


FIG.6A





# FIG.6B

**BASE STATION**

**SUBSCRIBER UNIT**

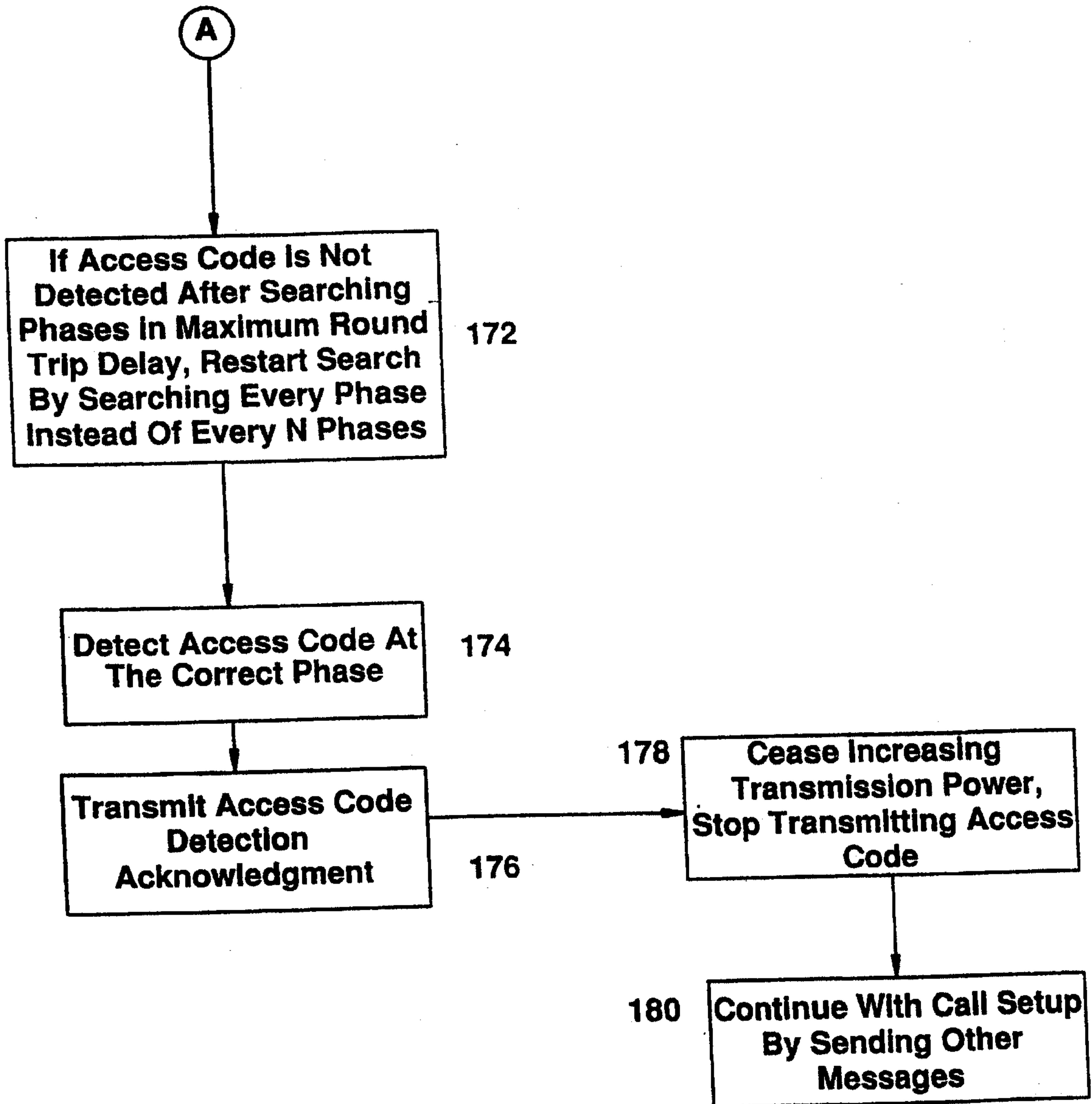


FIG.8

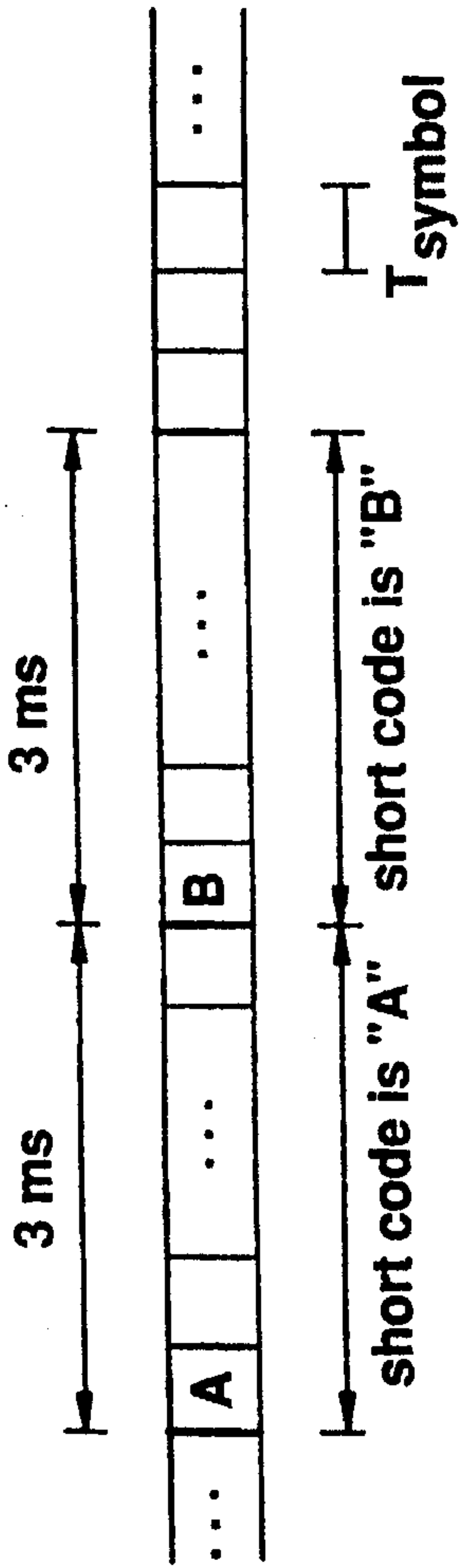


FIG.9

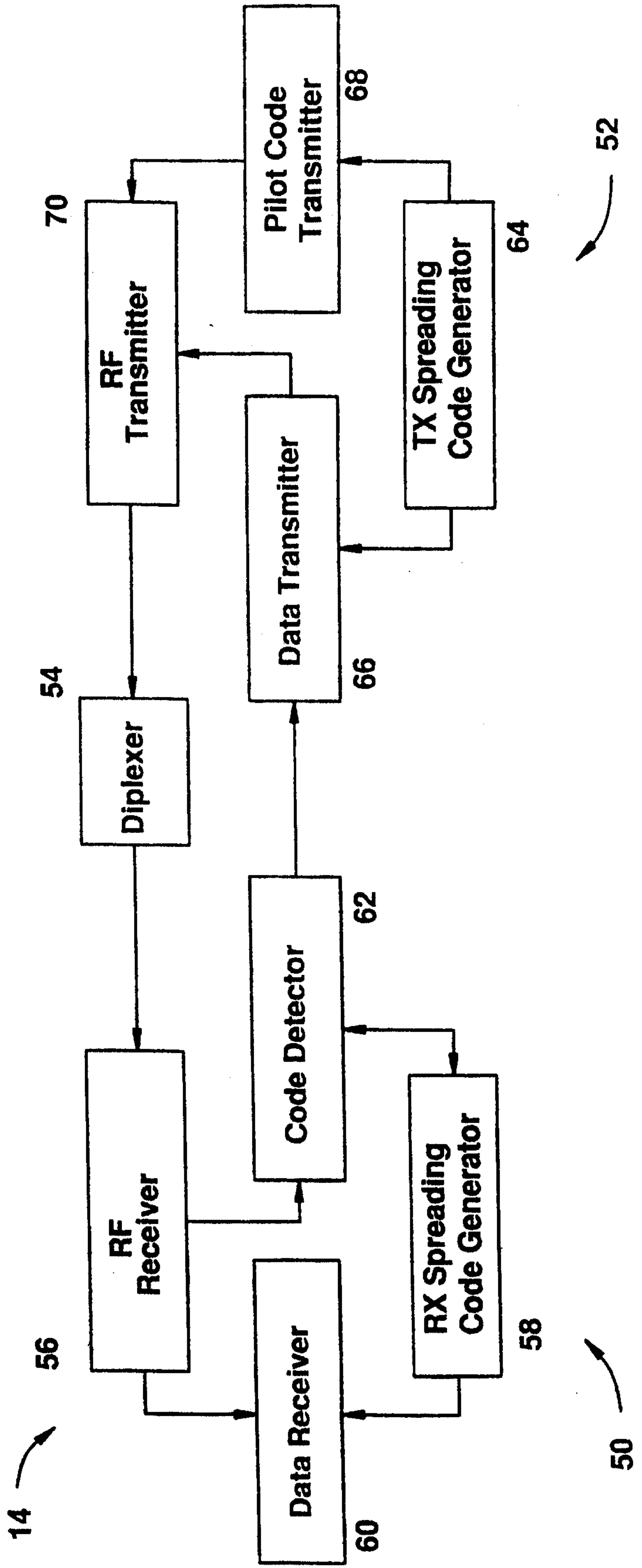
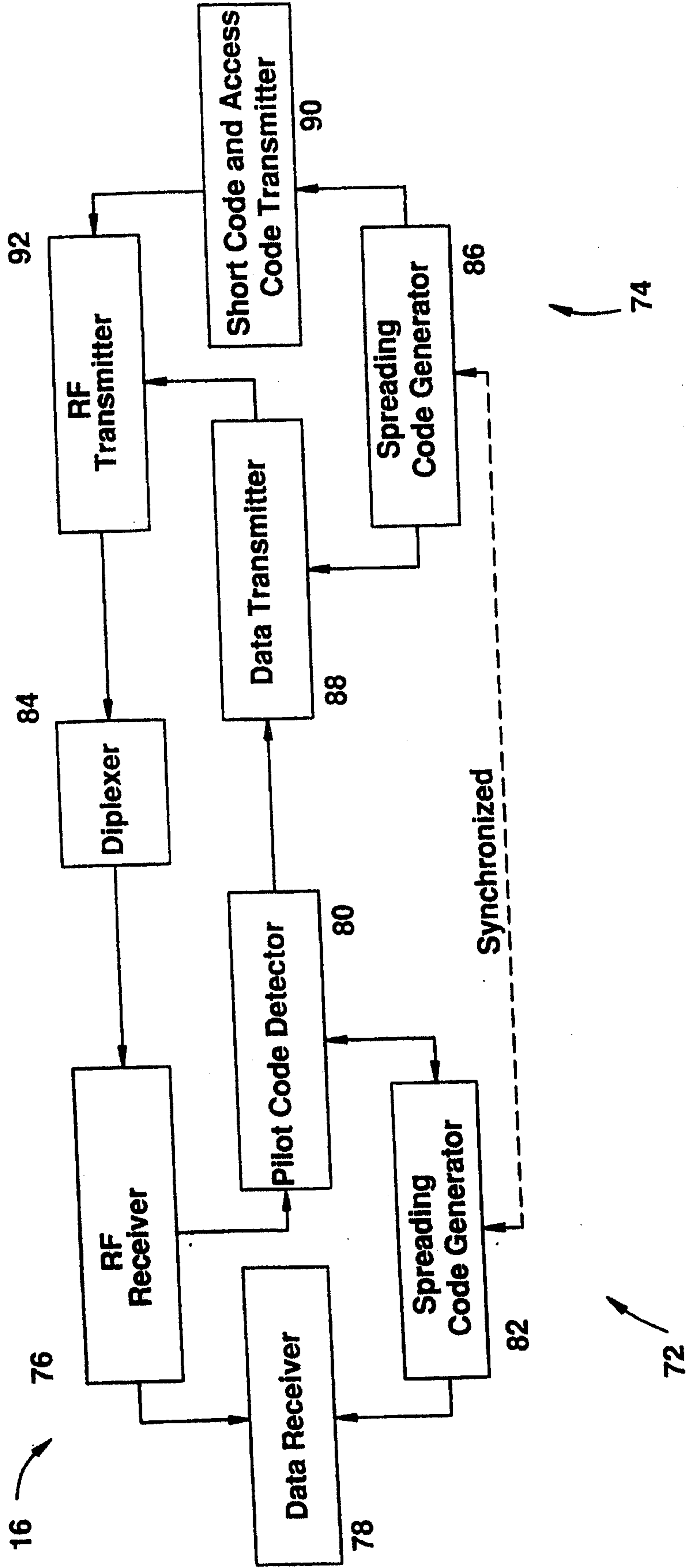


FIG. 10





## FIG. 11A

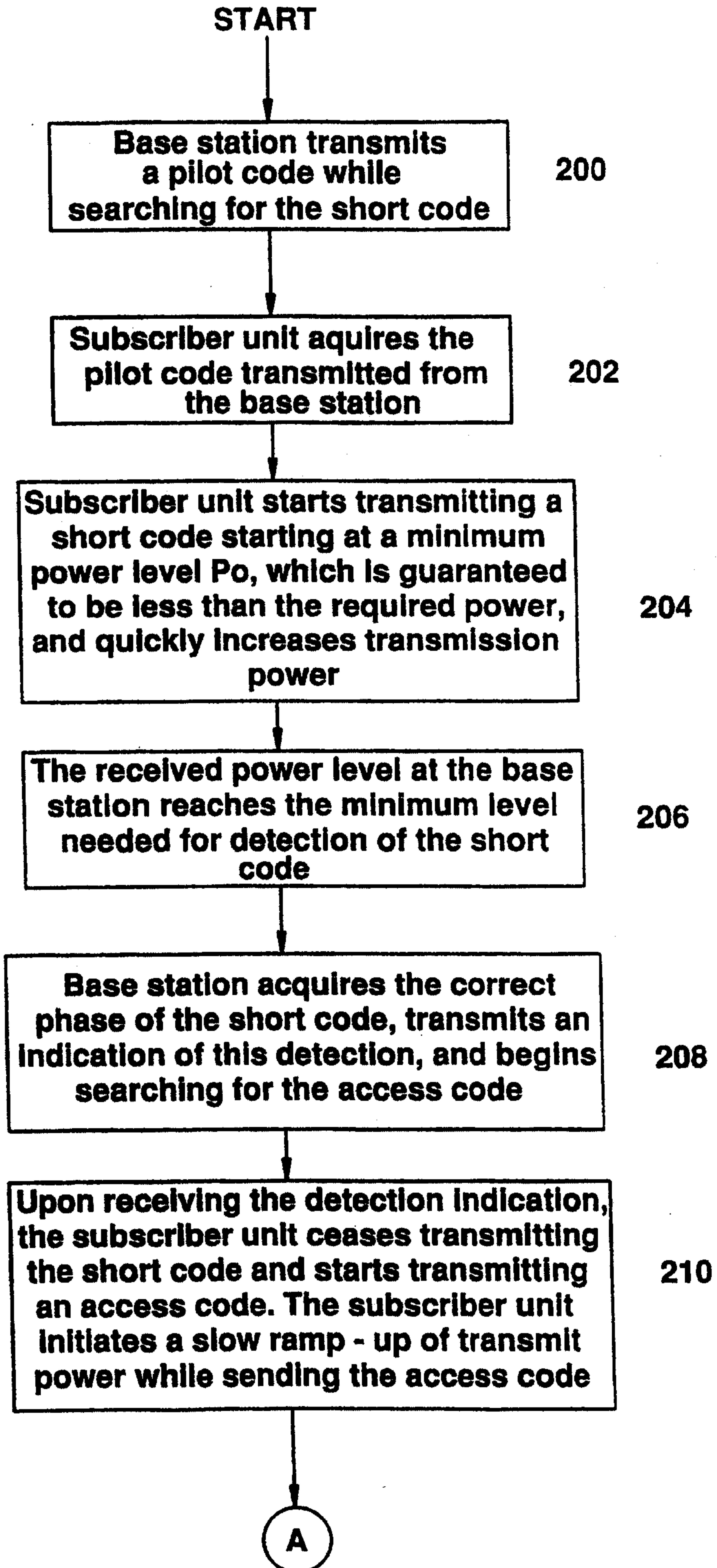


FIG. 11B

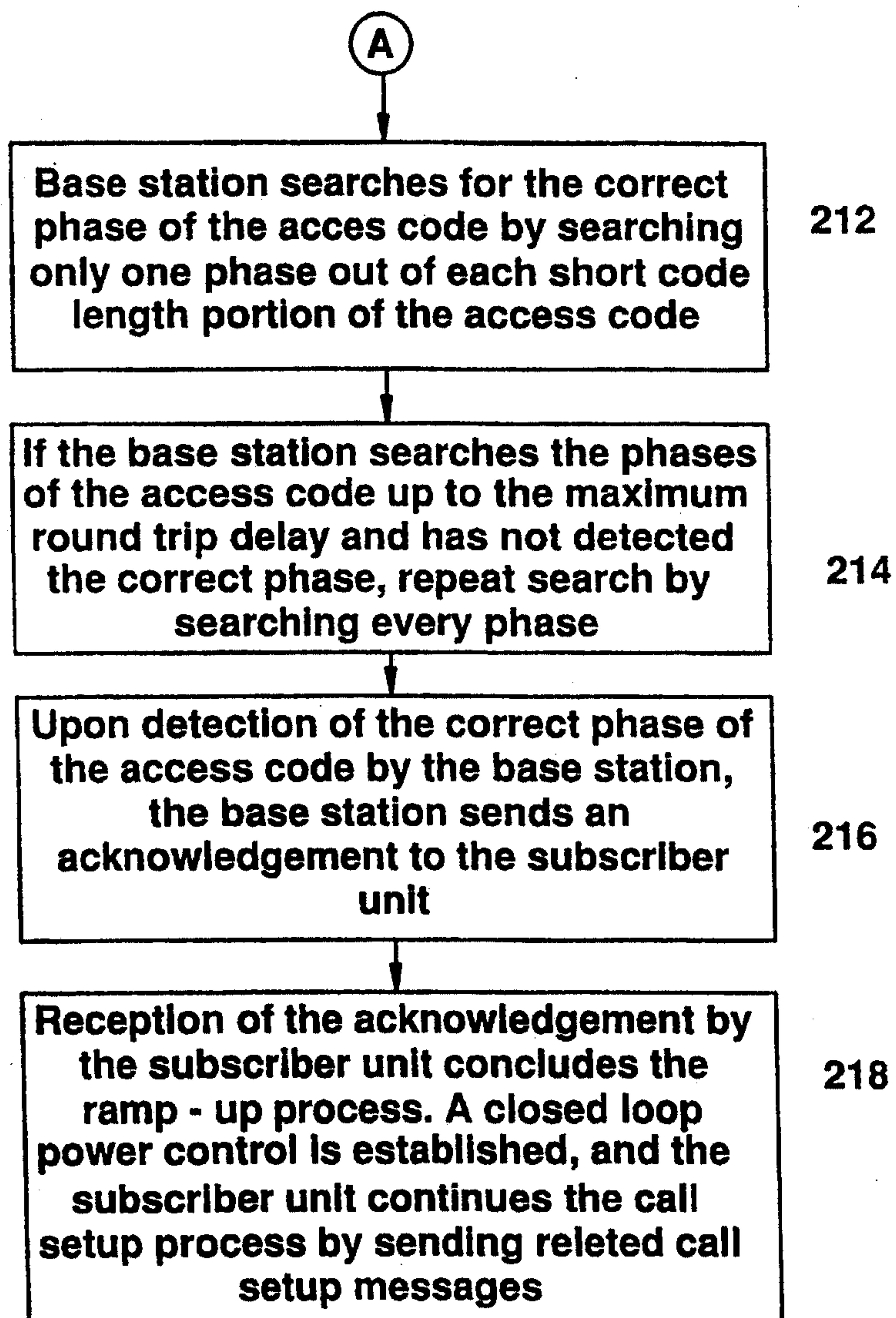


FIG.12

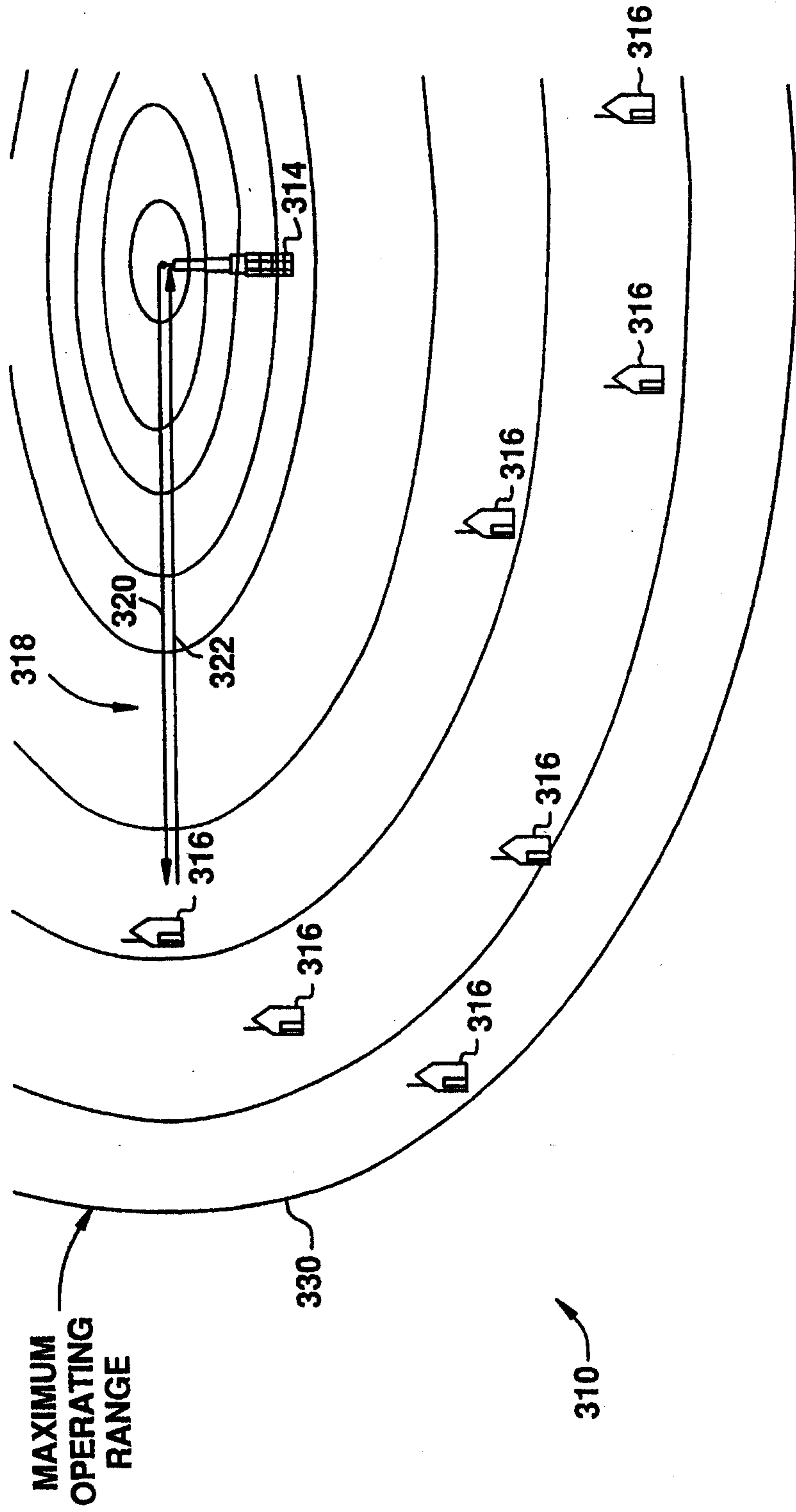




FIG.13

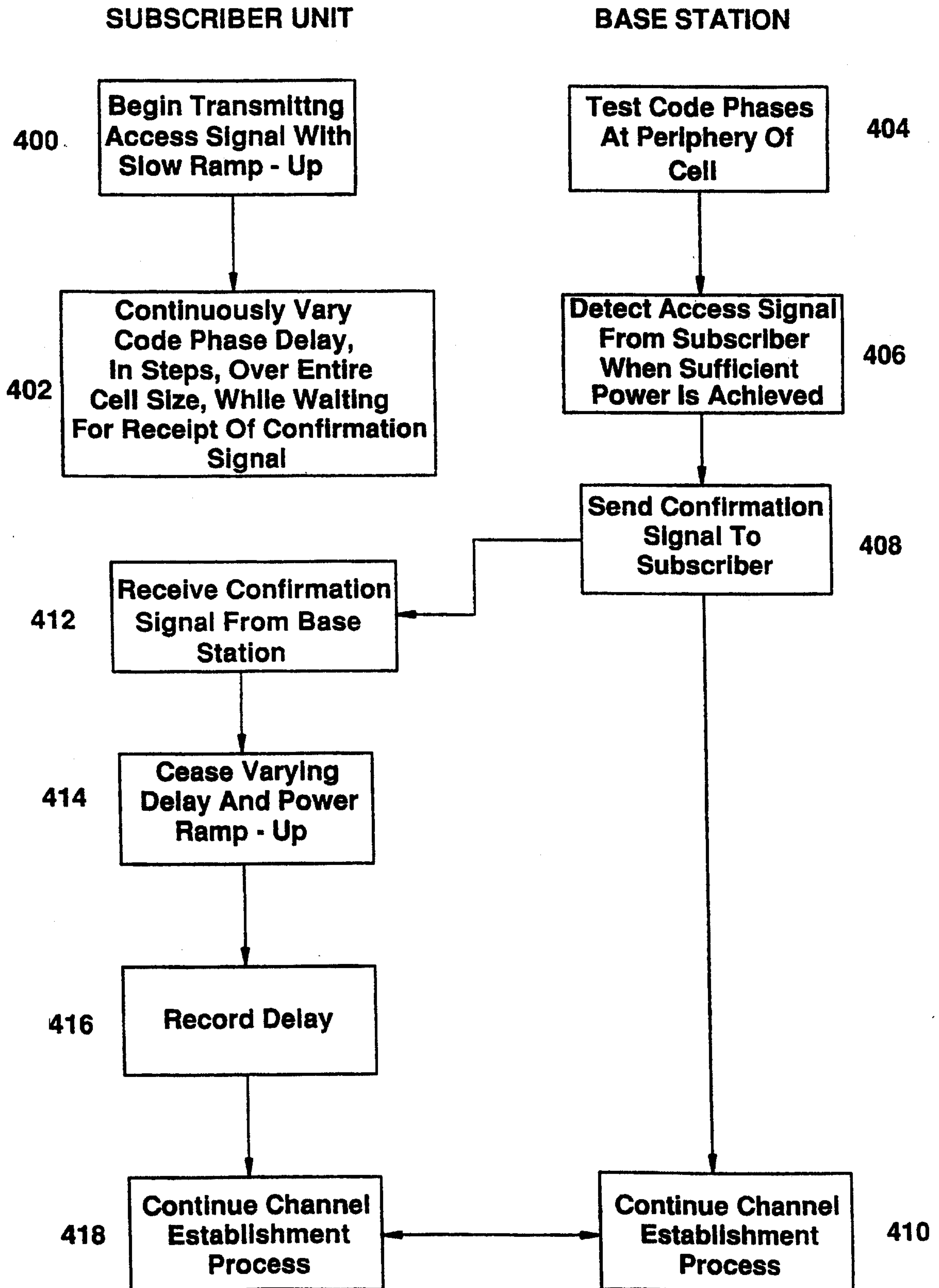


FIG.14

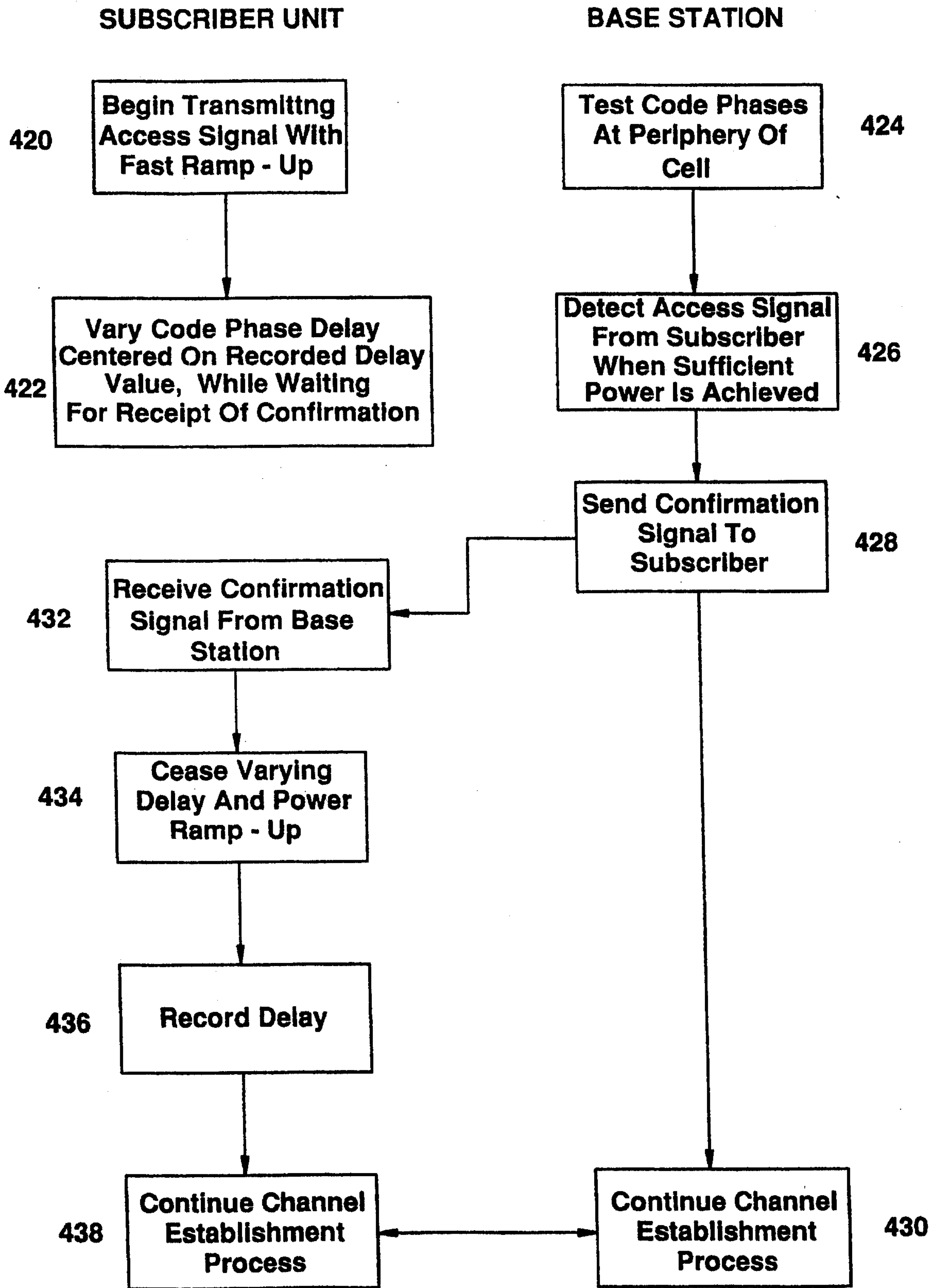


FIG.15A

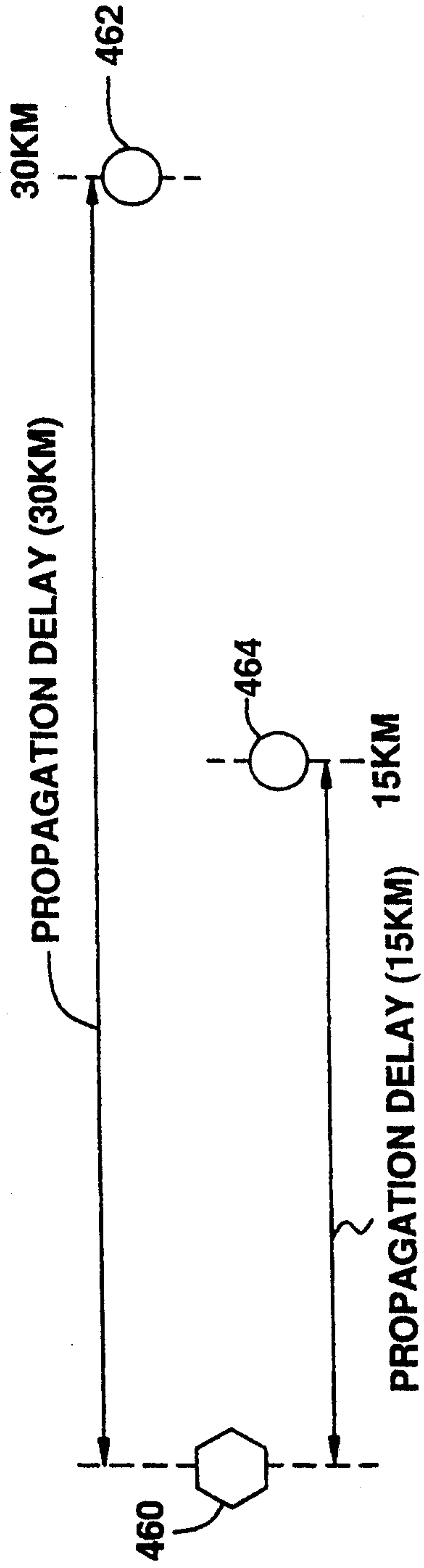


FIG.15B

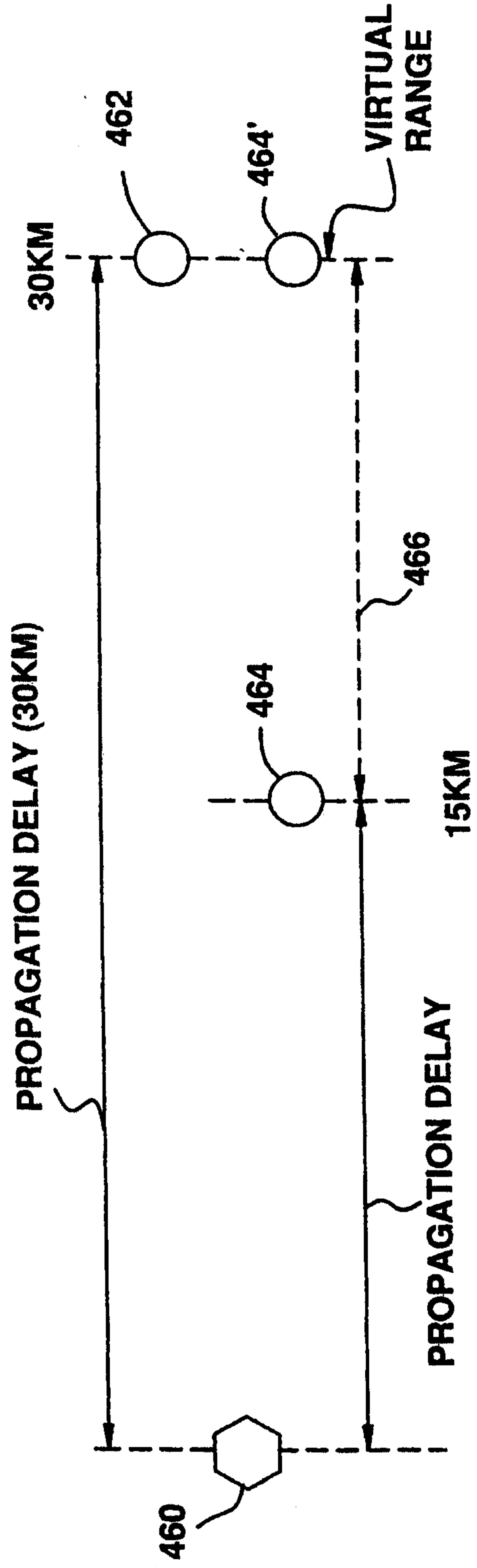




FIG.16

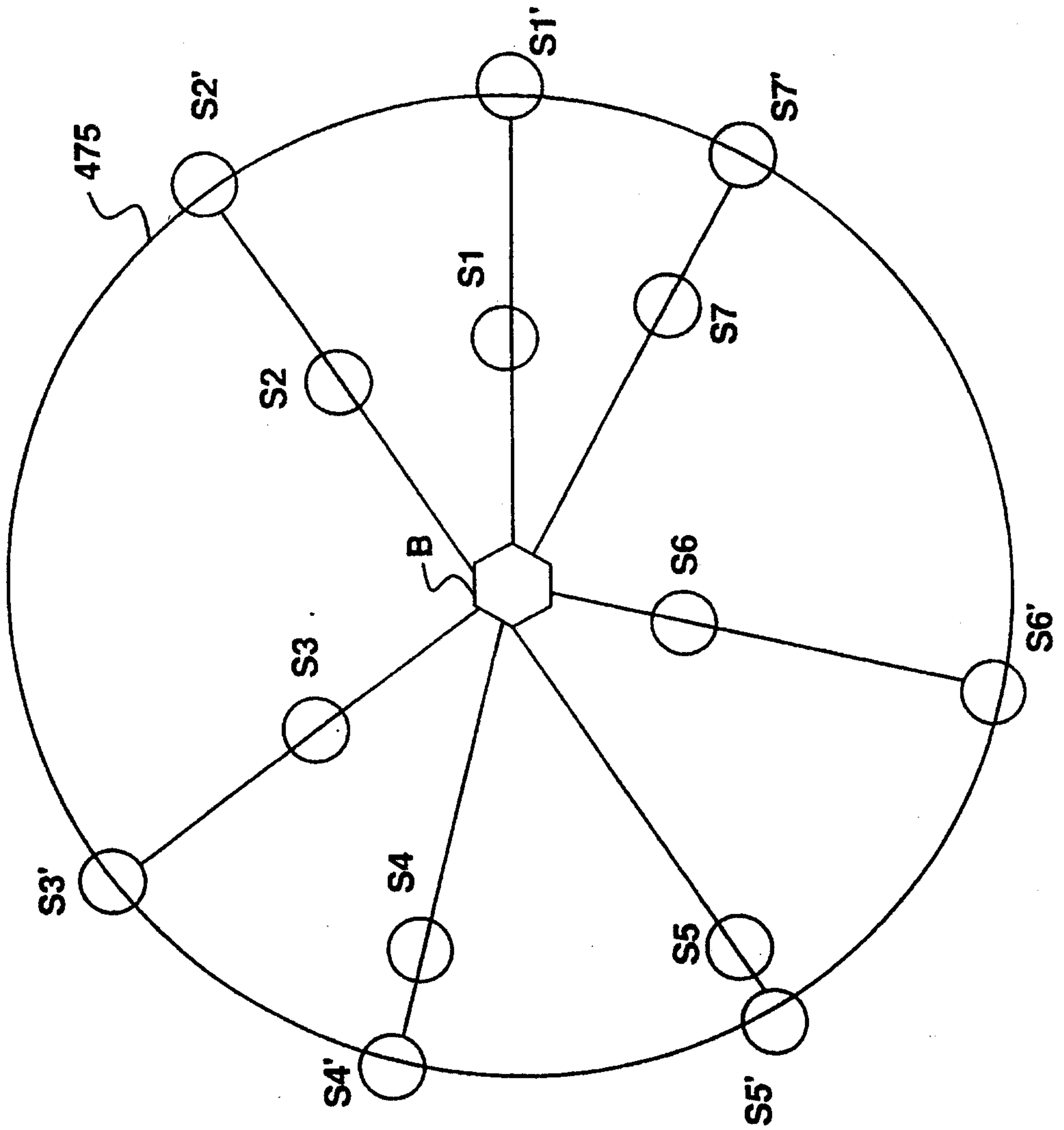


FIG.17

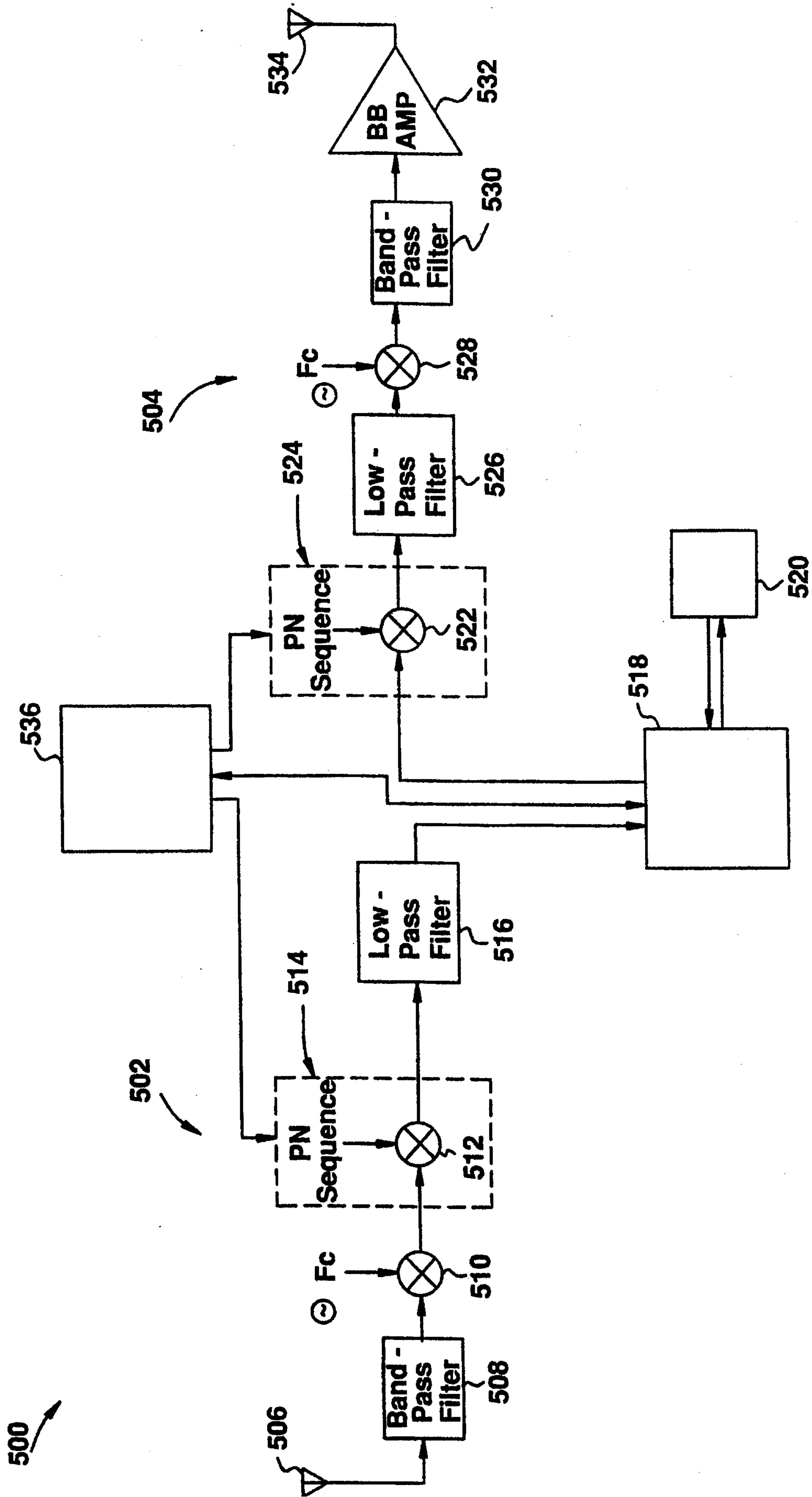


FIG.18

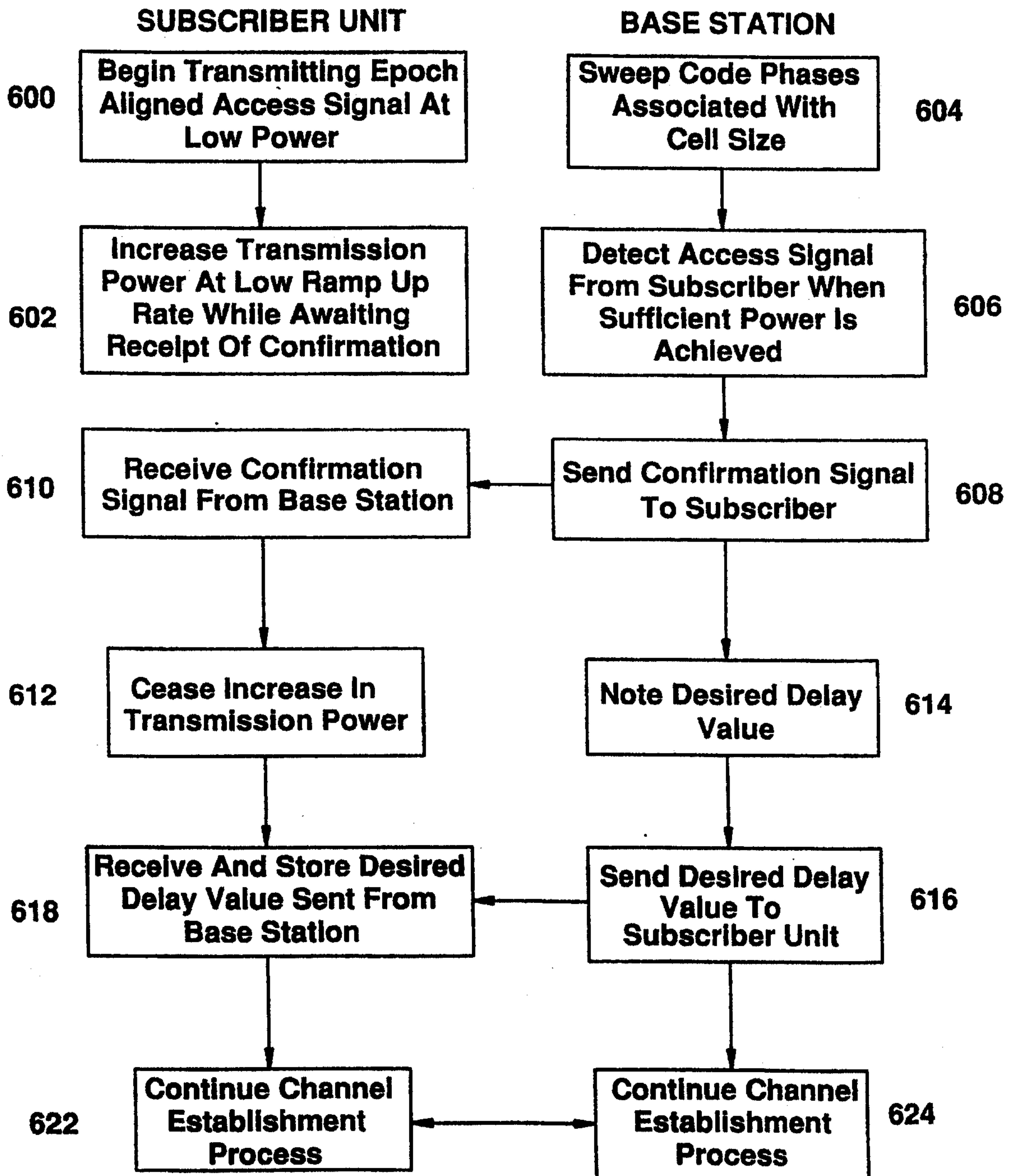




FIG.19

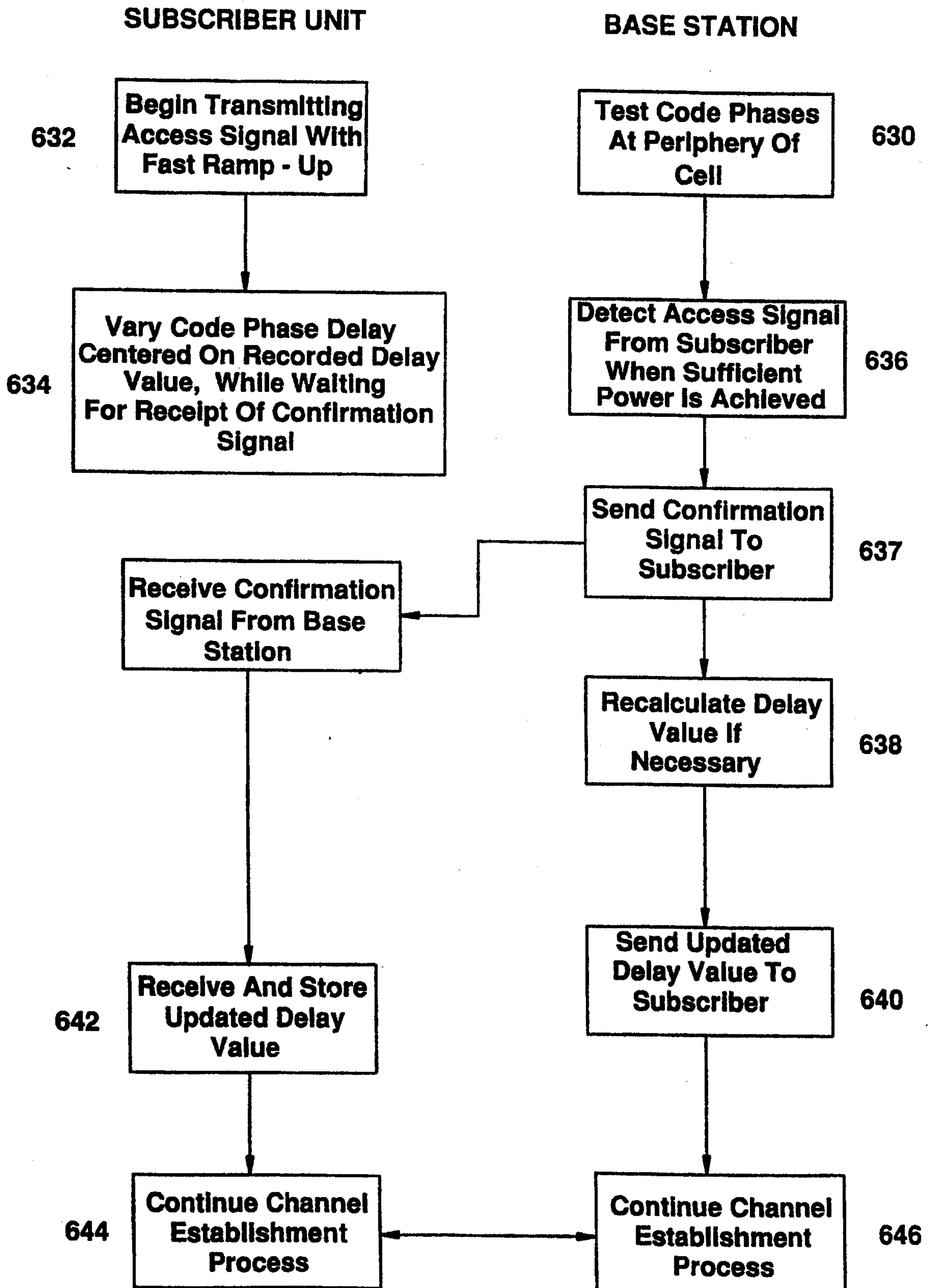


FIG.20

