Abstract—The downlink power control problem in W-CDMA is studied using two new models. The downlink cell capacity is given for the old given by Gejji and our new models. A capacity increase of 6.8% for the special case $\varphi = 0$ (no orthogonality between users) and a generalization of the old model are obtained using the second new model.

Index Terms—Downlink capacity, Power control, W-CDMA.

I. INTRODUCTION

The downlink power control problem in W-CDMA system is considered. This problem has been identified by Lee [1], and Gilhousen et al. [2], as an important issue of the capacity of the CDMA cellular system. The purpose of the downlink power control is to reduce the amount of the interference from the neighboring cells by reducing the total amount of power transmitted by the base station [3]. Since power control consists of reducing the share of power transmitted for the close-in users, it is possible that a power control law devised on the bases of the CIR of boundary users could put the close-in users in a disadvantage. A service hole could happen if the power control strategy is based on the need of the boundary users and the very close-in users. Thus the power control law should prevent the occurrence of service hole in the internal of the cell. When the power control is used in the downlink, the downlink capacity increases. The aim of this work is to present a quasi-optimum power control scheme for downlink in W-CDMA Cellular system and to study the downlink capacity for voice and data users.

II. POWER CONTROL MODEL

We use the geometry shown in Fig. 1 to calculate the intracell and intercellular interference from 19 cells of radius $R$. We assume that the user $i$ is located within the home cell (cell 1) at a distance $r$ from its base station. Using the old model [3], the transmitted power for a user at distance $r$ from the base station is given as

$$P_i(r) = P_R f(r)$$

where $P_R$ is the reference power level corresponding to the signal power transmitted for a user located at $r = R$, and $f(r)$ is the power profile. In the old model $f(r)$ is given by [3]

$$f_{old}(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{r^n}{R^n} & \text{for } r \leq r_0 \\ \frac{r^n}{R^n} & \text{for } r > r_0 \end{cases}$$

where $P_i(r)$ is assumed to be proportional to the normalized distance raised to $n$, but every user located at a distance less than $r_0$ is assured of a minimum amount of transmitted power.

For analytical convenience, hexagonal cells are approximated by circular cells with radius $R$ [4]. Assuming a uniform distribution of $N$ users in the cell, the users density $\rho$ is:

$$\rho = \frac{N}{\pi R^2}.$$  

Since the real shape of the cells is circle then, the total power transmitted by the base station is

$$P_{total} = \frac{N P_R}{\pi R^2} \int_0^R f(r) r dr = \frac{2N P_R}{\pi R^2} \int_0^{\infty} f(r) r dr$$

where

$$\kappa_{old} = \frac{2}{n+2} + \frac{n}{n+2} \left( \frac{r_0}{R} \right)^{n+2}.$$  

The drawback of this model is that the power assigned to users near to the cell center is more than the real need especially when users orthogonality exists. To solve this drawback we propose two new models in which the power
The power profile of the second new model is given by

$$f_{new}(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{a+br}{r_o} & \text{for } r \leq r_o \\ \frac{r}{R} & \text{for } r > r_o \end{cases}$$

(6)

where $a + b = 1$.

The total transmitted power factor ($P_{Tnew1}$) is given as

$$P_{Tnew1} = N P_{ch} \kappa_{new1}$$

(8)

where

$$\kappa_{new1} = a\left(\frac{r_o}{R}\right)^{n+2} + 2b\left(\frac{r_o}{R}\right)^{n+1} + \frac{2}{n+2} - \frac{2}{n+2} \left(\frac{r_o}{R}\right)^{n+2}$$

(9)

The power profile of the second new model is given by

$$f_{new2}(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{a+br}{r_o} & \text{for } r \leq r_o \\ \frac{r}{R} & \text{for } r > r_o \end{cases}$$

(10)

where $n l > 3$ and $a + b = 1$.

The total transmitted power factor ($P_{Tnew2}$) is given as

$$P_{Tnew2} = N P_{ch} \kappa_{new2}$$

(12)

where

$$\kappa_{new2} = a\left(\frac{r_o}{R}\right)^{n+2} + 2b\left(\frac{r_o}{R}\right)^{n+1} + \frac{2}{n+2} - \frac{2}{n+2} \left(\frac{r_o}{R}\right)^{n+2}$$

(13)

It is worth mentioning that the old model is a special case of our two new models and can be given assuming $a = 1$. Our first new model is a special case of the second new model and it is convenient to be used when the propagation exponent is 2.

III. DOWNLINK CAPACITY

For the downlink, the ratio $(E_b / N_o)$ at distance $r$ from the home cell base station is given by:

$$E_b = \frac{P_{ch} f(r) G_p}{\alpha \gamma(r) N_k}$$

(14)

where

- $P_{ch}$ is the power assignment for the users channels $= 0.8$,
- $G_p$ is the W-CDMA processing gain,
- $\alpha$ is the source activity factor,
- $\gamma(r)$ is the downlink interference factor given by

$$\gamma(r) = (1-\phi) + \sum_{j=2}^{19} \left(\frac{r}{R_j}\right)^{4}$$

(15)

where $\phi$ is the orthogonality factor and $R_j$ is the distance between the user $i$ and the base station $j$. The factor $\gamma(r)$ increases from $(1-\phi)$ at $r = 0$ to $(3.36-\phi)$ at $r = R$ when the user is located along the line AB. Here the propagation exponent is assumed to be 4.

Then the capacity at a distance $r$ is given by:

$$N(r) = \frac{P_{ch} f(r) G_p}{\alpha \gamma(r) (E_b / N_o)_{req} \kappa}$$

(16)

where $(E_b / N_o)_{req}$ is the $(E_b / N_o)$ ratio required to get a given bit error rate.

The downlink capacity ($Cap_d$) is given as:

$$Cap_d = \min[N(r)]$$

(17)

IV. NUMERICAL RESULTS

We will study the downlink capacity for different cases for both directions AB and AC shown in Fig. 1.

We assume the following for voice service:

- $G_p = 400$,
- $(E_b / N_o)_{req} = 5$ dB, and
- $\alpha = 0.5$ (voice users).

The old model assumes that the orthogonality factor $\phi$ is 0. Therefore, we will examine this case using the three models. In [3], [4], the best result is obtained when $n = 2$ and $r_o = 0.6R$. First, we examine the old model when...
Fig. 4. The downlink sector capacity using the second new model, $\varphi = 0$, $n = 2.35$, $r_c = 0.7R$, $a = 0.7$, and $nl = 5$.

Secondly we consider the case of our first new model. The best result is obtained when $n = 2.35$, $r_c = 0.7R$ and $a = 0.7$. Fig. 3 shows the capacity profile of the downlink for this case. The capacity using the first new model is 108.8 users/cell. The power reduction factor ($\kappa_\text{old}$) is 0.5531. This model gives a downlink capacity which is 102.16% of the old capacity.

Thirdly, we consider the case of our second new model. The best result is obtained when $n = 2.35$, $r_c = 0.7R$, $a = 0.7$ and $nl = 5$. Fig. 4 shows the capacity profile of the downlink for this case. The capacity using the second new model is 113.75 users/cell. The power reduction factor ($\kappa_\text{new}$) is 0.5288. This model gives a downlink capacity which is 106.8% of the old capacity. In [4], it was mentioned that the old model gives a result which is about 93% of the optimum one. Thus our second model is quasi-optimum power control model since it gives 6.8% more capacity.

Fourthly, we consider the case when $\varphi = 0.5$. The new second model gives the best results when $n = 2.3$, $r_c = 0.9R$, $a = 0.25$ and $nl = 6$. Fig. 5 shows the capacity profile of the downlink for this case. The capacity using the second new model is 157.88 users/cell. The power reduction factor ($\kappa_\text{new}$) is 0.4476.

Next we assume the following for data service:

- $G_p = 26.6$
- $(E_b/N_0)_{req} = 4$ dB, and
- $\alpha = 1$.

Fig. 6 presents the downlink capacity profile for data users when $\varphi = 0.5$. In this case the downlink capacity is 6.66 data users.

V. CONCLUSIONS

A new two models for the W-CDMA downlink power control is proposed and the downlink cell capacity is compared for the old and new cases. A 6.8% increase in the cell capacity is obtained using the second new model for the case of non-orthogonal users. The new models generalize the old one. The second model is quasi-optimum power control model.

REFERENCES

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