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User Equipment (UE) 101 accesses an Internet Protocol (IP) network 114 by way of the E-RANs 110 and 112.

5 The ENBs 120, 122, 124, 126 and 128 correspond to the legacy Node Bs of the UMTS system, and are connected to the UE 101 by wireless channels. Compared with the legacy Node Bs, the ENBs 120, 122, 124, 126 and 128 perform more complex functions.

10 In the next-generation mobile communication system (hereinafter referred to as “LTE”), since all user traffic including real-time services such as Voice over IP (VoIP) is serviced through a shared channel, a device for performing scheduling by collecting status information of UEs is needed, and the ENBs 120, 122, 124, 126 and 128 are responsible for the scheduling. To implement the transfer rate of up to 100 Mbps, LTE uses Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) as a wireless access
15 technology in a bandwidth of up to 20 MHz. In addition, Adaptive Modulation & Coding (AMC) for determining a modulation scheme and a channel coding rate according to the channel status of the UE is applied.

20 An ENB (“base station”) receives reports on information received from the UEs (“terminals”) to perform an operation of allocating transmission resources to the terminals, i.e., to perform scheduling, and an example of such information may include Buffer Status Report (BSR) indicating information about the amount and type of data stored in the terminals, and information about power headroom of the terminals.

25 The BSR provides information indicating the amount of data stored in a terminal according to priority, and this information is generated and transmitted by the terminal to the base station if particular conditions are satisfied. The particular conditions may include, for example, a situation in which new data has occurred in a terminal that stores no data, and a situation in which a predetermined time has elapsed
30 after transmission of BSR.

The power headroom information indicates the maximum available power that

the terminal can use for uplink data transmission, given the current channel condition of the UE.

Although the size of the power headroom information is only a few bytes, 1
5 Resource Block (RB) which is the minimum transmission resource unit should be used to transmit the power headroom information, in view of characteristics of the OFDM communication system. Therefore, given that a total of 25 RBs exist in a system with a 5-MHz bandwidth, it is necessary to reduce the frequency of transmission of the power headroom information by generating and transmitting the power headroom information
10 only when absolutely necessary.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention has been made to solve the above-
15 mentioned problems, and the present invention provides a method and an apparatus for efficiently transmitting and receiving control information for receiving a service in a broadcast communication system.

An aspect of the present invention is to provide a power headroom information transmission method and apparatus for reducing the frequency of transmission of power
20 headroom information of a terminal in a mobile communication system.

Another aspect of the present invention is to provide a method and apparatus to more efficiently use uplink transmission resources by reducing the frequency of transmission of power headroom information of a terminal in a mobile communication
25 system.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for transmitting power headroom information by a terminal in a mobile communication system. The method includes generating and transmitting power
30 headroom information if a change in power headroom is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold and a total amount of data stored in a buffer of the terminal is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for transmitting power headroom information by a terminal in a mobile communication system. The method includes measuring a change in power headroom, determining whether the measured change in power headroom satisfies a first condition, determining whether a total amount of data stored in a buffer of the terminal satisfies a second condition, generating the power headroom information if the first and second conditions are satisfied, and transmitting uplink data including the generated power headroom information.

In accordance with a further another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a terminal apparatus for transmitting power headroom information in a mobile communication system. The terminal apparatus includes a controller for measuring a change in power headroom, and generating power headroom information if the measured change in power headroom is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold and a total amount of data stored in a buffer of the terminal is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold, and a multiplexer for multiplexing uplink data with the generated power headroom information.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a terminal apparatus for transmitting power headroom information in a mobile communication system. The terminal apparatus includes a transceiver for measuring a change in power headroom, a controller for comparing the measured change in power headroom with a first condition, comparing a total amount of data stored in a buffer with a second condition, and generating the power headroom information if the first and second conditions are satisfied, and a multiplexer for multiplexing uplink data received from an upper layer device with the generated power headroom information.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other aspects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in

conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 provides an example of architecture of the next-generation mobile communication system based on the UMTS system;

5 FIG. 2 is a flowchart showing an example of a method for determining the satisfaction/non-satisfaction of a first condition (Condition 1) for transmission of power headroom information in a terminal according to an embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG. 3 is a flowchart showing a method for transmitting power headroom information in a terminal according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a flowchart showing a method for transmitting power headroom information in a terminal according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing a method for transmitting power headroom information in a terminal according to a third embodiment of the present invention; and

15 FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a terminal for transmitting power headroom information according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

20 Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. It should be noted that throughout the drawings, the same drawing reference numerals will be understood to refer to the same elements, features and structures. In the following description, specific details such as detailed configuration and components are merely provided to assist the overall
25 understanding of exemplary embodiments of the present invention. In addition, descriptions of well-known functions and constructions are omitted for clarity and conciseness.

30 In the following description, embodiments of the present invention will be presented to accomplish the foregoing technical objectives. Although the same names of entities as those defined in 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), which is the asynchronous mobile communication standard, or in Long Term Evolution (LTE), which

is the next-generation mobile communication system currently being discussed of the UMTS system will be used for the convenience of a description of the present invention, the scope of the present invention will not be limited to such standards and names, and the invention may be applied to any systems with the similar technical background.

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The necessary amount of power headroom information of terminals increases when a scheduler of a base station aggressively allocates transmission resources to the terminals. In other words, the utility of power headroom information of terminals increases when the base station intends to allocate many transmission resources to the terminals, but little power headroom information is needed when the base station allocates less transmission resources to the terminals. To describe this in more detail, a brief description is provided below of a definition of the power headroom and a method of setting uplink transmission output by a terminal during uplink data transmission.

15

Power headroom of a terminal is commonly calculated by Equation (1):

$$\text{Power Headroom} = 10 \log_{10}(P_{\text{MAX}}) - 10 \log_{10}(P_{\text{tx_lowest_mcs}}) \quad \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

where P_{MAX} is the maximum transmission output of the terminal, and $P_{\text{tx_lowest_mcs}}$ is the transmission output required when the terminal transmits data with one Resource Block (RB) by applying the lowest Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS) level. The P_{MAX} may be determined depending on the device characteristics of the terminal or may be designated for respective terminals on an individual basis by the base station in a call setup process.

25

When an arbitrary MCS level is applied and data is transmitted with n number of RBs, required transmission power P_{REQUIRED} is calculated by Equation (2):

$$P_{\text{REQUIRED}} = 10 \log n + P_0 + \alpha \times PL + \text{delta_mcs} + f(\text{delta_i}) \quad \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

30

where P_0 and α are positive real numbers that are stored in the terminal or signaled by the base station in a call setup process, PL is a path loss measured by the terminal, delta_mcs is an arbitrary integer that has been predetermined for each MCS level

individually, and $f(\delta_i)$ is a value that the terminal obtains by inputting uplink transmission output control commands received up to now, to a specific function $f()$.

The transmission output the terminal actually uses is limited by the P_{MAX} .

5 Namely, the actual transmission output P of the terminal is calculated by Equation (3):

$$P = \min (P_{MAX}, P_{REQUIRED}) \quad \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Upon receiving a scheduling command to transmit data with a predetermined number of RBs at an arbitrary time by applying an arbitrary MCS level, the terminal
10 calculates $P_{REQUIRED}$ using Equation (2). Thereafter, using Equation (3), the terminal transmits data with the $P_{REQUIRED}$ if the calculated $P_{REQUIRED}$ does not exceed the P_{MAX} , and the terminal transmits data with the P_{MAX} if the calculated $P_{REQUIRED}$ exceeds the P_{MAX} . Since the $P_{REQUIRED}$ exceeding the P_{MAX} indicates an impossibility of applying the required transmission output, the scheduler should allocate transmission resources and
15 apply an MCS level to the terminal so that this situation does not occur.

The power headroom of the terminal is information that the base station references to perform scheduling such that $P_{REQUIRED}$ does not exceed P_{MAX} , when allocating transmission resources and applying an MCS level to the terminal.

20

As shown in Equation (1), since the power headroom is determined by $P_{tx_lowest_mcs}$, and $P_{tx_lowest_mcs}$ is $P_{REQUIRED}$ when applying the lowest MCS level and transmitting data with one RB, factors used for determining the power headroom include P_o , α , PL and $f(\delta_i)$. Since P_o and α are constants and the uplink transmission output
25 control commands are generated by the base station, $f(\delta_i)$ is also a value know to the base station. Meanwhile, since the path loss is measured by the terminal, it is a variable unknown to the base station, and if the power headroom of the terminal changes due to the abrupt change in the path loss, the base station may not recognize the change.

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Therefore, if the path loss abruptly changes, the changed power headroom needs to be reported to the base station. However, even though the path loss of the terminal suddenly changes or the power headroom abruptly changes accordingly, it is

inefficient to always report new power headroom to the base station.

As described above, the power headroom information of the terminal is needed when P_{REQUIRED} is likely to exceed P_{MAX} as the base station allocates many transmission resources and applies a high MCS level, to the terminal. However, if the amount of data stored in the terminal is negligible, there is a low possibility that many transmission resources will be allocated to the terminal and a high MCS level will be applied to the terminal.

In an embodiment of the present invention that addresses the above scenario, the terminal generates and transmits power headroom information using the following two conditions:Condition 1 A change in path loss exceeds Δ .

Condition 2 The amount of data stored in a terminal exceeds a data amount threshold ("Y").

In Condition 1, a change in power headroom or a change in Channel Quality Information (CQI) may be used instead of the change in path loss.

In Condition 1, a terminal may determine the change in power headroom by classifying power headrooms indicated by code points according to areas, and then applying different thresholds to the respective areas. The reason why the terminal uses the above method is as follows. If the power headroom is large, there is a low possibility that the base station will perform scheduling so that P_{REQUIRED} exceeds P_{MAX} , since the changed power headroom still has a large value despite the significant change. However, if the power headroom is small, there is a high possibility that the base station will perform scheduling so that P_{REQUIRED} exceeds P_{MAX} despite an insignificant change in power headroom.

In the following description, it is assumed that the power headroom information consists of 8 bits and the power headroom indicated by each code point of the power headroom information is as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Power Headroom Information	Power Headroom	Area
0	X_0	Area 1
...	...	...
N-1	$X_{(N-1)}$	Area 1
N	X_N	Area 2
...	...	...
M-1	$X_{(M-1)}$	Area 2
M	X_M	Area 3
...	...	...
255	X_{255}	Area 3

Referring to Table 1, the area between power headrooms X_0 and $X_{(N-1)}$ is defined as an area 1, the area between power headrooms X_N and $X_{(M-1)}$ as an area 2, and the area between power headrooms $X_{(M-1)}$ and X_{255} as an area 3.

Based on Table 1, if the last reported power headroom belongs to the area 1, a terminal according to an embodiment of the present invention determines that the power headroom has changed by a predetermined threshold or more, only when a difference between the current power headroom and the last reported power headroom is greater than or equal to Δ_1 . If the last reported power headroom belongs to the area 2, the terminal determines that the power headroom has changed by a predetermined threshold or more, only when a difference between the current power headroom and the last reported power headroom is greater than or equal to Δ_2 . If the last reported power headroom belongs to the area 3, the terminal determines that the power headroom has changed by a predetermined threshold or more, only when a difference between the current power headroom and the last reported power headroom is greater than or equal to Δ_3 .

Namely, if the satisfaction/non-satisfaction of Condition 1 is determined depending on the change in power headroom, the terminal operates as specified in FIG.

2.

Referring to FIG. 2, in step 205, the terminal recognizes power headroom information, a power headroom area, and an area-specific change threshold through a call setup process. Recognizing power headroom information by the terminal in step 205 refers to recognizing a mapping relationship between code points of power headroom information and power headrooms. Recognizing a power headroom area by the terminal in step 205 refers to recognizing an area to which the power headroom belongs, for example, recognizing a certain area to which an arbitrary power headroom belongs, regarding all power headrooms between the power headroom mapped to the minimum value of the power headroom information and the power headroom mapped to the minimum value. Recognizing an area-specific change threshold by the terminal in step 205 refers to, if n power headroom areas have been defined, recognizing change thresholds $\Delta 1, \Delta 2, \dots, \Delta n$, defined for their associated n power headroom areas.

15

In step 210, the terminal generates and transmits power headroom information while performing the common uplink data transmission process. After successfully transmitting the power headroom information, the terminal checks an area to which the reported power headroom belongs, in the power headroom information in step 215. Here, the reported power headroom's area is defined as k .

20

In step 220, the terminal continuously measures the power headroom. In step 225, the terminal calculates a difference between the measured current power headroom and the reported power headroom, and checks if the difference is greater than a change threshold Δk of the area k . If the difference between the measured current power headroom and the reported power headroom is greater than the threshold Δk in step 225, the terminal determines in step 230 that Condition 1 is satisfied. If the terminal determines in step 230 that Condition 1 is satisfied, the terminal returns to step 220 and continues a necessary operation of generating the power headroom information, or may end the operation depending on the situation.

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However, if the difference between the measured current power headroom and

the reported power headroom is less than or equal to the threshold Δk in step 225, the terminal determines in step 235 that Condition 1 is unsatisfied. Having determined the non-satisfaction of Condition 1 in step 225, the terminal returns from step 235 to step 220 and continues to measure power headroom. In step 235, the terminal may terminate
5 the operation depending on the situation.

The reason why the terminal uses Condition 2 in determining whether to generate power headroom information is as follows. If the amount of data stored in the terminal is small, the utility of the power headroom information also falls. Thus, the
10 terminal need not generate and transmit the power headroom information if the amount of stored data is less than or equal to a predetermined threshold. As an extreme example, if the terminal has no data to transmit, utility value of the power headroom information does not exist. There is a property that the data amount threshold Y of Condition 2 is in inverse proportion to the frequency of occurrence of power headroom information. That
15 is, as Y increases, the frequency of occurrence of power headroom information is reduced, and as Y is lower, the frequency of occurrence of power headroom information increases. The network may set a different value for Y according to the terminal characteristics or the cell conditions. For example, since it is likely that more transmission resources will be allocated to a terminal used by a premium user, a low
20 data amount threshold Y may be set to the terminal so that power headroom information may be generated more frequently. On the other hand, in a high-cell load environment in which there is a low possibility that more transmission resources will be allocated to an arbitrary terminal, the frequency of occurrence of power headroom information may be reduced by increasing the data amount threshold Y.

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Now, a description will be made of first to third embodiments of the present invention for generating and transmitting power headroom information using Condition 1 and Condition 2 described above.

30

First Embodiment

Referring to FIG. 3, the terminal recognizes Condition 1 and Condition 2, which are power headroom information generation conditions, in step 305. Condition 1,

as described above, is satisfied when a change in path loss is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold, when a change in power headroom is greater than or equal to a predetermined area-specific threshold, or when a change in CQI is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold.

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In step 310, the terminal starts an uplink data transmission process according to a predetermined procedure. In step 315, the terminal measures its power headroom while performing uplink data transmission. That is, the terminal receives uplink scheduling information through a downlink control channel, and measures its path loss,
10 power headroom, or downlink channel quality at intervals of a predetermined period, while transmitting uplink data according to the received scheduling information. The uplink scheduling information is information that indicates allocated transmission resources and an MCS level to be applied.

15 In step 320, the terminal determines whether Condition 1 is satisfied. That is, the terminal determines whether a difference between the current path loss measured at stated intervals and a path loss used to calculate power headroom of the power headroom information that has been last transmitted successfully exceeds a predetermined threshold indicated in Condition 1. The terminal may also determine
20 whether a difference between the current power headroom measured at stated intervals and the power headroom that has been last reported successfully exceeds a predetermined threshold indicated in Condition 1. The predetermined threshold indicated in Condition 1 may be differently defined according to the area, and a threshold corresponding to an area to which the power headroom belongs, that has been
25 last transmitted successfully, may be used, as described in FIG. 2. Also, the terminal may determine whether a difference between the current CQI that is measured at stated intervals and reflects the downlink channel quality, and the CQI used to calculate power headroom of the power headroom information that has been last reported successfully, exceeds a predetermined threshold indicated in Condition 1.

30

If it is determined in step 320 that Condition 1 is satisfied, the terminal proceeds to step 325. Otherwise, if Condition 1 is unsatisfied, the terminal returns to

step 315 and performs uplink data transmission and power headroom measurement.

In step 325, the terminal checks whether Condition 2 is satisfied. That is, the terminal checks in step 325 whether the sum of uplink data stored at the present time
5 exceeds predetermined Y indicated in Condition 2. If the sum of the stored data exceeds Y, the terminal proceeds to step 330 and otherwise proceeds to step 315. Depending on the terminal, Y may be set to zero (0). That is, it may be determined that Condition 2 is satisfied unless the terminal's buffer is empty. Subsequently, the terminal generates power headroom information and transmits the power headroom information to the base
10 station according to a predetermined procedure in step 330, and then returns to step 315, or ends the operation.

Second Embodiment

In a second embodiment of the present invention, a terminal checks the
15 satisfaction/non-satisfaction of Condition 1 and Condition 2 immediately before transmitting uplink data instead of constantly checking the satisfaction/non-satisfaction, so the terminal may transmit the power headroom information along with uplink transmission data, without requesting allocation of separate transmission resources despite the generation of the power headroom information. Use of the second
20 embodiment of the present invention may ensure more efficient use of transmission resources because the terminal does not request separate transmission resources, for transmission of power headroom information.

Referring to FIG. 4, the terminal recognizes Condition 1 and Condition 2,
25 which are power headroom information generation conditions, in step 405. Condition 1, as described above, is satisfied when a change in path loss is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold when a change in power headroom is greater than or equal to a predetermined area-specific threshold, or when a change in CQI is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold. Condition 2, as described above, is satisfied when the
30 amount of data stored in the terminal is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold. Having completed a call setup process, the terminal notifies the base station of the amount of its transmission data by transmitting a BSR according to a

predetermined procedure in step 410. When a terminal with no transmission data reports the generation of new transmission data using the BSR, the terminal may transmit the power headroom information as well, while transmitting the BSR.

5 After successfully transmitting the BSR and the power headroom information in step 410, the terminal monitors a downlink control channel in step 413. While monitoring the downlink control channel, the terminal may measure the path loss or downlink channel status if necessary. Based on the measured downlink channel status, the terminal determines a Channel Quality Information (CQI) value it periodically
10 transmits to the base station. While monitoring the downlink control channel in step 413, the terminal is allocated uplink transmission resources by receiving uplink scheduling information in step 415. Thereafter, the terminal determines in step 420 whether Condition 1 is satisfied. The process of determining whether Condition 1 is satisfied in step 420 is identical to step 320 described in the first embodiment, so a detailed
15 description is omitted here.

 If Condition 1 is satisfied in step 420, the terminal proceeds to step 425, and if Condition 1 is unsatisfied, the terminal proceeds to step 440. In step 425, the terminal checks whether Condition 2 is satisfied. Namely, the terminal determines in step 425
20 whether the sum of uplink data stored at the present time exceeds a predetermined data amount threshold Y indicated in Condition 2. If the sum of the stored data exceeds data amount threshold Y, the terminal proceeds to step 430, and otherwise, the terminal proceeds to step 440. The sum of uplink data stored in the terminal in step 425 is a value determined by subtracting the amount of data to be transmitted using the transmission
25 resources allocated in step 415 from the total amount of data at the present time. For example, if the base station instructed in step 415 the terminal to transmit 500-byte data and the terminal has stored data of a total of 1000 bytes in step 425, then the terminal compares a value determined by subtracting 500 bytes from 1000 bytes with the data amount threshold Y.

30

 In step 430, the terminal calculates power headroom using the current path loss, and generates power headroom information including the calculated power headroom. In

step 435, the terminal generates uplink data with the power headroom information, and then proceeds to step 445. If either Condition 1 or Condition 2 is unsatisfied even though the terminal was allocated the uplink transmission resources in step 415, the terminal generates uplink data according to the common procedure in step 440 and then
5 proceeds to step 445, because the terminal does not generate power headroom information. In step 445, the terminal transmits the uplink data generated in step 435 using the allocated transmission resources, and then returns to step 413 to monitor the downlink control channel, or ends its operation depending on the terminal's situation.

10 Third Embodiment

In the second embodiment of the present invention, Condition 2 is checked before power headroom information is generated. The reason for checking Condition 2 in the embodiment of the present invention is to determine the amount of data left in the terminal after data with the power headroom information was transmitted is greater than
15 or equal to a predetermined threshold. Therefore, more accurate results may be obtained by checking Condition 2 after generating data with the power headroom information.

Accordingly, the third embodiment of the present invention provides a method in which if uplink transmission resources are allocated and Condition 1 is satisfied, the
20 terminal generates data with power headroom information and then compares the amount of its remaining data with data amount threshold Y, to transmit the data with the power headroom information as it is, or to transmit new data in which the power headroom information is replaced by user data.

25 Referring to FIG. 5, the terminal recognizes Condition 1 and Condition 2, which are power headroom information generation conditions, through a call setup process in step 505. Condition 1, as described above, is satisfied, for example, when a change in path loss is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold. Condition 2, as described above, is satisfied when the amount of data stored in a terminal is greater than
30 or equal to a predetermined threshold.

Having completed a call setup process, the terminal notifies the base station of

the amount of its transmission data by transmitting a Buffer Status Report (BSR) according to a predetermined procedure in step 510. When the terminal with no transmission data reports the new generation of transmission data using the BSR, the terminal may transmit the power headroom information as well, while transmitting the
5 BSR.

After successfully transmitting the BSR and the power headroom information in step 510, the terminal monitors the downlink control channel in step 513. While monitoring the downlink control channel, the terminal may measure the path loss or
10 downlink channel status if necessary. Based on the measured downlink channel status, the terminal determines a CQI value it periodically transmits to the base station.

While monitoring the downlink control channel, the terminal is allocated uplink transmission resources by receiving uplink scheduling information in step 515. Thereafter, in step 520, the terminal measures power headroom for transmission of
15 uplink data and determines whether Condition 1 is satisfied, based on the measured power headroom. The process of determining whether Condition 1 is satisfied in step 520 is identical to step 320 described in the first embodiment, so a detailed description is omitted here.

20

If Condition 1 is satisfied in step 520, the terminal proceeds to step 525, and otherwise, the terminal proceeds to step 540. In step 525, the terminal calculates power headroom using the current path loss, and generates power headroom information with the calculated power headroom. In step 530, the terminal generates uplink data with the
25 power headroom information, and then determines in step 535 whether the sum of data left in the terminal's buffer is greater than or equal to data amount threshold Y. If the sum of the remaining data is greater than or equal to data amount threshold Y, the terminal proceeds to step 550, and if the sum of the remaining data is less than data amount threshold Y, the terminal proceeds to step 545. Proceeding to step 545 indicates
30 that it is efficient to transmit user data instead of power headroom information because of the low utility of the power headroom information due to the small amount of the remaining data. In step 545, the terminal removes the power headroom information and

generates new uplink data with the remaining data. In step 550, the terminal transmits the uplink data generated in the previous step using the allocated transmission resources. The terminal then returns to step 513 to monitor the downlink control channel, or ends its operation according to the terminal's situation. If Condition 1 is unsatisfied in step 5 520, the terminal generates uplink data according to the common procedure in step 540, and then proceeds to step 550.

Referring to FIG. 6, a terminal according to the present invention includes an upper layer device 601, a multiplexer 605, a controller 610, a downlink control channel
10 processor 615, and a transceiver 620.

The controller 610 is notified of Condition 1 and Condition 2 by the upper layer device 601 in charge of call setup. The controller 610 controls the transceiver 620 to measure uplink data and necessary control information. In other words, the controller
15 610 is adapted to measure at least one of power headroom, path loss, and downlink channel quality at stated intervals. Also, the controller 610 determines whether either Condition 1 or Condition 2 is satisfied. If so, the controller 610 generates appropriate power headroom information and provides it to the multiplexer 605. According to the first embodiment, the controller 610 generates power headroom information based on
20 power headroom measured for uplink data transmission during transmission of uplink data if both of Condition 1 and Condition 2 are satisfied. According to the second embodiment, upon receiving a notification indicating the allocation of uplink transmission resources from the control channel processor 615, the controller 610 generates power headroom information if both of Condition 1 and Condition 2 are
25 satisfied. According to the third embodiment, upon receiving a notification indicating the allocation of uplink transmission resources from the control channel processor 615, the controller 610 generates power headroom information if Condition 1 is satisfied, and then determines whether Condition 2 is satisfied.

30 The multiplexer 605 multiplexes the uplink data provided from the upper layer with the power headroom information generated by the controller 610. In other words, the multiplexer 605 generates uplink data including the power headroom information

generated by the controller 610.

The transceiver 620 transmits/receives the uplink data or control information through wireless channels.

5

The control channel processor 615 monitors the downlink control channel (e.g., a channel carrying allocation information for uplink transmission resources) the transceiver 620 has received, and if uplink transmission resources are allocated, the downlink control channel processor 615 notifies the controller 610 of the allocated
10 uplink transmission resources.

While the invention has been shown and described with reference to certain exemplary embodiments 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
15 spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for transmitting power headroom information by a terminal in a mobile communication system, the method comprising:

5 generating and transmitting power headroom information if a change in power headroom is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold and a total amount of data stored in a buffer of the terminal is greater than or equal to an other predetermined threshold.

10 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the change in power headroom is calculated, based on a downlink path loss by,

$$P_{\text{REQUIRED}} = 10 \log n + P_0 + \alpha \times PL + \text{delta_mcs} + f(\text{delta_i})$$

where P_0 and α denote positive real numbers that are stored in the terminal, or are signaled by a base station in a call setup process, PL denotes a path loss measured by the
15 terminal, delta_mcs denotes an arbitrary integer individually predetermined for each Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS) level, and $f(\text{delta_i})$ denotes a value that the terminal obtains by inputting uplink transmission output control commands received up to now, to a specific function.

20 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the change in power headroom is set to correspond to Channel Quality Information (CQI).

25 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the total amount of data stored in the buffer is a total amount of buffered data.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the total amount of data stored in the buffer is a total amount of data remaining in the buffer.

30 6. A method for transmitting power headroom information by a terminal in a mobile communication system, the method comprising:
measuring a change in power headroom;
determining whether the measured change in power headroom satisfies a first

condition;

determining whether a total amount of data stored in a buffer of the terminal satisfies a second condition;

5 generating the power headroom information if the first and second conditions are satisfied; and

transmitting uplink data including the generated power headroom information.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the change in power headroom is calculated based on a downlink path loss by,

10
$$P_{\text{REQUIRED}} = 10 \log n + P_o + \alpha \times PL + \text{delta_mcs} + f(\text{delta_i})$$

where P_o and α denote positive real numbers that are stored in the terminal, or are signaled by a base station in a call setup process, PL denotes a path loss measured by the terminal, delta_mcs denotes an arbitrary integer individually predetermined for each Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS) level, and $f(\text{delta_i})$ denotes a value that the
15 terminal obtains by inputting uplink transmission output control commands received up to now, to a specific function.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the change in power headroom is set to correspond to Channel Quality Information (CQI).

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9. The method of claim 6, wherein the total amount of data stored in the buffer is a total amount of buffered data.

10. The method of claim 6, wherein the total amount of data stored in the buffer
25 is a total amount of data remaining in the buffer.

11. A terminal apparatus for transmitting power headroom information in a mobile communication system, the terminal apparatus comprising:

a controller for measuring a change in power headroom, and generating power
30 headroom information if the measured change in power headroom is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold and a total amount of data stored in a buffer of the terminal is greater than or equal to an other predetermined threshold; and

a multiplexer for multiplexing uplink data with the generated power headroom information.

12. The terminal apparatus of claim 11, wherein the change in power headroom
5 is calculated based on a downlink path loss by,

$$P_{\text{REQUIRED}} = 10 \log n + P_o + \alpha \times PL + \text{delta_mcs} + f(\text{delta_i})$$

where P_o and α denote positive real numbers that are stored in the terminal, or are signaled by a base station in a call setup process, PL denotes a path loss measured by the terminal, delta_mcs denotes an arbitrary integer individually predetermined for each
10 Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS) level, and $f(\text{delta_i})$ denotes a value that the terminal obtains by inputting uplink transmission output control commands received up to now, to a specific function.

13. The terminal apparatus of claim 11, wherein the change in power headroom
15 is set to correspond to Channel Quality Information (CQI).

14. The terminal apparatus of claim 11, wherein the total amount of data stored in the buffer is a total amount of buffered data.

20 15. The terminal of claim 11, wherein the total amount of data stored in the buffer is a total amount of data remaining in the buffer.

16. A terminal apparatus for transmitting power headroom information in a mobile communication system, the terminal apparatus comprising:

25 a transceiver for measuring a change in power headroom;

a controller for comparing the measured change in power headroom with a first condition, comparing a total amount of data stored in a buffer with a second condition, and generating the power headroom information if the first and second conditions are satisfied; and

30 a multiplexer for multiplexing uplink data received from an upper layer device with the generated power headroom information.

17. The terminal apparatus of claim 16, wherein the change in power headroom

is calculated based on a downlink path loss by,

$$P_{\text{REQUIRED}} = 10 \log n + P_0 + \alpha \times PL + \text{delta_mcs} + f(\text{delta_i})$$

where P_0 and α denote positive real numbers that are stored in the terminal, or are signaled by a base station in a call setup process, PL denotes a path loss measured by the
5 terminal, delta_mcs denotes an arbitrary integer individually predetermined for each Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS) level, and $f(\text{delta_i})$ denotes a value that the terminal obtains by inputting uplink transmission output control commands received up to now, to a specific function.

10 18. The terminal apparatus of claim 16, wherein the change in power headroom is set to correspond to Channel Quality Information (CQI).

19. The terminal apparatus of claim 16, wherein the total amount of data stored in the buffer is a total amount of buffered data.

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20. The terminal apparatus of claim 16, wherein the total amount of data stored in the buffer is a total amount of data remaining in the buffer.