CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for determining a power control parameter, applied to a terminal and comprising:

in a case that no target parameter has been configured in power control parameters of a target object, determining a target parameter of the target object in any one of the following manners:

determining, based on a target parameter of another object configured by a network device, the target parameter of the target object, wherein the another object is different from the target object;

determining, based on a historical configuration, the target parameter of the target object; and

determining, based on protocol specification, the target parameter of the target object; wherein

the target object and the another object are selected from a physical uplink control channel PUCCH, a physical uplink shared channel PUSCH, and a sounding reference signal SRS; and the target parameter comprises at least one of pathloss reference reference signal, target receive power, pathloss compensation factor, and closed-loop power control;

wherein in a case that the target parameter comprises the pathloss reference reference signal, the determining, based on a historical configuration and/or protocol specification, the target parameter of the target object comprises:

determining a first RS from historical downlink reference signals RSs as the pathloss reference reference signal.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the first RS is any one of the following:

a downlink RS in quasi co-location QCL information associated with the target object;

a fifth RS in a plurality of RSs for determining a transmit beam corresponding to a current resource;

a SSB in which the terminal is located;

a RS of a beam used for a current transmission;

a downlink RS in QCL information of a target physical downlink control channel PDCCH, wherein the target PDCCH is a PDCCH for scheduling the target object;

a downlink RS associated with a latest physical random access channel PRACH; and

a downlink RS associated with a PRACH corresponding to a random access response RAR, wherein the random access response RAR is used for scheduling the target object.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the target object is located in a first carrier, and the downlink RS in the quasi co-location QCL information associated with the target object comprises any one of the following:

in a case that the first carrier is configured with control resource sets CORESETs, a downlink RS in QCL information of a first CORESET, wherein the first CORESET is one of the CORESETs configured for the first carrier;

in a case that the first carrier is configured with no CORESET, and that an active bandwidth part BWP of the first carrier is configured with M transmission configuration indicators TCIs for PDSCH, a downlink RS in a first TCI, wherein the first TCI is one of the M TCIs, the M TCIs are in an activated state, and M is a positive integer;

in a case that the first carrier is configured with no CORESET, and that an active BWP of the first carrier is not configured with a TCI that is in an activated state, a third RS of a first BWP of a second carrier, wherein the second carrier is different from the first carrier; and

in a case that the first carrier is configured with no CORESET, the third RS of the first BWP of the second carrier, wherein the second carrier is different from the first carrier.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the first CORESET comprises any one of the following:

a CORESET configured for the first carrier on a most recent occasion; and

a CORESET with identification number 0 in the CORESETs configured for the first carrier.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the CORESET configured for the first carrier on a most recent occasion comprises:

a CORESET with the lowest identification number or the highest identification number in the CORESETs configured for the first carrier on a most recent occasion.

6. The method according to claim 3, wherein the downlink RS in the QCL information of the first CORESET comprises:

a second RS in N1 downlink RSs, wherein N1 is a positive integer, and the N1 downlink RSs are associated with a CORESET configured for an active BWP of the first carrier.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the second RS comprises any one of the following:

a RS with the lowest identification number or the highest identification number;

in a case that the downlink RS comprises SSBs and CSI-RSs, a SSB with the lowest identification number or the highest identification number, wherein a priority of the SSB is higher than that of the CSI-RS;

in a case that the downlink RS comprises SSBs and CSI-RSs, a CSI-RS with the lowest identification number or the highest identification number, wherein a priority of the SSB is lower than that of the CSI-RS; and

a RS that is randomly selected from the N1 downlink RSs.

8. The method according to claim 3, wherein the first TCI is a TCI with the lowest identification number or the highest identification number in the M TCIs.

9. The method according to claim 3, wherein the second carrier comprises at least one of a current carrier, a carrier of a primary cell, a carrier with the lowest identification number, and a carrier with the highest identification number.

10. The method according to claim 3, wherein the first BWP comprises at least one of an active BWP, an initial BWP, a BWP with the lowest identification number, and a BWP with the highest identification number.

11. The method according to claim 3, wherein the third RS comprises any one of the following:

a RS in QCL information of a third CORESET, wherein the third CORESET comprises at least one of a CORESET with identification number 0, a CORESET with the lowest identification number, a CORESET with the highest identification number, and a CORESET selected by the terminal;

a fourth RS in N2 downlink RSs, wherein N2 is a positive integer, and the N2 downlink RSs are associated with a CORESET configured for the first BWP; and

a downlink RS in a fourth TCI, wherein the fourth TCI is a TCI with the lowest identification number or the highest identification number in L TCIs that are in an activated state, or a TCI that is recently used in the L TCIs, wherein L is a positive integer.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the L TCIs are used for a PDSCH.

13. The method according to claim 2, wherein the fifth RS comprises at least one of the following:

a RS with the lowest identification number;

a RS with the highest identification number;

a RS in QCL information of a CORESET with the lowest identification number in CORESETs used for determining a current resource beam;

a RS in QCL information of a CORESET with the highest identification number in CORESETs used for determining a current resource beam;

a RS in a TCI state with the lowest identification number in all TCI states or activated TCI states; and

a RS in a TCI state with the highest identification number in all TCI states or activated TCI states.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the RS in the TCI state with the lowest identification number and the RS in the TCI state with the highest identification number are used when no CORESET has been configured.

15. The method according to claim 2, wherein the SSB in which the terminal is located comprises at least one of the following:

a SSB for receiving current broadcast information; and

a SSB corresponding to a CORESET with identification number 0.

16. The method according to claim 2, wherein the first RS is a RS of a beam usable for a current transmission in any one of the following cases:

a RS of a beam used for the current transmission is a pathloss reference reference signal configured by radio resource control RRC signaling;

a RS of a beam used for the current transmission is a pathloss reference reference signal that is configured by RRC signaling and activated or updated by a MAC CE;

the number of RSs corresponding to a beam usable for the current transmission is less than or equal to K;

a sum of the number of RSs corresponding to a beam usable for the current transmission and the number of pathloss reference reference signals configured by RRC signaling is less than or equal to K;

a RS of a beam used for the current transmission is a pathloss reference reference signal configured by radio resource control RRC signaling, and the number of RSs corresponding to a beam usable for the current transmission is less than or equal to K;

a RS of a beam used for the current transmission is a pathloss reference reference signal configured by radio resource control RRC signaling, and a sum of the number of RSs corresponding to a beam usable for the current transmission and the number of pathloss reference reference signals configured by RRC signaling is less than or equal to K;

a RS of a beam used for the current transmission is a pathloss reference reference signal that is configured by RRC signaling and activated or updated by a

MAC CE, and the number of RSs corresponding to a beam usable for the current transmission is less than or equal to K; and

a RS of a beam used for the current transmission is a pathloss reference reference signal that is configured by RRC signaling and activated or updated by a MAC CE, and a sum of the number of RSs corresponding to a beam usable for the current transmission and the number of pathloss reference reference signals configured by RRC signaling is less than or equal to K;

wherein K is equal to 4.

17. A terminal, comprising:

a determining module configured to, in a case that no target parameter has been configured in power control parameters of a target object, determine a target parameter of the target object in any one of the following manners:

determining, based on a target parameter of another object configured by a network device, the target parameter of the target object, wherein the another object is different from the target object;

determining, based on a historical configuration, the target parameter of the target object; and

determining, based on protocol specification, the target parameter of the target object; wherein

the target object and the another object are selected from a physical uplink control channel PUCCH, a physical uplink shared channel PUSCH, and a sounding reference signal SRS; and the target parameter comprises at least one of pathloss reference reference signal, target receive power, pathloss compensation factor, and closed-loop power control;

wherein in a case that the target parameter comprises the pathloss reference reference signal, the determining, based on a historical configuration and/or protocol specification, the target parameter of the target object comprises:

determining a first RS from historical downlink reference signals RSs as the pathloss reference reference signal.

18. A terminal, comprising a memory, a processor, and a program stored in the

memory and capable of running on the processor, wherein when the program is executed by the processor, the steps of the method for determining a power control parameter according to any one of claims 1 to 16 are implemented.

19. A computer-readable storage medium, wherein the computer-readable storage medium stores a computer program, and when the computer program is executed by a processor, the steps of the method for determining a power control parameter according to any one of claims 1 to 16 are implemented.