

METHOD FOR DETERMINING POWER CONTROL PARAMETER AND TERMINAL

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to the field of communications technologies,
5 and in particular, to a method for determining a power control parameter and a terminal.

BACKGROUND

[0002] It is widely known that in an existing communications system, when a physical uplink control channel (Physical Uplink Control Channel, PUCCH), a
10 physical uplink shared channel (Physical Uplink Shared Channel, PUSCH) or a sounding reference signal (Sounding Reference Signal, SRS) is being sent, it is usually necessary to perform power control based on power control parameters configured by a network device. The power control parameters usually include parameters such as pathloss reference reference signal (Pathloss Reference RS, PL
15 RS), target receive power, pathloss compensation factor, and closed-loop power control. If any one of the parameters has not been configured by the network device, a terminal (User Equipment, UE) is unable to adjust its uplink transmit power, so that a network loses control over the UE power, likely causing the UE transmit power to be too high or too low and resulting in the UE consuming too much
20 transmit power, an increased intra-cell interference, an increased inter-cell interference, or a reduced system capacity. In this way, the configured power control parameters need to include all parameters, resulting in large resource overheads occupied for power control.

SUMMARY

[0003] Embodiments of the present invention provide a method for determining a power control parameter and a terminal, to resolve a problem of large resource overheads occupied for power control.

5 **[0004]** According to a first aspect, an embodiment of the present invention provides a method for determining a power control parameter, applied to a terminal and including:

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
10 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, where the another object is different from the target object;

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

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

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

[0005] According to a second aspect, an embodiment of the present invention further provides a terminal, including:

25 a determining module configured to, in a case that no target parameter has been configured in power control parameters of a target object, determine the 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, where the another object is different from the target object;

5 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; where

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 includes at least one of pathloss reference reference signal, target receive power, pathloss compensation factor, and closed-loop power control.

10 **[0006]** According to a third aspect, an embodiment of the present invention further provides a terminal, including a memory, a processor, and a program stored in the memory and capable of running on the processor, where when the program is executed by the processor, the steps of the foregoing method for determining a power control parameter are implemented.

15 **[0007]** According to a fourth aspect, an embodiment of the present invention further provides a computer-readable storage medium, where the computer-readable storage medium stores a computer program, and when the computer program is executed by a processor, the steps of the foregoing method for determining a power control parameter are implemented.

20 **[0008]** In the embodiments of the present invention, in a case that no target parameter has been configured in power control parameters of a target object, a terminal may determine a target parameter of the target object based on a target parameter of another object, a historical configuration and/or protocol specification. In this way, a requirement of a network device for configuration of power control parameters may be simplified, and resource overheads occupied for power control may be reduced. In addition, flexibility of configuration of the network device is improved.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0009] To describe the technical solutions in the embodiments of the present invention more clearly, the following briefly describes the accompanying drawings required for describing the embodiments of the present invention. Apparently, the accompanying drawings in the following description show merely some embodiments of the present invention, and a person of ordinary skill in the art may still derive other drawings from these accompanying drawings without creative efforts.

[0010] FIG. 1 is a structural diagram of a network system to which an embodiment of the present invention may be applied;

[0011] FIG. 2 is a flowchart of a method for determining a power control parameter according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0012] FIG. 3 is a structural diagram of a terminal according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

[0013] FIG. 4 is a structural diagram of another terminal according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0014] The following clearly and completely describes the technical solutions in the embodiments of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings in the embodiments of the present invention. Apparently, the described embodiments are some but not all of the embodiments of the present invention. All other embodiments obtained by a person of ordinary skill in the art based on the embodiments of the present invention without creative efforts shall fall within the protection scope of the present invention.

[0015] In the specification and claims of this application, the term "include" and any other variants mean to cover a non-exclusive inclusion. For example, a process, method, system, product, or device that includes a list of steps or units is not

necessarily limited to those steps or units, but may include other steps or units not expressly listed or inherent to such a process, method, product, or device. In addition, in the specification and claims, the use of "and/or" represents presence of at least one of the connected objects, for example, "A and/or B" indicates that the following three cases: only A, only B, or both A and B.

[0016] In the embodiments of the present invention, the word such as "for example" is used to represent giving an example, an instance, or an illustration. Any embodiment or design solution described as "for example" in the embodiments of the present invention shall not be interpreted to be more preferential or advantageous than other embodiments or design solutions. To be precise, the terms such as "example" or "for example" are intended to present a related concept in a specific manner.

[0017] The following describes the embodiments of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings. A method for determining a power control parameter and a terminal provided in the embodiments of the present invention may be applied to a wireless communications system. The wireless communications system may be a 5G system, or an evolved long term evolution (Evolved Long Term Evolution, eLTE) system, or a subsequent evolved communications system.

[0018] FIG. 1 is a structural diagram of a network system to which an embodiment of the present invention may be applied. As shown in FIG. 1, the network system includes a terminal 11 and a network device 12. The terminal 11 may be a user terminal or another terminal-side device, for example, a mobile phone, a tablet personal computer (Tablet Personal Computer), a laptop computer (Laptop Computer), a personal digital assistant (personal digital assistant, PDA for short), a mobile Internet device (Mobile Internet Device, MID), or a wearable device (Wearable Device). It should be noted that a specific type of the terminal 11 is not limited in this embodiment of the present invention. The network device 12 may be a 5G base station, or a base station of a subsequent version, or a base station in another communications system, or is referred to as a NodeB, an evolved NodeB, a transmission reception point (Transmission Reception Point, TRP), an access point

(Access Point, AP), or other terms in the art. As long as a same technical effect is achieved, the network device is not limited to a specific technical term. In addition, the network device 12 may be a master node (Master Node, MN) or a secondary node (Secondary Node, SN). It should be noted that the 5G base station is used
5 merely as an example in the embodiments of the present invention, rather than limiting a specific type of the network device.

[0019] In wireless communications systems, power control parameters for PUCCH, PUSCH, or SRS include pathloss reference reference signal, target receive power (open-loop receive power target value), pathloss compensation factor and
10 closed-loop power control, and other parameters. The network device needs to configure these power control parameters by using higher layer signaling or physical layer signaling.

[0020] In the related art, in a single-transmission reception point (Single-Transmission Reception Point, Single-TRP) transmission scenario, all
15 PUCCH resource configuration information of each terminal in radio resource control (Radio Resource Control, RRC) signaling indication information shares a same power control parameter set, including a P0 value set, a pathloss reference reference signal set, and a closed-loop power control process set. All PUCCH resource configuration information of each terminal shares a same space-related
20 information set. An association relationship between the power control parameters and the space-related information is included in configuration information of the space-related information. Therefore, an uplink transmit beam indication mechanism may reuse a power control parameter indication.

[0021] For a PUCCH transmission, a media access control control element
25 (media access control control element, MAC CE) may activate a piece of space-related information in the space-related information set to indicate a transmit beam of the PUCCH, and an association relationship between them is preconfigured through RRC signaling. In addition, power parameters used for an actual PUCCH transmission may be obtained through the association relationship between the
30 space-related information and the power control parameters.

[0022] The power control parameter set of the physical uplink shared channel, and an association relationship between a SRS resource indicator (SRI) and a power control parameter are configured through RRC signaling. A power used by the terminal for actual PUSCH transmission is indicated by a SRI field in downlink control information (Downlink Control Information, DCI).

[0023] The power control parameters of the SRS are configured through RRC signaling, and are configured per SRS resource set.

[0024] Each SRS resource set includes at least one SRS resource, and each SRS resource includes space-related information for indicating a transmit beam of the SRS.

[0025] The space-related information for a PUSCH is indicated through a SRI in the DCI, each SRI corresponds to one SRS resource, and space-related information included in the SRS resource is used to indicate a transmit beam of the PUSCH.

[0026] The terminal may use the power control parameters to adjust uplink transmit power to meet a transmit power requirement. If one or more parameters of these power control parameters have not been configured by the network, the terminal is unable to adjust the uplink transmit power, so that the network loses control over the terminal power, likely causing the terminal transmit power to be too high or too low, and leading to problems such as the terminal consuming too much transmit power, an increased intra-cell interference, an increased inter-cell interference, or a reduced system capacity.

[0027] To resolve these problems, default values of these power parameters need to be given. These power control parameters need to be considered separately, because their usage and physical meanings are very different. Therefore, an embodiment of the present invention provides a method for determining a power control parameter. The specific considerations are described in the following.

[0028] The pathloss reference reference signal is first considered. The pathloss reference reference signal is a downlink RS. Several aspects need to be considered during selection of a default downlink RS: whether channel conditions from the terminal to the network device are effectively reflected; whether this downlink RS

can be detected in as many conditions as possible; whether quasi co-location (Quasi co-location, QCL) information of this downlink RS is relatively stable and does not change constantly; and how to operate in the face of extreme situations.

[0029] Based on the foregoing principles, a physical downlink control channel
5 (Physical downlink control channel, PDCCH) and a physical random access channel (Physical Random Access Channel, PRACH) are initially selected from all channels and RSs.

[0030] The PDCCH is a downlink channel playing a control role, and provides
10 one important function of scheduling a PUCCH, a PUSCH or a SRS. Also, a downlink RS is included in QCL information of the PDCCH, and may be used as a candidate for the pathloss reference reference signal. However, there may be a plurality of PDCCHs, and which PDCCH to be used is unclear. That is, one carrier has a plurality of control resource sets (Control resource set, CORESET), and which CORESET to be used is a problem that needs to be resolved. In addition, a current
15 bandwidth part (Bandwidth Part, BWP) may possibly have no CORESET.

[0031] Parameters of the PRACH are configured by the network, but the
PRACH is an uplink channel. However, particularly in QCL of the PRACH there is always a synchronization signal block (Synchronization Signal Block, SSB) or a channel state information reference signal (Channel State Information Reference
20 Signal, CSI-RS), which are all downlink RSs.

[0032] Other channels and RSs, such as a physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH) and a SSB for initial access, have various shortcomings, and cannot be used as a default pathloss reference reference signal. For example, the PDSCH needs a high channel capacity and has a narrow beam, which conflicts with requirements of
25 the PUCCH and SRS; and the PDSCH is often not available, or its channel conditions often change. For example, although the SSB for initial access adopts a wide beam, with the goal of a rate of successful transmission, channel conditions between the terminal and the network are likely to change after a period of time. It is very likely that the beam direction of the SSB for initial access is no longer optimal
30 or even very poor.

[0033] However, there is an exception for the foregoing PDSCH. The following describes some exceptional solutions by using examples: for example, in some solutions, when allocating a transmission configuration indicator (Transmission configuration indicator, TCI) for the PDSCH, a network device first allocates a plurality of TCIs, then activates some of them. As such, the network device uses the TCI with the lowest TCI ID or the highest TCI ID as a special TCI. For example, the TCI corresponds to a beam with good coverage or stability, or a beam with the highest reference signal received power (Reference Signal Received Power, RSRP). When considering other parameters, that is, parameters such as target receive power, pathloss compensation factor, and closed-loop power control, it is also necessary to find a power related parameter that is always configured by the network. Reference may be made to configurations of the PUCCH and the SRS after initial access message 1 and before RRC configuration. The configuration is definitely to be configured by the network device, aiming at stability of link quality and probability of successful transmission.

[0034] Although the SSB for initial access is not suitable, the SSB in which the terminal is located is more suitable, because the terminal considers that the SSB has good performance, and its corresponding beam should be facing the terminal.

[0035] Further, if one or two of the PUCCH, PUSCH and SRS are configured with PL RSs, the other one or two configured with no PL RS among the above three may use these configured PL RSs. In addition, some issues also need to be considered, such as whether these PL RSs are activated or updated by a MAC CE and the number of the PL RSs. Based on the above reasons, the following solutions can be obtained.

[0036] For example, in some solutions, a PL RS configured by the network for another channel may be used. Further, some issues need to be considered, such as the number of PL RSs and activation or update performed by MAC CEs.

[0037] For example, in some solutions, a default downlink RS in the QCL may be used. The RS in the QCL may be either a downlink RS or a SRS. The latter is an uplink RS and may not be used as a pathloss reference reference signal. If the default

QCL is a SRS and the SRS is associated with a downlink RS, the downlink RS associated (associated) with the SRS is used. More specifically, in many cases, the present invention shows how to find the default QCL.

5 [0038] For example, in some solutions, the network device uses a PDCCH to schedule a dedicated PUCCH (dedicated-PUCCH) or a SRS. The PDCCH has QCL information, so that the downlink RS in the QCL information of the PDCCH may also be used.

10 [0039] For example, in some solutions, the terminal has a CORESET with CORESET identifier 0 (that is, CORESET #0), and may use a downlink RS in the QCL information of the CORESET #0. Certainly, if the current BWP does not have the CORESET #0, it is necessary to find a CORESET #0 of another BWP. If all BWPs of the current carrier do not have a CORESET #0, it is necessary to search in another cell group (cell group). However, after searching in this way, there may be a plurality of CORESETs 0, and they need to be sorted, which can be sorted from the perspective of importance, ID sequence, and the like.

[0040] For example, in some solutions, a CORESET with the lowest ID of the current BWP (CORESET with lowest ID) may be used. A problem that the current BWP does not have a CORESET may also be encountered, and a solution may be given through derivation similar to the above description.

20 [0041] In some solutions, a downlink RS in QCL of the PRACH may be used. The PRACH is used as a random access channel, and the network device always configures the downlink RS of the PRACH.

[0042] When considering other parameters, that is, parameters such as target receive power, pathloss compensation factor, and closed-loop power control, it is also necessary to find a power related parameter that is always configured by the network. Reference may be made to configurations of the PUCCH and the SRS after initial access message 1 and before RRC configuration. The configuration is definitely to be configured by the network device, aiming at stability of link quality and probability of successful transmission, which is a good choice.

30 [0043] Specifically, FIG. 2 is a flowchart of a method for determining a power

control parameter according to an embodiment of the present invention. The method is applied to a terminal. As shown in FIG. 2, the method includes the following steps.

[0044] Step 201: 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, where 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; where

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 includes at least one of pathloss reference reference signal, target receive power, pathloss compensation factor, and closed-loop power control.

[0045] In this embodiment, a network device may configure some parameters of the power control parameters for the target object, or may not configure power control parameters. In this case, the terminal may determine, based on a target parameter of another object, a historical configuration and/or protocol specification, a target parameter that has not been configured by the network device.

[0046] Specifically, the terminal may determine, based on a target parameter of the another object configured by a network device, a target parameter of the target object, or the terminal may autonomously select a configuration parameter in the historical configuration to determine the target parameter, or the terminal may select, based on the protocol specification, a configuration parameter in the historical configuration to determine the target parameter, or the terminal may directly determine a parameter value specified in the protocol as a target parameter, which

will be described in detail in the following embodiments.

[0047] It should be understood that, in some embodiments, the pathloss reference reference signal may be referred to as a pathloss reference reference signal or a pathloss reference signal. Optionally, the downlink reference signal (Reference
5 Signal, RS) may specifically refer to a channel state information reference signal CSI-RS and/or a synchronization signal block SSB.

[0048] Optionally, the PUCCH may be a dedicated PUCCH.

[0049] In the embodiments of the present invention, in a case that no target parameter has been configured in power control parameters of a target object, a
10 terminal may determine a target parameter of the target object based on a target parameter of another object, a historical configuration and/or protocol specification. In this way, a requirement of a network device for configuration of power control parameters may be simplified, and resource overheads occupied for power control may be reduced. In addition, flexibility of configuration of the network device is
15 improved.

[0050] In an optional embodiment, in a case that the target parameter includes the pathloss reference reference signal, the determining, based on a target parameter of another object apart from the target object, a target parameter of the target object includes:

20 determining a first pathloss reference reference signal of the another object as a pathloss reference reference signal of the target object.

[0051] That is, when the network device has configured PL RS(s) of one or two of the PUCCH, PUSCH, and SRS by using RRC signaling, PL RS(s) of the other one or two that are not configured among the PUCCH, PUSCH, and SRS may be
25 determined based on the configured PL RS(s) of the one or two of the PUCCH, PUSCH, and SRS.

[0052] Optionally, the first pathloss reference reference signal is any one of the following:

a pathloss reference reference signal with the lowest identification
30 number in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object;

a pathloss reference reference signal with the highest identification number in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object;

a pathloss reference reference signal used on a most recent occasion in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object;

5 a pathloss reference reference signal with the lowest identification number activated or updated by a media access control control element MAC CE in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object;

a pathloss reference reference signal with the highest identification number activated or updated by a MAC CE in the pathloss reference reference
10 signals of the another object; and

a pathloss reference reference signal that is activated or updated by a MAC CE and used on a most recent occasion in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object.

[0053] Optionally, the PL RS of the target object may be alternatively
15 determined based on the number of PL RSs configured by the RRC signaling.

[0054] If the number of pathloss reference reference signals of the another object is less than or equal to a preset threshold, the first pathloss reference reference signal is any one of the following:

the pathloss reference reference signal with the lowest identification
20 number in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object;

the pathloss reference reference signal with the highest identification number in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object; and

the pathloss reference reference signal used on a most recent occasion in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object.

25 **[0055]** If the number of pathloss reference reference signals of the another object is greater than a preset threshold, the first pathloss reference reference signal is any one of the following:

the pathloss reference reference signal with the lowest identification number activated or updated by a MAC CE in the pathloss reference reference
30 signals of the another object;

the pathloss reference reference signal with the highest identification number activated or updated by a MAC CE in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object; and

the pathloss reference reference signal that is activated or updated by a
5 MAC CE and used on a most recent occasion in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object.

[0056] If the number of pathloss reference reference signals that are activated or updated by a MAC CE and used on a most recent occasion is greater than 1, the first pathloss reference reference signal is any one of the following:

10 a pathloss reference reference signal with the lowest identification number in the pathloss reference reference signals that are activated or updated by a MAC CE and used on a most recent occasion; and

a pathloss reference reference signal with the highest identification number in the pathloss reference reference signals that are activated or updated by a
15 MAC CE and used on a most recent occasion.

[0057] The value of the preset threshold may be 4. Certainly, the value of the preset threshold is not limited to 4, and may alternatively be another value, which may be set according to needs.

[0058] Optionally, if the number of the another objects is greater than 1, a
20 pathloss reference reference signal of one or two objects is selected according to preset first priority information as the pathloss reference reference signal of the target object, where the first priority information is obtained in any one of the following manners:

being specified by a protocol;

25 being configured by a network device; and

being configured by a terminal.

[0059] For example, when the network device has configured a PL RS of the PUCCH and a PL RS of the PUSCH, but has not configured a PL RS of the SRS, the PL RS of the SRS may preferentially use the PL RS of the PUCCH, or may
30 preferentially use the PL RS of the PUSCH, or the PL RS of the PUCCH and the PL

RS of the PUSCH are in a same priority, or the terminal itself decides priority of the PL RS of the PUCCH and the priority of the PL RS of the PUSCH.

5 **[0060]** When the network device has configured a PL RS of the PUCCH and a PL RS of the SRS, but has not configured a PL RS of the PUSCH, the PL RS of the PUSCH may preferentially use the PL RS of the PUCCH, or may preferentially use the PL RS of the SRS, or the PL RS of the PUCCH and the PL RS of the SRS are in a same priority, or the terminal itself decides the priority of the PL RS of the PUCCH and the priority of the PL RS of the SRS.

10 **[0061]** When the network device has configured a PL RS of the PUSCH and a PL RS of the SRS, but has not configured a PL RS of the PUCCH, the PL RS of the PUCCH may preferentially use the PL RS of the PUSCH, or may preferentially use the PL RS of the SRS, or the PL RS of the PUSCH and the PL RS of the SRS are in a same priority, or the terminal itself decides the priority of the PL RS of the PUSCH and the priority of the PL RS of the SRS.

15 **[0062]** Optionally, the pathloss reference reference signal is associated with a synchronization signal block and a channel state information reference signal. The pathloss reference reference signal of the target object is determined based on preset second priority information. The pathloss reference reference signal of the target object is selected from the synchronization signal block and the channel state
20 information reference signal. The second priority information is obtained in any one of the following manners:

- being specified by a protocol;
- being configured by a network device; and
- being configured by a terminal.

25 **[0063]** For example, when a RS associated with the PL RS is selected from the SSB and the CSI-RS, the SSB is preferentially selected, or the CSI-RS is preferentially selected, or the terminal itself decides whether to preferentially select the SSB or the CSI-RS.

30 **[0064]** Optionally, an identifier of the pathloss reference reference signal is any one of the following:

an identifier SSB-Index of the synchronization signal block SSB;

an identifier CSI-RS-Index of the channel state information reference signal CSI-RS;

a PUSCH pathloss reference reference signal identifier

5 PUSCH-PathlossReferenceRS-Id, if the pathloss reference reference signal is a PUSCH pathloss reference reference signal;

a PUCCH pathloss reference reference signal identifier

PUCCH-PathlossReferenceRS-Id, if the pathloss reference reference signal is a PUCCH pathloss reference reference signal;

10 a SRS resource identifier SRS-ResourceId, if the pathloss reference reference signal is a SRS pathloss reference reference signal; and

a SRS resource set identifier SRS-ResourceSetId, if the pathloss reference reference signal is a SRS pathloss reference reference signal.

[0065] In an optional embodiment, in a case that the target parameter includes
15 the pathloss reference reference signal, the determining, based on historical configuration and/or protocol specification, the target parameter of the target object includes:

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

20 [0066] In this embodiment of the present invention, the first RS may be understood as a downlink RS determined to be associated with the pathloss reference reference signal by the terminal. After the first RS is determined, a pathloss may be calculated based on the first RS.

[0067] Optionally, the first RS may be determined in a plurality of manners,
25 which are described in detail below. For example, in this embodiment, the first RS is any one of the following downlink RSs:

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
30 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, where the target PDCCH is a PDCCH for scheduling the target
5 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 (RandomAccess Response, RAR), where the random access
10 response RAR is used for scheduling the target object.

[0068] In this embodiment, the QCL information includes an identification
number of a RS (that is, a RS ID). The RS corresponding to the RS ID is a downlink
RS in the QCL information. In other words, the downlink RS in the QCL
information may be understood as a downlink RS associated with the QCL
15 information.

[0069] This embodiment of the present invention provides a plurality of
solutions for determining the first RS. The terminal may use one of the solutions to
determine the target parameter that has not been configured by the network device
according to actual needs, thereby improving flexibility of determining the target
20 parameter.

[0070] It should be understood that the target object is located in a first carrier. In
an optional embodiment, the downlink RS in the quasi co-location QCL information
associated with the target object includes any one of the following:

[0071] Solution 1: In a case that the first carrier is configured with control
25 resource sets CORESETs, a downlink RS in QCL information of a first CORESET,
where the first CORESET is one of the CORESETs configured for the first carrier;

[0072] Solution 2: 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 TCIs
for PDSCH, a downlink RS in a first TCI, where the first TCI is one of the M TCIs,
30 the M TCIs are in an active state, and M is a positive integer;

[0073] Solution 3: 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, where the second carrier is different from the first carrier; and

5 **[0074]** Solution 4: In a case that the first carrier is configured with no CORESET, the third RS of the first BWP of the second carrier, where the second carrier is different from the first carrier.

[0075] In solution 1, optionally, the first CORESET may include any one of the following:

10 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.

[0076] Optionally, the CORESET configured for the first carrier on a most recent
15 occasion may include: 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. In this embodiment, when configuring a CORESET, the network device usually configures an identification number of the CORESET, that is, the CORESET ID. A CORESET with the lowest identification number may be
20 understood as having one identification number with the lowest CORESET ID, and the CORESET with the highest identification number may be understood as having one identification number with the highest CORESET ID. The CORESET with identification number 0 in the CORESETs configured for the first carrier may be CORESET #0 on a most recent occasion.

25 **[0077]** It should be noted that a beam corresponding to the CORESET with the lowest identification number is often a beam with wide coverage or a relatively stable beam. A beam corresponding to the CORESET with the highest identification number is often a beam that best matches a current channel and has a highest channel RSRP.

30 **[0078]** Further, in an optional embodiment, the downlink RS in the QCL

information of the first CORESET includes:

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

- 5 **[0079]** In other words, in this embodiment, one second RS may be selected as a first RS from all downlink RSs associated with the CORESET configured for the active BWP of the first carrier. In an optional embodiment, the second RS may include any one of the following:

10 a RS with the lowest identification number or the highest identification number, where if the RS is a synchronization signal block SSB, the identification number of the RS is SSB-Index; and if the RS is a channel state information reference signal CSI-RS, the identification number of the SSB is CSI-RS-Index;

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

 in a case that the downlink RS includes SSBs and CSI-RSs, a CSI-RS with the lowest identification number or the highest identification number, where 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.

- 20 **[0080]** It should be noted that, in other embodiments, the second RS may also be a downlink RS on a most recent occasion in the N1 downlink RSs.

[0081] In solution 2, the first TCI is a TCI with the lowest identification number or the highest identification number in the M TCIs. Certainly, in other embodiments, the first TCI may alternatively be a TCI on a most recent occasion in the M TCIs.

25 Optionally, the TCI includes a RS ID, and a RS corresponding to the RS ID may be understood as a RS in the TCI.

[0082] In solution 3, the second carrier includes 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. The first BWP includes at least one of an

30 active BWP, an initial BWP, a BWP with the lowest identification number, and a

BWP with the highest identification number.

[0083] In this embodiment, the third RS includes any one of the following:

a RS in QCL information of a third CORESET, where the third CORESET includes a CORESET with identification number 0, a CORESET with the lowest identification number, a CORESET with the highest identification number, or a CORESET selected by the terminal;

a fourth RS in N2 downlink RSs, where 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, where 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, where L is a positive integer.

[0084] It should be noted that, in this embodiment of the present invention, a third CORESET may be selected from BWPs of different carriers according to priorities of the carriers, and a third CORESET is used as an example of CORESET #0 for description.

[0085] Specifically, priorities of BWPs of carriers other than the first carrier in a first cell group is higher than priorities of BWPs in a second cell group, where the first cell group is a cell group in which the target object is located, and the second cell group is different from the first cell group.

[0086] In this embodiment, the third CORESET is a CORESET configured for the first BWP. Optionally, the fourth RS may be a RS with the lowest RS ID, a RS with the highest RS ID, or a RS selected by the terminal in the N2 downlink RSs. Optionally, the L TCIs may be all TCIs configured for the first BWP, or may be TCIs used for the PDSCH in all TCIs configured for the first BWP, that is, the L TCIs are used for the PDSCH.

[0087] It should be noted that, in this embodiment, a RS with the lowest RS ID or the highest RS ID in the N downlink RSs may be selected as the fourth RS according to its priority, specifically:

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

5 in a case that the downlink RS includes SSBs and CSI-RSs, a CSI-RS with the lowest identification number or the highest identification number, where a priority of the SSB is lower than that of the CSI-RS.

[0088] Specifically, confirmation of the priority may be configured by the network device, or may be specified by a protocol, or may be autonomously determined by the terminal, which will not be further described herein.

10 **[0089]** Further, in an optional embodiment, the third CORESET may be understood as a CORESET recently configured for the first BWP, where the L TCIs may be understood as TCIs recently configured for the first BWP.

[0090] In solution 4, 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 is used, where the second carrier is different from the first carrier; or in a case that the first carrier is configured with no CORESET, a third RS of a first BWP of a second carrier is used, where the second carrier is different from the first carrier. The case in which an active BWP of the first carrier is not configured with a TCI that is in an activated state may specifically be understood as follows: TCIs configured for the active BWP of the first carrier are all in an inactive state, or the active BWP of the first carrier is configured with no TCI.

20 **[0091]** In an optional embodiment, the fifth RS includes at least one of the following:

25 a RS with the lowest identification number, where if the RS is a synchronization signal block SSB, the identification number of the RS is SSB-Index; and if the RS is a channel state information reference signal CSI-RS, the identification number of the SSB is CSI-RS-Index;

a RS with the highest identification number, where if the RS is a synchronization signal block SSB, the identification number of the RS is SSB-Index;

and if the RS is a channel state information reference signal CSI-RS, the identification number of the SSB is CSI-RS-Index;

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

5 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

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

[0092] 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 **[0093]** In an optional embodiment, the SSB in which the terminal is located includes at least one of the following:

a SSB for receiving current broadcast information; and

a SSB corresponding to a CORESET with identification number 0.

[0094] In an optional embodiment, the first RS is a RS of a beam usable for the current transmission in any one of the following cases:

20 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;

25 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;

5 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;

10 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.

15 [0095] Optionally, a value of K is 4. Certainly, the value of K is not limited to 4, and may be alternatively set to another value according to needs.

 [0096] Further, in the foregoing solutions in which a first RS from historical downlink RSs is determined as the pathloss reference reference signal, none of the PUCCH, PUSCH and SRS is configured with the pathloss reference reference signal.

25 [0097] Further, in a case that no target parameter has been configured in the power control parameters of the target object, the determining, based on a historical configuration and/or protocol specification, the target parameter of the target object includes:

 in a beam correspondence (beam correspondence) scenario, in a case that no target parameter has been configured in the power control parameters of the target

object, determining, based on the historical configuration and/or the protocol specification, the target parameter.

[0098] In an optional embodiment, in a case that the target object is selected from a PUCCH, a PUSCH or a SRS, and that the target parameter includes at least one of target receive power, pathloss compensation factor, and closed-loop power control, the determining, based on historical configuration information and/or protocol specification, the target parameter includes:

determining that the target parameter of the PUCCH is the same as the target parameter of a PUCCH corresponding to a target occasion; or

determining that the target parameter of the SRS is the same as the target parameter of a SRS corresponding to a target occasion; where

the target occasion is after an initial access and before a RRC configuration.

[0099] It should be understood that in this embodiment, when the target object is a PUCCH, the target parameter may be determined based on a PUCCH corresponding to a target occasion, in other words, the target receive power, pathloss compensation factor and closed-loop power control may be replaced with corresponding power control parameters of the PUCCH corresponding to the target occasion; and when the target object is a SRS, the target parameter may be determined based on a SRS corresponding to a target occasion, in other words, the target receive power, pathloss compensation factor and closed-loop power control may be replaced with corresponding power control parameters of the SRS corresponding to the target occasion.

[00100] In an optional embodiment, when the target object is selected from a PUCCH, a PUSCH or a SRS, the target parameter may be directly determined based on a parameter value specified by the protocol. For example, when the target parameter includes closed-loop power control, a value of the closed-loop power control is 0; and when the target parameter includes pathloss compensation factor, a value of the pathloss compensation factor is 1.

[00101] In an optional embodiment, when the target object is selected from the PUCCH and the SRS, and the target parameter includes target receive power P_0 , P_0 may be calculated in the following manner:

$$P_0 = P_{O_PRE} + \Delta_{PREAMBLE_Msg3}, \quad \text{where} \quad \text{parameters}$$

5 preambleReceivedTargetPower (P_{O_PRE}) and msg3-DeltaPreamble ($\Delta_{PREAMBLE_Msg3}$) may be provided by higher layers; and if the higher layers do not provide the msg3-DeltaPreamble parameter for the current carrier, then $\Delta_{PREAMBLE_Msg3}$ is equal to 0. msg3-DeltaPreamble is a power offset between msg3 and RACH sequence transmission and configured by high layers. preambleReceivedTargetPower is a
10 target power value of a RACH sequence that is configured by higher layers and that the network expects to receive.

[00102] In an optional embodiment, when the target object is selected from the PUCCH and the SRS, and the target parameter includes pathloss compensation factor, the pathloss compensation factor may be calculated in the following manner:

15 if msg3-Alpha is configured by the higher layer signaling, the pathloss compensation factor is a value of the msg3-Alpha; otherwise, the pathloss compensation factor is 1.

[00103] In an optional embodiment, when the target object is selected from the PUCCH and the SRS, and the target parameter includes closed-loop power control,
20 the closed-loop power control may be calculated in the following manners:

$$f = \Delta P_{rampup,b,f,c} + \delta_{msg2,b,f,c}, \text{ where}$$

$\delta_{msg2,b,f,c}$ is a transmit power control (transmit power control, TPC) command value indicated in the random response grant of a random response message corresponding to carrier f of serving cell c in which a current active uplink
25 BWP is located;

$$\Delta P_{\text{rampup},b,f,c} = \min \left[\left[\max \left(0, P_{\text{CMAX},f,c} - \left(\frac{10 \log_{10}(2^{\mu} \cdot M_{\text{RB},b,f,c}^{\text{PUSCH}}(0))}{+ P_{\text{O_PUSCH},b,f,c}(0) + \alpha_{b,f,c}(0) \cdot PL_c} \right) \right) \right], \Delta P_{\text{rampuprequested},b,f,c} \right]$$

, where

$\Delta P_{\text{rampuprequested},b,f,c}$ is provided by high layers, and corresponds to the total power ramp-up requested by higher layers from the first random access preamble to the last random access preamble for carrier f in the serving cell c in which the currently active BWP b is located;

$$\left(\frac{10 \log_{10}(2^{\mu} \cdot M_{\text{RB},b,f,c}^{\text{PUSCH}}(0))}{+ P_{\text{O_PUSCH},b,f,c}(0) + \alpha_{b,f,c}(0) \cdot PL_c} + \Delta_{\text{TF},b,f,c}(0) + \delta_{\text{msg2},b,f,c} \right)$$

is a value of the initial access power;

where

in the carrier f of the serving cell c in which the uplink current active BWP b is located, $M_{\text{RB},b,f,c}^{\text{PUSCH}}(0)$ is the bandwidth of the PUSCH resource assignment expressed in the number of resource blocks for the first PUSCH transmission on the current active uplink BWP b ;

$\Delta_{\text{TF},b,f,c}(0)$ is the power adjustment of the first PUSCH transmission on the current active uplink BWP b ;

$\alpha_{b,f,c}(0)$ is the value of the pathloss compensation factor for msg3 PUSCH configured for the higher layer, or it is 0 if it is not configured for the higher layer;

$P_{\text{O_PUSCH},b,f,c}(0)$ is the target receive power;

PL_c is a value of the pathloss calculation;

μ is a parameter for subcarrier spacing, that is, when the subcarrier spacing is $N \cdot 15\text{KHz}$, 2^{μ} is equal to N .

[00104] To better understand the implementation of the present invention, an example in which the network device has not configured the pathloss reference signal is used in the following for detailed description.

[00105] Specifically, when the network device does not give the pathloss

reference reference signal in the power control parameters configured for the PUCCH or the SRS, the terminal may calculate the pathloss based on one of the following RSs.

[00106] Manner 1: Use the RS in the QCL information of the CORESET.

5 Specifically, the downlink RS may be selected in the following manner.

[00107] Case 1: In a case that CORESET is configured for the current carrier (the first carrier in which the PUCCH or the SRS is located), manners 1.1 to 1.3 are included.

[00108] Manner 1.1: Use the RS in the QCL information of the CORESET on a
10 most recent occasion. Further, the CORESET may have the highest CORESET ID or the lowest CORESET ID.

[00109] Manner 1.2: Use the RS in the QCL information of the CORESET #0. Further, it may be CORESET #0 on a most recent occasion.

[00110] Manner 1.3: Select from all downlink RSs associated with the CORESET
15 in the active BWP of the current carrier.

[00111] For the manner 1.3, in an embodiment, it may be the RS with the lowest or highest RS ID. Further, if both the SSBs and the CSI-RSs exist, the selection is made preferentially in the SSBs, or the selection is made preferentially in the CSI-RSs, or the terminal itself decides whether to make a selection in the SSBs or
20 the CSI-RSs preferentially. In another embodiment, it may be a RS that is selected randomly by the terminal. In another embodiment, it may alternatively be a RS on a most recent occasion.

[00112] Case 2: In a case that no CORESET is configured for the current carrier, manner 1.4 and manner 1.5 are included.

25 **[00113]** Manner 1.4: Use TCIs in an activated state (that is, activated TCI state) for the PDSCH on the active BWP of the current carrier. Optionally, a TCI with the highest identification number or the lowest identification number in the TCIs in an activated state (that is, activated TCI state with lowest/highest ID) may be used; or a TCI on a most recent occasion in the TCIs in an activated state may be used.

30 **[00114]** Manner 1.5: In a case that there is no activated TCI state on the active

BWP of the current carrier, or no matter whether there is an activated TCI state on the active BWP of the current carrier or not, a specific RS of a specific BWP of a specific carrier is used.

[00115] Optionally, the specific carrier may include: a carrier of the primary cell
5 or a carrier with the lowest ID or a carrier with the highest ID.

[00116] Optionally, the specific BWP includes at least one of an active BWP, an initial BWP, a BWP with the lowest identification number (lowest ID BWP), and a BWP with the highest identification number (highest ID BWP), or may also include all BWPs, that is, there is no restriction on the BWPs.

10 **[00117]** Optionally, the specific RS may include any one of the following:
a RS in QCL information of CORESET #0;
a RS in QCL information of a CORESET with the highest or lowest
identification number;

one of all downlink RSs associated with the CORESET configured for
15 the first BWP, where, for example, the RS may be the RS with the highest RS ID or the lowest RS ID, or a RS selected by the terminal; it should be understood that when selecting the RS with the highest RS ID or the lowest RS ID, the selection can be made according to the priorities of the SSB and CSI-RS, for example, when the priority of the SSB is higher than the priority of the CSI-RS, the SSB with the
20 highest or lowest SSB ID may be selected as the specific RS, or when the priority of the CSI-RS is higher than the priority of the SSB, the CSI-RS with the highest or lowest CSI-RS ID may be selected as the specific RS;

a RS in the TCI with the highest identification number or the lowest
identification number in all TCIs used for the PDSCH;

25 a RS in the TCI with the highest identification number or the lowest
identification number in activated TCIs for the PDSCH; and

a RS in a recently used activated TCI for the PDSCH.

[00118] Optionally, the specific RS should satisfy the RS on a most recent
occasion. In other words, the specific RS is one of all downlink RSs associated with
30 the CORESET recently configured for the first BWP; or the specific RS is a RS in

the TCI with the highest identification number or the lowest identification number in all TCIs configured for the first BWP for the PDSCH; or the specific RS is a RS in the TCI with the highest identification number or the lowest identification number in TCIs in an activated state that are recently configured for the first BWP for the PDSCH.

[00119] Manner 2: One of several RSs associated with space-related information of the PUCCH or the SRS.

[00120] In an embodiment, the RS may be one of the RS with the highest or lowest RS ID in the corresponding RSs. If the RS is a synchronization signal block SSB, the RS identification number is SSB-Index. If the RS is a channel state information reference signal CSI-RS, the RS identification number is CSI-RS-Index.

[00121] In another embodiment, the RS may alternatively be a RS configured in the QCL information of the CORESET with a corresponding lowest or highest CORESET ID in the CORESETs for determining the space-related information.

Further, the RS may be a RS configured in the QCL information of the CORESET with the lowest CORESET ID or the highest CORESET ID in the CORESETs configured on a most recent occasion.

[00122] In another embodiment, the RS may alternatively be a RS with the lowest TCI state ID or the highest TCI state ID in the corresponding TCIs for the PDSCH.

Optionally, a range for selecting the TCI for the PDSCH is all TCI states or activated TCI states. Further, the RS is used when the first carrier is not configured with the CORESET for determining the space-related information.

[00123] Manner 3: A downlink RS in the QCL information for scheduling the PUCCH or the PDCCH of the SRS.

[00124] Manner 4: A downlink RS associated with a latest physical random access channel PRACH.

[00125] Manner 5: If the PUCCH or SRS is scheduled by a RAR uplink grant, the pathloss calculation is based on a downlink RS associated (associated) with a corresponding PRACH.

[00126] Manner 6: A SSB in which the terminal is located refers to a SSB for

receiving current broadcast information, or a SSB corresponding to CORSET 0.

[00127] Manner 7: A RS of a beam used for a current transmission.

[00128] Optionally, only when the RS is a PL RS configured by RRC, or a PL RS that is configured by RRC and activated and/or updated by a MAC CE. Optionally,
5 only when the number of RSs corresponding to a beam usable for the current transmission is less than or equal to K, or a sum of the number of RSs and the number of PL RSs configured by RRC is less than or equal to K, where, when calculating the number of PL RSs, it is necessary to remove duplicated RSs. Optionally, K is equal to 4.

10 **[00129]** FIG. 3 is a structural diagram of a terminal according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 3, the terminal 300 includes:

a determining module 301, 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
15 manners:

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

20 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; where

25 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 includes at least one of pathloss reference reference signal, target receive power, pathloss compensation factor, and closed-loop power control.

[00130] Optionally, in a case that the target parameter includes the pathloss reference reference signal, the determining, based on a target parameter of another
30 object apart from the target object, a target parameter of the target object includes:

determining a first pathloss reference reference signal of the another object as a pathloss reference reference signal of the target object.

[00131] Optionally, the first pathloss reference reference signal is any one of the following:

5 a pathloss reference reference signal with the lowest identification number in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object;

 a pathloss reference reference signal with the highest identification number in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object;

 a pathloss reference reference signal used on a most recent occasion in
10 the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object;

 a pathloss reference reference signal with the lowest identification number activated or updated by a media access control control element MAC CE in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object;

 a pathloss reference reference signal with the highest identification
15 number activated or updated by a MAC CE in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object; and

 a pathloss reference reference signal that is activated or updated by a MAC CE and used on a most recent occasion in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object.

20 **[00132]** Optionally, if the number of pathloss reference reference signals of the another object is less than or equal to a preset threshold, the first pathloss reference reference signal is any one of the following:

 the pathloss reference reference signal with the lowest identification number in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object;

25 the pathloss reference reference signal with the highest identification number in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object; and

 the pathloss reference reference signal used on a most recent occasion in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object.

[00133] Optionally, if the number of pathloss reference reference signals of the
30 another object is greater than a preset threshold, the first pathloss reference reference

signal is any one of the following:

the pathloss reference reference signal with the lowest identification number activated or updated by a MAC CE in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object;

5 the pathloss reference reference signal with the highest identification number activated or updated by a MAC CE in the pathloss reference reference signals of the another object; and

the pathloss reference reference signal that is activated or updated by a MAC CE and used on a most recent occasion in the pathloss reference reference
10 signals of the another object.

[00134] Optionally, if the number of pathloss reference reference signals that are activated or updated by a MAC CE and used on a most recent occasion is greater than 1, the first pathloss reference reference signal is any one of the following:

a pathloss reference reference signal with the lowest identification
15 number in the pathloss reference reference signals that are activated or updated by a MAC CE and used on a most recent occasion; and

a pathloss reference reference signal with the highest identification number in the pathloss reference reference signals that are activated or updated by a MAC CE and used on a most recent occasion.

20 **[00135]** Optionally, if the number of the another objects is greater than 1, a pathloss reference reference signal of one or two objects is selected according to preset first priority information as the pathloss reference reference signal of the target object, where the first priority information is obtained in any one of the following manners:

25 being specified by a protocol;
being configured by a network device; and
being configured by a terminal.

[00136] Optionally, the pathloss reference reference signal is associated with a synchronization signal block and a channel state information reference signal. The
30 pathloss reference reference signal of the target object is determined based on preset

second priority information. The pathloss reference reference signal of the target object is selected from the synchronization signal block and the channel state information reference signal. The second priority information is obtained in any one of the following manners:

- 5 being specified by a protocol;
- being configured by a network device; and
- being configured by a terminal.

[00137] Optionally, an identifier of the pathloss reference reference signal is any one of the following:

- 10 an identifier SSB-Index of the synchronization signal block SSB;
- an identifier CSI-RS-Index of the channel state information reference signal CSI-RS;
- a PUSCH pathloss reference reference signal identifier PUSCH-PathlossReferenceRS-Id, if the pathloss reference reference signal is a PUSCH pathloss reference reference signal;
- 15 a PUCCH pathloss reference reference signal identifier PUCCH-PathlossReferenceRS-Id, if the pathloss reference reference signal is a PUCCH pathloss reference reference signal;
- a SRS resource identifier SRS-ResourceId, if the pathloss reference reference signal is a SRS pathloss reference reference signal; and
- 20 a SRS resource set identifier SRS-ResourceSetId, if the pathloss reference reference signal is a SRS pathloss reference reference signal.

[00138] Optionally, in a case that the target parameter includes the pathloss reference reference signal, the determining, based on a historical configuration and/or protocol specification, the target parameter of the target object includes:

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

[00139] Optionally, the first RS is any one of the following:

- 30 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;

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

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

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

[00140] Optionally, the target object is located in a first carrier, and the downlink RS in quasi co-location QCL information associated with the target object includes
15 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, where the first CORESET is one of the CORESETs configured for the first carrier;

20 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, where the first TCI is one of the M TCIs, the M TCIs are in an activated state, and M is a positive integer;

25 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, where the second carrier is different from the first carrier; and

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

[00141] Optionally, the first CORESET includes 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
5 for the first carrier.

[00142] Optionally, the CORESET configured for the first carrier on a most recent occasion includes:

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

[00143] Optionally, the downlink RS in the QCL information of the first CORESET includes:

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

[00144] Optionally, the second RS includes any one of the following:

a RS with the lowest identification number or the highest identification
number, where if the RS is a synchronization signal block SSB, the identification
number of the RS is SSB-Index; and if the RS is a channel state information
20 reference signal CSI-RS, the identification number of the SSB is CSI-RS-Index;

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

in a case that the downlink RS includes SSBs and CSI-RSs, a CSI-RS
25 with the lowest identification number or the highest identification number, where 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.

[00145] Optionally, the first TCI is a TCI with the lowest identification number or
the highest identification number in the M TCIs.

[00146] Optionally, the second carrier includes 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.

[00147] Optionally, the first BWP includes at least one of an active BWP, an
5 initial BWP, a BWP with the lowest identification number, and a BWP with the highest identification number.

[00148] Optionally, the third RS includes any one of the following:

a RS in QCL information of a third CORESET, where the third
CORESET includes at least one of a CORESET with identification number 0, a
10 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, where 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, where the fourth TCI is a TCI with the
15 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, where L is a
positive integer.

[00149] Optionally, the L TCIs are used for the PDSCH.

[00150] Optionally, the fifth RS includes at least one of the following:

20 a RS with the lowest identification number, where if the RS is a
synchronization signal block SSB, the identification number of the RS is SSB-Index;
and if the RS is a channel state information reference signal CSI-RS, the
identification number of the SSB is CSI-RS-Index;

a RS with the highest identification number, where if the RS is a
25 synchronization signal block SSB, the identification number of the RS is SSB-Index;
and if the RS is a channel state information reference signal CSI-RS, the
identification number of the SSB is CSI-RS-Index;

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

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

[00151] Optionally, 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.

10 **[00152]** Optionally, the SSB in which the terminal is located includes at least one of the following:

a SSB for receiving current broadcast information; and

a SSB corresponding to a CORESET with identification number 0.

[00153] Optionally, the first RS is a RS of a beam usable for the current
15 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
20 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
25 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.

[00154] Optionally, K is equal to 4.

[00155] Optionally, none of PUCCH, PUSCH and SRS is configured with the pathloss reference reference signal.

[00156] Optionally, in a case that no target parameter has been configured in the power control parameters of the target object, the determining, based on a historical configuration and/or protocol specification, the target parameter of the target object includes:

in a beam correspondence beam correspondence scenario, in a case that no target parameter has been configured in the power control parameters of the target object, determining, based on the historical configuration and/or the protocol specification, the target parameter.

[00157] Optionally, in a case that the target parameter includes at least one of target receive power, pathloss compensation factor, and closed-loop power control, the determining, based on historical configuration information and/or protocol specification, the target parameter includes:

determining that a target parameter of a target PUCCH is the same as the target parameter of a PUCCH corresponding to a target occasion;

determining that a target parameter of a target PUSCH is the same as the target parameter of a PUSCH corresponding to a target occasion; or

5 determining that a target SRS is the same as the target parameter of a SRS corresponding to a target occasion; where

the target occasion is after an initial access and before a RRC configuration.

[00158] Optionally, in a case that the target parameter includes closed-loop power control, a value of the closed-loop power control is 0.

[00159] Optionally, in a case that the target parameter includes pathloss compensation factor, a value of the pathloss compensation factor is 1.

[00160] Optionally, the PUCCH is a dedicated PUCCH.

[00161] The terminal provided in this embodiment of the present invention can
15 implement the processes implemented by the terminal in the method embodiment in FIG. 2. To avoid repetition, details are not described herein again.

[00162] FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram of a hardware structure of a terminal for implementing the embodiments of the present invention.

[00163] The terminal 400 includes but is not limited to components such as a
20 radio frequency unit 401, a network module 402, an audio output unit 403, an input unit 404, a sensor 405, a display unit 406, a user input unit 407, an interface unit 408, a memory 409, a processor 410, and a power supply 411. A person skilled in the art can understand that the terminal structure shown in FIG. 4 does not constitute a limitation on the terminal. The terminal may include more or fewer components than
25 those shown in the figure, or some components may be combined, or there may be a different component layout. In this embodiment of the present invention, the terminal includes but is not limited to a mobile phone, a tablet computer, a notebook computer, a palmtop computer, a vehicle-mounted terminal, a wearable device, a pedometer, or the like.

[00164] The processor 410 is 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:

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

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

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

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 includes at least one of pathloss reference reference signal, target receive power, pathloss compensation factor, and closed-loop power control.

[00165] It should be understood that in this embodiment, the processor 410 and the radio frequency unit 401 can implement various processes that are implemented by the terminal in the method embodiment of FIG. 2. To avoid repetition, details are not described herein again.

20 **[00166]** It should be understood that in this embodiment of the present invention, the radio frequency unit 401 may be configured to receive and send signals during an information receiving and sending process or a call process. Specifically, the radio frequency unit 401 receives downlink data from a base station and delivers the downlink data to the processor 410 for processing; and in addition, the radio
25 frequency unit 401 sends uplink data to the base station. Usually, the radio frequency unit 401 includes but is not limited to an antenna, at least one amplifier, a transceiver, a coupler, a low noise amplifier, a duplexer, and the like. In addition, the radio frequency unit 401 may further communicate with a network and another device by using a wireless communications system.

[00167] The terminal provides wireless broadband Internet access for a user by using the network module 402, for example, helping the user transmit and receive e-mails, browse web pages, and access streaming media.

[00168] The audio output unit 403 may convert audio data received by the radio frequency unit 401 or the network module 402 or stored in the memory 409 into an audio signal and output the audio signal as a sound. In addition, the audio output unit 403 may further provide an audio output (for example, a call signal reception sound or a message reception sound) related to a specific function performed by the terminal 400. The audio output unit 403 includes a speaker, a buzzer, a receiver, and the like.

[00169] The input unit 404 is configured to receive an audio or video signal. The input unit 404 may include a graphics processing unit (Graphics Processing Unit, GPU) 4041 and a microphone 4042. The graphics processing unit 4041 processes image data of a static picture or a video that is obtained by an image capture apparatus (for example, a camera) in a video capture mode or an image capture mode. A processed image frame may be displayed on the display unit 406. The image frame processed by the graphics processing unit 4041 may be stored in the memory 409 (or another storage medium) or transmitted by the radio frequency unit 401 or the network module 402. The microphone 4042 may receive sounds and process such sounds into audio data. The processed audio data can be converted into a format output that can be sent to a mobile communication base station through the radio frequency unit 401 in a telephone call mode.

[00170] The terminal 400 further includes at least one sensor 405, for example, an optical sensor, a motion sensor, and another sensor. Specifically, the optical sensor includes an ambient light sensor and a proximity sensor. The ambient light sensor may adjust brightness of a display panel 4041 based on intensity of ambient light. When the terminal 400 moves to an ear, the proximity sensor may turn off the display panel 4041 and/or backlight. As a motion sensor, an accelerometer sensor may detect magnitudes of accelerations in all directions (usually three axes), may detect a magnitude and a direction of gravity when the terminal is still, and may be

applied to posture recognition (for example, landscape/portrait mode switching, a related game, or magnetometer posture calibration) of the terminal, a function related to vibration recognition (for example, a pedometer or a keystroke), or the like. The sensor 405 may further include a fingerprint sensor, a pressure sensor, an iris sensor,
5 a molecular sensor, a gyroscope, a barometer, a hygrometer, a thermometer, an infrared sensor, or the like. Details are not described herein.

[00171] The display unit 406 is configured to display information entered by the user or information provided for the user. The display unit 406 may include a display panel 4061, and the display panel 4061 may be configured in a form of a liquid
10 crystal display (Liquid Crystal Display, LCD), an organic light-emitting diode (Organic Light-Emitting Diode, OLED), or the like.

[00172] The user input unit 407 may be configured to receive input digit or character information and generate key signal input related to user setting and function control of the terminal. Specifically, the user input unit 407 includes a touch
15 panel 4071 and other input devices 4072. The touch panel 4071 is also referred to as a touchscreen and may collect a touch operation (such as an operation performed by the user on the touch panel 4071 or near the touch panel 4071 with a finger or by using any proper object or accessory such as a stylus) of the user on or near the touch panel 4071. The touch panel 4071 may include two parts: a touch detection
20 apparatus and a touch controller. The touch detection apparatus detects a touch orientation of the user, detects a signal brought by the touch operation, and transmits the signal to the touch controller. The touch controller receives touch information from the touch detection apparatus, converts the touch information into contact coordinates, transmits the contact coordinates to the processor 410, receives a
25 command transmitted by the processor 410, and executes the command. In addition, the touch panel 4071 may be implemented in a plurality of types, for example, a resistive type, a capacitive type, an infrared type, and a surface acoustic wave type. In addition to the touch panel 4071, the user input unit 407 may further include the other input devices 4072. Specifically, the other input devices 4072 may include but
30 are not limited to a physical keyboard, a function key (such as a volume control key

or an on/off key), a trackball, a mouse, and a joystick. Details are not described herein.

[00173] Further, the touch panel 4071 may cover the display panel 4041. After detecting a touch operation on or near the touch panel 4071, the touch panel 4071 transmits the touch operation to the processor 410 to determine a type of a touch event. Then the processor 410 provides a corresponding visual output on the display panel 4041 based on the type of the touch event. In FIG. 4, the touch panel 4071 and the display panel 4041 serve as two separate components to implement input and output functions of the terminal. However, in some embodiments, the touch panel 4071 and the display panel 4041 may be integrated to implement the input and output functions of the terminal. This is not specifically limited herein.

[00174] The interface unit 408 is an interface for connecting an external apparatus to the terminal 400. For example, the external apparatus may include a wired or wireless headset port, an external power (or battery charger) port, a wired or wireless data port, a memory card port, a port for connecting an apparatus having an identification module, an audio input/output (I/O) port, a video I/O port, an earphone port, and the like. The interface unit 408 may be configured to receive an input (for example, data information and electric power) from the external apparatus, and transmit the received input to one or more elements in the terminal 400; or may be configured to transmit data between the terminal 400 and the external apparatus.

[00175] The memory 409 may be configured to store software programs and various data. The memory 409 may mainly include a program storage region and a data storage region. The program storage region may store an operating system, an application program required by at least one function (for example, an audio play function or an image play function), and the like. The data storage region may store data (for example, audio data or a phone book) created based on usage of the mobile phone. In addition, the memory 409 may include a high-speed random access memory, or may include a nonvolatile memory, for example, at least one magnetic disk storage device or a flash memory device, or other volatile solid-state storage device.

[00176] The processor 410 is a control center of the terminal, connects various parts of the entire terminal by using various interfaces and lines, and performs various functions and data processing of the terminal by running or executing a software program and/or a module stored in the memory 409 and invoking data stored in the memory 409, to perform overall monitoring on the terminal. The processor 410 may include one or more processing units. Preferably, an application processor and a modem processor may be integrated in the processor 410. The application processor primarily processes an operating system, user interfaces, application programs, and the like. The modem processor primarily processes radio communication. It can be understood that the modem processor may be alternatively not integrated in the processor 410.

[00177] The terminal 400 may further include a power supply 411 (such as a battery) that supplies power to components. Preferably, the power supply 411 may be logically connected to the processor 410 via a power supply management system, thereby implementing functions such as charging management, discharging management, and power consumption management via the power supply management system.

[00178] In addition, the terminal 400 includes some functional modules that are not shown. Details are not described herein.

[00179] Optionally, an embodiment of the present invention further provides a terminal, including a processor 410, a memory 409, and a computer program stored in the memory 409 and capable of running on the processor 410. When the computer program is executed by the processor 410, the processes in the foregoing embodiments of the method for determining a power control parameter are implemented, with the same technical effect achieved. To avoid repetition, details are not described herein again.

[00180] An embodiment of the present invention further provides a computer-readable storage medium, where the computer-readable storage medium stores a computer program. When the computer program is executed by a processor, the processes of the embodiments of the method for determining a power control

parameter of the terminal side provided in the embodiments of the present invention are implemented, with the same technical effects achieved. To avoid repetition, details are not described herein again. The computer-readable storage medium is a read-only memory (Read-Only Memory, ROM for short), a random access memory
5 (Random Access Memory, RAM for short), a magnetic disk, or an optical disc.

[00181] It should be noted that in this specification, the terms "include" and "comprise", or any of their variants are intended to cover a non-exclusive inclusion, such that a process, a method, an article, or an apparatus that includes a list of elements not only includes those elements but also includes other elements that are
10 not expressly listed, or further includes elements inherent to such a process, method, article, or apparatus. In absence of more constraints, an element preceded by "includes a..." does not preclude the existence of other identical elements in the process, method, article, or apparatus that includes the element.

[00182] According to the foregoing description of the implementations, a person skilled in the art may clearly understand that the methods in the foregoing
15 embodiments may be implemented by using software in combination with a necessary common hardware platform, and certainly may alternatively be implemented by using hardware. However, in most cases, the former is a preferred implementation. Based on such an understanding, the technical solutions of the
20 present invention essentially, or the part contributing to the prior art may be implemented in a form of a software product. The computer software product is stored in a storage medium (such as a ROM, a RAM, a magnetic disk, or an optical disc), and includes several instructions for instructing a terminal (which may be a
25 mobile phone, a personal computer, a server, an air conditioner, a base station, or the like) to perform the methods described in the embodiments of the present invention.

[00183] It can be understood that the embodiments described in some embodiments of this disclosure may be implemented by hardware, software, firmware, middleware, microcode, or a combination thereof. For hardware
30 implementation, a module, a unit, a sub-module, a sub-unit, or the like may be implemented in one or more application-specific integrated circuits (Application

Specific Integrated Circuits, ASIC), digital signal processors (Digital Signal Processing, DSP), digital signal processing devices (DSP Device, DSPD), programmable logic devices (Programmable Logic Device, PLD), field-programmable gate arrays (Field-Programmable Gate Array, FPGA),
5 general-purpose processors, controllers, microcontrollers, microprocessors, and other electronic units for performing the functions described in this application, or a combination thereof.

[00184] The embodiments of the present invention are described above with reference to the accompanying drawings, but the present invention is not limited to
10 the foregoing implementations. The foregoing embodiments are only illustrative rather than restrictive. Inspired by the present invention, a person of ordinary skill in the art can still derive many variations without departing from the essence of the present invention and the protection scope of the claims. All these variations shall
fall within the protection of the present invention.

15

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

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

5 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
10 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

15 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.

20 2. The method according to claim 1, 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
25 pathloss reference reference signal.

 3. The method according to claim 2, 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;

5 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

10 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.

4. The method according to claim 3, 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;

20 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;

25 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

30 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.

5. The method according to claim 4, 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.

6. The method according to claim 5, 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.

7. The method according to claim 4, 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.

8. The method according to claim 7, 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.

9. The method according to claim 4, wherein the first TCI is a TCI with the lowest identification number or the highest identification number in the M TCIs.

10. The method according to claim 4, 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.

11. The method according to claim 4, 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.

12. The method according to claim 4, wherein the third RS comprises any one
5 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;

10 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
15 integer.

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

14. The method according to claim 3, wherein the fifth RS comprises at least one of the following:

20 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;

25 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.

15. The method according to claim 14, 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.

16. The method according to claim 3, 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.

17. The method according to claim 3, wherein the first RS is a RS of a beam usable for a current transmission in any one of the following cases:

10 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;

15 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;

20 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;

25 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;

30 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
5 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.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein K is equal to 4.

19. The method according to any one of claims 2 to 18, wherein none of
10 PUCCH, PUSCH and SRS is configured with the pathloss reference reference signal.

20. The method according to any one of claims 2 to 18, in a case that no target parameter has been configured in the power control parameters of the target object, the determining the target parameter of the target object based on a historical
15 configuration and/or protocol specification comprises:

in a beam correspondence beam correspondence scenario, in a case that no target parameter has been configured in the power control parameters of the target object, determining, based on the historical configuration and/or the protocol specification, the target parameter.

20 21. The method according to claim 1, wherein in a case that the target parameter comprises at least one of target receive power, pathloss compensation factor, and closed-loop power control, the determining, based on historical configuration and/or protocol specification, the target parameter comprises:

determining that a target parameter of a target PUCCH is the same as the target
25 parameter of a PUCCH corresponding to a target occasion;

determining that a target parameter of a target PUSCH is the same as the target parameter of a PUSCH corresponding to a target occasion; or

determining that a target SRS is the same as the target parameter of a SRS corresponding to a target occasion; where

30 the target occasion is after an initial access and before a RRC configuration.

22. The method according to claim 1, wherein in a case that the target parameter comprises closed-loop power control, a value of the closed-loop power control is 0.

23. The method according to claim 1, wherein in a case that the target parameter comprises pathloss compensation factor, a value of the pathloss compensation factor is 1.

24. 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:

10 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

15 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.

25. The terminal according to claim 24, 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.

26. The terminal according to claim 25, 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;

5 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;

10 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.

15 27. The terminal according to claim 26, 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
20 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
25 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.

28. The terminal according to claim 27, wherein the first CORESET comprises
5 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.

29. The terminal according to claim 28, wherein the CORESET configured for
10 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.

30. The terminal according to claim 27, wherein the downlink RS in the QCL information of the first CORESET comprises:

15 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.

31. The terminal according to claim 30, wherein the second RS comprises any one of the following:

20 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
25 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.

32. The terminal according to claim 27, wherein the first TCI is a TCI with the lowest identification number or the highest identification number in the M TCIs.

33. 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 23 are implemented.

- 5 34. 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 23 are implemented.