**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #125R2-240xxxx**

**Athens, Greece, 26th Feb – 1st March 2024**

Agenda Item: 7.2.3

Source: Ericsson

Title: RIL E104 Remote UE and SLPP reference

Document for: Discussion, Decision

# 1 Introduction

This paper discusses RIL E104 and suggest the corresponding corrections.

# 2 Discussion

## 2.1 Remote UE

TEI18 introduced the support where a remote UE using U2N relay functionailty can communicate to LMF via LPP, however the LPP protocol description does not capture this. Stage2 only suggests what is not supported for U2N relay and stage3 only says U2N relay may indicate error with indication whether UE is remote UE or not. However, a general feature that remote UE cam connect to LMF via relay UE and LPP message can be exchanged between LMF and remote UE is missing.

U2N Remote UE and U2N Relay UE term has been used but is missing in the definition.

Further, it should be clarified in LPP specification that sidelink operations are supported in SLPP specification and not in LPP specification and a reference to SLPP specification should be provided for completeness.

1. Agree to below draft CR for LPP correction on remote UE handling.
2. Agree to add SLPP reference in LPP specification

# Conclusion

Based on the discussion in the previous sections we propose the following:

[Proposal 1 Agree to below draft CR for LPP correction on remote UE handling.](#_Toc158451687)

[Proposal 2 Agree to add SLPP reference in LPP specification](#_Toc158451688)

# 4 Text Proposal/Draft CR

**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #125R2-240xxxx**

**Athens, Greece, 26th Feb – 1st March 2024**

|  |
| --- |
| *CR-Form-v12.2* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **37.355** | **CR** | **draft** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **18.0.0** |  |
|  |
| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **X** | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **X** |

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| ***Title:***  | [RIL E104] Updates on LPP for U2N Relay support and clarification note and reference for sidelink positioning protocol |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Ericsson |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** |  TEI18, NR\_pos\_enh2 |  | ***Date:*** | 2023-11-03 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | B |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-18 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)Rel-19 (Release 19)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | TEI18 introduced the support where a remote UE using U2N relay functionailty can communicate to LMF via LPP, however the LPP protocol description does not capture this. Stage2 only suggests what is not supported for U2N relay and stage3 only says U2N relay may indicate error with indication whether UE is remote UE or not. However, a general feature that remote UE cam connect to LMF via relay UE and LPP message can be exchanged between LMF and remote UE is missing.Further, it should be clarified in LPP specification that sidelink operations are supported in SLPP specification and not in LPP specification and a reference to SLPP specification should be provided for completeness. |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | Clarification that LPP can be supported over relay (U2N relay)Addition of note that SLPP supports sidelink operations rather than LPP. |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Unlcear what is supported. Missing reference in LPP specification. Incomplete specification. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.2, 5.1 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  | **X** |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***affected:*** |  | **X** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

*Beginning of Changes*

# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 36.305: "Stage 2 functional specification of User Equipment (UE) positioning in E-UTRAN".

[3] 3GPP TS 23.271: "Functional stage 2 description of Location Services (LCS)".

[4] IS-GPS-200, Revision D, Navstar GPS Space Segment/Navigation User Interfaces, March 7th, 2006.

[5] IS-GPS-705, Navstar GPS Space Segment/User Segment L5 Interfaces, September 22, 2005.

[6] IS-GPS-800, Navstar GPS Space Segment/User Segment L1C Interfaces, September 4, 2008.

[7] IS-QZSS, Quasi Zenith Satellite System Navigation Service Interface Specifications for QZSS, Ver.1.1, July 31, 2009.

[8] Galileo OS Signal in Space ICD (OS SIS ICD), Issue 1.2, February 2014, European Union.

[9] Global Navigation Satellite System GLONASS Interface Control Document, Version 5.1, 2008.

[10] Specification for the Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS), US Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, DTFA01-96-C-00025, 2001.

[11] RTCM-SC104, RTCM Recommended Standards for Differential GNSS Service (v.2.3), August 20, 2001.

[12] 3GPP TS 36.331: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); "Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification".

[13] 3GPP TS 25.331: "Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol Specification".

[14] 3GPP TS 44.031: "Location Services (LCS); Mobile Station (MS) - Serving Mobile Location Centre (SMLC) Radio Resource LCS Protocol (RRLP)".

[15] 3GPP TS 23.032: "Universal Geographical Area Description (GAD)".

[16] 3GPP TS 36.211: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical Channels and Modulation".

[17] 3GPP TS 36.214: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical layer – Measurements".

[18] 3GPP TS 36.133: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Requirements for support of radio resource management".

[19] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification".

[20] OMA-TS-LPPe-V1\_0, LPP Extensions Specification, Open Mobile Alliance.

[21] 3GPP TS 36.101: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception".

[22] ITU-T Recommendation X.691 (07/2002) "Information technology - ASN.1 encoding rules: Specification of Packed Encoding Rules (PER)" (Same as the ISO/IEC International Standard 8825-2).

[23] BDS-SIS-ICD-B1I-3.0: "BeiDou Navigation Satellite System Signal In Space Interface Control Document Open Service Signal B1I (Version 3.0)", February, 2019.

[24] ATIS-0500027: "Recommendations for Establishing Wide Scale Indoor Location Performance", May 2015.

[25] Bluetooth Special Interest Group: "Bluetooth Core Specification v4.2", December 2014.

[26] IEEE 802.11, Part 11: "Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications".

[27] IETF RFC 6225, "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Options for Coordinate-Based Location Configuration Information", July 2011.

[28] 3GPP TS 36.213: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical layer procedures".

[29] "Earth Gravitational Model 96 (EGM96)", National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, NASA.

[30] RTCM Standard 10403.3: "Differential GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite Systems) Services" – Version 3, October 7, 2016.

[31] IGS ANTEX: "The Antenna Exchanged Format" – version 1.4, September 15, 2010.

[32] Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 197, "Specification for the ADVANCED ENCRYPTION STANDARD (AES)", November 26, 2001.

[33] NIST Special Publication 800-38A, "Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation Methods and Techniques", 2001.

[34] 3GPP TS 38.101-2: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 2: Range 2 Standalone".

[35] 3GPP TS 38.331: "NR; Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification".

[36] 3GPP TS 38.215: "NR; Physical layer measurements".

[37] 3GPP TS 38.101-1: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 1: Range 1 Standalone".

[38] IRNSS Signal-In-Space (SPS) Interface Control Document (ICD) for standard positioning service version 1.1, Aug 2017.

[39] BDS-SIS-ICD-B1C-1.0: "BeiDou Navigation Satellite System Signal In Space Interface Control Document Open Service Signal B1C (Version 1.0)", December, 2017.

[40] 3GPP TS 38.305: "NG Radio Access Network (NG-RAN); Stage 2 functional specification of User Equipment (UE) positioning in NG-RAN".

[41] 3GPP TS 38.211: "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; NR; Physical channels and modulation".

[42] 3GPP TS 23.273: "5G System (5GS) Location Services (LCS); Stage 2".

[43] IS-QZSS-L6-001, Quasi-Zenith Satellite System Interface Specification – Centimetre Level Augmentation Service, Cabinet Office, November 5, 2018.

[44] 3GPP TR 38.901: "Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Study on channel model for frequencies from 0.5 to 100 GHz".

[45] 3GPP TS 38.214: "NR; Physical layer procedures for data".

[46] 3GPP TS 38.133: "NR; Requirements for support of radio resource management".

[47] 3GPP TS 38.300: "NR; NR and NG-RAN Overall Description; Stage 2".

[48] 3GPP TS 38.213: "NR; Physical layer procedures for control".

[49] BDS-SIS-ICD-B2a-1.0: "BeiDou Navigation Satellite System Signal In Space Interface Control Document Open Service Signal B2a (Version 1.0)", December, 2017.

[50] BDS-SIS-ICD-B3I-1.0: "BeiDou Navigation Satellite System Signal In Space Interface Control Document Open Service Signal B3I (Version 1.0)", February, 2018.

[51] NMEA standard 0183, Version 4.11, November 2018.

[52] BDS-SIS-ICD-PPP-B2b-1.0: "BeiDou Navigation Satellite System Signal In Space Interface Control Document Precise Point Positioning Service Signal PPP-B2b (Version 1.0)", July, 2020.

[53] Bluetooth Special Interest Group: "Bluetooth Core Specification v5.4", February 2023.

[54] 3GPP TS 38.101-5: "User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 5: Satellite access Radio Frequency (RF) and performance requirements".

[XX] 3GPP TS 38.355: "NR; Sidelink Positioning Protocol".

*Next change*

# 3 Definitions and Abbreviations

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [1], TS 36.305 [2], TS 23.271 [3], 38.305 [40] and TS 23.273 [42] apply. Other definitions are provided below.

**Anchor carrier:** In NB-IoT, a carrier where the UE assumes that NPSS/NSSS/NPBCH/SIB-NB for FDD or NPSS/NSSS/NPBCH for TDD are transmitted.

**Location Server:** a physical or logical entity (e.g., E-SMLC, SUPL SLP, or LMF) that manages positioning for a target device by obtaining measurements and other location information from one or more positioning units and providing assistance data to positioning units to help determine this. A Location Server may also compute or verify the final location estimate.

**NB-IoT:** NB-IoT allows access to network services via E-UTRA with a channel bandwidth limited to 200 kHz.

**Observed Time Difference Of Arrival (OTDOA):** The time interval that is observed by a target device between the reception of downlink signals from two different TPs. If a signal from TP 1 is received at the moment *t1*, and a signal from TP 2 is received at the moment *t2*, the OTDOA is *t2* – *t1*.

**Positioning frequency layer**: A positioning frequency layer is defined as a collection of DL PRS resource sets where each DL PRS resource set is in turn a collection of DL PRS resources. All DL PRS resources from all DL PRS resource sets from the same positioning frequency layer have some common/same PRS parameters viz. PRS subcarrier spacing, PRS resource bandwidth, PRS start PRB, PRS Point A, PRS Comb size and PRS cyclic prefix.

**PRS-only TP**: A TP which only transmits PRS signals or DL-PRS for PRS-based TBS positioning and is not associated with a cell.

**Reference Source:** a physical entity or part of a physical entity that provides signals (e.g., RF, acoustic, infra-red) that can be measured (e.g., by a Target Device) in order to obtain the location of a Target Device.

**Relative Time Difference (RTD):** The relative time difference between a TRP *i* and a TRP *j*, is defined as *tj – ti*, where *ti* and *tj* are defined as the time when TRP *i* and *j* transmit the start of one subframe respectively.

**Rx Time Delay:** From a signal reception perspective, there will be a time delay from the time when the RF signal arrives at the Rx antenna to the time when the signal is digitized and time-stamped at the baseband.

**Rx Timing Error:** Result of Rx Time Delay involved in the reception of a signal before reporting measurements that are obtained from the signal. It is the uncalibrated Rx Time Delay, or the remaining delay after the UE/TRP internal calibration/compensation of the Rx Time Delay, involved in the reception of the DL-PRS/UL SRS signals. The calibration/compensation may also include the calibration/compensation of the relative time delay between different RF chains in the same UE/TRP and may also possibly consider the offset of the Rx antenna phase centre to the physical antenna centre.

**Target Device:** the device that is being positioned (e.g., UE or SUPL SET).

**Transmission Point (TP):** A set of geographically co-located transmit antennas (e.g. antenna array (with one or more antenna elements)) for one cell, part of one cell or one PRS-only TP. Transmission Points can include base station (eNodeB) antennas, remote radio heads, a remote antenna of a base station, an antenna of a PRS-only TP, etc. One cell can be formed by one or multiple transmission points. For a homogeneous deployment, each transmission point may correspond to one cell.

**Transmission-Reception Point (TRP)**: A set of geographically co-located antennas (e.g. antenna array (with one or more antenna elements)) supporting TP and/or RP functionality.

**TRP Tx Timing Error Group (TRP Tx TEG):** Tx Timing Errors, associated with TRP transmissions on one or more DL-PRS Resources, that are within a certain margin.

**Tx Time Delay:** From a signal transmission perspective, the time delay from the time when the digital signal is generated at baseband to the time when the RF signal is transmitted from the Tx antenna.

**Tx Timing Error:** Result of Tx Time Delay involved in the transmission of a signal. It is the uncalibrated Tx Time Delay, or the remaining delay after the TRP/UE internal calibration/compensation of the Tx Time Delay, involved in the transmission of the DL-PRS/UL SRS signals. The calibration/compensation may also include the calibration/compensation of the relative time delay between different RF chains in the same TRP/UE and may also possibly consider the offset of the Tx antenna phase centre to the physical antenna centre.

**UE Rx Timing Error Group (UE Rx TEG)**: Rx Timing Errors, associated with UE reporting of one or more DL measurements, that are within a certain margin.

**UE RxTx Timing Error Group (UE RxTx TEG):** Rx Timing Errors and Tx Timing Errors, associated with UE reporting of one or more UE Rx-Tx time difference measurements, which have the 'Rx Timing Errors + Tx Timing Errors' differences within a certain margin.

**UE Tx Timing Error Group (UE Tx TEG)**: Tx Timing Errors, associated with UE transmissions on one or more UL SRS resources for positioning purpose, that are within a certain margin.

**U2N Relay UE**: A UE that provides functionality to support connectivity to the network for U2N Remote UE(s).

**U2N Remote UE**: A UE that communicates with the network via a U2N Relay UE.

*Next change*

## 3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

5GC 5G Core Network

5GS 5G System

A-AoA Azimuth-Angle of Arrival

ADR Accumulated Delta Range

AL Alert Limit

AoA Angle of Arrival

AP Access Point

ARP Antenna Reference Point

BDS BeiDou Navigation Satellite System

BSSID Basic Service Set Identifier

CID Cell-ID (positioning method)

CLAS Centimetre Level Augmentation Service

DL-AoD Downlink Angle-of-Departure

DL-PRS Downlink Positioning Reference Signal

DL-TDOA Downlink Time Difference Of Arrival

DNU Do Not Use

E-SMLC Enhanced Serving Mobile Location Centre

E-CID Enhanced Cell-ID (positioning method)

ECEF Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed

ECI Earth-Centered-Inertial

EGNOS European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service

E-UTRAN Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network

FDMA Frequency Division Multiple Access

FKP Flächenkorrekturparameter (Engl: Area Correction Parameters)

GAGAN GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation

GLONASS GLObal'naya NAvigatsionnaya Sputnikovaya Sistema (Engl.: Global Navigation Satellite System)

GMLC Gateway Mobile Location Centre

GNSS Global Navigation Satellite System

GPS Global Positioning System

GRS80 Geodetic Reference System 1980

HESSID Homogeneous Extended Service Set Identifier

LCS LoCation Services

LMF Location Management Function

LPP LTE Positioning Protocol

MAC Master Auxiliary Concept

MBS Metropolitan Beacon System

MO-LR Mobile Originated Location Request

MT-LR Mobile Terminated Location Request

Multi-RTT Multi-Round Trip Time

NavIC NAVigation with Indian Constellation

NG-C NG Control plane

NG-AP NG Application Protocol

NI-LR Network Induced Location Request

N-RTK Network – Real-Time Kinematic

NRPPa NR Positioning Protocol A

OTDOA Observed Time Difference Of Arrival

PDU Protocol Data Unit

posSI Positioning System Information

posSIB Positioning SIB

PPP Precise Point Positioning

PPP-RTK Precise Point Positioning – Real-Time Kinematic

PRS Positioning Reference Signal (for E-UTRA)

PRU Positioning Reference Unit

QZSS Quasi-Zenith Satellite System

RP Reception Point

RRM Radio Resource Management

RSRP Reference Signal Received Power

RSRPP Reference Signal Received Path Power

RSRQ Reference Signal Received Quality

RSSI Received Signal Strength Indicator

RSTD Reference Signal Time Difference

RTK Real-Time Kinematic

SBAS Space Based Augmentation System

SDT Small Data Transmission

SET SUPL Enabled Terminal

SIB System Information Block

SLP SUPL Location Platform

SLPP Sidelink Positioning Protocol

SP Semi-Persistent

SRS Sounding Reference Signal

SSB Synchronization Signal Block

SSID Service Set Identifier

SSR State Space Representation

STEC Slant TEC

SUPL Secure User Plane Location

TADV Timing Advance

TBS Terrestrial Beacon System

TEC Total Electron Content

TEG Timing Error Group

TP Transmission Point

TRP Transmission-Reception Point

TTA Time To Alert

TxTEG Tx Timing Error Group

UE User Equipment

UL-AoA Uplink Angle of Arrival

UL-RTOA Uplink Relative Time of Arrival

UL-SRS Uplink Sounding Reference Signal

UL-TDOA Uplink Time Difference of Arrival

URA User Range Accuracy

WAAS Wide Area Augmentation System

WGS-84 World Geodetic System 1984

WLAN Wireless Local Area Network

Z-AoA Zenith Angles of Arrival

*Next change*

# 4 Functionality of Protocol

## 4.1 General

### 4.1.1 LPP Configuration

LPP is used point-to-point between a location server (E-SMLC, LMF or SLP) and a target device (UE or SET) in order to position the target device using position-related measurements obtained by one or more reference sources. LPP is also used point-to-point between a location server and a target device which may be a U2N remote UE and the connection is provided via a L2 U2N relay UE (see section 16.12 of [47]). Figure 4.1.1-1 shows the configuration as applied to the control- and user-plane location solutions for E-UTRAN and NG-RAN (as defined in TS 36.305 [2], TS 38.305 [40], TS 23.273 [42] and TS 23.271 [3]).

NB-IoT is a non-backward compatible variant of E-UTRAN supporting a reduced set of functionalities. In this specification, procedures and messages specified for the UE equally apply to the UE in NB-IoT.



Figure 4.1.1-1: LPP Configuration for Control- and User-Plane Positioning in E-UTRAN or NG-RAN

NOTE: NR Ranging/Sidelink positioning Operations are supported by SLPP [XX].

*End of changes*