**3GPP T****SG-RAN WG2 Meeting #115-e draft-R2-2108884**

**E-Meeting: August 09-27, 2021**

**Agenda item: 8.10.3.1**

**Source: Qualcomm Incorporated**

**Title: [AT115-e][102][NTN] LCS aspects (Qualcomm)**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

Followings are agreements made in RAN2#115e regarding coarse UE location information.

Agreements:

1. If SA3 replies with concern on reporting UE location with any granularity during initial access, RAN2 will revisit agreement/solution for reporting UE location during initial access.
2. UE coarse location information refers to coarse GNSS coordinates (FFS on the details, e.g. X MSB bits out of 24 bits of longitude/latitude or GNSS coordinates with ~2km accuracy). FFS if any enhancements to validate the UE’s coarse location information is needed. FFS whether this is only used in initial access or also in connected

 This document provides report of the following offline discussion.

* [AT115-e][102][NTN] LCS aspects (Qualcomm)

Scope: Continue the discussion on p2-p8 from [R2-2108848](file:///C%3A%5CData%5C3GPP%5CRAN2%5CDocs%5CR2-2108848.zip) and then draft reply LS responses to RAN3 (contact Qualcomm) and SA3 (contact Huawei)

Intended outcome: Summary of the offline discussion with e.g.:

* + - List of proposals for agreement (if any)
		- List of proposals for further discussion
		- List of proposals that should not be pursued (if any)

Initial deadline (for companies' feedback): Thursday 2021-08-19 1600 UTC

Initial deadline (for rapporteur's summary in R2-2108884): Thursday 2021-08-19 2200 UTC

Deadline for reply LSs: Week2 (after CB session)

Proposals marked "for agreement" in R2-2108884 not challenged until Friday 2021-08-20 1000 UTC will be declared as agreed via email by the session chair (for the rest the discussion will further continue offline until the CB session in Week2).

# Discussion

## Discussion on p2-p8 from R2-2108848

Please provide your views on the proposal 2 to proposal 8 from R2-2108848 [1].

1. The coarse location information is reported in Msg5, i.e., via *RRCSetupComplete*/*RRCResumeComplete* message.

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| **Company** | **Agree/Not agree** | **Comments** |
| FGI | Agree |  |
| Samsung | Agree |  |
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1. For coarse UE location reporting during initial access, the location granularity (i.e., accuracy to be 2 km radius or x>2 km radius) is indicated to UE via SIB.

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| **Company** | **Agree/Not agree** | **Comments** |
| FGI | Not agree | No sure if reporting X > 2km is beneficial  |
| Samsung | See comments | We are not clear why the accuracy criterion should be configured with either 2km radius or larger than 2km radius. To the LS, it was asked “RAN2 would like to ask SA3 whether there is privacy concern if a UE reports the location information to NG-RAN with ~2km radius accuracy before AS security is established, e.g. during initial access.”, which sounds to us the accuracy criterion is 2km radius before AS security is established. What we mean is there should be one criterion to remove privacy concern, x km, then why we need additional criterion?  |
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1. Enhancements to validate the UE’s coarse location information is needed in Rel-17.

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| **Company** | **Before AS security****(Yes/No)** | **After AS security****(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| FGI | No | No | Agreements online:RAN2 Working Assumption: RAN2 doesn’t need to do anything to ensure that final UE location information at the core network is trustable so far (it's other WGs business to define solutions to verify the UE location) |
| Samsung | See comments | No | Whether the reporting of UE’s coarse location information is also required for RRC connected state (after AS security is activated) is FFS. With this FFS, we think after AS security, it’s early to make a decision. For the case before AS security is activated, first we would like to understand the solution better. For example, if the concern is whether the coarse location information reported by the UE is trustworthy before AS security is activated, and the solution is to add some additional information to help the gNB to validate the coarse location information, how we can trust that additional information (that is used for validation) sent by the UE before AS security is activated?  |
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1. The UE reports what location information (i.e., coarse UE location information or finer location information/full GNSS coordinates) to gNB in RRC\_CONNECTED, i.e., after AS security has been established.

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| **Company** | **Coarse UE location****(Yes/No)** | **Finer UE location****(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| FGI | Yes | No  | [R1-2107292](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_106-e/Docs/R1-2107292.zip) shows a toy example when UE reports location acquired from GNSS with the 2km accuracy. In this example, the maximum RTT estimate error is 0.0047ms, which is insignificant for a slot-based scheduling, e.g., NR slot length can be 1ms (0%), 0.5ms (1%), 0.25ms (2%), and 0.125ms (4%), with $μ=0, 1, 2, 3$, respectively. |
| Samsung | No | Yes | We think finer UE location information is used after AS security is established unless any similar security issue is raised. We don’t think signalling overhead reduction is not the main intention, which is anyway marginal. Also UE location information can be used to determine HO or etc., which means to us finer UE location would be helpful.  |
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1. After AS security is established, gNB can obtain a GNSS-based location information from the UE using existing signalling method, i.e., by configuring *includeCommonLocationInfo* in the corresponding *reportConfig*.

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| **Company** | **Agree/Not agree** | **Comments** |
| FGI | Agree |  |
| Samsung | Agree |  |
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1. Which mechanism(s) is(are) configured by gNB to obtain UE location update of mobile UEs in RRC\_CONNECTED?

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| **Company** | **Periodic location reporting****(Yes/No)** | **Event triggered location reporting****(Yes/No)** | **Aperiodic reporting****(i.e., report upon gNB request, e.g. via DCI)****(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| FGI | Yes | No | No  | If UE speed is 1200km/hr, then UE reports every 3 seconds to maintain 2km accuracy, which seems feasible by RRC.  |
| Samsung | Yes | Yes | See comments | We think the baseline is periodic location reporting and event triggered location reporting (also possibly with event triggered periodic reporting). Then the question is whether we really need aperiodic reporting based on DCI on top of periodic location reporting and/or event triggered location reporting. Need case should be well justified. |
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## Draft reply LS responses to RAN3

The draft LS in response to RAN3 LS is provided in R2-2107568 [2]. It is given below for your convenience.

**Question 1: RAN3 would like RAN2 to confirm whether the gNB will be able to acquire UE location information with an accuracy comparable to TN cell granularity (e.g. GNSS information** **or otherwise) after AS security, and also to confirm whether it is possible to provide any level of UE location information (i.e. finer than NTN Uu cell accuracy) before AS security.**

**RAN2 answer:** RAN2 confirms that UE can report GNSS coordinates using existing mechanism in the measurement report. In addition, RAN2 has agreed that the UE will report UE location information with a guaranteed accuracy of an area of ~2km radius in Msg5 during initial access if no privacy issue is identified by SA3.

1. Do you agree with the answer to Question 1? Please provide any suggestion in comments.

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| **Company** | **Agree/Not agree** | **Comments** |
| FGI | Agree  |  |
| Samsung | Agree |  |
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**Question 3: RAN3 welcomes any feedback from RAN2 on the described case (i.e. the gNB to trigger inter-AMF handover when crossing country borders).**

**RAN2 answer:** The UE may report UE’s GNSS coordinates in existing measurement report. The measurement report can be transmitted periodically. In addition, location-based measurement trigger is also introduced such that the UE will trigger the measurement report if it moves by a threshold distance since its last report. Therefore, gNB will be able to determine whether UE has moved far away from the last location report. RAN2 understands it is up to the gNB to determine the crossing of country borders based on the location update and take appropriate action.

1. Do you agree with the answer to Question 3? Please provide any suggestion in comments.

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| **Company** | **Agree/Not agree** | **Comments** |
| FGI | fine | However, considering GNSS errors may be from 30m to 100m. Periodic reporting to NW may be more reliable than counting distance by UE. |
| Samsung | See comments | To us, it seems ok in general. However, isn’t RAN2 answer related to the previous discussions (P5 and P6) in this offline discussion? |
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**Question 4: RAN3 requests RAN2, CT1 and SA2 to provide any feedback on above issue (i.e. which TAC should be reported by the gNB in case of multiple broadcast TAC).**

**RAN2 answer:** The gNB will be able to acquire UE location information at initial access and during connected mode periods. Therefore, it would be possible to map such a location into a TAC (since TAC areas are earth-fixed). RAN2 cannot comment however on whether this approach is appropriate for reporting towards the CN.

1. Do you agree with the answer to Question 4? Please provide any suggestion in comments.

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| **Company** | **Agree/Not agree** | **Comments** |
| FGI | Agree  |  |
| Samsung | See comments | When the UE detects it enters into new TAC area among multiple ones and TAU update is needed, then the UE establishes RRC connection with coarse location information. Then the question is whether the coarse location information (with x > 2kms accuracy radius) is enough to determine the corresponding TAC. If not, why not TAC is directly reported by the UE? |
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## Draft reply LS responses to SA3

RAN2 also received LS from SA3 and draft LS is provided in R2-2107346 [3]. It is given below for your convenience.

**Question 1: What is the purpose of sending A-GNSS based measurements after AS security has been established? Is it for core network reselection after initial core network selection?**

RAN2 answer: RAN2 believes that this is for potential core network reselection after initial core network selection. After AS security has been established, LCS procedure via LMF can be initiated to verify UE’s location and check whether UE has selected a PLMN that is allowed to operate in the country of the UE location.

1. Do you agree with the answer to the first Question? Please provide any suggestion in comments.

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| **Company** | **Agree/Not agree** | **Comments** |
| FGI | Agree  |  |
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**Question 2: Are the A-GNSS based measurements used by the applied UE positioning method during LCS procedure or used in a different procedure?**

RAN2 answer: RAN2 believes that A-GNSS based measurements are parts of A-GNSS positioning method, and it is during LCS procedure.

1. Do you agree with the answer to the second question? Please provide any suggestion in comments.

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| **Company** | **Agree/Not agree** | **Comments** |
| FGI | Agree |  |
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# Conclusion

TBD…

# references

[1] R2-2108848, “[Pre115-e][102][NTN] Summary of AI 8.10.3.1 - LCS aspects only”, Qualcomm Incorporated.

[2] R2-2107568, “[Draft] Reply LS on UE location aspects in NTN”, Qualcomm Incorporated.

[3] R2-2107346, “Draft Reply LS on UE location aspects in NTN”, Huawei, HiSilicon.