**--------------------------------------- Start of template for collection of NR positioning results --------------------------------**

# 8 Performance evaluations for R17 performance targets

## 8.1 Performance analysis of Rel-16 positioning solutions

Including accuracy and latency (objective 1b) performance, compared to rel17 performance targets

### 8.1.1 Positioning accuracy analysis

#### 8.1.1.1 Results from source [X]

##### 8.1.1.1.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

The scenarios to be presented in this contribution include

* Baseline scenarios with InF-SH/InF-DH with fixed UE/gNB height and without UE/gNB calibration error (Case 0xx series)
* InF-DH with variable UE/gNB height (Case 1xx series)
* InF-SH/In-DH with UE/gNB calibration error (Case 2xx series)

Evaluation assumptions for system level analysis are provided in Table 8.1.1.1.1-1 to 8.1.1.1.1-5.

Table 8.1.1.1.1-1: Rel.16 NR positioning (baseline) - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 1 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 2 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 3 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 4 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 5 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 6 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 7 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 8 (InF-DH, FR1) |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | In-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS+PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS+PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold, single port | ZC, single port | ZC, single port | Gold/ZC, single port | Gold, single port | ZC, single port | ZC, single port | Gold/ZC, single port |
| Number of sites | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA+UL-AoA  PSO | Multi-RTT  PSO | DL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA+UL-AoA  PSO | Multi-RTT  PSO |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based |
| Additional notes, if any | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. |

Table 8.1.1.1.1-2: Rel.16 NR positioning (baseline) - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 9 (InF-SH, FR2) | Case 10 (InF-SH, FR2) | Case 11 (InF-SH, FR2) | Case 12 (InF-SH, FR2) | Case 13 (InF-DH, FR2) | Case 14 (InF-DH, FR2) | Case 15 (InF-DH, FR2) | Case 16 (InF-DH, FR2) |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | In-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 120kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS+PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS+PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold, single port | Gold, single port | ZC, single port | Gold/ZC, single port | Gold, single port | Gold, single port | ZC, single port | Gold/ZC, single port |
| Number of sites | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA  PSO | DL-TDOA+DL-AoD  PSO | UL-TDOA+UL-AoA  PSO | Multi-RTT  PSO | DL-TDOA  PSO | DL-TDOA+DL-AoD  PSO | UL-TDOA+UL-AoA  PSO | Multi-RTT  PSO |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | Tx beam sweeping  Rx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping  Rx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping  Rx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping  Rx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping  Rx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping  Rx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping  Rx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping  Rx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Tx codebook-based  Rx codebook based | Tx codebook-based  Rx codebook based | Tx codebook-based  Rx codebook based | Tx codebook-based  Rx codebook based | Tx codebook-based  Rx codebook based | Tx codebook-based  Rx codebook based | Tx codebook-based  Rx codebook based | Tx codebook-based  Rx codebook based |
| Additional notes, if any | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. |

Table 8.1.1.1.1-3: Rel.16 NR positioning (modified DH and 3D positioning) - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 101 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 102 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 103 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 104 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 105 (InF-DH, FR2) | Case 106 (InF-DH, FR2) | Case 107 (InF-DH, FR2) | Case 108 (InF-DH, FR2) |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-DH  (40%, 3, 5) | InF-DH  (40%, 3, 5) | InF-DH  (40%, 3, 5) | InF-DH  (40%, 3, 5) | InF-DH  (40%, 3, 5) | InF-DH  (40%, 3, 5) | InF-DH  (40%, 3, 5) | InF-DH  (40%, 3, 5) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHzHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100Mhz | 100Mhz | 100Mhz | 100Mhz | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS+PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS+PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold, single port | Gold, single port | ZC, single port | Gold/ZC, single port | Gold, single port | Gold, single port | ZC, single port | Gold/ZC, single port |
| Number of sites | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA  PSO | DL-TDOA+DL-AoD  PSO | UL-TDOA+UL-AoA  PSO | Multi-RTT  PSO | DL-TDOA  PSO | DL-TDOA+DL-AoD  PSO | UL-TDOA+UL-AoA  PSO | Multi-RTT  PSO |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping  Rx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping  Rx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping  Rx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping  Rx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based  Rx codebook based | Tx codebook-based  Rx codebook based | Tx codebook-based  Rx codebook based | Tx codebook-based  Rx codebook based |
| Additional notes, if any | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | UE height within [0.5, 3]  gNB height {4, 8} | UE height within [0.5, 3]  gNB height {4, 8} | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | UE height within [0.5, 3]  gNB height {4, 8} | UE height within [0.5, 3]  gNB height {4, 8} |

Table 8.1.1.1.1-4: Rel.16 NR positioning (UE/gNB calibration error) - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 201 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 202 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 203 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 204 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 205 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 206 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 207 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 208 (InF-DH, FR1) |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | In-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHzHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHzHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100Mhz | 100Mhz | 100Mhz | 100Mhz | 100Mhz | 100Mhz | 100Mhz | 100Mhz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS+PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS+PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold, single port | ZC, single port | ZC, single port | Gold/ZC, single port | Gold, single port | ZC, single port | ZC, single port | Gold/ZC, single port |
| Number of sites | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA+UL-AoA  PSO | Multi-RTT  PSO | DL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA+UL-AoA  PSO | Multi-RTT  PSO |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | gNB Rx/Tx Time error T1=1.4ns  UE Rx/Tx time error T1=5.6ns | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based |
| Additional notes, if any | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. |

Table 8.1.1.1.1-5: Rel.16 NR positioning (gNB angle calibration error) - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 209 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 210 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 211 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 212 (InF-SH, FR1) |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | In-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHzHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100Mhz | 100Mhz | 100Mhz | 100Mhz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | ZC, single port | ZC, single port | ZC, single port | ZC, single port |
| Number of sites | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | UL-AOA  PSO | UL-AOA  PSO | UL-AOA  PSO | UL-AOA  PSO |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | Ideal | gNB Rx Angle error | gNB Rx Angle error | gNB Rx Angle error |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based |
| Additional notes, if any | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. | Fixed UE/gNB height. |

##### 8.1.1.1.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results

Table 8.1.1.1.2-1 provides summary of NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error under the baseline scenarios.

Table 8.1.1.1.2-2 provides summary of NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error under the modified DH and 3D positioning.

Table 8.1.1.1.2-3 provides summary of NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error under UE/gNB calibration error.

Table 8.1.1.1.2-4 provides summary of NR positioning evaluations results for vertical location error under the 3D positioning.

Table 8.1.1.1.2-1: Rel.16 NR positioning (baseline) - horizontal location error results from [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cases |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| 1, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.077 | 0.153 | 0.419 | 2.789 |
| Convex UEs | 0.053 | 0.090 | 0.224 | 1.964 |
| 2, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0871 | 0.1708 | 0.4013 | 1.8678 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0621 | 0.1096 | 0.2410 | 1.0277 |
| 3, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0465 | 0.0731 | 0.1271 | 0.299 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0434 | 0.0648 | 0.1116 | 0.2682 |
| 4, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0721 | 0.2035 | 0.6628 | 1.9481 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0665 | 0.1798 | 0.5628 | 1.6992 |
| 5, InF-DH422, FR1, DL-TDOA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.861 | 3.448 | 8.103 | 15.212 |
| Convex UEs | 0.703 | 2.904 | 8.399 | 15.635 |
| 6, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.4309 | 1.6317 | 4.9693 | 9.9453 |
| Convex UEs | 0.3354 | 1.2393 | 4.6237 | 9.6631 |
| 7, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0702 | 0.1673 | 0.3825 | 1.0453 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0643 | 0.1529 | 0.3206 | 0.8016 |
| 8, InF-DH422, FR1, Multi-RTT | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0699 | 0.1260 | 0.3916 | 7.8992 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0667 | 0.1164 | 0.3338 | 7.3110 |
| 9, InF-SH, FR2, DL-TDOA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0089 | 0.0329 | 0.1935 | 1.1281 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0077 | 0.0265 | 0.1586 | 0.9633 |
| 10, InF-SH, FR2, DL-TDOA/AoD | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0118 | 0.0203 | 0.0345 | 0.0918 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0143 | 0.0231 | 0.0387 | 0.0654 |
| 11, InF-SH, FR2, UL-TDOA/AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0102 | 0.0191 | 0.0365 | 0.0991 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0084 | 0.0156 | 0.0296 | 0.0694 |
| 12, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0049 | 0.0143 | 0.0881 | 0.4697 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0048 | 0.0137 | 0.0841 | 0.4496 |
| 13, InF-DH422, FR2, DL-TDOA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0466 | 0.5795 | 3.6866 | 9.2401 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0321 | 0.4003 | 2.7974 | 9.6798 |
| 14, InF- DH422, FR2, DL-TDOA/AoD | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0755 | 0.1861 | 0.4228 | 0.9619 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0587 | 0.1452 | 0.3221 | 0.7197 |
| 15, InF-DH422, FR2, UL-TDOA/AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0732 | 0.1728 | 0.3750 | 0.9277 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0603 | 0.1309 | 0.2717 | 0.7086 |
| 16, InF- DH422, FR2, Multi-RTT | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0317 | 0.1905 | 1.0572 | 4.1555 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0259 | 0.1425 | 0.8398 | 4.2895 |

Table 8.1.1.1.2-2: Rel.16 NR positioning (modified DH and 3D positioning) - horizontal location error results from [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cases |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| 101, InF-DH435, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0742 | 0.1792 | 0.4392 | 1.3838 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0628 | 0.1571 | 0.3844 | 1.3012 |
| 102, InF-DH435, FR1, Multi-RTT | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0713 | 0.1249 | 0.4734 | 8.6557 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0663 | 0.1082 | 0.4952 | 9.8411 |
| 103, InF-DH435-3D, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.3405(H) | 1.0103(H) | 2.3157(H) | 5.1203(H) |
| Convex UEs | 0.2923(H) | 0.8122(H) | 2.0088(H) | 4.3405(H) |
| 104, InF-DH435-3D, FR1, Multi-RTT | (Optional) All UEs | 0.1721(H) | 1.3411(H) | 7.4143(H) | 15.4966(H) |
| Convex UEs | 0.1258(H) | 1.4345(H) | 8.9295(H) | 16.0515(H) |
| 105, InF-DH435, FR2, UL-TDOA/AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0943 | 0.2314 | 0.4973 | 1.3007 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0865 | 0.2101 | 0.4707 | 1.1486 |
| 106, InF-DH435, FR2, Multi-RTT | (Optional) All UEs | 0.3364 | 0.9128 | 2.4777 | 5.7209 |
| Convex UEs | 0.3079 | 0.8594 | 2.2392 | 5.4600 |
| 107, InF-DH435-3D, FR2, UL-TDOA/AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.1297(H) | 0.4173(H) | 1.1042(H) | 2.6878(H) |
| Convex UEs | 0.1109(H) | 0.3273(H) | 0.8667(H) | 2.4365(H) |
| 108, InF-DH435-3D, FR2, Multi-RTT | (Optional) All UEs | 0.5012(H) | 2.2343(H) | 6.6096(H) | 15.6304(H) |
| Convex UEs | 0.4304(H) | 2.4466(H) | 7.9926(H) | 15.5828(H) |

Table 8.1.1.1.2-3: Rel.16 NR positioning (UE/gNB calibration error) - horizontal location error results from [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cases |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| 201, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA, Group Delay Error | (Optional) All UEs | 0.587 | 0.874 | 1.462 | 3.540 |
| Convex UEs | 0.462 | 0.614 | 0.829 | 1.458 |
| 202, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA, Group delay error | (Optional) All UEs | 0.5937 | 0.8672 | 1.3135 | 2.6395 |
| Convex UEs | 0.4653 | 0.6145 | 0.8120 | 1.2343 |
| 203, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA, Group delay error | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0699 | 0.1180 | 0.2034 | 0.3878 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0661 | 0.1094 | 0.1750 | 0.3251 |
| 204, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT, Group delay error | (Optional) All UEs | 1.7167 | 2.3902 | 3.3592 | 4.4076 |
| Convex UEs | 1.7105 | 2.3963 | 3.3574 | 4.2662 |
| 205, InF-DH422, FR1, DL-TDOA, Group delay error | (Optional) All UEs | 1.719 | 4.034 | 8.588 | 15.330 |
| Convex UEs | 1.391 | 3.407 | 8.570 | 15.039 |
| 206, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA, Group delay error | (Optional) All UEs | 1.0065 | 2.0631 | 4.7037 | 10.459 |
| Convex UEs | 0.8741 | 1.5739 | 4.2751 | 9.4102 |
| 207, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA, Group delay error | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0810 | 0.184 | 0.4251 | 1.1961 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0717 | 0.1577 | 0.3371 | 0.8662 |
| 208, InF-DH422, FR1, Multi-RTT, Group delay error | (Optional) All UEs | 2.2640 | 3.2695 | 4.7279 | 8.9874 |
| Convex UEs | 2.2784 | 3.3381 | 5.0728 | 9.5701 |
| 209, InF-SH, FR1, UL-AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0446 | 0.0615 | 0.0879 | 0.1383 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0410 | 0.0552 | 0.0758 | 0.1119 |
| 210, InF-SH, FR1, UL-AoA, Angle error 1 degree | (Optional) All UEs | 0.4960 | 0.6675 | 0.8724 | 1.3003 |
| Convex UEs | 0.4629 | 0.6280 | 0.8016 | 1.1676 |
| 211, InF-SH, FR1, UL-AoA, Angle error 2 degrees | (Optional) All UEs | 0.9357 | 1.2729 | 1.6915 | 2.6204 |
| Convex UEs | 0.8848 | 1.1961 | 1.5487 | 2.1732 |
| 212, InF-SH, FR1, UL-AoA, Angle error 5 degrees | (Optional) All UEs | 2.3274 | 3.1571 | 4.2839 | 5.9433 |
| Convex UEs | 2.2187 | 2.9534 | 4.0582 | 5.3982 |

Table 8.1.1.1.2-4: Rel.16 NR positioning (modified DH and 3D positioning) - altitude location error results from [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cases |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| 103, InF-DH435-3D, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0905(V) | 0.2923(V) | 0.7287(V) | 1.3239(V) |
| Convex UEs | 00682(V) | 0.2182(V) | 0.5301(V) | 1.1585(V) |
| 104, InF-DH435-3D, FR1, Multi-RTT | (Optional) All UEs | 0.2176(V) | 0.6510(V) | 1.1742(V) | 1.7622(V) |
| Convex UEs | 0.1666(V) | 0.5005(V) | 1.0346(V) | 1.6675(V) |
| 107, InF-DH435-3D, FR2, UL-TDOA/AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0361(V) | 0.1075(V) | 0.2471(V) | 0.5573(V) |
| Convex UEs | 0.0288(V) | 0.0796(V) | 0.1879(V) | 0.4593(V) |
| 108, InF-DH435-3D, FR2, Multi-RTT | (Optional) All UEs | 0.3436(V) | 0.9022(V) | 1.5000(V) | 1.9555(V) |
| Convex UEs | 0.2871(V) | 0.7927(V) | 1.3316(V) | 1.8800(V) |

Figures 8.1.1.1.2-1 to 8.1.1.1.2-4 provide positioning evaluations results for the baseline scenario.

Figures 8.1.1.1.2-5 to 8.1.1.1.2-8 provide positioning evaluation results for the modified DH and 3D positioning (including horizontal and vertical error).

Figures 8.1.1.1.2-9 to 8.1.1.1.2-11 provide positioning evaluation results for the UE/gNB calibration error.

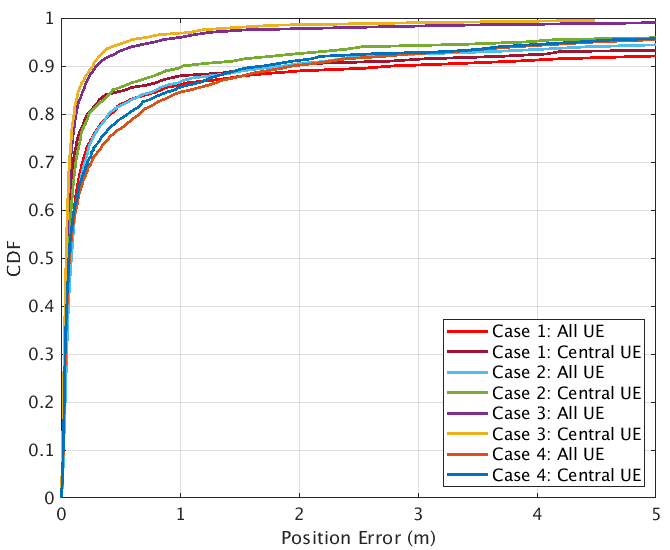


Figure 8.1.1.1.2-1: Rel.16 NR positioning error results (baseline) from [X]

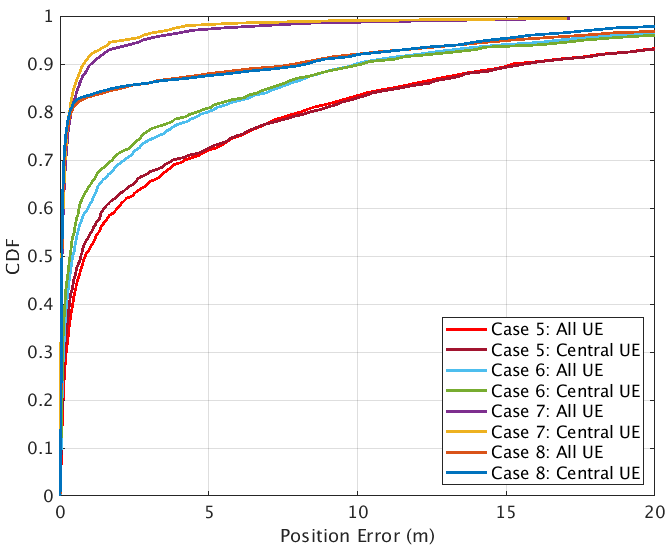


Figure 8.1.1.1.2-2: Rel.16 NR positioning error results (baseline) from [X]

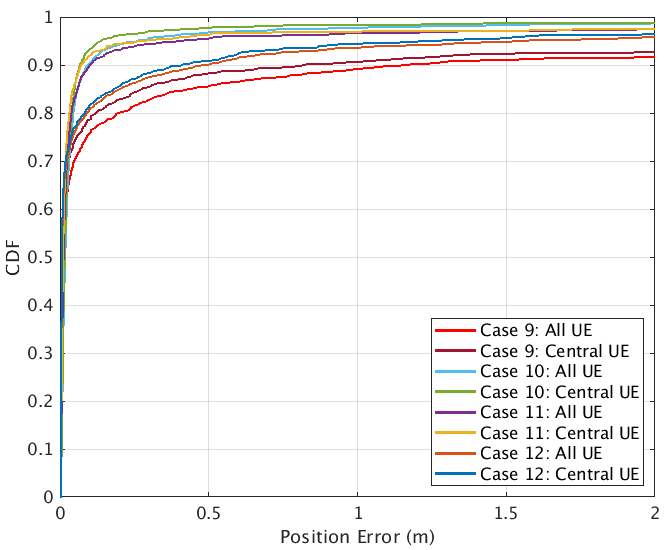


Figure 8.1.1.1.2-3: Rel.16 NR positioning error results (baseline) from [X]

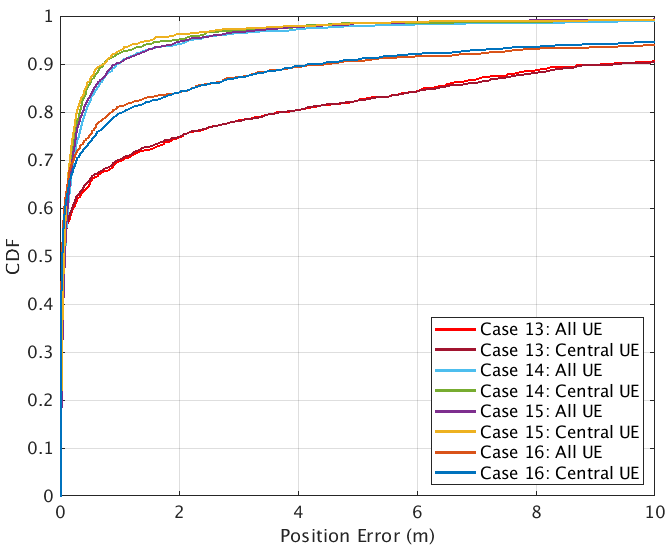


Figure 8.1.1.1.2-4: Rel.16 NR positioning error results (baseline) from [X]

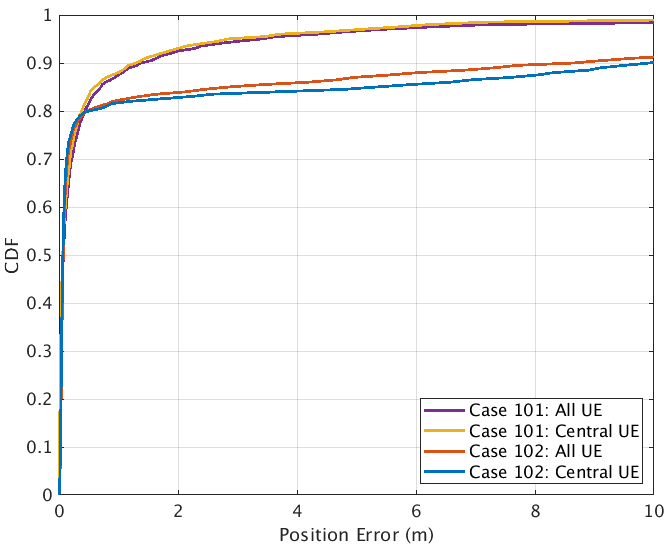


Figure 8.1.1.1.2-5: Rel.16 NR positioning error results (modified DH and 2D) from [X]

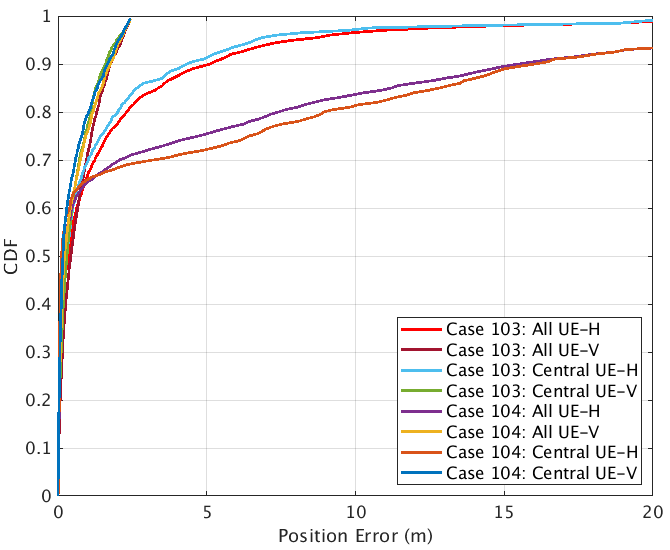


Figure 8.1.1.1.2-6: Rel.16 NR positioning error results (modified DH and 3D) from [X]

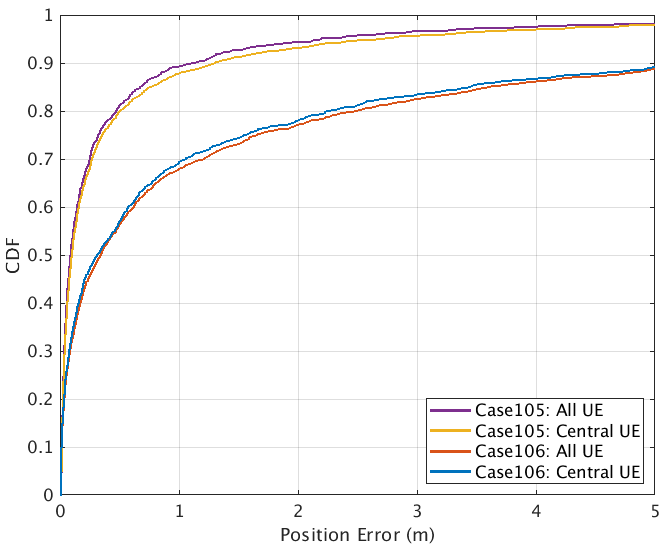


Figure 8.1.1.1.2-7: Rel.16 NR positioning error results (modified DH and 2D) from [X]

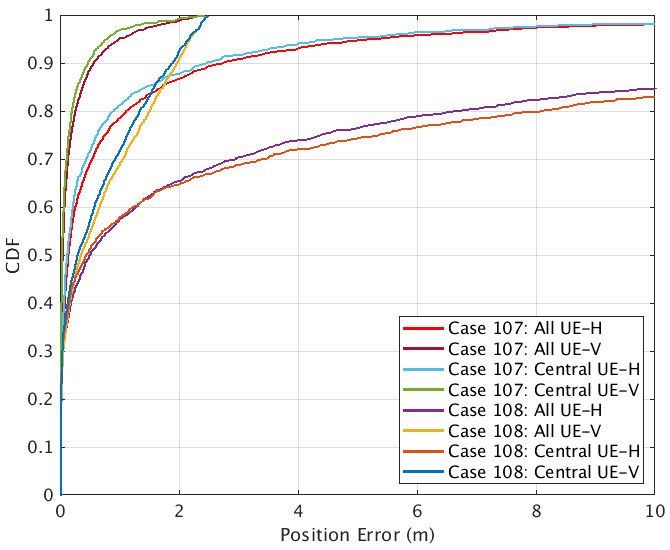


Figure 8.1.1.1.2-8: Rel.16 NR positioning error results (modified DH and 3D) from [X]

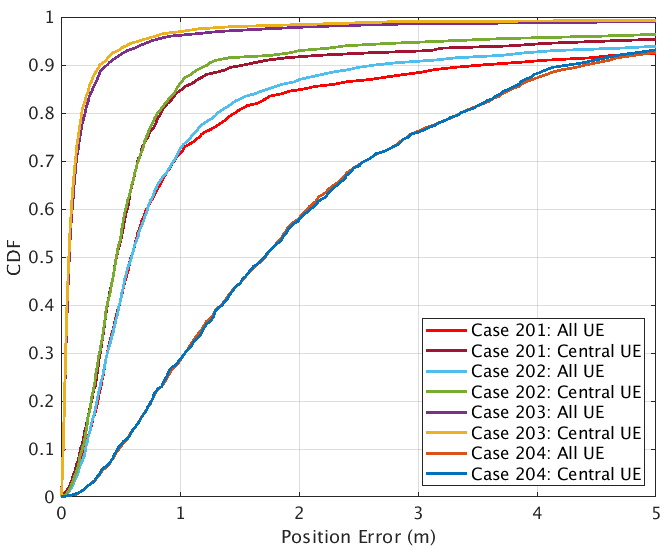


Figure 8.1.1.1.2-9: Rel.16 NR positioning error results (UE/gNB calibration error) from [X]

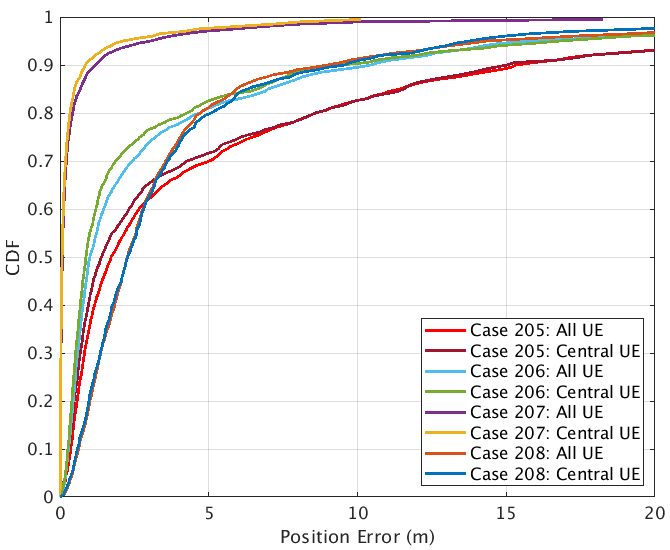


Figure 8.1.1.1.2-10: Rel.16 NR positioning error results (UE/gNB calibration error) from [X]

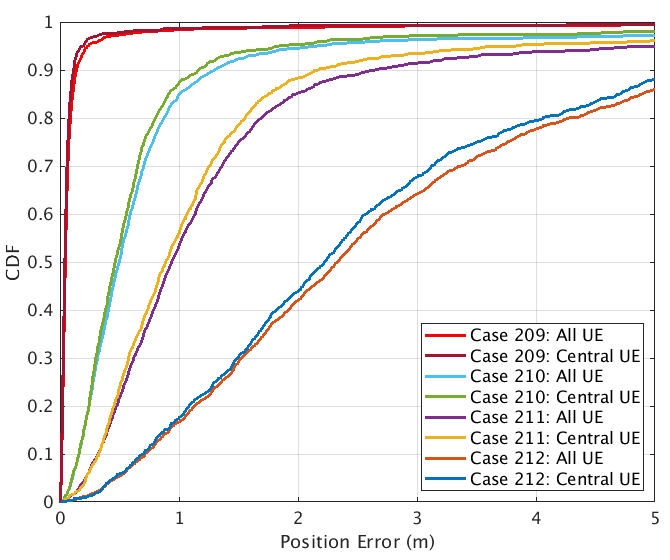


Figure 8.1.1.1.2-11: Rel.16 NR positioning error results (gNB angle calibration error) from [X]

##### 8.1.1.1.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning accuracy

Table 8.1.1.1.3-1 captures observations based on NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error for baseline scenarios.

Table 8.1.1.1.3-2 captures observations based on NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error for modified DH and 3D positioning.

Table 8.1.1.1.3-3 captures observations based on NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error for UE/gNB calibration error.

Table 8.1.1.1.3-4 captures observations based on NR positioning evaluations results for vertical location error for modified DH and 3D positioning.

Table 8.1.1.1.3-1: Rel.16 NR positioning (baseline) – horizontal accuracy performance summary [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | Commercial horizontal accuracy requirements [1]m @[90]% are met - Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.5]m @[90]%are met -Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% |
| 1, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA | 1.964 | 0.964 | 1.764 | 1.464 |
| 2, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA | 1.0277 | 0.0277 | 0.8277 | 0.5277 |
| 3, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA | 0.2682 | Yes | 0.0682 | Yes |
| 4, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | 1.6992 | 0.6992 | 1.4992 | 1.1992 |
| 5, InF-DH422, FR1, DL-TDOA | 15.635 | 14.635 | 15.435 | 15.135 |
| 6, InF- DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA | 9.6631 | 9.163 | 9.963 | 9.663 |
| 7, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA | 0.8016 | Yes | 0.6016 | 0.3016 |
| 8, InF- DH422, FR1, Multi-RTT | 7.311 | 6.311 | 7.111 | 6.811 |
| 9, InF-SH, FR2, DL-TDOA | 0.9633 | Yes | 0.7633 | 0.4633 |
| 10, InF-SH, FR2, DL-TDOA/AoD | 0.0654 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 11, InF-SH, FR2, UL-TDOA/AoA | 0.0694 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 12, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | 0.4496 | Yes | 0.2496 | Yes |
| 13, InF-DH422, FR2, DL-TDOA | 9.6798 | 8.6798 | 9.4798 | 9.1798 |
| 14, InF- DH422, FR2, DL-TDOA/AoD | 0.7197 | Yes | 0.5197 | 0.2197 |
| 15, InF-DH422, FR2, UL-TDOA/AoA | 0.7086 | Yes | 0.5086 | 0.2086 |
| 16, InF- DH422, FR2, Multi-RTT | 4.2895 | 3.2895 | 4.0895 | 3.7895 |

Table 8.1.1.1.3-2: Rel.16 NR positioning (modified DH and 3D positioning) – horizontal accuracy performance summary [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | Commercial horizontal accuracy requirements [1]m @[90]% are met - Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.5]m @[90]%are met -Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% |
| 101, InF-DH435, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA | 1.3012 | 0.3012 | 1.1012 | 0.8012 |
| 102, InF-DH435, FR1, Multi-RTT | 9.8411 | 8.8411 | 9.6411 | 9.3411 |
| 103, InF-DH435-3D, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA | 4.3405(H) | 3.3405 | 4.1405 | 3.8405 |
| 104, InF-DH435-3D, FR1, Multi-RTT | 16.0515(H) | 15.0515 | 15.8515 | 15.5515 |
| 105, InF-DH435, FR2, UL-TDOA/AoA | 1.1486 | 0.1486 | 0.9486 | 0.6486 |
| 106, InF-DH435, FR2, Multi-RTT | 5.46 | 4.46 | 5.26 | 4.96 |
| 107, InF-DH435-3D, FR2, UL-TDOA/AoA | 2.4365(H) | 1.4365 | 2.2365 | 1.9365 |
| 108, InF-DH435-3D, FR2, Multi-RTT | 15.5828(H) | 14.5828 | 15.3828 | 15.0828 |

Table 8.1.1.1.3-3: Rel.16 NR positioning (UE/gNB calibration error) – horizontal accuracy performance summary [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | Commercial horizontal accuracy requirements [1]m @[90]% are met - Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.5]m @[90]%are met -Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% |
| 201, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA, Group Delay Error | 0.462 | 0.458 | 1.258 | 0.958 |
| 202, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA, Group delay error | 0.4653 | 0.2343 | 1.0343 | 0.7343 |
| 203, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA, Group delay error | 0.0661 | Yes | 0.1251 | Yes |
| 204, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT, Group delay error | 1.7105 | 3.2662 | 4.0662 | 3.7662 |
| 205, InF-DH422, FR1, DL-TDOA, Group delay error | 1.391 | 14.039 | 14.839 | 14.539 |
| 206, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA, Group delay error | 0.8741 | 8.4102 | 9.2102 | 8.9102 |
| 207, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA, Group delay error | 0.0717 | Yes | 0.6662 | 0.3662 |
| 208, InF-DH422, FR1, Multi-RTT, Group delay error | 2.2784 | 8.5701 | 9.3701 | 9.0701 |
| 209, InF-SH, FR1, UL-AoA | 0.041 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 210, InF-SH, FR1, UL-AoA, Angle error 1 degree | 0.4629 | 0.1676 | 0.9676 | 0.6676 |
| 211, InF-SH, FR1, UL-AoA, Angle error 2 degrees | 0.8848 | 1.1732 | 1.9732 | 1.6732 |
| 212, InF-SH, FR1, UL-AoA, Angle error 5 degrees | 2.2187 | 4.3982 | 5.1982 | 4.8982 |

Table 8.1.1.1.3-4: Rel.16 NR positioning (modified DH and 3D positioning) – vertical accuracy performance summary [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Vertical Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | Commercial vertical accuracy requirements [3]m @[90]% are met - Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% | IIoT vertical accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]% are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% | IIoT vertical accuracy requirements of [1]m at @[90]% are met - Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% |
| 103, InF-DH435-3D, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA | 1.1585(V) | Yes | 0.9585 | 0.1585 |
| 104, InF-DH435-3D, FR1, Multi-RTT | 1.6675(V) | Yes | 1.4675 | 0.6675 |
| 107, InF-DH435-3D, FR2, UL-TDOA/AoA | 0.4593(V) | Yes | 0.2593 | Yes |
| 108, InF-DH435-3D, FR2, Multi-RTT | 1.8800(V) | Yes | 1.68 | 0.88 |

#### 8.1.1.2 Results from source [ZTE, R1-2007754]

##### 8.1.1.2.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

The evaluation scenarios for verifying achievable accuracy based on Rel-16 positioning methods in this contribution include,

* Baseline scenarios with InF-SH/InF-DH (both FR1 and FR2) with fixed UE/gNB height and without network synchronization, for comparing results when UEs are uniformly distributed and inside the covex hull over the factory.
* Baseline scenarios with InF-SH/InF-DH (both FR1 and FR2) with fixed UE/gNB height and without network synchronization, for comparing results when gNBs have different Tx calibration errors (0ns ,0.5 ns, 1 ns and 2 ns).
* InF-SH/InF-DH (both FR1 and FR2) with discrete gNB (staggered distribution) height and uniformly distributed UE height, for investigating vertical positioning accuracy.

Some scenario common parameters can be found in Table 8.1.2.2.1-1. In addition, Table 8.1.2.2.1-2 reveals some controlled variables of all simulation cases (Case 1-24).

**Table** 8.1.1.2.1-1 **Scenario common parameters**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | FR1 | FR2 |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | Baseline Channel Model based on common assumptions defined related to the channel models of 3GPP TRs 38.901 / 38.802 / 37.857. | |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5 GHz | 28 GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30 KHz | 120 KHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100 MHz | 400 MHz |
| gNB noise Figure, dB | 5dB | 7dB |
| UE noise Figure, dB | 9dB | 13dB |
| UE max. TX power, dBm | 23dBm | 23dBm EIRP should not exceed 43 dBm. |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) | DL-PRS-CombSizeN-r16 = 6  DL-PRS-ReOffset-r16 = {0,3,1,4,2,5}  DL-PRS-NumSymbols-r16 = 6 | |
| Number of sites | 18 | |
| UE number per site | 20 | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 4 | |
| Power-boosting level | 7.8dB | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | MUSIC algorithm | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA, Guass-Newton algorithm | |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Without sync error | |
| gNB Tx calibration Error | 0ns, 0.5ns, 1ns, 2ns | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | DFT codebook | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | Tx beam sweeping | |
| Additional notes, if any | The absolute time of arrival is applied according to TR 38.901 | |

**Table** 8.1.1.2.1-1 **All simulation cases for positioning accuracy evaluation based on Rel-16 positioning methods**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Simulation cases** | **Scenario** | **FR1/FR2** | **UE horizontal drop procedure** | **gNB Tx calibration error** | **Clutter parameters** |
| Case 1 | InF-SH | FR1 | Uniformly distributed | 0ns | {20%, 2m, 10m} |
| Case 2 | InF-SH | FR1 | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {20%, 2m, 10m} |
| Case 3 | InF-SH | FR1 | Inside convex hull | 0.5ns | {20%, 2m, 10m} |
| Case 4 | InF-SH | FR1 | Inside convex hull | 1ns | {20%, 2m, 10m} |
| Case 5 | InF-SH | FR1 | Inside convex hull | 2ns | {20%, 2m, 10m} |
| Case 6 | InF-SH | FR2 | Uniformly distributed | 0ns | {20%, 2m, 10m} |
| Case 7 | InF-SH | FR2 | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {20%, 2m, 10m} |
| Case 8 | InF-SH | FR2 | Inside convex hull | 0.5ns | {20%, 2m, 10m} |
| Case 9 | InF-SH | FR2 | Inside convex hull | 1ns | {20%, 2m, 10m} |
| Case 10 | InF-SH | FR2 | Inside convex hull | 2ns | {20%, 2m, 10m} |
| Case 11 | InF-DH | FR1 | Uniformly distributed | 0ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 12 | InF-DH | FR1 | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 13 | InF-DH | FR1 | Inside convex hull | 0.5ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 14 | InF-DH | FR1 | Inside convex hull | 1ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 15 | InF-DH | FR1 | Inside convex hull | 2ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 16 | InF-DH | FR2 | Uniformly distributed | 0ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 17 | InF-DH | FR2 | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 18 | InF-DH | FR2 | Inside convex hull | 0.5ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 19 | InF-DH | FR2 | Inside convex hull | 1ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 20 | InF-DH | FR2 | Inside convex hull | 2ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 21 | InF-SH | FR1 | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {20%, 2m, 10m} |
| Case 22 | InF-SH | FR2 | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {20%, 2m, 10m} |
| Case 23 | InF-DH | FR1 | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {40%, 3m,5m} |
| Case 24 | InF-DH | FR2 | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {40%, 3m, 5m} |

##### 8.1.1.2.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results

Table 8.1.1.2.2-1 provides CDF of horizontal positioning accuracy at some specific percentiles for InF-SH, FR1 scenario, and corresponding CDF curves can be found in Figure 8.1.1.2.2-1-1.

Table 8.1.1.2.2-2 provides CDF of horizontal positioning accuracy at some specific percentiles for InF-SH, FR2 scenario, and corresponding CDF curves can be found in Figure 8.1.1.2.2-1-2.

Table 8.1.1.2.2-3 provides CDF of horizontal positioning accuracy at some specific percentiles for InF-DH, FR1 scenario, and corresponding CDF curves can be found in Figure 8.1.1.2.2-1-3.

Table 8.1.1.2.2-4 provides CDF of horizontal positioning accuracy at some specific percentiles for InF-DH, FR2 scenario, and corresponding CDF curves can be found in Figure 8.1.1.2.2-1-4.

Table 8.1.1.2.2-5 provides CDF of vertical positioning accuracy at some specific percentiles for InF-SH and InF-DH, and corresponding CDF curves can be found in Figure 8.1.1.2.2-2.

Table 8.1.1.2.2-1 CDF of horizontal positioning accuracy at some specific percentiles for InF-SH, FR1 scenario

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cases** | **Horizontal positioning accuracy (m)** | | | |
| **50%** | **67%** | **80%** | **90%** |
| Case 1 | 0.282 | 0.370 | 0.467 | **0.603** |
| Case 2 | 0.264 | 0.350 | 0.469 | **0.568** |
| Case 3 | 0.301 | 0.411 | 0.549 | **0.704** |
| Case 4 | 0.475 | 0.616 | 0.767 | **0.943** |
| Case 5 | **0.841** | 1.042 | 1.239 | 1.479 |

Table 8.1.1.2.2-2 CDF of horizontal positioning accuracy at some specific percentiles for InF-SH, FR2 scenario

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cases** | **Horizontal positioning accuracy (m)** | | | |
| **50%** | **67%** | **80%** | **90%** |
| Case 6 | 0.044 | 0.059 | 0.072 | **0.092** |
| Case 7 | 0.041 | 0.055 | 0.070 | **0.090** |
| Case 8 | 0.171 | 0.223 | 0.257 | **0.300** |
| Case 9 | 0.419 | 0.480 | 0.545 | **0.615** |
| Case 10 | 0.833 | **0.971** | 1.086 | 1.224 |

Table 8.1.1.2.2-3 CDF of horizontal positioning accuracy at some specific percentiles for InF-DH, FR1 scenario

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cases** | **Horizontal positioning accuracy (m)** | | | |
| **50%** | **67%** | **80%** | **90%** |
| Case 11 | **0.552** | 5.708 | 10.120 | 12.433 |
| Case 12 | **0.414** | 1.060 | 7.337 | 12.345 |
| Case13 | **0.885** | 1.719 | 7.544 | 12.386 |
| Case 14 | **1.242** | 3.560 | 8.249 | 12.368 |
| Case 15 | **1.632** | 4.127 | 7.701 | 12.458 |

Table 8.1.1.2.2-4 CDF of horizontal positioning accuracy at some specific percentiles for InF-DH, FR2 scenario

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cases** | **Horizontal positioning accuracy (m)** | | | |
| **50%** | **67%** | **80%** | **90%** |
| Case 16 | 0.076 | **0.150** | 10.255 | 14.759 |
| Case 17 | 0.062 | 0.097 | **0.174** | 12.174 |
| Case 18 | 0.323 | 0.458 | **0.665** | 10.815 |
| Case 19 | 0.542 | **0.738** | 1.045 | 12.285 |
| Case 20 | **0.958** | 1.220 | 11.075 | 14.845 |

Table 8.1.1.2.2-5 CDF of vertical positioning accuracy at some specific percentiles for InF-SH and InF-DH

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Simulation cases** | **Vertical positioning accuracy (m)** | | | |
| **50%** | **67%** | **80%** | **90%** |
| Case 21 | 0.411 | 0.623 | 0.815 | **0.979** |
| Case 22 | 0.185 | 0.293 | 0.362 | **0.459** |
| Case 23 | 0.522 | **0.814** | 1.062 | 1.419 |
| Case 24 | 0.222 | **0.414** | 0.705 | 1.271 |

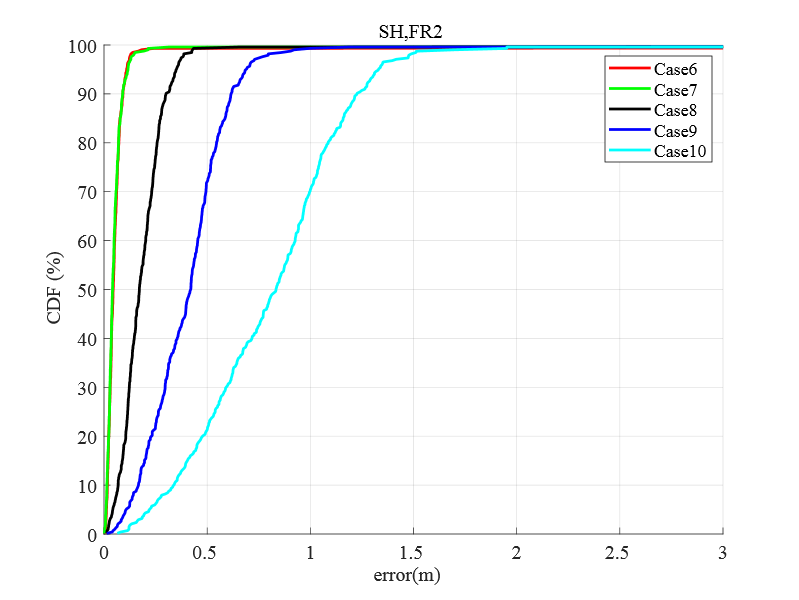
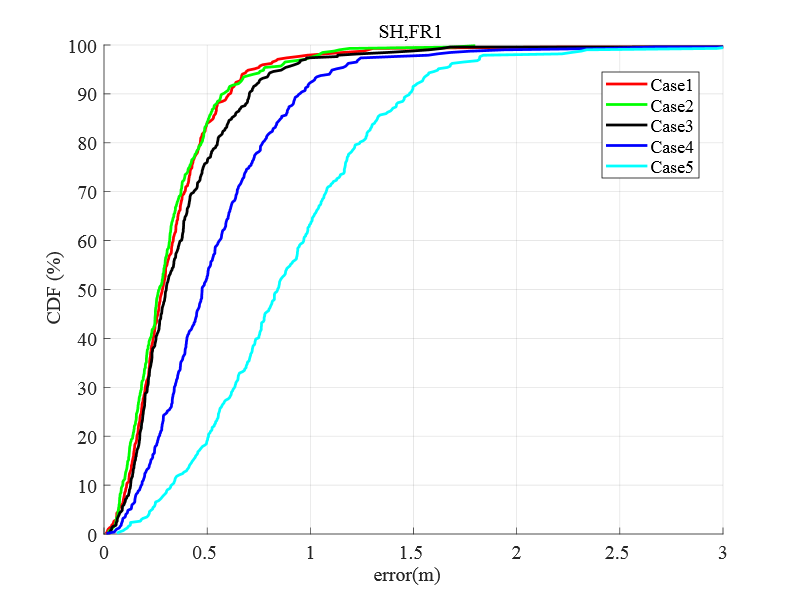


Figure 8.1.1.2.2-1-1 InF-SH, FR1 Figure 8.1.1.2.2-1-2 InF-SH, FR2

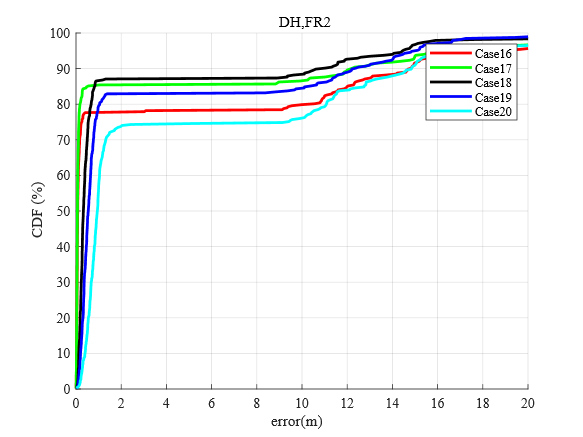
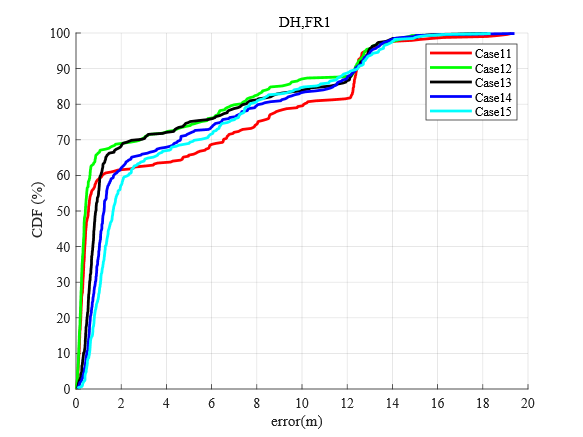


Figure 8.1.1.2.2-1-3 InF-DH, FR1 Figure 8.1.1.2.2-1-4 InF-DH, FR2

**Figure 8.1.1.2.2-1 Horizontal positioning accuracy based on Rel-16 DL-TDOA method**

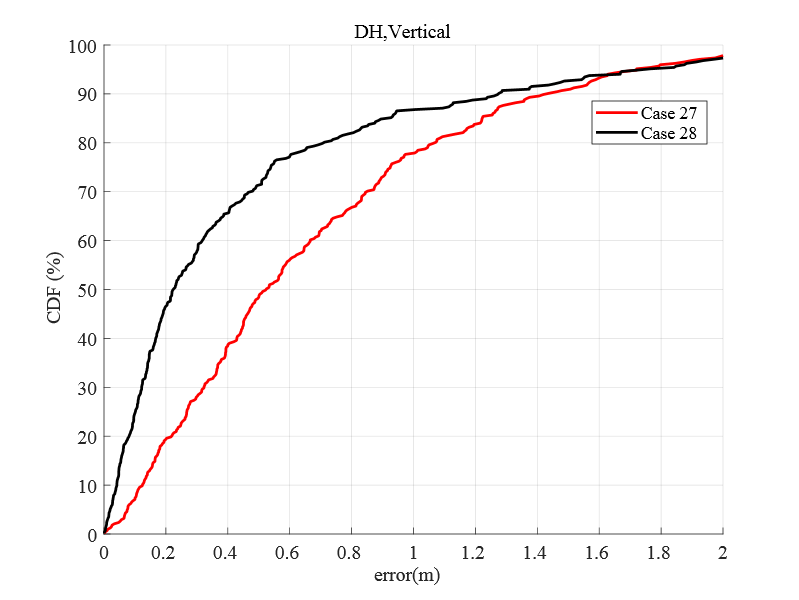
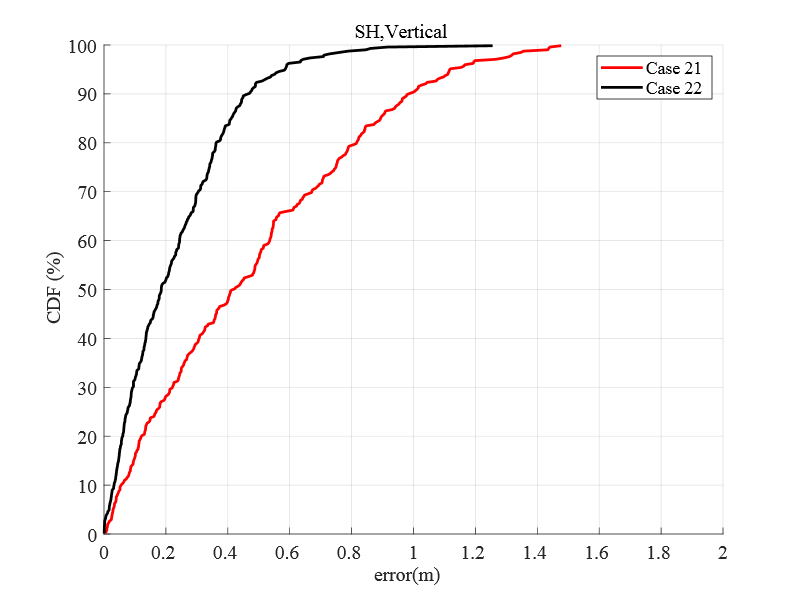


Figure **8.1.1.2.2-2**-1 InF-SH Figure **8.1.1.2.2-2**-2 InF-DH

**Figure 8.1.1.2.2-2 Vertical positioning accuracy based on Rel-16 DL-TDOA method**

##### 8.1.1.2.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning accuracy

**Table 8.1.1.2.3-1: Rel.16 NR positioning – horizontal accuracy performance summary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% |
| Case 1 | 0.603 |
| Case 2 | 0.568 |
| Case 3 | 0.704 |
| Case 4 | 0.943 |
| Case 5 | 1.479 |
| Case 6 | 0.092 |
| Case 7 | 0.090 |
| Case 8 | 0.300 |
| Case 9 | 0.615 |
| Case 10 | 1.224 |
| Case 11 | 12.433 |
| Case 12 | 12.345 |
| Case13 | 12.386 |
| Case 14 | 12.368 |
| Case 15 | 12.458 |
| Case 16 | 14.759 |
| Case 17 | 12.174 |
| Case 18 | 10.815 |
| Case 19 | 12.285 |
| Case 20 | 14.845 |

Table 8.1.1.1.3-2: Rel.16 NR positioning – vertical accuracy performance summary [X]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Vertical Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% |
| Case 21 | 0.979 |
| Case 22 | 0.459 |
| Case 23 | 1.419 |
| Case 24 | 1.271 |

Based on the evaluation results above, the following observations are presented in the contribution,

***Observation 1****:**For horizontal positioning accuracy of InF-SH scenario based on Rel-16 DL-TDOA method,*

* *The positioning accuracy of UE inside convex hull is slightly better than the case where all UEs are uniformly distributed over the factory, because the high quality links for positioning are always enough under high LOS probability scenario.*
* *When there is no network synchronization error and gNB Tx calibration error, the horizontal positioning accuracy of 90% UEs inside convex hull are less than 0.568 m in FR1, while the value is 0.090 m in FR2.*
* *The sub-meter level horizontal positioning accuracy at the percentile of 90% UEs will be fulfilled, if gNB Tx calibration error is larger than 1 ns in FR1 and 2 ns in FR2.*

***Observation 2****: For horizontal positioning accuracy of InF-DH scenario based on Rel-16 DL-TDOA method,*

* *The positioning accuracy of UE inside convex hull is much better than the case where all UEs are uniformly distributed over the factory, because the high quality links for positioning may not be enough under low LOS probability scenario.*
* *When there is no network synchronization error and gNB Tx calibration error, sub-meter level horizontal positioning accuracy will be fulfilled for UEs inside convex hull at the percentile of 67% in FR1 and 80% in FR2.*
* *gNB Tx calibration error significantly degrades the positioning performance, e.g. 1ns in FR1 and 2 ns in FR2.*

***Observation 3****: For vertical positioning accuracy based on Rel-16 DL-TDOA method, all cases of InF-SH scenario can meet the loose vertical accuracy requirement (i.e. 1 m for 90% of UEs), but in the InF-DH scenario, only 67% UEs in FR1 and 80% UEs in FR2 can meet sub-meter level requirement.*

#### 8.1.1.3 Results from source [CATT, R1-2007859]

##### 8.1.1.3.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

Evaluation assumptions for system level analysis are provided from Table 8.1.1.1.3-1a to Table 8.1.1.1.3-1f.

* Case IDs: 1 to 36.
* Scenarios: InF-SH-2D, InF-DH-2D, InF-SH-3D, InF-DH-3D, IOO.
* Frequency Bands: FR1, FR2.
* Positioning Techniques: R.16 DL-TDOA, R.16 UL-TDOA, R.16 Multi-RTT, R.16 DL-AOD, R.16 UL-TDOA +R.16 UL-AOA.

**Note 1：**

* InF-SH-2D: 300x150 m, Horizontal: gNB antenna height (8m), UE antenna height (1.5m), low clutter density {20%, 2m, 10m}.
* InF-SH-3D: 300x150 m, Horizontal and vertical: gNB antenna height (4m+8m), UE antenna height uniformly distributed [0.5m, 2m], low clutter density {20%, 2m, 10m}
* InF-DH-2D: 120x60 m, Horizontal: gNB antenna height (8m), UE antenna height (1.5m), high clutter density #1{40%, 2m, 2m}
* InF-DH-3D: 120x60 m, Horizontal and vertical: gNB antenna height (4m+8m), UE antenna height uniformly distributed [0.5m, 3m], high clutter density #2{40%, 3m, 5m}.

**Table 8.1.1.1.3-1a: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters [InF-SH-FR1]**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **[Case 1], [InF-SH-2D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]** | **[Case 2], [InF- SH-2D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA]** | **[Case 3], [InF- SH-2D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]** | **[Case 4], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]** | **[Case 5], [InF- SH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA]** | **[Case 6], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA]** | **[Case 7], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]** |
| Channel model (baseline) | InF-SH-2D | InF-SH-2D | InF-SH-2D | InF-SH-3D | InF-SH-3D | InF-SH-3D | InF-SH-3D |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 | DL PRS, Comb- 6; UL SRS, Comb- 8 | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 | DL PRS, Comb- 6;  UL SRS, Comb- 8 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold & ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold & ZC sequence  Port-1 |
| Number of sites | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | 9dB | 7.78 / 9 dB | 7.78dB | 9dB | 9dB | 7.78 / 9 dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/Not applied) | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | R.16 DL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA | R.16 Multi-RTT | R.16 DL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA+ R.16 UL-AOA | R.16 Multi-RTT |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Additional Notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 8.1.1.1.3-1b: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters [InF-DH-FR1]**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **[Case 8], [InF-DH-2D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]** | **[Case 9], [InF- DH-2D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA]** | **[Case 10], [InF-DH-2D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]** | **[Case 11], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]** | **[Case 12], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA]** | **[Case 13], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA]** | **[Case 14], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]** |
| Channel model (baseline) | InF-DH-2D | InF-DH-2D | InF-DH-2D | InF-DH-3D | InF-DH-3D | InF-DH-3D | InF-DH-3D |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 | DL PRS, Comb- 6; UL SRS, Comb- 8 | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 | DL PRS, Comb- 6;  UL SRS, Comb- 8 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold & ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold & ZC sequence  Port-1 |
| Number of sites | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | 9dB | 7.78 / 9 dB | 7.78dB | 9dB | 9dB | 7.78 / 9 dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/Not applied) | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm | R.16 DL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA | R.16 Multi-RTT | R.16 DL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA+ R.16 UL-AOA | R.16 Multi-RTT |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Precoding assumptions | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Additional Notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 8.1.1.1.3-1c: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters [IOO-FR1]**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **[Case 15], [IOO], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]** | **[Case 16], [IOO], [FR1], [UL-TDOA]** | **[Case 17], [IOO], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA]** | **[Case 18], [IOO], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]** | **[Case 19], [IOO], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]** | **[Case 20], [IOO], [FR1], [UL-TDOA]** | **[Case 21], [IOO], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA]** | **[Case 22], [IOO], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]** |
| Channel model (baseline) | IOO | IOO | IOO | IOO | IOO | IOO | IOO | IOO |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz | 30KHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 | UL SRS, Comb- 8 | DL PRS, Comb- 6; UL SRS, Comb- 8 | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 | DL PRS, Comb- 6;  UL SRS, Comb- 8 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold & ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold & ZC sequence  Port-1 |
| Number of sites | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | 9dB | 9dB | 7.78 / 9 dB | 7.78dB | 9dB | 9dB | 7.78 / 9 dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/Not applied) | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | R.16 DL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA+ R.16 UL-AOA | R.16 Multi-RTT | R.16 DL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA+ R.16 UL-AOA | R.16 Multi-RTT |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Not Perfect | Not Perfect | Not Perfect | Not Perfect |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Additional Notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 8.1.1.1.3-1d: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters [InF-SH-FR2]**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **[Case 23], [InF-SH-2D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA]** | **[Case 24], [InF- SH-2D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA]** | **[Case 25], [InF-SH-3D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA]** | **[Case 26], [InF- SH-3D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA]** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH-2D | InF-SH-2D | InF-SH-3D | InF-SH-3D |
| Carrier frequency | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 120KHz | 120KHz | 120KHz | 120KHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 |
| Number of sites | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | 9dB | 7.78dB | 9dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/Not applied) | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm | R.16 DL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA | R.16 DL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No | No | No | No |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | No | No | No | No |
| Additional Notes, if any |  |  |  |  |

**Table 8.1.1.1.3-1e: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters [InF-DH-FR2]**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **[Case 27], [InF-DH-2D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA]** | **[Case 28], [InF-DH-2D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA]** | **[Case 29], [InF-DH-3D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA]** | **[Case 30], [InF-DH-3D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA]** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-DH-2D | InF-DH-2D | InF-DH-3D | InF-DH-3D |
| Carrier frequency | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 120KHz | 120KHz | 120KHz | 120KHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 |
| Number of sites | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | 9dB | 7.78dB | 9dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/Not applied) | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | R.16 DL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA | R.16 DL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No | No | No | No |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | No | No | No | No |
| Additional Notes, if any |  |  |  |  |

**Table 8.1.1.1.3-1f: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters [IOO-FR2]**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **[Case 31], [IOO], [FR2], [DL-TDOA]** | **[Case 32], [IOO], [FR2], [UL-TDOA]** | **[Case 33], [IOO], [FR2], [Multi-RTT]** | **[Case 34], [IOO], [FR2], [DL-TDOA]** | **[Case 35], [IOO], [FR2], [UL-TDOA]** | **[Case 36], [IOO], [FR2], [Multi-RTT]** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | IOO | IOO | IOO | IOO | IOO | IOO |
| Carrier frequency | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 120KHz | 120KHz | 120KHz | 120KHz | 120KHz | 120KHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz | 400MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 | DL PRS, Comb- 6; UL SRS, Comb- 8 | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 | DL PRS, Comb- 6;  UL SRS, Comb- 8 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold & ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 | Gold & ZC sequence  Port-1 |
| Number of sites | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 | 1 for FR1;  12 for FR2 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | 9dB | 7.78 / 9 dB | 7.78dB | 9dB | 7.78 / 9 dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/Not applied) | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC | MUSIC |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | R.16 DL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA | R.16 Multi-RTT | R.16 DL-TDOA | R.16 UL-TDOA | R.16 Multi-RTT |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Not Perfect | Not Perfect | Not Perfect |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Additional Notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |

##### 8.1.1.3.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results

Evaluation results are presented from Table 8.1.1.3.2-1 to Table 8.1.1.3.2-2.

Table 8.1.1.3.2-1 provides summary of NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error.

**Table 8.1.1.3.2-1: Rel.16 NR positioning - horizontal location error results from [CATT, R1-2007859]**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| [Case 1], [InF-SH-2D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.0418 | 0.0603 | 0.0836 | 0.1650 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.0996 | 0.104 | 0.1196 | 0.3159 |
| [Case 2], [InF-SH-2D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.0430 | 0.0621 | 0.0823 | 0.1551 |
| [Case 3], [InF-SH-2D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | Convex UEs | 0.03969 | 0.05828 | 0.08561 | 0.1650 |
| [Case 4], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.079 | 0.1083 | 0.1379 | 0.2045 |
| [Case 5], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.0754 | 0.1143 | 0.1728 | 0.2574 |
| [Case 6], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 0.033 | 0.054 | 0.1428 | 0.2677 |
| [Case 7], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | Convex UEs | 0.08 | 0.108 | 0.153 | 0.2540 |
| [Case 8], [InF-DH-2D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.0599 | 0.088 | 0.1185 | 0.1693 |
| [Case 9], [InF-DH-2D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.0488 | 0.0695 | 0.0856 | 0.1184 |
| [Case 10], [InF-DH-2D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | Convex UEs | 0.04744 | 0.06356 | 0.08704 | 0.1237 |
| [Case 11], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.1201 | 0.2499 | 0.4116 | 0.7089 |
| [Case 12], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.108 | 0.155 | 0.3692 | 0.6937 |
| [Case 13], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 0.044 | 0.062 | 0.118 | 0.151 |
| [Case 14], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | Convex UEs | 0.115 | 0.179 | 0.391 | 0.692 |
| [Case 15], [IOO], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.079 | 0.1028 | 0.1338 | 0.2288 |
| [Case 16], [IOO], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.0646 | 0.0984 | 0.127 | 0.1836 |
| [Case 17], [IOO], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 0.013 | 0.031 | 0.049 | 0.1219 |
| [Case 18], [IOO], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | Convex UEs | 0.073 | 0.1024 | 0.1331 | 0.283 |
| [Case 19], [IOO], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 7.4192 | 13.0891 | 18.592 | 32.4509 |
| [Case 20], [IOO], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 6.6813 | 12.6521 | 18.281 | 32.0927 |
| [Case 21], [IOO], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 2.4591 | 3.7312 | 5.603 | 9.2356 |
| [Case 22], [IOO], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | Convex UEs | 0.3828 | 0.4918 | 0.6728 | 1.3668 |
| [Case 23], [InF-SH-2D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.0136 | 0.0223 | 0.028 | 0.0372 |
| [Case 24], [InF-SH-2D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.022 | 0.0296 | 0.041 | 0.0538 |
| [Case 25], [InF-SH-3D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.025 | 0.0324 | 0.046 | 0.0789 |
| [Case 26], [InF-SH-3D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.0223 | 0.0276 | 0.0383 | 0.0817 |
| [Case 27], [InF-DH-2D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.0178 | 0.023 | 0.0277 | 0.0388 |
| [Case 28], [InF-DH-2D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.0204 | 0.0296 | 0.0416 | 0.0553 |
| [Case 29], [InF-DH-3D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.0314 | 0.089 | 0.2996 | 0.7033 |
| [Case 30], [InF-DH-3D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.0282 | 0.0561 | 0.2827 | 0.6848 |
| [Case 31], [IOO], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.0166 | 0.0225 | 0.0301 | 0.0406 |
| [Case 32], [IOO], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.011 | 0.0179 | 0.0243 | 0.0397 |
| [Case 33], [IOO], [FR2], [Multi-RTT] | Convex UEs | 0.01636 | 0.022 | 0.03 | 0.0402 |
| [Case 34], [IOO], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 7.3189 | 13.0765 | 18.572 | 32.3809 |
| [Case 35], [IOO], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 6.6798 | 12.5968 | 18.2581 | 32.0887 |
| [Case 36], [IOO], [FR2], [Multi-RTT] | Convex UEs | 0.3475 | 0.4718 | 0.6565 | 1.2681 |

Table 8.1.1.3.2-2 provides summary of NR positioning evaluations results for vertical location error.

**Table 8.1.1.3.2-2: Rel.16 NR positioning - altitude location error results from [CATT, R1-2007859]**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| [Case 4], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.608 | 0.9636 | 1.3383 | 1.8954 |
| [Case 5], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.608 | 1.036 | 1.3383 | 2.0599 |
| [Case 6], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 0.8572 | 1.154 | 1.516 | 2.256 |
| [Case 7], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | Convex UEs | 0.639 | 0.917 | 1.60 | 2.18 |
| [Case 11], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.461 | 0.8138 | 1.3474 | 2.9917 |
| [Case 12], [InF- DH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.4167 | 0.6408 | 1.0091 | 2.049 |
| [Case 13], [InF- DH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 0.334 | 0.486 | 0.593 | 0.633 |
| [Case 14], [InF- DH-3D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | Convex UEs | 0.507 | 0.723 | 1.59 | 2.82 |
| [Case 25], [InF-SH-3D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.1581 | 0.277 | 0.3961 | 0.6283 |
| [Case 26], [InF- SH-3D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.2018 | 0.3084 | 0.4611 | 0.8304 |
| [Case 29], [InF-DH-3D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.1337 | 0.2703 | 0.6779 | 3.0578 |
| [Case 30], [InF-DH-3D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | Convex UEs | 0.116 | 0.2358 | 0.5051 | 3.1267 |

##### 8.1.1.3.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning accuracy

Table 8.1.1.3.3-1 captures observations based on NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error.

**Table 8.1.1.3.3-1: Rel.16 NR positioning – horizontal accuracy performance summary [CATT, R1-2007859]**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If No, provide performance gaps @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.5]m @[90]%are met -Yes/No.  If No, provide performance gaps @[90]% |
| [Case 1], [InF-SH-2D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | 0.1650 | Yes | Yes |
| [Case 2], [InF-SH-2D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | 0.3159 | Yes | Yes |
| [Case 3], [InF-SH-2D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | 0.1551 | Yes | Yes |
| [Case 4], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | 0.1650 | No  （0.0045） | Yes |
| [Case 5], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | 0.2045 | No  （0.0574） | Yes |
| [Case 6], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | 0.2574 | No  （0.0677） | Yes |
| [Case 7], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | 0.2677 | No  (0.054) | Yes |
| [Case 8], [InF-DH-2D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | 0.2540 | Yes | Yes |
| [Case 9], [InF-DH-2D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | 0.1693 | Yes | Yes |
| [Case 10], [InF-DH-2D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | 0.1184 | Yes | Yes |
| [Case 11], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | 0.1237 | No  (0.5089) | No  (0.2089) |
| [Case 12], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | 0.7089 | No  （0.4937） | No  (0.1937) |
| [Case 13], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | 0.6937 | Yes | Yes |
| [Case 14], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | 0.151 | No  (0.362) | No  (0.062) |
| [Case 15], [IOO], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | 0.692 | —— | —— |
| [Case 16], [IOO], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | 0.2288 | —— | —— |
| [Case 17], [IOO], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | 0.1836 | —— | —— |
| [Case 18], [IOO], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | 0.1219 | —— | —— |
| [Case 19], [IOO], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | 0.283 | —— | —— |
| [Case 20], [IOO], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | 32.4509 | —— | —— |
| [Case 21], [IOO], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | 32.0927 | —— | —— |
| [Case 22], [IOO], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | 9.2356 | —— | —— |
| [Case 23], [InF-SH-2D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | 1.3668 | Yes | Yes |
| [Case 24], [InF-SH-2D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | 0.0372 | Yes | Yes |
| [Case 25], [InF-SH-3D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | 0.0538 | Yes | Yes |
| [Case 26], [InF-SH-3D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | 0.0789 | Yes | Yes |
| [Case 27], [InF-DH-2D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | 0.0817 | Yes | Yes |
| [Case 28], [InF-DH-2D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | 0.0388 | Yes | Yes |
| [Case 29], [InF-DH-3D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | 0.0553 | No  （0.5033） | No  （0.2033） |
| [Case 30], [InF-DH-3D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | 0.7033 | No  （0.4848） | No  （0.1848） |
| [Case 31], [IOO], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | 0.6848 | —— | —— |
| [Case 32], [IOO], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | 0.0406 | —— | —— |
| [Case 33], [IOO], [FR2], [Multi-RTT] | 0.0397 | —— | —— |
| [Case 34], [IOO], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | 0.0402 | —— | —— |
| [Case 35], [IOO], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | 32.3809 | —— | —— |
| [Case 36], [IOO], [FR2], [Multi-RTT] | 32.0887 | —— | —— |

Table 8.1.1.3.3-2 captures observations based on NR positioning evaluations results for vertical location error.

**Table 8.1.1.3.3-2: Rel.16 NR positioning – vertical accuracy performance summary [CATT, R1-2007859]**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Vertical Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT vertical accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]% are met - Yes/No. If No, provide performance gaps@[90]% | IIoT vertical accuracy requirements of [1]m at @[90]% are met - Yes/No.  If No, provide performance gaps@[90]% |
| [Case 4], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | 1.8954 | No  （1.6954） | No  （0.8954） |
| [Case 5], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | 2.0599 | No  （1.6599） | No  （1.0599） |
| [Case 6], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | 2.256 | No  (2.056) | No  (1.256) |
| [Case 7], [InF-SH-3D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | 2.18 | No  (1.98) | No  (1.18) |
| [Case 11], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] | 2.9917 | No  （2.7917） | No  （1.9917） |
| [Case 12], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA] | 2.049 | No  （1.849） | No  （1.049） |
| [Case 13], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | 0.633 | No  (0.433) | Yes |
| [Case 14], [InF-DH-3D], [FR1], [Multi-RTT] | 2.82 | No  (2.62) | No  (1.82) |
| [Case 25], [InF-SH-3D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | 0.6283 | No  （0.4283） | Yes |
| [Case 26], [InF-SH-3D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | 0.8304 | No  （0.6304） | Yes |
| [Case 29], [InF-DH-3D], [FR2], [DL-TDOA] | 3.0578 | No  （2.8578） | No  （2.0578） |
| [Case 30], [InF-DH-3D], [FR2], [UL-TDOA] | 3.1267 | No  （2.9267） | No  （2.1267） |

#### 8.1.1.4 Results from source [Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell, R1-2008300]

##### 8.1.1.4.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

In this section results are provided for the InF-SH, InF-DH, IOO, and UMi scenarios.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | Case 1 [InF-SH, DL-TDOA, FR1, 100 MHz] | Case 2 [InF-DH, DL-TDOA, FR1, 100 MHz] | Case 3 [IOO, DL-TDOA, FR1, 100 MHz] | Case 4 [UMi, DL-TDOA, FR1, 100 MHz] | Case 5 [InF-SH, DL-TDOA, FR1, 100 MHz] | Case 6 [InF-DH, DL-TDOA, FR1, 100 MHz] |
| **Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications)** | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| **Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern)** | Comb-6, 6 symbol NR PRS | Comb-6, 6 symbol NR PRS | Comb-6, 6 symbol NR PRS | Comb-6, 6 symbol NR PRS | Comb-6, 6 symbol NR PRS | Comb-6, 6 symbol NR PRS |
| **Reference signal (type of sequence, number of ports, …)** | NR PRS, single port | NR PRS, single port | NR PRS, single port | NR PRS, single port | NR PRS, single port | NR PRS, single port |
| **Number of sites** | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| **Number of symbols used per slot per positioning estimate** | 6 symbols per slot | 6 symbols per slot | 6 symbols per slot | 6 symbols per slot | 6 symbols per slot | 6 symbols per slot |
| **Number of slots per positioning estimate** | 1 slot | 1 slot | 1 slot | 1 slot | 1 slot | 1 slot |
| **Power-boosting level** | 6 dB | 6 dB | 6 dB | 6 dB | 6 dB | 6 dB |
| **Uplink power control (applied/not applied)** | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| **interference modelling (ideal muting, or other)** | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| **Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….)** | Thresholding, 0.5, (No oversampling) | Thresholding, 0.5, (No oversampling) | Thresholding, 0.5, (No oversampling) | Thresholding, 0.5, (No oversampling) | Thresholding, 0.5, (Oversampling x4) | Thresholding, 0.5, (Oversampling x4) |
| **Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, taylor series, etc)** | Taylor Series, Least Squares | Taylor Series, Least Squares | Taylor Series, Least Squares | Taylor Series, Least Squares | Taylor Series, Least Squares | Taylor Series, Least Squares |
| **Network synchronization assumptions** | Perfect Synchronization | Perfect Synchronization | Perfect Synchronization | Perfect Synchronization | Perfect Synchronization | Perfect Synchronization |
| **Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides)** | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Precoding assumptions (codebook, nr of antenna elements used, etc)** | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

##### 8.1.1.4.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | UEs | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| Case 1, [InF-SH, DL-TDOA, FR1] | Convex UEs | 0.98 | 1.47 | 2.13 | 4.35 |
| Case 2, [InF-DH, DL-TDOA, FR1] | Convex UEs | 1.71 | 3.15 | 4.39 | 7.16 |
| Case 3, [IOO, DL-TDOA, FR1] | All UEs | 1.17 | 1.92 | 3.24 | 6.50 |
| Case 4, [UMi, DL-TDOA, FR1] | All UEs | 5.29 | 9.59 | 14.92 | 23.81 |
| Case 5, [InF-SH, DL-TDOA, FR1] | Convex UEs | 0.26 | 0.38 | 0.66 | 1.65 |
| Case 6, [InF-DH, DL-TDOA, FR1] | Convex UEs | 1.29 | 2.04 | 3.34 | 4.99 |

##### 8.1.1.4.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning accuracy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% |
| Case 1, [InF-SH, DL-TDOA, FR1] | 4.35 |
| Case 2, [InF-DH, DL-TDOA, FR1] | 7.16 |
| Case 3, [IOO, DL-TDOA, FR1] | 6.50 |
| Case 4, [UMi, DL-TDOA, FR1] | 23.81 |
| Case 5, [InF-SH, DL-TDOA, FR1] | 1.65 |
| Case 6, [InF-DH, DL-TDOA, FR1] | 4.99 |

#### 8.1.1.5 Results from source [vivo R1-2007665]

##### 8.1.1.5.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

Evaluation assumptions for system level analysis are provided in Table 8.1.1.5.1-1.1- Table 8.1.1.5.1-1.8.

Table 8.1.1.5.1-1: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case 1] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 2] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 3] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case 4] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case 5] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 6] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 7] (InF-DH, FR2)** | **[Case 8] (InF-DH, FR2)** | **[Case 9] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 10] (InF-DH, FR2)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (60%, 6, 2) | InF-DH  (60%, 6, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 400kHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | | | | | | | | | |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN sequence | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | | | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | Perfect sync |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.1.1.5.1-2: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case 11] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 12] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 13] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case 14] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case 15] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 16] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 17] (InF-DH, FR2)** | **[Case 18] (InF-DH, FR2)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | | | | | | | |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN sequence | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.1.1.5.1-3: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case 19] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 20] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 21] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case 22] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case 23] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 24] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 25] (InF-DH, FR2)** | **[Case 26] (InF-DH, FR2)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, ZC sequence | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.1.1.5.1-4: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case 27] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 28] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 29] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case 30] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case 31] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 32] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 33] (InF-DH, FR2)** | **[Case 34] (InF-DH, FR2)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, ZC sequence | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.1.1.5.1-5: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case 35] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 36] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 37] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 38] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 39] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 40] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 41] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 42] (InF-DH, FR1)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, ZC sequence | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | UL-AOA Least square  first/median peak | UL-AOA Least square  first/median peak | UL-AOA Least square  first/median peak | UL-AOA Least square  first/median peak | UL-TDOA+AOA  Least square  first/median peak | UL-TDOA+AOA  Least square  first/median peak | UL-TDOA+AOA  Least square  first/median peak | UL-TDOA+AOA  Least square  first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.1.1.5.1-6: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case 43] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 44] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 45] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case 46] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case 47] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 48] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 49] (InF-DH, FR2)** | **[Case 50] (InF-DH, FR2)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN + 1 port, ZC sequence | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | DL:7.78dB  UL:6dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.1.1.5.1-7: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case 51] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 52] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case 53] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case 54] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case 55] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 56] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case 57] (InF-DH, FR2)** | **[Case 58] (InF-DH, FR2)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN + 1 port, ZC sequence | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | DL:7.78dB  UL:6dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.1.1.5.1-8: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case V1] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case V2] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case V3] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case V4] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case V5] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case V6] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case V7] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case V8] (InF-DH, FR1)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH  (BS height = 8m  UE height =1.5m) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) (BS height = 8m  UE height =1.5m) | InF-SH  (BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =1.5m) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) (BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =1.5m) | InF-SH  (BS height =8m  UE height =[0.5,2]m) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2), (BS height =8m  UE height =[0.5,2]m) | InF-SH  (BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =[0.5,2]m) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) (BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =[0.5,2]m) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, ZC sequence | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | UL-AOA+ZOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-AOA+ZOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-AOA+ZOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-AOA+ZOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-AOA+ZOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-AOA+ZOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-AOA+ZOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-AOA+ZOA taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

##### 8.1.1.5.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results

Table 8.1.1.5.2-1 provides summary of NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error.

Table 8.1.1.5.2-1: Rel.16 NR positioning - horizontal location error results from [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| [Case 1], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC,  select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.041 | 0.055 | 0.099 | 4.15 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.059 | 0.17 | 1.40 | 6.73 |
| [Case 2], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 11.49 | 14.48 | 19.44 | 24.06 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 13.41 | 18.91 | 25.07 | 35.48 |
| [Case 3], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.021 | 2.97 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.014 | 0.029 | 0.35 | 4.82 |
| [Case 4], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 11.67 | 13.44 | 17.49 | 23.21 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 13.45 | 17.71 | 23.46 | 33.34 |
| [Case 5], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC,  select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.056 | 0.33 | 2.97 | 5.92 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.10 | 1.23 | 4.60 | 9.80 |
| [Case 6], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 9.95 | 13.09 | 16.43 | 23.79 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 12.65 | 16.29 | 20.59 | 30.46 |
| [Case 7], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.012 | 0.23 | 2.72 | 5.77 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.023 | 1.06 | 4.08 | 9.67 |
| [Case 8], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 9.39 | 12.89 | 15.05 | 22.90 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 11.79 | 14.79 | 17.49 | 22.93 |
| [Case 9], [DH {0.6,6,2}, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 6.13 | 7.76 | 13.38 | 18.71 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 6.49 | 10.35 | 15.33 | 24.59 |
| [Case 10], [DH {0.6,6,2}, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 6.63 | 9.01 | 13.6 | 15.09 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 8.04 | 12.84 | 15.23 | 23.12 |
| [Case 11], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC,  select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.038 | 0.049 | 0.069 | 0.094 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.052 | 0.080 | 0.15 | 0.30 |
| [Case 12], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 11.20 | 14.93 | 18.32 | 26.09 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 13.82 | 18.12 | 23.77 | 36.35 |
| [Case 13], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.011 | 0.013 | 0.017 | 0.031 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.013 | 0.020 | 0.046 | 0.11 |
| [Case 14], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 10.12 | 13.01 | 17.49 | 25.67 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 12.27 | 17.54 | 23.28 | 32.26 |
| [Case 15], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC,  select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.062 | 0.079 | 0.11 | 0.60 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.093 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 3.23 |
| [Case 16], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 10.14 | 13.00 | 14.93 | 20.30 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 12.24 | 15.42 | 20.30 | 31.59 |
| [Case 17], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.011 | 0.015 | 0.018 | 0.049 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.014 | 0.023 | 0.041 | 0.60 |
| [Case 18], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 9.71 | 12.14 | 15.19 | 20.16 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 11.36 | 14.65 | 17.97 | 25.55 |
| [Case 19], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC,  select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.041 | 0.051 | 0.087 | 4.22 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.057 | 0.13 | 1.40 | 6.68 |
| [Case 20], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 11.50 | 14.77 | 19.49 | 24.51 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 13.81 | 19.44 | 26.32 | 35.51 |
| [Case 21], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.033 | 4.07 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.015 | 0.036 | 0.54 | 5.61 |
| [Case 22], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 11.70 | 13.82 | 18.11 | 23.21 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 13.65 | 18.95 | 23.67 | 33.34 |
| [Case 23], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC,  select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.060 | 0.19 | 2.77 | 5.85 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.10 | 1.04 | 4.48 | 9.14 |
| [Case 24], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 9.92 | 13.47 | 16.02 | 22.90 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 12.31 | 15.40 | 19.04 | 23.85 |
| [Case 25], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.013 | 0.35 | 2.85 | 5.76 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.025 | 1.09 | 4.60 | 9.95 |
| [Case 26], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 10.52 | 13.46 | 16.09 | 18.92 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 12.22 | 15.26 | 18.72 | 23.64 |
| [Case 27], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC,  select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.038 | 0.055 | 0.070 | 0.087 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.055 | 0.078 | 0.13 | 0.29 |
| [Case 28], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 11.23 | 15.14 | 20.06 | 27.70 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 13.95 | 18.53 | 24.10 | 36.35 |
| [Case 29], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.011 | 0.013 | 0.017 | 0.032 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.013 | 0.020 | 0.038 | 0.11 |
| [Case 30], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 11.11 | 14.30 | 18.27 | 25.67 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 13.38 | 18.28 | 23.63 | 32.51 |
| [Case 31], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC,  select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.058 | 0.075 | 0.11 | 0.60 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.088 | 0.16 | 0.26 | 2.83 |
| [Case 32], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 10.14 | 13.35 | 16.32 | 22.01 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 12.14 | 15.29 | 18.76 | 27.05 |
| [Case 33], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.010 | 0.014 | 0.019 | 0.051 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.015 | 0.023 | 0.052 | 0.89 |
| [Case 34], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 9.93 | 13.20 | 16.64 | 19.74 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 12.15 | 15.34 | 18.35 | 24.03 |
| [Case 35], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 1.25 | 2.15 | 3.28 | 5.93 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 1.35 | 2.21 | 3.38 | 6.08 |
| [Case 36], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 1.31 | 2.24 | 3.75 | 6.20 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 1.43 | 2.41 | 4.02 | 6.47 |
| [Case 37], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 2.28 | 3.39 | 4.29 | 5.48 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 2.45 | 3.63 | 4.70 | 6.86 |
| [Case 38], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 2.45 | 3.56 | 4.45 | 5.76 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 2.63 | 3.68 | 4.75 | 7.06 |
| [Case 39], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 0.067 | 0.11 | 0.21 | 0.41 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.078 | 0.14 | 0.25 | 0.41 |
| [Case 40], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 0.098 | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.43 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.11 | 0.21 | 0.33 | 0.63 |
| [Case 41], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 0.047 | 0.094 | 0.18 | 0.68 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.055 | 0.11 | 0.41 | 4.12 |
| [Case 42], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | Convex UEs | 0.059 | 0.10 | 0.26 | 0.77 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.083 | 0.17 | 0.44 | 4.23 |
| [Case 43], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.039 | 0.050 | 0.095 | 4.25 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.054 | 0.12 | 1.34 | 6.70 |
| [Case 44], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.042 | 0.055 | 0.11 | 4.71 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.060 | 0.14 | 1.49 | 6.72 |
| [Case 45], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.033 | 3.96 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.014 | 0.027 | 0.43 | 5.19 |
| [Case 46], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.034 | 4.13 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.014 | 0.037 | 0.50 | 5.87 |
| [Case 47], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.068 | 0.13 | 2.89 | 5.88 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.092 | 1.09 | 4.55 | 9.82 |
| [Case 48], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.068 | 0.23 | 3.18 | 6.20 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.091 | 1.34 | 5.49 | 10.71 |
| [Case 49], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.013 | 0.28 | 2.61 | 5.74 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.024 | 1.04 | 3.31 | 9.24 |
| [Case 50], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | Convex UEs | 0.010 | 0.30 | 2.80 | 6.23 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.025 | 1.51 | 4.53 | 10.10 |
| [Case 51], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.040 | 0.050 | 0.069 | 0.10 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.052 | 0.074 | 0.12 | 0.25 |
| [Case 52], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.042 | 0.058 | 0.069 | 0.10 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.048 | 0.080 | 0.15 | 0.32 |
| [Case 53], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.010 | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.031 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.013 | 0.020 | 0.037 | 0.11 |
| [Case 54], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.017 | 0.030 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.013 | 0.021 | 0.039 | 0.10 |
| [Case 55], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.061 | 0.082 | 0.11 | 0.60 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.076 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 3.13 |
| [Case 56], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.063 | 0.092 | 0.12 | 0.78 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.087 | 0.13 | 0.28 | 4.72 |
| [Case 57], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.018 | 0.051 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.014 | 0.022 | 0.039 | 0.63 |
| [Case 58], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.011 | 0.015 | 0.021 | 0.055 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.016 | 0.023 | 0.041 | 0.69 |

Table 8.1.1.5.2-2 provides summary of NR positioning evaluations results for vertical location error.

Table 8.1.1.5.2-2: Rel.16 NR positioning - altitude location error results from [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| [Case V1], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =1.5m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.28 | 0.43 | 0.52 | 0.66 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.48 | 0.54 | 0.58 | 0.90 |
| [Case V2], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =1.5m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.48 | 0.63 | 0.83 | 1.12 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.44 | 0.63 | 0.83 | 1.27 |
| [Case V3], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =1.5m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.30 | 0.38 | 0.64 | 0.82 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.33 | 0.48 | 0.68 | 0.98 |
| [Case V4], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =1.5m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.43 | 0.64 | 0.90 | 1.39 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.46 | 0.74 | 1.13 | 3.61 |
| [Case V5], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.39 | 0.57 | 0.74 | 1.05 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.43 | 0.63 | 0.95 | 1.35 |
| [Case V6], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 2.07 | 3.19 | 4.83 | 5.46 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 2.58 | 4.15 | 4.89 | 5.46 |
| [Case V7], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.45 | 0.62 | 0.96 | 1.21 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.45 | 0.70 | 1.06 | 1.33 |
| [Case V8], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 3.80 | 4.39 | 4.93 | 9.06 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 3.83 | 4.44 | 5.09 | 9.06 |

##### 8.1.1.5.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning accuracy

Table 8.1.1.5.3-1.1 to Table 8.1.1.5.3-1.3 captures observations based on NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error.

Table 8.1.1.5.3-1.1: Rel.16 NR positioning – horizontal accuracy performance summary for baseline with perfect synchronization [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% |
| [Case 1], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 4.15 | 3.95 |
| [Case 3], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 2.97 | 2.77 |
| [Case 5], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 5.92 | 5.72 |
| [Case 7], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 5.77 | 5.57 |
| [Case 11], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.094 | Yes |
| [Case 13], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.031 | Yes |
| [Case 15], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.60 | 0.4 |
| [Case 17], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.049 | Yes |
| [Case 19], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 4.22 | 4.02 |
| [Case 21], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 4.07 | 3.87 |
| [Case 23], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 5.85 | 5.65 |
| [Case 25], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 5.76 | 5.56 |
| [Case 27], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.087 | Yes |
| [Case 29], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.032 | Yes |
| [Case 31], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.60 | 0.40 |
| [Case 33], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.051 | Yes |
| [Case 35], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-AOA] | 5.93 | 5.73 |
| [Case 37], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-AOA] | 5.48 | 5.28 |
| [Case 39], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | 0.41 | 0.21 |
| [Case 41], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | 0.68 | 0.48 |
| [Case 43], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC,  select based on RSRP] | 4.25 | 4.05 |
| [Case 45], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 3.96 | 3.76 |
| [Case 47], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC,  select based on RSRP] | 5.88 | 5.68 |
| [Case 49], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 5.74 | 5.54 |
| [Case 51], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.10 | Yes |
| [Case 53], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.031 | Yes |
| [Case 55], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.60 | 0.40 |
| [Case 57], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.051 | Yes |

Table 8.1.1.5.3-1.2: Rel.16 NR positioning – horizontal accuracy performance summary for baseline with 50ns synchronization error [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% |
| [Case 2], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 24.06 | 23.86 |
| [Case 4], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 23.21 | 23.01 |
| [Case 6], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 23.79 | 23.59 |
| [Case 8], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 22.90 | 22.70 |
| [Case 12], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 26.09 | 25.89 |
| [Case 14], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 25.67 | 25.47 |
| [Case 16], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 20.30 | 20.10 |
| [Case 18], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 20.16 | 19.96 |
| [Case 20], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 24.51 | 24.31 |
| [Case 22], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 23.21 | 23.01 |
| [Case 24], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 22.90 | 22.70 |
| [Case 26], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 18.92 | 18.72 |
| [Case 28], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 27.70 | 27.50 |
| [Case 30], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 25.67 | 25.47 |
| [Case 32], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 22.01 | 21.81 |
| [Case 34], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 19.74 | 19.54 |
| [Case 36], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-AOA] | 6.20 | 6.00 |
| [Case 38], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-AOA] | 5.76 | 5.56 |
| [Case 40], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | 0.43 | 0.23 |
| [Case 42], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+UL-AOA] | 0.77 | 0.57 |
| [Case 44], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 4.71 | 4.51 |
| [Case 46], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 4.13 | 3.93 |
| [Case 48], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 6.20 | 6.00 |
| [Case 50], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 6.23 | 6.03 |
| [Case 52], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.10 | Yes |
| [Case 54], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.030 | Yes |
| [Case 56], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.78 | 0.58 |
| [Case 58], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.055 | Yes |

Table 8.1.1.5.3-1.3: Rel.16 NR positioning – horizontal accuracy performance summary for DH {60%,6,2} with perfect synchronization [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% |
| [Case 9], [DH {0.6,6,2}, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 18.71 | 18.51 |
| [Case 10], [DH {0.6,6,2}, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP] | 15.09 | 14.89 |

Table 8.1.1.5.3-2 captures observations based on NR positioning evaluations results for vertical location error.

Table 8.1.1.5.3-2: Rel.16 NR positioning – vertical accuracy performance summary [vivo R1-2005380]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Vertical Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [1]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% |
| [Case V1], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =1.5m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.66 | Yes |
| [Case V2], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =1.5m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 1.12 | 0.12 |
| [Case V3], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =1.5m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 0.82 | Yes |
| [Case V4], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =1.5m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 1.39 | 0.39 |
| [Case V5], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 1.05 | 0.05 |
| [Case V6], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 5.46 | 4.46 |
| [Case V7], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 1.21 | 0.21 |
| [Case V8], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [UL-AOA+ZOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | 9.06 | 8.06 |

#### 8.1.1.6 Results from source [OPPO, R1-2008225]

##### 8.1.1.6.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

The following scenarios are included for evaluate the performance of rel16 baseline:

* Baseline scenarios with InF-SH/InF-DH with fixed UE/gNB height and without UE/gNB calibration error

Evaluation assumptions for system level analysis are provided in Table 8.1.1.6.1-1.

Table 8.1.1.6.1-1: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case1 ( InF-SH, FR1) | Case2 ( InF-DH, FR1) |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-DH (40%,2,2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL-PRS | DL-PRS |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold, single port | Gold, single port |
| Number of sites | 18 | 18 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | 1 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | 6dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal | Ideal |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | ML | ML |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA  Chan | DL-TDOA  Chan |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal | Ideal |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | Ideal | Ideal |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |

##### 8.1.1.6.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results

Table 8.1.1.6.2-1 provides summary of NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error.

Table 8.1.1.1.2-1: Rel.16 NR positioning - horizontal location error results from [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| Case1, (InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA) | Convex UEs | 0.26 | 0.4 | 2.14 | 8.58 |
| Case2, (InF-DH, FR1, DL-TDOA) | Convex UEs | 1.86 | 4.95 | 8.75 | 14.9 |

##### 8.1.1.6.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning accuracy

Table 8.1.1.6.3-1 captures observations based on NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error.

Table 8.1.1.6.3-1: Rel.16 NR positioning – horizontal accuracy performance summary [X]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.5]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% |
| Case1, (InF-SH, FR1) | 8.5 | No, 8.3 | No, 8.00 |
| Case2, (InF-DH, FR1) | 14.95 | No, 14.75 | No, 14.55 |

#### 8.1.1.7 Results from source [Intel, R1-2007945]

##### 8.1.1.7.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

Evaluation assumptions for system level analysis are provided in Table 8.1.1.7.1-1.

Table 8.1.1.7.1-1: Rel.16 NR positioning - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 1, InF-SH,  FR1, DL-TDOA | Case 2, InF-DH,  FR1, DL-TDOA | Case 3, InF-SH,  FR2, DL-TDOA | Case 4, InF-DH,  FR2, DL-TDOA |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5 GHz | 3.5 GHz | 28 GHz | 28 GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30 kHz | 30 kHz | 120 kHz | 120 kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100 MHz | 100 MHz | 400 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL PRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | DL PRS: single port | DL PRS: single port | DL PRS: single port | DL PRS: single port |
| Number of sites | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | DL PRS: 2 symbols | DL PRS: 2 symbols | DL PRS: 2 symbols | DL PRS: 2 symbols |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | DL PRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 5, InF-SH,  FR1, UL-TDOA | Case 6, InF-DH,  FR1, UL-TDOA | Case 7, InF-SH,  FR2, UL-TDOA | Case 8, InF-DH,  FR2, UL-TDOA |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5 GHz | 3.5 GHz | 28 GHz | 28 GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30 kHz | 30 kHz | 120 kHz | 120 kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100 MHz | 100 MHz | 400 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | UL SRS: Comb-2 | UL SRS: Comb-2 | UL SRS: Comb-2 | UL SRS: Comb-2 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | UL SRS: single port | UL SRS: single port | UL SRS: single port | UL SRS: single port |
| Number of sites | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | UL SRS: 1 symbol | UL SRS: 1 symbol | UL SRS: 1 symbol | UL SRS: 1 symbol |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | UL SRS: 3 dB | UL SRS: 3 dB | UL SRS: 3 dB | UL SRS: 3 dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | Rx beam sweeping | Rx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 9, InF-SH,  FR1, Multi-RTT | Case 10, InF-DH,  FR1, Multi-RTT | Case 11, InF-SH,  FR2, Multi-RTT | Case 12, InF-DH,  FR2, Multi-RTT |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5 GHz | 3.5 GHz | 28 GHz | 28 GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30 kHz | 30 kHz | 120 kHz | 120 kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100 MHz | 100 MHz | 400 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port |
| Number of sites | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | DL PRS: Tx beam sweeping  UL SRS: Rx beam sweeping | DL PRS: Tx beam sweeping  UL SRS: Rx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |

##### 8.1.1.7.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results

Table 8.1.1.7.2-1 provides summary of NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error.

Table 8.1.1.7.2-1: Rel.16 NR positioning - horizontal location error results from

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| Case 1, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.16 | 0.25 | 0.45 | 0.85 |
| Case 2, InF-DH, FR1, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 1.04 | 2 | 3.6 | 6.2 |
| Case 3, InF-SH, FR2, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.1 | 0.19 | 0.36 | 0.65 |
| Case 4, InF-DH, FR2, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.87 | 1.9 | 5.17 | 17.3 |
| Case 5, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.42 | 0.77 |
| Case 6, InF-DH, FR1, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.97 | 1.7 | 4.7 | 6.13 |
| Case 7, InF-SH, FR2, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.6 | 0.09 | 0.27 | 0.9 |
| Case 8, InF-DH, FR2, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.87 | 2.08 | 3.6 | 16.9 |
| Case 9, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.25 |
| Case 10, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 1.35 | 4.2 | 9.6 | 16.3 |
| Case 11, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.27 | 0.9 |
| Case 12, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.44 | 1.45 | 3.2 | 7.72 |

Table 8.1.1.7.2-2 provides summary of NR positioning evaluations results for vertical location error.

Table 8.1.1.7.2-2: Rel.16 NR positioning - altitude location error results from

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| Case 1, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 1.17 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Case 2, InF-DH, FR1, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 6.4 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 12.6 |
| Case 3, InF-SH, FR2, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 12.88 |
| Case 4, InF-DH, FR2, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 10.82 | 13.38 | 29.7 | 63.4 |
| Case 5, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 1.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 12.9 |
| Case 6, InF-DH, FR1, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 6.4 | 6.5 | 8.45 | 12.9 |
| Case 7, InF-SH, FR2, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 13 |
| Case 8, InF-DH, FR2, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 10.75 | 13.38 | 29.68 | 62.78 |
| Case 9, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.3 | 0.67 | 4.3 | 13.1 |
| Case 10, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 3.2 | 12.88 | 27.75 | 66 |
| Case 11, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.37 | 0.51 | 0.89 | 6.45 |
| Case 12, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.33 | 1.52 | 5.03 | 7.07 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Analysis for FR1 | |
|  |  |
| Analysis for FR2 | |
|  |  |

Figure 8.1.1.7.2-1. Accuracy for Rel 16 positioning solutions

##### 8.1.1.7.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning accuracy

Table 8.1.1.7.3-1 captures observations based on NR positioning evaluations results for horizontal location error.

Table 8.1.1.7.3-1: Rel.16 NR positioning – horizontal accuracy performance summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Simulation case (Horizontal Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% |
| Case 1, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA | 0.85 |
| Case 2, InF-DH, FR1, DL-TDOA | 6.2 |
| Case 3, InF-SH, FR2, DL-TDOA | 0.65 |
| Case 4, InF-DH, FR2, DL-TDOA | 17.3 |
| Case 5, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA | 0.77 |
| Case 6, InF-DH, FR1, UL-TDOA | 6.13 |
| Case 7, InF-SH, FR2, UL-TDOA | 0.9 |
| Case 8, InF-DH, FR2, UL-TDOA | 16.9 |
| Case 9, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | 0.25 |
| Case 10, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT | 16.3 |
| Case 11, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | 0.9 |
| Case 12, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT | 7.72 |

Table 8.1.1.7.3-2 captures observations based on NR positioning evaluations results for vertical location error.

Table 8.1.1.7.3-2: Rel.16 NR positioning – vertical accuracy performance summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Simulation case (Vertical Error) | Accuracy achieved @[90]% |
| Case 1, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA | 8.5 |
| Case 2, InF-DH, FR1, DL-TDOA | 12.6 |
| Case 3, InF-SH, FR2, DL-TDOA | 12.88 |
| Case 4, InF-DH, FR2, DL-TDOA | 63.4 |
| Case 5, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA | 12.9 |
| Case 6, InF-DH, FR1, UL-TDOA | 12.9 |
| Case 7, InF-SH, FR2, UL-TDOA | 13 |
| Case 8, InF-DH, FR2, UL-TDOA | 62.78 |
| Case 9, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | 13.1 |
| Case 10, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT | 66 |
| Case 11, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | 6.45 |
| Case 12, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT | 7.07 |

### 8.1.2 Physical layer latency analysis for Rel-16

#### 8.1.2.1 Results from source [X]

##### 8.1.2.1.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

The physical layer latency for the following positioning methods are provided

* UE-A DL-only positioning
* UL-only positioning
* DL E-CID
* UL E-CID
* UE-B DL-only positioning

##### 8.1.2.1.2 Latency analysis of NR positioning enhancements

Latency analysis for the Rel.16 NR positioning is provided in Tables 8.1.2.1.2-1 to 8.1.2.1.2-6.

The latency for multi-RTT positioning should be the maximum between DL-TDOA/DL-AoD and UL-TDOA/UL-AoA, which is the same as DL-TDOA/DL-AoD considering UL delay is much smaller than DL.

Table 8.1.2.1.2-1: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [X]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case L1, DL-TDOA/DL-AoD/Multi-RTT w/ Gap request and PRS periodicity 20ms  Source NW/Destination NW  Positioning technique DL-TDOA and/or DL-AoD, type DL, mode UE-A  Initial and Final RRC States CONNECTED  Gap is requested, and PRS periodicity is 20ms  This can also be used for Multi-RTT positioning. | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information message |
| UE Rx higher layer processing | 5ms | Handling of the DL-SCH payload to upper layers, including ASN.1 decoding of the LPP message |
| UE Tx higher layer processing | 3ms | UL RRC message preparation for gap request |
| PUSCH scheduling | 0.5-7.5ms | Considering TDD configuration DDDSU, using U to transmit PUSCH, the maximum delay could be SR 🡪 BSR 🡪 PUSCH using 3 cycles. The minimum delay could be a slot. |
| gNB Rx higher layer processing | 3ms | Decoding measurement gap request |
| gNB Tx higher layer processing | 3ms | Reconfiguration with a measurement gap of MGRP = 20ms, MGL = 3ms (MG pattern 10) |
| PDSCH scheduling | 0.5-1ms | Considering TDD configuration DDDSU, using D or S to transmit PDSCH. |
| UE Rx higher layer processing | 10ms | RRC reconfiguration delay in TS 38.331 |
| PRS measurement delay | 23 (1 samp.)  83ms (4 samp. CSSF = 1)  143 (4 samp. CSSF = 2) | According to RAN4, assuming PRS periodicity being 20ms and single frequency layer processing  ,  =  Assuming   * NRxBeam, i=1, i.e. the number of Rx beams is 1 at UE * , i.e. UE can process all PRS in a slot and UE can buffer all PRS within a P-ms window * Nsample = 1 or 4, i.e., the measurement average time is 1 or 4 * Ti = 20ms as the UE capability T * Tavailable\_PRS, i=20ms, i.e., the LCM of PRS periodicity and MGRP is 20ms |
| UE Tx higher layer processing | 3ms | UL LPP message preparation |
| PUSCH scheduling | 0.5ms-7.5ms | Considering TDD configuration DDDSU, using U to transmit PUSCH, the maximum delay could be SR 🡪 BSR 🡪 PUSCH using 3 cycles. The minimum delay could be a slot. |
| End trigger |  | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| Total values | 51.5-66ms (1 samp.)  111.5-126.5ms (4 samp. CSSF = 1)  171.5-186ms (4 samp. CSSF = 2) |  |

Table 8.1.2.1.2-2: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [X]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case L2, DL-TDOA/DL-AoD/Multi-RTT w/o Gap request and PRS periodicity 160ms  Source NW/Destination NW  Positioning technique DL-TDOA and/or DL-AoD, type DL, mode UE-A  Initial and Final RRC States CONNECTED  Gap is not requested, and PRS periodicity is 160ms  This can also be used for Multi-RTT positioning. | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information message |
| UE Rx higher layer processing | 5ms | Handling of the DL-SCH payload to upper layers, including ASN.1 decoding of the LPP message |
| PRS measurement delay | 163ms (1 samp.)  643ms (4 samp. CSSF = 1) | According to RAN4, assuming PRS periodicity being 160ms and single frequency layer processing  ,  =  Assuming   * NRxBeam, i=1, i.e. the number of Rx beams is 1 at UE * , i.e. UE can process all PRS in a slot and UE can buffer all PRS within a P-ms window * Nsample = 1 or 4, i.e., the measurement average time is 1 or 4 * Ti = 20ms as the UE capability T   Tavailable\_PRS, i=20ms, i.e., the LCM of PRS periodicity and MGRP is 20ms |
| UE Tx higher layer processing | 3ms | UL LPP message preparation |
| PUSCH scheduling | 0.5-7.5ms | Considering TDD configuration DDDSU, using U to transmit PUSCH, the maximum delay could be SR 🡪 BSR 🡪 PUSCH using 3 cycles. The minimum delay could be a slot. |
| End trigger |  | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| Total values | 171.5-178.5ms (1 samp.)  651.5-658.5ms (4 samp. CSSF = 1) |  |

Table 8.1.2.1.2-3: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [X]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case L3, UL-TDOA/UL-AoA  Source NW/Destination NW  Positioning technique UL-TDOA and/or UL-AoA, type UL  Initial and Final RRC States CONNECTED | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  | Reception by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement request message |
| gNB Rx higher layer processing | 3ms | Processing NRPPa message from the NGAP message |
| SRS measurement delay | 0.5-20ms (1 samp.)  60.5-80ms  (4 samp.) | Assuming SRS periodicity is 20ms. Using 1 or 4 samples. |
| gNB Tx higher layer processing | 3ms | Processing NRPPa message into the NGAP message |
| End trigger |  | The transmission by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement response message |
| Total values | 6.5-26ms (1 samp.)  66.5-86.5ms (4 samp) |  |

Table 8.1.2.1.2-4: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [X]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case L4, DL E-CID  Source NW/Destination NW  Positioning technique DL E-CID, type DL, mode UE-A  Initial and Final RRC States CONNECTED | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information message |
| UE Rx higher layer processing | 5ms | Handling of the DL-SCH payload to upper layers, including ASN.1 decoding of the LPP message |
| DL E-CID measurement | 0ms | Using only existing RRM measurement |
| UE Tx higher layer processing | 3ms | UL LPP message preparation |
| PUSCH scheduling | 0.5-7.5ms | Considering TDD configuration DDDSU, using U to transmit PUSCH, the maximum delay could be SR 🡪 BSR 🡪 PUSCH using 3 cycles. The minimum delay could be a slot. |
| End trigger |  | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| Total values | 8.5-15ms |  |

Table 8.1.2.1.2-5: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [X]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case L5, UL E-CID  Source NW/Destination NW  Positioning technique UL-E-CID, type DL+UL, mode UE-A  Initial and Final RRC States CONNECTED | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  | Reception by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement request message |
| gNB Rx higher layer processing | 3ms | Processing NRPPa message from the NGAP message |
| AoA measurement delay | 0-20ms | Assuming SRS periodicity is 20ms. Either AoA is not measured or AoA is measured by 1 sample. |
| gNB Tx higher layer processing | 3ms | Processing NRPPa message into the NGAP message |
| End trigger |  | The transmission by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement response message |
| Total values | 6-26ms |  |

Table 8.1.2.1.2-6: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [X]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case L6, UE-based DL-TDOA/DL-AoD w/ gap request t and PRS periodicity 20ms  Source UE/Destination UE  Positioning technique DL-TDOA and/or DL-AoD, type DL, mode UE-B  Initial and Final RRC States CONNECTED  MO-LR, i.e. UE as the location consumer | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  | Alt. 2: Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP message containing the assistance data |
| UE Rx higher layer processing | 5ms | Handling of the DL-SCH payload to upper layers, including ASN.1 decoding of the LPP message |
| UE Tx higher layer processing | 3ms | UL RRC message preparation for gap request |
| PUSCH scheduling | 0.5-7.5ms | Considering TDD configuration DDDSU, using U to transmit PUSCH, the maximum delay could be SR 🡪 BSR 🡪 PUSCH using 3 cycles. The minimum delay could be a slot. |
| gNB Rx higher layer processing | 3ms | Decoding measurement gap request |
| gNB Tx higher layer processing | 3ms | Reconfiguration with a measurement gap of MGRP = 20ms, MGL = 3ms (MG pattern 10) |
| PDSCH scheduling | 0.5-1ms | Considering TDD configuration DDDSU, using D or S to transmit PDSCH. |
| UE Rx higher layer processing | 10ms | RRC reconfiguration delay in TS 38.331 |
| PRS measurement delay | 23 (1 samp.) | According to RAN4, assuming PRS periodicity being 20ms and single frequency layer processing  ,  =  Assuming   * NRxBeam, i=1, i.e. the number of Rx beams is 1 at UE * , i.e. UE can process all PRS in a slot and UE can buffer all PRS within a P-ms window * Nsample = 1 or 4, i.e., the measurement average time is 1 or 4 * Ti = 20ms as the UE capability T   Tavailable\_PRS, i=20ms, i.e., the LCM of PRS periodicity and MGRP is 20ms |
| Location calculation | 3ms | UE |
| End trigger |  | Calculation of Location Estimate at the UE |
| Total values | 51-58.5ms (1 samp.) |  |

##### 8.1.2.1.3 Latency analysis for Rel.16 solutions

Summary of latency performance analysis is provided in Table 8.1.2.1.3-1.

Table 8.1.2.1.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – latency performance summary [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description  Evaluation Case | L1 Latency, ms | Commercial requirements [100]ms are met -Yes/No - If no, provide performance gaps | IIoT requirements of [10ms] are met - Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps | IIoT requirements of [100]ms are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps |
| Case L1, DL-TDOA/DL-AoD/Multi-RTT w/ Gap request and PRS periodicity 20ms | 51.5-66ms (1 samp.)  111.5-126.5ms (4 samp. CSSF = 1)  171.5-186ms (4 samp. CSSF = 2) | Yes (1 samp.)  >=11.5ms (4 samp. CSSF = 1)  >=71.5ms (4 samp. CSSF = 2) | >=41.5ms (1 samp.)  >=101.5ms (4 samp. CSSF = 1)  >=161.5ms (4 samp. CSSF = 2) | Yes (1 samp.)  >=11.5ms (4 samp. CSSF = 1)  >=71.5ms (4 samp. CSSF = 2) |
| Case L2, DL-TDOA/DL-AoD/Multi-RTT w/o Gap request and PRS periodicity 160ms | 171.5-178.5ms (1 samp.)  651.5-658.5ms (4 samp. CSSF = 1) | No (1 samp.)  No (4 samp. CSSF = 1) | No (1 samp.)  No (4 samp. CSSF = 1) | No (1 samp.)  No (4 samp. CSSF = 1) |
| Case L3, UL-TDOA/UL-AoA | 6.5-26ms (1 samp.)  66.5-86.5ms (4 samp) | Yes (1 samp.)  Yes (4 samp.) | Yes/No (1 samp.)  >=56.5ms (4 samp.) | Yes (1 samp.)  Yes (4 samp.) |
| Case L4, DL E-CID | 8.5-15ms | Yes | Yes/No | Yes |
| Case L5, UL E-CID | 6-26ms | Yes | Yes/No | Yes |
| Case L6, UE-based DL-TDOA/DL-AoD w/ gap request t and PRS periodicity 20ms | 51-58.5ms (1 samp.) | Yes | >=41ms | Yes |

#### 8.1.2.2 Results from source [ZTE, R1-2007754]

##### 8.1.2.2.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

In this contribution, the following positioning methods are included in physical layer latency analysis,

* DL-TDOA, UE-A
* DL-TDOA, UE-B
* DL-ECID

##### 8.1.2.2.2 Latency analysis for Rel.16 solutions

**Table** 8.1.2.2.2-1 **physical layer latency analysis for UE-assisted positioning based on DL-TDOA method**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **[Case** PHY-L1**]**  **Source [UE]/Destination [NW]**  **Positioning technique [DL-TDOA],type [DL], mode [UE-A]**  **Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED]** | | |
| **Latency Components** | **Value Range**  **(ms)** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| Start trigger (step 1) | N/A | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information message |
| UE decodes and applies the Location Request (step 2) | 10 | RRC Processing time at the UE are captured in 38.331 Section 12, where defines the following RRC procedure delay,   * reception of the network -> UE message on the UE physical layer up to when the UE shall be ready for the reception of uplink grant for the UE -> network response message |
| Measurement gap request (step 3) | Corresponding values can be found in right column. | UL user plane latency defined in 37.910 clause 5.7.1.2.2 is applicable to measurement gap request, where the latency includes   * UE processing delay * UL frame alignment (transmission alignment) * TTI for UL data packet transmission * BS processing delay   The grant free based UL transmission is assumed in this contribution, some typical cases can be found in 37.910 clause 5.7.1.2.2. We choose following cases as examples,  **UL user plane latency for NR FDD with grant free transmission:**   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | UL user plane latency (Grant free)(ms) – NR FDD | | | UE capability 2 | | | SCS | | | 30 KHz | 60 KHz | | **Resource mapping Type B** | M=7 (7OS non-slot) | p=0 | 0.43 | 0.30 |   **UL user plane latency for NR TDD with grant free transmission:**   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | UL user plane latency (Grant free,DDDXU, with ‘X’=’U’ for UL traffic)(ms) – NR TDD | | | UE capability 2 | | | SCS | | | 30 KHz | 60 KHz | | **Resource mapping Type B** | M=7 (7OS non-slot) | p=0 | 1.09 | 0.64 | |
| Serving gNB decodes and interprets the measurement gap request (step 4) | 3 | Regarding the RRC processing time at the gNB, 37.910 clause 5.7.1.1.1 defines processing delay in gNB for L2 and RRC. |
| Measurement gap configuration(step 5) | Corresponding values can be found in right column. | DL user plane latency defined in 37.910 clause 5.7.1.2.1 is applicable to measurement gap configuration, where the latency includes   * BS processing delay * DL Frame alignment (transmission alignment) * TTI for DL data packet transmission * UE processing delay   The latency may be different according to various configurations,some typical cases can be found in in 37.910 clause 5.7.1.2.2. We choose following cases as examples,  **DL user plane latency for NR FDD:**   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | DL user plane latency (ms) – NR FDD | | | UE capability 2 | | | SCS | | | 30 KHz | 60 KHz | | **Resource mapping Type B** | M=4 (7OS non-slot) | p=0 | 0.37 | 0.27 |   **DL user plane latency for NR TDD:**   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | DL user plane latency (ms – NR TDD (DDDXU,’X’=’D’ for DL traffic) | | | UE capability 2 | | | SCS | | | 30 KHz | 60 KHz | | **Resource mapping Type B** | M=4 (7OS non-slot) | p=0 | 0.45 | 0.32 | |
| UE interprets and applies the measurement gap configuration(step 6) | 10 | RRC Processing time at the UE are captured in 38.331 Section 12, where defines the following RRC procedure delay,  reception of the network -> UE message on the UE physical layer up to when the UE shall be ready for the reception of uplink grant for the UE -> network response message |
| UE positioning measurement(step 7) | 82 ( FR1) or 644 ( FR2) | Measurement period requirements defined in 38.133 clause 9.9.2.5 should be satisfied, more detailed configurations can refer to Table 8.1.2.2.2-2. |
| UE positioning measurement transmission(step 8) | Corresponding values can be found in right column. | The same latency is assumed as “Measurement gap request”. |
| End trigger (step 9) | N/A | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| Total values | Corresponding values can be found in right column. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | FDD/TDD, SCS | Total values | | FDD and 30KHz SCS | 106.23 | | FDD and 60KHz SCS | 667.87 | | TDD and 30KHz SCS | 107.63 | | TDD and 60KHz SCS | 668.60 | |

**Table** 8.1.2.2.2-2 **Measurement period requirements for DL-TDOA method**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **FR1** | **FR2** | **Additional Explanations** |
| MGRP ( Measurement Gap Repetition Period ) | 20 ms | 20 ms |  |
| MGL ( Measurement Gap Length ) | 4 ms | 4 ms | PRS is configured in a compact way, we assume the MGL can cover all PRS occasions from different TRPs. |
| TPRS ( DL PRS periodicity ) | 4 ms | 4 ms | All PRS resource sets have the same periodicity. |
| (N,T) ( Duration of DL PRS symbols N in units of ms a UE can process every T ms ) | (4, 20) ms | (4, 20) ms | The DL PRS buffering time fully aligns the MGL. |
| L ( Number of positioning frequency layer ) | 1 | 1 |  |
| Number of TRP | 4 | 4 |  |
| SCS ( Sub-carrier Spacing ) | 30 KHz | 60 KHz | MGL will span 8 slots for FR1, while the value is 16 slots for FR2. |
| LPRS ( the duration of DL PRS symbols within any a window ) | 2 ms | 4 ms | Type II DL PRS buffering capability is assumed. |
| ( carrier-specific scaling factor ) | 1 | 1 |  |
| ( UE Rx beam sweeping factor ) | 1 | 8 |  |
| ( Number of PRS RSTD samples ) | 4 | 4 |  |
| Total measurement period | 82 ms | 644 ms |  |
| Other assumptions | 1. The number of PRS resources in a slot as configured by the assistance data is smaller the UE capability of max number of DL PRS resources that UE can process in a slot. 2. UE is not required to measure PRS resources from multiple TRPs on the same OFDM symbol in FR2. | | |

**Table** 8.1.2.2.2-3 **physical layer latency for UE-based positioning based on DL-TDOA method**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Case PHY-L2]  **Source [UE]/Destination [NW]**  **Positioning technique [DL-TDOA],type [DL], mode [UE-B]**  **Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED]** | | | |
| **Start trigger** | **End trigger** | **Components that are different from UE-assisted positioning in Table** 8.1.2.2.2-1**.** | **Total values (ms)** |
| Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information | Successful decoding of the PUSCH at gNB carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message | 1. Update the start and end triggers accordingly. 2. Step 8 should be removed since UE is the location consumer, which is replaced by “ UE location calculation” ( assume the latency is [1 slot ]) 3. All other steps are the same as UE-assisted positioning in Table 8.1.2.2.2-1. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | FDD/TDD, SCS | Total values | | FDD and 30KHz SCS | 106.73 | | FDD and 60KHz SCS | 668.02 | | TDD and 30KHz SCS | 108.13 | | TDD and 60KHz SCS | 668.85 | |
| Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information | Calculation of Location Estimate at the UE | 1. Update the start and end triggers accordingly. 2. Step 8 should be removed since UE is the location consumer, which is replaced by “ UE location calculation” ( assume the latency is [1 slot ]) 3. All other steps are the same as UE-assisted positioning in Table 8.1.2.2.2-1. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | FDD/TDD, SCS | Total values | | FDD and 30KHz SCS | 106.30 | | FDD and 60KHz SCS | 667.82 | | TDD and 30KHz SCS | 107.08 | | TDD and 60KHz SCS | 668.51 | |
| Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP message containing the assistance data | Successful decoding of the PUSCH at gNB carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message | 1. Update the start and end triggers accordingly. 2. Step 2 is replaced by “UE decodes and applies the LPP message containing the assistance data”. 3. Another step for “ UE location calculation” ( assume the latency is [1 slot ] ) is added between step 7 and step 8. 4. All other steps are the same as UE-assisted positioning in Table 8.1.2.2.2-1. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | FDD/TDD, SCS | Total values | | FDD and 30KHz SCS | 106.73 | | FDD and 60KHz SCS | 668.02 | | TDD and 30KHz SCS | 108.13 | | TDD and 60KHz SCS | 668.85 | |
| Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP message containing the assistance data | Calculation of Location Estimate at the UE | 1. Update the start and end triggers accordingly. 2. Step 2 is replaced by “UE decodes and applies the LPP message containing the assistance data”. 3. Step 8 should be removed since UE is the location consumer, which is replaced by “ UE location calculation” ( assume the latency is [1 slot ] ) 4. All other steps are the same as UE-assisted positioning in Table 8.1.2.2.2-1. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | FDD/TDD, SCS | Total values | | FDD and 30KHz SCS | 106.30 | | FDD and 60KHz SCS | 667.82 | | TDD and 30KHz SCS | 107.08 | | TDD and 60KHz SCS | 668.51 | |

**Table** 8.1.2.2.2-3 **physical layer latency for UE-based positioning based on DL-ECID method**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case PHY-L**3**]  **Source [UE]/Destination [NW]**  **Positioning technique [DL-ECID],type [DL], mode [UE-A],**  **Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED]** | | |
| **Latency Component** | **Value Range (ms)** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| Start trigger | N/A | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information message |
| UE interprets and applies the measurement configuration | 10 | RRC Processing time at the UE are captured in 38.331 Section 12, where defines the following RRC procedure delay,  reception of the network -> UE message on the UE physical layer up to when the UE shall be ready for the reception of uplink grant for the UE -> network response message |
| UE ECID measurement time | 0 | If RRM measurement is available (i.e. buffered) at UE side, UE can forward the ECID measurement directly without consuming additional time. |
| UE positioning measurement transmission | Corresponding values can be found in right column. | UL user plane latency defined in 37.910 clause 5.7.1.2.2 is applicable to measurement gap request, where the latency includes   * UE processing delay * UL frame alignment (transmission alignment) * TTI for UL data packet transmission * BS processing delay   The grant free based UL transmission is assumed in this contribution, some typical cases can be found in 37.910 clause 5.7.1.2.2. We choose following cases as examples,  **UL user plane latency for NR FDD with grant free transmission:**   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | UL user plane latency (Grant free)(ms) – NR FDD | | | UE capability 2 | | | SCS | | | 30 KHz | 60 KHz | | **Resource mapping Type B** | M=7 (7OS non-slot) | p=0 | 0.43 | 0.30 |   **UL user plane latency for NR TDD with grant free transmission:**   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | UL user plane latency (Grant free,DDDXU, with ‘X’=’U’ for UL traffic)(ms) – NR TDD | | | UE capability 2 | | | SCS | | | 30 KHz | 60 KHz | | **Resource mapping Type B** | M=7 (7OS non-slot) | p=0 | 1.09 | 0.64 | |
| End trigger | N/A | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| Total values | Corresponding values can be found in right column. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | FDD/TDD, SCS | Total values | | FDD and 30KHz SCS | 10.43 ms | | FDD and 60KHz SCS | 10.30 ms | | TDD and 30KHz SCS | 11.09 ms | | TDD and 60KHz SCS | 10.64 ms | |

##### 8.1.2.2.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning latency

Summary of latency performance analysis is provided in Table 8.1.2.2.3-1.

Table 8.1.2.2.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – latency performance summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Description  Evaluation Case | L1 Latency, ms |
| Case PHY-L1, UE-A, DL-TDOA, FR1, FDD | 106.23 |
| Case PHY-L1, UE-A, DL-TDOA, FR2, FDD | 667.87 |
| Case PHY-L2, UE-B, DL-TDOA, FR1, FDD | 106.30 |
| Case PHY-L2, UE-B, DL-TDOA, FR2, FDD | 667.82 |
| Case PHY-L1, UE-A, DL-ECID, FR1,FDD | 10.43 |
| Case PHY-L1, UE-A, DL-ECID, FR2, FDD | 10.64 |

Based on the evaluation results above, the following observations are presented in the contribution,

***Observation 1:*** *The dominant contributors of physical layer latency for DL-TDOA method are UE positioning measurement and MG request procedures.*

***Observation 6:*** *TDD or FDD configuration is not the dominant contributor on physical layer latency.*

***Observation 2:*** *UE requires additional time for beam sweeping (or beam alignment) in FR2, which leads to much higher physical layer latency over FR1.*

***Observation 3:*** *Based on Rel-16 positioning procedures, DL-TDOA method is hard to meet stringent physical layer latency requirements in Rel-17.*

***Observation 4:*** *DL-ECID method consumes small physical layer latency if RRM measurement is available at UE side.*

#### 8.1.2.3 Results from source [CATT, R1-2007859]

##### 8.1.2.3.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

##### 8.1.2.3.2 Latency analysis for Rel.16 solutions

In this section, we analyse the physical layer latency for both DL-TDOA and UL-TDOA. For DL-TDOA, the physical layer procedure is shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1: PHY procedure for DL-TDOA**

According to Figure 1, the total PHY delay could be calculated as

where,

* denotes the time to require measurement gap, which is 1ms according to the result of URLLC latency in TR 38.824 [5].
* denotes the time for measurement gap configuration, which could be assumed as 10ms according to RRC reconfiguration procedure delay in TS 38.331 [6].
* denotes the delay between the time when DL PRS is received and the time when measurement gap configuration is received, which is related to the maximum value of the configured periodicity of PRS and measurement gap.
* denotes the time from UE begins to measure PRS until the measurement result is ready to report. is related to UE capability and the number of PRS resources needed to be measured.
* denotes the time for measurement reporting, which includes SR request, PDCCH-based UL grant and PUSCH-based measurement result reporting.

The value of could be assumed as 0.5ms for URLLC according to section 5.2.1 of TR 36.881 [7]. The value of may be inferred from the minimum periodicity of PRS and measurement gap, since the measurement result has to be reported before the next PRS occasion.

In Rel-16, the periodicity of PRS includes the following values: slots. For the periodicity of measurement gap, the following values are supported: ms.

For example, assume SCS is 15kHz, the periodicity of PRS is 4 slots and the periodicity of measurement gap is 20ms, the PHY latency could be summarized in the following table.

Latency components are recommended to be captured in table and ordered consequently in time starting from the earliest oneLatency analysis for the Rel.16 NR positioning (DL-TDOA) is provided in Table 8.1.2.3.2-1.

**Table 8.1.2.3-1: Rel.16 NR positioning latency for DL-TDOA [CATT, R1-2007859]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case 1, 15kHz, FR1, DL-TDOA  Source UE/Destination NW  Positioning technique DL-TDOA, type DL, mode UE-assisted,  Initial and Final RRC States CONNECTED | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger | 1 | Measurement gap request |
| Measurement gap configuration | 10 | Measurement gap configuration delay by RRC |
| PRS arrival delay | ,  (e.g. when and ) | DL PRS arrived for measurement, which is related to the maximum value of the configured periodicity of PRS and the configured periodicity of measurement gap |
| Process time | ,  , as =4 and =20) | UE begins to measure PRS until the measurement result is ready. This value depends on UE capability the number of PRS resources to be measured. The value is assumed to be determined by the supported minimum periodicity of PRS and measurement gap . |
| End trigger | 0.5 | SR request, PDCCH UL grant and PUSCH-based measurement result reporting are included, wherein URLLC is assumed |
| Total values | 51.5 |  |

For UL-TDOA, the physical layer procedure is shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2: PHY procedure for UL-TDOA**

The total delay could be calculated as

where,

* denotes the time to activate the SRS transmission.
* denotes the delay from effective time of SRS activation until UE begins to transmit SRS, which is related to the value of the configured periodicity of SRS.
* denotes the time from gNB begins to measure SRS until the measurement result is ready, which is related to UE capability and the number of SRS resources needed to be measured.

If SRS is activated by MAC-CE, 3ms delay could be assumed. Similar to Case 1, the value of may be inferred from the minimum periodicity of SRS. In Rel-16, the periodicity of SRS for 15 kHz SCS includes the following values:

{1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 20, 32, 40, 64, 80, 160, 320, 640, 1280, 2560, 5120, 10240} slots. Assume the periodicity of SRS is 1 slot, the PHY latency could be get.

Latency components are recommended to be captured in table and ordered consequently in time starting from the earliest oneLatency analysis for the Rel.16 NR positioning (UL-TDOA) is provided in Table 8.1.2.3.2-2.

**Table 8.1.2.3-2: Rel.16 NR positioning latency for UL-TDOA [CATT, R1-2007859]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case 2, 15kHz, FR1, UL-TDOA  Source UE/Destination NW  Positioning technique UL-TDOA, type UL, mode UE-assisted,  Initial and Final RRC States CONNECTED | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger | 3 | UE SRS transmission is activated |
| UL SRS arrival delay | ,  (e.g. when ) | UL SRS arrived for measurement, which is related to the value of the configured periodicity of SRS |
| End trigger | ,  , as =1) | gNB begins to measure SRS until the measurement result is ready. This value depends on gNB capability, and the number of SRS resources to be measured. The value is assumed to be determined by the minimum periodicity of SRS, . |
| Total values | 5 |  |

##### 8.1.2.3.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning latency

Summary of latency performance analysis is provided in Table 8.1.2.3.3-1.

1. **Table 8.1.2.3.1-1: NR Rel.16 positioning - latency performance summary [CATT, R1-2007859]**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description  Evaluation Case | L1 Latency, ms | Commercial requirements [100]ms are met -Yes/No - If No, provide performance gaps | IIoT requirements of [10ms] are met - Yes/No.  If No, provide performance gaps | IIoT requirements of [100]ms are met - Yes/No. If No, provide performance gaps |
| Case 1, 15kHz, FR1, DL-TDOA | 51.5 | Yes | No (41.5ms gaps) | Yes |
| Case 2, 15kHz, FR1, UL-TDOA | 5 | Yes | Yes | Yes |

#### 8.1.2.4 Results from source [Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell, R1-2008300]

##### 8.1.2.4.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

We analyse the case of Network Initiated location request where the positioning method is DL-TDOA/DL-AoD in Case 1 and also for UL-TDOA/UL-AoA in Case 2. We only consider the RRC state as connected mode. Note that this analysis assumes that the higher layer components are taken into account in separate analysis and the definition of start and stop times for PHY layer latency are used. For Case 2 we assume that SRS-Pos already being configured (e.g., higher layer latency takes this into account, see RAN2 analysis).

##### 8.1.2.4.2 Latency analysis for Rel.16 solutions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Case 1**  **Source: NW/Destination: NW**  **Positioning technique: DL-TDOA/DL-AoD, type: DL, mode: UE-A**  **Initial and Final RRC States: Initial/Final - CONNECTED** | | |
| **Latency Component** | Value Range | Description of Latency Component |
| **Start trigger** |  | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information message |
| **Processing of PDSCH** | [3-24 symbols] | UE processing – based on N1 values from 38.214 |
| **Transmission of DL PRS** | [4-10240 slots] | Worst case time between periodic DL PRS based on values from 38.211 |
| **Processing of DL PRS at UE** | [8-1280 ms] | Assume average value of T=8 (lowest value) is reported by UE as capability and UE is able to process all DL PRS resources (i.e., N is sufficient). |
| **Transmit SR** | [2 symbols – 1640 slots] | Wait for SR transmission occasion and transmit SR to gNB |
| **Processing of SR at gNB** | [1 symbol] | SR decoding |
| **UL grant preparation and transmission of UL grant by gNB** | [3 symbols ] | UL grant generation and waiting for scheduling opportunity (based on CORESET configuration). Typical value. |
| **UE processing of PDCCH and UL preparation** | [5-36 symbols] | Based on N2 values from 38.214. |
| **Scheduling delay - K2** | [0-32 slots] | Scheduling delay from UL grant to PUSCH |
| **gNB processing of RSTD Report** | [1-2 symbol] |  |
| **End trigger** |  | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| **Total PHY latency** | [13.07 – 2956.71] ms | Assuming 15 kHz SCS |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Case 2**  **Source: NW/Destination: NW**  **Positioning technique: UL-TDOA/UL-AoA, type: UL, mode: UE-A**  **Initial and Final RRC States: Initial/Final - CONNECTED** | | |
| **Latency Component** | Value Range | Description of Latency Component |
| **Start trigger** |  | Reception by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement request message (assumption is that UE has already been configured with periodic SRS-Pos) |
| **Wait for transmission of SRS-Pos** | [1-81920 slots] | Periodicity of SRS-Pos |
| **Transmission of SRS-Pos** | [2 symbols- 8 symbols] | Assuming effective comb-1. In FR2 case this will be much longer (e.g., multiple resources per set) |
| **Processing of SRS-Pos at gNB/RP-only** | [1-5 slots] |  |
| **Preparation of UL measurement report** | [3 symbols ] | Typical value |
| **End trigger** |  | The transmission by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement response message |
| **Total PHY latency** | [2.35 – 81925] ms | Assuming 15 kHz SCS |

##### 8.1.2.4.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning latency

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Description  Evaluation Case | L1 Latency, ms |
| Case 1, DL-TDOA/DL-AoD | [13.07 – 2956.71] |
| Case 2, UL-TDOA/UL-AoA | [2.35 – 81925] |

#### 8.1.2.5 Results from source [Lenovo, Motorola Mobility; R1-2007997]

##### 8.1.2.5.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

The physical layer latency evaluations are captured for the following Rel-16 DL-based positioning scenarios:

1. Case ID: 1- DL-TDOA / DL-AoD, UE-Assisted (UE-A) Positioning with MG configuration.
2. Case ID: 2- DL-TDOA/ DL-AoD, UE-Assisted (UE-A) Positioning without MG configuration.
3. Case ID: 3- DL-TDOA/ DL-AoD, UE-Based (UE-B) Positioning with MG configuration.
4. Case ID: 4- DL-TDOA/ DL-AoD, UE-Based (UE-B) Positioning without MG configuration.

##### 8.1.2.5.2 Latency analysis for Rel.16 solutions

Table 8.1.2.5.2-1 presents the UE-Assisted DL-TDOA/DL-AoD physical layer latency evaluations by taking into account the minimum and cautious latency estimates (within the value range) of the various delay components (starting with the earliest component) with a Measurement Gap (MG) configuration, while Table 8.1.2.5.2-2 presents the same scenario without a Measurement Gap (MG) configuration.

Table 8.1.2.5.2-3 presents the UE-Based DL-TDOA/DL-AoD physical layer latency evaluations by taking into account the minimum and cautious latency estimates (within the value range) of the various delay components (starting with the earliest component) with a Measurement Gap (MG) configuration, while Table 8.1.2.5.2-4 presents the same scenario without a Measurement Gap (MG) configuration.

Table 8.1.2.5.2-1: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [Lenovo, Motorola Mobility; R1-2007997]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case ID: **1**, Scenario: **UE-Assisted Positioning with MG configuration**, Frequency Band: **FR1/FR2**, Technique: **R.16** **DL-TDOA or** **R.16** **DL-AoD**  Source: **NW**, Destination: **NW**  Positioning technique(s): **DL-TDOA or** **DL-AoD,** Type: **DL**, Mode: **UE-Assisted (UE-A)**  Initial RRC and Final RRC States: **CONNECTED** | | | | |
| **No.** | **Latency Component** | **Value Range (ms)** | | **Description of Latency Component** |
| **Min Value** | **Cautious Estimate7** |
| 1. **PHY Start** | |  |  |  |
| 1.1. | Start trigger (Air Interface1 Latency) | 1 – FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 2 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the *LPP Request Location Information* message (Air Interface Latency)  Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device, while cautious estimate based on capability 1 (eMBB) device. |
| 0.25 – FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 0.5 – FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| 1.2. | UE Processing4 of LPP Request Location Information message | 3 | 10 | UE Processing of the PDSCH carrying the *LPP Request Location Information* message |
| 1. **PUSCH Preparation Time2** | |  |  |  |
| 2. | UL Transmission of Measurement Gap Request (SR-based Scheduling) | 1 | 3.8 | Cautious Estimate = max (FDD, TDD) = max(2.8, 3.8). Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device with readily available UL grant. |
| 1. **Measurement Gap Configuration** | |  |  |  |
| 3.1 | Measurement Gap Request (Air Interface Latency1) | 1 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 2 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the MG Request/Need message (Air Interface Latency). Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device, while cautious estimate based on capability 1 (eMBB) device. |
| 0.25 – FR2:120 kHz SCS | 0.5 – FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| 3.2 | gNB Processing3 of Measurement Gap Request | 3 | 10 | gNB Processing of the PUSCH carrying the MG Request message |
| 3.3 | Measurement Gap Configuration (Air Interface1 Latency) | 1 - FR1:30 kHz SCS | 2 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the Measurement Gap Configuration (Air Interface Latency) |
| 0.25 – FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 0.5 – FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| 3.4 | UE Processing4 of Measurement Gap Configuration message | 3 | 10 | UE Processing of the PDSCH carrying the Measurement Gap Configuration message |
| 1. **DL-PRS Configuration within** TMGRP | |  |  |  |
| 4.1 | MG Gap Repetition Period (TMGRP), NOcc5= 1 | 1×20 | 1×160 | UE processing of PRS within a MG |
| 4.2 | UE Processing of DL-PRS Units (N*Proc*,T) in addition to the TMGRP | (N*Proc*,T) = (6,8)  0 | (N*Proc*,T)6 = (20, 160)  20 | Duration of DL PRS symbols N in units of ms a UE can process every T ms assuming maximum DL PRS bandwidth in MHz, which is supported and reported by UE.  UE Processing time =max (0, T-(TMGRP-N)) |
| 1. **PUSCH Preparation Time2** | |  |  |  |
| 5.1 | UL Transmission of Measurement Report without UL grant | 1 | 3.8 | Cautious Estimate = max (FDD, TDD) = max (2.8, 3.8). Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device with readily available UL grant. |
| 1. **PHY End** | |  |  |  |
| 6.1 | End Trigger (Air Interface1 Latency) | 1 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 2 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the LPP Provide Location Information (Air Interface Latency). Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device, while cautious estimate based on capability 1 (eMBB) device. |
| 0.25 – FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 0.5 – FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| 6.2 | End Trigger (Processing) | 3 | 10 | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message containing the measurement report. |
|  | **Total Values** | 38 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 235.6- FR1: 30 kHz SCS |  |
| 35 – FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 229.6 – FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| Notes:  1: The Air Interface is a function dependent on the selected numerology, TDD/FDD configuration, and FR1/FR2 band.  2: The PUSCH processing time is based on the SR-based scheduling of PUSCH in [4].  3: gNB Processing: The minimum processing estimates in [4] served as a guideline. The cautious estimates of the gNB processing times of the RRC messages are based on the delay requirements in [5]. The value is used for evaluation only; gNB processing delay may vary depending on implementation/deployment.  4: UE Processing: The minimum estimate in [4] served as a guideline. The cautious estimates of the UE processing times of the RRC messages are based on the delay requirements in [5].  5: The number of DL-PRS occasions, N*Occ* = 1, although this may not be a typical value for obtaining accurate positioning measurements. The positioning measurements would need to be averaged over a higher number of DL-PRS occasions for accurate measurements.  6: The symbol processing time of N=20 ms was selected to align with the associated MGL=20, which has a corresponding TMGRP = 160 ms.  7: The cautious estimate is not intended to indicate the physical layer latency upper bound. | | | | |

Table 8.1.2.5.2-2: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [Lenovo, Motorola Mobility; R1-2007997]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case ID: **2**, Scenario: **UE-Assisted Positioning without MG configuration**, Frequency Band: **FR1/FR2**, Technique: **R.16** **DL-TDOA or** **R.16** **DL-AoD**  Source: **NW**, Destination: **NW**  Positioning technique(s): **DL-TDOA,** **DL-AoD,** Type: **DL**, Mode: **UE-Assisted (UE-A)**  Initial RRC and Final RRC States: **CONNECTED** | | | | |
| **No.** | **Latency Component** | **Value Range (ms)** | | **Description of Latency Component** |
| **Min Value** | **Cautious Estimate6** |
| 1. **PHY Start** | |  |  |  |
| 1.1. | Start trigger (Air Interface1 Latency) | 1 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 2 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the *LPP Request Location Information* message (Air Interface Latency)  Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device, while cautious estimate based on capability 1 (eMBB) device. |
| 0.25 – FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 0.5 - FR1: 120 kHz SCS |
| 1.2. | UE Processing4 of LPP Request Location Information message | 3 | 10 | UE Processing of the PDSCH carrying the *LPP Request Location Information* message |
| 1. **DL-PRS Configuration = TPRS ×** **NOcc5** | |  |  |  |
| 2.1 | DL-PRS Resources  (DL-PRS Periodicity (T*PRS*) & (NOcc5= 1)) | 1×4 | 1×5120 | T*PRS* of 5120 selected as cautious estimate. It is a function of the PRS periodicity and number of occasions (NOcc5=1) over which the measurements will be averaged. |
| 2.2 | UE Processing4 of DL-PRS Units (N*Proc*,T) | 4 | 0 | Duration of DL PRS symbols N in units of ms a UE can process every T ms assuming maximum DL PRS bandwidth in MHz. Minimum estimate is based on minimum T of 8 ms while cautious estimate is based on maximum T of 1280 ms.  Processing time =max (0, T-T*PRS* ) |
| 1. **PUSCH Preparation Time2** | |  |  |  |
| 3.1 | UL Transmission of Measurement Report without UL grant | 1 | 3.8 | Cautious Estimate = max (FDD, TDD)= max(2.8, 3.8). Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device with readily available UL grant. |
| 1. **PHY End** | |  |  |  |
| 4.1 | End Trigger (Air Interface1 Latency) | 1 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 2 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the LPP Provide Location Information (Air Interface Latency). Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device, while cautious estimate based on capability 1 (eMBB) device. |
| 0.25 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 0.5 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| 4.2 | End Trigger (Processing) | 3 | 10 | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message containing the measurement report. |
|  | **Total Values** | 17 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 5147.8 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS |  |
| 15.5 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 5144.8 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| Notes:  1: The Air Interface is a function dependent on the selected numerology, TDD/FDD configuration, and FR1/FR2 band.  2: The PUSCH processing time is based on SR-based scheduling of PUSCH in [4].  3: gNB Processing: The minimum estimate in [4] served as a guideline. The value is used for evaluation only; gNB processing delay may vary depending on implementation/deployment.  4: UE Processing: The minimum estimate in [4] served as a guideline. The cautious estimates UE processing times of the RRC messages are based on the delay requirements in [5].  5: The number of DL-PRS occasions, N*Occ* = 1, although this may not be a typical value for obtaining accurate positioning measurements. The positioning measurements would need to be averaged over a higher number of DL-PRS occasions for accurate measurements.  6: The cautious estimate is not intended to indicate the physical layer latency upper bound. | | | | |

Table 8.1.2.5.2-3: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [Lenovo, Motorola Mobility; R1-2007997]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case ID: **3**, Scenario: **UE-based Positioning with MG configuration**, Frequency Band: **FR1/FR2**, Technique: **R.16** **DL-TDOA or** **R.16** **DL-AoD**  Source: **UE**, Destination: **UE**  Positioning technique(s): **DL-TDOA, DL-AoD** Type: **DL**, Mode: **UE-Based (UE-B)**  Initial RRC and Final RRC States: **CONNECTED** | | | | |
| **No.** | **Latency Component** | **Value Range (ms)** | | **Description of Latency Component** |
| **Min Value** | **Cautious Estimate9** |
| 1. **PHY Start (If applicable)7** | |  |  |  |
| 1.1. | Start trigger (Air Interface1 Latency) | 1 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 2 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the *LPP Request Location Information* message (Air Interface Latency)  Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device, while cautious estimate based on capability 1 (eMBB) device. |
| 0.25 – FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 0.5 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| 1.2. | UE Processing4 of LPP Request Location Information message | 3 | 10 | UE Processing of the PDSCH carrying the *LPP Request Location Information* message |
| 1. **PHY Start (Alt. 1): PUSCH Preparation Time2** | |  |  |  |
| 2.1 | UL Transmission Preparation of Measurement Gap Request (SR-based Scheduling) | 1 | 3.8 | Cautious Estimate = max (FDD, TDD)= max(2.8, 3.8). Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device with readily available UL grant. |
| 1. **Measurement Gap Configuration** | |  |  |  |
| 3.1 | Measurement Gap Request (Air Interface Latency1) | 1 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 2 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the MG Request/Need message (Air Interface Latency). Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device, while cautious estimate based on capability 1 (eMBB) device. |
| 0.25 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 0.5 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| 3.2 | gNB Processing3 of Measurement Gap Request | 3 | 10 | gNB Processing of the PUSCH carrying the MG Request message |
| 3.3 | Measurement Gap Configuration (Air Interface Latency) | 1 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 2 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the Measurement Gap Configuration (Air Interface Latency) |
| 0.25 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 0.5 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| 3.4 | UE Processing4 of Measurement Gap Configuration message | 3 | 10 | UE Processing of the PDSCH carrying the Measurement Gap Configuration message |
| 1. **With MG Gap of DL-PRS Configuration** | |  |  |  |
| 4.1 | MG Gap Repetition Period (TMGRP), , NOcc5= 1 | 1×20 | 1×160 | UE processing of PRS within a MG |
| 4.2 | UE Processing of DL-PRS Units (N*Proc*,T) in addition to the TMGRP | (N*Proc*,T) = (6,8)  0 | (N*Proc*,T)8 = (20, 160)  20 | Duration of DL PRS symbols N in units of ms a UE can process every T ms assuming maximum DL PRS bandwidth in MHz, which is supported and reported by UE.  UE Processing time =max (0, T-(TMGRP-N)) |
| 1. **PUSCH Preparation Time (If applicable) 2** | |  |  |  |
| 5.1 | UL Transmission of Measurement Report without UL grant | 1 | 3.8 | Cautious Estimate = max (FDD, TDD)= max(2.8, 3.8). Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device with readily available UL grant. |
| 1. **PHY End (If applicable) 7** | |  |  |  |
| 6.1 | End Trigger (Air Interface1 Latency) | 1 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 2 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the LPP Provide Location Information (Air Interface Latency). Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device, while cautious estimate based on capability 1 (eMBB) device. |
| 0.25 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 0.5 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| 6.2 | End Trigger (Processing) | 3 | 10 | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message containing the UE location estimate. |
|  | **Total Values**  **without *Request and Provide Location Information*** **Message Components = {2-5}** | 29 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 207.8- FR1: 30 kHz SCS |  |
| 27.5 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 204.8 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
|  | **With MG Gap and with *Request and Provide Location Information*** **message (If applicable)**  **Components = {1-6}** | 38 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 265.6- FR1: 30 kHz SCS |  |
| 35 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 259.6 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| Notes:  1: The Air Interface is a function dependent on the selected numerology, TDD/FDD configuration, and FR1/FR2 band.  2: The PUSCH processing time is based on SR-based scheduling of PUSCH in [4].  3: gNB Processing: The minimum estimate in [4] served as a guideline. The value is used for evaluation only; gNB processing delay may vary depending on implementation/deployment.  4: UE Processing: The minimum estimate in [4] served as a guideline. The cautious estimates UE processing times of the RRC messages are based on the delay requirements in [5].  5: The number of DL-PRS occasions, N*Occ* = 1, although this may not be a typical value for obtaining accurate positioning measurements. The positioning measurements would need to be averaged over a higher number of DL-PRS occasions for accurate measurements.  6: For the evaluation scenario, the starting trigger for UE-based positioning considers the transmission of the PUSCH carrying the MG Request from the UE.  7: The *LPP Request Location Information* and *Provide Location Information* messages are considered in the evaluation as the UE may transmit the location estimate to the LMF, when applicable.  8: The symbol processing time of N=20 ms was selected to align with the associated MGL=20, which has a corresponding TMGRP = 160 ms.  9: The cautious estimate is not intended to indicate the physical layer latency upper bound. | | | | |

Table 8.1.2.5.2-4: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [Lenovo, Motorola Mobility; R1-2007997]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case ID: **4**, Scenario: **UE-based Positioning without MG configuration**, Frequency Band: **FR1/FR2**, Technique: **R.16** **DL-TDOA or** **R.16** **DL-AoD**  Source: **UE**, Destination: **UE**  Positioning technique(s): **DL-TDOA, DL-AoD** Type: **DL**, Mode: **UE-Based (UE-B)**  Initial RRC and Final RRC States: **CONNECTED** | | | | |
| **No.** | **Latency Component** | **Value Range (ms)** | | **Description of Latency Component** |
| **Min Value** | **Cautious Estimate8** |
| 1. **PHY Start (If applicable)7** | |  |  |  |
| 1.1. | Start trigger (Air Interface1 Latency) | 1 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 2 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the *LPP Request Location Information* message (Air Interface Latency)  Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device, while cautious estimate based on capability 1 (eMBB) device. |
| 0.25 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 0.5 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| 1.2. | UE Processing4 of LPP Request Location Information message | 3 | 10 | UE Processing of the PDSCH carrying the *LPP Request Location Information* message |
| 1. **DL-PRS Configuration = TPRS ×** **NOcc5** | |  |  |  |
| 2.1 | DL-PRS Resources  (DL-PRS Periodicity (T*PRS*) & (NOcc5= 1)) | 1×4 | 1×5120 | T*PRS* of 5120 selected as cautious estimate. It is a function of the PRS periodicity and number of occasions (NOcc5=1) over which the measurements will be averaged. |
| 2.2 | UE Processing4 of DL-PRS Units (N,T) | 4 | 0 | Duration of DL PRS symbols N in units of ms a UE can process every T ms assuming maximum DL PRS bandwidth in MHz. Minimum estimate is based on minimum T of 8 ms while cautious estimate is based on maximum T of 1280 ms.  Processing time =max(0, T-T*PRS* ) |
| 1. **PUSCH Preparation Time (If applicable) 2** | |  |  |  |
| 3.1 | UL Transmission of Measurement Report without UL grant | 1 | 3.8 | Cautious Estimate = max (FDD, TDD)= max(2.8, 3.8). Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device with readily available UL grant. |
| 1. **PHY End (If applicable) 7** | |  |  |  |
| 4.1 | End Trigger (Air Interface1 Latency) | 1 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 2 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the LPP Provide Location Information (Air Interface Latency). Minimum value based on capability 2 (URLLC) device, while cautious estimate based on capability 1 (eMBB) device. |
| 0.25 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 0.5 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| 4.2 | End Trigger (Processing) | 3 | 10 | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message containing the UE location estimate. |
|  | **Total Values**  **Components = {2}** | 8 | 5120 |  |
|  | **Without MG Gap and with *Request and Provide Location Information*** **message (If applicable)**  **Components = {1-4}** | 17 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS | 5147.8 - FR1: 30 kHz SCS |  |
| 15.5 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS | 5144.8 - FR2: 120 kHz SCS |
| Notes:  1: The Air Interface is dependent on the selected numerology, TDD/FDD configuration, and FR1/FR2 band.  2: The PUSCH processing time is based on SR-based scheduling of PUSCH in [4].  3: gNB Processing: The minimum estimate in [4] served as a guideline. The value is used for evaluation only; gNB processing delay may vary depending on implementation/deployment.  4: UE Processing: The minimum estimate in [4] served as a guideline. The cautious estimates UE processing times of the RRC messages are based on the delay requirements in [5].  5: The number of DL-PRS occasions, N*Occ* = 1, although this may not be a typical value for obtaining accurate positioning measurements. The positioning measurements would need to be averaged over a higher number of DL-PRS occasions for accurate measurements.  6: For the evaluation scenario, the starting trigger for UE-based positioning considers the transmission of the PUSCH carrying the MG Request from the UE.  7: The *LPP Request Location Information* and *Provide Location Information* messages are considered in the evaluation as the UE may transmit the location estimate to the LMF, when applicable.  8: The cautious estimate is not intended to indicate the physical layer latency upper bound. | | | | |

##### 8.1.2.5.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning latency

A summary of the physical layer latency performance analysis for the DL-based positioning methods is provided in provided in Table 8.1.2.5.3-1.

Table 8.1.2.5.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – latency performance summary [Lenovo, Motorola Mobility; R1-2007997]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description  Evaluation Case** | **L1 Latency1, ms** |
| Case ID: **1**, Scenario: **UE-Assisted Positioning with MG configuration**, Frequency Band: **FR1/FR2**, Technique: **R.16** **DL-TDOA/R.16** **DL-AoD** | **[38 - 235.6]**: 30 kHz SCS |
| **[35 - 229.6]**: 120 kHz SCS |
| Case ID: **2**, Scenario: **UE-Assisted Positioning without MG configuration**, Frequency Band: **FR1/FR2**, Technique: **R.16** **DL-TDO/** **R.16** **DL-AoD** | **[17 - 5147.8]**: 30 kHz SCS |
| **[15.5 - 5144.8]**: 120 kHz SCS |
| Case ID: **3**, Scenario: **UE-based Positioning with MG configuration**, Frequency Band: **FR1/FR2**, Technique: **R.16** **DL-TDOA/R.16** **DL-AoD** | **[29 - 207.8]**: 30 kHz SCS |
| **[27.5 - 204.8]**: 120 kHz SCS |
| Case ID: **4**, Scenario: **UE-based Positioning without MG configuration**, Frequency Band: **FR1/FR2**, Technique: **R.16** **DL-TDOA/R.16** **DL-AoD** | [**8 – 5120]**: 120 kHz SCS |
| Notes:  1: The presented L1 latency values correspond to the minimum and cautious estimates provided in Tables 8.1.2.5.2-1 - 8.1.2.5.2-4. Therefore, due to the assumptions of a single DL-PRS occasion, this may not correspond to an accurate positioning measurement and serves a guideline for the achievable physical layer latency. The cautious estimate is not intended to indicate the physical layer latency upper bound. | |

8.1.2.6 Results from source [vivo R1-2007665]

8.1.2.6.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

*Brief description of evaluation scenarios and key evaluation parameters.*

8.1.2.6.2 Latency analysis for Rel.16 solutions

Latency components are recommended to be captured in table and ordered consequently in time starting from the earliest one. Latency analysis for the Rel.16 NR positioning is provided in Table 8.1.2.6.2-1 to Table 8.1.2.6.2-7.

**Table 8.1.2.6.2-1: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case 1], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [DL-TDOA/AoD]  Source [UE, Network]/Destination [UE,Network]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA/AoD], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | |
| **Latency Component** | **Value Range**  **(ms)** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| Start trigger | [0.5-1,7.5] | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information message. Which is DL data transmission time   * The value can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824]. * The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **1**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message at the UE side. | 10 | Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message can be equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **2**: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the measurement gap request message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **3**: Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the Measurement gap request message at the gNB side. | 10 | Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **4**: Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the Measurement gap configuration message. | [0.5-1, 7.5] | It is equivalent to DL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **5**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the Measurement gap configuration at the UE side. | 10 | Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **6**: DL measurement &process delay. | [22~11514]  Or  [646~328960] | -for one occasion and without considering beam sweeping case.  - for multiple occasion and beam sweeping case  It is noted the extra process time is 2ms. |
| **7**: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| End trigger | 10 | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| Total values | 64~ | The minimum total value is 64ms if only consider the minimum value for every step. |

**Table 8.1.2.6.2-2: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case 1-1], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [DL-TDOA/AoD]  Source [UE, Network]/Destination [UE,Network]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA/AoD], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [Idle/inactive] | | |
| **Latency Component** | **Value Range**  **(ms)** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| Additional latency for idle/inactive state to connected state | Inactive: [21.3-178.5]  Idle:[40-200] | The latency for inactive to connected is 11.3-18.5 based on Table 5.7.2.1-1 of 37.910 which don’t consider the periodicity of PRACH, So the total latency is 21.3-178.5 as the periodicity of PRACH is 10 ms -160 ms;  In addition, compared to the latency for inactive to connected, the latency for idle to connected may have additional high layer steps, such as steps of gNB to AMF interactive, AMF processing etc. Therefore, we assume that additional 20ms for higher layer latency is needed at least, so the latency for idle to connected is assumed as 40~200ms. |
| Start trigger | [0.5-1,7.5] | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information message. Which is DL data transmission time   * The value can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824]. * The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **1**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message at the UE side. | 10 | Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message can be equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **2**: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the measurement gap request message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **3**: Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the Measurement gap request message at the gNB side. | 10 | Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **4**: Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the Measurement gap configuration message. | [0.5-1, 7.5] | It is equivalent to DL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **5**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the Measurement gap configuration at the UE side. | 10 | Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **6**: DL measurement &process delay. | [22~11514]  Or  [646~328960] | -for one occasion and without considering beam sweeping case.  - for multiple occasion and beam sweeping case  It is noted the extra process time is 2ms. |
| **7**: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| End trigger | 10 | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| Total values | 85.3/104~ | The minimum total value is 85.3 for inactive and 104ms for idle state if only consider the minimum value for every step. |

**Table 8.1.2.6.2-3: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case 2], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [DL-TDOA/AoD]  Source [Network]/Destination [Network]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA], type [DL], mode [UE-B],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | |
| **Latency Component** | **Value Range**  **(ms)** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| Start trigger | [0.5-1,7.5] | For Physical Layer Latency Start time of UE based method, Alt.2 is selected.  Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying LPP message containing the assistance data. Which is DL data transmission time   * The value can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824]. * The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **1**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message at the UE side. | 10 | Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message can be equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **2**: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the Measurement gap request message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **3**: Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the Measurement gap request message at the gNB side. | 10 | Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **4**: Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the Measurement gap configuration message. | [0.5-1, 7.5] | It is equivalent to DL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **5**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the Measurement gap configuration at the UE side. | 10 | Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **6**: DL measurement &process delay. | [22~11514]  Or  [646~328960] | -for one occasion and without considering beam sweeping case.  - for multiple occasion and beam sweeping case  It is noted the extra process time is 2ms. |
| **7**: Calculation of Location Estimate at the UE | 2 | Calculation of Location Estimate at the UE |
| **8**: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824]   The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| End trigger | 10 | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| Total values | 66~ | The minimum total value is 66ms if only consider the minimum value for every step. |

**Table 8.1.2.6.2-4: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case 3], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [DL-TDOA/AoD]  Source [UE]/Destination [UE]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA], type [DL], mode [UE-B],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | |
| **Latency Component** | **Value Range**  **(ms)** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| Start trigger | [0.5-1,7.5] | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying LPP message containing the assistance data. Which is DL data transmission time   * The value can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824]. * The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **1**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message at the UE side. | 10 | Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message can be equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **2**: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the Measurement gap request message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **3**: Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the Measurement gap request message at the gNB side. | 10 | Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **4**: Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the Measurement gap configuration message. | [0.5-1, 7.5] | It is equivalent to DL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **5**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the Measurement gap configuration at the UE side. | 10 | Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **6**: DL measurement &process delay. | [22~11514]  Or  [646~328960] | -for one occasion and without considering beam sweeping case.  - for multiple occasion and beam sweeping case  It is noted the extra process time is 2ms. |
| **7**: Calculation of Location Estimate at the UE | 2 | Calculation of Location Estimate at the UE |
| Total values | 55.5~ | The minimum total value is 55.5ms if only consider the minimum value for every step. |

**Table 8.1.2.6.2-5: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case 4], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [UL-TDOA/UL-AoA]  Source [UE,Network]/Destination [UE,Network]  Positioning technique [UL-TDOA/UL-AoA], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | |
| **Latency Component** | **Value Range**  **(ms)** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| Start trigger | 10 | Reception and Successful decode the NRPPa measurement request message from the LMF at gNB, the value is equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **1**: UL measurement &process delay. | FR1:  0.5-2560  FR2:  0.125~640 | For case 1: one occasion and without considering beam sweeping   * UL measurement equals to the periodicity of SRS * SRS periodicity is {1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 20, 32, 40, 64, 80, 160, 320, 640, 1280, 2560}slots   + 15kHz 1ms-2560ms   + 30kHz 0.5ms-1280ms   + 60kHz 0.25ms-640ms   + 120kHz 0.125ms-320ms   For case 2: Multiple positioning occasion and beam sweeping   * UL measurement equals to the periodicity of SRS   gNB processing delay is assumed as zero |
| End trigger | 0.5 | The transmission by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement response message. Which value less than the DL/UL data transmission time. It can be seen as the gNB processing time () and smaller than 0.5ms. |
| Total values | 30.5~ | The minimum total value is 30.5 ms if the periodicity of SRS is 20ms and the same as the DL minimum periodicity. |

**Table 8.1.2.6.2-6: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case 5], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [UL-TDOA/UL-AoA]  Source [UE,Network]/Destination [UE,Network]  Positioning technique [UL-TDOA/UL-AoA], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | |
| **Latency Component** | **Value Range**  **(ms)** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| Start trigger | 10 | Reception and Successful decode the NRPPa SRS activation and measurement request message from the LMF at gNB, the value is equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| 1. Transmission of the PDCCH from the gNB carrying activate SRS message | 0.5 | Transmission of the PDCCH from the gNB carrying activate SRS message. Which value less than the DL/UL data transmission time. It needs to consider , and as below and smaller than 0.5ms.  - the gNB processing time ()and the alignment delay()  - The alignment delay includes the gap between the two consecutive PDCCH monitoring occasions for FDD, the UL/DL configuration for TDD, and the scheduling constraint due to the slot boundaries.  - PDCCH duration () |
| **2**: UL measurement &process delay. | 0-32 | The slot offset of aperiodic is 0-32 slots   * + 15kHz 0ms-32ms   + 30kHz 0ms-16ms   + 60kHz 0ms-8ms   + 120kHz 0ms-4ms |
| End trigger | 0.5-1 | The transmission by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement response message |
| Total values | 11~ | The minimum total value is 11ms if only considers the minimum value for every step. |

**Table 8.1.2.6.2-7: Rel.16 NR positioning latency [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case 6], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [Multi-RTT]  Source [UE,Network]/Destination [UE,Network]  Positioning technique [Multi-RTT], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | |
| **Latency Component** | **Value Range**  **(ms)** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| Start trigger | [0.5-1,7.5] | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information message. Which is DL data transmission time   * The value can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824]. * The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **1**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message at the UE side. | 10 | Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message can be equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **2**: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the Measurement gap request message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824]   The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **3**: Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the Measurement gap request message at the gNB side. | 10 | Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **4**: Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the Measurement gap configuration message. | [0.5-1, 7.5] | It is equivalent to DL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824]   The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **5**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the Measurement gap configuration at the UE side. | 10 | Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **6**: DL measurement &process delay. | [22~11514]  Or  [646~328960] | -for one occasion and without considering beam sweeping case.  - for multiple occasion and beam sweeping case  It is noted the extra process time is 2ms. |
| **7**: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824]   The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **8**. Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message | 10 | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| **9**. The alignment delay is the gap between End trigger of DL positioning and Start trigger of UL positioning | [TBD] | : The alignment delay is the gap between End trigger of DL positioning and Start trigger of UL positioning. If Start trigger timing of UL positioning is later than End trigger timing of DL positioning and the multi-RTT latency will bigger than the sum(*TUE assisted DL only, TUE assisted UL only*). If *- TUE assisted DL only* < Start trigger timing of UL positioning is earlier than End trigger timing of DL positioning and the multi-RTT latency will less than the sum(*TUE assisted DL only, TUE assisted UL only*). |
| **10**. Reception and Successful decode the NRPPa measurement request message from the LMF at gNB | 10 | Reception and Successful decode the NRPPa measurement request message from the LMF at gNB, the value is equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **11**: UL measurement &process delay. | 0.125-2560 | For case 1: one occasion and without considering beam sweeping   * UL measurement equals to the periodicity of SRS * SRS periodicity is {1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 20, 32, 40, 64, 80, 160, 320, 640, 1280, 2560} slots   + 15kHz 1ms-2560ms   + 30kHz 0.5ms-1280ms   + 60kHz 0.25ms-640ms   + 120kHz 0.125ms-320ms   For case 2: Multiple positioning occasion and beam sweeping   * UL measurement equals to the periodicity of SRS   gNB processing delay is assumed as zero |
| End trigger | 0.5 | The transmission by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement response message. Which value less than the DL/UL data transmission time. It can be seen as the gNB processing time () and smaller than 0.5ms. |
| Total values | 94.5+ |  |

8.1.2.6.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning latency

Summary of latency performance analysis is provided in Table 8.1.2.6.3-1.

**Table 8.1.2.6.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – latency performance summary [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description  Evaluation Case | L1 Latency  ms | Commercial requirements [100]ms are met -Yes/No - If no, provide performance gaps | IIoT requirements of [10ms] are met - Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps | IIoT requirements of [100]ms are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps |
| [Case 1], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [DL-TDOA/AoD],[UE-A] | 64ms~ |  | 54ms~ |  |
| [Case 1-1], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [DL-TDOA/AoD],[UE-A], [idle,inactive] | 85.3ms~ or  104ms~ |  | 75.3ms~ or  94ms~ |  |
| [Case 2], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [DL-TDOA/AoD],[UE-B]  Source [Network]/Destination [Network] | 66 ms ~ |  | 56ms~ |  |
| [Case 3], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [DL-TDOA/AoD],[UE-B]  Source [UE]/Destination [UE] | 55.5ms~ |  | 45.5ms~ |  |
| [Case 4], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [UL-TDOA/UL-AoA], [periodic SRS] | 30.5ms~ |  | 20.5ms~ |  |
| [Case 5], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [UL-TDOA/UL-AoA], [A- SRS] | 11ms~ |  | 1ms~ |  |
| [Case 6], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [Multi-RTT] | 94.5+  ~ |  | 84.5+~ |  |

#### 8.1.2.7 Results from source [OPPO, R1-2008225]

##### 8.1.2.7.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

The following positioning method are included for physical layer latency analysis

* UE-assisted DL-based method: DL-TDOA
* UE-assisted UL-based method: UL-TDOA
* UE- based method: UE-based positioning calculation

##### 8.1.2.7.2 Latency analysis for Rel.16 solutions

Latency components are recommended to be captured in table and ordered consequently in time starting from the earliest oneLatency analysis for the Rel.16 NR positioning are provided in Tables 8.1.2.7.2-1~3.

Table 8.1.2.7.2-1: Rel.16 NR positioning latency DL-TDOA

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case 1 and 4: DL-TDOA. 60KHz and 120 KHz  Source UE/Destination NW  Positioning technique:DL-TDOA,  Initial and Final RRC States:CONNECTED | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  | gNB sending PDSCH carrying LPP location request message |
| Process LPP msg | 10ms | UE process LPP location request information message |
| measurement gap configuration | 10ms+10ms: RRC reconfiguration delay | UE requests MG and gNB configures MG |
| DL PRS reception and prcoess | Minimum value is 20ms + 1ms  DL PRS periodicity can be 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 20, 32, 40, 64, 80,160, 320,640, 1280, 2560, 5120 or10240 ms  MG periodicity can be 20, 40, 80 or 160ms  Processing time depends on the UE capability: Duration of DL PRS symbols N in units of ms a UE can process every T ms assuming maximum DL PRS bandwidth in MHz, which is supported and reported by UE.  a) T: {8, 16, 20, 30, 40, 80, 160, 320, 640, 1280} ms  b) N: {0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 20, 25, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 50} ms | DL PRS reception and measurement |
| End trigger | 12.5ms for 15KHz  6.25ms for 30KHz  3.125ms for 60KHz  1.56 ms for 120KHz  UE sends PUCCH SR to request UL grant  UE receives DCI scheduling PUSCH  UE sends PUSCH carrying measurement report  PUSCH decodes PUSCH | UE sends PUSCH carrying location measurement report and gNB decode PUSCH |
| Total values | For FR1 (60kHz): 54.125ms  For FR2 (120KHz): 52.56ms |  |

Table 8.1.2.7.2-2: Rel.16 NR positioning latency of UL-TDOA

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case 2 and 5: UL-TDOA. 60KHz and 120 KHz  Source UE/Destination NW  Positioning technique:DL-TDOA,  Initial and Final RRC States:CONNECTED | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  | gNB receives NPPa measurement request |
| gNB process NPPa msg | 10ms | gNB process the NPPa measurement request |
| SRS configuration | 10ms+10ms: RRC reconfiguration delay | gNB configures SRS |
| SRS transmission | Assume periodic SRS resource. The periodicity of SRS can be 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 20 .. slots.  So the minimum latency is:   * 1ms for 15KHz * 0.25ms for 60KHz. * 0.125ms for 120KHz | UE transmits SRS for positioning |
| End trigger | Assume that 3ms is needed by gNB to measure SRS and process the NPPPa measurement response | gNB measures SRS for positioning and reports the NPPPa measurement response |
| Total values | For FR1 (60kHz): 23.25ms  For FR2 (120KHz): 23.125ms |  |

Table 8.1.2.7.2-3: Rel.16 NR positioning latency of UE-based method

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case 3 and 6 :UE-based method 60KHz and 120 KHz  Source UE/Destination NW  Positioning technique:DL-TDOA,  Initial and Final RRC States:CONNECTED | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger | 10ms RRC processing delay | UE sends RRC Location measurement indication |
| measurement gap configuration | 10ms: RRC reconfiguration delay | gNB sends RRC measurement gap configuration |
| DL PRS reception and measurement | Minimum value is 20ms + 1ms  DL PRS periodicity can be 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 20, 32, 40, 64, 80,160, 320,640, 1280, 2560, 5120 or 10240ms. However, the measurement gap periodicity can be 20, 40, 80 or 160ms  Processing time depends on the UE capability. Assume extra 1ms is needed for the UE to finish measurement | DL PRS reception and measurement |
| End trigger | 3 ms | UE completes location calculation |
| Total values | For FR1 (60kHz): 54.125ms  For FR2 (120KHz): 52.56ms |  |

##### 8.1.2.7.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning latency

Summary of latency performance analysis is provided in Table 8.1.2.7.3-1.

Table 8.1.2.7.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – latency performance summary [X]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Description  Evaluation Case | L1 Latency, ms |
| Case1, DL-TDOA,FR1 | 54.125 |
| Case2, UL-TDOA,FR1 | 23.25 |
| Case3, UE- based method,FR1 | 54.125 |
| Case4, DL-TDOA,FR2 | 52.56 |
| Case5, UL-TDOA,FR2 | 23.125 |
| Case6, UE- based method,FR2 | 52.56 |

#### 8.1.2.8 Results from source [Intel, R1-2007945]

8.1.2.8.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

In order to provide NR positioning physical layer latency analysis, we use the following reference system configuration which is in favor of low latency positioning and were used in NR URLLC studies [3GPP 38.824, v16.0.0]

1. Spectrum – FDD / FR1
2. SCS – 30 kHz
3. PDCC,
   1. Monitoring occasions – 7 per slot [1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0]
   2. Duration – 1 symbol
4. PDSCH
   1. One symbol overlap with PDCCH
   2. Duration – 2, 4, **7** symbols (Type B mapping)
   3. Slot boundary is respected (i.e. transmission does not cross slot boundary)
5. PUSCH
   1. Any symbol, subject to slot boundary constraint (i.e. transmission does not cross slot boundary)
   2. Duration – 2, 4, **7** symbols (Type B mapping w/ front loaded DMRS)
6. PUCCH
   1. 7 occasions per slot [1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0] for SR and HARQ feedback
   2. Duration – 1 symbol
   3. No HARQ – initial transmission is successful
7. SRS for positioning
   1. Single resource, 1 symbol duration
   2. Periodicity – each slot
8. DL PRS
   1. 18 resources / 4 symbols per resource / 12 Comb-6 symbols per period
   2. Periodicity – 20 ms
   3. UE DL PRS processing capability – N = 0.5 ms (~12 symbols @30kHz), T = 8 ms
9. UE capability for Tproc,1 Tproc,2
   1. Capability # 2 (for low latency)
10. Measurement gap
    1. Type 1: BWP switching = 2 slots @ 30kHz
    2. MGL = 5.5 ms, MGRP = 20ms
       1. 2 BWP switching times per occasion (from and to active DL BWP) + DL PRS duration => 5 slots
    3. Nsample = 4 (RAN4 core measurements requirements)
       1. UE is expected to perform measurements on DL PRS resource 4 times (i.e. across 4 periods)

##### 8.1.2.8.2 Latency analysis for Rel.16 solutions

Latency analysis for the Rel.16 NR positioning is provided in Table 8.1.2.8.2-1, 8.1.2.8.2-2 and 8.1.2.8.2-3.

Table 8.1.2.8.2-1: Rel.16 NR positioning latency for DL-TDOA/DL-AoD

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case 1, InF, FR1, R.16 DL-TDOA/DL-AoD  Source NW / Destination NW – (RAN procedure is transparent to source/destination)  Positioning technique: DL-TDOA/DL-AoD, type DL only, mode: UE-A,  Initial and Final RRC States: CONNECTED | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  |  |
| **Step 1. Location Request** | 24.25 symbols  0.8661 ms | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 1A: PDCCH+PDSCH preparation time | 4.75 symbols  0.1696 ms | Not specified. For analysis, the assumption from [38.824] is used: UE's N2/2 + X for scheduling the initial PDSCH. X = 2/4/8 symbols for SCS = 30/60/120kHz, respectively.  N2 = 5.5 symbols@30kHz SCS for UE capability 2  5.5/2+2 = 4.75 |
| 1B: PDCCH+PDSCH alignment time | 7 symbols  0.25 ms | Depends on configuration of PDCCH monitoring occasions, PDSCH transmission duration, time to slot boundary, and TDD configuration  Worst case: 7 symbols@30kHz for selected reference system configuration |
| 1C: PDCCH+PDSCH transmission time | 7 symbols  0.25 ms | Depends on PDCCH+PDSCH transmission duration  7 symbols@30kHz for selected reference system configuration |
| 1D: PDCCH+PDSCH processing time | 5.5 symbols  0.1964 ms | Specified as UE PDSCH processing Tproc,1. Tproc,1 = N1 + d11+d2, d11 = 1 symbol, d2=0, N1 = 4.5 for 30 kHz SCS and UE capability 2  5.5 symbols@30kHz for selected reference configuration |
| 1E:  [L3 UE LPP processing] | [~280symbols ~10 ms] | Not specified.  [The following number is assumed – 5ms DL RRC processing time and 5ms LPP processing time. TBD by RAN WG2] |
| **Step 2. Measurement Gap Request** | 39.75 symbols  1.4196 ms | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 2A: [L3 UE RRC processing delay] | 56-140 symbols  2-5ms | [Not defined:  2-5ms UE RRC processing delay is assumed in this analysis  TBD by RAN WG2] |
| 2B: SR preparation time | 0 symbols 0 ms | 0ms is assumed since SR can be prepared in advance based on UE implementation |
| 2C: SR alignment time | 2 symbols  0.0714 ms | Depends on configuration of SR monitoring occasions, TDD configuration  Worst case: 2 symbols@30kHz for selected reference system configuration |
| 2D: SR transmission time | 1 symbol 0.0357 ms | 1 symbol for selected reference system configuration |
| 2E: SR processing time | 4.5 symbols  0.1607 ms | Not specified. For analysis, the assumption from [38.824] is used. For SR-based PUSCH, gNB's processing time for SR is UE's N1. |
| 2F: PDCCH preparation time | 2.25 symbols  0.0804 ms | Not specified. For analysis, the assumptions from the [38.824] are used to derive PDCCH preparation time equal to N1/2:  gNB's PUSCH-to-PDCCH processing time (PDCCH alignment has to be included separately) is UE's N1 + X; gNB's decoding time for the last PUSCH is UE's N1/2 + X; X = 2/4/8 symbols for SCS = 30/60/120KHz, respectively. |
| 2G: PDCCH alignment time | 2 symbols  0.0714 ms | Depends on configuration of PDCCH monitoring occasions and TDD configuration |
| 2H: PDCCH transmission time | 1 symbol 0.0357 ms | 1 symbol for selected reference system configuration |
| 2I: PUSCH preparation time | 6.5 symbols  0.2321 ms | Specified as UE PUSCH preparation time Tproc,2 = N2+d21+d2 (if no BWP switch)  N2 = 5.5@30kHz, d21 = 1, d2 = 0. |
| 2J: PUSCH alignment time | 7 symbols  0.2500 ms | Worst case:7 symbols for given reference configuration |
| 2K: PUSCH transmission time | 7 symbols  0.2500 ms | 7 symbols for selected reference system configuration |
| 2L: PUSCH processing time | 6.5 symbols  0.2321 ms | Not specified. For analysis, the assumption from the [38.824] is used. gNB's decoding time for the last PUSCH is UE's N1/2 + X; X = 2/4/8 symbols for SCS = 30/60/120KHz, respectively. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2M: [L3 gNB RRC processing delay] | [~84 symbols  ~3 ms] | [Not specified.  3ms are assumed in this analysis for gNB RRC processing delay  TBD by RAN WG2] |
| **Step 3. Measurement Gap Configuration** | 24.25 symbols  0.8661 ms | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 3A: PDCCH+PDSCH preparation time | 4.75 symbols  0.1696 ms | Same as for 1A |
| 3B: PDCCH+PDSCH alignment time | 7 symbols  0.2500 ms | Same as for 1B |
| 3C: PDCCH+PDSCH transmission time | 7 symbols  0.2500 ms | Same as for 1C |
| 3D: PDCCH+PDSCH processing time | 5.5 symbols  0.1964 ms | Same as for 1D |
| 3E: [L3 UE RRC processing delay] | [~280symbols  10 ms] | [Specified - 10ms  TBD by RAN WG2] |
| **Step 4. DL PRS Processing** | 88,5 ms | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 4A: DL PRS alignment time | 560symbols  20 ms | Depends on DL PRS periodicity settings  Worst case: 20ms for selected reference system configuration |
| 4B: DL PRS processing and report delay | 1918 symbols  68.5 ms | Depends on DL PRS configuration, MG configuration (length and period) and UE DL PRS processing capabilities(N,T). MG should accommodate DL BWP switching.  The report delay is defined by 38.133 in Section 9.9.2.5.  For considered, reference system configuration it is equal to 3\*20+8+0.5 = 68.5ms  Note: may be revised by RAN WG4 |
| **Step 5. DL PRS Measurement Report** | 39.75 symbols  1.4196 ms | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 5A: [L3: UE RRC + LPP processing delay] | [56-140 symbols  2-5ms] | [Not defined  2-5 ms UE RRC processing time and 5ms UE LPP processing time are assumed  TBD by RAN WG2] |
| 5B: SR preparation time | 0 symbols 0 ms | Same as for 2B |
| 5C: SR alignment time | 2 symbols  0.0714 ms | Same as for 2C |
| 5D: SR transmission time | 1 symbol 0.0357 ms | Same as for 2D |
| 5E: SR processing time | 4.5 symbols  0.1607 ms | Same as for 2E |
| 5F: PDCCH preparation time | 2.25 symbols  0.0804 ms | Same as for 2F |
| 5G: PDCCH alignment time | 2 symbols  0.0714 ms | Same as for 2G |
| 5H: PDCCH transmission time | 1 symbol 0.0357 ms | Same as for 2H |
| 5I: PUSCH preparation time | 6.5 symbols  0.2321 ms | Same as for 2I |
| 5J: PUSCH alignment time | 7 symbol  0.2500 ms | Same as for 2J |
| 5K: PUSCH transmission time | 7 symbols  0.2500 ms | Same as for 2K |
| 5L: PUSCH processing time | 6.5 symbols  0.2321 ms | Same as for 2L |
| 5M: [L3 gNB LPP processing time] | [84 symbols  3 ms] | [Not defined.  3 ms are assumed for gNB LPP processing time TBD by RAN WG2] |

Table 8.1.2.8.2-2: Rel.16 NR positioning latency for UL-TDOA/UL-AoA

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case 2, InF, FR1, R.16 UL-TDOA/UL-AoA  Source NW / Destination NW – (RAN procedure is transparent to source/destination)  Positioning technique: UL-TDOA/UL-AoA, type UL only, mode: UE-A,  Initial and Final RRC States: CONNECTED | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  | Reception by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement request message |
| **Step 1. Configuration of SRS for positioning** | 24.25 symbols  0.8661 ms | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 1A: PDCCH+PDSCH preparation time | 4.75 symbols  0.1696 ms | Not specified. For analysis, the assumption from [7] is used: UE's N2/2 + X for scheduling the initial PDSCH. X = 2/4/8 symbols for SCS = 30/60/120kHz, respectively.  N2 = 5.5 symbols@30kHz SCS for UE capability 2  5.5/2+2 = 4.75 |
| 1B: PDCCH+PDSCH alignment time | 7 symbols  0.2500 ms | Depends on configuration of PDCCH monitoring occasions, PDSCH transmission duration, time to slot boundary, and TDD configuration  Worst case: 7 symbols@30kHz for selected reference system configuration |
| 1C: PDCCH+PDSCH transmission time | 7 symbols  0.2500 ms | Depends on PDCCH+PDSCH transmission duration  7 symbols@30kHz for selected reference system configuration |
| 1D: PDCCH+PDSCH processing time | 5.5 symbols  0.1964 ms | Specified as UE PDSCH processing Tproc,g1. Tproc,1 = N1 + d11+d2, d11 = 1 symbol, d2=0, N1 = 4.5 for 30 kHz SCS and UE capability 2  5.5 symbols@30kHz for selected reference configuration |
| 1E:  [L3 UE RRC configuration delay] | [280 symbols  10ms] | [Specified - 10ms  TBD by RAN WG2] |
| **Step 2 (Alt.1): Activation of SRS for positioning (DCI)** | 8.5 symbols  0.3036 ms | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 2A: PDCCH preparation time | 2.25 symbols  0.0804 ms | Not specified. For analysis, the assumptions from the [7] are used to derive PDCCH preparation time equal to N1/2:  gNB's PUSCH-to-PDCCH processing time (PDCCH alignment has to be included separately) is UE's N1 + X; gNB's decoding time for the last PUSCH is UE's N1/2 + X; X = 2/4/8 symbols for SCS = 30/60/120KHz, respectively. |
| 2B: PDCCH alignment time | 2 symbols  0.0714 ms | Depends on configuration of PDCCH monitoring occasions and TDD configuration |
| 2C: PDCCH transmission time | 1 symbol 0.0357 ms | 1 symbol for selected reference system configuration |
| 2D: PDCCH processing time | 3.25 symbols  0.1161 ms | Not specified:  For analysis, it is assumed to be equal to ½ of UE PUSCH preparation time Tproc,2 = N2+d21+d2 (if no BWP switch) i.e. Tproc,2/2  N2 = 5.5@30kHz, d21 = 1, d2 = 0. |
| **Step 2’(Alt.2): Activation of SRS for positioning (MAC CE)** | 24.25 symbols  0.8661 ms | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 2’A: PDCCH+PDSCH preparation time | 4.75 symbols  0.1696 ms | Same as for 1A |
| 2’B: PDCCH+PDSCH alignment time | 7 symbols  0.2500 ms | Same as for 1B |
| 2’C: PDCCH+PDSCH transmission time | 7 symbols  0.2500 ms | Same as for 1C |
| 2’D: PDCCH+PDSCH processing time | 5.5 symbols  0.1964 ms | Same as for 1D |
| 2’E: [L2/L3 component: UE MAC processing delay] | [28-84 symbols  1-3ms] | [Not defined: 1-3ms are assumed  TBD by RAN WG2] |
| **Step 3. SRS for positioning Tx & Rx** | 29 symbols  1.0357 ms | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 3A: SRS for positioning preparation time | 0 ms | Not defined.  0ms is assumed for analysis |
| 3B: SRS for positioning alignment time | 14 symbols  0.5ms | Depends on SRS resource allocation.  Worst case: 14 symbols for selected reference configuration |
| 3C: SRS for positioning transmission time | 1 symbol  0.0357 | 1 symbol for selected reference configuration |
| 3D: SRS for positioning processing time by gNB | [14 symbols 0.5 ms] | [Not defined:  0.5 ms is assumed. Definition is in scope of RAN WG4] |
| Step 4. gNB Measurement Report | 0 | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 4A: [L3 gNB NRPPa preparation time] | [84symbols 3 ms] | [Not defined:  3 ms is assumed. TBD by RAN WG2] |
| End trigger |  | The transmission by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement response message |

Table 8.1.2.8.2-3: Rel.16 NR positioning latency for Multi-RTT

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case 3, InF, FR1, R.16 Multi-RTT  Source NW / Destination NW – (RAN procedure is transparent to source/destination)  Positioning technique: Multi-RTT, type DL+UL, mode: UE-A,  Initial and Final RRC States: CONNECTED | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  | Reception by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement request message |
| Step 1. Configuration of SRS for positioning | L1: 0.8661  [L3: 10.0] | L1: gNB signaling to UE to configure SRS for positioning – 0.5088 ms  [L3: UE RRC configuration delay – 10ms - TBD by RAN WG2] |
| Step 2: Activation of SRS for positioning (MAC CE) | L1: 0.8661  [L2: 1.0] | L1: gNB signaling to UE to activate SRS for positioning transmission – 0.5088 ms  [L2: UE MAC CE processing delay – 1 ms - TBD by RAN WG2] |
| Step 3. SRS for positioning TX & RX | L1: 1.0357 | L1: transmission of SRS for positioning by UE and its reception by gNB – 1.0357 ms |
| Step 4. gNB NRPPa preparation time for report to LMF | [L3: 3.0] | [L3: gNB NRPPa preparation time for report to LMF – 3 ms - TBD by RAN WG2] |
| Step 5. Location information request | L1: 0.8661  [L3: 10.0] | L1: gNB transmits to UE location request - 0.5088 ms  [L3: 5 ms DL RRC processing time and 5ms LPP processing time - TBD by RAN WG2] |
| Step 6. MG Request | L1: 1.4196  [L3: 5-8] | L1: UE requests gNB to provide MG – 1.0266 ms  [L3: UE RRC processing delay – 2-5 ms and gNB RRC processing delay – 3ms TBD by RAN WG2] |
| Step 7. MG Configuration | L1: 0.8661  [L3: 10.0] | L1: gNB provides MG configuration to UE RRC signaling – 0.5088 ms  [L3: UE RRC configuration delay – 10 ms - TBD by RAN WG2] |
| Step 8. DL PRS Processing | L1: 88.5 | DL PRS alignment time and DL PRS processing and report delay |
| Step 9. DL PRS Measurement Report | L1: 1.4196  [L3: 3.0] | L1: UE reports measurement results to gNB  [L3: gNB LPP processing time - 3ms; 2-5ms UL RRC processing time; 5ms UE LPP processing time are assumed. TBD by RAN WG2] |
| End trigger |  | The transmission by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement response message |

##### 8.1.2.8.3 Observations on Rel-16 NR positioning latency

Summary of latency performance analysis is provided in Table 8.1.2.8.3-1.

Table 8.1.2.8.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – latency performance summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Description  Evaluation Case | L1 Latency, ms |
| Case 1, InF, FR1, R.16 DL-TDOA/DL-AoD | 4.5714 (L1 components) +  [36] (L2/L3 components) +  88.5 (DL PRS processing) =  129.07 ms (total) |
| Case 2, InF, FR1, R.16 UL-TDOA/UL-AoA | 2.7678 (L1 components) +  [16] (L2/L3 components) =  18.7678 (total) |
| Case 3, InF, FR1, R.16 Multi-RTT | 7.3393 (L1 components) +  [45] (L2/L3 components) +  88.5 (DL PRS processing) =  140.8393 (total) |

## 8.2 Performance of studied NR positioning enhancements

Including performance of positioning techniques, DL/UL positioning reference signals, signalling and procedures for improved accuracy, reduced latency, network efficiency, and device efficiency ((objective 1c).

### 8.2.1 Positioning accuracy analysis for NR positioning enhancements

#### 8.2.1.1 Results from source [X]

##### 8.2.1.1.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

The following enhancements are evaluated for accuracy.

* LOS/NLOS identification
* PRS/SRS frequency aggregation
* 1-symbol PRS
* PRS punctured by SSB
* AoA with ULA
* E-CID enhancement

Evaluation assumptions for system level analysis of NR positioning accuracy enhancements are provided in Tables 8.2.1.1.1-1 to Table 8.2.1.1.1-3.

Table 8.2.1.1.1-1: NR positioning enhancements (LOS/NLOS identification 31x and PRS/SRS frequency aggregation 32x) - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 311 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 312 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 313 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 314 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 321 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 322 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 323 (InF-DH, FR1) |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 200MHz | 50MHz+100MHz (gap)+50MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | ZC, single port | ZC, single port | ZC, single port | ZC, single port | ZC, single port | ZC, single port | ZC, single port |
| Number of sites | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  RAIM | Super resolution  LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  Ideal LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  No LOS/NLOS detection |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | UL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA  PSO | UL-TDOA  PSO |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.1.1-2: NR positioning enhancements (1-symbol PRS 33x and PRS punctured by SSB 34x) - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 331 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 332 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 333 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 334 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 341 (InF-SH, FR1) | Case 342 (InF-SH, FR1) |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 1 symbol) | DL-PRS (Comb-12, 12 symbol) | DL-PRS (Comb-12, 1 symbol) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS (Comb-4, 1 symbol) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold, single port | Gold, single port | Gold, single port | Gold, single port | Gold, single port | Gold, single port |
| Number of sites | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | 6dB | 10.8dB | 10.8dB | 6dB | 6dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | Super resolution  Ideal LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  Ideal LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  Ideal LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  Ideal LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  Ideal LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  Ideal LOS/NLOS detection |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA  PSO | DL-TDOA  PSO | DL-TDOA  PSO | DL-TDOA  PSO | DL-TDOA  PSO | DL-TDOA  PSO |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  | PRS center 20RBs are punctured by SSB |

Table 8.2.1.1.1-3: Rel.16 NR positioning (UL-AoA enhancement with ULA 36x and E-CID enhancement 37x) - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 361 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 362 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 363 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 371 (InF-DH, FR1) | Case 372 (InF-DH, FR1) |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | DL-PRS+PosSRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) | CSI-RS+SRS (Comb-4, 4 symbol) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | ZC, single port | ZC, single port | ZC, single port | Gold/ZC, single port | Gold/ZC, single port |
| Number of sites | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | Super resolution  Ideal LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  Ideal LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  Ideal LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  Ideal LOS/NLOS detection | Super resolution  Ideal LOS/NLOS detection |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | UL-TDOA+UL-AoA  PSO | UL-TDOA+UL-AoA  PSO | UL-TDOA+UL-AoA  PSO | Multi-RTT  PSO | E-CID (RTT+AoA only from the serving cell) |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based |
| Additional notes, if any | UPA 4x4x2 | ULA 1x4x1 assuming legacy AoA | ULA 1x4x1 with modified AoA |  |  |

##### 8.2.1.1.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results for NR positioning enhancements

Evaluation results of horizontal location error for NR positioning enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.1.2-1:

Table 8.2.1.1.2-1: NR positioning enhancements - horizontal location error results from [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Features | Cases |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| LOS/NLOS identification | 311, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.4309 | 1.6317 | 4.9693 | 9.9453 |
| Convex UEs | 0.3354 | 1.2393 | 4.6237 | 9.6631 |
| 312, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA w/ RAIM | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0371 | 0.0748 | 0.1912 | 1.4517 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0301 | 0.0554 | 0.1217 | 0.6569 |
| 313, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA w/ LOS/NLOS identification | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0397 | 0.0701 | 0.1354 | 0.4836 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0311 | 0.0505 | 0.0862 | 0.2111 |
| 314, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA w/ ideal LOS selection | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0394 | 0.0608 | 0.1399 | 0.4452 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0310 | 0.0506 | 0.0855 | 0.2022 |
| PRS/SRS frequency aggregation | 321, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA, 100M contiguous | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0394 | 0.0608 | 0.1399 | 0.4452 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0310 | 0.0506 | 0.0855 | 0.2022 |
| 322, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA, 200M contiguous | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0106 | 0.0179 | 0.0332 | 0.0827 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0082 | 0.0122 | 0.0197 | 0.0384 |
| 323, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA, 50MHz+100MHz (Gap)+50MHz | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0148 | 0.0273 | 0.0570 | 0.2244 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0109 | 0.0189 | 0.0337 | 0.0912 |
| 1-symbol PRS | 331, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA, Comb-4 and 4-symbol | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0252 | 0.0425 | 0.0718 | 0.1531 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0196 | 0.0314 | 0.0504 | 0.0939 |
| 332, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA, Comb-4 and 1-symbol | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0268 | 0.0473 | 0.0836 | 0.1693 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0210 | 0.0347 | 0.0567 | 0.1123 |
| 333, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA, Comb-12 and 12-symbol | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0279 | 0.0492 | 0.0835 | 0.1647 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0219 | 0.0347 | 0.0573 | 0.1091 |
| 334, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA, Comb-12 and 1-symbol | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0284 | 0.0484 | 0.0866 | 0.1784 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0209 | 0.0359 | 0.0595 | 0.1199 |
| PRS punctured by SSB | 341, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0252 | 0.0425 | 0.0718 | 0.1531 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0196 | 0.0314 | 0.0504 | 0.0939 |
| 342, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA, 20-RB of PRS punctured by SSB | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0293 | 0.0475 | 0.0846 | 0.1699 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0213 | 0.0346 | 0.0539 | 0.1090 |
| UL-AoA enhancement with ULA | 361, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0216 | 0.0318 | 0.0460 | 0.0735 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0203 | 0.0276 | 0.0396 | 0.0665 |
| 362, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA, ULA 4x1 w/ legacy AoA) | (Optional) All UEs | 2.4977 | 3.3503 | 4.1807 | 4.9986 |
| Convex UEs | 2.2164 | 3.1038 | 3.9067 | 4.8161 |
| 363, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA, ULA 4x1 w/ modified AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0406 | 0.0626 | 0.1027 | 0.2058 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0348 | 0.0525 | 0.0821 | 0.1694 |
| E-CID enhancement | 371, InF-DH422, FR1, Multi-RTT | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0423 | 0.0591 | 0.0901 | 0.1756 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0388 | 0.0555 | 0.0871 | 0.1694 |
| 372, InF-DH422, FR1, E-CID w/ single cell RTT/AoA | (Optional) All UEs | 0.0471 | 0.0651 | 0.1068 | 0.2497 |
| Convex UEs | 0.0473 | 0.0647 | 0.1040 | 0.2395 |

Figure 8.2.1.1.2-1 provides the positioning evaluation results for LOS/NLOS identification.

Figure 8.2.1.1.2-2 provides the positioning evaluation results for PRS/SRS frequency aggregation.

Figure 8.2.1.1.2-3 provides the positioning evaluation results for 1-symbol PRS.

Figure 8.2.1.1.2-4 provides the positioning evaluation results for PRS punctured by SSB.

Figure 8.2.1.1.2-5 provides the positioning evaluation results for UL-AoA enhancement with ULA.

Figure 8.2.1.1.2-6 provides the positioning evaluation results for E-CID enhancement.

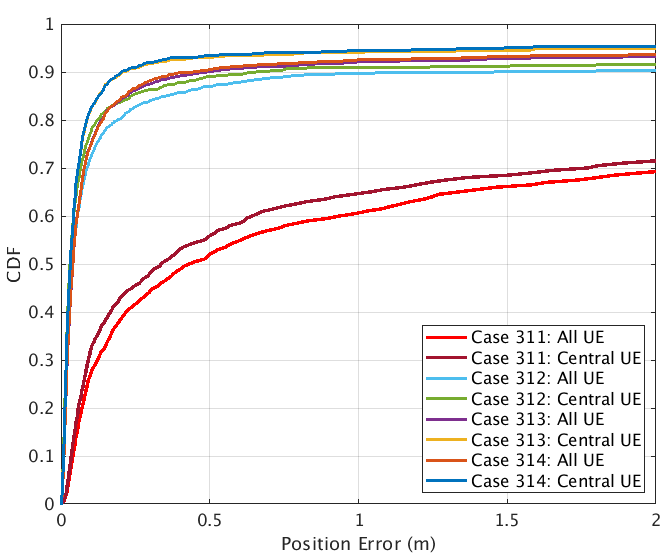


Figure 8.2.1.1.2-1: Positioning error results for LOS/NLOS identification from [X]

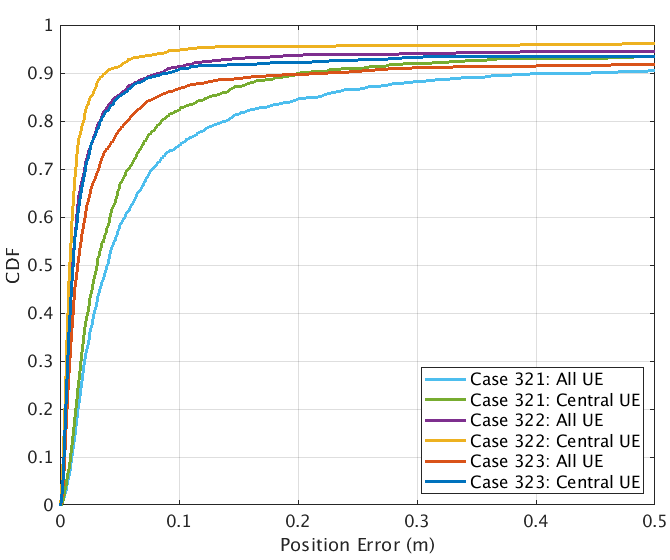


Figure 8.2.1.1.2-2: Positioning error results for PRS/SRS frequency aggregation from [X]

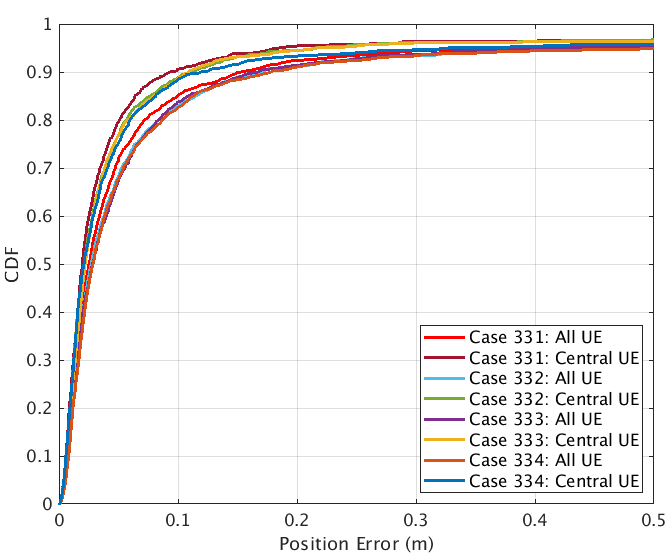


Figure 8.2.1.1.2-3: Positioning error results for 1-symbol PRS from [X]

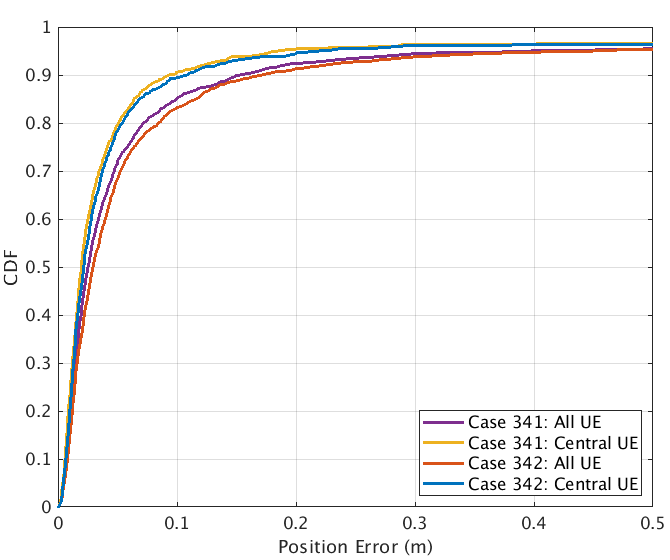


Figure 8.2.1.1.2-4: Positioning error results for PRS punctured by SSB from [X]

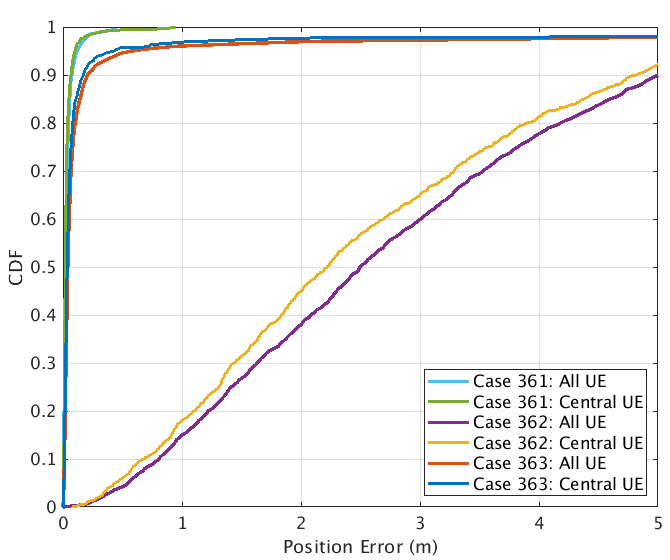


Figure 8.2.1.1.2-5: Positioning error results for UL-AoA enhancement with ULA from [X]

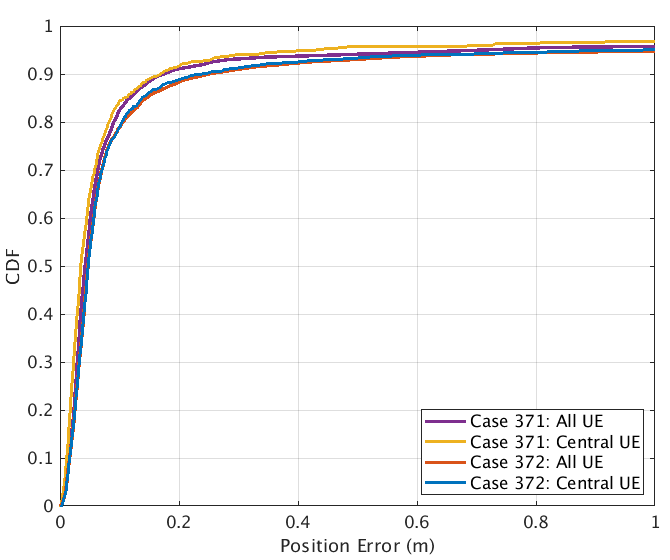


Figure 8.2.1.1.2-6: Positioning error results for E-CID enhancement from [X]

##### 8.2.1.1.3 Observations on NR positioning enhancements

Table 8.2.1.1.3-1 captures observations based on evaluations results of NR positioning enhancements for horizontal location error.

Table 8.2.1.1.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – horizontal accuracy performance summary [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | Commercial horizontal accuracy requirements [1]m @[90]% are met - Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.5]m @[90]%are met -Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps |
| 311, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA | **Rel-16 baseline** | 9.6631 | No | No | No |
| 312, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA w/ RAIM | 9.0062 | 0.6569 | Yes | 0.4569 | 0.1569 |
| 313, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA w/ LOS/NLOS identification | 9.452 | 0.2111 | Yes | 0.0111 | Yes |
| 321, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA, 100M contiguous | **Rel-16 baseline** | 0.2022 | Yes | No | Yes |
| 322, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA, 200M contiguous | 0.1638 | 0.0384 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 323, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA, 50MHz+100MHz (Gap)+50MHz | 0.111 | 0.0912 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 331, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA, Comb-4 and 4-symbol | **Rel-16 baseline** | 0.0939 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 332, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA, Comb-4 and 1-symbol | -0.0184 | 0.1123 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 333, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA, Comb-12 and 12-symbol | **Rel-16 baseline** | 0.1091 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 334, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA, Comb-12 and 1-symbol | -0.0108 | 0.1199 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 341, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA | **Rel-16 baseline** | 0.0939 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 342, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA, 20-RB of PRS punctured by SSB | -0.0151 | 0.109 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 362, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA, ULA 4x1 w/ legacy AoA) | **Rel-16 baseline** | 0.0665 | No | No | No |
| 363, InF-DH422, FR1, UL-TDOA/AoA, ULA 4x1 w/ modified AoA | 4.6467 | 4.8161 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 371, InF-DH422, FR1, Multi-RTT | **Rel-16 baseline** | 0.1694 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 372, InF-DH422, FR1, E-CID w/ single cell RTT/AoA | -0.0701 | 0.2395 | Yes | No | Yes |

#### 8.2.1.2 Results from source [ZTE, R1-2007754]

##### 8.2.1.2.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

The evaluation scenarios in this contribution for verifying achievable accuracy based on enhanced positioning methods include,

* InF-DH (both FR1 and FR2) with fixed UE/gNB height and without network synchronization, ideal LOS identification is assumed.
* InF-DH (both FR1 and FR2) with fixed UE/gNB height and without network synchronization, Rician K-factor as assistance information to determine LOS and NLOS links.
* InF-DH (both FR1 and FR2) with fixed UE/gNB height and without network synchronization, coherence bandwidth as assistance information to determine LOS and NLOS links.

Some scenario common parameters can be found in Table 8.1.2.2.1-1. In addition, Table 8.2.1.2.1-1 reveals some controlled variables of all simulation cases.

**Table** 8.2.1.2.1-1 **All simulation cases for positioning accuracy evaluation based on enhanced positioning methods**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Simulation cases** | **Scenario** | **FR1/FR2** | **Whether Rel-17 enhancement is implemented** | **UE horizontal drop procedure** | **gNB Tx calibration error** | **Clutter parameters** |
| Case 12 | InF-DH | FR1 | NO | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 25 | InF-DH | FR1 | Ideal LOS identification | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 26 | InF-DH | FR1 | Rician K-factor | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 27 | InF-DH | FR1 | Coherence bandwidth | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 17 | InF-DH | FR2 | NO | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 28 | InF-DH | FR2 | Ideal LOS identification | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 29 | InF-DH | FR2 | Rician K-factor | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |
| Case 30 | InF-DH | FR2 | Coherence bandwidth | Inside convex hull | 0ns | {40%, 2m, 2m} |

##### 8.2.1.2.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results for NR positioning enhancements

Table 8.1.1.2.2-1 provides CDF of horizontal positioning accuracy at some specific percentiles for InF-DH scenario based on enhanced positioning method, and corresponding CDF curves can be found in Figure 8.2.1.2.2-1.

Table 8.2.1.2.2-1: NR positioning enhancements - horizontal location error results from [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cases** | **Horizontal positioning accuracy (m)** | | | |
| **50%** | **67%** | **80%** | **90%** |
| Case 12 | **0.414** | 1.060 | 7.337 | 12.345 |
| Case 25 | 0.261 | 0.371 | 0.493 | **0.648** |
| Case 26 | 0.294 | 0.4207 | **0.786** | 7.205 |
| Case 27 | 0.300 | 0.4232 | **0.659** | 2.003 |
| Case 17 | 0.062 | 0.097 | **0.174** | 12.174 |
| Case 28 | 0.047 | 0.062 | 0.080 | **0.107** |
| Case 29 | 0.053 | 0.074 | **0.101** | 9.248 |
| Case 30 | 0.051 | 0.069 | 0.091 | **0.228** |

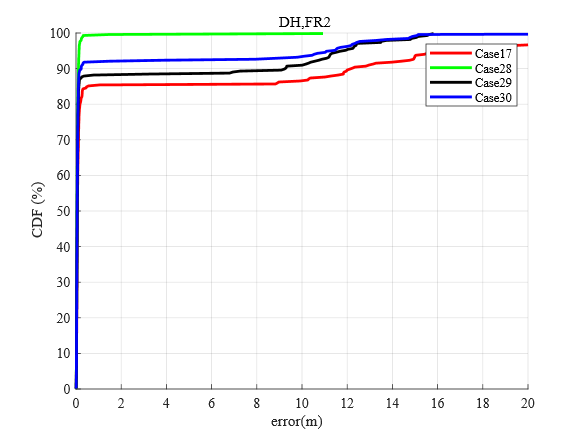
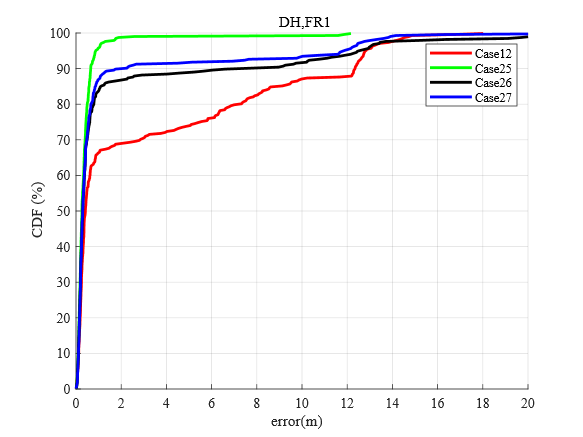


Figure 3-1 InF-DH, FR1 Figure 3-2 InF-DH, FR2

**Figure 8.2.1.2.2-1 Rel-17 enhancements with LOS identification**

##### 8.2.1.2.3 Observations on NR positioning enhancements

Table 8.2.1.2.3-1 captures observations based on evaluations results of NR positioning enhancements for horizontal location error.

Table 8.2.1.2.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – horizontal accuracy performance summary [X]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% |
| Case 26 | 5.140 | 7.205 |
| Case 27 | 10.342 | 2.003 |
| Case 29 | 2.926 | 9.248 |
| Case 30 | 11.946 | **0.228** |

Based on the evaluation results above, the following observation is summarized in the contribution,

***Observation 1:*** *For InF-DH scenario with enhancements on LOS identification,*

* *When positioning is done without assistance information, the positioning performance degrades rapidly for UEs connected with small LOS communication links.*
* *If ideal classification of LOS and NLOS links is assumed, all cases meet sub-meter level positioning accuracy requirement.*
* *By utilizing Rician K-factor and coherence bandwidth as assistance information, positioning accuracy is largely improved compared to without assistance information and sub-meter level positioning accuracy requirement can be fulfilled at the percentile of 90% UEs in FR2.*

#### 8.2.1.3 Results from source [CATT, R1-2007859]

##### 8.2.1.3.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

Evaluation assumptions for system level analysis of NR positioning accuracy enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.3.1-1.

* Case ID: 1 to 2.
* Scenario: InF-HH-2D.
* Frequency Band: FR1.
* Positioning Technique: DL-TDOA +DL-CPP, UL-TDOA + UL-CPP [R1-2007860].

**Table 8.2.1.3.1-1: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters [CATT, R1-2007859]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **[Case 1], [InF-HH-2D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA+ DL-CPP]** | **[Case 2], [InF-HH-2D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+ UL-CPP]** |
| Channel model (baseline) | InF-HH-2D | InF-HH-2D |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30KHz | 30KHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 |
| Number of sites | 6 | 6 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 12 | 12 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | 9dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/Not applied) | —— | —— |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm | MUSIC + PLL | MUSIC + PLL |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | EKF + Chan | EKF + Chan |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect | Perfect |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | 0 |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No | No |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | No | No |
| Evaluated Enhancement  for Rel.17 | DL-TDOA+ DL-CPP | UL-TDOA+ UL-CPP |
| Additional Notes, if any | Double differential with reference UE to overcome network synchronization error [R1-2007860] | Double differential with reference UE to overcome network synchronization error  [R1-2007860] |

##### 8.2.1.3.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results for NR positioning enhancements

Evaluation results of horizontal location error for NR positioning enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.3.2-1:

**Table 8.2.1.3.2-1: NR positioning enhancements - horizontal location error results from [CATT, R1-2007859]**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| [Case 1], [InF-HH-2D], [FR1], [DL- TDOA+ DL-CPP] | Convex UEs | 0.0218 | 0.0321 | 0.0387 | 0.051 |
| [Case 2], [InF-HH-2D], [FR1], [UL- TDOA+ UL-CPP] | Convex UEs | 0.0196 | 0.0306 | 0.0368 | 0.049 |

##### 8.2.1.3.3 Observations on NR positioning enhancements

Table 8.2.1.3.3-1 captures observations based on evaluations results of NR positioning enhancements for horizontal location error.

**Table 8.2.1.3.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – horizontal accuracy performance summary [CATT, R1-2007859]**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If No, provide performance gaps | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.5]m @[90]%are met -Yes/No.  If No, provide performance gaps |
| [Case 1], [InF-HH-2D], [FR1], [DL- TDOA+ DL-CPP] | 0.133m Vs CASE 1 in section 8.1.1.1 | 0.051 | YES | YES |
| [Case 2], [InF-HH-2D], [FR1], [UL- TDOA+ UL-CPP] | 0.1261m Vs CASE 2 in section 8.1.1.1 | 0.049 | YES | YES |

#### 8.2.1.4 Results from source [Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell, R1-2008300]

##### 8.2.1.4.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | Case 1 [InF-SH, UL-TDOA, FR1, 100 MHz] | Case 1 [InF-DH, UL-TDOA, FR1, 100 MHz] |
| **Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications)** | Baseline | Baseline |
| **Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern)** | Comb-2, 2 symbol SRS-Pos | Comb-2, 2 symbol SRS-Pos |
| **Reference signal (type of sequence, number of ports, …)** | NR SRS-Pos | NR SRS-Pos |
| **Number of sites** | 18 | 18 |
| **Number of symbols used per slot per positioning estimate** | 2 symbols per slot | 2 symbols per slot |
| **Number of slots per positioning estimate** | 1 slot | 1 slot |
| **Power-boosting level** | fixed power (max) | fixed power (max) |
| **Uplink power control (applied/not applied)** | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| **interference modelling (ideal muting, or other)** | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| **Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….)** | Thresholding, 0.5, (Oversampling x4) | Thresholding, 0.5, (Oversampling x4) |
| **Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, taylor series, etc)** | Taylor Series, Least Squares | Taylor Series, Least Squares |
| **Network synchronization assumptions** | Perfect Synchronization | Perfect Synchronization |
| **Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides)** | N/A | N/A |
| **Precoding assumptions (codebook, nr of antenna elements used, etc)** | N/A | N/A |
| **Additional notes, if any** | LoS detector and Outlier rejection algorithm based on relative path powers | LoS detector and Outlier rejection algorithm based on relative path powers |

##### 8.2.1.4.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results for NR positioning enhancements

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | UEs | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| Case 1, [InF-SH, UL-TDOA, FR1,100 MHz] | Convex UEs | 0.38 | 0.55 | 1.06 | 1.94 |
| Case 2, [InF-DH, UL-TDOA, FR1, 100 MHz] | Convex UEs | 1.60 | 2.35 | 3.08 | 4.2 |

##### 8.2.1.4.3 Observations on NR positioning enhancements

#### 8.2.1.5 Results from source [vivo R1-2007665]

##### 8.2.1.5.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

Evaluation assumptions for system level analysis of NR positioning accuracy enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.5.1-1- Table 8.2.1.5.1-17.

Table 8.2.1.5.1-1: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E1] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E2] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E3] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case E4] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case E5] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E6] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E7] (InF-DH, FR2)** | **[Case E8] (InF-DH, FR2)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN sequence | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | DL-TDOA taylor series RSRP |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-2: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E9] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E10] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E11] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case E12] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case E13] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E14] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E15] (InF-DH, FR2)** | **[Case E16] (InF-DH, FR2)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN sequence | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-3: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E17] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E18] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E19] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case E20] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case E21] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E22] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E23] (InF-DH, FR2)** | **[Case E24] (InF-DH, FR2)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, ZC sequence | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP | UL-TDOA taylor series RSRP |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-4: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E25] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E26] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E27] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case E28] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case E29] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E30] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E31] (InF-DH, FR2)** | **[Case E32] (InF-DH, FR2)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, ZC sequence | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-5: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E33] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E34] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E35] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case E36] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case E37] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E38] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E39] (InF-DH, FR2)** | **[Case E40] (InF-DH, FR2)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN + 1 port, ZC sequence | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | DL:7.78dB  UL:6dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP | Multi-RTT taylor series RSRP |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-6: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E41] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E42] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E43] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case E44] (InF-SH, FR2)** | **[Case E45] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E46] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E47] (InF-DH, FR2)** | **[Case E48] (InF-DH, FR2)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 28GHz | 28GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 400kHz | 400kHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN + 1 port, ZC sequence | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | DL:7.78dB  UL:6dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-7: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E49] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E50] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E51] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E52] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E53] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E54] (InF-SH, FR1)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN sequence | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | 100% LOS detection probability without RAIM | 100% LOS detection probability with RAIM | 95% LOS detection probability without RAIM | 90% LOS detection probability without RAIM | no LOS detection without RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-8: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E55] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E56] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E57] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E58] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E59] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E60] (InF-DH, FR1)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN sequence | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | 100% LOS detection probability without RAIM | 100% LOS detection probability with RAIM | 95% LOS detection probability without RAIM | 90% LOS detection probability without RAIM | no LOS detection without RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-9: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E61] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E62] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E63] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E64] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E65] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E66] (InF-DH, FR1)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN sequence | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | | | | | |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM  timing report granularity 0.5ns | RAIM  timing report granularity 1ns | RAIM  timing report granularity 2ns | RAIM  timing report granularity 0.5ns | RAIM  timing report granularity 1ns | RAIM  timing report granularity 2ns |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-10: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E67] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E68] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E69] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E70] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E71] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E72] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E73] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E74] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E75] (InF-SH, FR1)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN sequence | | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 1ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 2ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 3ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 5ns | BS timing error 1ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 2ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 3ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-11: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E76] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E77] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E78] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E79] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E80] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E81] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E82] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E83] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E84] (InF-DH, FR1)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN sequence | | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 1ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 2ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 3ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 5ns | BS timing error 1ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 2ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 3ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-12: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E85] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E86] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E87] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E88] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E89] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E90] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E91] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E92] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E93] (InF-SH, FR1)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN + 1 port, ZC sequence | | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | DL:7.78dB  UL:6dB | | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 1ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 2ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 3ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 5ns | BS timing error 1ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 2ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 3ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-13: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E94] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E95] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E96] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E97] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E98] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E99] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E100] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E101] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E102] (InF-DH, FR1)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN + 1 port, ZC sequence | | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | DL:7.78dB  UL:6dB | | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 1ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 2ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 3ns | BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 5ns | BS timing error 1ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 2ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 3ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-14: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E103] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E104] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E105] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E106] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E107] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E108] (InF-DH, FR1)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 50MHz | 100MHz | 50MHz+50MHz | 50MHz | 100MHz | 50MHz+50MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN + 1 port, ZC sequence | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | DL:7.78dB  UL:6dB | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM  Aggregation of DL positioning frequency layers | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM  Aggregation of DL positioning frequency layers |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-15: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E109] (IOO, FR1)** | **[Case E110] (IOO, FR2)** | **[Case E111] (IOO, FR1)** | **[Case E112] (IOO, FR2)** | **[Case E113] (IOO, FR1)** | **[Case E114] (IOO, FR2)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | IOO | IOO | IOO | IOO | IOO | IOO |
| Carrier frequency | 4GHz | 30GHz | 4GHz | 30GHz | 4GHz | 30GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz | 30kHz | 120kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) + SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak | Multi-RTT taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-16: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E115] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E116] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E117] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E118] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E119] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E120] (InF-DH, FR1)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-SH | InF-DH  (60%, 6, 2) | InF-DH  (60%, 6, 2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | SRS  (comb-4 4 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN | 1 port, QPSK-PN | 1 port, ZC sequence | 1 port, ZC sequence | 1 port, QPSK-PN | 1 port, QPSK-PN |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | DL:7.78dB | DL:7.78dB | UL:6dB | UL:6dB | DL:7.78dB | DL:7.78dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | super resolution | super resolution | super resolution | Machine learning | Machine learning |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-AOA+AOA taylor series first/median peak | UL-AOA+AOA taylor series first/median peak | Machine learning | Machine learning |
| Network synchronization assumptions | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | sync error 50ns |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | 0 | BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns | 0 | 0 |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM  Sync error reduced by differential positioning | RAIM  Rx/Tx timing error reduced by differential positioning | RAIM  Sync error reduced by UL-TDOA+AOA | RAIM  Rx/Tx timing error reduced by UL-TDOA+AOA | Machine learning | Machine learning |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 8.2.1.5.1-17: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | **[Case E-V1] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E-V2] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E- V3] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E-V4] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E- V5] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E-V6] (InF-DH, FR1)** | **[Case E-V7] (InF-SH, FR1)** | **[Case E-V8] (InF-DH, FR1)** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH  (BS height = 8m  UE height =1.5m) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) (BS height = 8m  UE height =1.5m) | InF-SH  (BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =1.5m) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) (BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =1.5m) | InF-SH  (BS height =8m  UE height =[0.5,2]m) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2), (BS height =8m  UE height =[0.5,2]m) | InF-SH  (BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =[0.5,2]m) | InF-DH  (40%, 2, 2) (BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =[0.5,2]m) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) | R16 PRS  (comb-6 6 symbols) |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | 1 port, QPSK-PN | | | | | | | |
| Number of sites | 18  (4 sites are chosen) | | | | | | | |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | | | | | | | |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Power-boosting level | 7.78dB | | | | | | | |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | not applied | | | | | | | |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | ideal muting | | | | | | | |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | super resolution | | | | | | | |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak | DL-TDOA taylor series first/median peak |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync | Perfect sync |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | | | | | | | |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | codebook | | | | | | | |
| Evaluated Enhancement for Rel.17 | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM | RAIM |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

##### 8.2.1.5.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results for NR positioning enhancements

Evaluation results of horizontal location error for NR positioning enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.5.2-1:

Table 8.2.1.5.2-1: NR positioning enhancements - horizontal location error results from [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| [Case E1], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.039 | 0.049 | 0.072 | 0.099 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.049 | 0.080 | 0.20 | 0.89 |
| [Case E2], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 10.25 | 13.23 | 17.16 | 26.57 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 13.09 | 17.89 | 25.44 | 34.70 |
| [Case E3], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.009 | 0.012 | 0.016 | 0.024 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.013 | 0.020 | 0.042 | 0.34 |
| [Case E4], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 9.78 | 12.77 | 15.84 | 26.39 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 13.52 | 17.85 | 23.58 | 33.52 |
| [Case E5], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.058 | 0.10 | 0.18 | 4.43 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.11 | 0.26 | 0.85 | 5.72 |
| [Case E6], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 9.32 | 11.97 | 14.63 | 21.94 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 10.80 | 14.46 | 17.66 | 23.84 |
| [Case E7], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.026 | 4.35 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.015 | 0.027 | 0.21 | 4.98 |
| [Case E8], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 10.52 | 13.61 | 16.58 | 18.89 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 11.74 | 15.26 | 18.18 | 22.95 |
| [Case E9], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.037 | 0.048 | 0.069 | 0.094 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.051 | 0.074 | 0.13 | 0.30 |
| [Case E10], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 11.42 | 13.97 | 17.67 | 25.67 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 13.67 | 17.73 | 23.65 | 37.47 |
| [Case E11], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.009 | 0.012 | 0.017 | 0.024 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.012 | 0.019 | 0.033 | 0.10 |
| [Case E12], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 10.84 | 13.91 | 17.53 | 23.80 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 12.57 | 16.84 | 24.54 | 34.93 |
| [Case E13], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.056 | 0.075 | 0.11 | 0.17 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.087 | 0.14 | 0.25 | 0.62 |
| [Case E14], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 8.91 | 12.07 | 14.26 | 19.69 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 11.42 | 15.01 | 17.54 | 24.96 |
| [Case E15], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.011 | 0.015 | 0.018 | 0.034 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.015 | 0.022 | 0.040 | 0.32 |
| [Case E16], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 9.94 | 13.35 | 15.10 | 18.17 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 11.78 | 14.66 | 18.03 | 21.48 |
| [Case E17], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.037 | 0.049 | 0.061 | 0.10 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.051 | 0.086 | 0.17 | 0.98 |
| [Case E18], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 9.80 | 13.23 | 17.04 | 26.38 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 13.09 | 17.30 | 25.36 | 35.25 |
| [Case E19], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.009 | 0.012 | 0.016 | 0.034 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.012 | 0.019 | 0.036 | 0.31 |
| [Case E20], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 10.40 | 13.17 | 19.07 | 26.42 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 13.17 | 17.91 | 24.74 | 35.56 |
| [Case E21], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.058 | 0.098 | 0.18 | 5.48 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.10 | 0.21 | 1.14 | 5.98 |
| [Case E22], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 9.91 | 13.28 | 16.02 | 22.90 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 12.26 | 15.28 | 18.57 | 23.85 |
| [Case E23], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.010 | 0.020 | 0.089 | 4.55 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.016 | 0.029 | 0.50 | 5.96 |
| [Case E24], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 10.52 | 13.61 | 16.21 | 18.75 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 12.23 | 15.25 | 18.43 | 23.60 |
| [Case E25], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.037 | 0.048 | 0.060 | 0.083 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.050 | 0.072 | 0.13 | 0.25 |
| [Case E26], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 11.50 | 14.13 | 17.81 | 26.09 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 13.61 | 17.81 | 23.77 | 37.64 |
| [Case E27], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.016 | 0.032 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.011 | 0.018 | 0.033 | 0.11 |
| [Case E28], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 11.50 | 14.38 | 18.06 | 26.01 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 14.13 | 16.70 | 24.49 | 36.40 |
| [Case E29], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.053 | 0.073 | 0.11 | 0.19 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.086 | 0.16 | 0.27 | 0.65 |
| [Case E30], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 10.0 | 13.35 | 16.53 | 22.54 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 12.77 | 15.12 | 18.62 | 26.28 |
| [Case E31], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.019 | 0.043 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.015 | 0.022 | 0.051 | 0.34 |
| [Case E32], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 9.93 | 13.21 | 16.55 | 20.23 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 12.11 | 15.60 | 19.18 | 24.03 |
| [Case E33], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.040 | 0.052 | 0.071 | 0.11 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.054 | 0.076 | 0.12 | 0.51 |
| [Case E34], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.043 | 0.055 | 0.069 | 0.14 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.051 | 0.074 | 0.13 | 0.62 |
| [Case E35], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.010 | 0.014 | 0.019 | 0.049 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.013 | 0.021 | 0.036 | 0.14 |
| [Case E36], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.011 | 0.015 | 0.019 | 0.12 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.014 | 0.021 | 0.034 | 0.19 |
| [Case E37], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.068 | 0.12 | 0.23 | 4.89 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.091 | 0.14 | 0.78 | 6.39 |
| [Case E38], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.063 | 0.092 | 0.26 | 5.12 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.092 | 0.16 | 0.88 | 6.84 |
| [Case E39], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.013 | 0.019 | 0.11 | 4.12 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.018 | 0.065 | 0.59 | 4.82 |
| [Case E40], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.013 | 0.019 | 0.039 | 4.26 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.033 | 0.081 | 0.78 | 5.49 |
| [Case E41], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.040 | 0.050 | 0.068 | 0.092 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.044 | 0.066 | 0.097 | 0.24 |
| [Case E42], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.048 | 0.058 | 0.067 | 0.092 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.049 | 0.069 | 0.12 | 0.23 |
| [Case E43], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.010 | 0.014 | 0.018 | 0.030 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.013 | 0.019 | 0.030 | 0.055 |
| [Case E44], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.012 | 0.016 | 0.021 | 0.037 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.016 | 0.021 | 0.033 | 0.072 |
| [Case E45], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.059 | 0.083 | 0.11 | 0.19 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.078 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.31 |
| [Case E46], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.060 | 0.091 | 0.13 | 0.20 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.086 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.35 |
| [Case E47], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.012 | 0.016 | 0.020 | 0.048 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.013 | 0.018 | 0.029 | 0.11 |
| [Case E48], [DH, sync error 50ns], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.013 | 0.016 | 0.021 | 0.051 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.014 | 0.020 | 0.026 | 0.11 |
| [Case E49], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, RAIM]  (Case E9) | Convex UEs | 0.037 | 0.048 | 0.069 | 0.094 |
| [Case E50], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, known LOS without RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.037 | 0.049 | 0.073 | 0.096 |
| [Case E51], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, known LOS+ RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.037 | 0.047 | 0.063 | 0.083 |
| [Case E52], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, 95% LOS without RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.039 | 0.052 | 0.080 | 2.86 |
| [Case E53], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, 90% LOS without RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.041 | 0.052 | 0.083 | 4.54 |
| [Case E54], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, unknown LOS without RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.042 | 0.055 | 0.11 | 4.62 |
| [Case E55], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.056 | 0.075 | 0.11 | 0.17 |
| [Case E56], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, known LOS without RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.060 | 0.097 | 0.15 | 0.33 |
| [Case E57], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, known LOS+ RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.055 | 0.071 | 0.11 | 0.17 |
| [Case E58], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, 95% LOS without RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.042 | 0.064 | 0.30 | 3.40 |
| [Case E59], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, 90% LOS without RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.043 | 0.065 | 1.82 | 3.43 |
| [Case E60], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, unknown LOS without RAIM] | Convex UEs | 0.048 | 1.05 | 3.49 | 8.64 |
| [Case E61], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [granularity 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.070 | 0.092 | 0.12 | 0.16 |
| [Case E62], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [granularity 1ns] | Convex UEs | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.21 |
| [Case E63], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [granularity 2ns] | Convex UEs | 0.21 | 0.28 | 0.32 | 0.47 |
| [Case E64], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [granularity 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.063 | 0.086 | 0.11 | 0.17 |
| [Case E65], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [granularity 1ns] | Convex UEs | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.35 |
| [Case E66], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [granularity 2ns] | Convex UEs | 0.22 | 0.27 | 0.33 | 0.59 |
| [Case E67], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.30 |
| [Case E68], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 1ns] | Convex UEs | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.34 |
| [Case E69], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 2ns] | Convex UEs | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.36 |
| [Case E70], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 3ns] | Convex UEs | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.22 | 0.35 |
| [Case E71], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.37 |
| [Case E72], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 1ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.29 | 0.42 |
| [Case E73], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 2ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.37 | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.83 |
| [[Case E74], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 3ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.47 | 0.61 | 0.76 | 1.07 |
| [Case E75], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.24 | 1.87 |
| [Case E76], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.31 |
| [Case E77], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 1ns] | Convex UEs | 0.13 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.32 |
| [Case E78], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 2ns] | Convex UEs | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.32 |
| [Case E79], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 3ns] | Convex UEs | 0.13 | 0.17 | 0.20 | 0.28 |
| [Case E80], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.22 | 0.31 |
| [Case E81], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 1ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.18 | 0.24 | 0.33 | 0.40 |
| [Case E82 [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 2ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.40 | 0.48 | 0.62 | 0.76 |
| [[Case E83], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 3ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.54 | 0.62 | 0.75 | 0.88 |
| [Case E84], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.78 | 1.08 | 1.19 | 1.94 |
| [Case E85], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.089 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.24 |
| [Case E86], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 1ns] | Convex UEs | 0.094 | 0.13 | 0.17 | 0.23 |
| [Case E87], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 2ns] | Convex UEs | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.27 |
| [Case E88], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 3ns] | Convex UEs | 0.13 | 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.33 |
| [Case E89], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.16 | 0.25 | 0.34 | 0.44 |
| [Case E90], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 1ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.28 |
| [Case E91], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 2ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.28 | 0.34 |
| [[Case E92], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 3ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.39 | 0.49 | 0.61 | 0.76 |
| [Case E93], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.56 | 0.69 | 0.88 | 1.26 |
| [Case E94], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.24 |
| [Case E95], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 1ns] | Convex UEs | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.17 | 0.24 |
| [Case E96], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 2ns] | Convex UEs | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.28 |
| [Case E97], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 3ns] | Convex UEs | 0.13 | 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.36 |
| [Case E98], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.33 | 0.46 |
| [Case E99], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 1ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.26 | 0.34 |
| [Case E100], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 2ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.21 | 0.26 | 0.35 | 0.48 |
| [[Case E101], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 3ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.37 | 0.51 | 0.62 | 0.87 |
| [Case E102], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] | Convex UEs | 0.57 | 0.71 | 0.98 | 1.28 |
| [Case E103], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [50M] | Convex UEs | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.31 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.16 | 0.25 | 0.38 | 0.95 |
| [Case E104], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [100M]  (Case E9) | Convex UEs | 0.037 | 0.048 | 0.069 | 0.094 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.051 | 0.074 | 0.13 | 0.25 |
| [Case E105], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [50M+50M] | Convex UEs | 0.072 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.21 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.58 |
| [Case E106], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [50M] | Convex UEs | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.44 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.50 | 0.98 |
| [Case E107], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [100M] | Convex UEs | 0.056 | 0.075 | 0.11 | 0.17 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.087 | 0.14 | 0.25 | 0.62 |
| [Case E108], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [50M+50M] | Convex UEs | 0.069 | 0.095 | 0.15 | 0.23 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.39 | 0.91 |
| [Case E109], [IOO scenario, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak]  (Case 63 in vivo R1-2007665) | all UEs | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.35 | 0.80 |
| [Case E110], [IOO scenario, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak]  (Case 64 in vivo R1-2007665) | all UEs | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.54 |
| [Case E111], [IOO scenario, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak]  (Case 65 in vivo R1-2007665) | all UEs | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.38 | 0.84 |
| [Case E112], [IOO scenario, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak]  (Case 66 in vivo R1-2007665) | all UEs | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.56 |
| [Case E113], [IOO scenario, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak]  (Case 67 in vivo R1-2007665) | all UEs | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.37 | 0.68 |
| [Case E114], [IOO scenario, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT MUSIC, select based on first/median peak]  (Case 68 in vivo R1-2007665) | all UEs | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.50 |
| [Case E115], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [sync error reduced by differential positioning] | Convex UEs | 0.046 | 0.061 | 0.077 | 0.11 |
| [Case E116], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns]  [Rx/Tx timing error reduced by differential positioning] | Convex UEs | 0.060 | 0.074 | 0.087 | 0.13 |
| [Case E117], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA]  [sync error reduced by UL-TDOA+AOA] | Convex UEs | 1.24 | 1.39 | 1.69 | 3.16 |
| [Case E118], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns]  [Rx/Tx timing error reduced by UL-TDOA+AOA] | Convex UEs | 0.64 | 0.85 | 1.08 | 1.50 |
| [Case E119], [DH, (60%,6,2), perfect sync], [FR1],  [machine learning] | all UEs | 2.49 | 3.05 | 3.64 | 4.60 |
| [Case E120], [DH, (60%,6,2), sync error 50ns], [FR1],  [machine learning] | all UEs | 2.24 | 2.99 | 3.68 | 5.12 |

Evaluation results of vertical location error for NR positioning enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.5.2-2:

Table 8.2.1.5.2-2: NR positioning enhancements - vertical location error results from [vivo R1-2005380]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| [Case E-V1], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =1.5m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.19 | 0.30 | 0.46 | 0.58 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.19 | 0.33 | 0.54 | 0.84 |
| [Case E-V2], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =1.5m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.41 | 0.64 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.13 | 0.22 | 0.41 | 1.39 |
| [Case E-V3], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =1.5m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.24 | 0.42 | 0.62 | 1.25 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.24 | 0.39 | 0.70 | 1.38 |
| [Case E-V4], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =1.5m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 1.03 | 2.05 | 2.68 | 4.62 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 1.21 | 2.50 | 2.94 | 5.24 |
| [Case E-V5], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.16 | 0.25 | 0.45 | 0.66 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.19 | 0.30 | 0.46 | 0.76 |
| [Case E-V6], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.82 | 1.17 | 2.03 | 3.16 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.91 | 1.68 | 2.75 | 3.47 |
| [Case E-V7], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.28 | 0.45 | 0.72 | 1.27 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.28 | 0.45 | 0.76 | 1.48 |
| [Case E-V8], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] | Convex UEs | 0.67 | 1.77 | 3.02 | 4.93 |
| (Optional) All UEs | 0.86 | 2.39 | 3.12 | 5.98 |

##### 8.2.1.5.3 Observations on NR positioning enhancements

Table 8.2.1.5.3-1.1 to Table 8.2.1.5.3-1.7 captures observations based on evaluations results of NR positioning enhancements for horizontal location error.

Table 8.2.1.5.3-1.1: NR positioning enhancements – horizontal accuracy performance summary for baseline with RAIM [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps |
| [Case E1], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | 3.95 | 0.099 | Yes |
| [Case E3], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | 2.95 | 0.024 | Yes |
| [Case E5], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | 1.49 | 4.43 | 4.23 |
| [Case E7], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | 1.42 | 4.35 | 4.15 |
| [Case E9], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | 0 | 0.094 | Yes |
| [Case E11], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | 0.007 | 0.024 | Yes |
| [Case E13], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | 0.43 | 0.17 | Yes |
| [Case E15], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | 0.015 | 0.034 | Yes |
| [Case E17], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | 4.12 | 0.10 | Yes |
| [Case E19], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | 4.04 | 0.034 | Yes |
| [Case E21], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | 0.37 | 5.48 | 5.28 |
| [Case E23], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | 1.21 | 4.55 | 4.35 |
| [Case E25], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | 0.004 | 0.083 | Yes |
| [Case E27], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | 0 | 0.032 | Yes |
| [Case E29], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | 0.41 | 0.19 | Yes |
| [Case E31], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | 0.008 | 0.043 | Yes |
| [Case E33], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | 4.14 | 0.11 | Yes |
| [Case E35], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | 3.91 | 0.049 | Yes |
| [Case E37], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | 0.99 | 4.89 | 4.69 |
| [Case E39], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on RSRP, RAIM] | 1.62 | 4.12 | 3.92 |
| [Case E41], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | 0.008 | 0.092 | Yes |
| [Case E43], [SH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | 0.008 | 0.030 | Yes |
| [Case E45], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | 0.41 | 0.19 | Yes |
| [Case E47], [DH, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak, RAIM] | 0.003 | 0.048 | Yes |

Table 8.2.1.5.3-1.2: NR positioning enhancements – horizontal accuracy performance summary with RAIM and LOS detection [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps |
| [Case E49], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, RAIM] |  | 0.094 | Yes |
| [Case E50], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [100% LOS detection probability without RAIM] |  | 0.096 | Yes |
| [Case E51], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, known LOS+ RAIM] |  | 0.083 | Yes |
| [Case E52], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, 95% LOS detection probability without RAIM] |  | 2.86 | 2.66 |
| [Case E53], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, 90% LOS detection probability without RAIM] |  | 4.54 | 4.34 |
| [Case E54], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, baseline no LOS detection without RAIM] |  | 4.62 | 4.42 |
| [Case E55], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, RAIM] |  | 0.17 | Yes |
| [Case E56], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, 100% LOS detection probability without RAIM] |  | 0.33 | 0.13 |
| [Case E57], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, known LOS+ RAIM] |  | 0.17 | Yes |
| [Case E58], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, 95% LOS detection probability without RAIM] |  | 3.40 | 3.20 |
| [Case E59], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, 90% LOS detection probability without RAIM] |  | 3.43 | 3.23 |
| [Case E60], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, baseline no LOS detection without RAIM] |  | 8.64 | 8.44 |

Table 8.2.1.5.3-1.3: NR positioning enhancements – horizontal accuracy performance summary with different timing measurement reporting granularity [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps |
| [Case E61], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] [granularity 0.5ns] |  | 0.16 | Yes |
| [Case E62], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] [granularity 1ns] |  | 0.21 | 0.1 |
| [Case E63], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] [granularity 2ns] |  | 0.47 | 0.27 |
| [Case E64], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] [granularity 0.5ns] |  | 0.17 | Yes |
| [Case E65], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] [granularity 1ns] |  | 0.35 | 0.15 |
| [Case E66], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] [granularity 2ns] |  | 0.59 | 0.39 |

Table 8.2.1.5.3-1.4: NR positioning enhancements – horizontal accuracy performance summary with different Rx/Tx timing error [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps |
| [Case E67], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.30 | 0.10 |
| [Case E68], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 1ns] |  | 0.34 | 0.14 |
| [Case E69], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 2ns] |  | 0.36 | 0.16 |
| [Case E70], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 3ns] |  | 0.35 | 0.15 |
| [Case E71], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 5ns] |  | 0.37 | 0.17 |
| [Case E72], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 1ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.42 | 0.22 |
| [Case E73], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 2ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.83 | 0.63 |
| [[Case E74], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 3ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 1.07 | 0.87 |
| [Case E75], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 1.87 | 1.67 |
| [Case E76], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.31 | 0.11 |
| [Case E77], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 1ns] |  | 0.32 | 0.12 |
| [Case E78], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 2ns] |  | 0.32 | 0.12 |
| [Case E79], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA] [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 3ns] |  | 0.28 | 0.08 |
| [Case E80], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 5ns] |  | 0.31 | 0.11 |
| [Case E81], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 1ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.40 | 0.20 |
| [Case E82 [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 2ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.76 | 0.56 |
| [[Case E83], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 3ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.88 | 0.68 |
| [Case E84], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 1.94 | 1.74 |
| [Case E85], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.24 | 0.04 |
| [Case E86], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 1ns] |  | 0.23 | 0.03 |
| [Case E87], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 2ns] |  | 0.27 | 0.07 |
| [Case E88], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 3ns] |  | 0.33 | 0.13 |
| [Case E89], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 5ns] |  | 0.44 | 0.24 |
| [Case E90], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 1ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.28 | 0.08 |
| [Case E91], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 2ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.34 | 0.14 |
| [[Case E92], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 3ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.76 | 0.56 |
| [Case E93], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 1.26 | 1.06 |
| [Case E94], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.24 | 0.04 |
| [Case E95], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 1ns] |  | 0.24 | 0.04 |
| [Case E96], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 2ns] |  | 0.28 | 0.08 |
| [Case E97], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 3ns] |  | 0.36 | 0.16 |
| [Case E98], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 0.5ns, UE timing error 5ns] |  | 0.46 | 0.26 |
| [Case E99], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 1ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.34 | 0.14 |
| [Case E100], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 2ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.48 | 0.28 |
| [[Case E101], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 3ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 0.87 | 0.67 |
| [Case E102], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT]  [BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns] |  | 1.28 | 1.08 |

Table 8.2.1.5.3-1.5: NR positioning enhancements – horizontal accuracy performance summary with aggregation of DL positioning frequency layers [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps |
| [Case E103], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [50M] |  | 0.31 | 0.11 |
| [Case E104], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [100M] |  | 0.094 | Yes |
| [Case E105], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [50M+50M] |  | 0.21 | 0.01 |
| [Case E106], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [50M] |  | 0.44 | 0.24 |
| [Case E107], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [100M] |  | 0.17 | Yes |
| Case E108], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [50M+50M] |  | 0.23 | 0.03 |

Table 8.2.1.5.3-1.6: NR positioning enhancements – horizontal accuracy performance with reduced Rx/Tx timing error and synchronization error [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps |
| [Case E115], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [sync error reduced by differential positioning] |  | 0.11 | Yes |
| [Case E116], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns]  [Rx/Tx timing error reduced by differential positioning] |  | 0.13 | Yes |
| [Case E117], [SH, sync error 50ns], [FR1], [UL-TDOA]  [sync error reduced by UL-TDOA+AOA] |  | 3.16 | 2.96 |
| [Case E118], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA]  [BS timing error 5ns, UE timing error 0.5ns]  [Rx/Tx timing error reduced by UL-TDOA+AOA] |  | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| [Case E119], [DH, (60%,6,2), perfect sync], [FR1],  [machine learning] |  | 4.60 | 4.40 |
| [Case E120], [DH, (60%,6,2), sync error 50ns], [FR1],  [machine learning] |  | 5.12 | 4.92 |

Table 8.2.1.5.3-1.7: NR positioning enhancements – horizontal accuracy performance summary for IOO scenario [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | Commercial horizontal accuracy requirements [1]m @[90]% are met - Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps |
| [Case E109], [IOO scenario, perfect sync], [FR1], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak]  (Case 63 in vivo R1-2007665) |  | 0.80 | Yes |
| [Case E110], [IOO scenario, perfect sync], [FR2], [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak]  (Case 64 in vivo R1-2007665) |  | 0.54 | Yes |
| [Case E111], [IOO scenario, perfect sync], [FR1], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak]  (Case 65 in vivo R1-2007665) |  | 0.84 | Yes |
| [Case E112], [IOO scenario, perfect sync], [FR2], [UL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak]  (Case 66 in vivo R1-2007665) |  | 0.56 | Yes |
| [Case E113], [IOO scenario, perfect sync], [FR1], [Multi-RTT, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak]  (Case 67 in vivo R1-2007665) |  | 0.68 | Yes |
| [Case E114], [IOO scenario, perfect sync], [FR2], [Multi-RTT MUSIC, select based on first/median peak]  (Case 68 in vivo R1-2007665) |  | 0.50 | Yes |

Table 8.2.1.5.3-2 captures observations based on evaluations results of NR positioning enhancements for vertical location error.

Table 8.2.1.5.3-2: NR positioning enhancements – vertical accuracy performance summary [vivo R1-2005380]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Vertical Error) | Gain vs Rel16 solution @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [1]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% |
| [Case E-V1], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =1.5m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] |  | 0.58 | Yes |
| [Case E-V2], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =1.5m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] |  | 0.64 | Yes |
| [Case E-V3], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =1.5m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] |  | 1.25 | 0.25 |
| [Case E-V4], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =1.5m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] |  | 4.62 | 3.62 |
| [Case E-V5], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] |  | 0.66 | Yes |
| [Case E-V6], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = 8m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] |  | 3.16 | 2.16 |
| [Case E-V7], [SH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] |  | 1.27 | 0.27 |
| [Case E-V8], [DH, perfect sync], [FR1], [ BS height = {4,8}m  UE height =[0.5,2]m] [DL-TDOA, MUSIC, select based on first/median peak] |  | 4.93 | 3.93 |

#### 8.2.1.6 Results from source [OPPO, R1-2008225]

##### 8.2.1.6.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

The following enhancements for NR positioning are evaluated:

* NLOS classification to mitigate NLOS
* Multipath mitigation method
* Combination of NLOS classification and multipath mitigation

Evaluation assumptions for system level analysis of NR positioning accuracy enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.6.1-1.

Table 8.2.1.6.1-1: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case1 ( InF-SH, FR1) | Case2 ( InF-DH, FR1) |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-SH | InF-DH (40%,2,2) |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL-PRS | DL-PRS |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold, single port | Gold, single port |
| Number of sites | 18 | 18 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | 1 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | 6dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal | Ideal |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | ML | ML |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | DL-TDOA  Chan | DL-TDOA  Chan |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal | Ideal |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | Ideal | Ideal |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides | alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Tx codebook-based | Tx codebook-based |
| Evaluated Enhancement  for Rel.17 |  |  |
| Additional notes, if any |  |  |

The following cases are evalueated:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case number | Scenarios | Band | Positioning method | Enhancement |
| Case 1 | InF-SH | FR1 | DL-TDOA | NLOS classification |
| Case 2 | InF-SH | FR1 | DL-TDOA | NLOS mitigation |
| Case 3 | InF-SH | FR1 | DL-TDOA | NLOS mitigation + NLOS classification |
| Case 4 | InF-DH | FR1 | DL-TDOA | NLOS classification |
| Case 5 | InF-DH | FR1 | DL-TDOA | NLOS mitigation |
| Case 6 | InF-DH | FR1 | DL-TDOA | NLOS mitigation + NLOS classification |
| Case 7 | InF-SH | FR1 | DL-TDOA | Ideal NLOS classification |
| Case 8 | InF-DH | FR1 | DL-TDOA | Ideal NLOS classification |

##### 8.2.1.6.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results for NR positioning enhancements

Evaluation results of horizontal location error for NR positioning enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.6.2-1:

Table 8.2.1.6.2-1: NR positioning enhancements - horizontal location error results from [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cases1 | UEs | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| Case1, (InF-SH,  NLOS classification  FR1) | Convex UEs | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.33 | 0.87 |
| Case2, (InF-SH,  NLOS mitigation  FR1) | Convex UEs | 0.20 | 0.32 | 1.07 | 3.12 |
| Case3, (InF-SH,  NLOS classification + NLOS mitigation  FR1) | Convex UEs | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 0.31 |
| Case4, (InF-DH,  NLOS classification  FR1) | Convex UEs | 2.08 | 4.13 | 7.29 | 12.5 |
| Case5, (InF-DH,  NLOS mitigation  FR1) | Convex UEs | 0.73 | 1.73 | 3.0 | 5.49 |
| Case6, (InF-DH,  NLOS classification+ NLOS mitigation  FR1) | Convex UEs | 0.21 | 0.29 | 0.75 | 2.47 |
| Case7, (InF-SH,  Ideal NLOS classification  FR1) | Convex UEs | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.23 |
| Case8, (InF-DH,  Ideal NLOS classification  FR1) | Convex UEs | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.31 |

##### 8.2.1.6.3 Observations on NR positioning enhancements

Table 8.2.1.6.3-1 captures observations based on evaluations results of NR positioning enhancements for horizontal location error.

Table 8.2.1.6.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – horizontal accuracy performance summary [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation cases  (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If No, provide performance gaps | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.5]m @[90]%are met -Yes/No.  If No, provide performance gaps |
| Case1, (InF-SH,  NLOS classification  FR1) | 7.7 | 0.87 | No, 0.67 | No, 0.3 |
| Case2, (InF-SH,  NLOS mitigation  FR1) | 5.46 | 3.12 | No, 2.9 | No, 2.62 |
| Case3, (InF-SH,  NLOS classification + NLOS mitigation  FR1) | 8.27 | 0.31 | No, 0.11 | Yes |
| Case4, (InF-DH,  NLOS classification  FR1) | 2.4 | 12.5 | No, 12.3 | No, 12 |
| Case5, (InF-DH,  NLOS mitigation  FR1) | 9.4 | 5.49 | No, 5.29 | No, 4.66 |
| Case6, (InF-DH,  NLOS classification  FR1) | 12.43 | 2.47 | No, 2.27 | No, 1.97 |
| Case7, (InF-SH,  Ideal NLOS classification  FR1) | 8.27 | 0.23 | No, 0.03 | Yes, |
| Case8, (InF-DH,  Ideal NLOS classification  FR1) | 14.59 | 0.31 | No, 0.11 | Yes |

#### 8.2.1.7 Results from source [Intel, R1-2007945]

##### 8.2.1.7.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

Evaluation assumptions for system level analysis of NR positioning accuracy enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.7.1-1.

Table 8.2.1.7.1-1: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 13, InF-SH,  FR1, DL-TDOA | Case 14, InF-DH,  FR1, DL-TDOA | Case 15, InF-SH,  FR2, DL-TDOA | Case 16, InF-DH,  FR2, DL-TDOA |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5 GHz | 3.5 GHz | 28 GHz | 28 GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30 kHz | 30 kHz | 120 kHz | 120 kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100 MHz | 100 MHz | 400 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL PRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | DL PRS: single port | DL PRS: single port | DL PRS: single port | DL PRS: single port |
| Number of sites | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | DL PRS: 2 symbols | DL PRS: 2 symbols | DL PRS: 2 symbols | DL PRS: 2 symbols |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | DL PRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping | Tx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port |
| Additional notes, if any | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 17, InF-SH,  FR1, UL-TDOA | Case 18, InF-DH,  FR1, UL-TDOA | Case 19, InF-SH,  FR2, UL-TDOA | Case 20, InF-DH,  FR2, UL-TDOA |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5 GHz | 3.5 GHz | 28 GHz | 28 GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30 kHz | 30 kHz | 120 kHz | 120 kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100 MHz | 100 MHz | 400 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | UL SRS: Comb-2 | UL SRS: Comb-2 | UL SRS: Comb-2 | UL SRS: Comb-2 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | UL SRS: single port | UL SRS: single port | UL SRS: single port | UL SRS: single port |
| Number of sites | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | UL SRS: 1 symbol | UL SRS: 1 symbol | UL SRS: 1 symbol | UL SRS: 1 symbol |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | UL SRS: 3 dB | UL SRS: 3 dB | UL SRS: 3 dB | UL SRS: 3 dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | Rx beam sweeping | Rx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port |
| Additional notes, if any | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 21, InF-SH,  FR1, Multi-RTT | Case 22, InF-DH,  FR1, Multi-RTT | Case 23, InF-SH,  FR2, Multi-RTT | Case 24, InF-DH,  FR2, Multi-RTT |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5 GHz | 3.5 GHz | 28 GHz | 28 GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30 kHz | 30 kHz | 120 kHz | 120 kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100 MHz | 100 MHz | 400 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port |
| Number of sites | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | DL PRS: Tx beam sweeping  UL SRS: Rx beam sweeping | DL PRS: Tx beam sweeping  UL SRS: Rx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port |
| Additional notes, if any | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 25, InF-SH,  FR1, Multi-RTT+ vertical AoA | Case 26, InF-DH,  FR1, Multi-RTT+ vertical AoA | Case 27, InF-SH,  FR2, Multi-RTT+ vertical AoA | Case 28, InF-DH,  FR2, Multi-RTT+ vertical AoA |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5 GHz | 3.5 GHz | 28 GHz | 28 GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30 kHz | 30 kHz | 120 kHz | 120 kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100 MHz | 100 MHz | 400 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port |
| Number of sites | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold  Vertical AoA estimation based of detected FAP | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold  Vertical AoA estimation based of detected FAP | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | DL PRS: Tx beam sweeping  UL SRS: Rx beam sweeping | DL PRS: Tx beam sweeping  UL SRS: Rx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port |
| Additional notes, if any | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 29, InF-SH,  FR1, Multi-RTT with Tx/Rx timing error compensation | Case 30, InF-DH,  FR1, Multi-RTT RTT with Tx/Rx timing error compensation | Case 31, InF-SH,  FR2, Multi-RTT RTT with Tx/Rx timing error compensation | Case 32, InF-DH,  FR2, Multi-RTT RTT with Tx/Rx timing error compensation |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5 GHz | 3.5 GHz | 28 GHz | 28 GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30 kHz | 30 kHz | 120 kHz | 120 kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100 MHz | 100 MHz | 400 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port |
| Number of sites | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | UE Tx/Rx timing error is modeled with X = 10 ns  gNB Tx/Rx timing error is modeled with Y = 5 ns | UE Tx/Rx timing error is modeled with X = 10 ns  gNB Tx/Rx timing error is modeled with Y = 5 ns | UE Tx/Rx timing error is modeled with X = 10 ns  gNB Tx/Rx timing error is modeled with Y = 5 ns | UE Tx/Rx timing error is modeled with X = 10 ns  gNB Tx/Rx timing error is modeled with Y = 5 ns |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | DL PRS: Tx beam sweeping  UL SRS: Rx beam sweeping | DL PRS: Tx beam sweeping  UL SRS: Rx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port |
| Additional notes, if any | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification | LOS/NLOS classification |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 33, InF-SH,  FR1, Multi-RTT | Case 34, InF-DH,  FR1, Multi-RTT | Case 35, InF-SH,  FR2, Multi-RTT | Case 36, InF-DH,  FR2, Multi-RTT |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5 GHz | 3.5 GHz | 28 GHz | 28 GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30 kHz | 30 kHz | 120 kHz | 120 kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 400 MHz | 400 MHz | 800 MHz | 800 MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 | DL PRS: Comb-2  UL SRS: Comb-2 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port | DL PRS: single port  UL SRS: single port |
| Number of sites | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol | DL PRS: 2 symbols  UL SRS:1 symbol |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB | DL PRS: 3 dB  UL SRS: 3 dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting | Ideal muting |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold | FAP timing estimation based on adaptive threshold |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series | Taylor series |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization | Ideal synchronization |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error | No timing calibration error |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | No Tx/Rx beam sweeping | DL PRS: Tx beam sweeping  UL SRS: Rx beam sweeping | DL PRS: Tx beam sweeping  UL SRS: Rx beam sweeping |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port | Single Tx port |
| Additional notes, if any | Ideal LOS classification  Adjacent bandwidth | Ideal LOS classification  Adjacent bandwidth | Ideal LOS classification  Adjacent bandwidth | Ideal LOS classification  Adjacent bandwidth |

##### 8.2.1.7.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results for NR positioning enhancements

Evaluation results of horizontal location error for NR positioning enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.7.2-1:

Table 8.2.1.7.2-1: NR positioning enhancements - horizontal location error results from

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| Case 13, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.23 | 0.37 |
| Case 14, InF-DH, FR1, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.22 | 0.56 | 1.2 | 1.94 |
| Case 15, InF-SH, FR2, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.21 |
| Case 16, InF-DH, FR2, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.22 | 0.89 |
| Case 17, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.4 |
| Case 18, InF-DH, FR1, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.39 | 0.81 | 1.45 | 4.4 |
| Case 19, InF-SH, FR2, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.24 |
| Case 20, InF-DH, FR2, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.68 |
| Case 21, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.07 | 0.1 | 0.13 | 0.17 |
| Case 22, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.1 | 0.15 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Case 23, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.1 |
| Case 24, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.17 |
| Case 25, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | Convex UEs | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.1 |
| Case 26, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | Convex UEs | 0.07 | 0.1 | 0.13 | 0.19 |
| Case 27, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | Convex UEs | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.08 |
| Case 28, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | Convex UEs | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.2 |
| Case 29, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT + Tx/Rx timing error compensation | Convex UEs | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.28 |
| Case 30, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT + Tx/Rx timing error compensation | Convex UEs | 0.15 | 0.24 | 0.36 | 0.55 |
| Case 31, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT + Tx/Rx timing error compensation | Convex UEs | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.14 |
| Case 32, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT + Tx/Rx timing error compensation | Convex UEs | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.5 | 8.7 |
| Case 33, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| Case 34, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.11 |
| Case 35, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Case 36, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 |

Evaluation results of vertical location error for NR positioning enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.7.2-2:

Table 8.2.1.7.2-2: NR positioning enhancements - altitude location error results from

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| Case 13, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.64 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 6.9 |
| Case 14, InF-DH, FR1, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.65 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 12.4 |
| Case 15, InF-SH, FR2, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.35 | 0.78 | 2.5 | 6.6 |
| Case 16, InF-DH, FR2, DL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.28 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 5.8 |
| Case 17, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 1.1 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 12.8 |
| Case 18, InF-DH, FR1, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 12.9 |
| Case 19, InF-SH, FR2, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.44 | 0.81 | 6.1 | 11.3 |
| Case 20, InF-DH, FR2, UL-TDOA | Convex UEs | 0.29 | 0.47 | 0.71 | 0.64 |
| Case 21, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.19 | 0.34 | 0.52 | 0.89 |
| Case 22, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.12 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.49 |
| Case 23, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.38 | 0.53 | 0.7 | 1 |
| Case 24, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.32 | 0.45 |
| Case 25, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | Convex UEs | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.27 |
| Case 26, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | Convex UEs | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.2 |
| Case 27, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | Convex UEs | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.08 |
| Case 28, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | Convex UEs | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.06 |
| Case 29, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT + Tx/Rx timing error compensation | Convex UEs | 0.38 | 0.64 | 1.1 | 1.86 |
| Case 30, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT + Tx/Rx timing error compensation | Convex UEs | 0.34 | 0.64 | 1.15 | 2.64 |
| Case 31, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT + Tx/Rx timing error compensation | Convex UEs | 0.33 | 0.58 | 1.37 | 12.7 |
| Case 32, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT + Tx/Rx timing error compensation | Convex UEs | 0.31 | 0.92 | 6.4 | 12.9 |
| Case 33, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.15 | 0.22 | 0.29 | 0.4 |
| Case 34, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.07 | 0.1 | 0.14 | 0.19 |
| Case 35, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.39 |
| Case 36, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT | Convex UEs | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.2 | 0.25 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Analysis for FR1 | |
|  |  |
| Analysis for FR2 | |
|  |  |

Figure 8.2.1.7.2-1. Accuracy for Rel 17 positioning solutions with LOS/NLOS classification

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Analysis for FR1 and FR2 | |
|  |  |

Figure 8.2.1.7.2-2. Accuracy for Rel 17 positioning solutions based on Multi-RTT and vertical AoA measurements with LOS/NLOS classification

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Analysis for FR1 and FR2 | |
|  |  |

Figure 8.2.1.7.2-3. Accuracy for Rel 17 positioning solutions for Multi-RTT with Tx/Rx timing errors

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Analysis for FR1 | |
|  |  |
| Analysis for FR2 | |
|  |  |

Figure 8.2.1.7.2-4. Accuracy for Rel 17 positioning solutions with aggregated bandwidth

##### 8.2.1.7.3 Observations on NR positioning enhancements

Table 8.2.1.7.3-1 captures observations based on evaluations results of NR positioning enhancements for horizontal location error.

Table 8.2.1.7.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – horizontal accuracy performance summary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% |
| Case 13, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA | 0.48 | 0.37 |
| Case 14, InF-DH, FR1, DL-TDOA | 4.26 | 1.94 |
| Case 15, InF-SH, FR2, DL-TDOA | 0.44 | 0.21 |
| Case 16, InF-DH, FR2, DL-TDOA | 16.41 | 0.89 |
| Case 17, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA | 0.37 | 0.4 |
| Case 18, InF-DH, FR1, UL-TDOA | 1.73 | 4.4 |
| Case 19, InF-SH, FR2, UL-TDOA | 0.66 | 0.24 |
| Case 20, InF-DH, FR2, UL-TDOA | 16.22 | 0.68 |
| Case 21, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | 0.08 | 0.17 |
| Case 22, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT | 16.00 | 0.3 |
| Case 23, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | 0.80 | 0.1 |
| Case 24, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT | 7.55 | 0.17 |
| Case 25, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | 0.15 | 0.1 |
| Case 26, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | 16.11 | 0.19 |
| Case 27, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | 0.82 | 0.08 |
| Case 28, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | 7.52 | 0.2 |
| Case 33, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | 0.19 | 0.06 |
| Case 34, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT | 16.19 | 0.11 |
| Case 35, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | 0.85 | 0.05 |
| Case 36, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT | 7.65 | 0.07 |

Table 8.2.1.7.3-2 captures observations based on evaluations results of NR positioning enhancements for vertical location error.

Table 8.2.1.7.3-2: NR positioning enhancements – vertical accuracy performance summary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Accuracy achieved @[90]% |
| Case 13, InF-SH, FR1, DL-TDOA | 1.60 | 6.9 |
| Case 14, InF-DH, FR1, DL-TDOA | 0.2 | 12.4 |
| Case 15, InF-SH, FR2, DL-TDOA | 6.28 | 6.6 |
| Case 16, InF-DH, FR2, DL-TDOA | 57.60 | 5.8 |
| Case 17, InF-SH, FR1, UL-TDOA | 0.1 | 12.8 |
| Case 18, InF-DH, FR1, UL-TDOA | 0. | 12.9 |
| Case 19, InF-SH, FR2, UL-TDOA | 1.70 | 11.3 |
| Case 20, InF-DH, FR2, UL-TDOA | 62.14 | 0.64 |
| Case 21, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | 12.21 | 0.89 |
| Case 22, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT | 65.51 | 0.49 |
| Case 23, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | 5.45 | 1 |
| Case 24, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT | 6.62 | 0.45 |
| Case 25, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | 12.83 | 0.27 |
| Case 26, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | 65.80 | 0.2 |
| Case 27, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | 6.37 | 0.08 |
| Case 28, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT + vertical AoA | 7.01 | 0.06 |
| Case 33, InF-SH, FR1, Multi-RTT | 12.70 | 0.4 |
| Case 34, InF-DH, FR1, Multi-RTT | 65.81 | 0.19 |
| Case 35, InF-SH, FR2, Multi-RTT | 6.06 | 0.39 |
| Case 36, InF-DH, FR2, Multi-RTT | 6.82 | 0.25 |

#### 8.2.1.8 Results from source [Fraunhofer IIS, Fraunhofer HHI, R1-2008709]

##### 8.2.1.8.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

The evaluation on the Rel-17 UL-TDOA performance in InF-DH scenario focuses on the following test cases :

* Impact of gNB antenna configuration (case 1, case 2 and case 3)
* Impact UE Tx Power and UE antenna configuration (case 5, case 6 , case 7 and case 8)
* Uplink beam management (case 4, case 9 and case 10)

Ideal LOS detection is used for the position calculation for all test cases.

Evaluation assumptions for system level analysis of NR positioning accuracy enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.1.1-1.

Table 8.2.1.8.1-1: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Case 1- config 220  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | Case 2- config 320  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | Case 3- config 420  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | Case 4- config 421  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-DH  (r =0.4,hc=2m, dClutter=2m) | InF-DH  (r =0.4,hc=2m, dClutter=2m) | InF-DH  (r =0.4,hc=2m, dClutter=2m) | InF-DH  (r =0.4,hc=2m, dClutter=2m) |
| Carrier frequency | 4GHz | 4GHz | 4GHz | 4GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | KTC = 4  nbSymb = 1 | KTC = 4  nbSymb = 1 | KTC = 4  nbSymb = 1 | KTC = 4  nbSymb = 1 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | SRS,  1 Port | SRS,  1 Port | SRS,  1 Port | SRS,  1 Port |
| Number of sites | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | +23dBm | +23dBm | +23dBm | +23dBm |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Interference between UEs sharing the same REs (“cyclic shift multiplex”) | Interference between UEs sharing the same REs (“cyclic shift multiplex”) | Interference between UEs sharing the same REs (“cyclic shift multiplex”) | Interference between UEs sharing the same REs (“cyclic shift multiplex”) |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | IFP: First arrival path detection and evaluation of the first rising edge of the correlation function | IFP: First arrival path detection and evaluation of the first rising edge of the correlation function | IFP: First arrival path detection and evaluation of the first rising edge of the correlation function | IFP: First arrival path detection and evaluation of the first rising edge of the correlation function |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Levenberg Marquardt | Levenberg Marquardt | Levenberg Marquardt | Levenberg Marquardt |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | Power of the first arriving taps | Power of the first arriving taps | Power of the first arriving taps | RSRP used for Rx beam selection |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | * Per site (Rx): Omni antenna * 1 TXRU per panel per polarization dimension * UE (Tx): Omni antenna | * Per site (Rx): 3 sectors (3 panels, one element per panel) * 1 TXRU per panel per polarization dimension * UE (Tx): Omni antenna | * Per site (Rx): 3 panels, 5 dual polarized beams per panel * 1 TXRU per panel per polarization dimension * UE (Tx): Omni antenna | * Per site (Rx): 3 panels, 5 dual polarized beams per panel * 1 TXRU per panel per polarization dimension * UE (Tx): Omni antenna |
| Evaluated Enhancement  for Rel.17 | * Ideal LOS detection | * Ideal LOS detection * CIR analysis is used for the beam selection/spatial relationship establishment | * Ideal LOS detection * CIR analysis is used for the beam selection/spatial relationship establishment | * Ideal LOS detection |
| Additional notes, if any | If the number of LOS links is sufficient, only LOS links are used for the position calculation (ideal LOS detection). If the number of LOS links is not sufficient all ToA-Values together with a signal power based signal quality are used by the positioning algorithm | Same note on the used LOS links as for case1 (config220) | Same note on the used LOS links as for case1 (config220) | Same note on the used LOS links as for case1 (config220) |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Case 5- config 422**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | **Case 6- config 423**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | **Case 7- config 443**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | **Case 8- config 444**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA** |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-DH  (r =0.4,hc=2m, dClutter=2m) | InF-DH  (r =0.4,hc=2m, dClutter=2m) | InF-DH  (r =0.4,hc=2m, dClutter=2m) | InF-DH  (r =0.4,hc=2m, dClutter=2m) |
| Carrier frequency | 4GHz | 4GHz | 4GHz | 4GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz | 30kHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | KTC = 4  nbSymb = 1 | KTC = 4  nbSymb = 1 | KTC = 4  nbSymb = 1 | KTC = 4  nbSymb = 1 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | SRS,  1 Port | SRS,  1 Port | SRS,  1 Port (4 resources) | SRS,  1 Port (4 resources) |
| Number of sites | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB | 6dB |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | 0dBm | **-20dBm** | **-20dBm** | **-20dBm** |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Interference between UEs sharing the same REs (“cyclic shift multiplex”) | Interference between UEs sharing the same REs (“cyclic shift multiplex”) | Interference between UEs sharing the same REs (“cyclic shift multiplex”) | Interference between UEs sharing the same REs (“cyclic shift multiplex”) |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | IFP: First arrival path detection and evaluation of the first rising edge of the correlation function | IFP: First arrival path detection and evaluation of the first rising edge of the correlation function | IFP: First arrival path detection and evaluation of the first rising edge of the correlation function | IFP: First arrival path detection and evaluation of the first rising edge of the correlation function |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Levenberg Marquardt | Levenberg Marquardt | Levenberg Marquardt | Levenberg Marquardt |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal | Ideal |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied | Not applied |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | Power of the first arriving taps | Power of the first arriving taps | Power of the first arriving taps | Power of the first arriving taps |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | * Per site (Rx): 3 panels, 5 dual polarized beams per panel * 1 TXRU per panel per polarization dimension * UE (Tx): Omni antenna | * Per site (Rx): 3 panels, 5 dual polarized beams per panel * 1 TXRU per panel per polarization dimension * UE (Tx): Omni antenna | * Per site (Rx): 3 panels, 5 dual polarized beams per panel * 1 TXRU per panel per polarization dimension * UE (Tx): 4 non-ideal antennas at different positions | * Per site (Rx): 3 panels, 5 dual polarized beams per panel * 1 TXRU per panel per polarization dimension * UE (Tx): 4 ideal antennas at different positions |
| Evaluated Enhancement  for Rel.17 | * Ideal LOS detection * CIR analysis is used for the beam selection/spatial relationship establishment | * Ideal LOS detection * CIR analysis is used for the beam selection/spatial relationship establishment | * Ideal LOS detection * CIR analysis is used for the beam selection/spatial relationship establishment * Gain of TX diversity with non-ideal UE antenna | * Ideal LOS detection * CIR analysis is used for the beam selection/spatial relationship establishment * Gain of TX diversity using 4 ideal UE antennas |
| Additional notes, if any | Same note on the used LOS links as for case1 (config220) | Same note on the used LOS links as for case1 (config220) | Same note on the used LOS links as for case1 (config220) | Same note on the used LOS links as for case1 (config220) |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Case 9- config 447**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | **Case 10- config 552**  **(InF-DH, FR2,UL-TDOA)** |  |  |
| Channel model (baseline, otherwise state any modifications) | InF-DH  (r =0.4,hc=2m, dClutter=2m) | InF-DH  (r =0.4,hc=2m, dClutter=2m) |  |  |
| Carrier frequency | 4GHz | 28GHz |  |  |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30kHz | 30kHz |  |  |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz |  |  |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) (reference to figure in contribution) | KTC = 4  nbSymb = 1 | KTC = 4  nbSymb = 1 |  |  |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | SRS,  1 Port | SRS,  1 Port |  |  |
| Number of sites | 18 | 18 |  |  |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 4 | 4 |  |  |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| Power-boosting level | 6dB | 6dB |  |  |
| Uplink power control (applied/not applied) | 23dBm | 23dBm |  |  |
| interference modelling (ideal muting, or other) | Interference between UEs sharing the same REs (“cyclic shift multiplex”) | Interference between UEs sharing the same REs (“cyclic shift multiplex”) |  |  |
| Description of Measurement Algorithm (e.g. super resolution, interference cancellation, ….) | IFP: First arrival path detection and evaluation of the first rising edge of the correlation function | IFP: First arrival path detection and evaluation of the first rising edge of the correlation function |  |  |
| Description of positioning technique / applied positioning algorithm (e.g. Least square, Taylor series, etc) | Levenberg Marquardt | Levenberg Marquardt |  |  |
| Network synchronization assumptions | Ideal | Ideal |  |  |
| UE/gNB Tx/Rx  Calibration Error | Not applied | Not applied |  |  |
| Beam-related assumption (beam sweeping / alignment assumptions at the tx and rx sides) | Power of the first arriving taps | Power of the first arriving taps |  |  |
| Precoding assumptions (codebook, nrof antenna elements used, etc) | * Per site (Rx): 3 panels, 5 dual polarized beams per panel * Virtualization model: 1 TXRU per panel per polarization dimension * UE (Tx): 4 antenna panels (same characteristic as FR2 antenna), one element per panel | * Per site (Rx): 3 panels, 5 dual polarized beams per panel * Virtualization model: 1 TXRU per panel per polarization dimension * UE (Tx): 4 antenna panels |  |  |
| Evaluated Enhancement  for Rel.17 | * Ideal LOS detection * CIR analysis is used for the beam selection/spatial relationship establishment | * Ideal LOS detection * CIR analysis is used for the beam selection/spatial relationship establishment |  |  |
| Additional notes, if any | Same note on the used LOS links as for case1 (config220) | Same note on the used LOS links as for case1 (config220) |  |  |

##### 8.2.1.8.2 Positioning accuracy evaluation results for NR positioning enhancements

Evaluation results of horizontal location error for NR positioning enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.1.2-1:

Table 8.2.1.8.2-1: NR positioning enhancements - horizontal location error results from Fraunhofer

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| Case 1- config 220  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | Convex UEs | 0.15 | 0.23 | 0.36 | 0.70 |
| Case 2- config 320  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | Convex UEs | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.27 | 0.45 |
| Case 3- config 420  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | Convex UEs | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.23 | 0.43 |
| Case 4- config 421  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.16 | 0.54 | 2.68 | >3.00 |
| **Case 5- config 422**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.23 | 0.44 |
| **Case 6- config 423**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.27 | 0.59 |
| **Case 7- config 443**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.22 | 0.50 |
| **Case 8- config 444**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.49 |
| **Case 9- config 447**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.28 | 0.95 |
| **Case 10- config 552**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.43 | 1.70 |

Evaluation results of vertical location error for NR positioning enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.1.1.2-2:

Table 8.2.1.8.2-2: NR positioning enhancements - altitude location error results from Fraunhofer

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 50% | 67% | 80% | 90% |
| Case 1- config 220  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | Convex UEs | 0.33 | 0.55 | 0.95 | 1.84 |
| Case 2- config 320  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.24 | 0.41 | 0.68 | 1.19 |
| Case 3- config 420  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.18 | 0.33 | 0.57 | 1.12 |
| Case 4- config 421  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.39 | 1.29 | 6.33 | 10.0 |
| **Case 5- config 422**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.21 | 0.35 | 0.61 | 1.15 |
| **Case 6- config 423**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.21 | 0.36 | 0.65 | 1.56 |
| **Case 7- config 443**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.15 | 0.27 | 0.48 | 1.12 |
| **Case 8- config 444**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.15 | 0.26 | 0.49 | 1.43 |
| **Case 9- config 447**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.17 | 0.35 | 0.75 | 2.23 |
| **Case 10- config 552**  **(InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA)** | Convex UEs | 0.26 | 0.54 | 1.14 | 4.28 |



Figure 3-CDF 2D (horizontal) error for UTDOA, comparison of different gNB antenna configurations



Figure 4 - CDF horizontal error , Tx Antenna diverstity



Figure 3 - CDF horizontal error for UTDOA, comparison of different UE TX Power levels



Figure 6 - CDF horizontal error for UTDOA, Beam pair selection

##### 8.2.1.8.3 Observations on NR positioning enhancements

Table 8.2.1.1.3-1 captures observations based on evaluations results of NR positioning enhancements for horizontal location error.

Table 8.2.1.8.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – horizontal accuracy performance summary

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Horizontal Error) | Gain vs Rel.16 solution, @[90]%, [m] | Commercial horizontal accuracy requirements [1]m @[90]% are met - Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]%are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps | IIoT horizontal accuracy requirements of [0.5]m @[90]%are met -Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps |
| Case 1- config 220  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No (0.70) | No (0.70) |
| Case 2- config 320  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No (0.45) | Yes (0.45) |
| Case 3- config 420  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No (0.43) | Yes |
| Case 4- config 421  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | No(>3.00) | No(>3) | No(>3) |
| Case 5- config 422  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No(0.44) | Yes |
| Case 6- config 423  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No (0.59) | No (0.59) |
| Case 7- config 443  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No (0.50) | Yes |
| Case 8- config 444  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No (0.49) | Yes |
| Case 9- config 447  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No(0.95) | Yes |
| Case 10- config 552  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | No(1.70) | No(1.70) | Yes |

Table 8.2.1.1.3-2 captures observations based on evaluations results of NR positioning enhancements for vertical location error.

Table 8.2.1.8.3-2: NR positioning enhancements – vertical accuracy performance summary

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Simulation case  (Vertical Error) | Gain vs Rel16 solution @[90]%, [m] | Commercial vertical accuracy requirements [3]m @[90]% are met - Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% | IIoT vertical accuracy requirements of [0.2]m @[90]% are met - Yes/No. If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% | IIoT vertical accuracy requirements of [1]m at @[90]% are met - Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps @[90]% |
| Case 1- config 220  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No(1.84) | No(1.84) |
| Case 2- config 320  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No(1.19) | No(1.19) |
| Case 3- config 420  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No(1.12) | No(1.12) |
| Case 4- config 421  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | No(>3) | No(>3) | No(>3) |
| Case 5- config 422  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No(1.15) | No(1.15) |
| Case 6- config 423  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No(1.56) | No(1.56) |
| Case 7- config 443  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No(1.12) | No(1.12) |
| Case 8- config 444  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No(1.43) | No(1.43) |
| Case 9- config 447  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | Yes | No(2.23) | No(2.23) |
| Case 10- config 552  (InF-DH, FR1,UL-TDOA) | N.A. | No(>3) | No(>3) | No(>3) |

### 8.2.2 Physical layer latency analysis for NR positioning enhancements

#### 8.2.2.1 Results from source [X]

##### 8.2.2.1.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

The physical layer latency for the following positioning methods are provided

* Enhanced UL E-CID

##### 8.2.2.1.2 Latency analysis of NR positioning enhancements

Latency analysis for the Rel.16 NR positioning is provided ins Table 8.2.2.1.2-1 and 8.2.2.1.2-2.

Table 8.2.2.1.2-1: NR positioning enhancements – latency analysis [X]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case L101, UL E-CID w/ measurements available  Source NW/Destination NW  Positioning technique UL-E-CID, type DL+UL, mode UE-A,  Initial and Final RRC States CONNECTED  Assuming UE Rx – Tx time difference is already available | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  | Reception by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement request message |
| gNB Rx higher layer processing | 3ms | Processing NRPPa message from the NGAP message |
| gNB Rx – Tx time difference measurement and AoA measurements | 0-20ms | Assuming SRS periodicity is 20ms |
| gNB Tx higher layer processing | 3ms | Processing NRPPa message into the NGAP message |
| End trigger |  | The transmission by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement response message |
| Total values | 6-26ms |  |

Table 8.2.2.1.2-2: NR positioning enhancements – latency analysis [X]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case L102, UL E-CID w/o measurements available  Source NW/Destination NW  Positioning technique UL-E-CID, type DL+UL, mode UE-A,  Initial and Final RRC States CONNECTED  Assuming UE Rx – Tx time difference is not available | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  | Reception by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement request message |
| gNB Rx higher layer processing | 3ms | Processing NRPPa message from the NGAP message |
| gNB Tx higher layer processing | 3ms | Configuration of UE Rx – Tx time difference based on SRS and TRS/CSI-RS |
| PDSCH scheduling | 0.5-1ms | Considering TDD configuration DDDSU, using D or S to transmit PDSCH. |
| UE Rx higher layer processing | 10ms | RRC reconfiguration delay in TS 38.331 |
| UE Rx – Tx time difference measurement/gNB Rx – Tx time difference measurement and AoA measurements | 20ms | Assuming TRS/CSI-RS periodicity is 20ms  Assuming SRS periodicity is 20ms |
| UE Tx higher layer processing | 3ms | UL RRC message preparation for RRM measurement reporting, including UE Rx – Tx time difference measurement |
| PUSCH scheduling | 0.5-7.5ms | Considering TDD configuration DDDSU, using U to transmit PUSCH, the maximum delay could be SR 🡪 BSR 🡪 PUSCH using 3 cycles. The minimum delay could be a slot. |
| gNB Rx higher layer processing | 3ms | Processing UL-SCH containing the measurement and including gNB measurements |
| gNB Tx higher layer processing | 3ms | Processing NRPPa message into the NGAP message |
| End trigger |  | The transmission by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement response message |
| Total values | 46-53.5ms |  |

##### 8.2.2.1.3 Observations on NR positioning latency enhancements

Observations on NR positioning latency enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.2.1.3-1.

Table 8.2.2.1.3-1: NR positioning enhancements - physical layer latency performance summary [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description  Evaluation Case | L1 Latency,ms | Gain over R16, ms | Commercial requirements [100]ms are met  Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps | IIoT requirements of [10]ms are met  Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps | IIoT requirements of [100]ms are met  Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps |
| Case L101, UL E-CID w/ measurements available | 6-26ms | 0 | Yes | Yes/No | Yes |
| Case L102, UL E-CID w/o measurements available | 46-53.5ms | Negative | Yes | No | Yes |

#### 8.2.2.2 Results from source [CATT, R1-2007859]

##### 8.2.2.2.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

For DL positioning enhancement, aperiodic PRS (A-PRS) could be introduced to reduce positioning latency. In this section, evaluation scenarios and parameters for positioning latency analysis of A-PRS based positioning solution are given as below:

* Case ID: 1.
* SCS: 15kHz.
* Frequency Band: FR1.
* Positioning Technique: DL-TDOA.
* Periodicity of PRS: Aperiodic PRS [R1-2007860]
* Duration time of PRS: 4ms

##### 8.2.2.2.2 Latency analysis of NR positioning enhancements

For DL positioning enhancement, aperiodic PRS could be introduced. From our point of view, aperiodic measurement gap can be configured for aperiodic PRS [R1-2007860]. Therefore, whenever triggering, UE should measure those PRS resources. In addition, for measurement reporting, the SR request and UL grant procedures could be arranged before A-PRS triggering. Therefore, the reporting time could be reduced further. The enhanced procedure of DL-TDOA is shown in Figure 3.



**Figure 3: Enhanced PHY procedure for DL-TDOA**

The total delay could be calculated as

where,

* denotes the time to receive and decode the A-PRS triggering signaling.
* denotes the delay when DL PRS is received, which is related to the PRS offset value configured by the A-PRS triggering signaling
* denotes the time from UE begins to measure PRS until the measurement result is ready, which is related to UE capability and the number of PRS resources needed to be measured.
* denotes the time for measurement reporting, which includes SR request, PDCCH-based UL grant and PUSCH-based measurement result reporting..

Assume DCI signalling is used to trigger A-PRS, 1ms could be assumed for . Current UE capability is defined as N ms of DL PRS symbols being processed in every T ms for a given maximum bandwidth (B) in MHz supported by UE. N = {0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50}ms and T = {8, 16, 20, 30, 40, 80, 160, 320, 640, 1280}ms. Assume Y ms of PRS resources are configured, the processing time could be calculated as .

Summary of latency performance analysis for NR positioning enhancements is provided in Table 8.2.2.2.2-1 with the assumption of SCS 15 kHz, and a moderate UE capability, i.e. N=4, T=8, the.

**Table 8.2.2.2.2-1: NR positioning enhancements – latency analysis [CATT, R1-2007859]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case 1, 15kHz, FR1, DL-TDOA  Source UE / Destination NW  Positioning technique DL-TDOA, type DL, mode UE-assisted,  Initial and Final RRC States CONNECTED | | |
| Latency Component | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger | 1 | receive and decode the A-PRS triggering signaling |
| PRS arrival delay | 4 | DL PRS arrived for measurement, which is related to the PRS offset value configured by the A-PRS triggering signaling |
| Process time | ,  (e.g. X=8 for Y=4, N=4, T=8 ) | UE begins to measure PRS until the measurement result is ready. This value depends on UE capability the number of PRS resources to be measured. |
| End trigger | 0.5 | PUSCH-based measurement result reporting are included |
| Total values | 13.5 |  |

##### 8.2.2.2.3 Observations on NR positioning latency enhancements

**Table 8.2.2.2.3-1: NR positioning enhancements - physical layer latency performance summary [CATT, R1-2007859]**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description  Evaluation Case | L1 Latency,  ms | Gain over R16, ms | Commercial requirements [100]ms are met  Yes/No.  If No, provide performance gaps | IIoT requirements of [10]ms are met  Yes/No.  If No, provide performance gaps | IIoT requirements of [100]ms are met  Yes/No.  If No, provide performance gaps |
| Case 1, 15kHz, FR1, DL-TDOA | 13.5 | 38 | Yes | No (3.5ms gap) | Yes |

8.2.2.3 Results from source [vivo R1-2007665]

8.2.2.3.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

*Brief description of evaluation scenarios and key evaluation parameters.*

8.2.2.3.2 Latency analysis of NR positioning enhancements

Summary of latency performance analysis for NR positioning enhancements is provided in Table 8.2.2.3.2-1- Table 8.2.2.3.2-6.

**Table 8.2.2.3.2-1: NR positioning enhancements – latency analysis [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case 7], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [Aperiodic PRS]  Source [UE, NW] / Destination [UE, NW]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA,AoD], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | |
| Latency Component | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger | [0.5-1,7.5] | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information message. Which is DL data transmission time   * The value can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824].   The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **1**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message at the UE side. | 10 | Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message can be equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **2**: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the measurement gap request message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **3**: Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the Measurement gap request message at the gNB side. | 10 | Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **4**: Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the Measurement gap configuration message. | [0.5-1, 7.5] | It is equivalent to DL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **5**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the Measurement gap configuration at the UE side. | 10 | Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| 6: DL measurement &process delay. | 2.5-34.5 | * Dynamic Scheduling latency for activating aperiodic PRS   + Transmission of the PDCCH from the gNB carrying activate aperiodic/on-demand PRS message. Which value less than the DL/UL data transmission time, including , and and smaller than 0.5ms. * Scheduling offset(*TSlot offset*)   + The slot offset can be 0-32 slots if the scheduling offset of SRS and PRS are consistent * Process delay is assumed as 2ms |
| **7**: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824]   The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| End trigger | 10 | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| Total values | 44.5~ | The minimum total value is 44.5 ms if only consider the minimum value for every step. |

**Table 8.2.2.3.2-2: NR positioning enhancements – latency analysis [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case 8], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [on-demand/aperiodic MG]  Source [UE, NW] / Destination [UE, NW]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA,AoD], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | |
| Latency Component | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger | [0.5-1,7.5] | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information message. Which is DL data transmission time   * The value can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824]. * The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **1**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message at the UE side. | 10 | Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message can be equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **2**: Transmission of the PDCCH from the gNB carrying activate aperiodic/on-demand MG | 0.5 | * Dynamic Scheduling latency for activating aperiodic/on-demand MG   + Transmission of the PDCCH from the gNB carrying activate aperiodic/on-demand MG message. Which value less than the DL/UL data transmission time, including , and and smaller than 0.5ms. |
| 3: DL measurement &process delay. | [6~10240]  Or  [130~32770] | * DL measurement delay is impacted by PRS periodicity instead of the least common multiple of PRS and MG periodicity. , which value is {4,5,8,10,16,20,32,40,64,80,160,320,640,1280,2560,5120, 10240}ms * Process delay is assumed as 2ms |
| **4**: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| End trigger | 10 | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| Total values | 27.5~ | The minimum total value is 27.5 ms if only consider the minimum value for every step. |

**Table 8.2.2.3.2-3: NR positioning enhancements – latency analysis [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case 9], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [Positioning BWP]  Source [UE, NW] / Destination [UE, NW]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA,AoD], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | |
| Latency Component | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger | [0.5-1,7.5] | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information message. Which is DL data transmission time   * The value can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824]. * The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| 1: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message at the UE side. | 10 | Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the LPP Request Location Information message can be equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| 2: Transmission of the PDCCH from the gNB carrying activate positioning BWP | 1.5 | * Dynamic Scheduling latency for activating positioning BWP   + Transmission of the PDCCH from the gNB carrying activate aperiodic/on-demand MG message. Which value less than the DL/UL data transmission time, including , and and smaller than 0.5ms. * BWP switching latency. The value of BWP switching time can refer to Table 8.6.2-1 in TS38.133. Here we take a typical value of 1ms as the BWP switching latency. |
| 3: DL measurement &process delay. | [6~10240]  Or  [130~32770] | * DL measurement delay is impacted by PRS periodicity instead of the least common multiple of PRS and MG periodicity. , which value is {4,5,8,10,16,20,32,40,64,80,160,320,640,1280,2560,5120, 10240}ms. * Process delay is assumed as 2ms |
| 4: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| End trigger | 10 | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| Total values | 28.5~ | The minimum total value is 28.5 ms if only consider the minimum value for every step. |

**Table 8.2.2.3.2-4: NR positioning enhancements – latency analysis [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case 10], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [Physical layer triggered]  Source [UE, NW] / Destination [UE, NW]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA, AoD], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | |
| Latency Component | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger | 0.5 | * Dynamic Scheduling latency for physical layer triggered positioning request   + Transmission of the PDCCH from the gNB carrying Positioning requesting message. Which value less than the DL/UL data transmission time, including , and and smaller than 0.5ms. |
| **1**: Transmission of the PUSCH from the UE carrying the measurement gap request message. | [0.5-1, 12.5] | It is equivalent to UL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 12.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **2**: Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the Measurement gap request message at the gNB side. | 10 | Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| **3**: Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the Measurement gap configuration message. | [0.5-1, 7.5] | It is equivalent to DL data transmission time   * The value also can be assumed as 0.5ms-1ms for URLLC case based on [LS: R1-1901470 and 6.4.1, TS 38.824] * The value can be assumed as 7.5ms for non-URLLC based on [section 5.2.1, TS 36.881]. |
| **4**: Successful decoding of the PDSCH carrying the Measurement gap configuration at the UE side. | 10 | * Equivalent to RRC processing time, which value is 10ms [12, TS 38.331] |
| 5: DL measurement &process delay. | [22~11514]  Or  [646~328960] | -for one occasion and without considering beam sweeping case.  - for multiple occasion and beam sweeping case   * It is noted the extra process time is 2ms. |
| End trigger | 0.5 | * PUCCH latency for physical layer triggered positioning reporting   + Transmission of the PUCCH from the UE carrying measurement/location message. Which value less than the DL/UL data transmission time, including , and and smaller than 0.5ms. |
| Total values | 44~ | The minimum total value is 44 ms if only consider the minimum value for every step. |

**Table 8.2.2.3.2-5: NR positioning enhancements – latency analysis [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case 11], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [Combination of on-demand/aperiodic PRS, on-demand/aperiodic MG or Positioning BWP, and physical layer triggered request/report]  Source [UE, NW] / Destination [UE, NW]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA, AoD], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | |
| **Latency Component** | **Value Range**  **(ms)** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| Start trigger | 0.5ms | * Dynamic Scheduling latency for physical layer triggered positioning request   + Transmission of the PDCCH from the gNB carrying Positioning requesting message. Which value less than the DL/UL data transmission time, including , and and smaller than 0.5ms |
| 1: Transmission of the PDCCH from the gNB carrying activate aperiodic/on-demand MG/Positioning BWP switch message | 0.5 ms/1.5ms | * Dynamic Scheduling latency for activating aperiodic/on-demand MG/Positioning BWP switch   + Transmission of the PDCCH from the gNB carrying activate aperiodic/on-demand MG/Positioning BWP switch message. Which value less than the DL/UL data transmission time, including , and and smaller than 0.5ms. * BWP switching latency: 1ms |
| 2.DL measurement &process delay. | 2.5-34.5 | * Dynamic Scheduling latency for activating aperiodic/on-demand PRS   + Transmission of the PDCCH from the gNB carrying activate aperiodic/on-demand PRS message. Which value less than the DL/UL data transmission time, including , and and smaller than 0.5ms. * Scheduling offset(TSlot offset)   + The slot offset can be 0-32 slots if the scheduling offset of SRS and PRS are consistent * Process delay is assumed as 2ms |
| End trigger | 0.5 ms | * PUCCH latency for physical layer triggered positioning reporting   + Transmission of the PUCCH from the UE carrying measurement/location message. Which value less than the DL/UL data transmission time, including , and and smaller than 0.5ms. |
| Total values | 5 ms~ | The minimum total value is 5 ms if only consider the minimum value for every step. |

**Table 8.2.2.3.2-6: NR positioning enhancements – latency analysis [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [Case 12], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [DL-TDOA/AoD]  Source [UE, Network]/Destination [UE,Network]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA/AoD], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [Idle/inactive] | | |
| **Latency Component** | **Value Range**  **(ms)** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| **1**: Start trigger: DL measurement &process delay. | [6~10240]  Or  [130~32770] | * DL measurement delay is impacted by PRS periodicity instead of the least common multiple of PRS and MG periodicity. , which value is {4,5,8,10,16,20,32,40,64,80,160,320,640,1280,2560,5120, 10240}ms   -Process delay is assumed as 2ms |
| **2.** Positioning report by RACH procedures | [11.3~168.5] | Positioning report steps in idle/inactive state include below components:  -Delay due to RACH scheduling period  -Transmission of RACH Preamble  -Preamble detection and processing in gNB  -Transmission of RA response  -UE Processing Delay (decoding of scheduling grant, timing alignment and C-RNTI assignment + L1 encoding of RRC Resume Request)  -Transmission of RRC Resume Request  Comparing to the steps of inacitve to connected state as in TR37910 table 5.7.2.1-1, steps 7~10 are ignored, which can save about 10ms. In addition, considering the delay due to RACH period, additional delay of 10~160ms should be added. Therefore, the latency of positioning report in idle/inactive state can be assumed as 11.3~168.5ms.  (11.3~18.5ms-10ms+10~160ms) |
| End trigger | 10 | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message |
| Total values | 27.3~ | The minimum total value is 27.3ms if only consider the minimum value for every step. |

8.2.2.3.3 Observations on NR positioning latency enhancements

Observations on NR positioning latency enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.2.3.3-1.

**Table 8.2.2.3.3-1: NR positioning enhancements - physical layer latency performance summary [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description  Evaluation Case | L1 Latency,ms | Gain over R16, ms | Commercial requirements [100]ms are met  Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps | IIoT requirements of [10]ms are met  Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps | IIoT requirements of [100]ms are met  Yes/No.  If no, provide performance gaps |
| [Case 7], [on-demand/aperiodic PRS] | 44.5ms~ | 19.5ms~ |  | 34.5ms~ |  |
| [Case 8], [on-demand/aperiodic MG] | 27.5ms~ | 36.5ms~ |  | 17.5ms~ |  |
| [Case 9], [Positioning BWP] | 28.5ms~ | 35.5ms~ |  | 18.5ms~ |  |
| [Case 10], [physical layer triggered] | 44ms~ | 20ms~ |  | 32ms~ |  |
| [Case 11], [combination scheme] | 5ms~ | 59ms~ |  | Yes |  |
| [Case 12]  [idle/inactive] | 27.3ms~ | 58ms or 76.7ms |  | 17.3ms |  |

#### 8.2.2.4 Results from source [Intel, R1-2007945]

##### 8.2.2.4.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

In order to perform latency analysis for enhanced NR positioning solutions, we use the following assumptions:

1. gNB location request: 2 symbols
   1. Provides activation of DL PRS, UL SRS transmission, and scheduling information for UE measurement report (e.g. resources for UE measurement report transmission can be associated with resources of SRS for positioning or directly indicated)
   2. DL PRS and UL SRS for positioning transmission are performed sequentially
2. No MG configuration and BWP switching considerations
3. DL PRS resource: 2 symbols, Comb-6, 4 symbols in total per DL PRS Resource Set
4. SRS for positioning configuration – same as in reference system configuration
   1. DL PRS processing delay – 2 ms (in scope of RAN WG4)
5. UE measurement report
   1. 7 symbols PUSCH duration (same as in reference system configuration)
6. Other assumptions are the same as in reference system configuration

##### 8.2.2.4.2 Latency analysis of NR positioning enhancements

Summary of latency performance analysis for NR positioning enhancements is provided in Table 8.2.2.4.2-1.

Table 8.2.2.4.2-1: NR positioning enhancements – latency analysis

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case 4, InF, FR1, R17 DL-TDOA/DL-AoD  Case 5, InF, FR1, R17 UL-TDOA/UL-AOA  Case 6, InF, FR1, R17 Multi-RTT  Source NW / Destination NW – (RAN procedure is transparent to source/destination)  Positioning technique: R17 NR Positioning techniques, type DL+UL, mode: UE-A,  Initial and Final RRC States: CONNECTED | | |
| Latency Components | Value Range, ms | Description of Latency Component |
| Start trigger |  | Reception by the gNB measurement request message |
| Step 1. gNB location request | 24.25 symbols  0.8861 ms | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 1A: PDCCH+PDSCH preparation time | 4.75 symbols  0.1696 ms | Not specified. For analysis, the assumption from [7] is used: UE's N2/2 + X for scheduling the initial PDSCH. X = 2/4/8 symbols for SCS = 30/60/120kHz, respectively.  N2 = 5.5 symbols@30kHz SCS for UE capability 2  5.5/2+2 = 4.75 |
| 1B: PDCCH+PDSCH alignment time | 7 symbols  0.2500 ms | Depends on configuration of PDCCH monitoring occasions, PDSCH transmission duration, time to slot boundary, and TDD configuration  Worst case: 7 symbols@30kHz for selected reference system configuration |
| 1C: PDCCH+PDSCH transmission time | 7 symbols  0.2500 ms | Depends on PDCCH+PDSCH transmission duration  7 symbols@30kHz for selected reference system configuration |
| 1D: PDCCH+PDSCH processing time | 5.5 symbols  0.1964 ms | Specified as UE PDSCH processing Tproc,1. Tproc,1 = N1 + d11+d2, d11 = 1 symbol, d2=0, N1 = 4.5 for 30 kHz SCS and UE capability 2  5.5 symbols@30kHz for selected reference configuration |
| 1E:  [L2 UE MAC CE processing time] | [~28-84 symbols  1-3 ms] | [In this analysis MAC CE based on PDCCH+PDSCH is assumed for gNB location request. Other possible option is to use PDCCH only that can further reduce latency  TBD by RAN WG2] |
| Step 2: DL PRS transmission | 64 symbols  2.2858 ms | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 2A. DL PRS alignment time | 4 symbols 0.1429 ms | Worst case: 4ms for selected reference system configuration to reflect slot boundary |
| 2B. DL PRS transmission time | 4 symbols 0.1429 ms |  |
| 2C. DL PRS processing and report delay | [~56 symbols  2 ms] | [ Not defined. It is assumed that new UE capabilities for low latency NR positioning are to be introduced. Definition is in scope of RAN WG4] |
| Step 3. SRS for positioning transmission | 29 symbols  1.0357ms | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 3A: SRS for positioning preparation time | 0 ms | Not defined.  0ms is assumed for analysis (can be prepared in advance, e.g. during DL PRS processing or earlier) |
| 3B: SRS for positioning alignment time | 14 symbols  0.5ms | Depends on SRS resource allocation.  Worst case: 14 symbols for selected reference configuration |
| 3C: SRS for positioning transmission time | 1 symbol  0.0357 | 1 symbol for selected reference configuration |
| 3D: SRS for positioning processing time | [14 symbols  0.5 ms] | [Not defined:  0.5 ms is assumed. Definition is in scope of RAN WG4] |
| Step 4. UE measurement report | 20.5symbols  0.7321ms | Value is provided for L1 components only |
| 4A:  [L2 MAC CE preparation] | [~28 symbols  1 ms] | [In this analysis MAC CE based on PUSCH is assumed.  TBD by RAN WG2] |
| 4B: PUSCH alignment time | 7 symbols  0.2500 ms |  |
| 4C: PUSCH transmission time | 7 symbols  0.2500 ms | 7 symbols for selected reference system configuration |
| 4D: PUSCH processing time | 6.5 symbols  0.2321 ms | Not specified. For analysis, the assumption from the [7] is used. gNB's decoding time for the last PUSCH is UE's N1/2 + X; X = 2/4/8 symbols for SCS = 30/60/120KHz, respectively. |
| End trigger |  | Transmission by the gNB measurement response message |

Based on analysis in table above, we have following observations

1. DL-TDOA latency of L1 components = Step 1 + Step 2 + Step 4 = 3.8839 ms
   1. Estimated higher layer signaling time (L2/L3 components) is up to 4ms
   2. Total time is about 8 ms
2. UL-TDOA latency of L1 components = Step 1 + Step 3 = 1.9018 ms
   1. Estimated higher layer signaling time (L2/L3 components) is up to 3ms
   2. Total time is about 5 ms
3. Multi-RTT latency of L1 components = Step 1 + Step 2 + Step 3 = 4.1875 ms
   1. It is assumed that Step 4 is done in parallel with Step 3B,3C,3D
   2. Estimated higher layer signaling time (L2/L3 components) is up to 4ms
   3. Total time is about 8.2 ms

##### 8.2.2.4.3 Observations on NR positioning latency enhancements

Observations on NR positioning latency enhancements are provided in Table 8.2.2.4.3-1.

Table 8.2.2.4.3-1: NR positioning enhancements - physical layer latency performance summary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Description  Evaluation Case | L1 Latency, ms | Gain over R16, ms |
| Case 4, InF, FR1, R17, DL-TDOA/DL-AoD | 3.8839 (L1 components) +  4 (L2/L3 components) =  8 (total) | 0.6875 (L1 components)  [32] (L2/L3 components) 121.07 (total) |
| Case 5, InF, FR1, R17, UL-TDOA/UL-AoA | 1.9018 (L1 components) +  3 (L2/L3 components) =  5 (total) | 0.8660 (L1 components)  [13] (L2/L3 components)  13.7678 (total) |
| Case 6, InF, FR1, R17, Multi-RTT | 4.1875 (L1 components) +  4 (L2/L3 components) =  8.2 (total) | 3.1518 (L1 components)  [41] (L2/L3 components)  132.6393 (total) |

## 8.3 Efficiency analysis for NR positioning enhancements

### 8.3.1 Network efficiency analysis for NR positioning enhancements

#### 8.3.1.1 Results from source [X]

##### 8.3.1.1.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

1-symbol PRS with comb-4 and comb-12 is evaluated compared to 4-symbol and 12-symbol, respectively, assuming

* PRS transmission periodicity is 160ms
* PRS numerology is 30kHz
* 8 PRS resources with 12 symbols or 4 symbols per PRS resource
* The PRS bandwidth is 100MHz

In addition, E-CID is also compared against PRS-based methods.

##### 8.3.1.1.2 Network efficiency analysis of NR positioning enhancements

The evaluation results are summarized in Table 8.3.1.1.2-1.

Table 8.3.1.1.2-1: NR positioning enhancements – network efficiency summary [X]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Case | Positioning resource utilization |
| Case E1: PRS with 12 symbols | 2.14% |
| Case E2: PRS with 4 symbols | 0.714% |
| Case E3: PRS with 1 symbol | 0.179% |
| Case E4: E-CID enhancement | 0% |

By reducing the PRS symbols from 12 and 4 to 1 for comb-12 and comb-4, respectively, the overhead of PRS transmission is reduced by 11/12 and 3/4, respectively.

Moreover, by allowing 1-symbol PRS transmission, network may reuse CSI-RS for mobility for positioning, further reducing the PRS overhead.

Since enhanced E-CID may only use existing communication signals, it has not extra positioning overhead.

##### 8.3.1.1.3 Observations on network efficiency of NR positioning enhancements

The single PRS symbol transmission achieves almost the same accuracy with that of multiple PRS symbols for InF scenarios, yet with reduced network overhead.

E-CID can achieve similar performance compared to Multi-RTT for InF-DH scenarios, yet without any additional network overhead compared to communication.

#### 8.3.1.2 Results from source [CATT, R1-2007859]

##### 8.3.1.2.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

In this section, evaluation scenarios and parameters of network efficiency analysis for NR positioning enhancements are given in Table 8.2.3.1.1-1.

**Table 8.2.3.1.1-1: NR positioning enhancements - evaluation scenarios and parameters [CATT, R1-2007859]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **[Case 1], [InF-HH-2D], [FR1], [DL-TDOA+ DL-CPP]** | **[Case 2], [InF-HH-2D], [FR1], [UL-TDOA+ UL-CPP]** |
| Channel model (baseline) | InF-HH-2D | InF-HH-2D |
| Carrier frequency | 3.5GHz | 3.5GHz |
| Subcarrier spacing | 30KHz | 30KHz |
| System Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Transmission Bandwidth | 100MHz | 100MHz |
| Reference Signal Physical Structure and Resource Allocation (RE pattern) | DL PRS,  Comb- 6 | UL SRS,  Comb- 8 |
| Reference signal  (type of sequence, number of ports, …) | Gold sequence,  Port-1 | ZC sequence,  Port-1 |
| Number of sites | 6 | 6 |
| Number of symbols used per occasion | 12 | 12 |
| number of occasions used per positioning estimate | 1 | 1 |
| Evaluated Enhancement  for Rel.17 | DL-TDOA+ DL-CPP | UL-TDOA+ UL-CPP |
| Periodicity of reference signal | 20ms | 20ms |
| Number of PRS resource sets in one periodicity | 1 | 1 |
| Number of PRS Resources per PRS resource set | 1 | 1 |
| Number of users per site | 1,30 | 1,30 |

##### 8.3.1.2.2 Network efficiency analysis of NR positioning enhancements

For the proposed NR positioning enhancements, we use DL-TDOA+DL-CPP or UL-TDOA+UL-CPP as the Rel.17 enhancement scheme. Carrier Phase Positioning can be supported by using Rel.16 DL-PRS or UL-SRS, i.e., the UE or gNB can get the carrier phase measurements together with other NR positioning measurements without additional RF resources and new reference signals. Therefore, the network efficiency of our proposed NR positioning enhancements is the same as that of Rel.16 positioning solutions.

The definition of DL-PRS/UL-SRS resource utilization and the calculation of DL-PRS/UL-SRS resource utilization according to the described definition are shown as in below.

* **Definition of DL-PRS resource utilization**

Assume gNB *x* has *M* TRPs (the index of TRP is *j*, and *j=1~M-1*) which are configured to transmit DL-PRS, and each TRP is configured with *N* DL-PRS resource sets (the index of DL-PRS resource set is *i*, *i=1~N-1*). In order to avoid the interference among these DL-PRS resource sets, either the time-domain resources or the frequency-domain resources are orthogonal among these DL-PRS resource sets belongs to the same gNB.

We use *DL\_PRS\_RU* to denote DL-PRS resource utilization, then the DL-PRS resource utilization of gNB *x* () can be derived as follows,

* **Calculation of DL-PRS resource utilization**

The calculation of DL-PRS resource utilization according to the above described definition are shown as follows,

* **Definition of SRS-Pos resource utilization**

Assume gNB *x* serves *M* UEs (the index of UE is *j*, and *j=1~M-1*) which are configured to transmit SRS-Pos, and each UE is configured with *N* SRS-Pos resource sets (the index of SRS-Pos resource set is *i*, *i=1~N-1*). In order to avoid the interference among these SRS-Pos resource sets, either the time-domain resources or the frequency-domain resources are orthogonal among these SRS-Pos resource sets belongs to the same gNB.

We use *SRS\_Pos\_RU* to denote SRS-Pos resource utilization, then the SRS-Pos resource utilization of gNB *x* () can be derived as follows,

* **Calculation of SRS-Pos resource utilization**

The calculation of UL-SRS resource utilization according to the above described definition are shown as follows,

When there are 1 user per site,

When there are 30 users per site,

##### 8.3.1.2.3 Observations on network efficiency of NR positioning enhancements

Although the carrier phase positioning (CPP) scheme needs to measure the carrier phase to calculate the UE position, considering Rel.16 DL-PRS or UL-SRS can be reused to complete the carrier phase measurement, there is no increase in terms of reference signal resource overhead as the metric for network efficiency, compared with Rel.16 positioning solutions.

***Observation 1: NR positioning enhancements with carrier phase measurements* *has no impact on UE and network RF resource usage efficiency.***

#### 8.3.1.3 Results from source [vivo R1-2007665]

##### 8.3.1.3.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

Brief description of evaluation scenarios and key parameters of evaluation. section

##### 8.3.1.3.2 Network efficiency analysis of NR positioning enhancements

For the network efficiency based on PRS, at least the comb size, number of symbols, TRP number, PRS periodicity, resource repetition factor, muting pattern, numerology and beam sweeping assumptions of PRS should be included in resource utilization. It can be represented as equation (1)

(1)

For the network efficiency based on SRS, at least the comb size, number of symbols, UE number, SRS periodicity, numerology and beam sweeping assumptions of SRS should be included in resource utilization. It can be represented as below (2)

(2)

So, reducing the amount of PRS that sending per unit time can effectively reduce the Network efficiency. On-demand PRS can adjust the configuration of PRS based on the requirement to achieve low network efficiency. For example, on-demand PRS can determine which repetition and TRP transmitting if assumed 16 repetitions in 160ms for every TRP. The minimum Network and UE efficiency of on-demand PRS is 0% if no positioning requesting in 160ms or no positioning requesting for the UE. It is observed that the network and device efficiency will be reduced by on-demand PRS within the same level latency.

While, the network efficiency of aperiodic PRS are affected by the number of activations within unit time (such as 160ms). It can be observed the network efficiency of aperiodic PRS less than the Periodic PRS with 160ms periodicity if the number of activations less than 1 and less than the Periodic PRS with 10ms periodicity if the number of activations less than 10. Meanwhile, the latency can be reduced by nearly 20ms.

Table 8.3.1.3.2-1: Network efficiency analysis for periodic PRS VS on demand PRS [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Case N1], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [Periodic PRS VS On demand PRS]  Source [UE, NW] / Destination [UE, NW]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA,AoD], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | | |
| Option | Periodic PRS | | On-demand PRS |
| Configuration | Period 10ms | Period 160ms | Period 10ms, repetition :16  Muting repetition for on-demand service |
| PHY Latency (minimum) | Where DL measurement &process delay equals MGL(20ms). | | ms  Where MGL and process time for minimum TRP (such as 4ms). |
| PHY Latency (maximum) |  |  |  |
| Network efficiency | =51.42% | 6.42% | =0~51.4% |

Table 8.3.1.3.2-2: Network efficiency analysis for periodic PRS VS aperiodic PRS [vivo R1-2007665]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Case N2], [IIoT/ Commercial], [Frequency Band], [Periodic PRS VS Aperiodic -PRS]  Source [UE, NW] / Destination [UE, NW]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA,AoD], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | | |
| Option | Periodic PRS | | Aperiodic -PRS |
| Configuration | PRS Periodicity: 10ms  MG periodicity: 20ms  MGL:20ms | PRS Periodicity :160ms  MG periodicity: 160ms  MGL:20ms | SlotOffset INTEGER (1..32) |
| PHY Latency (minimum) |  | | ms  Where MGL and process time for minimum TRP (such as 4ms). |
| PHY Latency (maximum) |  |  | Where MGL and process time for minimum TRP equals 6ms if slot offset is 32 and scs is 120kHZ |
| Network efficiency | =51.42% | 6.42% | = |

##### 8.3.3.1.3 Observations on network efficiency of NR positioning enhancements

Companies are invited to present the observations/results based on their evaluation/analysis of network efficiency for NR positioning enhancements.

***Observation***

* ***The network and device efficiency will be reduced by on-demand PRS within the same level latency compared to periodic PRS.***

***Observation***

* ***The network and device efficiency of aperiodic PRS is multiple of the number of activations.***

#### 8.3.1.4 Results from source [OPPO, R1-2008225]

##### 8.3.1.4.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

We consider the measurement gap as the resource overhead for DL PRS reception. The UE can measure DL PRS resource outside the active BWP or with a numerology different from that of the active BWP. Furthermore, as specified in rel16 UE feature, measurement gap is necessary for a UE to receive and process DL PRS resource. During the measurement gap, the UE cannot receive and transmit the normal NR traffic. Thus we can consider all the radio resource within each measurement gap are ‘occupied’ by the NR positioning. The resource utilization can be calculated as:

Where and are the measurement gap repetition period and length of measurement gap respectively.

##### 8.3.1.4.2 Network efficiency analysis of NR positioning enhancements

As specified in rel16, the length of measurement gap can be : 1.5/3/3/5/4/5.5/6 ms and the periodicity of measurement gap can be 20/40/80/160 ms. Given that, the resource overhead for DL PRS reception are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| measurement gap repetition period | Overhead of resource for DL PRS: 1.5/3/3.5/4/5.5/6 ms length |
| 20ms | 7.5% 15% 17.5% 20% 27.5% 30% |
| 40ms | 3.75% 7.5% 8.75% 10% 13.75% 15% |
| 80ms | 1.875% 3.75% 4.375% 5% 6.8755 7.5% |
| 160ms | 0.9375% 1.875% 2.1875% 2.5% 3.4375% 3.75% |

##### 8.3.3.4.3 Observations on network efficiency of NR positioning enhancements

* Observation: measurement gap is the major contribution for PRS resource utilization.

### 8.3.2 UE efficiency analysis for NR positioning enhancements

#### 8.3.2.1 Results from source [X]

##### 8.3.2.1.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

The UE efficiency is evaluated based on UE power consumption. The following evaluation assumptions on UE power model besides what is already defined TR 38.840 are considered for PRS Rx and SRS Tx.

The both DL PRS Rx related and UL SRS Tx related power evaluation,

* The following C-DRX configuration are assumed
  + C-DRX cycle 160msec
    - 8 msec on-duration timer
    - 100 msec inactivity timer
* The following I-DRX configuration are assumed
  + I-DRX cycle 1.28msec
* Table 8.3.2.1.1-1 shows the UE power model for IDLE/INACTIVE state

Table 8.3.2.1.1-1: UE power model for IDLE/INACTIVE state [X]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Power State** | **Relative Power**  **(FR1 reference from TR 38.840)** | **Relative Power  (Idle/inactive-mode operation with reception bandwidth 20 MHz)** |
| Deep Sleep (PDS) | 1 | 1 |
| Light Sleep (PLS) | 20 | 20 |
| Micro sleep (PMS) | 45 | 45 |
| PDCCH-only (PPDCCH) | 100 | 50Note |
| PDCCH + PDSCH (PPDCCH+PDSCH) | 300 | 120 |
| PDSCH-only (PPDSCH) | 280 | 112 |
| SSB/CSI-RS proc. (PSSB) | 100 (synchronization or serving cell measurement) | 50 |
| Intra-frequency RRM measurement (Pintra) | ·        150 (synchronous case, N=8, measurement only; Pintra, meas-only)  ·        200 (combined search and measurement; Pintra, search+meas) | ·        [60] (synchronous case, N=8, measurement only; Pintra, meas-only)  ·        [80] (combined search and measurement; Pintra, search+meas) |
| Inter-frequency RRM measurement (Pinter) | ·        150 (measurement only per freq. layer; Pinter, meas-only)  ·        150 (neighbor cell search power per freq. layer; Pinter, search-only)  ·        Micro sleep power assumed for switch in/out a freq. layer | ·        [60] (measurement only per freq. layer; Pinter, meas-only)  ·        [150] (neighbor cell search power per freq. layer; Pinter, search-only)  ·        Micro sleep power assumed for switch in/out a freq. layer |
| Note: Power scaling to 20MHz reception bandwidth follows the rule in Section 8.1.3 of TR 38.840, i.e., max{reference power \* 0.4, 50}. | | |

For DL PRS Rx related power evaluation:

* Table 8.3.2.1.1-2 shows the PRS Rx power model
* Figures 8.3.2.1.1-1 and 8.3.2.1.1-2 show the UE power state transit for IDLE/INACTIVE state and CONNECTED state, respectively

Table 8.3.2.1.1-2: UE PRS Rx power model [X]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| N: Number of TRPs for intra-frequency measurement & search | Synchronous case | |
| FR1 | FR2 |
| N=8 | 200 | 320 |



Figure 8.3.2.1.1-1: UE power state transit for IDLE/INACTIVE state from [X]



Figure 8.3.2.1.1-2: UE power state transit for CONNECTED state from [X]

For UL SRS Tx related power evaluation:

* Figure 8.3.2.1.1-3 shows the slot-level UE behaviour for the purpose SRS Tx and Paging DRX
* Figures 8.3.2.1.1-4 and 8.3.2.1.1-5 show the UE power state transit for IDLE/INACTIVE state and CONNECTED state, respectively



Figure 8.3.2.1.1-3: Slot-level behaviour for UE to transmit SRS in IDLE/INACTIVE state from [X]



Figure 8.3.2.1.1-4: UE power state transit for IDLE/INACTIVE state from [X]



Figure 8.3.2.1.1-5: UE power state transit for CONNECTED state from [X]

##### 8.3.2.1.2 UE efficiency analysis of NR positioning enhancements

The UE power consumption for PRS Rx is shown in Table 8.3.2.1.2-1.

Table 8.3.2.1.2-1: UE PRS Rx power consumption [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case P1: IDLE/INACTIVE state in every 1.28s | | | | | |
| Power state | Power unit | # slot | Power | Slot ratio | Power ratio |
| PDCCH-only | 50 | 2 | 100 | 0.0781% | 0.3789% |
| SSB RRM | 80 | 4 | 320 | 0.1563% | 1.2125% |
| Micro-sleep | 45 | 6 | 270 | 0.2344% | 1.0230% |
| PRS RRM | 200 | 96 | 19200 | 3.7500% | 72.7493% |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 2452 | 2452 | 95.7813% | 24.6363% |
| -- State transit | 450 | 9 | 4050 |
| Total |  | 2560 | 26392 | 100.0000% | 100.0000% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Case P2: CONNECTED state inside on-duration in every 1.28s | | | | | |
| Power state | Power unit | # slot | Power | Slot ratio | Power ratio |
| PDCCH-only | 100 | 32 | 3200 | 1.2500% | 11.2549% |
| PRS RRM | 200 | 96 | 19200 | 3.7500% | 67.5295% |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 2432 | 2432 | 95.0000% | 21.2155% |
| -- State transit | 450 | 8 | 3600 |
| Total |  | 2560 | 28432 | 100.0000% | 100.0000% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Case P3: CONNECTED state outside on-duration in every 1.28s | | | | | |
| Power state | Power unit | # slot | Power | Slot ratio | Power ratio |
| PDCCH-only | 100 | 128 | 12800 | 5.0000% | 33.7410% |
| PRS RRM | 200 | 96 | 19200 | 3.7500% | 50.6116% |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 2336 | 2336 | 91.2500% | 15.6474% |
| -- State transit | 450 | 8 | 3600 |
| Total |  | 2560 | 37936 | 100.0000% | 100.0000% |

The UE power consumption for SRS Tx is shown in Table 8.3.2.1.2-2.

Table 8.3.2.1.2-2: UE SRS Tx power consumption [X]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case P4: IDLE/INACTIVE state in every 1.28s | | | | | |
| Power state | Power unit | # slot | Power | Slot ratio | Power ratio |
| PDCCH-only | 50 | 2 | 100 | 0.0781% | 0.8396% |
| SSB RRM | 80 | 32 | 2560 | 1.2500% | 21.4945% |
| Micro-sleep | 45 | 33 | 1485 | 1.2891% | 12.4685% |
| SRS Tx | 210 | 8 | 1680 | 0.3125% | 14.1058% |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 2485 | 2485 | 97.0703% | 51.0915% |
| -- State transit | 450 | 8 | 3600 |
| Total |  | 2560 | 11910 | 100.0000% | 100.0000% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Case P5: CONNECTED state outside on-duration in every 1.28s | | | | | |
| Power state | Power unit | # slot | Power | Slot ratio | Power ratio |
| PDCCH-only | 100 | 120 | 12000 | 4.6875% | 60.8766% |
| SRS Tx | 210 | 8 | 1680 | 0.3125% | 8.5227% |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 2432 | 2432 | 95.0000% | 30.6006% |
| -- State transit | 450 | 8 | 3600 |
| Total |  | 2560 | 19712 | 100.0000% | 100.0000% |

##### 8.3.2.1.3 Observations on UE efficiency of NR positioning enhancements

Observations on NR positioning UE efficiency enhancements are provided in Table 8.3.2.1.3-1.

Table 8.3.2.1.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – UE efficiency summary [X]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Description  Evaluation Case | Power consumption | Power saved |
| Case P1: IDLE/INACTIVE state in every 1.28s | 26392 | 7.2% to Case P2  30.4% to Case P3 |
| Case P2: CONNECTED state inside on-duration in every 1.28s | 28432 | - |
| Case P3: CONNECTED state outside on-duration in every 1.28s | 37936 | - |
| Case P4: IDLE/INACTIVE state in every 1.28s | 11910 | 39.6% to Case P5 |
| Case P5: CONNECTED state outside on-duration in every 1.28s | 19712 | - |

#### 8.3.2.2 Results from source [vivo R1-2007665]

##### 8.3.2.2.1 Description of evaluation scenarios

Brief description of evaluation scenarios and key parameters of evaluation. Section

1. Model and assumptions of UE efficiency for power consumption
2. **General PRS measurements assumption**

* Frequency range: FR1 has high priority
* Bandwidth: 100MHz/30kHz (connected state); 20MHz/30kHz (idle state)
* Periodicity: 160ms (connected state); 1280ms (idle state)
* RE mapping: Comb-6, 6 symbols
* 2 resources per TRP and 2 resources per slot
* Repetition factor=8, time gap=1
* 1 positioning frequency layer is baseline
* 8 TRPs per frequency layer

1. **Slot-averaged power for single positioning frequency layer measurements**

We list two tables for UE power consumption for measurement on a PRS slot in connected state and idle state, respectively.

**Table 8.3.2.2.1-1: UE power consumption for PRS measurements in connected state（100MHz）**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| N: Number of TRPs for single frequency layer measurement | Synchronous case | Asynchronous case |
| N=8 | 610 | 690 |
| N=4 | 490 | 570 |

**Table 8.3.2.2.1-2: UE power consumption for PRS measurements in idle state（20MHz）**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| N: Number of TRPs for single frequency layer measurement | Synchronous case | Asynchronous case |
| N=8 | 96 | 108 |
| N=4 | 76 | 88 |

In the above tables, all above values are slot-averaged power () in FR1. The synchronous case means actual PRS transmissions from TRPs are time-aligned, while the asynchronous case means actual PRS transmissions from TRPs are not time-aligned. The power values in the above tables are calculated and assumed based on the SSB power and scaling schemes in TR38.840.

1. **Total power for single and multiple positioning frequency layers measurements**

This model can refer to the model for inter-frequency RRM measurements in TR38.840 and make some minor changes.

A UE is expected to process one frequency layer at a time. Therefore, we propose that, for frequency layer i, the power of PRS measurement is represented as:

where

*-*  is total power over slots over which measurements are carried out in frequency layer i

*-*  is the slot average power for PRS measurements in frequency layer i

*-*  is the number of slot over which measurements are carried out

*-*  is the power for measurement gap switching, where = *Pt \* Tt*

*- Pt* is the switching power consumption

- Assume micro sleep power for Pt which equals to 45 power unit

- Tt is switching time (including switching on and off) for FR1 for measurement gap switching, which equals to 1ms (0.5ms\*2)

- If gap is not configured, gap switching power is 0

For Nf frequency layers, the total power is

It can be simplified to the following if *Ei* is the same across frequency layers (i.e. *Ei = E* for different frequency layers ).

= E\*Nf

1. **Power components considered for PRS measurement**

In idle state, at least the following power components are recommended to be considered for PRS measurement power saving evaluation.

* PRS occasion
* For simplicity, UE only performs intra-frequency PRS measurements every I-DRX cycle (1280ms)
* 4ms PRS length, 1PRS occasion
* 20MHz
* Relative power: 96
* Paging occasion
* 4ms length
* PDCCH only or PDCCH+PDSCH
* Relative power: 50 for PDCCH only; 120 for PDCCH+PDSCH
* Note1: for PDCCH only, no PDSCH and same-slot scheduling; this includes time for PDCCH decoding and any micro-sleep within the slot; for PDCCH+PDSCH, it is used when the UE decodes the PDCCH for paging and obtains the need to decode the corresponding PDSCH
* Note2: PDCCH only is assumed as baseline in idle state
* SSB burst for inter-frequency RRM measurement
* 5ms window after paging occasion, 1 SSB burst
* UE performs inter-frequency RRM every I-DRX cycle (1280ms)
* Relative power: 60
* SSB burst for serving/intra-frequency RRM measurement
* 2ms window before paging occasion, 1 SSB burst
* UE performs intra-frequency RRM every I-DRX cycle (1280ms)
* SSB burst period: 20ms
* Relative power: 60
* SSB burst for fine time-frequency sync. and RSRP measurement of serving/camping cell
* 2ms window before paging occasion
* 3 SSB bursts: 2 SSB burst is used standalone, 1 SSB burst reuse SSB burst for serving/intra-frequency RRM measurement
* Relative power: 50
* Sleep
* Sleep type is determined by duration between two power conponients above
* Deep sleep: duration>20ms
* Relative power: 1, transition energy: 450
* Light sleep: duration=6~20ms
* Relative power: 20, transition energy: 100
* Micro sleep: duration<6ms
* Relative power: 45, transition energy: 0

While in connected state, at least the following power components are recommended to be considered for PRS measurement power saving evaluation.

* PRS occasion
* For simplicity, UE only performs intra-frequency PRS measurements every C-DRX cycle (160ms)
* 4ms PRS length, 1PRS occasion
* 100MHz
* Relative power: 610
* Measurement gap for PRS measurement
* Length: 5ms
* Period: 160ms
* Total switching time: 1ms
* Relative power for switching: 45
* PDCCH only monitoring during active time
* For simplicity, only performs PDCCH decoding, traffic model is not introduced
* 4ms length
* Relative power: 100
* Note: For PDCCH-only, no PDSCH and same-slot scheduling; this includes time for PDCCH decoding and any micro-sleep within the slot.
* SSB burst for inter-frequency RRM measurement
* 5ms window after PDCCH monitoring, 1 SSB burst
* UE performs inter-frequency RRM every C-DRX cycle (160ms)
* Relative power: 150
* SSB burst for serving/intra-frequency RRM measurement
* 2ms window before PDCCH monitoring, 1 SSB burst
* UE performs intra-frequency RRM every C-DRX cycle (160ms)
* SSB burst period: 20ms
* Relative power: 150
* SSB burst for fine time-frequency sync. and RSRP measurement of serving/camping cell
* 2ms window before PDCCH monitoring
* 2 SSB bursts: 1 SSB burst is used standalone, 1 SSB burst reuse SSB burst for serving/intra-frequency RRM measurement
* Relative power: 100
* Sleep

##### 8.3.2.2.2 UE efficiency analysis of NR positioning enhancements

Companies are invited to briefly describe enhancement comparing to R.16.

Companies are invited to describe the methodology/model of UE efficiency analysis.

1. UE efficiency analysis for power consumption
2. **Baseline power consumption evaluation results**
3. **Power consumption for PRS measurement in idle state (baseline)**

A procedure of PRS measurement in idle state is shown in the figure below.

 **Figure 8.3.2.2.2-1** Procedure of PRS measurements in idle state

Then we analyze the time of multiple power components and calculate the average energy consumption, the specific content can refer to the following Table.

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-1** **Power components analysis for PRS measurement in idle state [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Power state** | **Relative power** | **Duration(ms)** |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 1215 |
| Light sleep | 20 | 41.5 |
| Micro sleep | 45 | 4.5 |
| SSB for Inter-frequency measurement | 60 | 5 |
| SSB for Intra-frequency measurement | 60 | 2 |
| SSB Proc. | 50 | 2+2 |
| Single positioning frequency layer measurement | 96 | 4 |
| Paging Occasion | 50 | 4 |
| **Sleep transition type** | **Transition energy** | **Transition times** |
| Deep sleep transition | 450 | 1 |
| Light sleep transition | 100 | 4 |
| **Average power** | 3.3605 | |

1. **Power consumption for PRS measurement in connected state (baseline)**

A procedure for PRS measurement in connected state is shown in Figure 8.3.2.2.2-2 below. Based on the above assumptions and analysis, Table 8.3.2.2.2-2 shows the power consumption for PRS measurement in connected state.



**Figure 8.3.2.2.2-2 Procedure of PRS measurements in connected state**

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-2** **Power components analysis for PRS measurement in connected state [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Power state** | **Relative power** | **Duration(ms)** |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 115 |
| Light sleep | 20 | 23 |
| Micro sleep | 45 | 4 |
| SSB for Inter-frequency measurement | 150 | 5 |
| SSB for Intra-frequency measurement | 150 | 2 |
| SSB Proc. | 100 | 2 |
| Single positioning frequency layer measurement | 610 | 4 |
| Gap switching | 45 | 1 |
| PDCCH-only monitoring | 100 | 4 |
| **Sleep transition type** | **Transition energy** | **Transition times** |
| Deep sleep transition | 450 | 1 |
| Light sleep transition | 100 | 3 |
| **Average power** | 35.2500 | |

1. **Power consumption evaluation for different PRS configurations**
2. **PRS measurement impacted by DRX**

For PRS reception impacted by DRX configuration, we set the PRS period to be consistent with the DRX period which is equal to 160ms (the actual PRS period is 80ms and the DRX cycle is 160ms) as shown in Figure 8.3.2.2.2-2(baseline), which assumes that the UE only measures PRS during DRX active time. While for PRS reception not impacted by DRX, we set the PRS period is 80ms and the DRX cycle is 160ms as shown in Figure 8.3.2.2.2-3, which assumes that the UE receives PRS during DRX active time and DRX non active time.



**Figure 8.3.2.2.2-3** **Procedure of PRS measurements in DRX cycle (160ms) for PRS reception not impacted by DRX (1 DRX cycle with 2 PRS occasion to measure)**

In addition, in Table 8.3.2.2.2-3, we compared the UE power consumption of the two cases above.

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-3 Power components analysis for PRS measurement with/without DRX impact [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Power state** | **Relative power** | **Duration(ms)** | |
| **PRS reception impacted by DRX** | **PRS reception not impacted by DRX** |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 115 | 110 |
| Light sleep | 20 | 23 | 23 |
| Micro sleep | 45 | 4 | 4 |
| SSB for Inter-frequency measurement | 150 | 5 | 5 |
| SSB for Intra-frequency measurement | 150 | 2 | 2 |
| SSB Proc. | 100 | 2 | 2 |
| Single positioning frequency layer measurement | 610 | 4 | 8 |
| Gap switching | 45 | 1 | 2 |
| PDCCH-only monitoring | 100 | 4 | 4 |
| **Sleep transition type** | **Transition energy** | **Transition times** | **Transition times** |
| Deep sleep transition | 450 | 1 | 2 |
| Light sleep transition | 100 | 3 | 3 |
| **Calculation** |  | | |
| DRX cycle | - | 160 | 160 |
| Average power | - | 35.2500 | 53.5625 |
| Power saving gain | - | 34.19% | 0 |

It can be observed that,

* when PRS measurement is impacted by DRX (reception 1 PRS occasion every DRX cycle (160ms)), 34.19% power saving gain is shown, comparing with PRS measurement regardless of DRX(reception 2 PRS occasions every DRX cycle (160ms)) . If PRS reception is impacted by DRX, a great power saving gain will be obtained.

1. **Extending PRS period**

As we all know, increasing the period of PRS can reduce the power consumption of PRS measurement. Therefore, we extend PRS period 2 times (320ms) and 4 times (640ms). The procedure and power components analysis of PRS measurements are shown in Figure 8.3.2.2.2-4 and Table 8.3.2.2.2-4 respectively.





**Figure 8.3.2.2.2-4** **Procedure of PRS measurements in DRX cycle with PRS and DRX cycle without PRS in connected state**

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-4** **Power components analysis for PRS measurement by extending PRS period in connected state [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Power state** | **Relative power** | **Duration(ms)** | |
| **PRS period(320ms)** | **PRS period(640ms)** |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 230 | 460 |
| Light sleep | 20 | 55 | 119 |
| Micro sleep | 45 | 4 | 4 |
| SSB for Inter-frequency measurement | 150 | 10 | 20 |
| SSB for Intra-frequency measurement | 150 | 4 | 8 |
| SSB Proc. | 100 | 4 | 8 |
| Single positioning frequency layer measurement | 610 | 4 | 4 |
| Gap switching | 45 | 1 | 1 |
| PDCCH-only monitoring | 100 | 8 | 16 |
| **Sleep transition type** | **Transition energy** | **Transition times** | **Transition times** |
| Deep sleep transition | 450 | 2 | 4 |
| Light sleep transition | 100 | 6 | 12 |
| **Calculation** |  | | |
| DRX cycle | - | 160 | 160 |
| **Average power** | - | 27.4844 | 23.6016 |
| **Power saving gain** | - | 22.03% | 33.05% |

It can be observed that,

* By extending the PRS period to 2 times(160ms to 320ms), 22.03% power saving gain is shown ,comparing with the baseline assumption.
* By extending the PRS period to 4 times(160ms to 640ms), 33.05 % power saving gain is shown ,comparing with the baseline assumption.

1. **Concentrated PRS distribution**

In this subsection, we compare two PRS distribution methods, namely concentrated PRS (baseline, as in Figure 8.3.2.2.2-2) and distributed PRS (as in Figure 8.3.2.2.2-5), which is based on our power consumption model, method and assumptions. The duration of concentrated PRS distribution is 5ms with 4ms PRS length and 1ms MG switching time. While for distributed PRS, we divide the concentrated PRS occasion of 4ms (baseline) into 4 PRS occasions with 1ms, and the adjacent PRS occasions are separated by 40ms. In this case, 4 measurement gap occasions with 2ms duration is assumed. Then we compare the power consumption performance of the 2 cases in one DRX cycle as shown in Table 8.3.2.2.2-5.



**Figure 8.3.2.2.2-5 Procedure of distributed PRS measurements in one DRX cycle**

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-5 Power components analysis for concentrated and distributed PRS measurement [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Power state** | **Relative power** | **Duration(ms)** | |
| **Concentrated PRS measurement (baseline)** | **Distributed PRS measurement** |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 115 | 103 |
| Light sleep | 20 | 23 | 36 |
| Micro sleep | 45 | 4 | 0 |
| SSB for Inter-frequency measurement | 150 | 5 | 5 |
| SSB for Intra-frequency measurement | 150 | 2 | 2 |
| SSB Proc. | 100 | 2 | 2 |
| Single positioning frequency layer measurement | 610 | 4 | 4 |
| Gap switching | 45 | 1 | 4 |
| PDCCH-only monitoring | 100 | 4 | 4 |
| **Sleep transition type** | **Transition energy** | **Transition times** | **Transition times** |
| Deep sleep transition | 450 | 1 | 3 |
| Light sleep transition | 100 | 3 | 5 |
| **Calculation** |  | | |
| DRX cycle | - | 160 | 160 |
| Average power | - | 35.2500 | 43.3937 |
| Power saving gain | - | 18.77% | 0 |

It can be seen that

* when configuring concentrated PRS measurement (1 concentrated PRS occasion every 160ms), 18.77% power saving gain is shown, comparing with the distributed PRS measurement (4 distributed PRS occasion every 160ms).

Concentrated PRS measurement can mainly reduce the power consumption of deep sleep transition, which is the main part of power saving gain.

1. **Adding PRS measurement window (PRS-MTC)**

In Rel-15, SMTC has been defined. *SSB-MTC* is used to configure measurement timing configurations and includes *duration* which is the duration of the measurement window in which to receive SS/PBCH blocks. When SMTC is configured, the UE is not expected to measure SSB outside the SMTC window which reduces unnecessary power consumption. For PRS measurement, a similar window within a constrained duration (which can be called PRS-MTC) may be introduced in Rel-17 for UE power efficient positioning. PRS-MTC can limit the processing for measurement within a constrained time window as shown in Figure 8.3.2.2.2-6. In this case, the UE is only required to measure PRS of 2ms length when configuring 2ms PRS MTC window.

 **Figure 8.3.2.2.2-6** Procedure of PRS measurements with PRS MTC (2ms) in the DRX cycle

In this subsection, we compare power consumption between PRS measurement with 2ms PRS-MTC window and without PRS MTC window (baseline, as in Figure 8.3.2.2.2-2). The corresponding power analysis is shown below in Table 8.3.2.2.2-6.

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-6 Power components analysis for PRS measurement by adding PRS MTC window in connected state [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Power state** | **Relative power** | **Duration(ms)** | |
| **Without PRS-MTC(baseline)** | **PRS MTC(2ms)** |
| Deep sleep 23 | 1 | 115 | 115 |
| Light sleep | 20 | 23 | 24 |
| Micro sleep | 45 | 4 | 5 |
| SSB for Inter-frequency measurement | 150 | 5 | 5 |
| SSB for Intra-frequency measurement | 150 | 2 | 2 |
| SSB Proc. | 100 | 2 | 2 |
| Single positioning frequency layer measurement | 610 | 4 | 2 |
| Gap switching | 45 | 1 | 1 |
| PDCCH-only monitoring | 100 | 4 | 4 |
| **Sleep transition type** | **Transition energy** | **Transition times** | **Transition times** |
| Deep sleep transition | 450 | 1 | 1 |
| Light sleep transition | 100 | 3 | 3 |
| **Calculation** |  | | |
| DRX cycle | - | 160 | 160 |
| **Average power** | - | 35.2500 | 28.0313 |
| **Power saving gain** | - | 0 | 20.48% |

It can be observed that,

* by adding the PRS MTC window to limit PRS measurement in 2ms (from 4ms to 2ms), 20.48% power saving gain is shown, comparing with PRS measurement without PRS-MTC (the baseline assumption).

1. **Reducing number of TRPs to be measured**

When reducing the number of TRPs to be measured, the power component analysis is shown in Table 8.3.2.2.2-7.

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-7 Power components analysis for PRS measurement for 4 TRPs in connected state [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Power state** | **Relative power** | **Duration(ms)** |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 115 |
| Light sleep | 20 | 23 |
| Micro sleep | 45 | 4 |
| SSB for Inter-frequency measurement | 150 | 5 |
| SSB for Intra-frequency measurement | 150 | 2 |
| SSB Proc. | 100 | 2 |
| Single positioning frequency layer measurement | 490 | 4 |
| Gap switching | 45 | 1 |
| PDCCH-only monitoring | 100 | 4 |
| **Sleep transition type** | **Transition energy** | **Transition times** |
| Deep sleep transition | 450 | 1 |
| Light sleep transition | 100 | 3 |
| **Average power** | 32.2500 | |
| **Power saving gain** | 8.51% | |

It can be observed that,

* by reducing the number of TRPs for PRS measurement (from 8 TRPs to 4 TRPs), 8.51% power saving gain is shown ,comparing with the baseline assumption.

1. **Reducing number of positioning frequency layers to be measured**

To simplify the evaluation, we only list the power component analysis for a single frequency layer in the baseline. In this subsection, more analysis are shown for multiple positioning frequency layers as shown in Figure 8.3.2.2.2-7, Figure 8.3.2.2.2-8 and Table 8.3.2.2.2-8.



**Figure 8.3.2.2.2-7 Procedure of PRS measurements of 2 frequency layers in the DRX cycle in connected state**



**Figure 8.3.2.2.2-8 Procedure of PRS measurements of 4 frequency layers in the DRX cycle in connected state**

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-8 Power components analysis for multiple frequency layers PRS measurement in connected state [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Power state** | **Relative power** | **Duration(ms)** | |
| **2 frequency layers** | **4 frequency layers** |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 115 | 115 |
| Light sleep | 20 | 14 | 0 |
| Micro sleep | 45 | 8 | 12 |
| SSB for Inter-frequency measurement | 150 | 5 | 5 |
| SSB for Intra-frequency measurement | 150 | 2 | 2 |
| SSB Proc. | 100 | 2 | 2 |
| Multiple positioning frequency layers measurement | 610 | 8 | 16 |
| Gap switching | 45 | 2 | 4 |
| PDCCH-only monitoring | 100 | 4 | 4 |
| **Sleep transition type** | **Transition energy** | **Transition times** | **Transition times** |
| Deep sleep transition | 450 | 1 | 1 |
| Light sleep transition | 100 | 2 | 0 |
| **Average power** | - | 52.0313 | 82.4688 |
| **Power consumption gain** | - | 47.61% | 133.95% |

It can be observed that,

* By increasing the number of frequency layers to 2 (from 1 to 2), 47.61% power consumption gain is shown, comparing with the baseline assumption.
* By increasing the number of frequency layers to 4 (from 1 to 4), 133.95% power consumption gain is shown, comparing with the baseline assumption.

Correspondingly, if we take the case of 4 frequency layers as the baseline, then by reducing the number of frequency layer to 2 (from 4 to 2), 36.91% power saving gain is shown; by reducing number of frequency layer to 1 (from 4 to 1), 57.26% power saving gain is shown.

1. **Power consumption evaluation for idle states positioning**
2. **Idle state measurement and report**

 **Figure 8.3.2.2.2-9 Procedure of PRS measurements and report in idle state**

In this subsection, we discuss power consumption for positioning measurement and report in idle states. For positioning report in idle state, let’s take the positioning information reported by EDT as an example. If the UE and NG-RAN node both support EDT, the UE sends an RRCEarlyDataRequest message to the NG-RAN node and includes a NAS control plane service request. The NAS control plane service request includes a positioning report message. From the perspective from physical layer, this message is carried in Msg3. Furthermore, the UE can receive RRCEarlyDataComplete containing positioning report completion information which is also included in Msg4.

The average power for the components introduced by positioning report in idle state is listed below in Table 8.3.2.2.2-9.

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-9 Average power for the components introduced by positioning report in idle state [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Power State** | **Characteristics** | **Relative Power** |
| Coreset0+SIB1 | Equivalent to PDCCH + PDSCH. For idle state, scaling factor is assumed as 0.4 compared with connected states. | 120 |
| RAR | Equivalent to PDCCH + PDSCH. | 120 |
| Msg4 | Equivalent to PDCCH + PDSCH. Msg4 contains contention resolution information and RRCEarlyDataComplete information, doesn’t contain additional RRC information to establish RRC connection. | 120 |
| Msg3 | Equivalent to PUSCH. For idle state, scaling factor is assumed as 0.4.  Considering positioning report carried in Msg3, the length of Msg3 is assumed as 4ms. | 280 |
| PRACH | Sequence length is 839. SCS is 1.25kHz. | 175 |
| Paging occasion | Equivalent to PDCCH + PDSCH. | 120 |

Therefore, the power components analysis for measurement and report in idle state is below in Table 8.3.2.2.2-10. The power calculation cycle is 1280ms.

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-10 Power components analysis for positioning measurement and report in idle state [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Power state** | **Relative power** | **Duration(ms)** |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 1177 |
| Light sleep | 20 | 57.5 |
| Micro sleep | 45 | 16.5 |
| SSB for Inter-frequency measurement | 60 | 5 |
| SSB for Intra-frequency measurement | 60 | 2 |
| SSB Proc. | 50 | 6 |
| Single positioning frequency layer measurement | 96 | 4 |
| Paging Occasion | 120 | 4 |
| Coreset0+SIB1 | 120 | 1 |
| PRACH | 175 | 1 |
| RAR | 120 | 1 |
| Msg3(carrying positioning report) | 280 | 4 |
| Msg4 | 120 | 1 |
| **Sleep transition type** | **Transition energy** | **Transition times** |
| Deep sleep transition | 450 | 1 |
| Light sleep transition | 100 | 6 |
| **Average power** | 5.7488 | |

1. **Idle state measurement and connected state report**

In this subsection, we discuss power consumption for positioning measurement in idle state and report in connected state. For simplicity, it is assumed that the only thing the UE does in the connected state is to report positioning information. The related procedure is shown in Figure 8.3.2.2.2-10.

 **Figure 8.3.2.2.2-10 Procedure of PRS measurements in idle state and report in connected state**

The average power for the components introduced by positioning report in connected state and RRC state switching is listed below in Table 8.3.2.2.2-11.

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-11** **Average power for the components introduced by positioning report in connected state and RRC state switching [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Power State** | | **Characteristics** | **Relative Power** |
| RRC state switching | Coreset0+SIB1 | Equivalent to PDCCH + PDSCH. For idle state, scaling factor is assumed as 0.4 compared with connected states. | 120 |
| RAR | Equivalent to PDCCH + PDSCH. | 120 |
| Msg4 | Equivalent to PDCCH + PDSCH. Msg4 contains contention resolution information and RRC setup information to establish RRC connection. | 120 |
| Msg3 | Equivalent to PUSCH. For idle state, scaling factor is assume as 0.4. | 280 |
| PRACH | Sequence length is 839. SCS is 1.25kHz. | 175 |
| Paging occasion | Equivalent to PDCCH + PDSCH. | 120 |
| Positioning report in connected state | SSB burst in connected state | SSB can be used for fine time-frequency sync. | 100 |
| Msg5 | Equivalent to PUSCH. For connected state, scaling factor is assume as 1. | 700 |
| Uplink grant | Equivalent to PDCCH only. | 100 |
| PUCCH SR | Equivalent to short PUCCH. Short PUCCH power = 0.3 x uplink power. | 210 |
| Pos report | Equivalent to PUSCH. | 700 |
| RRC release | Equivalent to PDSCH only. RRC connected state switches to idle state. | 280 |

Therefore, the power components analysis for measurement in idle state and report in connected states is below in Table 8.3.2.2.2-12. The power calculation cycle is 1280ms.

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-12 Power components analysis for positioning measurement and report in idle state [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Power state** | **Relative power** | **Duration(ms)** |
| Sleep | | |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 1129 |
| Light sleep | 20 | 69.5 |
| Micro sleep | 45 | 35.5 |
| Idle states | | |
| SSB for Inter-frequency measurement | 60 | 5 |
| SSB for Intra-frequency measurement | 60 | 2 |
| SSB Proc. | 50 | 8 |
| Single positioning frequency layer measurement | 96 | 4 |
| Paging Occasion | 120 | 4 |
| Coreset0+SIB1 | 120 | 1 |
| PRACH | 175 | 1 |
| RAR | 120 | 1 |
| Msg3 | 280 | 1 |
| Msg4 | 120 | 5 |
| Connected states | | |
| Uplink grant | 100 | 2 |
| SSB Proc. | 100 | 4 |
| Msg5 | 700 | 2 |
| PUCCH SR | 210 | 1 |
| Positioning report | 700 | 3 |
| RRC release | 280 | 2 |
| **Sleep transition type** | **Transition energy** | **Transition times** |
| Deep sleep transition | 450 | 1 |
| Light sleep transition | 100 | 8 |
| **Average power** | 10.3246 | |

It can be observed that

* compared to reporting in the idle state, the power consumption of reporting in the connected state increases 79.6%.
* correspondingly, if we take the case of reporting in the connected state as the baseline, for reporting in the idle state , 44.32% power saving gain is shown.

1. **Connected state measurement and report**

In this subsection, we evaluate the case for connected states measurement and report. In order to be comparable with the above subsections, it is assumed that the UE still starts positioning from idle state. Furthermore, for simplicity, some additional assumptions are below.

* In connected state, LPP procedures including capability transfer, positioning assistant data transfer, some request signalings between the UE and the LMF are ignored.
* One shot positioning measurement and report related procedures are considered in connected state.
* Procedures related to measurement gap configuration are ignored.
* Once the positioning report is completed, the RRC connection is released.
* Measurement and report cycle is equal to idle state (1280ms).
* PRS bandwidth in connected state is equal to PRS bandwidth in idle state.
* Paging occasion power is equivalent to ‘PDCCH+PDSCH’, considering it may lead to RRC state transition.

Therefore, related procedure is shown in Figure 8.3.2.2.2-11.

 **Figure 8.3.2.2.2-11 Procedure of PRS measurements and report in connected state**

The average power for the components introduced by positioning measurement/report in connected state and RRC state switching is listed below in Table 8.3.2.2.2-13.

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-13 Average power for the components introduced by positioning measurement/report in connected state and RRC state switching [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Power State** | | **Characteristics** | **Relative Power** |
| RRC state switching | Coreset0+SIB1 | Equivalent to PDCCH + PDSCH. For idle state, scaling factor is assumed as 0.4 compared with connected states. | 120 |
| RAR | Equivalent to PDCCH + PDSCH. | 120 |
| Msg4 | Equivalent to PDCCH + PDSCH. Msg4 contains contention resolution information and RRC setup information to establish RRC connection. | 120 |
| Msg3 | Equivalent to PUSCH. For idle state, scaling factor is assume as 0.4. | 280 |
| PRACH | Sequence length is 839. SCS is 1.25kHz. | 175 |
| Paging occasion | Equivalent to PDCCH + PDSCH. | 120 |
| Positioning measurement and report in connected state | SSB burst in connected state | SSB can be used for fine time-frequency sync. | 100 |
| Msg5 | Equivalent to PUSCH. For connected state, scaling factor is assume as 1. | 700 |
| Uplink grant | Equivalent to PDCCH only. | 100 |
| PUCCH SR | Equivalent to short PUCCH. Short PUCCH power = 0.3 x uplink power. | 210 |
| Pos report | Equivalent to PUSCH. | 700 |
| RRC release | Equivalent to PDSCH only. RRC connected state switches to idle state. | 280 |
|  | PRS measurement | PRS bandwidth is equal to 20M. | 240 |

Therefore, the power components analysis for measurement and report in connected states is below in Table 8.3.2.2.2-14. The power calculation cycle is 1280ms.

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-14 Power components analysis for positioning measurement and report in connected state [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Power state** | **Relative power** | **Duration(ms)** |
| Sleep | | |
| Deep sleep | 1 | 1115 |
| Light sleep | 20 | 84 |
| Micro sleep | 45 | 32 |
| Idle states | | |
| SSB for Inter-frequency measurement | 60 | 5 |
| SSB for Intra-frequency measurement | 60 | 2 |
| SSB Proc. | 50 | 8 |
| Paging Occasion | 120 | 4 |
| Coreset0+SIB1 | 120 | 1 |
| PRACH | 175 | 1 |
| RAR | 120 | 1 |
| Msg3 | 280 | 1 |
| Msg4 | 120 | 5 |
| Connected states | | |
| Single positioning frequency layer measurement | 240 | 4 |
| Gap switching | 45 | 1 |
| Uplink grant | 100 | 2 |
| SSB Proc. | 100 | 6 |
| Msg5 | 700 | 2 |
| PUCCH SR | 210 | 1 |
| Positioning report | 700 | 3 |
| RRC release | 280 | 2 |
| **Sleep transition type** | **Transition energy** | **Transition times** |
| Deep sleep transition | 450 | 1 |
| Light sleep transition | 100 | 9 |
| **Average power** | 11.1367 | |

It can be observed that

* compared to reporting in the idle state, the power consumption of reporting in the connected state increases 93.72%.
* correspondingly, if we take the case of reporting in the connected state as the baseline, for reporting in the idle state, 48.38% power saving gain is shown.

Furthermore, considering that we make some assumptions to simplify power consumption evaluation, such as ignoring complicated steps for LPP procedures, aligning the bandwidth and period with idle state measurement, it will consume more power when positioning in the connected state in general.

1. UE efficiency analysis for resource utilization

For Rel-16 UE efficiency, it is defined as the percentage of the MGL in the MG periodicity considering the UE is expected to process DL PRS within measurement gap, and the UE is not expected to conduct reception/transmission data from/to all carriers at least for measurement gap duration time. It can be represented as below equation (3)

(3)

Whether the MG is suitable or not for PRS measurement will directly affect to UE efficiency. e.g. 12ms length for PRS and 20ms length for MG, extra MG length (e.g. 8ms) will cause the wasting of UE efficiency. Meanwhile, the distribution of PRS also affects to UE efficiency. For example, 20ms MG is needed even the duration of PRS symbol only 2ms but the buffer window of PRS is 20ms because of the distributed PRS. So, on-demand MG with concentrated PRS is beneficial for reducing UE efficiency and the evaluation results are listed in case U1.

Furthermore, the UE efficiency only is affected by the PRS that UE needs to measure if positioning BWP is introduced and the UE efficiency will be improved. It can be represented as below equation (4) and the evaluation results are listed in case U2.

(4)

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-15 UE efficiency** **analysis for periodic MG and PRS VS on demand MG** **with concentrated PRS [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Case U1], [IIoT/ Commercial], [FR2], [Periodic MG and PRS VS On demand MG with concentrated PRS]  Source [UE, NW] / Destination [UE, NW]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA,AoD], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | | |
| Option | Periodic MG and PRS | | On-demand MG with concentrated PRS |
| Configuration | PRS Periodicity: 10ms  MG periodicity: 20ms  MGL:20ms | PRS Periodicity :160ms  MG periodicity: 160ms  MGL:20ms | Period 10ms, repetition :16  MGL for minimum TRP: 4ms  The num of MG is 0-16 |
| PHY Latency (minimum) |  | | ms  Where MGL and process time for minimum TRP (such as 4ms). |
| PHY Latency (maximum) |  |  |  |
| UE efficiency | =100% | 12.5% | =0~16/160  =0%~40% |

**Table 8.3.2.2.2-16 UE efficiency analysis for periodic MG and PRS VS positioning BWP** **[vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Case U2], [IIoT/ Commercial], [FR2], [Periodic MG and PRS VS Positioning BWP]  Source [UE, NW] / Destination [UE, NW]  Positioning technique [DL-TDOA,AoD], type [DL], mode [UE-A],  Initial and Final RRC States [CONNECTED] | | | | |
| Option | Periodic PRS | | **Positioning BWP** Without MG | |
| Configuration | PRS Periodicity: 10ms  MG periodicity: 20ms  MGL:20ms | PRS Periodicity:160ms  MG periodicity: 160ms  MGL:20ms | PRS Periodicity: 10ms  The duration k ms of PRS for minimum TRP: 3ms | PRS Periodicity: 160ms  The duration k ms of PRS for minimum TRP: 3ms |
| PHY Latency (minimum) |  | | Where DL measurement &process delay equals k ms (such as 3ms). | |
| PHY Latency (maximum) |  |  | Where DL measurement &process delay equals periodicity 10ms | Where DL measurement &process delay equals periodicity 160ms |
| UE efficiency | =100% | 12.5% | =3/10=30% | =3/160=1.88% |

##### 8.3.2.2.3 Observations on UE efficiency of NR positioning enhancements

Companies are invited to present the observations/results based on their evaluation/analysis of UE efficiency for NR positioning enhancements.

1. Observations of UE efficiency for power consumption

**Table 8.3.2.2.3-1: NR positioning enhancements – power consumption performance in connected state [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Power saving scheme description | Average power consumption  (power unit) | Power reduction compared to baseline | Note |
| PRS measurement impacted by DRX | 53.5625(baseline)  2 PRS occasions every DRX cycle(160ms) | - | In this case, PRS period=80ms  DRX cycle=160ms  If PRS measurement is impacted by DRX, UE is only expected to measure PRS in DRX active time. |
| 35.2500  1 PRS occasion every DRX cycle (160ms) | 34.19% |
| Extending PRS period | 35.2500(baseline)  PRS period=160ms | - | - |
| 27.4844  PRS period=320ms | 22.03% |
| 23.6016  PRS period=640ms | 33.05% |
| Concentrated PRS distribution | 43.3937(baseline)  4 distributed PRS occasion every 160ms | - | In this case, the duration of concentrated PRS distribution is 5ms with 4ms PRS length and 1ms MG switching time. While for distributed PRS, we divide the concentrated PRS occasion of 4ms (baseline) into 4 PRS occasions with 1ms, and the adjacent PRS occasions are separated by 40ms. |
| 35.2500  1 concentrated PRS occasion every 160ms | 18.77% |
| Adding PRS-MTC window | 35.2500(baseline)  without PRS-MTC  PRS occasion duration=4ms | - | - |
| 28.0313  PRS-MTC to limit PRS measurement  PRS occasion duration=2ms | 20.48% | - |
| Reducing number of TRPs to be measured | 35.2500(baseline)  Number of TRPs=8 | - | - |
| 32.2500  Number of TRPs=4 | 8.51% |
| Reducing number of positioning frequency layers to be measured | 82.4688 (baseline)  Number of FLs=4 | - | - |
| 52.0313  Number of FLs=2 | 36.91% |
| 35.2500  Number of FLs=1 | 57.26% |

**Table 8.3.2.2.3-2: NR positioning enhancements – power consumption comparison in idle state and connected state [vivo R1-2007665]**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Power saving scheme description | Average power consumption  (power unit) | Power reduction compared to baseline | Additional assumptions | Note |
| 1. Connected state measurement and report | 11.1367(baseline) | - | 1. UE starts positioning from idle state  2.LPP/RRC procedures for positioning are ignored.  3. Only one shot positioning measurement and report considered.  4.Once the positioning report is completed, the RRC connection is released  5. Measurement/report cycle is equal to idle state (1280ms).  6. The power unit for PRS measurement in connected state is equal to PRS bandwidth in idle state  7. Paging occasion power is equivalent to ‘PDCCH+PDSCH’, considering it may lead to RRC state transition | Considering that some assumptions are made to simplify power consumption evaluation, such as ignoring complicated steps for LPP procedures, aligning the bandwidth and period with idle state measurement, it will consume more power when positioning in the connected state in general. |
| 2. Idle state measurement and connected state report | 10.3246 | 7.29% | UE switches to connected mode to report.  Once the positioning report is completed, the RRC connection is released |
| 3. Idle state measurement and idle state report | 5.7488 | 48.38% | - |

1. observation for UE overhead

***Observation***

* ***The UE efficiency will be reduced by on-demand PRS with concentrated PRS compared to periodic PRS.***

***Observation***

* ***The UE efficiency will be reduced by* Position*ing BWP Without MG compared to periodic PRS.***

**--------------------------------------- End of template for collection of NR positioning results ---------------------------------**