3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #121bis-e R2-230xxxx

Elbonia, 17 – 26 April 2023

**Agenda item: 7.2.2**

**Source: Nokia**

**Title: [AT121bis-e][423][POS] Sidelink positioning parameters in discovery signalling (Nokia)**

**WID/SID: NR\_pos\_enh - Release 18**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

This document is to start the following Email discussion:

* [AT121bis-e][423][POS] Sidelink positioning parameters in discovery signalling (Nokia)

Scope: Discuss the necessary parameters in discovery signalling for identifying the involved UEs in a sidelink positioning operation and establishing a session.

Intended outcome: Report to Monday week 2 session

Deadline: Friday 2023-04-21 1000 UTC

# Contact Points

Respondents to the email discussion are kindly asked to fill in the following table:

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# Discussion

In the context of UE discovery for sidelink positioning purposes, SA2 already made several agreements.

In the conclusion of KI#3 in 23.700-86, it is specified that

For Ranging/Sidelink Positioning device discovery, Model A and Model B Direct Discovery as defined in TS 23.304 [4] are reused for the 5G ProSe capable UE (including commercial and public safety use cases); and procedures for V2X communication over PC5 reference point as defined in TS 23.287 [3] are reused for the V2X capable UEs, with the following enhancements:

-     When 5G ProSe Direct Discovery procedures as defined in 6.3.1 of TS 23.304 [4] are used, the ProSe identifier indicates "Ranging/Sidelink Positioning";

-     When Group Member Discovery procedures as defined in 6.3.2.2 of TS 23.304 [4] are used, the Application Layer Group ID indicates a Ranging/Sidelink Positioning group that the UE belongs to;

-     When unicast mode V2X communication procedure is used, the Service Type in Layer-2 link establishment procedure indicates "Ranging/Sidelink Positioning";

-     When broadcast mode or groupcast mode V2X communication procedure is used, it is used with Service Type as "Ranging/Sidelink Positioning";

-     The expected roles of the UEs (e.g. Target UE, SL Reference UE) can be reflected in discovery procedure.

Furthermore, the clause 5.2.2 in TS 23.586 specifies that

The discovery of Located UEs follows the same principles as specified in clause 5.2.1. **The UE can indicate its role “Located UE” in its list of supported roles during discovery.**

As for the actual discovery procedures, SA2 states in 28.700-86 for example the following in clauses 6.4.2.2 (Model A) and 6.4.2.3 (Model B), respectively:

**[Model A]**

In this procedure, Reference UE and Target UE can take the design of UE Assisted and UE Based Positioning Procedure as specified in clause 6.11.1 of TS 23.273 [11] to enable the Ranging/Sidelink Positioning.

1. The Target UE sends an Announcement message. The Announcement message may include the Type of Discovery Message, Target UE info, Ranging/Sidelink Positioning service Code, Role indication (target UE) and Target UE capability (e.g. ranging support).

2. Reference UEs monitor the Announcement message. If the Target info is the Reference UE to be discovered, the Reference UEs have the interests on the Ranging service and support the Ranging/Sidelink Positioning capability of the Target UE if any, the Reference UE performs the direct PC5 link establishment procedure with target UE as described in clause 6.4.3.1 of TS 23.304 [4].

3. The Target UE and the Reference UE perform the Ranging/Sidelink Positioning control interaction procedure to exchange the coordination & configuration information, e.g. the Ranging capability and Ranging Assistance Data, as described in clause 6.4.2.4.

**[Model B]**

In this procedure, Reference UE and Target UE can take the design of UE Assisted and UE Based Positioning Procedure as specified in clause 6.11.1 of TS 23.273 [11] to enable the Ranging/Sidelink Positioning.

1. The Reference UE sends a Solicitation message. The Solicitation message may include Type of Discovery Message, Ranging/Sidelink Positioning service Code, Reference UE info, Target UE info, Role indication (Reference UE) and Reference UE capability.

2. Target UE monitors the Solicitation message. If the Target UE decides to be discovered and ranged based on the included Target info and the Reference UE capability in the Solicitation message, the Target UE responds to the Reference UE with a Discovery response message. The Discovery response message may include the Target UE capability.

3. After the target UE discovery, the Reference UE performs the PC5 Unicast communication establishment with target UE.

From RAN2 perspective, the exchange of both discovery and SLPP messages can be used to determine peer UEs that satisfy minimal service and performance requirements for a new or existing SL positioning process. These requirements include for example

* support of a specific SL positioning role (*eg as anchor / target / server UE*) on both capability and procedural level
* support of specific SL positioning capabilities / tasks (*eg, wide-band SL PRS transmission by an RSU, or specific positioning method by a server UE*)
* contribution to SL positioning QoS and performance (eg, *avoidance of NLOS conditions / co-located anchor UEs*)
* resource and latency efficiency (*eg, reusability of already active anchor / server UE).*

An open question is then how to balance the complexity-performance trade-off between using

* ProSe for initial signalling of UE attributes for their efficient pre-filtration and/or pre-configuration, and
* SLPP for subsequent detailed (delta)-signalling and setup of well-performing positioning sessions.

In this context, the rapporteur would like to ask the following questions:

1. **Do you generally agree that discovery messages shall be used to provide information relevant to UE selection? By said information are understood specific UE capabilities, service status attributes and/or AS conditions.**

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| Company | YES / NO | Technical Arguments |
| Fraunhofer | Yes with comments | We agree that the discovery messages can be used to provide information for UE selection, provided that the discovery message contain information from the AS (such as the conditions indicated in the next question).  For the in-coverage scenario, the discovery messages could be used to obtain relevant information from sidelink-anchors with the above procedure. Mode-A seems suitable for MO-LR and Mode-B seems suitable for MT-LR.  However, for out-of-coverage scenario, it would be systematic to discover a server UE first, and enable the server UE to identify suitable anchor UEs for the target UEs. This process is then similar to selecting an LMF and an LMF identifying suitable TRPs for positioning. A target could initiate request for a server UE. One or more server UE can respond to the request, and the target UE could select the most suitable server UE according to certain criteria.  Regarding the complexity vs. performance trade-off, we observe that some measurement could already be performed using a mechanism similar to preconfigured assistance data with area validity (this could be V2X zones for example).  A session-less operation (similar to performing measurement on DL-PRS) could be seen as a first step to initiating a session-based operation. |
| Qualcomm | Up to SA2 | Our view is that from a positioning/SLPP point of view, this is not strictly needed. We understand the "application layer" may perform UE discovery, determine, and verify required services and perform group management. The "application layer" can also verify that all of the UEs support SLPP. The "application layer" then requests sidelink ranging and positioning results from the "SLPP layer". The "SLPP layer" then decides on positioning/ranging method, QoS, SL-PRS, etc. based on UE positioning capabilities.  The SLPP Capability Exchange seems needed in any case, even if the "application layer" already obtained some capability information and other attributes from the discovery operation. Introducing SLPP capabilities as part of Discovery is unnecessary and may constrain forward compatibility. |
| Intel | Yes with comment | From positioning perspective, we think it is very useful for some positioning specific information to be included in the discovery signaling. This allows the UE to be aware of e.g. which positioning methods are supported by a given anchor UE without needing to set up an SLPP session beforehand for latency efficiency. The support of SLPP capabilities (including supported positioning methods) should be known to the target UE during the discovery procedure, rather than afterwards when a unicast connection has already been set up between target and anchor UE for a positioning session.  We do agree that from RAN2 perspective, we can just provide SA2 with our recommendation on the inclusion of such information in the discovery message and final decision is up to them. |
| CATT | Yes with comment | Discovery messages are related to anchor UE/ server UE selection procedure. There are two options for anchor UE/ server UE selection which have different impacts on discovery messages:   * Option 1: anchor UE/ server UE selection happens after unicast SL connection establishment and SLPP capability exchange; * Option 2: anchor UE/ server UE selection happens before unicast SL connection establishment and SLPP capability exchange.   For option 1, what parameters should be included in discovery message can be decided by SA2 since UE can acquire left parameters from SLPP capability.  For option 2, RAN2 should decide AS layer parameters for anchor UE/ server UE selection, and inform SA2 to capture them in the discovery message. |
| ZTE |  | If part of the SL positioning capabilities is to be included in the discovery message before session set up, there still will be SL positioning capability exchange procedure during a session. So the latency is not reduced.  If all the SL positioning capabilties is to be included in the discovery message before session set up, it may not be feasible since the discovery signaling can not expand infinitely.  Therefore we support Qualcomm’s comments that this is not restricted needed and it should be SA2’s decision. |
| OPPO | Yes | SA2 has already agree to include some info related to UE selection in the discovery msg, such as UE role indication. As a result, we think SA2’s opinion is also to use the discovery msg for the UE selection. The focus is to what extent the discovery msg should be involved in the UE selection. Should we finish UE selection by using the discovery msg or just using the discovery msg as a coarse filtering tool?  Our opinion is to follow the concept of the legacy positioning procedure, for example to determine the positioning method to be used after the SL positioning exchange to be finished during the already established positioning session. Note that the positioning session could be established only between the target UE and the LMF/location server UE. Anchor UEs could be added to the positioning session later, according to the SL positioning capability exchange result. |
| LG | Yes with comment | After discovery procedure, SLPP can filter candidate anchor/server UEs for SLPP capacity exchange in order to reduce signaling overhead and latency. Also, it can be useful due to avoid SLPP capability exchange procedure in some cases e.g. session-less operation. To this end, some essential parameters can be considered to add in discovery message.  We agree Qualcomm that SA2 will make a decision to add essential parameters for sidelink positioning e.g. roles of UE to support sidelink positioning (e.g., ability to support SL-PRS transmission/measurement or positioning calculation). But, no hard to provide RAN/AS consideration as following discussion. Herein, considering backward and forward combability in future, too many RAN/AS parameters should not be included in discovery. |
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**Summary 1**: TBD.

**Proposal 1**: TBD.

1. **Assuming discovery messages carry auxiliary information as per Q1, which information from the following list shall be included?**

***Capability***

* + - 1. **capability to serve as anchor UE**
      2. **capability to serve as server UE for self and/or other nodes**
      3. **support of specific positioning method(s)**

***Status***

1. **active anchor UE status (eg, for fast reuse purposes)**
2. **active server UE status (eg, for fast reuse purposes)**
3. **“located UE” status (ie position is known by self or other node like LMF)**

***Condition***

1. **LOS/NLOS condition wrt discovering UE**
2. **synchronization information (eg, source)**
3. **measurement report (eg, to indicate co-location with / distance from other candidate anchors)**
4. **mobility-related information (eg, mobile/stationary, speed)**

***Network***

1. **PLMN ID**
2. **cell ID**
3. **network coverage status (IC, OOC)**
4. **area / zone information**

***Other***

1. **other**

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| Company | YES / NO | Technical Arguments |
| Fraunhofer | Yes | All of the above information could be parameters that can be included as optional parameters. A UE can select another UE (in a different role) based on the information it has received based on some selection criteria. The selection criteria may be specified by the network or UE-implementation specific.  A UE may be configured to include one or more auxiliary messages by the network in the discovery message.  We also see further parameters that could also be useful in selecting anchors/server UEs.  Capability:  o1: Bandwidth/update rate  Status:  o2: Battery power at anchor UE / server UE  o3: Processing load at UE. |
| Intel |  | Only the essential information in order to support a positioning procedure should be included to minimize signaling overhead. Therefore, we think only capability related information may be needed (i.e. c1,c2,c3). We assume the rest of the information can be subsequently exchanged once the positioning session is initialized. |
| CATT |  | As comment in Q1, if option 2 is agreed, the information for anchor UE / server UE selection should be included in the discovery message. Therefore, c1,c2,c3 and n1,n2,n3 are useful.   * For LOS/NLOS, it can be detected by AS layer. It is not necessary obtained from discovery message. * For synchronization information, the UEs with different sync source can’t interpret SL discovery/communication each other. Hence, it is useless to include synchronization information in the discovery message. * For measurement report of other UE, it is not stable and not related to anchor UE / server UE selection directly. * For mobile/stationary, speed and area / zone information, they are not essential information. It can be considered as optimization. |
| ZTE |  | Currently we think SA2’s conclusion on what to be reflected in the discovery message is necessary and it is enough, e.g., UE roles, and the support of SLPP |
| OPPO |  | Non-AS level info is needed, such as c1, c2, s3, d4, n3, Information such as the supported positioning method could be exchanged in the positioning capability.  Not sure about the meanings of the s1. active anchor UE status (eg, for fast reuse purposes) and s2. active server UE status (eg, for fast reuse purposes). In our opinion, if the UE are not active in the SLPP positioning, it should not send the discovery msg including the UE roles. UE roles should imply that the related UE currently is OK to serve in the SLPP tasks. |
| LG |  | To avoid duplication between discovery and SLPP capability exchange, we think parameters should be classified two groups, static and dynamic, where dynamic parameters are changeable but static parameters are not.  During SLPP operation (i.e. in the middle of sidelink positioning operation), dynamic parameters can be changed and delivered/exchanged between UEs via SLPP signaling.  Therefore, discovery message should include static parameters as below;   * Supported roles of UE (i.e. c1,c2 in Question) * Supported sidelink positioning methods (i.e. c3 in Question) * Type of UE (e.g., stationary UE, moving/mobile UE, normal UE, RSU, VRU, etc) * Supported frequency range (e.g., FR1, FR2, NR-U, etc)   Dynamic parameters should be provided in SLPP capabilities exchanged. FFS detailed parameters for now and can be discussed in stage 3. |
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**Summary 2**: TBD.

**Proposal 2**: TBD.

# Conclusion

TBD.