**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #112 electronic R2-200xxxx**

**Elbonia, Nov 2nd – 13th 2020**

**Agenda item:** 8.11.2

**Source:** Intel Corporation

**Title:** Report of [Post111-e][625][POS] End-to-end latency analysis (Intel)

**Document for:**  Discussion and decision

# Introduction

This contribution provides report for RAN WG2 email discussion:

* [Post111-e][625][POS] End-to-end latency analysis (Intel)

Scope: Discuss which nodes and which procedures are involved in a positioning latency analysis, and capture expected latency values where possible.

Intended outcome: Report to next meeting

Deadline: Oct 15th , 2020

Rapporteur proposes to divide the discussion in two phases:

**Phase 1**: Based on the contributions in last meeting, and the LS/agreements from RAN1, discuss which nodes, procedures, solution (UE based/UE assisted) and RRC state should be considered in our analysis, the basic procedure for positioning methods and latency assumption for different nodes, etc. The goal of this phase is to provide analysis for the Rel.16 RAT dependent NR positioning solutions.

Deadline: Sep 30th

**Phase 2**: Finalize the E2E latency value range for different positioning methods based on discussion in phase 1, and collect potential enhancements/directions to reduce the latency (companies should show the latency analysis when propose the enhancements).

Deadline: Oct 15th

To make it easier to find the correct contact delegate in each company for potential follow-up questions, the rapporteur encourages the delegates who provide input to provide their contact information in this table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Delegate contact |
| COMPANY\_NAME | NAME ([email@address.com](mailto:email@address.com)) |
| Intel | yi.guo@intel.com |
| Ericsson | [ritesh.shreevastav@ericsson.com](mailto:ritesh.shreevastav@ericsson.com), fredrik.gunnarsson@ericsson.com |
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# Discussion

## Phase 1 (Analysis for Rel.16 NR Positioning)

As indicated in [2],

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| *RAN WG1 evaluates physical layer latency and its potential reduction for NR Rel-17 positioning solutions. In order to evaluate End-To-End latency of NR positioning solutions the input from RAN WG2 is needed on latency components of NR/NG-RAN/5GC higher layer positioning protocols.*  *RAN WG1 respectfully asks if RAN WG2 can provide a list of latency components with corresponding range of values for the existing and any potential enhanced NR positioning solutions* |

Based on RAN1 LS, RAN2 should focus on the latency analysis of NR/NG-RAN/5GC higher layer positioning protocols, and RAN1 is responsible for physical layer latency analysis.

Below MO-LR/MT-LR procedures are cited from [8], TS23.273.



Figure 6.1.2-1: 5GC-MT-LR Procedure for the commercial location services



Figure 6.2-1: 5GC-MO-LR Procedure

Based on RAN1 agreements below, seems RAN1 will do the E2E latency analysis based on positioning procedure.

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| Agreement:   * Physical Layer Latency Start and End times are defined as follows:  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Method** | **Start** | **End** | | UE assisted DL-only & DL-ECID & Multi-RTT | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information message | Successful decoding of the PUSCH carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message | | UL-only method & UL ECID & Multi-RTT | Reception by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement request message | The transmission by the gNB of the NRPPa measurement response message | | UE-based | Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP Request Location Information if applicable, otherwise,   * Alt. 1: transmission of the PUSCH carrying the MG Request from the UE. * Alt. 2: Transmission of the PDSCH from the gNB carrying the LPP message containing the assistance data * Alt. 3: Start of the Reception of DL PRS   Note: Suggest to downselect this at the next meeting.  Note: The high layers latency components may be subject to adjustment for different alternatives. | Successful decoding of the PUSCH at gNB carrying the LPP Provide Location Information message if applicable, otherwise Calculation of Location Estimate at the UE | |

In addition, based on SID, the E2E latency should be analysed based on rel-16 positioning solutions, i.e. positioning delay, step 5 in MO-LR and step 12 in MT-LR. Location service delay is out of RAN scope. But it would be good to check companies’ view on this.

* 1. Evaluate the achievable positioning accuracy and latency with the Rel-16 positioning solutions in (I)IoT scenarios and identify any performance gaps. [RAN1]

**Question 1-1: For RAN2 latency analysis of Rel.16 solutions, should we only consider the latency of positioning procedure, i.e. step 5 in MO-LR/step 12 in MT-LR or the latency of location service, i.e. whole procedure in MO-LR/MT-LR?**

**Alt 1: the latency of positioning, i.e. step 5 in MO-LR/step 12 in MT-LR**

**Alt 2: the latency of location service, i.e. whole procedure in MO-LR/MT-LR**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Alt 1 or Alt 2** | **Remark** |
| Intel | Alt 1 | The latency of positioning, i.e. step 5 in MO-LR and step 12 in MT-LR is under RAN control. The location service is out of RAN scope, and therefore should not be used for E2E latency analysis. |
| Ericsson | Alt 1 | Yes, Nodes involving RAN procedures and protocols (LPP, RRC, MAC) should only be studied |
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The positioning procedure involves multiple nodes, e.g. UE, NG-RAN, AMF, LMF, VGMLC, HGMLC, UDM, external Client, NEF, AF, etc.

[4] mentioned, “*procedures external to the PLMN (between LCS client and GMLC), procedures related to roaming case (between V-PLMN and H-PLMN), and privacy verification procedures (e.g. between GMLC and UDM) are not included in the latency evaluation*”.

[5] also mentioned “*Considering the latency of the procedures between LCS client, GMLC, AMF for triggering the positioning is tightly related to deployment and out of RAN scope. The delay analysis in this contribution does not consider these procedures, and only count the procedures between UE, LMF, AMF and gNB*”.

The question is whether all involved nodes should be considered in latency analysis.

**Question 1-2: For RAN2 latency analysis of Rel.16 solutions, which nodes shall be considered? UE, NG-RAN, AMF, LMF, VGMLC, HGMLC, UDM, external Client, NEF, AF.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **UE, NG-RAN, AMF, LMF, VGMLC, HGMLC, UDM, external Client, NEF, AF** | **Remark** |
| Intel | UE, NG-RAN, AMF and LMF | The latency for other nodes, e.g. GMLC, etc are out of RAN WG2 scope. |
| Ericsson | Protocols and Procedures involving these entities:  UE, NG-RAN, AMF, LMF | The latency for other nodes is out of RAN2 scope. |
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**Question 1-3: If the answer of Question 1-1 is alt 2, for RAN2 latency analysis of Rel.16 solutions, should MO-LR, NI-LR, MT-LR all be considered? Or only some of them.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **MO-LR, NI-LR, MT-LR** | **Remark** |
| Intel | MO-LR and MT-LR | If companies would like to consider Alt 2, MO-LR and MT-LR should be considered since MO-LR and MT-LR are typical cases for commercial use cases. |
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As indicated in [1], RAN1 agreed:

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| Agreement:   * At least the following information is provided for positioning physical layer latency analysis:   + Source initiating request for positioning measurements/location for a given UE (UE, Network)   + Destination awaiting for positioning measurements/location for a given UE (UE, Network)   + Start and end triggers/events for physical layer latency evaluation     - For Rel.16 solutions, it is based on specification for each solution   + Initial and final RRC State of positioned UE (RRC IDLE, INACTIVE, CONNECTED) at the start and end time for the physical layer latency evaluation   + Positioning     - technique (enumeration): (1) DL-TDOA, (2) DL AoD, (3) UL-TDoA, (4) UL-AoA, (5) Multi-RTT, (6) E-CID     - type: DL, UL, DL+UL     - mode: UE-based, UE-assisted   + Latency component w/ value range and description, including information on any parallel (simultaneous) components   + Total latency value * Latency components are recommended to be captured in table and ordered consequently in time starting from the earliest one:  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Source [UE, NW]/Destination [UE, NW]**  **Positioning technique [DL-TDOA, E-CID, …], type [DL, UL, DL+UL], mode [UE-A, UE-B],**  **Initial and Final RRC States [IDLE, INACTIVE, CONNECTED]** | | | | **Latency Component** | **Value Range** | **Description of Latency Component** | | Start trigger |  |  | | Name of component 1 |  |  | | Name of component 2 |  |  | |  |  |  | | Name of last component |  |  | | End trigger |  |  | | Total values |  |  | |

In summary, for RAN1 physical latency analysis,

* All RRC state shall be considered (IDLE, INACTIVE, CONNECTED);
* All Rel-16 RAT dependent positioning methods shall be considered ((1) DL-TDOA, (2) DL AoD, (3) UL-TDoA, (4) UL-AoA, (5) Multi-RTT, (6) NR E-CID);
* All positioning types shall be considered (type: DL, UL, DL+UL);
* Both UE-based, UE-assisted shall be considered;
* List latency component w/ value range and description, including information on any parallel (simultaneous) components

Rapporteur’s comments, from RAN2 perspective:

* The positioning type (UL, DL, DL+UL) has been reflected by positioning techniques, therefore we do not need to list them separately;

**Question 1-4: Based on RAN1 agreements, shall both UE based and UE assisted be considered in RAN2 latency analysis? Or one of them ? If one of them, pls indicate which positioning methods.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Both , UE based only, UE assisted only** | **Remark** |
| Intel | Both |  |
| Ericsson | Both |  |
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**Question 1-5: For RRC state, should we consider both scenarios for RAN2 latency analysis? Or only one of them?**

* + Scenario 1: To support MO-LR, MT-LR, NI-LR procedure, if the UE was in IDLE/INACTIVE, the state transmission to CONNECTED is needed before the positioning procedure (step 5 for MO-LR and step 12 for MT-LR) in order to exchange the message between the UE and the network.
  + Note: It is only applicable for alt 2 in question 1-1. For alt1, the transition time is not counted in positioning procedure itself although it is part of location service procedure.
  + Scenario 2: For the scenario that the UE obtains the assistance data via system information and provides the results to application inside the UE. The UE does not need to exchange the message with network, and the state transmission is not needed, i.e. initiate state could be IDLE, INACTIVE or CONNECTED, and the UE does not change the state when performing the positioning.
  + Note 1: this is based on rel-16, i.e. the UE cannot send/receive the data, reference signals in IDLE or INACTIVE mode.

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| **Company** | **Both, scenario 1 only or scenario 2 only** | **Remark** |
| Intel | Scenario 2 only | Scenario 1 and 2 are already supported in Rel-16. But procedure of scenario 1 is not part of step 5 for MO-LR and step 12 for MT-LR.  The scenario 1 could be considered only if the whole procedure for location service is considered, i.e. alt2 in question 1-1. |
| Ericsson | Scenario 2 including both UE-A/UE-B cases | For positioning latency there are 2 definitions:  a) TTFF: For every positioning method there is TTFF. Scenario 1 includes that and SA2, RAN3 are also part of this.  b) After TTFF is achieved; what is the requirement in terms of interval/frequency of providing the positioning to end user/client. (for example, once every 20ms).  Hence, from RAN2 perspective mainly the b) should be taken into consideration; i.e once the UE is in the ready state for performing positioning procedure; then the latency involved as below   * Obtaining necessary AD * Performing measurement * Reporting the measurement (UE assisted) * Positioning computation * Providing the position to UE (if client is in UE)   For GNSS based positioning method, TTFF depends upon whether UE has recent almanac/ephemeris data available or not. If it is then GNSS positioning procedure runs fast.  Similarly, for RAT dependent to run DL-TDOA; NR-ECID procedure is a prerequisite procedure hence this procedure is part of TTFF.  The latency aspect of TTFF that RAN2 deals with for example NR-ECID/Capability exchange can also be evaluated. However, the real aim should be to check what is the delay involved in b) i.e, After TTFF |
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Refer to TS38.305, the procedures for different positioning methods are listed as below (**the details of step 5 for MO-LR and step 12 for MT-LR**).

**1 DL-TDOA/DL-AoD**



**Figure 1 procedure for DL-TDOA/DL-AoD**

**Question 1-6: Any comments on DL-TDOA/DL-AoD procedure? Can we use it for E2E latency analysis for DL-TDOA/DL-AoD?**

**Note 1: The procedure involves other nodes, e.g. GMLC is not shown since the procedure is focusing on the details of step 5 for MO-LR and step 12 for MT-LR;**

**Note 2: The transition from IDLE/INACTIVE to CONNECTED mode is not shown in the figure;**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Remark** |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Another alternative also possible | When Client is in UE  For UE based, it is possible that UE can compute positioning using these methods without having to have LPP transaction. This will minimize the latency.  UE can obtain ciphering keys. NW may broadcast the relevant AD. UE can perform measurement and consume the positioning location without having to send any LPP message. This is already supported by standard, but we can discuss if any companies think it is unsupported. |
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**2 UL-TDOA/UL-AoA**



**Figure 2 procedure for UL-TDOA/UL-AoA**

**Question 1-7: Any comments on UL-TDOA/UL-AoA procedure? Can we use it for E2E latency analysis for UL-TDOA/UL-AoA?**

**Note 1: The procedure involves other nodes, e.g. GMLC is not shown since the procedure is focusing on the details of step 5 for MO-LR and step 12 for MT-LR;**

**Note 2: The transition from IDLE/INACTIVE to CONNECTED mode is not shown in the figure;**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Remark** |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
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**3 Multi-RTT**



**Figure 3 procedure for Multi-RTT**

**Question 1-8: Any comments on Multi-RTT procedure? Can we use it for E2E latency analysis for Multi-RTT?**

**Note 1: The procedure involves other nodes, e.g. GMLC is not shown since the procedure is focusing on the details of step 5 for MO-LR and step 12 for MT-LR;**

**Note 2: The transition from IDLE/INACTIVE to CONNECTED mode is not shown in the figure;**

**Note 3: in the figure, we did not distinguish serving gNB and measured gNB and did not show multiple measured gNBs although they could be different.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Remark** |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | yes |  |
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**4 NR E-CID**



**Figure 4-1 procedure for Downlink NR E-CID**

**Question 1-9: Any comments on Downlink NR E-CID procedure? Can we use it for E2E latency analysis for Downlink NR E-CID?**

**Note 1: The procedure involves other nodes, e.g. GMLC is not shown since the procedure is focusing on the details of step 5 for MO-LR and step 12 for MT-LR;**

**Note 2: The transition from IDLE/INACTIVE to CONNECTED mode is not shown in the figure;**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Remark** |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes | Step 4 could be seen as optional, since DL E-CID is based on measurements that the UE has available. |
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**Figure 4-2 procedure for Uplink NR E-CID**

**Question 1-10: Any comments on Uplink NR E-CID procedure? Can we use it for E2E latency analysis for Uplink NR E-CID?**

**Note 1: The procedure involves other nodes, e.g. GMLC is not shown since the procedure is focusing on the details of step 5 for MO-LR and step 12 for MT-LR;**

**Note 2: The transition from IDLE/INACTIVE to CONNECTED mode is not shown in the figure;**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Remark** |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes | Step 3 could be seen as optional, since DL E-CID is based on measurements that the UE has available. |
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**Question 1-11: Based on RAN1 agreements, shall all RAT dependent positioning methods be considered in RAN2 latency analysis, ((1) DL-TDOA, (2) DL AoD, (3) UL-TDoA, (4) UL-AoA, (5) Multi-RTT, (6) NR E-CID including UL NR E-CID)? or only some of them? If some, pls indicate which positioning methods.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **All or some** | **Remark** |
| Intel | All |  |
| Ericsson | 1, 3, 5 | Angle based and ECID could be to some extend covered by 1,3, 5 |
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Based on the procedures shown above, the procedure for DL-TDOA and DL-AoD is same, and forUL-AoA and UL-TDOA is same.

**Question 1-12: In RAN2 latency analysis, can DL-TDOA and DL AoD be handled together? And UL-TDoA and UL-AoA be handled together, i.e. in the same table?**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Remark** |
| Intel | Y | From RAN2 perspective, there is no different although from physical layer perspective, the measurement delay could be different. |
| Ericsson | Y |  |
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Regarding the table used for collecting the latency analysis, RAN1 agreed below template:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Source [UE, NW]/Destination [UE, NW]**  **Positioning technique [DL-TDOA, E-CID, …], type [DL, UL, DL+UL], mode [UE-A, UE-B],**  **Initial and Final RRC States [IDLE, INACTIVE, CONNECTED]** | | |
| **Latency Component** | **Value Range** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| Start trigger |  |  |
| Name of component 1 |  |  |
| Name of component 2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Name of last component |  |  |
| End trigger |  |  |
| Total values |  |  |

Rapporteur’s comments:

* Source [UE, NW]/Destination [UE, NW] are not needed, it can be reflected in procedure steps if we show the procedure figure together with the table;
* Initial and Final RRC States [IDLE, INACTIVE, CONNECTED] is not needed for each procedure since it is common for all positioning methods, and could be captured in separate table, or just as separate steps in the table;

If we follow RAN1 table, and consider MO-LR, MT-LR, 5 positioning methods (same table for DL-TDOA/DL-AoD and same table for UL-TDOA/UL-AoD), 3 UE states, 2 modes, we need 60 tables.

If we have positioning methods specific table and common table, the total number will be 26 (20+6); In addition, if we only consider positioning procedure instead of location service procedure, then only table 1 below is needed, the total number will be 20;

Therefore Rapporteur would suggest to use below table to capture latency analysis in phase 2:

**Table 1: positioning method specific table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Positioning technique [DL-TDOA/DL-AoD, Downlink NR E-CID, …], mode [UE-A, UE-B (IDLE, INACTIVE, CONNECTED)],**  **Focusing on the latency caused by steps in figure 1-figure 4** | | |
| **Latency Component** | **Value Range** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| Step 1 |  |  |
| Step 2 |  |  |
| Step 3 |  |  |
| .. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Total values |  |  |

**Table 2: common procedure** **(rely on the answer of question 1-1, i.e. whether Alt2 is used for E2E latency analysis)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **e.g. location request for MO-LR, MT-LR when the UE is in IDLE, INACTIVE or CONNECTED, and location response, etc.**  **Refer to the figure 6.2-1 for MO-LR (except step 5) and 6.1.2-1 for MT-LR (except step 12);** | | |
| **Latency Component** | **Value Range** | **Description of Latency Component** |
| Step 1 |  |  |
| Step 2 |  |  |
| Step 3 |  |  |
| .. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Total values |  |  |

**Question 1-13: Do companies agree to use table1 (positioning methods specific) and table 2 (common procedure) described above to capture the latency analysis results? Or any other suggestions?**

**Note: The need of table 2 relies on the answer of question 1-1, i.e. whether Alt2 is used for E2E latency analysis)**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Table 1 and Table 2, Table 1 only** | **Remark** |
| Intel | Table 1 | See above, we only need to consider step 5 for MO-LR and step 12 for MT-LR, and therefore table 1 is enough for RAN2 analysis. |
| Ericsson | Table 1 |  |
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In addition, it would be good to have common understanding on the latency assumption for:

* State transition: IDLE to CONNECTED, INACTIVE to CONNECTED;
* Processing delay:
  + UE RRC processing delay, UE LPP processing delay (capability transfer, assistance data transfer, location request), UE MAC processing delay;
  + gNB RRC processing delay, gNB NRPPa processing delay;
  + AMF processing delay;
  + LMF processing delay;
* transmission delay:
  + UE from/to gNB;
  + gNB from/to AMF;
  + AMF from/to LMF;
  + AMF from/to GMLC;

**Question 1-14: Companies are invited to provide the input on latency assumptions (Unit= ms)**

**Table 3: Idle/INACTIVE to CONNECTED, and UE processing time on RRC, LPP and MAC (Unit= ms);**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **TIdle-conn** | **TInac-conn** | **TUE-RRCReconf** | **TUE-RRCDLInfo** | **TUE-RRCULInfo** | **TUE-RRCLocationMeas** | **TUE-LPPCapab** | **TUE-LPPAssi** | **TUE-LPPLocationRe** | **TUE-MAC-SRSAct** |
| **Intel** | **36.3-62.5** | **11.3-18.5 [9]** | **10 [10]** | **5** | **2** | **2** | **20-80 [10]** | **10** | **5** | **1** |
| **Ericsson** | **48** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 4: gNB processing time on RRC and NRPPa, AMF/LMF processing time, transmission delay between nodes, gNB measurement delay and LMF calculation delay (Unit= ms);**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **TgNB-RRC** | **TgNB-NRPPa** | **TgNB-NAS/LPP** | **TAMF** | **TLMF** | **TUE-gNB** | **TgNB-AMF** | **TAMF-LMF** | **TAMF-GMLC** | **TgNB-Meas** | **TLMF-Calc** |
| **Intel** | **3 [9]** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **0** | **3-10** | **3-10** | **3-10** | **RAN1** | **5** |
| **Ericsson** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **1-2** |  |  | **2** |
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| **Company** | **Remark** |
| Intel | 1 **TIdle-conn** (INACTIVE to CONNECTED), referred to TS37.910 [9];  2 **TIdle-conn** (IDLE to CONNECTED), on top of **TInac-conn,** added   |  | | --- | | *RRCReconfig+SMC = T UE processing (10-15ms)*  *2 Initiate NAS = 2\*T gNB processing (2\*3ms) + TAMF processing + 2\*T-AMF-gNB* |   3 **TUE-LPPCapab** (LPP capability processing time) referred to RRC capability processing time in TS38.331 [10];  4 **TUE-LPPAssi** (LPP assistance data) referred to RRCReconfiguration processing time in TS38.331 [10];  5 **TgNB-RRC** referred to TS37.910 [9], *the processing delay in gNB (L2 and RRC) has been reduced to 3 ms*  6 **TgNB-NRPPa** and **TgNB-NAS/LPP** referred to TgNB-RRC  7 **TgNB-Meas** should be similar to **TUE-Meas,** and wait for RAN1**.**  8 The transmission delay is tightly related to backhaul situation; |
| Ericsson | An optimized AMF/LMF for latency can have 1-2ms delay/latency between AMF to LMF. For Non-Public Network where 5GS can be deployed locally (in factory premises) this delay/latency could further be lower. Location can be computed in location server every 2ms. |
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## Phase 2 discussion

### Latency analysis on Rel-16 RAT dependent positioning methods

### Potential solutions/directions on latency reduction

# Summary

To be added:

# Reference

[1] Chairman's Notes RAN1#102-e v022

[2] R1-2007264 LS on Latency of NR Positioning Protocols, RAN1

[3] R2-2006672 Discussion on ehancements for commercial use cases, CATT

[4] R2-2006578 Discussion on R17 positioning enhancement, Huawei, HiSilicon

[5] R2-2006750 Consideration on the support of low latency requirement, Intel Corporation

[6] R2-2007587 End-to-end latency reduction for DL/UL positioning, InterDigital, Inc.

[7] R2-2008261 [AT111-e][612][POS] Assumptions for analysis of commercial use cases (Ericsson) Ericsson

[8] TS 23.273, 5G System (5GS) Location Services (LCS); Stage 2.

[9] TS37.910

[10]TS38.331