**3GPP TSG-RAN WG1 Meeting #106-e R1-2108248**

**e-Meeting, August 16th – 27th, 2021**

**Agenda Item: 8.5.4**

**Source: Moderator (Huawei)**

**Title: FL summary #1 of 8.5.4 latency improvements for DL and DL+UL methods**

**Document for: Discussion and decision**

# Introduction

In RAN1#106-e, the following papers provided input on latency improvements for DL and DL+UL methods.

1. R1-2106452 Positioning latency enhancements Huawei, HiSilicon
2. R1-2106552 Discussion on latency reduction for NR positioning ZTE
3. R1-2106598 Discussion on latency enhancement for NR positioning vivo
4. R1-2106812 Considerations on latency improvements for positioning Sony
5. R1-2106891 Discussion on latency improvements for both DL and DL+UL positioning methods Samsung
6. R1-2106974 Discussion on latency reduction for NR positioning CATT
7. R1-2107060 Views on PHY Latency Reductions Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
8. R1-2107134 Discussion on latency improvements for positioning methods China Telecom
9. R1-2107216 Enhancements on Latency Reduction in NR Positioning OPPO
10. R1-2107348 Enhancements for Latency Improvements for Positioning Qualcomm Incorporated
11. R1-2107406 Discussion on latency improvement for positioning CMCC
12. R1-2107545 Discussion on latency improvements for NR positioning LG Electronics
13. R1-2107593 Latency Reduction Solutions for NR Positioning Intel Corporation
14. R1-2107647 Discussion on latency improvements for DL and DL+UL positioning methods InterDigital, Inc.
15. R1-2107743 Views on Rel-17 positioning latency reduction Apple
16. R1-2107828 Aspects of physical latency improvement MediaTek Inc.
17. R1-2107861 Discussion on latency improvements for both DL and DL+UL positioning methods NTT DOCOMO, INC.
18. R1-2107923 Latency improvements for both DL and DL+UL positioning method Xiaomi
19. R1-2108144 Positioning Latency Reduction Enhancements Lenovo, Motorola Mobility
20. R1-2108167 Latency improvements for both DL and DL+UL positioning methods Ericsson

This paper provides the summary of solutions to improve positioning latency for DL and DL+UL methods.

[106-e-NR-ePos-04] Email discussion/approval on latency improvements for both DL and DL+UL positioning methods with checkpoints for agreements on August 19, 24 and 27 – Su (Huawei)

# M-sample PRS processing

## General information

Agreements made in RAN1#105-e.

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| Agreement:  M-sample (1<=M<4) PRS processing corresponding to measurements performed within M instances of the DL PRS resource set on a PRS resource, subject to UE capability, is beneficial from a RAN1 perspective for latency reduction.   * One sample corresponds to one instance * Send an LS to RAN4 informing that   + M-sample (1<=M<4) measurements corresponding to measurements performed within M (1<=M<4) instances of the DL PRS resource set on a PRS resource are beneficial for reduction of measurement latency from RAN1 point of view.   + RAN4 is requested to check the feasibility of measurements performed within M (1<=M<4) instances of the DL PRS resource set and identify the impact on requirements/side condition. * RAN1 to further study at least the following aspects for allowing M-sample (1<=M<4) PRS processing   + Details of UE capability   + Signaling details, e.g., to indicate whether measurement is based on one or more samples   + Whether the PRS sample processing time is defined and the relation with (N, T).     - Note: This may have RAN4 dependency |

The following sources mentioned their views on M-sample PRS processing.

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| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| Huawei [1] | **Proposal 1:** The existing NR-DL-PRS-ProcessingCapability and NR-DL-PRS-ResourceCapability should be also applied to M-sample PRS measurement.  **Proposal 2:**  Support LMF to explicitly request either M-sample or both M-sample and 4-sample PRS measurement, and if both are requested, UE include the M-sample in the early fix report and 4-sample in the normal location fix. |
| Samsung [5] | **Proposal 3:**FFS on how to determine the number of samples to be used for RSTD, UE Rx-Tx time difference and PRS-RSRP measurement: by LMF indication and/or UE implementation. |
| Nokia [7] | **Proposal 10**: RAN1 to discuss and gain common understanding on if PRS repetitions correspond to one sample or multiple samples. RAN4 involvement may also be necessary.  **Proposal 11**: Wait for RAN4 input before further agreements on M-sample PRS processing. |
| China Telecom [8] | **Proposal 1:** Rel-17 should support to report an extra signal indicating the sample number of PRS measurement to LMF. |
| Qualcomm [10] | **Proposal 3:** Support only M=1 for low-latency enhancements and de-prioritize specification support for M=2 and M=3.   * Introduce a UE capability whether a UE supports single-sample PRS processing   **Proposal 4:** Introduce signaling from the LMF in the Location Request message which signals to the UE that single-sample measurements are expected to be performed.   * FFS: Signaling details   **Proposal 5:** A UE should be able to report separate PRS processing capabilities for the case the UE performs single-sample (M=1) PRS measurements.   * FFS: Signaling details   **Proposal 7:** For single-sample processing, the measurement period for measuring a single sample can be equal to T according to the reported (N,T) PRS processing capabilities under the following conditions:   * During a first window with duration of at least N msec, referred to as “Measurement Window”, up to N msec of PRS symbols are expected to be measured by the UE. * During a second window of at least T-N msec, which starts after the end of the Masurement Window, referred to as “Processing window”,   + a UE is expected to process the measured PRS symbols and be capable of reporting the measurements after the end of the processing window   + a UE is not expected to receive any other DL signals or perform any other DL procedures * Minimum length of the Processing window shall be [4] msec |
| LGE [12] | **Proposal 1:**   * For request location information, introduce a parameter for distinguishing between a specific case (e.g. 1<=M<4 sample(s)) and the normal case (e.g. 4 samples) which is accompanied in request location information. The parameter can be included in the following IEs:   + Common IEs for request location information (e.g. CommonIEsRequestLocationInformation)   + Positioning method specific IEs (e.g. NR-DL-TDOA-ProvideLocationInformation, NR-DL-AoD-ProvideLocationInformation, NR-Multi-RTT-ProvideLocationInformation, etc.) |
| Intel [13] | **Proposal 2:**   * Support configurability of parameter M for UE DL PRS processing   + Further analyze signaling details to support configurability of parameter M |
| Lenovo [19] | **Proposal 3:** Support a new UE capability for at least N=1 sample measurement. |
| Ericsson [20] | **Proposal 3** Support measurement reports for RSRP and RSTD based on a single PRS measurement, i.e. Nsample= 1. |

**Signalling of number of samples**

* Supported by: Huawei [1], Samsung [5], China Telecom [8], Qualcomm [10], LGE [12], Intel [13]

**M=1**

* Supported by: Qualcomm [10], Lenovo [19], Ericsson [20]

**On the UE processing capability for M-samples**

* Huawei [1] think that the UE PRS processing capabilities should be reused
* Qualcomm [10] think that a separate PRS processing capabilities should be defined.

In addition

* Huawei [1] proposed to allow both M-sample and 4-sample measurement being requested at the same time, and in case of such a request, M-sample is reported via early fix report.
* Nokia [7] request to have a common understanding on the relation between samples and PRS repetitions.
* Nokia [7] also suggest to wait for RAN4 input before making any progress in RAN1.
* Qualcomm [10] propose to define measurement window and processing window inside the MG duration for 1-sample PRS processing.

## Round 1

Based on the input, the FL has the following initial tentative proposals.

### Proposal 2.1-1

* Support LMF to explicitly request UE to report the measurement with either M-sample or 4-sample.
* FFS signalling details, e.g. common IE or positioning method specific IE.

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo |  | We are supportive of the proposal. But we are confused about the content of e.g, and considers the ongoing RAN 4 meeting, we suggest modifying as follows Proposal 2.1-1  * Support LMF to explicitly request UE to report the measurement with either M-sample or 4-sample if RAN4 has supported M-sample measurement. * FFS signalling details~~, e.g. common IE or positioning method specific IE.~~ |
| CATT |  | Our understanding is that UE to report the measurement with 4-sample in Rel-16. If so, there is no need to add new support for a request for UE to report the measurement with 4-samples or we can say   * Support LMF to explicitly request UE to report the measurement with ~~either~~ M-sample, where M={1,4} ~~or 4-sample~~.   + FFS: M={2,3} |
| Nokia/NSB |  | In general we are okay with the update from vivo. We also feel it is important to highlight that RAN4 has not yet had time to check the feasibility of such an enhancement. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | OK with the change from vivo. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | OK with the change from vivo. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Yes | OK with the change from vivo. |
| ZTE | Yes | OK with updates from vivo. We would like to support M={2,3}, which may have balance between accuracy and latency. |
| OPPO |  | We ok with the update from vivo which includes the “if RAN4 has supported…” because as in our previous agreement, RAN4 shall check the feasibility to decide if it can be supported. |
| China Telecom | Yes | OK with the change from vivo. |
| LG | Yes | We are generally fine with vivo’s revision. But, In terms of signaling, since there are only two types of IEs in LPP message (in measurement request), we prefer to leave “e.g. common IE or positioning method specific IE.” in the second bullet. We don’t think that introducing additional IEs to support it is not necessary. Proposal 2.1-1  * Support LMF to explicitly request UE to report the measurement with either M-sample or 4-sample if RAN4 has supported M-sample measurement. * FFS signalling details, e.g. common IE or positioning method specific IE. |
| Xiaomi | Yes | OK with the change from vivo. We also think it is necessary to check the feasibility by RAN4 before we make this decision. |
| SONY | Yes | We think the UE needs to be informed (by LMF) to perform measurement with M-sample (for latency reduction purpose).  Fine with the proposed changes by Vivo. |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Lenovo,Motorola Mobility | Yes | Supportive of FL’s proposal. No strong view on RAN4’s inclusion text, however if the RAN4 text is included would an LS need to be sent after this meeting or at a later stage? |
| InterDigital | Yes | Ok with modification from vivo. |
| Ericsson | Yes | ok in principle with the intention from vivo's wording. However, an agreement conditioned to action from ran4 is not standard procedure. Perhaps better to send an LS on the issue. |

### Proposal 2.1-2

* Support 1-sample (M=1) for PRS measurement subject to UE capabilities.
* FFS other sample numbers.

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo |  | wait for RAN4 input |
| CATT |  | Fine with the proposal, since we already have the agreement to support 1-sample measurement. |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Not clear what the benefit of such an agreement is. We can take it up under UE capability discussions later. |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | In our understanding, there could be follow-up issues pertaining to M=1 sample processing. Agreeing to this (subject to RAN4 confirmation) would lay the foundation for follow-up discussion. |
| NTT DOCOMO |  | We are supportive of the proposal. However, it may be better to wait for RAN4 reply since RAN1 sent an LS to RAN4 regarding the feasibility of measurement with M(<4)-sample. |
| ZTE |  | Wait for progress of Proposal 2.1-1. |
| OPPO |  | Prefer to wait for RAN4’s conclusion. RAN4 shall be the one to decide whether to support it. |
| China Telecom |  | Support in principle, but need to wait the input from RAN4. |
| LG |  | we need to wait for response from RAN4. |
| Xiaomi |  | Support this UE capability if RAN4 support 1 sample measurement. |
| SONY |  | NO need to decide now, we can wait the response from RAN4. |
| Intel | Comments | Decide based on the RAN4 response. |
| Lenovo,Motorola Mobility | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes | Support. RAN4 can decide how to impact their specification for M=1 |

### Proposal 2.1-3

* Further study the following aspects
  + Whether a new UE PRS processing capability is defined for M-sample PRS.
  + The relationship between measurement sample and PRS repetition, e.g. whether one measurement sample corresponds to processing a single repetition within multiple repetitions of a PRS transmission occasion.
  + If 1-sample PRS measurement is supported, whether a MG length can be split into PRS measurement window and PRS processing window.
  + Whether both M-sample and 4-sample PRS measurement report can be requested at the same time.

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo |  | Further study is okay for us, and we would like to express some views on some aspects  For sub-bullet 2, in the RAN1 #105 e meeting agreement, it is clear that M sample corresponding to M instance of the DL PRS resource set on a PRS resource. Based on the current description in the TS 38.214. M instance of the DL PRS resource set is used to describe the periodicity other than repetition. In addition, we believe using 4 samples is for channel selection, if the time gap of different samples is too close and the channel does not change, then the multi-sample measurement will be meaningless. Therefore, we can found the measurement period in TS 38.133 is the Multiples of ( is the periodicity of the PRS)as follows.    FL: I think it is clear that one sample covers any potential repetitions.  For sub-bullet 3, we doubt there is any difference for one sample measurement and 4-sample measurement to lead an MG length is split into two windows for one sample measurement.  For sub-bullet 4, we would like to confirm whether it means {M-sample and 4-sample} reporting is requested in *RequestLocationInformation*  Agreement:   * M-sample (1<=M<4) PRS processing corresponding to measurements performed within M instances of the DL PRS resource set on a PRS resource, subject to UE capability, is beneficial from a RAN1 perspective for latency reduction. * One sample corresponds to one instance * Send an LS to RAN4 informing that   + M-sample (1<=M<4) measurements corresponding to measurements performed within M (1<=M<4) instances of the DL PRS resource set on a PRS resource are beneficial for reduction of measurement latency from RAN1 point of view.   + RAN4 is requested to check the feasibility of measurements performed within M (1<=M<4) instances of the DL PRS resource set and identify the impact on requirements/side condition.  |  | | --- | | *TS 38.214*  If dl-PRS-MutingOption2 is configured each bit in the bitmap of dl-PRS-MutingOption2 corresponds to a single repetition index for each of the DL PRS resources within each instance of a nr-DL-PRS-ResourceSet and the length of the bitmap is equal to the values of dl-PRS-ResourceRepetitionFactor. Both dl-PRS-MutingOption1 and dl-PRS-MutingOption2 may be configured at the same time in which case the logical AND operation is applied to the bit maps as described in Clause 7.4.1.7.4 of [4, TS 38.211] | |
| CATT |  | For the 1st sub-bullet, I am wondering what is the difference of the “UE capabilities” in Proposal 2.1-2 and the “a **new** UE PRS processing capability” in here. If Proposal 2.1-2 is agreed, do we still need to discuss “a **new** UE PRS processing capability” for M=1?  FL: I think in proposal 2.1-2 it refers to whether UE supports 1-sample, while in proposal 2.1-3, it refers to a different (N, T) for 1-sample at least.  For the 2nd sub-bullet, our understand is that one instance of the DL PRS resource set may has multiple repetitions of PRS resources of the DL PRS resource set.  For the 3rd sub-bullet, we don’t see the split a MG length into PRS measurement window and PRS processing window. The unit of the MG is subframes, and the lengths of the MG are designed to including the transition for UE to enter and leave the MG. Thus, we don’t see the need for UE to have separate PRS processing window.  For the 4th sub-bullet, we dones see the need to have separate measurement report. We assume RAN4 may define the corresponding requirement to address the situation that the measurement from 1 M-sample is not good enough and thus, the UE may use more samples to provide the PRS measurement. |
| Nokia/NSB |  | For the 2nd sub-bullet, is the common understanding that 4 sample is 4 instances? We at least would like to get confirmation that if the PRS is repeated (remember that in beam sweeping it can have a gap between repetitions) and the {N,T} value is sufficient that the RAN4 spec implies that the UE can’t use two repetitions as different samples.  FL: Agree with the understanding. One note is that RAN4 did not count the potential latency reduction using Rx beam sweeping for different repetition.  For the 4th sub-bullet, we don’t understand why M-sample and 4-sample would be reported at the same time. If that happens there is no latency benefit. |
| Qualcomm |  | To CATT: the split is needed because otherwise it is not clear how much time does the UE have to perform the processing. After the last PRS symbol of an instance, the UE needs some time to finish the processing. This is called processing time, and it exists for CSIRS, PDSCH decoding, etc, etc. Network would need to know how much time the UE needs. If the UE reports (N,T) with the current measurement period definition, as we show in our paper, the measurement period is unccessarily large (T\_last).  To vivo: We don’t say that we are going to split the MG. We are saying that the PRS resources should be front-loaded, so that the UE can do the processing uniterapted (basic principle for front-load DMRS, CSIRS processing, etc, etc). If there is a PRS arriving late inside a MG, the time to finish will be longer. We propose to effectively use the (N,T) parameters to say: after the end of the last PRS symbol, the UE has T-N time to finish the processing; aka, the T-N correspodsn to a processing window, since there is no PRS to be measured inside that time.  Can CATT or vivo provide an alternate definition of how the network will know when the UE is ready to report in the single-sample measurement? |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | For both requesting 1-sample and 4-sample, we think that 1-sample can offer an early fix so as to achieve the low latency, while the following 4-sample report can offer a more reliable and richer measurement information.  For example, UE may measure more TRPs using 4 samples since the side conditions could be lower than 1 sample. More TRP measurements would result in a better/smaller GDOP for location fix. |
| ZTE |  | We can only live with first sub-bullet.  For second sub-bullet, share the same view with vivo. Multiple repetitions of single resource should be regarded as a single instance. The repetitions is related to Rx beam sweeping, which may impact the positioning latency on NRxbeam defined in 38.133.  FL: Yes.  For third sub-bullet,it’s better to decide by RAN4 whether new formula should be introduced for M-sample case or reuse existing formula.  For fourth sub-bullet, we prefer that M-sample report should have a flexibility to be treated as a normal report. |
| OPPO |  | For 2nd sub-bullet: The reason for discussing M-sample measurement is because the measurement as defined in RAN4 is 4-sample measurement. So, how to define the relationship between PRS repetitions/instance and measurement sample shall be up to RAN4.  For 3rd sub-bullet: do not see the motivation for explicit split. If the system wants the UE to finish the PRS receiption and processing within one MG, the system shall configure a MG with sufficient length to cover all the PRS resources and also the UE processing time.  For 4th sub-bullet: the UE can not conduct both M-sample measurement and 4 sample measurement on the same PRS resource. |
| LG |  | For the 1st, 2nd and 3rd sub-bullet, we think all of the points are up to RAN4, 2nd is already informed to RAN4 through LS in the last meeting.  Regarding 4th sub-bullet, we also have similar view with Nokia. we see that natural behavior is reporting either of them since the positioning measurement is triggered depending on the use case (normal, latency). why do we consider reporting all together at the same time?. |
| Xiaomi |  | For 2nd sub-bullet, we also think 1-sample refers to 1 instance, and different repetitions within a period can’t be taken as 2-samples.  For 3rd sub-bullet, we think there is no relationship between the number of sample and MG length. In each MG, UE is expected to measure a number of PRS resources from each TRP. So even with 1-sample measurement, the MG length can’t be reduced.  For 4th sub-bullet, we can accept both M-sample and 4-sample PRS measurement report requested at the same time, it does not mean M-sample and 4-sample PRS measurement report will be triggered at the same time. |
| SONY |  | Further study is fine and it should not preclude other aspects (if any). The motivation of 4th sub-bullet is unclear. |
| Intel | Comments | Low priority for this meeting. |
| Lenovo,Motorola Mobility |  | Since it’s a study in the context of latency reduction and optimized PRS processing, support FL’s proposal. |
| Ericsson |  | Ok to study |

## Round 2

# PRS measurement within MG

## General information

Agreements made in RAN1#105-e.

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| Agreement:  RAN1 to further study at least the following aspects for MG enhancement with regards to MG requesting and configuration/activation/triggering for the purpose of latency reduction for positioning:   * Preconfiguration of multiple MGs * Triggering/activation of MG(s) with lower layer signalings (DCI or DL MAC CE) * Request of MG(s) with lower layer signaling by the UE to the gNB * Request/determination of MG(s) by LMF indication to the gNB/UE * Note: The combination of the above items is possible. |

The following sources mentioned enhancements on PRS measurement within a MG.

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| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| Huawei [1] | **Proposal 9:** For the MG request, only support LMF based request.  **Proposal 10:** Support activation and deactivation of MG(s) from the preconfigured MGs via a MAC CE. |
| ZTE [2] | **Proposal 5:** For the sake of latency reduction related to the measurement gap, Rel-17 should allow LMF to request measurement gap.  **Proposal 6:** Enhance the measurement gap sharing scheme to prioritize the NR PRS measurement inside a measurement gap. RAN1 should send an LS to RAN4 on the benefits identified by RAN1. |
| Vivo [3] | **Proposal 9:**   * + Pre-configured MG for positioning should be supported for NR positioning.     - Send an LS to RAN4 for informing this information   **Proposal 10:**   * + The common parameter of pre-configured MG for positioning is configured and transmitted to LMF/UE in advance, based on the Frequency layer information included in the MG request from LMF/UE, such as:     - Frequency domain information: PointA, StartPRB, Bandwidth and SubcarrierSpacing of frequency layer;     - Time domain information: gap offset, gap length and gap periodicity for the Frequency layer.   + FFS: Include MG type in MG request, MG type: regular MG, pre-configured MG   **Proposal 11:**   * + Further study the specific parameter of pre-configured MG for positioning, such as:     - Initial status of pre-configured MG: activated, deactivated.     - Whether the MG or activated status of MG is associated with the serving cell index and/or BWP index.   **Proposal 12:**   * + Pre-configuration MG activation/deactivation for positioning needs to be considered in Rel-17.   **Proposal 13:**   * + To consider the following options for pre-configured MG activation/deactivation     - Option1: LMF transmits a pre-configured MG activation/deactivation request to gNB by NRPPa information, and then gNB activates/deactivates pre-configured MG by lower layer signaling to UE;     - Option 2: LMF transmits a pre-configured MG activation/deactivation request to gNB by NRPPa information, and LMF activates/deactivates activate/deactivate pre-configured MG by LPP to UE;     - Option 3: UE expects the MG is activated when PRS measurement within pre-configured MG is needed, e.g. when active DL BWP doesn’t satisfy the PRS measurement (bandwidth and/or SCS), and/or LPP Request Location Information is applied;       * FFS: Autonomously/implicitly triggering via event at gNB and UE, e.g. ignaling by reception of LPP Request Location Information, triggered by relationship between active BWP and PRS     - Option 4: UE requests the MG activation to gNB when PRS measurement within pre-configured MG is needed, e.g. when active DL BWP doesn’t satisfy the PRS measurement (bandwidth and/or SCS), and/or LPP Request Location Information is applied. And then gNB activates/deactivates pre-configured MG by lower layer signaling to UE.   **Proposal 14:**   * + Pre-configuration and/or activation/deactivation of an MG associated with on-demand PRS needs to be considered in Rel-17.   **Proposal 16:**   * + Priority rules should be supported for the processing/reception of DL PRS and other signals/channels or sharing MG.   **Proposal 17:**   * + Priority rules for positioning measurement and report should be supported in Rel-17 positioning. |
| SONY [4] | **Proposal 1:** gNB provides the supported MG configuration(s) to UE / LMF.  **Proposal 2:** Support triggering/activation of MG(s) with layer-1 signalling (e.g., via DCI).  **Proposal 3:** Measurement gap request/indication for low latency positioning measurement purpose can be provided to gNB either from LMF (via NRPPa) or UE (via UCI). |
| CATT [6] | **Proposal 7:** To reduce latency, the aperiodic measurement gap for NR positioning should be introduced in Rel-17.  **Proposal 8:** For on-demand DL PRS, support the following methods related to the measurement gap configuration for reducing the positioning latency:   1. Either a UE or serving gNB may inform LMF about the existing measurement gap configuration for the UE. 2. LMF may determine and send the recommended transmission time of on-demand DL PRS for a UE to the gNBs based on the UE’s capability of whether to support positioning measurement without a measurement gap. 3. LMF informs UE of the expected measurement gap before on-demand PRS is configured to UE by LMF.   **Proposal 9:** Support LMF to send the recommended measurement gap configuration for a UE to the serving gNB for reducing the positioning latency. |
| Nokia [7] | **Proposal 2**: Determination of MG(s) by LMF is not supported.  **Proposal 3**: Request of MG(s) by the LMF to the UE is not supported.  **Proposal 4**: RAN1 to focus the study of the prior agreement to requesting MG(s) with lower layer signaling by the UE to the gNB. |
| China Telecom [8] | **Proposal 2:** Rel-17 should support a periodical PRS measurement with MG for reducing the latency caused by RRC signal. |
| OPPO [9] | **Proposal 5:** Support using lower-layer signaling (DCI-based or MAC CE-based) to trigger or activate measurement gap configuration.  **Proposal 6:** Support lower-layer signaling based (PUCCH-based or MAC-CE based) measurement gap request.  **Proposal 7:** One triggered measurement gap can happen multiple repetitions and then stop. |
| Qualcomm [10] | **Proposal 1:** For Measurement gaps shared between Positioning and mobility measurements, support increased priority of processing of Positioning resources when low-latency Positioning Measurements are expected by the UE.  **Proposal 2:** Support configuring a separate Measurement Gap for the purpose of Positioning only.  **Proposal 8:** For low latency MG request, support request of MG(s) with an UL MAC-CE from the UE.  **Proposal 9:** For low latency MG configuration, support configuration and/or activation of MG(s) with DL MAC-CE from the UE.   * FFS: Whether multiple MGs are needed to be previously configured and relation to the MAC-CE signaling.   **Proposal 10:** For low latency Positioning, consider the option of autonomous MG for Positioning, wherein the UE, after it receives a low-latency location request, it is allowed to drop other DL signal processing/traffic during one or more window(s) of time without an explicit request/configuration from the serving gNB.   * Note: Coordination between UE-serving gNB-LMF may be specified to ensure seamless operation of the autonomous MG for Positioning. * FFS: Signaling details between the LMF and the serving gNB * FFS: UE capabilities, duration of time of the autonomous gaps   **Proposal 11:** In NR Rel-17, for low latency positioning, support only a MG-based PRS processing (The option of autonomous MG-based Processing is not precluded, and we consider it as an enhancement of the legacy MG-based PRS processing feature). |
| CMCC [11] | **Proposal 4:** With regards to MG requesting and configuration/activation/triggering for the purpose of latency reduction for positioning, at least support:   * Pre-configuration of multiple MGs, details can be up to RAN4; * Semi-persistent, aperiodic, on-demand MGs, details can be up to RAN4; * Triggering/activation of MG(s) with lower layer ignaling (DCI or DL MAC-CE) * Request of MG(s) with lower layer signaling by the UE to the gNB (UCI or UL MAC-CE) |
| LGE [12] | **Proposal 3:**   * If CG-based PUSCH is applied for positioning measurement report, ‘the lower layer signaling for triggering/activation of measurement gap(s) (MG(s)) (which is discussed as a method for MG enhancement in the previous meeting [2]) can be reused for activation of CG-based PUSCH resources for positioning measurement reporting.   **Proposal 4:**   * The information for indicating which CG-based PUSCH is used for is necessary to be included in lower layer signaling for triggering/activation of MG(s) when CG-based PUSCH is supported for the MG without case. |
| Intel [13] | **Proposal 1:**   * To reduce latency of NR positioning with MGs for DL PRS processing define the following enhancements   + Support pre-configuration of multiple MG patterns for DL PRS processing by UE   + Support DCI signaling to activate pre-configured MG for DL PRS processing by UE   + Optimize Rel.16 measurement gap patterns (e.g., period, length) for NR DL PRS processing by UE     - Send LS to RAN4 with a recommendation to optimize MG patterns for positioning   + Consider physical layer signaling (e.g., SR) for MG request, if DCI based MG activation is agreed * Send LS to RAN2/RAN4 capturing outcome of the RAN1 discussion on MG enhancements for NR positioning latency reduction and ask for feedback |
| IDC [14] | **Proposal 4:** Support fast activation of preconfigured measurement gap via MAC-CE  **Proposal 5 :** Preconfigured measurement gap patterns are characterized by repetition period, length and offset  **Proposal 6:** Support priority indication for the measurement gap associated with PRS. |
| Apple [15] | **Proposal 5**: NW provides assistance data to UE based on which UE is configured with one or more MG configurations and A-PRSs associated with each MG.   * A MG and PRS resources associated with that MG may be triggered/activated by UE specific DCI, or GC-DCI or MAC-CE signaling |
| MTK [16] | **Proposal 2-1**: RAN1 may reach agreement that the main bottleneck is that UE needs to indicate the location measurement to the gNB when UE senses that the MG is not sufficient for DL-PRS measurement. This is because the gNB doesn’t know which UE of camping on is going to perform DL-PRS measurement  **Proposal 2-2**: When the agreement is reached, send LS to RAN2/RAN3 for the signalling between LMF and gNB for the notification of which UE under location request |
| Xiaomi [18] | **Proposal 4:** Support triggering of on-demand measurement gap by MAC CE or DCI.  **Proposal 5:** Suggest to associate a state ID with a PRS configuration, a measurement gap configuration and a PRS measurement report configuration, and MAC CE or DCI can activate/deactivate or trigger the PRS measurement report by indicating a state ID.  **Proposal 7:** Consider of simultaneous reception of PRS and data by different panel for MPUE by panel specific measurement gap. |
| Lenovo [19] | **Proposal 2:** RAN1 to consider the latency reduction benefits of lower MGRPs. Send LS to RAN4 to determine feasibility of such an MG enhancement. |

**FL comments:**

It is the FL understanding that the MG activation request/MG activation may not necessarily reply on preconfiguration, which motivates decoupling of the following three aspects.

**Preconfiguration of multiple MGs**

* Supported by vivo [3], SONY [4], CMCC [11], Intel [13], IDC [14], Xiaomi [18]

**MG activation request**

* By LMF
  + Supported by Huawei [1], ZTE[2], vivo [3], SONY [4], MTK [16]
* By UE, e.g. UL MAC CE, UCI
  + Supported by vivo [3], SONY [4], CATT? [6], Nokia [7], OPPO [9], Qualcomm [10], CMCC [11], Intel [13]
* In addition
  + Nokia [4] do not support request of MG by the LMF to the UE.
  + MTK [16] claim that the bottleneck is that the gNB doesn’t know which UE camping on it is going to perform DL-PRS measurement.

**MG activation by**

* DL MAC CE
  + Supported by: Huawei [1], OPPO [9], Qualcomm [10], CMCC [11], IDC [14], Xiaomi [18]
* DCI
  + Supported by: SONY [4], CATT? [6], OPPO [9], CMCC [11], Intel [13], Apple [15], Xiaomi [18]
* Lower layer signalling
  + Supported by: vivo [3], Nokia [7], OPPO [9], CMCC [11], LGE [12]
* LMF
  + Supported by: vivo [3], CATT [6]
  + Not supported by: Nokia [4]

**On autonomous gap activation**

* vivo [3] support autonomous/implicit triggering under some event
* Qualcomm [10] support autonomous MG similar to system information acquisition of a neighbouring cell in LTE or ANR in NR.

**For measurement gap sharing**

* ZTE [2] proposed to enhance the gap sharing mechanism to prioritize PRS measurement within the MG
* vivo [3] proposed to define priority rules for PRS in case of MG sharing.
* Qualcomm [10] proposed to support increased priority of positioning resources in the MG when lower latency positioning measurements are expected, and in addition also support positioning only MG.
* IDC [14] proposed to support priority indication for the PRS associated MG.

**For MG pattern enhancements**

* Intel [13] proposed to support optimization of Rel-16 MG patterns (e.g. period, length).
* Lenovo [19] proposed to lower MGRPs.

In addition

* vivo [3] proposed MG activation associated with on-demand PRS.
* CATT [6] proposed UE or gNB reporting to LMF on the existing MG
* China Telecom [8] proposed to support periodical PRS measurement with MG.
* OPPO [9] proposed triggering MG can repeat multiple times and then stop.
* Xiaomi [18] proposed associating PRS configuration, MG configuration, and measurement report configuration with a state ID, and activation/deactivation or triggering can be based on the ID.
* Xiaomi [18] also proposed panel-specific MG.

## Round 1

Based on the input, the FL has the following initial tentative proposals.

### Proposal 3.1-1

* For the purpose of positioning latency reduction, support pre-configuration of multiple MGs by the gNB.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes | Since the MG is configured for PRS measurement, and the PRS as a cell-specific signal can be known in advance (e.g: based on NRPPa PRS information exchange), pre-configuration is helpful for triggering(especially triggered by low layer). |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | No | Thanks for the proposal and the discussion. Needs further discussion, and depending on the progress. To be more specific: If we go to a direction of having Low-layer-UE-request and Low-layer-gNB-activation, then indeed, having a pre-configuraiton of multiple MGs, might be something useful (otherwise, too much overhead will be added in the low-layer request/activation messages). So, we suggest to discuss these other proposals first, and then, if these are agreed, we can discuss how to reduce the overhead/implement them. Having pre-configuration of multiple MGs, is just a way to reduce signaling overhead. |
| CMCC | Yes | Before directly digging into the discussion on PRS measurements within or without MG, we would like to clarify that whether both these two enhancements can be supported (e.g., when conditions discussed in Proposal 4.1-1 are not met, then the MG can be requested for PRS measurements), or only one of them should be considered?  FL: I think it is subject to progress to decide either, neither, or both are supported  Basically, we think that both two enhancements can be considered, and for the MG-based enhancement, we generally support this proposal. |
| MTK | Yes with condition | We don’t think the pre-configuration is critical. The bottleneck of the latency, as we mentioned in our contribution, is that gNB is not aware of which UE will perform DL-PRS measurement so that the MG is not properly allocated. And the existing spec relies on UE to tell gNB that I will perform DL-PRS measurement, and please give me the appropriate MG configuration and then gNB will configure/re-configure MG  If the serving gnb doesn’t know the PRS setting of surrounding neighboring gNBs, then the pre-configuration of multiple MGs would be meaningless, unless gNB knows the PRS configuration of neighboring gNBs.  So we further propose that, in addition to this proposal, we also send LS to RAN2/RAN3 saying that,  1, RAN1 to consider it feasible for LMF to indicate PRS configuration of neighboring gNBs to the gNB to support pre-configuration of MGs,  2, RAN1 to consider it feasible for LMF to indicate to the gNB which UE under location request |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | We tent to agree with the concern raised by MTK.  Preconfiguration of MGs would imply that the serving gNB has the priori information that a UE will measure PRS in the future, and serving gNB knows in advance the time domain characteristics of PRS (periodicity/offset) to measure so that the MG preconfiguration can cover this.  All of this needs careful investigation. |
| ZTE |  | We should consult RAN4 for the feasibility since this have much impact on measurement requirement. As I know, RAN4 has an on-going WI to discuss this issue. |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| China Telecom |  | Pre-configuration may help reduce the latency caused by the configuration via RRC signal. However, since the gNB may can’t aware of when the UE can perform DL-PRS measurement, the pre-configuration MG may cause problems in realization. |
| LG | No | We are also the same view as MTK and Huawei. Since the configuration of PRS is provided through LPP, gNB doesn’t know the exact measurement time when UE performs PRS measurement. In this respect, we need to discuss it carefully and we prefer to treat the issue as a low priority. |
| Xiaomi | Yes | Preconfiguration of MGs can reduce the latency. |
| SONY | Yes | We consider the gNB needs to tells its supported MGs (by providing per-configured multiple MGs that the gNB can support). |
| Intel | Yes | Open to further discussion, if there are other solutions applicable to reduce latency |
| Lenovo,Motorola Mobility | Yes | Support the principle of the proposal. FFS details on how the serving and neighbouring gNBs are aligned with the UE’s PRS measurement time. |
| InterDigital | Yes | We are also ok to add the FFS proposed by Lenovo. |
| Ericsson | no | Since the potential gain is latency improvement, careful evaluation of the latency of the whole mechanism (including LMF-gnb messages and MG requests procedure) should be evaluated. |
| vivo2 | Yes | We acknowledge the message between LMF and gNB in advance is required if pre-configuration is supported. Otherwise, why do we discuss this?  if pre-configuration is supported, we can discuss reusing the procedure NRPPa Positioning information Request/response (which is used for recommending SRS) to transmit the message. But whether it is the time-domain characteristics of PRS (periodicity/offset) of neighbor cells, or the similar message of MG request in the UE side(such as gap offset, gap length and gap periodicity) depends on the further discussion. |

### Proposal 3.1-2

* For the purpose of positioning latency reduction, support a new mechanism of MG request.
  + Further study the following options.
    - Option. 1: by LMF (via a NRPPa message)
    - Option. 2: by UE (via UCI or UL MAC CE)

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes | Option 2 is preferred |
| CATT | Yes | We are supportive to both options. For example, Option 1 may be used for LMF-initiated on-demand PRS, while Option 2 can be used for UE-initiated on-demand PRS when multiple MGs are preconfigured. |
| Nokia/NSB |  | If we clarify that Option 1 is a MG request by the LMF to the gNB we are oaky with the proposal. |
| Qualcomm | Option 2 | The UE should be able to request (or be free to choose/recommend) a MG. This principle goes back to early LTE days, and we think it is fundamental to an optimized PRS processing. |
| CMCC | Yes (for Option 2) | Based on our comments above, for Option 1, we think that since the LMF has no idea of the active DL BWP of the UE, it cannot decide whether the MG is required or not at the UE side. In this sense, Option 2 is more reasonable. |
| Mtk | Option 1 for some condition | Our comments for this proposal would be similar to that for proposal 3.1-1. We think, LMF is not to request MG. LMF simply provides some information to a gNB, such as,  1, which UE will be under PRS measurement  2, the neighboring gnbs’ PRS configuration  Then it is gNB’s call to arrange the MG for the UE. This should be the fundamental solution |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | In general, we are OK for a new mechanism.  In terms of options, we prefer Option 1. In our understanding, the MG request can be implicit, e.g. providing the PRS configuration to the serving gNB for the purpose of determination of which MG to activate. The existing NRPPa POSITIONING ACTIVATION REQUEST can serve such a functionality, and LMF is not required to be aware of the MG configuration at all. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Yes | We are fine with the proposal at this stage. |
| ZTE | Option 1 | Please note that UE MG request can only be sent to serving gNB after UE receives assistance data or location request. However, LMF is aware of which DL PRS that UE is required to measure. So the MG request from LMF can be sent to serving gNB before or in parallel with assistance data or location request. This enhancement reduces the overall positioning latency obviously. |
| OPPO | Yes for Option 2 | Re Option 1: do not think option 1 can offer benefit of latency reduction. |
| China Telecom | Yes | We prefer the option 2 since in more situration is the UE side to decide whether to request a MG. But we are also fine with the Option 1. |
| LG | Yes | We are fine with both options and agree with the proposal. |
| Xiaomi | Yes | We support Option 2 at least, since it is UE who knows that a MG is needed or a reconfiguration of MG patteren is needed.  While for Option 1, MG request by LMF is also fine to us. For example, LMF provides the PRS resource of other gNBs to serving gNB or LMF recommend a MG pattern to serving gNB directly considering PRS resource of all gNBs. |
| SONY | Yes | Keep both options for now. |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Lenovo,Motorola Mobility | Yes | Ok to study the options at this stage. |
| InterDigital | Yes and Option 2 | The request should come from the UE for latency reduction. |
| Ericsson | no | We should first evaluate the latency gain of the procedure. Also, “support a new mechanism of MG request” is too broad. We should first discuss the specific details including the benefits before making any agreement. |
| ZTE2 |  | To CMCC:  LMF doesn’t need to know UE’s active BWP. LMF just give some suggestion to serving gNB on what MG is required when UE conducts DL PRS measurements requested by LMF. Serving gNB will take this into consideration when configuring MG to UE.  To OPPO/Erisson,  Please refer to contributions from ZTE and Huawei, we already mentioned that MG request from LMF can be sent to serving gNB before or in parallel with assistance data or location request, which reduces the overall positioning latency obviously. |

### Proposal 3.1-3

* For the purpose of positioning latency reduction, support a new mechanism of MG activation and deactivation.
  + Further study the following options.
    - Option. 1: DCI
    - Option. 2: DL MAC CE
    - Option. 3: UE autonomously applies the MG
  + FFS whether deactivation can be implicit via configurable number of the MG occasions

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Okay to study but we should not say we will definitely support one of the options at this point. So suggest to remove the main bullet.  Additional question for clarification is this new MG activation method only applicable to positioning or also to other features?  Suggested updated:   * + Further study the following options for MG activation and deactiviation.     - Option. 1: DCI     - Option. 2: DL MAC CE     - Option. 3: UE autonomously applies the MG   + FFS whether deactivation can be implicit via configurable number of the MG occasions |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes (for Option 1 and 2) | Regarding Option 3, we would like to understand more on autonomously applied MG. Does it mean that when the DL PRS measurements have higher priority than other DL signal/channel processing, then UE decides to apply a MG to ensure the reception of DL PRS? If Option 3 is considered, are we going to further discuss the rules, or it can be totally up to UE implementation? |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes. |  |
| NTT DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| ZTE |  | We should consult RAN4 for the feasibility since this have much impact on measurement requirement. As I know, RAN4 has an on-going WI to discuss this issue. |
| OPPO | Yes | Support to further study option 1 and Option 2.  But for Option 3: we have a question. How can UE autonomously apply a MG with gNB not being aware about that? |
| China Telecom | Yes |  |
| LG | Yes (only for Option 1 and 2) | Regarding option #3, we didn’t have enough time to discuss it in detail. We think that more information about option #3 is needed and more time to discuss it also be needed. For clear understanding, could someone give us the original intention of option #3? |
| Xiaomi | Yes | Prefer Option 1 and Option 2. |
| SONY | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Lenovo,Motorola Mobility | Yes | Support and Option 1 or 2. |
| InterDigital | Yes | Support Option 2. |
| Ericsson | no | We should first evaluate the latency gain of the procedure. “support a new mechanism of MG activation and deactivation” is too broad and this is too early to agree. We can discuss the details and benefits of the options first. |

### Proposal 3.1-4

* Further study mechanisms to prioritize positioning measurement inside the MG
  + Option 1: Positioning measurement is prioritized over other RRM
  + Option 2: Define positioning-only MG
  + Other options are not precluded.

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| CATT |  | Not sure if RAN1 is in the best position to do so. For example, it is not a trivia task to evaluate the impact on RRM performance if the positioning measurement is prioritized over RRM measurements. |
| Nokia/NSB | No | Not a RAN1 issue. This is for RAN4 to decide. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | To Nokia: We can say: RAN1 considers beneficial to have a positioning-only MG and have an option to prioritize PRS over other RRM in common MG is used. As RAN1 is the leading group, and we can read the 38.133 spec, and how the measurement period is defined, it is easy for RAN1 to provide guidance on what we consider beneficial to be enhanced.  To CATT: If MG is shared, or there is prioritization of RRM, the latency will increase by definition. Low-latency positioning cannot happen without sacrifizing something else; UEs will not suddenly get more powerful or add more buffering/measurement/RF chains just to support a Positioning feature. Also, since this is for low-latency, e..g, single-saample processing, the effect on RRM will be negligible (RRM measurements are L3, with averaging, etc). |
| CMCC |  | Share similar views as CATT and Nokia. |
| MTK | Yes | To have separate gap for PRS is like the placement of SSB and PRS are quite apart. How to arrange the position of PRS and SSB is actually the gnb implementation.  If SSB and PRS are placed quite closely, then both could be within a same gap. In this case, the super UE may process SSB and PRS simultaneously within a gap. But we can’t expect all the UE to be so super.  We don’t think to prioritize PRS measurement over mobility measurement is the best solution. However, considering the case the SSB and PRS within a same gap, prioritization of PRS over SSB seems feasible, but not best solution |
| ZTE | Yes | With changes on Option1:   * + Option 1: Enhance measurement gap sharing mechanism to prioritize positioning measurement over other RRM   In addition, we may need to send LS to RAN4 on the benefits identified by RAN1. |
| OPPO |  | Share same understanding as CATT/Nokia/CMCC, this shall be dicussed by RAN4. |
| China Telecom |  | Similar view as CATT/Nokia/CMCC/OPPO. |
| LG |  | We are on the same page with CATT, Nokia and CMCC and we also think it is up to RAN4. In view of the lack of time, we think we need to focus on issues that have more related to RAN1. |
| Xiaomi |  | We need to confirm with RAN 4 that if Measurement gap patterns #24 and #25 can only be used for PRS measurement. |
| SONY | Yes | We can still provide our view/input to RAN4 |
| Intel |  | RAN1 can discuss these options and send an LS to RAN4 for feedback |
| Lenovo,Motorola Mobility | Yes | Support and we can convey our view to RAN4 to determine the final feasibility. |
| InterDigital | Yes | We are ok to further study this aspect. |
| Ericsson |  | Isn’t this a RAN4 issue? We can leave this to RAN4. |

### Proposal 3.1-5

* Further study the following aspects
  + MG pattern enhancements, e.g. lower MGRP, other MGL
  + Reporting of existing MG to the LMF
  + Joint configuration/activation of MG, (on-demand) PRS, and/or location measurement
  + UE panel specific MG

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo |  | Some comments are as follows  For the first sub-bullet, RAN4 is involved and should be determined by RAN4.  For the last-sub-bullet, we would like to ask about the use case and condition for UE panel-specific MG. |
| CATT |  | We are fine to study them. But, we share the similar view with vivo about the 1st and the last sub-bullets. |
| Nokia/NSB | No | Similar concerns as vivo and CATT. The 3rd sub-bullet also seems to be more of a signaling optimization so would be a RAN2 decision. |
| CMCC |  | From RAN1 perspective, we are OK to further study the 2nd and 3rd bullet.  Regarding the last bullet, it seems confused. It seems that the NW has no knowledge of UE panel-wise information, then what does panel-specific here mean, how does this MG be configured/requested/triggered? |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | We are OK for the study, but currently do not think any of those aspects is feasible from RAN1 perspective. Perhaps first sub-bullet can be left up to RAN4. |
| ZTE |  | De-prioritize the discussion. |
| LG |  | We are generally supportive of the proposal. But, we have the same concerns about the first and last sub-bulets as vivio’s comment. |
| Xiaomi | Yes | For the last sub bullet, at least for 2-step beam sweeping, with information of adjacent beams or with expected DL AoD/ZoD discussed in 8.5.3, UE has the information that which Rx beams will be used for PRS measurement, if only 1 panel is needed to perform PRS measurement at a certain time, the other panel can be used for DL reception of other RSs/channels for MPUE. That is the motivation of panel-sepcific MG. We can further discuss how to support it. |
| SONY |  | We think those aspects are non-essential, we can deprioritize it. |
| Intel |  | Currently, we do not think that this is a priority for the group discussion.  We are supportive, but prefer to leave it up to RAN4 to decide. |
| Lenovo,Motorola Mobility |  | Ok to leave first-sub bullet up to RAN4 |
| InterDigital | Yes | We can further study these aspects. |
| Ericsson | no | The first sub bullet could be treated by ran4, the three other topics seem non-critical. |

## Round 2

# PRS measurement without MG

## General information

Agreements made in RAN1#105-e.

|  |
| --- |
| Agreement:   * Further study the following options (with the same numerology) to support PRS measurement without MGs for latency reduction in Rel-17   + Option 1: The PRS is from the serving cell and UE measurement is inside the active DL BWP   + Option 2: The PRS can be from the serving cell and non-serving cell, and UE measurement is inside the active DL BWP   + Option 3: The PRS (from the serving cell or non-serving cell) used for UE measurement may extend outside or be completely outside the active DL BWP (including with potentially a different numerology)   + Note: RAN1 strives not to increase the PRS measurement time compared with Rel-16 MG-based measurement * The following aspects are FFS   + PRS processing prioritization window   + Mechanism to trigger UE DL PRS measurements and report   + UE/gNB assumptions on processing of DL PRS and other DL physical channels / signals   + UE DL PRS processing capabilities * Note: Companies are encouraged to compare the latency benefits of introducing MG-less PRS measurements over MG-based PRS measurements * Note: Depending on the comparison of latency benefits (and other considerations such as complexity) between introducing MG-less PRS measurements and MG-based PRS measurements, none/one/multiple of the above options should be adopted in Rel-17. |

The following sources mentioned enhancements on PRS measurement without a MG.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| Huawei [1] | **Proposal 4:** Support Option 2 with the modification for PRS measurement without MG.   * Option 2: The PRS can be from the serving cell and non-serving cell, and UE measurement is inside the active DL BWP   + Note: The timing of the serving cell and the non-serving cell should be aligned.   + Note: The PRS configuration bandwidth may extend outside the active DL BWP.   **Proposal 5:** Support PMTC for PRS measurement without MG, where UE is only required to measure the PRS inside the PMTC.   * FFS explicit configuration by LMF or gNB or implicit derivation by the UE   **Proposal 6:** Support communication in the PMTC at least for the case when the communication symbols is not overlapped with PRS symbols.   * Note: This applied for the case when PRS symbol timing from the non-serving cell is aligned with that from the serving cell. * FFS: Scheduling availability on additional symbols preceding and succeeding the PRS symbols.   **Proposal 7:** Support under UE capability the simultaneous processing of PRS only from the serving cell and data in FR1.  **Proposal 8:** Support scheduling restriction on PRS symbols in the PMTC if the PRS to measure concerns any non-serving cell or any cell in FR2 or if UE does not support simultaneous processing of PRS only from the serving cell and data in FR1. |
| Vivo [3] | **Proposal 2:**   * + PRS measurement without MG and PRS measurement with MG enhancement can be supported together in Rel-17 for maximizing the advantages of the two methods.   **Proposal 3:**   * + PRS measurement without Mgwhen PRS is within active DL BWP should be specified.   **Proposal 4:**   * + To support the case (case 2) of option 1 and option 2 where PRS partially within active BWP, consider enhancing the reporting information, for example,     - UE capability reporting, including without MG capability.     - Active BWP information reporting.   **Proposal 5:**   * + To support the case (case 2) of option 1 and option 2 that UE PRS partially within active BWP, consider enhancing the UE measurement procedure or signaling, for example,     - if the overlapping bandwidth of active BWP and PRS can satisfy the performance requirement, UE measurement can be inside the active BWP. Otherwise, the UE can request MG(s) or BWP switching.   **Proposal 6:**   * + Support option 1 and option 2 for latency and complexity reduction.     - Option 1: The PRS is from the serving cell and UE measurement is inside the active DL BWP     - Option 2: The PRS can be from the serving cell and non-serving cell, and UE measurement is inside the active DL BWP   **Proposal 7:**   * + Further study the signaling and procedure for supporting option 3 as an alternative to using MG.     - Option 3: The PRS (from the serving cell or non-serving cell) used for UE measurement may extend outside or be completely outside the active DL BWP (including with potentially a different numerology)   **Proposal 8:**   * + Supporting PRS measurement or processing prioritization window for centralized on-demand PRS     - centralized on-demand PRS: on-demand PRS is configured/requested within the PRS measurement or processing prioritization window   **Proposal 16:**   * + Priority rules should be supported for the processing/reception of DL PRS and other signals/channels or sharing MG. |
| SONY [4] | **Proposal 4:** Positioning measurement without measurement gap is supported and subject to certain conditions to enable such operation.  **Proposal 5:** UE intend to perform positioning without measurement grant can indicate to the serving gNB and serving gNB can provide the response whether the UE is allowed to perform positioning measurement (e.g., when it is needed) within certain duration of time. |
| Samsung [5] |  |
| CATT [6] | **Proposal 5:** At least Option 3 should be supported in Rel-17. Option 1 and option 2 can also be supported for Ues with different capabilities.  **Proposal 6:** When a UE has the capability to support PRS measurement without MGs, the UE is expected to perform DL PRS measurement and reporting simultaneously with other DL channels transmission/reception without the interruption of the DL data communication. Thus, there is no need to define PRS processing prioritization window, and the gNB assumes on the processing of DL PRS and other DL physical channels/signals.  **Proposal 6:** When a UE has the capability to support PRS measurement without MGs, the UE is expected to perform DL PRS measurement and reporting simultaneously with other DL channels transmission/reception without the interruption of the DL data communication. Thus, there is no need to define PRS processing prioritization window, and the gNB assumes on the processing of DL PRS and other DL physical channels/signals. |
| Nokia [7] | **Proposal 5**: Support option 2 from the prior agreement: the PRS can be received from the serving cell and non-serving cell, and UE measurement is inside the active DL BWP. |
| China Telecom [8] | **Proposal 3:** Rel-17 should support the DL PRS frequency domain multiplexed with other DL signals and channels in PRB-level. |
| OPPO [9] | **Proposal 1:** Support measuring DL PRS resource without measurement gap when DL PRS resource is within the active DL BWP and with the same numerology of the active DL BWP and from the serving cell.   * This is subject to UE capability.   **Proposal 2:** Define new DL PRS processing capability for the case when measurement gap is not configured.  **Proposal 3:** On the symbols where the UE measures DL PRS resource, the UE is not expected to receive DL channel or reference signal.  **Proposal 4:** The DL PRS resource and SSB can be mapped onto the same symbol and the UE is indicated with if the UE shall receive DL PRS resource or SSB. |
| Qualcomm [10] | **Proposal 11:** In NR Rel-17, for low latency positioning, support only a MG-based PRS processing (The option of autonomous MG-based Processing is not precluded, and we consider it as an enhancement of the legacy MG-based PRS processing feature). |
| CMCC [11] | **Proposal 1:** Support the UE to measure the DL PRS without measurement gap, when the PRS from the serving cell and non-serving cell is inside the active DL BWP and with the same numerology as the active DL BWP.  **Proposal 2:** Support the UE to process DL PRS and other DL signals/channels that are multiplexed in an FDM manner in the same OFDM symbol.  **Proposal 3:** Support introducing physical layer priority for DL PRS and DL signals/channels carrying LPP signaling. |
| IDC [14] | **Proposal 1:** Measurements and processing of PRS without measurement gap should be supported with at least Option 1 (The PRS is from the serving cell and UE measurement is inside the active DL BWP)  **Proposal 2:** In the presence of no measurement gap, the UE is expected to receive PRS with higher priority, associated with on-demand PRS, over other channels if the PRS overlaps with other channels in the time domain.  **Proposal 3:** Support priorities related to measurement reports and priority depends on types of PRS (e.g., on-demand PRS) that is associated with the report. |
| Apple [15] | **Proposal 1**: For PRS measurement without/outside MGs, support subject to UE capability, the PRS from the serving cell and non-serving cell can be received and measured within UE’s active DL BWP.  **Proposal 2**: support under UE capability an indication to switch to a BWP associated with positioning measurements, by   * Alt1: UE-specific DCI * Alt2: GC-DCI * Alt3: In a periodic higher layer configured by LMF   **Proposal 3**: M-BWP configuration may include the time duration which M-BWP will last   * In this case, once the time is expired, UE would switch to a default BWP or back to the active BWP before switching to M-BWP * Alternatively, UE would stay in M-BWP until further indication to switch to another (regular) BWP is received   **Proposal 4**: For PRS measurement outside/without MG, e.g. once UE receives the indication to switch to Measurement BWP (M-BWP), UE is not expected to receive or transmit data within the M-BWP |
| DCM [17] | **Observation 1:**   * Regarding MG-less based positioning, priority rule between DL-PRS and other channels/signals should be specified   **Observation 2:**   * If priority rule between DL-PRS and other channels/signals is introduced, whether the margin period around DL-PRS symbols is necessary or not can be considered |
| Xiaomi [18] | **Proposal 6:** to discuss the UE behavior when PRS resource on symbols are indicated as UL or used by other DL signals or channels transmission with gap-less measurement for positioning.  **Proposal 8:** The priority of PRS should be differentiated for different latency requirement. |
| Ericsson [20] | **Proposal 1** In NR Rel-17, support DL measurements based on DL PRS without the UE having to request measurement gaps.  **Proposal 2** Introduce an indicator in the assistance data signaling that the PRSs present in the measurement request can be measured without measurement gaps.  **Proposal 5** For priority of the PRS against other downlink reference signals and channels, support the following   * + The PRS from a serving cell is subject to dropping rules/priority indications.   + The PRS transmitted from non-serving cell is expected to be measured in a measurement gap if the eighbor cell PRS symbols do not coincide with the serving cell PRS symbols.   + For PRS transmissions from TRPs in a serving cell, the PRS collisions with PDSCH/CSI-RS can be handled via priority indicators   + For PRS transmissions from TRPs in a serving cell, whether PRS is dropped or not depends on the priority indicator   **Proposal 6** In NR Rel-17, support reserved resources for PRS where PDSCH data are resource mapped around the reserved resources for PRS. |

**For MG-less PRS measurement conditions**

* Option 1: The PRS is from the serving cell and UE measurement is inside the active DL BWP
  + Supported by: vivo [3], CATT [6], OPPO [9], IDC [14]
* Option 2: The PRS can be from the serving cell and non-serving cell, and UE measurement is inside the active DL BWP
  + Supported by: Huawei [1], vivo [3], CATT [6], Nokia [7], CMCC [11], Apple [15]
  + Huawei [1] proposed that in this case, the timing of the serving and the non-serving cell should be aligned.
* Option 3: The PRS (from the serving cell or non-serving cell) used for UE measurement may extend outside or be completely outside the active DL BWP (including with potentially a different numerology)
  + Supported by: CATT [6]
  + vivo [3] proposed for further study.
* MG-less PRS measurement (without mentioning preference of Options)
  + Supported by: SONY [4], Ericsson [20]
  + Not supported: Qualcomm [10]

**For the UE PRS measurement capability without MG**

* vivo [3], OPPO [9] proposed to define a new UE PRS processing capability without MG.

**For the handling of frequency domain aspects of PRS measurement without MG**

* vivo [3] proposed that UE can measure the overlapping BW of PRS with the active DL BWP if the overlapping BW satisfies the performance requirement, and UE can request MG or BWP switching otherwise.
* Apple [15] proposed to introduce M-BWP, which can be switched via UE-specific DCI, GC-DCI, or in a periodic manner configured by LMF, and discussed potential ways of switching back to a “regular” BWP.

**For the handling of time domain aspects of PRS measurement without MG**

* Huawei [1] proposed to introduce PMTC, only inside which UE is required to measure the PRS.
* vivo [3] proposed to introduce PRS measurement/processing prioritization window for centralized on-demand PRS.
* CATT [6] proposed not to define PRS processing prioritization window.

**For priority rules**

* Huawei [1] proposed scheduling restrictions in PMTC, as well as simultaneous PRS and data processing in FR1 subject to UE capability.
* vivo [3] proposed a prioritized on-demand PRS processing in a window, and also proposed to define priority rules with other signals/channels.
* CATT [6] proposed that UE should be able to perform PRS measurement simultaneously with other DL channels/transmission/reception, if UE supports PRS measurement without MG.
* China Telecom [8] proposed to support DL PRS FDM with other DL signals and channels in PRB-level.
* OPPO [9] proposed to prioritized PRS over DL channel/reference signals on a symbol-level.
* CMCC [11] proposed to support processing DL PRS and other FDMed DL signals/channels, and also proposed to indicate physical layer priority for DL-PRS and DL signals/channels carrying LPP signaling (if simultaneous processing is not supported by the UE).
* IDC [14] proposed to higher priority for (on-demand) PRS over other channels overlapping in time domain.
* Apple [15] proposed no data transmission or reception in M-BWP.
* DCM [17] observed the need to define priority rule between PRS and other channel/signals, and consider the margin period around DL PRS symbols.
* Xiaomi [18] proposed to discuss UE behaviour on PRS symbol indicated as UL or used by other DL signals or channels, and also proposed differentiated PRS priority subject to different latency requirement.
* Ericsson [20] proposed to support priority rule/indicator for handling PRS from serving cell and PDSCH/CSI-RS reception, and we think that PRS from neighbouring cells that is not overlapped with PRS from the serving cell should always be measured in a MG.

In addition

* vivo [3] proposed to introduce UE active BWP information reporting (to LMF)
* SONY [4] proposed that UE can indicated to the serving gNB (on PRS measurement) and the serving gNB can indicate whether UE is allowed to perform PRS measurement without “measurement grant” within a certain duration of time.
* Ericsson [9] proposed to introduce the indicator in the AD whether the PRSs present in the measurement request can be measured without MGs.

## Round 1

Based on the input, the FL has the following initial tentative proposals.

### Proposal 4.1-1

* Support PRS measurement without MG at least for the case when PRS is from the serving cell and the UE measurement is inside the active DL BWP.
  + Note PRS should have the same numerology as the current DL BWP.
  + FFS conditions to apply to PRS from the non-serving cell (e.g. synchronization, time domain overlapping with the serving cell).
  + FFS whether and how UE may suggest BWP changes to the serving gNB to fit the PRS measurement if the MG-less measurement condition does not satisfy.
  + FFS whether a new UE PRS processing capability is defined.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes | We are supportive of the feature. But we would like to add an example in the second FFS   * + FFS whether and how UE may suggest BWP changes to the serving gNB to fit the PRS measurement if the MG-less measurement condition does not satisfy (E.g: overlapping BW of PRS with the active DL BWP does not satisfy the performance requirement) |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Nokia/NSB | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | No | Thanks for the proposal and the discussion. From our side, any UE that will be doing PRS processing without MG, it can do it faster, with MG. So the MG-based PRS, at least from processing standpoint, is a low-latency feature, and not the MG-less.  Removing the MG, will only increase the latency, unless the UE can drop any other traffic/procedures for a period of time, which then will mean that we are talking about UE-autonomous dropping of other traffic, aka, autonomous MGs.  The argument of removing MG to improve latency is only related to the configuration aspects of the MG. Then, we suggest to focus the work on that instead of removing an already low-latency feature, or try to redesign another feature (that may eventually turn out to not be low-latency). |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Reply QC, we think MG-based measurement is too restrictive to the IIoT communication. When positioning is requiring low latency, also is communication.  Even for the PRS processing could be prioritized over communication without MG, we still see difference between positioning measurement prioritization window and MG:   * Symbol level scheduling restriction is possible within the window. * Scheduling restriction could be carrier/cell specific for the CA case.   For the first one, it allows to UE to report HARQ-ACK between PRS reception symbols. For the second one, it allows UE to measure PRS on an Scell frequency (lisenced or unlicensed) while communication is uninterrupted on the Pcell. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| ZTE |  | Before we further discuss this issue, we would like to check our views in this group.  The proposal is trying to discuss the following case 1 or case 2?  Case 1(Without MGs): UE should always conduct DL PRS measurement inside active DL BWP and witout MGs required for a location information report.  Case 2 (MG-less): If DL PRS happens to be configured within a active BWP and shares the same carrier spacing as the active BWP, UE can conduct DL PRS measurement without/outside MGs. Otherwise, UE still has to conduct DL PRS measurement within MGs.   * If it’s Case 1, the serving gNB is not aware of the DL PRS that configured by LMF for a UE to measure. As a result, if UE wants to conduct DL PRS measurement inside the active DL BWP without MGs, the UE has to request serving gNB to tune its active DL BWP to cover the frequency range that the UE expects to measure the DL PRS. The request and configuration of DL BWP is quite similar to measurement gap request and configuration, which can’t reduce latency. Meanwhile, the frequency boundary of DL PRS is not limited by a serving cell, which means DL PRS can be configured with a bandwidth larger than the serving cell if high positioning accuracy is required. In this case, how to meet the accuracy requirement and latency requirement at the same time if the DL PRS is only measured inside active BWP.   FL: not sure I fully understand the difference in terms of without MG and MG-less. For Case 1, I think even requesting MG and activating MG using lower layer signaling is claimed to have latency benefits by some companies.   * If it’s Case 2, mechanisms defined for intra-frequency measurements (RRM measurements) without measurement gaps can be reused. However, the transition from measurements performed outside measurement gaps to measurements performed inside measurement gaps may happen when network indicates UE to switch its active BWP. RAN4 may need to evaluate whether new measurement requirement should be defined for this case.   FL: I think some information may be needed at the gNB to reduce the BWP change during PRS measurement, which is subject to further discussion. |
| OPPO | Yes | Suggest to move the note into the main bullet:   * Support PRS measurement without MG at least for the case when PRS is from the serving cell and the UE measurement is inside the active DL BWP and with same the same numerology as the current DL BWP.   + ~~Note PRS should have the same numerology as the current DL BWP.~~ |
| China Telecom | Yes. |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes | We think it is necessary to define a UE behavior to support this proposal, i.e., UE still perform PRS measurement if there are other RSs/channels overlapped with PRS resource or it is indicated as UL symbols. |
| SONY | Yes | There should also be condition when it can be supported. For example, if the active DL BWP is too narrow. The number of PRS may not be sufficient for accurate positioning measurement/estimation. Suggest to add the following note:   * + Note: The PRS in the current active DL BWP should be sufficient for the UE to perform positioning measurement. |
| Intel | comments | Further discussion and analysis are needed |
| Qualcomm2 |  | Beyond the issues that we raised above, we still have additional (secondary at this stage), but important to understand how all the companies “saying yes” think about it?  What is the meaning of “at least serving cell”? For PRS, we don’t need a serving cell. Positioning is happening in RRC Inactive also, or in connected state, the AD do not need a concept of a serving cell.  Are the proponents mean that all PRS resources the UE is configured in AD, are transmitted well-synchronized in a small uncertainty window so the UE can just do a single IFFT per symbol (without having to do hypothesis testing of which symbol carries the PRS)?  OR are the proponents think that the UE will only measure a few PRS (e.g. up to 8 PRS resources) since each TRP has up to 8 resources per set?  The 2nd interpretation is clearly wrong, because, a “serving cell”, e.g. a specific PCI, can be associated with many TRPs in the AD; even up to 64 TRPs per PFL. In other words, there is no really a restriction how many PRS-IDs/sets/resources can exist in a “serving cell” so the worst-case processing requirements are still the same as legacy. |
| InterDigital | Yes | Our view is that PRS transmitted in measuremetn gap-less period may collide with other DL channels. Thus, priorities between PRS and other channels need to be disucssed and limitnig the scneario to the case when PRS is transmitted from the serving cell seems reasonable in terms of scope for this release. |
| Ericsson | yes | Our view is that at least for indoor deployment with one serving cell (which is clearly in scope for rel17 use cases), gap-free measurement should be possible. |
| vivo2 | Yes | Actually，we think this is a compromise for “at least serving cell”，and we are supportive of the serving cell and non-serving cell（neighboring cell）. We would like to confirm why we can measure non-synchronized signals in MG, but it does not work under BWP. |

### Proposal 4.1-2

* At least support prioritized PRS measurement over other DL signals and channels within a PRS processing prioritization window for PRS measurement without MG.
  + FFS signalling details.
  + FFS whether UE can support simultaneous PRS and data processing subject to UE capability.
  + FFS whether the PRS is restricted to on-demand PRS.
  + FFS whether PRS and SSB can be mapped to the same symbol.

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes | We would like to further study the window as following  FFS: The definition of PRS processing prioritization window. And other relationships of the window and PRS configuration/measurement. |
| CATT | No | Our concern is that introducing the prioritization of PRS measurement over other DL signals and channels could have significant impact on the reception and performance of other DL signals and channels that we may have the time to fully evaluate in this WI. |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Unclear what we are agreeing. Are we saying that the LMF can configure a prioritization window in which the UE should drop other DL signals and channels over the PRS? Is it the highest priority or somewhere in the middle? We have some concerns about giving the LMF control over the UE behavior. How does gNB know that the UE will drop some DL signals or channels?  FL: The proposal does not imply whether it is provided by LMF or gNB. In case gNB is provided, some assistance information may be needed from UE/LMF on the measurement of PRS, which is subject to further discussion. |
| Qualcomm |  | Thanks for the proposal and the discussion. Even though we do not support 4.1-1, and therefore, by extension this proposal, i think it will be useful to provide some comments about our reasoning and where we are coming from.  To CATT: We don’t think that there is free lunch here - A UE cannot do low-latency PRS processing unless this process is prioritized over other channels/signals. Furthermore, don’t we already have “blanking of other signals/channels” due to MG-based in rel-16? Not sure what else we would need to evaluate. Also, since we are talking about low-latency measurements (e.g. single-sample measurements), the dropping will just be for a small period of time (e.g. a few msec).  Even though, this proposal is going into a right direction of acknowledging basic truths/constraints about how low-latency can be achieved, we still don’t see the need/effort over just having an autonomous-like MGs feature (i.e. remove delays introduced by signaling & keep the PRS prioritization over any DL signal), because it doesn’t address the “retuning” aspect : This proposal makes the assumption that low-latency Positioning will be needed only when the BWP matches the PRS BW. In many cases, BWP is just 20 MHz, since it is enough bandwith already for communication purposes. For Positioning, that is not true. So, in many scenarios of interest, retuning will be needed.  In this case, we are effectively talking about a UE which would need to autonomously retune to a different BW, drop all other channels, to quickly process the PRS, and then retune back. If companies do not want to use a name (like autonomous MGs), and just say that “MG-less PRS” correspond to the case of having a Measurement/Processing window & potential retunings before/after, such that, during the measurement/processing/retuning time all other DL channels/procedures are expected to be deprioritized over PRS; it might work for us. |
| CMCC |  | We think that it would be more reasonable to first discuss whether to introduce a PRS processing window or not. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | We think positioning measurement window configuration is crucial to MG-less measurement, but would interpret different functionalities from autonomous MG.  To Nokia, we think this window should be provided by the serving gNB, but UE behaviour is different from the MG. |
| ZTE |  | Prefer to treat proposal 4.1-1 first. |
| OPPO | No | We have concern on introducing PRS processing window. What is the difference between a MG for PRS and processing window? |
| China Telecom |  | We think this proposal can be seen as a complement to proposal 4.1-1, which can prevent the conflict and interpret with other signals. |
| LG |  | We think that the issue needs to be discussed after the discussion on the proposal 4.1-1. |
| Xiaomi | Yes | This can be discussed as a sub-bullet of Proposal 4.1-1. |
| SONY | Yes | Prioritization of PRS measurement is needed for latency reduction. We are fine with the additional FFS added by VIVO. |
| Qualcomm |  | To OPPO: MG requires to be requested and be configured, whereas a Processing window will be implicit/automatic without a signaling that will increase the latency. MG includes retuning (0.5 msec RF In/Out in FR1). If MG-less PRS happening within active BWP, processing window will not need retune.  In either case, having a measurement/processing window is a must for any reasonable low-latency discussions. It is clear that if the same UE is doing multiple stuff together, then it will do them with higher latency compared to have dedicated time to finish the processing.  To HW: I think, based on your paper, you are going for some symbol-level measurement window, but still this is not enough. A UE needs to perform uninterrupted the processing in order to feedback quickly the measurements. That is the basic functionality, which can be achieved by autonomous MGs, or autonomous Processing window. If the window is provided by the gNB, what is the difference from MG processing with respect to latency? Are we re-inventing features that exist already? |
| Ericsson | No | We share the concerns expressed by CATT. If we introduce prioritized PRS processing window, then data cannot be transmitted in this window which will hurt communications overall. |

### Proposal 4.1-3

* Further study assistance information transfer to enable/instruct UE to perform PRS measurement without MG, including but not limited to
  + UE active DL BWP report to LMF by the UE.
  + Measurement grant by the gNB.
  + Indication of MG-less PRS measurement from LMF.

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| CATT |  | For the 1st sub-bullet, it is unclear to us what is the purpose for UE to send the active DL BWP report to LMF.  For the 2nd sub-bullet, we would like to know that the definition of “Measurement grant”. Does the “Measurement grant” grant the UL resource for reporting the measurement, or something else?  FL: Based on contribution, my understanding is that the proponent company prefers to have gNB to send the measurement grant for the UE to start the measurement. |
| Nokia/NSB |  | For 1st sub-bullet, will UE report this to LMF or gNB reports it to LMF?  FL: Based on the contribution, I think it is UE reporting.  For 2nd sub-bullet, same question as CATT.  FL: Based on contribution, my understanding is that the proponent company prefers to have gNB to send the measurement grant for the UE to start the measurement. |
| ZTE |  | Prefer to treat proposal 4.1-1 first. |
| OPPO |  | We has similar questions on those sub-bullets as CATT. |
| LG |  | We think that the issue needs to be discussed after the discussion on the proposal 4.1-1. |
| Xiaomi |  | For the 1st sub-bullet, what does it mean?  FL: I believe the intention is to let LMF have a better knowledge of the UE active DL BWP, so that LMF knows whether the measurement can be/is performed without MG.  For the 2nd sub-bullet, does it mean that gNB need to grant the MG-less PRS measurement of UE? Is the purpose that gNB will not schedule other RSs/channels in the symbols with PRS resource?  FL: I believe the intention is to align the period that gNB will send data and UE is not required to process data.  For the 3rd sub-bullet, does it mean that some PRS resources can be measured without MG, but others need to be measured with MG  FL: I believe the intention from the proponent company is LMF to indicate to the UE that the measurement can be performed without MG. |
| Sony |  | For 2nd bullet-point, it is a grant that the UE can perform positioning measurement. The UE is not required to process any other downlink transmission during that grant period (as the UE peforms positioning measurement) |
| InterDigital |  | We prefer to discuss 4-1-1 first. |
| Ericsson |  | This proposal can be discussion after concluding on 4.1-1 |

## Round 2

# UL grant for measurement report

## General information

The following sources mentioned enhancements on UL grant for measurement report.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| Samsung [5] | **Proposal 1:** Configured grant PUSCH type 1 and type 2 is used for positioning measurement report in order to reduce the latency.  **Proposal 2:** The DG PUSCH with high priority is considered for positioning measurement report to reduce the latency. |
| CATT [6] | **Proposal 4:** To reduce the measurement latency, support LMF to inform serving gNB when the UE will report location measurement result, which allows the serving gNB sends the UL grant to UE before the measurement gap. The UL grant schedules the UL resource for the UE to send the measurement report in a proper time right after the measurement gap. |
| Nokia [7] | **Proposal 1:** UE could request the expected measurement report resource from the serving gNB via RRC signaling to minimize the positioning measurement report delay. |
| LGE [12] | **Proposal 2:**   * For latency reduction of positioning measurement reporting, preconfigured resource based measurement reporting (e.g., CG-based PUSCH) should be introduced.   **Proposal 3:**   * If CG-based PUSCH is applied for positioning measurement report, ‘the lower layer signaling for triggering/activation of measurement gap(s) (MG(s)) (which is discussed as a method for MG enhancement in the previous meeting [2]) can be reused for activation of CG-based PUSCH resources for positioning measurement reporting.   **Proposal 4:**   * The information for indicating which CG-based PUSCH is used for is necessary to be included in lower layer signaling for triggering/activation of MG(s) when CG-based PUSCH is supported for the MG without case. |
| Apple [15] | **Proposal 7**: At least for the case of M-BWP switching, NW configures (as part of M-BWP configuration and/or indication) PUSCH resource for UE to report positioning measurements and/or location information   * The grant is specifically configured for positioning measurement report, e.g. Nx symbols after the end of last symbol of last DL-PRS resource, or after the end of M-BWP * Nx is determined based on UE capability |
| Xiaomi [18] | **Proposal 3:** Support PRS measurement report by PUSCH including configured grant PUSCH and dynamic grant PUSCH. |

**For enhancement on assistance for the PUSCH resource to contain the measurement report**

* Samsung generally support CG and higher priority DG PUSCH to carry the positioning measurement report.
* CATT proposed to support LMF indication to the gNB on the measurement reporting time.
* Nokia proposed to support UE indication to the gNB on the measurement reporting resource (PUSCH) via RRC.
* LGE proposed to support CG-PUSCH for positioning measurement reporting, and propose to define joint request and activation of CG-PUSCH and MG with lower layer signaling.
* Apple proposed to support joint configuration/indication/grant of M-BWP and PUSCH resource.
* Xiaomi proposed to support CG-PUSCH and DG-PUSCH for measurement report.

## Round 1

Based on the input, and considering that this issue was discussed in RAN1#105-e, and some companies expressed concern, the FL has the following initial tentative proposal.

### Proposal 5.1-1

* Further study assistance information to the gNB for configuration/scheduling of the PUSCH that carries the positioning measurement report, where the assistance information includes at least the expected time of the positioning measurement report.
  + Note: the PUSCH may include dynamic grant (DG) based PUSCH and configured grant (CG) based PUSCH (type 1 and type 2)
  + FFS initiated from UE or LMF
  + FFS details of assistance information

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Nokia/NSB | yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | OK to study. However, our feeling is that even if the reporting time is provided to the gNB, gNB still does not know the scheduled payload size for the PUSCH, which means a BSR is anyway needed. Yet RAN2 already defined how BSR is reported, and we think this needs RAN2 MAC expert to check. |
| ZTE |  | There is no impact in RAN1 since location report is a NAS message, prefer to discuss it in RAN2. |
| OPPO |  | That shall be dicussed in RAN2, not RAN1. |
| LG | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| SONY | Yes |  |
| Lenovo,Motorola Mobility | Yes | Support. |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Ericsson |  | We don’t see the RAN1 impact. Better to leave this to RAN2 |

## Round 2

# Triggering PRS and measurement report in lower layers

## General information

The following sources mentioned lower layer triggered PRS (AP/SP PRS) and positioning measurement report.

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| vivo [3] | **Proposal 15:**   * + - The request of the measurement via MAC-CE and/or physical layer procedure should be supported. |
| CATT [6] | **Proposal 1:** AP PRS and SP-PRS receptions triggered by serving gNB should be supported for single gNB positioning, in which a UE is informed to measure the DL PRS of the TRPs of the same gNB.  **Proposal 2:** Reception of AP-PRS or SP-PRS triggered by LMF through LPP message should be supported.  **Proposal 3:** UE can be triggered to receive periodic PRS through the DCI or MAC CE to reduce the latency. |
| Apple [15] | **Proposal 5**: NW provides assistance data to UE based on which UE is configured with one or more MG configurations and A-PRSs associated with each MG.   * A MG and PRS resources associated with that MG may be triggered/activated by UE specific DCI, or GC-DCI or MAC-CE signaling   **Proposal 6**: In case of A-PRS, triggered by lower layer signaling, collides with a SP/P-PRS, SP/P-PRS is fully or partially (only overlapping symbols) cancelled. |
| Xiaomi [18] | **Proposal 1:** on-demand PRS should support periodical transmission, semi-persistent transmission and aperiodic transmission.  **Proposal 2:** gNB initiated of on-demand PRS transmission can be supported by RRC, MAC CE and DCI.  **Proposal 5:** Suggest to associate a state ID with a PRS configuration, a measurement gap configuration and a PRS measurement report configuration, and MAC CE or DCI can activate/deactivate or trigger the PRS measurement report by indicating a state ID. |

**On AP/SP PRS**

* Supported by: CATT [6], Apple [15], Xiaomi [18]

**On measurement reported triggered by lower layers**

* Supported by: vivo [3], CATT [6], Xiaomi [18]

## Round 1

Based on the input, the FL has the following initial tentative proposals.

### Proposal 6.1-1

* Study mechanisms to support AP-PRS and SP-PRS reception.
  + Note: including priority between periodic PRS and AP-PRS/SP-PRS.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Nokia/NSB | No | Suggest to discuss AP/SP PRS along with on-demand PRS. |
| CMCC |  | Based on the discussion during the last RAN1 meeting, seems that most companies agreed that AP/SP-PRS is out of the scope of R17 WI. On the other hand, it is not precluded to use low layer signaling (e.g., MAC-CE, DCI) to trigger the on-demand DL PRS, therefore, we agree with Nokia that it can be discussed under the on-demand DL PRS AI. |
| ZTE |  | Related to on-demand PRS. |
| OPPO |  | Ok to study. |
| LG |  | We prefer to discuss it under on-demand PRS AI. |
| Xiaomi | Yes | We are fine to study it here or along with on-demand PRS. |
| SONY |  | Similar view as NOKIA, it is strongly related to on-demand PRS |
| Qualcomm | Comments | Even though we were supportive of this feature earlier on, it was within the context of LMF in the RAN: Latency reduction is achieavable only in the case of LMF in the RAN. This feature is not included, so having AP/SP-PRS would not reduce the latency.  Even in the on-demand PRS, the configuration will happen from LPP directly; there is no architecture support or discussions in RAN2/RAN3 to enable any different type of signaling. |
| InterDigital | Yes | We are supportive of the proposal. |
| Ericsson | no | There are already too many study proposals and with only two meetings left in the release we should not open new issues. If this can be related to on demand PRS, we are ok to discuss it there. |

### Proposal 6.1-2

* Study mechanisms to support positioning measurement and measurement report triggered via lower layers.
  + Note: lower layer-based MG activation is a separate issue.

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Okay to study |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | OK to study. However this would require gNB/LMF coordination since the origainl measurement request should be from LMF. |
| ZTE |  | We don’t think this should be discussed for LMF-centered architecture. |
| OPPO |  | Ok to study |
| LG | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| SONY | Yes |  |
| Lenovo,Motorola Mobility | Yes | Since it’s a study, ok to discuss. |
| Qualcomm | Comments | Even though we were supportive of this feature earlier on, it was within the context of LMF in the RAN: Latency reduction is achieavable only in the case of LMF in the RAN. This feature is not included, so having low-layer reporting would not reduce the latency. |
| Ericsson | no | We don’t think we should expand the architecture beyond LPP/NRPPa. Therefore we don’t support lower layer triggering of measurement. Additionally we have a similar comment to 6.1-1. There are already too many study proposals and with only two meetings left in the release we should not open new issues. |

## Round 2

# SRS priority

## General information

The following sources mentioned enhancements on SRS priority.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| Nokia [7] | **Proposal 6**: RAN1 should study and work on new priority rules of transmitting SRS for positioning with other UL signals/channels, in order to reduce positioning latency for UL and DL+UL positioning methods. |
| CMCC [11] | **Proposal 5:** The SRS for positioning priority enhancements is within the WI scope, and should be further studied.  **Proposal 6:** Support introducing physical layer priority indication for SRS for positioning. |

## Round 1

Based on the input, the FL has the following initial tentative proposal.

### Proposal 7.1-1

* For the purpose of positioning latency reduction, at least support dropping of lower priority PUSCH that is overlapped with higher priority positioning SRS.
* FFS: How priority is indicated.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| CATT |  | We don’t see the need to have the requirement. Both SRS and PUSCH are scheduled by the gNB. It should be up to gNB’s scheduler to schedule the UL resources and avoid the overlapping of the UL resources for PUSCH and SRS.  FL: I believe the intention here is that gNB may have changed its mind during the scheduling for the purpose of priorizing a task over another. |
| Nokia/NSB | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes | We think that enhancing SRS priority benefits more on accuracy than latency, but anyway this enhancement should be discussed in R17 WI, as what we have already agreed in the SI phase. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | We have some difficulty understanding how dropping SRS would impact latency. At least based on our understanding, this is related to accuracy, if gNB also does 4 sample measurement, in which case only 3 samples will be used for average.  There is no gNB measurement period requirement, and whether a dropping of SRS at UE/failure of measurement at TRP would result in extension of measurement period of the TRP. |
| ZTE |  | Doubt the need to discuss this since Rel-16 supports SP-SRS and AP-SRS, which enables enough flexibility. |
| OPPO |  | We do not see motivation to support that. The collison between SRS for positioning and other UL signal can be avoid or minimized by scheduling in the serving cell because both SRS for positioning and other UL signal are configured by the same serving cell. |
| LG | Yes | We are supportive of the proposal. In terms of latency, we think the priority of SRS also needs to be considered. |
| InterDigital | Yes | We support the proposal. Prioritiy rules for SRS are used to achieve flexbile shceduling. This feature is useful for latency reduction and performance enhancement. |
| Ericsson | yes | Ok to discuss further. |

## Round 2

# Multi-stage measurement report

## General information

The following sources mentioned enhancements on measurement report with multiple stages.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| ZTE [2] | **Proposal 1:** In order to reduce UE measurement time of a location information report, LMF should be allowed to select a subset of DL PRS from DL PRS in ProvideAssistanceData message for UE to measure and report the location information report.  **Proposal 2:** In order to get quick response of an early location information report, LMF should be able to configure an early location information report associated DL PRS used to derive the early location information report.  **Proposal 3:** For the purpose of reporting new location measurements in time, Rel-17 should allow UE to report multiple early location information reports prior to a response time. |
| Lenovo [19] | **Proposal 1:** RAN1 to support explicit priority indications to increase flexibility of the UE of processing and providing different low latency measurement reports to the LMF, which is applicable to the following:   * Assistance Data (e.g., subset of PRS resources, TRP, beam info). * Measurement and Reporting Configurations (enable multiple low latency response times). |

## Round 1

Based on the input, the FL has the following initial tentative proposals.

### Proposal 8.1-1

* Further study procedures to enable positioning measurement reports in multiple stages, including
  + Multiple response times
  + Relationship with early location report.
  + Whether and how PRS resources for measurement and report are selected in each stage.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Okay |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| Lenovo,Motorola Mobility | Yes | Support, enables improved flexibility of reporting different measurements with different latency constraints. |
| Ericsson |  | We don’t see the ran1 impact of the proposal. shouldn’t this be treated by ran2? |
| ZTE | Yes | As mentioned in our contribution, the measurement period defined in TS 38.133 has to consider all DL PRS configured in ProvideAssistanceData message for a location information report as shown in the equation in section 1. For example, the value of the measurement period shall consider the processing time of DL PRS from all positioning frequency layers and all TRPs, which leads to large UE processing latency. Third sub-bullet enables LMF to select some of DL PRS from assistance data so that a quick report can be acquired.  In addition, we prefer to avoid using multiple-stage,   * Further study procedures to enable more flexible positioning measurement reports ~~in multiple stages~~, including   + Multiple response times   + Relationship with early location report.   + Whether and how PRS resources for measurement and report are selected from assistance data ~~in each stage~~. |

## Round 2

# Additional UE PRS processing capability

## General information

The following sources mentioned additional UE PRS processing capability.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| Huawei [1] | **Proposal 3:**  Support a new set of (N, T) with N being the slot duration or 1 msec value.   * The measurement period requirement if UE supports multiple sets of (N, T) (one for Rel-16, and one for Rel-17) is adapted to be the smaller one. * Send an LS to RAN4 to ask them to check the feasibility of the following equation.  |  | | --- | | is the periodicity of the PRS RSTD measurement in positioning frequency layer i for the jth set of PRS processing capability defined as: | |
| Lenovo [19] | **Proposal 4:** Introduce additional T values for UE (N,T) processing capabilities. FFS suitable T values that meet <10 ms requirement. |

## Round 1

Based on the input, the FL has the following initial tentative proposals.

### Proposal 9.1-1

* Further study the benefit of introducing additional UE PRS processing capability(ies) for the purpose of latency reduction.
  + Note: UE PRS processing capability without MG is a separate issue.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes | Okay with further study |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Nokia/NSB | Yes | Okay to study |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| LG | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| Lenovo,Motorola Mobility | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes | OKay for further study. |

## Round 2

# Other proposals

## General information

The proposals from following sources cannot be categorized in the previous aspects, and is only supported by a single source.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| vivo [3] | **Proposal 1:**   * + Physical layer latency reduction should be independent of scheduled location time.   + The method with scheduled location time can be considered as a further optimization to be discussed in Rel-17 if scheduled location time is supported. |
| Nokia [7] | **Proposal 7:** RAN1 should study mechanisms for controlling and/or assessing the way the UE performs positioning measurements, e.g. how flexible the beamed IF measurement is, and how long each measurement gap needs to be.  **Proposal 8:** RAN 1 should study solutions which can accommodate a reduced positioning session, in the sense that they allow for a reduced measurement report from UE, based on the RX beam information of the UE.  **Proposal 9***:* RAN 1 should study mechanisms and/or revise the current SRS transmission/reception procedure to optimize for latency, particularly for higher carrier frequencies and for densely populated cells. |
| Qualcomm [10] | **Proposal 6:** For low latency positioning, support a UE to report as a UE capability the for the case that the UE receives a low-latency positioning request. |
| IDC [14] | **Proposal 7:** Support dynamic muting of PRS. |
| Xiaomi [18] | **Proposal 9:** To indicate the first arrival path by reporting the arrival time of each beam in beam measurement report. |
| Ericsson [20] | **Proposal 4** Do not support lower PRS periodicities for DL PRS in rel17.   * + Note: periodicity of measurement reporting is a separate discussion |

## Round 1

For some proposals, it is difficult for the FL to understand the motivation, so the FL is requesting proponents to offer suggestions on how to merge the proposal with the previous discussion points. Otherwise, it is generally encouraged for other interested companies to bring the issue in future meeting.

### Suggestions from proponents

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm |  | With regards to Proppsoal 6   * **Proposal 6:** For low latency positioning, support a UE to report as a UE capability the for the case that the UE receives a low-latency positioning request.   We are just saying that in FR2, RAN4 decided to add a fixed “8” in the measurement period. So, even if RAN4 eventually supports N-sample=1, in FR2, the measurement period will be 8, unless someone addresses the Nrxbeam factor.  If the motivation is clear, we can reword the above propsaol to say:   * Enhancements related to the UE Rx beam sweeping factor ( )for the purpose or reduing latency can be studied further. |
| InterDigital |  | Dynamic muting is to allow the UE or netwrok to reconfigure muting patterns dynamically such that PRS reception can be changed flexibily. We see beneifts of this feature in terms of latency reduction. |
|  |  |  |

## Round 2

# Conclusion