**3GPP TSG-RAN WG1 Meeting #108-e R1-2202515**

**e-Meeting, February 21st – March 3rd, 2022**

**Agenda Item: 8.5.4**

**Source: Moderator (Huawei)**

**Title: Summary #3 of [108-e-R17-ePos-04] latency improvements**

**Document for: Discussion and decision**

# Introduction

In RAN1#108-e, the following papers provided input on latency improvements for DL and DL+UL methods.

1. R1-2200923 Maintenance of PRS measurement outside MG Huawei, HiSilicon
2. R1-2201096 Maintenance on latency enhancement for NR positioning vivo
3. R1-2201196 Remaining issues on latency reduction for NR positioning ZTE
4. R1-2201242 Enhancements on Latency Reduction in NR Positioning OPPO
5. R1-2201364 Remaining issues on latency reduction for NR positioning CATT
6. R1-2201480 Remaining issues on latency improvements for both DL and DL+UL positioning methods NTT DOCOMO, INC.
7. R1-2201583 Remaining Issues on Latency Improvements for Positioning Methods Sony
8. R1-2201637 Maintenance of PHY Latency Reductions Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
9. R1-2201774 Remaining issues on Rel-17 positioning latency reduction Apple
10. R1-2201827 Latency improvements for both DL and DL+UL positioning methods InterDigital, Inc.
11. R1-2201859 Remaining issues on latency enhancements CMCC
12. R1-2201947 Remaining issues on latency improvements for both DL and DL+UL positioning method Xiaomi
13. R1-2202017 Discussion on latency improvements for both DL and DL+UL positioning methods Samsung
14. R1-2202143 Maintenance on Latency Improvements for Positioning Qualcomm Incorporated
15. R1-2202294 Discussion on latency improvements for NR positioning LG Electronics
16. R1-2202392 Latency improvements for both DL and DL+UL positioning methods Ericsson

The following t-docs are submitted under agenda 5, which is related to latency improvements.

1. R1-2201209 Draft reply LS on lower Rx beam sweeping factor for latency improvement ZTE
2. R1-2202456 Discussion on low latency PRS measurement with MG Huawei, HiSilicon

RAN1 received the following LS prior to RAN1#108-e.

1. R1-2200889 Reply LS on latency improvement for PRS measurement with MG RAN2, Nokia
2. R1-2200899 Reply LS on lower Rx beam sweeping factor for latency improvement RAN4, CATT

This paper provides the moderator summary of solutions to improve positioning latency for DL and DL+UL methods, subject to the following email discussion.

[107-e-NR-ePos-04] Email discussion/approval on latency improvements for both DL and DL+UL positioning methods with checkpoints for agreements on November 15 and 19 – Su (Huawei)

# Measurement gap enhancements

## General information

The following agreements were made in RAN1#107-e on this issue.

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| --- |
| **Agreement**  Preconfiguration of MG(s) in RRC is supported from RAN1 perspective.   * Each MG in the preconfiguration is associated with an ID * The information in the UL MAC CE for MG activation request by the UE can be one ID associated with the preconfiguration of the MG * Send an LS to RAN2 and RAN3   **Conclusion**  Include in the LS the following content:   * RAN1 understands it is up to RAN2 and/or RAN3 to decide how gNB determines the preconfiguration of MG(s).   **Conclusion**  For the MG activation request to the gNB by the LMF, it is up to RAN3 to design the necessary information to be transferred in the NRPPa message.   * Include it in the LS to RAN2 and RAN3.   [R1-2112783](file:///D:\works\1.3GPP%20works\RAN1-107\tdoc\R1-2112783.zip) Draft LS on PRS measurement with preconfiguration of MG(s) Moderator (Huawei)  Final LS endorsed in [R1-2112784](file:///D:\works\1.3GPP%20works\RAN1-107\tdoc\R1-2112784.zip)  **Agreement**  The DL MAC CE for MG activation indicates the ID associated with the preconfigured MG. |

## MG deactivation request and command

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| vivo [2] | **Proposal 1:**   * Confirm RAN2 agreement, MAC CE can be used to deactivate MG.   + UL MAC CE for positioning measurement gap deactivation request is supported   + DL MAC CE for positioning measurement gap deactivation is supported * NRPPa for positioning measurement gap deactivation request is supported. |
| OPPO [4] | Proposal 2: For MG deactivation, support the following two options:   * Option 1: gNB use a DL MAC CE to deactivate one MG and the UE can use a UL MAC CE to request MG deactivation * Option 2: Each activated MG is associated with a repetition number and when the indicated repetition number is reached, the activated MG stops |
| Apple [9] | **Proposal 1**: Associate each new MG configuration with a life cycle after which the MG will be deactivated automatically with no further signaling/indication from gNB is required. |

**FL comments**

According to RAN2 LS R1-2200889/R2-2202052, RAN2 already agreed to introduce the MG deactivation request and command based on UL and DL MAC CE, respectively, it is not clear whether companies are willing to discuss other deactivation mechanism based on a life cycle (timer) or repetition number (counter).

### Round 1

**Proposal 2.1.1-1**

* RAN1 confirm the support of MAC CE based deactivation request and command as agreed by RAN2.
* RAN1 to discuss the following options for deactivation process
  + Option 1: repetition number based deactivation
  + Option 2: life cycle based deactivation
  + Option 3: no additional mechanism for MG deactivation is introduced

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Option** | **Comments** |
| ZTE |  | We don’t think the further discussion is needed in RAN1. RAN2 has introduced deactivation in MACCE, it is sufficient enough. The benefit of further optimization is unclear. |
| vivo | Option 3 |  |
| InterDigital | Agree with the first bullet | We support the first bullet since the agreements from RAN2 are clear. Our understanding is that Option 2 is about timer-based deactivation of the activated measurement gap? Can the proponents clarify? |
| Nokia/NSB | Option 3 | No need for RAN1 to confirm the first bullet. |
| CATT |  | No need of further discussion in RAN1 |
| Qualcomm | Option 3 | No need for RAN1 to confirm the first bullet. |
| CMCC | Option 3 | In our views, the MG deactivation procedure should be designed by RAN2, and at this maintenance stage, we prefer to confirm the MAC-CE deactivation request and command agreed by RAN2 without further enhancements. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option 3 |  |
| Xiaomi | Option 3 | No need to discuss other mechanism for MG deactivation |
| Intel |  | We agree with ZTE and do not think that further discussion is needed in RAN1. |
| LGE | Option 1 and 2 | Even thouh RAN2 has agreed on MAC-CE for deactivation, the details are not agreed. In our understanding, if the MAC-CE for activation also includes either option #1 and option #2, additional signaling of MAC-CE for deactivation is not needed. In terms of resource utilization, it obviously would be helpful. Since RAN1 has the responsibility of positioning, we think RAN1 can dicuss it more details. Considering the fact, we prefer to add some sentence after both options as follows:   * RAN1 to discuss the following options for deactivation process   + Option 1: repetition number based deactivation (the repetition number can be provided in MAC-CE for activation)   + Option 2: life cycle based deactivation in MAC-CE for activation (the information about life cycle can be provided in MAC-CE for activation)   Option 3: no additional mechanism for MG deactivation is introduced |
| Ericsson | Option 3 | No need for RAN1 to confrirm RAN2 agreement. The first bullet is not needed.  For second bullet, we support Option 3. |
| OPPO | First preference: Option 1 | Our first preference is Option 1 but can live with Option 3. |

**FL comment**

Most companies believed that no further discussion in RAN1 on how deactivation process works.

Confirming RAN2 support from my understanding is that RAN1 could take that into account drafting the TS 38.214

To Ericsson, I think that there may still be some impact in TS 38.214.

### Round 2 (closed)

The FL has the following proposal. Please indicate only if you have the concern on the following proposal.

**Proposal 2.1.2-1**

* RAN1 confirm the support of MAC CE based deactivation request and command as agreed by RAN2.
* Note: Up to editor how to capture it.

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| **Company** | **No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| ZTE |  | As commented by many companies in the first round, we prefer not to spend time on this kind of proposal as nothing is further needed for RAN1 and RAN2. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| NTT DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| Ericsson |  | It seems unnecessary to confirm the decision from ran2, we will anyway update our specifications if needed based on their decisions. |

**FL comment**

No need for further discussion or explicit agreement.

## Maximum number of preconfigured MG

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| vivo [2] | **Proposal 2:**   * The maximum number of pre-configured MG is 16. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon [18] | Proposal 2: The maximum number of preconfigured MGs is 8. |

### Round 1

**Proposal 2.2.1-1**

* The maximum number of preconfigured MGs is
  + Option 1: 8
  + Option 2: 16

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Options** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | 2 | Option 2 can introduce more flexibility |
| vivo | Option 2 |  |
| InterDigital | Option 2 | Support to have more flexibility.in configuration |
| Nokia/NSB | Option 1 |  |
| CATT | Option 1 | It seems 8 preconfigured MGs is more than enough |
| Intel | Option 1 | 8 is enough |
| Ericsson | Slight preference for Opttion 1 | We have no strong view. Option 1 may be enough.  One question we have if whether there is any agreement on the maximum number of preconfigured PRS processing windows? If not, we suggest to agree the same maximum number for preconfigured PRS windows also. |

**FL comment**

I think 8 should be sufficient. Note that the MG-ID bitwidth in RRC and MAC CE depends on the number.

With regards to comments from Ericsson, I think there is a separate proposal in 3.10, which depends on whether the PRS processing window is preconfigured per UE or BWP. It is not clear whether Ericsson supports 8 per BWP.

### Round 2 (closed)

The FL has the following proposal. Please indicate only if you have concern on the following proposal.

**Proposal 2.2.2-1**

* The maximum number of preconfigured MGs is 8

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **No** | **Comments** |
| vivo |  | We slightly prefer 16. For example, UE may be configured with 4 PFLs. Since BWP switching may occur multiple times during PRS measurement (the relationship between potential BWP and PFL changes), in different cases, the UE may use pre-MG to measure 4 PFLs, 3 PFLs, 2 PFLs and 1 PFL, then there are up to 15 pre-MG configurations should be prepared up by serving gNB. |
| Qualcomm |  | We prefer 16 also. |
| ZTE |  | We also prefer 16 for more flexibility |
| LGE |  | Considering multiple PFLs, we also think ‘16’ is more reasonable. |

**FL comment**

The proposal is updated below for email endorsement.

**Proposal 2.2.2-2 (email)**

* The maximum number of preconfigured MGs is 16

### Outcome of email endorsement

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| --- |
| **Agreement**  The maximum number of preconfigured MGs is 16. |

## Maximum number of MGs per activation/deactivation

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon [18] | **Proposal 1:** The activation/deactivation request/command MAC CE should support carrying at least two IDs in the configuration.   * Include it in the LS reply to RAN2 and RAN4. |
| IDC [10] | **Proposal 4:** Only one measurement gap, selected out of preconfigured measurement gaps, is activaed via DL MAC CE |

### Round 1

**Proposal 2.3.1-1**

* The maximum number of MGs per activation/deactivation is
  + Option 1: 1
  + Option 2: 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Options** | **Comments** |
| ZTE |  | We prefer to let RAN2/4 decide this issue as RAN2 has a dedicated agenda to consider MG issues. From RAN1 perspective, we more prefer option 1 such that two MACCE can be used to activate/deactivate MGs per FR. |
| vivo | Option 1 | Considering CA is not supported for PRS, concurrent MG does not need to support in R17. So if two MG (for example two MG per FR) is overlap in time, only one MG can be chosen to measure. That is, only one MG can be used in a given time for positioning.  In addition, we acknowledge two non-overlapping MG per FR may be beneficial for latency. But it may be difficult to complete it in the maintenance phase. So we prefer option 1 in Rel-17. |
| InterDigital | Option 1 | We are not sure about the use case for supporting more than one active MGs. |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Agree with ZTE that this is not for RAN1 to discuss. |
| CATT | Option 1 |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option 2 | 2 is only used when UE supports per FR MG, and PRS includes both FR1 and FR2. |
| Xiaomi | Option 1 | We are not sure about the use case for 2 MGs |
| Intel | Option 1 |  |
| LGE |  | Similar view with ZTE and Nokia. |
| Ericsson | Option 1 | Activating one MG per MAC CE should be sufficient. If another MG needs to be activated a second MAC CE could be sent. Hence, Option 1 is sufficient. |
| OPPO | Option 1 | One MG per MAC CE is sufficient. DO not see the use case for 2 MGs |

**FL comment**

It appears that most companies support Option 1.

### Round 2 (closed)

The FL has the following proposal. Please indicate only if you have concern on the following proposal.

**Proposal 2.3.2-1 (email)**

* The maximum number of MGs per activation/deactivation is 1.

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| **Company** | **No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| NTT DOCOMO | Tes |  |
| Nokia/NSB | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |

### Outcome of email endorsement

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| **Agreement**  The maximum number of MGs per activation/deactivation is 1. |

## Others

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| vivo [2] | **Proposal 3:**   * The time/frequency characteristics (i.e., periodicity/offset information, and frequency layer information) of PRS can be transmitted as assistance date for Pre-configured MG from LMF to the gNB side.   **Proposal 4:**   * Support a new requesting NRPPa signaling from LMF to request an MG or a PRS processing or to assist gNB to determine the use of MG or PRS processing window, including   + The time/frequency characteristics (i.e., periodicity/offset information, and frequency layer information) of PRS   + The location request information (i.e., positioning requirement, latency, bandwidth that needed to meet accuracy requirement)   + Activated/deactivated indication   **Proposal 5:**   * To select one of the following options for avoiding duplicated MG request from both LMF and UE   + The LMF indicates whether the LMF requests MG by NRPPa in the LPP RequestLocationInformation message.   + Guarantee the MG activation is not later than the time when the location request is received. |
| Apple [9] | **Proposal 2**: NW provides assistance data to UE, based on which UE is configured with one or more MG configurations and A-PRS resources associated with each MG.   * Once MG is activated, the A-PRS associated with MG is consequently activated as well |

**FL comment**

* For Proposal 3 and Proposal 4 from vivo [2], RAN1 already agreed to leave it up to RAN3 to decide, while RAN3 already seemed to have made the agreement.

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| **Agreements:**  **LMF provides a full PRS configuration to gNB as assistance information, and the gNB determines the pre-configuration of MG.**  **A UE-associated class 1 procedure is used to provide a full PRS configuration to gNB as assistance information of the pre-configuration of MG. FFS on using new defined or existing signaling procedure.**  **Support to transfer the information related to the PRS measurement with MG over F1AP, similar to the legacy MG, but detail waits for RAN2.**  **Support the MG activation request by the LMF.**  **The signaling procedure of the MG activation request uses an UE-associated class 2 signaling procedure. FFS on whether to use new defined or existing signaling procedure?**  **Include the similar information to that in RRC LocationMeasurementIdication message in the MG activation request message.**  **LMF provides the assistance information to help gNB determine the PRS Processing Window configuration.**  **For activation request procedure initiated by non-LMF, an unified signaling procedure over NRPPa can be adopted for the delivery of pre-configured MG and PRS processing Window configuration information.**  **Support to transfer the information related to the PRS processing window configuration over F1AP, similar to the legacy MG, but detail waits for RAN2.** |

* For proposal 5 from vivo [2], this has been discussed, but reached no consensus. Perhaps better to let RAN2/RAN3 work out the solution if any.
* For the proposal from Apple [9], A-PRS is not discussed in this release.

### Round 1 (closed)

**Proposal 2.4.1-1**

* The suggestion from the FL is not to discuss those proposals.

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| **Company** | **Comments on the necessity of any specific proposal** |
| ZTE | OK with FL proposal |
| vivo | Thanks for the FL to align the RAN3 agreement, based on the above agreement, we found unified signaling can be used for pre-configured MG and PRS processing Window configuration, and MG activation request by LMF is similar to RRC LocationMeasurementIdication message.  But no agreement on PRS processing window requests. And directly reusing the MG activation request is not enough for PRS processing window activation for different positioning requirements(for example, gNB needs to know whether the current BWP (e.g. bandwidth) can satisfy the positioning requirement ). So, in our view, what parameter can assist gNB to choose the use of the PRS processing window can be discussed in RAN1. |
| Nokia/NSB | Agree with FL. |
| CATT | Fine with FL proposal |
| Huawei, HiSIlicon | Reply vivo, actually we felt that the wording from RAN3 may be somewhat not so accurate, e.g. non-LMF, activation request procedure v.s. delivery of pre-configured MG and PRS processing window configuration information..  **For activation request procedure initiated by non-LMF, an unified signaling procedure over NRPPa can be adopted for the delivery of pre-configured MG and PRS processing Window configuration information.**  But our understanding is that a unified signaling procedure over NRPPa may also be considered for MG/PPW activation. |
| Xiaomi | Fine with FL proposal |
| Intel | OK with FL’s proposal |
| LGE | Agree with FL’s suggestion. |
| Ericsson | Agree with FL |

**FL comment**

The discussion is closed.

# PRS measurement outside MG

## General information

The following agreements were made in RAN1#107-e on this issue.

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| **Agreement**  The following options are supported subject to UE capability for priority handling of PRS when PRS measurement is outside MG.   * + Option 1: UE may indicates support of two priority states.     - State 1: PRS is higher priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS     - State 2: PRS is lower priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS   + Option 2: UE may indicate support of three priority states     - State 1: PRS is higher priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS     - State 2: PRS is lower priority than PDCCH and URLLC PDSCH and higher priority than other PDSCH/CSI-RS       * Note: The URLLC channel corresponds a dynamically scheduled PDSCH whose PUCCH resource for carrying ACK/NAK is marked as high-priority.     - State 3: PRS is lower priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS   + Option 3: UE may indicate support of single priority state     - State 1: PRS is higher priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS   Note: SSB is a separate issue.  **Agreement**  For the purpose of determining conditions for measuring the PRS outside of a MG, the expected Rx timing difference between the PRS from the non-serving cell and that from the serving cell is determined by expected RSTD and expected RSTD uncertainty in the assistance data.  Send an LS to request RAN4 study and determine the threshold, which is used to be compared against with the Rx timing difference to determine whether the PRS from the non-serving cell satisfy the condition of PRS measurement outside MG.   * + Examples for the threshold: CP length, 50% of the OFDM symbol, 1ms   + Other options can also be considered by RAN4   + Note: the requirement on whether UE needs to calculate the expected Rx time difference and/or compare against the threshold is also a part of the study request   **Agreement**  At least the following parameters for PRS processing window from the gNB to the UE are supported.   * + Starting slot   + Periodicity   + Duration/length   + Cell and SCS information associated with the above parameters   Discuss during the maintenance phase on the necessity of other parameters including but not limited to   * + Processing type (associated with the corresponding UE capability 1A/1B/2)   + Band/CC-ID as needed depending on each scenario on which the PRS processing window is applied   + The above cell and SCS information to determine where/when the PRS processing window is applied   Note: Indication of processing type does not suggest UE indication of multiple capabilities among (1A/1B/2) is already supported, which is a separate discussion.  Note: Some of the parameters above may not be mandatory for a PRS processing window  **Agreement**  The priority of PRS for UE supporting two priority states and three priority states can at least be indicated in RRC.  **Agreement**  For capability 1A as per working assumption made in RAN1#106-e, the DL signalings/channels in a per UE fashion (i.e. both across NR & LTE) inside the PRS processing window are dropped if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority.  For capability 1B as per working assumption made in RAN1#106-e, only the DL signalings/channels from a certain band inside the PRS processing window are dropped if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority.   |  | | --- | | Working assumption:  Subject to UE capability, support PRS measurement outside the MG, within a PRS processing window, and UE measurement inside the active DL BWP with PRS having the same numerology as the active DL BWP.   * Inside the PRS processing window, subject to the UE determining that DL PRS to be higher priority, support the following UE capabilities:   + Capability 1: PRS prioritization over all other DL signals/channels in all symbols inside the window.     - Cap. 1A: The DL signals/channels from all DL CCs (per UE) are affected.     - Cap. 1B: Only the DL signals/channels from a certain band/CC are affected.       * FFS: band or CC   + Capability 2: PRS prioritization over other DL signals/channels only in the PRS symbols inside the window   + A UE shall be able to declare a PRS processing capability outside MG.     - FFS: Details of capability signalling (e.g., per UE or per band, etc.) |   **Agreement**  PRS processing window request to the gNB by the LMF is supported from RAN1 perspective.   * + It is up to RAN3 to design the necessary information to be transferred in the NRPPa message.   + Note: It is up to gNB to determine the usage of measurement gap or PRS processing window   + Include it in the LS to RAN2 and RAN3.   **Agreement**  For PRS processing window configuration and indication, at least the following mechanism is supported   * + RRC (pre-)configuration for PRS processing window configuration and DL MAC CE activation for PRS processing window, respectively.   Include it in the LS to RAN2 and request RAN2 to decide whether DL MAC CE is feasible for this indication.  [R1-2112880](file:///D:\works\1.3GPP%20works\RAN1-107\tdoc\R1-2112880.zip) Draft LS on PRS processing window Moderator (Huawei)  Final LS is endorsed in [R1-2112881](file:///D:\works\1.3GPP%20works\RAN1-107\tdoc\R1-2112881.zip).    [R1-2112882](file:///D:\works\1.3GPP%20works\RAN1-107\tdoc\R1-2112882.zip) Draft LS on the condition of PRS measurement outside the MG Moderator (Huawei)  Final LS is endorsed in [R1-2112883](file:///D:\works\1.3GPP%20works\RAN1-107\tdoc\R1-2112883.zip). |

## PRS processing window configuration parameters

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| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| vivo [2] | **Proposal 6:**   * PRS processing window configurations can be associated with one or more cells, and each PRS processing window is associated with an ID. * PRS processing window activation and deactivation command are only applied to the current active BWP, and the starting slot and SCS are relative to the active BWP.   **Proposal 7:**   * Processing type is needed if multiple types (UE capability 1A/1B/2) per band for a UE are supported. * CC-ID(s) are needed for indicating the association of the PRS process window and cell (s).   **Proposal 8:**   * The priority state indication of PRS for option 1 and option 2 can be included in the configuration of PRS processing window since it is used to indicate the PRS priority with other DL signal/channels within the PRS processing window. |
| ZTE [3] | **Proposal 1:** Further support the following parameters for PRS processing window indication from the gNB to UE,   * Processing type (associated with the corresponding UE capability 1A/1B/2) * Band/CC-ID at least for Capability 1B * Positioning frequency layer ID in order to support a single positioning frequency layer in a PRS processing window |
| OPPO [4] | **Proposal 4:** No more parameters are needed for PRS processing window configuration. |
| CATT [5] | **Proposal 3:** The following parameters for PRS processing window from the gNB to the UE should be supported and added to higher layer parameters:   * + Processing type (associated with the corresponding UE capability 1A/1B/2)   + Band –ID as needed depending on each scenario on which the PRS processing window is applied.   + The above cell and SCS information to determine where/when the PRS processing window is applied |
| NTT DOCOMO [6] | **Observation 1:**   * Prior to discuss the necessity of parameter of processing type, we should discuss the following remaining issue in UE features agenda.   + Whether a UE can support multiple types or not. * If RAN1 discuss Band/CC-ID for PRS processing window, not only the necessity of parameter but also the design of PRSProcessingWindow should be considered. |
| Nokia, NSB [8] | **Proposal 7**: Do not support processing type, band/CC-ID, or additional cell and SCS information as parameters for the PPW. |
| IDC [10] | **Proposal 1:** A PRS processing window is configured per UE |
| CMCC [11] | **Proposal 1:** Support the following parameters for PRS processing window from the gNB to the UE:   * + Processing type (associated with the corresponding UE capability 1A/1B/2), at least for UE supports multiple capabilities 1A/1B/2;   + Band/CC-ID as needed depending on each scenario on which the PRS processing window is applied.   + It is up to RAN2 to decide the deactivation procedure of the PRS processing window. |
| Xiaomi [12] | **Proposal 1:** on parameters for PRS processing window from the gNB to the UE   * Not support ‘processing type’ since reporting only one UE capability is preferred. * Support ‘band ID’ for Cap. 1B only. |
| LGE [15] | **Proposal #2:**   * Regarding details of configuration for PPW, RAN1 should consider/adopt reusing the way of configuration for MG (e.g. parameters for MG configuration).   **Proposal #3:**   * If RAN1 supports reusing the parameter for MG configuration to PPW configuration, the followings should be considered:   + ‘Start subframe’ instead of ‘starting slot’ for PRS Processing Window configuration.   + ‘Timing advance’ to guarantee RF retuning time in the consideration that PPW starts at the time as SMTC window like as mgta for MG configuration. |
| Ericsson [16] | **Proposal 1** The initial configuration of the PRS processing window is sent over RRC signaling. For reconfigurations / PPW update, it is up to RAN2 to decide if a MAC CE is beneficial or if RRC reconfiguration is sufficient.  **Proposal 3** For UE declaring capability 1A or 1B, the PRS priority is set at the PPW level in the PPW signaling from the gNB to the UE.  **Proposal 4** For PRS priority indication for Ues with capability 2, discuss and downselect which among the following priority indication granularities to be supported:  a. PPW level: all PRSs present in the PPW are set to the same priority (a single priority is indicated at the PPW level)  b. PFL level: all PRSs present in the PPW and belonging to the same PFL are set to the same priority (PRSs in each PFL are indicated with one priority)  c. Resource set level: all PRSs present in the PPW and belonging to the same PFL and the same PRS resource set are set to the same priority (PRSs in same PFL and same PRS resource set are indicated with one priority)  d. PRS resource level: each PRSs present in the PPW are individually indicated a priority setting. |

**FL comments**

Configuration hierarchy

* Per UE
  + Supported by: vivo [2]?, IDC [10]
* DCM commented that the design of PRSProcessingWindow should be first considered in determining the necessity of band/CC ID.
* RAN2 also agreed that whether PRS processing window configuration is per BWP or not is up to RAN1 to decide.

Agreements:

Proposal 7: The PRS processing window configuration is provided via RRCReconfiguration message. Whether PRS processing window configuration is provided per BWP or not is up to RAN1 to decide.

* FL understands that per BWP configuration of PRS processing seems more align with the intention of introducing PRS processing window in the first place, i.e. to measure the PRS that is overlapped with the active DL BWP, and also the numerology and cell information can be derived from the associated BWP.

Processing type

* Supported by: vivo [2], ZTE [3], CATT [5]
* Not supported by: OPPO [4], Nokia [8], Xiaomi [12]
* DCM commented that processing type depends on UE capability of supporting multiple types

CC ID

* Supported by: vivo [2], ZTE [3]
* Not supported by: OPPO [4], Nokia [8]

Band ID

* Supported by ZTE [2], Xiaomi [12]
* Not supported by: OPPO [4], Nokia [8]

Positioning frequency layer ID

* Supported by: ZTE [3]

LGE commented that the configuration parameter of PRS processing window should be aligned with MG, e.g. changing starting slot to starting subframe.

Ericsson commented that the PRS priority can be PPW-level for type 1A and 1B, but can PPW level, PFL level, resource set level, resource level for type 2.

### Round 1

**Proposal 3.1.1-1**

* RAN1 to discuss whether PRS processing window is configured
  + Option 1: Per UE (Similar to MG configuration)
  + Option 2: Per BWP
  + Option 3: Other

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Option** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Option 2 | Option 2 is easier as PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS is also configured per BWP. In such case, priority state configuration has more flexibility as in one BWP PRS can be prioritized and in another BWP PDCCH can be prioritized. |
| vivo |  | Before discussing whether the PRS processing window is configured per BWP, we would like to ask the majority whether the information is needed to be indicated to LMF?  If it is, considering the LMF does not know the BWP information, Per UE may be more suitable.  In addition, we would like to ask the supportive of per BWP PPW whether the PRS processing window will be changed with BWP? |
| InterDigital | Option 1 | Granularity of configuration of the processing window per UE is sufficient |
| Nokia/NSB |  | The UE can only receive the PRS inside the active BWP (when outside a MG). So is the intention of option 1 that the UE has a PPW configured which applies to multiple possible BWPs? If so we don’t think that is really practical from network perspective. So we prefer option 2. |
| CATT | Option 2 | Per UE seems not enough given that DL PRS can be sent in different PRS frequency layers with different configurations, and UE processing capability can be different for different bands or FRs. |
| Qualcomm | Option 1 | CC ID or Band ID can be added in the signaling depending on the type of the window. For Type-1A, there is no need of any CC/band ID. For Type-1B, Band-ID is enough. Depending on whether Type-2 will be a window that affects a specific band or a specific CC, we can make a decision accordingly.  To CATT: The “per-UE” it doesn’t mean that it applies to the whole UE. If we add a CC-ID or band-ID, there will not be any problem and would enable cross-band/CC indication also. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option 2 |  |
| Xiaomi | Option 2 | Option 2 is more flexibility |
| Ericsson | Option 2 | It is agreed that for gapless measurements, the measurements are done within active BWP. Then, it makes sense to configure PRS processing windows per BWP. |
| OPPO | Option 2 | Per BWP is more flexibile and also more flexible. Regarding the question by vivo, our understanding is LMF does not need to know the configuration information. |

**Proposal 3.1.1-2**

* RAN1 to discuss whether additional parameter needed.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Processing type** | **CC ID** | **Band ID** | **Positioning frequency layer ID** |
| ZTE | Depends on if UE can support more than one of {type 1A, 1B, 2} | Yes | NO if CC ID is included.  Yes if CC ID is not included | Yes  We think support of single PFL measurement is sufficient in a measurement window |
| vivo | Depending on whether multiple types is introduced per band | Depending on the discussion of 3.1.1-1 |  | Depending on how LMF indicates the PRS processing window to serving gNB |
| Nokia/NSB | Depends on capability discussion. | No | No | No |
| Qualcomm | Yes if a UE is able to report multiple types in a band. We support having such feature. | No for Type-1A/1B. Yes if Type-2 is per-CC, otherwise it is not needed either since a band-ID will be enough | Yes for Type-1B and Type-2 (if it is per band) | We could accept it, but we tend to believe that the “band ID” is simpler. is the intention to add this is to disambiguate the case of multiple PFLs in a band with a PPW overlapping with both? Such scenario could happen in NR Rel-16 and the understanding was that the UE will TDM the processing. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes. Even if we do not support multiple types in the capability reporting. | No.  We believe this can be implicit if PRS processing window is configured per BWP | No.  We believe this can be implicit if PRS processing window is configured per BWP | No. |
| Xiaomi | No. we prefer to not support reporting more than one capability type | Depends on 3.3.1-1 |  |  |
| Ericsson | This depends on multiple values among {type 1A, 1B, 2} can be reported as part of UE capability. | This will depend on the conclusion of Proposal 3.1.1-1. If PRS processing window is configured at BWP level, the CC ID will not be needed. | This will depend on the conclusion of Proposal 3.1.1-1. If PRS processing window is configured at BWP level, the Band ID will not be needed. | No |

**Proposal 3.1.1-3**

* RAN1 to discuss whether the priority indication for the PRS in the PRS processing window is
  + Option 1: Per PRS processing window
  + Option 2: Per positioning frequency layer within the target PRS processing window
  + Option 3: Per DL PRS resource set within the target PRS processing window
  + Option 4: Per DL PRS resource within the target PRS processing window

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Option** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | 1 | Option 2, 3, 4 will cause more complexity for latency requirements and need standard effort. |
| vivo | Option 1 | We think the priority indication is only used to compare the priority between PRS and other DL signals and channels. The priority between PRS should follow Rel-16 rules. |
| InterDigital | Option 1 | Option 2, 3 and 4 add more complexity to priority determination process. Our understanding of the past agreements related to PRS processing window is aligned with Option 1. |
| Nokia/NSB | Option 1 | It should be clear from prior agreement that the PRS priority applies in the window. Further granularity is unnecessary. |
| CATT | Option 1 |  |
| Qualcomm | Option 1 |  |
| CMCC | Option 1 |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option 1 |  |
| Xiaomi | Option 1 |  |
| Intel | Option 1 |  |
| LGE | Option 1 |  |
| Ericsson |  | We can accept Option 1 for progress. |
| OPPO | Option 1 | Option 1 is straightforward. |

**FL comment**

With regards to per-BWP or per-UE PRS processing window configuration

* Most companies prefer per BWP.
* Reply to vivio: My understanding is that PRS processing window will be configured for a BWP, which means for up to 4 BWP per CC configuration, up to 4 PRS processing configuration can be indicated. For some BWPs with numerology and bandwidth that is not likely to coincide with PRS bandwidth/numerology deployed, gNB will not configure PRS processing window for the BWP. Regarding the information exchange between LMF and gNB, maybe RAN3 may further discuss solutions. If BWP changes, the activated/to-be-activated PRS processing windows may follow the BWP change, similar to existing SP CSI-RS or SP SRS, I guess.
* Reply to IDC/Qualcomm: I think providing PRS processing window per BWP would mean that this PRS processing window is only intended to cover the PRS measurement that is wihin the target BWP. With this, maybe there is no need to explicit indicate band/CC ID or cell/SCS information, because those parameters could follow the BWP.

With regards to other parameters

* Most companies suggest that type should only be provided if multiple types are supported by UE for a band, while band ID and CC ID are not need if PRS processing window is already configured per BWP.
* Support of posiitoning frequency layer ID cannot have consensus.

With regards to the granularity of priority indicator

* Most companies are OK with Option 1.

### Round 2 (closed)

The FL has the following proposal. Please indicate only if you have concern on the following proposal.

**Proposal 3.1.2-1**

* The PRS processing window is configured per BWP.
* Processing type, to be selected from 1A, 1B and 2, will be provided associated with the PRS processing window if and only if multiple processing types per band in the UE capability signaling is supported.
* No need to provide band ID and CC ID associated with the PRS processing window.
* A single priority indicator is provided for a PRS processing window, which applies to all PRS within the PRS processing window.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **No** | **Comments** |
| vivo |  | Sorry for the PRS processing window is configured BWP is not our preference  For us, the configuration is not equal to activation. From the perspective of configuration, the PPW can be configured per UE or PFL since the configuration can be only dependent on the PRS configuration. But whether the BWP can active the PPW to measure the PRS measurement can depend on the relationship between the BWP and PRS.  FL: “The configuration can be only dependent on the PRS configuration”, but whether the PRS can be measured outside MG is still BWP specific. For some BWPs, it is not possible since the BW/SCS is not aligned with the PRS. Then actually providing the PRS processing window per BWP seems to align with the intention of PRS measurement outside MG from the beginning. |
| Qualcomm | OK | We can accept it, but we really do think that the UE should have the option to report multiple processing types. |
| ZTE | OK |  |
| vivo 2 |  | For us, we prefer a common PPW to be configured per PFL because it can flexible to be associated with BWP and cell, and PRS is configured per PFL.  In addition, considering UE may need to configure to measure multiple PFLs, we think multiple PPW is needed for multiple PFLs, at least in the case one BWP only can associate with one PFL, or the PFLs are in a different band.  But, if the majority prefer PPW is configured per BWP, we can compromise if the following bullets are added.   * The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows per BWP is 1. * The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows across all active DL BWP is 4. * The maximum number of concurrently activated PRS processing windows across all active DL BWP is 1 |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Nokia/NSB | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| OPPO | Ok | The last bullet should clarify that all the PRS within that BWP:   * A single priority indicator is provided for a PRS processing window, which applies to all PRS within the PRS processing window within the BWP. |
| vivo 3 |  | Thanks for the update from FL, and we would like to further explain our intention based on the following configuration. If UE is configured 3 PFLs are as follows, but only one PPW is activated, and the PPW only can measure one PFL. How does the UE determine whether the currently configured PPW meets the positioning requirements or not, or whether the UE will trigger an MG request even the PPW is configured?      In our view, multiple PPWs that do not overlap in time can be in the active state together, so, we suggest to add those bullets |

**FL comment**

With the comments received, the proposal is revised for GTW discussion.

**Proposal 3.1.2-2 (GTW)**

* The PRS processing window is configured per BWP.
* Processing type, to be selected from 1A, 1B and 2, will be provided associated with the PRS processing window if and only if multiple processing types per band in the UE capability signaling is supported.
* No need to provide band ID and CC ID associated with the PRS processing window.
* A single priority indicator is provided for a PRS processing window, which applies to all PRS within the PRS processing window within the BWP..
* Resolve the following bullets in the GTW session
  + The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows per BWP is 1.
  + The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows across all active DL BWP is 4.
  + The maximum number of concurrently activated PRS processing windows across all active DL BWP is 1

### Outcome of the GTW

The following agreements were made.

|  |
| --- |
| **Agreement**   * The PRS processing window is configured per DL BWP. * Processing type, to be selected from 1A, 1B and 2, will be provided associated with the PRS processing window if and only if multiple processing types per band in the UE capability signaling is supported. * No need to provide band ID and CC ID associated with the PRS processing window. * A single priority indicator is provided for a PRS processing window, which applies to all PRS within the PRS processing window for the corresponding DL BWP. * The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows per DL BWP is 1. * The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows across all active DL BWPs is 4.   + The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows overlapping in time across all active DL BWPs is 1 |

## PRS processing window activation/deactivation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| OPPO [4] | Proposal 5: Support the following two options for PRS processing window deactivation:   * Option 1: gNB use a DL MAC CE to deactivate one PRS processing window and the UE can use a UL MAC CE to request deactivation * Option 2: Each activated PRS processing is associated with a repetition number and when the indicated repetition number is reached, the activated PRS processing window stops |
| SONY [7] | **Proposal 1:** Support UE requests PRS processing window from serving gNB to enable low-latency UE-based positioning  **Proposal 2:** UE can provide assistance information (UAI) indicating serving gNB that the UE is capable to perform positioning outside the measurement gap. Subsequently, serving gNB can provide the response whether the UE is allowed to perform positioning measurement in certain time duration (e.g., only during periodic PRS transmission). |
| Nokia, NSB [8] | **Proposal 2**: Consider implicit deactivation of the MG (or PPW) when the UE can only make PRS measurement either inside or outside the MG. |
| IDC [10] | **Proposal 3:** UL MAC CE based request for a PRS processing window by the UE to the gNB is not supported |
| CMCC [11] | **Proposal 2:** PRS processing window request to the gNB by the UE is supported.   * + Use UL MAC-CE for PRS processing window activation request. |
| Qualcomm [14] | **Proposal 2:** For PRS processing window (PPW) activation request, support using an UL MAC CE for the UE to request one of the RRC (pre-)configured PRS processing windows.   * The information in the UL MAC CE for PPW activation request by the UE can be one ID associated with the preconfiguration of the PPW |

**FL comments**

UL MAC CE based PRS processing window activation/deactivation request

* Supported by: OPPO [4], SONY [7], CMCC [11], Qualcomm [14]
* Not supported by: IDC [10]

This issue has been discussed in the previous meeting, and there were concerns on the benefit, resulting in no consensus. It is not clear whether companies changed their position in this meeting on this topic.

For Option 2 proposed by OPPO [4], this situation can be evaluated based on the discussion on MG deactivation process in section 2.1.

For the implicit deactivation of MG (or PPW) proposed by Nokia [8], the understanding from the FL is that this addresses the concurrent activated MG/PPW, in which UE may choose to use either. However this procedure can be somehow left up to UE implementation, since both MG activation and PPW activation are provided by gNB.

### Round 1

**Proposal 3.2.1-1**

* Support PRS processing window activation request and deactivation request via UL MAC CE.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| vivo |  | Based on the previous agreement, UL MAC CE for MG activation request by the UE can be one ID associated with the preconfiguration of the MG. So, we would like to confirm PRS processing window activation request is an ID or detailed window information. |
| InterDigital | No | We do not see benefits for this feature. For example, “Option 2: UE may indicate support of three priority states”, how does the UE request for the window? Does the UE request the priority level associated with the window as well? If that’s the case, what would be the consequence if the network configures a window with a priority level that is different from what the UE requested? The network should have a better view of the schedule and it is more natural for the network to configure the window. |
| Nokia/NSB | Okay |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes | We think a UE has good understanding of what is needed to be measured, and can only help the gNB to make a good decision. Worst-case, the gNB ignores the UE’s suggestion. Since already MG-based UL-MACCE has been added, the additional effort to add UL-MACCE PPW request is minimal. |
| CMCC | Yes | Similar mechanism can be reused as that defined for UE requests a (pre-)configured MG via UL MAC-CE |
| Huawei, HiSIlicon | No | We acknowledge that UE has better information than the network, however adding another UL MAC CE mechanism will inevitably complicate the specification.  For example, we may need to discuss when UE should use MG activation request UL MAC CE, and when UE should use PRS processing window activation request UL MAC CE, in case both are configured.  The current design of PRS processing window is that network control and manage the PRS processing window configuration and activation, and if UE believes tha the network decision is not perfect, UE may turn to MG request, via either RRC or UL MAC CE.  We prefer to limit the UE request to only MG. |
| Xiaomi | No | UL MAC CE for MG request is sufficient |
| Intel | No |  |
| LGE | Yes | We think following the mechanism for MG seems quite reasonable. For details, RAN1 needs to focus on activation/deactivation for MG at first and than we prefer to adopt same way for PRS processing window. |
| Ericsson | No | No need to introduce a second solution (UE based activation request via MAC CE). |
| OPPO | YES | MAC CE -based UE request shall be supported. |

**FL comment**

Theere is no consensus on supporting this feature. The suggestion from the FL is to conclude in RAN1 that UL MAC CE based PRS processing window activation/deactivation request is not supported.

### Round 2

The FL has the following proposal. Please indicate only if you have concern on the following proposal.

**Proposal 3.2.2-1 (for conclusion)**

* From RAN1 perspective, PRS processing window activation/deactivation request by UL MAC CE is not supported.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm |  | To E//: Why did we introduce a 2nd solution for network-based MG request? I don’t recall the comment “No need to introduce a second solution” then.  The answer is simple: Because UEs and gNB have different information that need to take into account into their requests.  We think we should support this feature |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | Reply QC: From our side, we think that introducing a second UL MAC CE may overcomplicate the protocol design. Note that normally sending UL messages by the UE requires RAN2 RRC/MAC specification to regulate the UE behaviour, e.g. when to send it. |
| ZTE |  | We can accept this FL proposal |
| NTT DOCOMO |  | We have similar view with QC. |
| Ericsson |  | To QC: For network based MG request, our view was to only use RRC configuration, but we compromised to accept UL MAC CE based request given views expressed by majority of companies. Here, the situation looks different as more companies don’t see the need to introduce UL MAC CE based request. Hence, for the PPW request, we do not see the need for the UE to request the PPW. The network will anyway decide whether to prioritize completely the data (and not configure/activate a PPW) or be flexible and configure the PPW. |
| CATT |  | We are fine with the proposal. |
| OPPO |  | We share the same view as QC that this feauture shall be supported.  @Ericsson: About “the network will anyway decide whether to prioritize..”: the problem is how the network decide that if we do not support the UE to request it. The UE knows when it needs to measure the PRS but the gNB does not. The UE shall be able to notify the requirement of PPW to the gNB. |
| CMCC |  | Same view as QC.  Regarding concerns on overcomplicating the protocol design. As we have already agreed that UE can request MG via UL MAC-CE, we don’t see the main difference here between the two requesting mechanisms. |
| InterDigital |  | We support the FL’s proposal. The content of the request from the UE is not clear, as we explaiend in the first round. There can be different priority states for PRS processing window. If the UE is not configured with the PRS processing window with the priority state requested (we assume the UE requests for a windwo with PRS with high priority), there is no benefit for latency reduction. |
| SONY |  | We disagree. We still see some benefits on activation/deactivation request by UL MAC CE, particularly to support low latency UE-based positioning |
| FL |  | Merge this discussion with 3.8. Any different view can be provided. |

**FL comment**

Given comments received in 3.8.3, there seems to be interest in supporting UL MAC CE based PRS processing window activation/deactivation request.

Let’s resolve it in GTW.

**Proposal 3.2.2-2 (GTW)**

* From RAN1 perspective, PRS processing window activation/deactivation request by UL MAC CE is supported.

### Round 3

Let’s continue to discuss the proposal.

### Proposal 3.2.3-1

* From RAN1 perspective, PRS processing window activation/deactivation request by UL MAC CE is supported.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **No** | **Comments** |
| InterDigital | No | We do not see benefits for this feature. For example, “Option 2: UE may indicate support of three priority states”, how does the UE request for the window? Does the UE request the priority level associated with the window as well? If that’s the case, what would be the consequence if the network configures a window with a priority level that is different from what the UE requested? The network should have a better view of the schedule and it is more natural for the network to configure the details (e.g., priority level) of the window.  In addition we should finalize the details of prioritization (e.g., dropping mechanism) before we discuss this proposal. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | We also tend to agree with IDC’s comments, and consider this enhancement non-essential  This is RAN2 agreement made yesterday.  Agreements:  For triggering condition for the UL MAC CE, reuse current RRC condition for Rel-16 PRS gap request, taking into account preconfigured MG. If the preconfigured MG is there and can satisfy the UE’s requirement, the UE uses MAC CE, otherwise RRC message as in Rel-16. The selection is specified in RRC. Reuse the “not configured or not sufficient” language from Rel-16.  Proposal 4.1: UL MAC CE for MG activation and deactivation is triggered by upper layers.  Proposal 4.3: LPP signalling for LMF to indicate to UE whether to send/not send the UL MAC CE for positioning MG activation request is not defined.  Proposal 4.5: the following options to cancel a triggered UL MAC CE for MG activation and deactivation should be captured in the spec; other options can be discussed in the running CR discussion.  • When the MAC CE is transmitted  • When a request from upper layers to transmit a new request to gNB for a new/modified gap configuration is received  • When an indication from upper layers that the gaps are not needed any more or a gap with a new id needs to be activated is received  • On MAC reset  This is the TP from Huawei submitted in R2-2202603   |  | | --- | | 5.5.6.2 Initiation  The UE shall:  1> if and only if upper layers indicate to start performing location measurements towards E-UTRA or NR or start subframe and slot timing detection towards E-UTRA, and the UE requires measurement gaps for these operations while measurement gaps are either not configured or not sufficient:  2> if pre-configuration of measurement gaps is available, and if at least one of the preconfigured MGs is sufficient:  3> if Positioning Measurement Gap Activation request via UL MAC CE is enabled by gNB:  4> notify the lower layer to send the UL MAC CE for Positioning Measurement Gap Activation/Deactivation Request for the measurement gap activation request.  2> else:  3> initiate the procedure in clause 5.5.6.3 to indicate start;  NOTE 1: The UE verifies the measurement gap situation only upon receiving the indication from upper layers. If at this point in time sufficient gaps are available, the UE does not initiate the procedure. Unless it receives a new indication from upper layers, the UE is only allowed to further repeat the procedure in the same PCell once per frequency of the target RAT if the provided measurement gaps are insufficient.  1> if and only if upper layers indicate to stop performing location measurements towards E-UTRA or NR or stop subframe and slot timing detection towards E-UTRA:  2> if there is measurement gap(s) currently activated:  3> notify the lower layer to send UL MAC CE for Positioning Measurement Gap Activation/ Deactivation Request for the measurement gap deactivation request.  2> else:  3> initiate the procedure in clause 5.5.6.3 to indicate stop.  NOTE 2: The UE may initiate the procedure to indicate stop even if it did not previously initiate the procedure to indicate start. |   We are not sure if everyone is on the same page for the consequence to RAN2 specification if we agree to this mechanism.  We already have existing configured MG, network activated preconfigured MG (e.g. via NRPPa), network preconfigured MG up to UE to activate, and adding PRS processing window activation request, would mean that when UE needs to send this new UL MAC CE should further check network activated preconfigured PPW (e.g. via NRPPa), network configured PPW up to activated.  There would even be priority to be defined when to send the UL MAC CE for MG, when to send the UL MAC CE for PPW, when to send the UL RRC for MG.  We think the current logic is also moderately complicated, but it is still manageable, since UE only have two choices to select from (UL MAC CE MG request and UL RRC). Adding UL MAC CE PPW request would completely bring us into a realm that no one actually really has been into. |
| OPPO | Yes | The motivation of PPW is to reduce psotiioning latency. The UE has better knowledge about when the UE needs PPW to process the PRS. If UE request is not supported, how can the outside-MG processing help to reduce the latency? So let the UE to just wait for the configuration from gNB that might not know when it is needed. |
| vivo | No | We have a different view with OPPO for latency reduction, we don’t find the latency benefits compared with NRPPa request from LMF, instead, the latency by MAC CE request will increase the latency. |
| Xiaomi | No | UL MAC CE for MG request is sufficient |
| ZTE | No | We fully agree with Huawei’s views, suggest focusing other essential issues. |
| Ericsson | No | We do not support this proposal, (see our comments from last round)  @ OPPO’s comment: “The UE has better knowledge about when the UE needs PPW to process the PRS. If UE request is not supported, how can the outside-MG processing help to reduce the latency? So let the UE to just wait for the configuration from gNB that might not know when it is needed.”   * It is agreed already in Rel-17 that LMF sends PRS information to the serving gNB. So UL MAC CE request by UE is redundant and not needed. The critical missing element at the UE side is the scheduling information, which is only available at the gNB side. The UE cannot decide or guess what needs to be prioritized and thus cannot request the PPW priority state in any meaningful way. |
| LGE | No | We are originally supportive of the proposal, but, we are okay with not support considering the majority views for progress. |

## Priority with SSB

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| OPPO [4] | **Proposal 3:** For processing PRS outside MG, the gNB can indicate whether PRS has higher priority than serving cell SSB. |
| CATT [5] | **Proposal 1:** NCD-SSB and SSB in SMTC can be treated to be the same way as all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS within the PRS processing window for PRS measurement outside MG.  **Proposal 2:** CD-SSB always has higher priority than DL-PRS. |
| IDC [10] | **Proposal 2:** SSB from the serving cell always has higher priority than PRS during a PRS processing window |
| Xiaomi [12] | **Proposal 2:** Prefer higher priority for SSB than PRS. |
| Samsung [13] | **Proposal 1:** The priority between PRS resource and SSB can be high, low and equal inside the PRS processing window subject to UE capability.  **Proposal 2:** When SSB and PRS has equal priority, it’s up to UE implementation which one(s) to be measured. |

**FL comment**

With regards the priority of SSB, most companies in the previous meetings suggested that this can be done by RAN4. It is also FL understanding that RAN4 is generally considering the CSSF mechanism between PRS RRM and SSB RRM.

Different terminologies of SSB were used across contributions, and in order to check the position among companies on SSB, the FL listed the SSB in the finest granularity and requests companies to check the view.

### Round 1

**Proposal 3.3.1-1**

* Companies are encouraged to check the view on whether they are interested in determining the priority between PRS and the following SSB.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **PCell SSB (CD-SSB)**  From initial access/ServingCellConfigCommonSIB or configured by ServingCellConfigCommon | | | **SCell SSB (CD or non-CD-SSB)**  Configured by ServingCellConfigCommon | | **Neighbour cell SSB (CD or non-CD-SSB)** |
| **SSB acquiring MIB/SIB1** | **RLM-SSB/BFD-SSB** | **BM-SSB** | **BFD-SSB** | **BM-SSB** | **Neighbour cell SSB detected in SMTC** |
| InterDigital | Lower priority for PRS | Lower priority for PRS | Lower priority for PRS | At least for CD, lower priority for PRS | At least for CD, lower priority for PRS |  |
| Nokia/NSB | RAN4 | RAN4 | RAN4 | RAN4 | RAN4 | RAN4 |
| CATT | CD-SSB has higher priority than PRS | CD-SSB has higher priority than PRS | CD-SSB has higher priority than PRS | CD-SSB has higher priority than PRS. | CD-SSB has higher priority than PRS. | CD-SSB has higher priority than PRS. |
| Qualcomm | RAN4 | RAN4 | RAN4 | RAN4 | RAN4 | RAN4 |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | RAN4 | RAN4 | RAN4 | RAN4 | RAN4 | RAN4 |
| Samsung | We have general comments. There is no need to separate the case for SSB type or SSB purpose. The only key aspect is that, is there any required case, that UE has to measure/receive one particular SSB (not only index, but also the SSB location) as requested by gNB. To our understanding, there is not; so the reception priority between SSB and PRS could be equal and receive which could be up to UE. | | | | | |
| Xiaomi | Lower priority for PRS | | | | | |
| Ericsson | Fine to leave it to RAN4. | | | | | |
| OPPO | Our preference is the priority vs SSB can be configurable. But can live with leaving it to RAN4. | | | | | |

**FL comment**

There is still no consensus how the priority of SSBs are managed.

### Round 2 (closed)

The FL has the following proposal.

**Proposal 3.3.2-1 (for conclusion, email)**

* RAN1 understand that the priority between SSB and PRS is up to RAN4 to define.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments**  Including whether an LS is needed. |
| CATT |  | We are fine to let RAN4 to decide. In this case, if we want to capture the priority between SSB and PRS in RAN1 specs, as we have done for other DL signals, there is a need to send LS to RAN4 to ask the feedback. |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Samsung |  | Given RAN4 already discuss the SSB vs PRS priority, we can live with this proposal. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| NTT DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| Nokia/NSB | Yes |  |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |

**FL comment**

No strong view on the LS. Please in the directly in the mail if you think an LS to RAN4 would help.

### Outcome of email endorsement

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| **Conclusion**  RAN1 understand that the priority between SSB and PRS is up to RAN4 to define. |

## PRS collision detection timeline

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| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon [1] | **Proposal 2:** Agree with the following UE behaviour for both high priority PRS and low priority PRS.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Case 1: PRS measurement is of higher priority | Case 2: PRS measurement is of lower priority | | 1A | UE is not expected to receive the DL signals and channels within the PRS processing window on all serving cells including SCG. | UE is not expected to receive the scheduled DL signals/channels in the PRS processing window on all serving cells including SCG, if the corresponding DCI is later than a threshold before the start of the PRS processing window and there is no DL signals/channels configured during the PRS processing window or scheduled during the PRS processing window with DCI earlier than a threshold before the start of the PRS processing window on any serving cell including SCG; otherwise the UE is not expected to receive the DL PRS within the PRS processing window. | | 1B | UE is not expected to receive the DL signals/channels within a PRS processing window on the serving cells in the same band as the DL PRS. | UE is not expected to receive the scheduled DL signals/channels in the PRS processing window on the serving cells in the same band as the DL PRS, if the corresponding DCI is later than a threshold before the start of the PRS processing window and there is no DL signals/channels configured during the PRS processing window or scheduled during the PRS processing window with DCI earlier than a threshold before the start of the PRS processing window on serving cells in the same band as the DL PRS; otherwise the UE is not expected to receive the DL PRS within the PRS processing window. | | 2 | UE is not expected to receive any DL signals/channels on a DL PRS symbol within the PRS processing window on the impacted serving cells | if the DL PRS is lower priority than the DL signals and channels, UE is not expected to receive the scheduled DL signals/channels on the DL PRS symbols on the impacted serving cells, if the corresponding DCI is later than a threshold before the symbol and there is no DL signals/channels configured on the symbol on the impacted serving cells; otherwise the UE is not expected to receive the DL PRS on the symbol within the PRS processing window | |
| Nokia [8] | **Proposal 5**: Add a buffer between the PDCCH and PRS in some cases of UE measurement of PRS outside the MG (e.g., for capability 2, state 2 of option 2 priority). |
| CMCC [11] | **Proposal 3:** Support to define the collision detection timeline to avoid the gNB dynamically schedules a PDCCH too close to the starting time of a PRS processing window. |
| Qualcomm [14] | **Proposal 8:** For an activated PRS processing window starting in symbol of carrier and a conflicting transmission in carrier starting in symbol, the UE shall apply the prioritization / dropping between the PRS and the conflict transmission taking into account:   * DCI(s) for which the time interval between the last symbol of PDCCH and is at leastsymbols, and the time interval between the last symbol of PDCCH and is at least symbols,   wherein the time interval unit of OFDM symbol is counted based on the smaller subcarrier spacing across and the corresponding scheduling cell of  **Proposal 9:** For an activated PRS processing window starting in symbol of carrier and a conflicting transmission in carrier starting in symbol, the UE shall apply the prioritization / dropping between the PRS and the conflict transmission taking into account:   * DL channels & signals considered active at least before and at least symbols before ,   wherein the time interval unit of OFDM symbol is counted based on the smaller subcarrier spacing across and the corresponding scheduling cell of . |

**FL comment**

This has been proposed in RAN1#107-e, but due to the pressing need to complete the WI, was deprioritized. From the contribution, it appears that Huawei [1], Nokia [8], CMCC [11], Qualcomm [14] tend to agree to introduce this PRS collision detection timeline.

The difference is that

* Huawei [1] think that the collision detection timeline should only be considered for PRS being lower priority than data, and the impact is only limited to PDCCH used for dynamic scheduling.
* Nokia [8] think that the collision detection timeline should target PRS being lower priority than PDCCH and URLLC data for capability 2.
* CMCC [11] also think that collision detection timeline is about PDCCH dynamic schedule.
* Qualcomm [14] considers dynamic scheduled DL signals/channels [Proposal 8] and semi-persistent or configured DL signals/channels [Proposal 9?]. Qualcomm also consider potential impact due to PRS and DL signals/channels on different CCs.

### Round 1

**Proposal 3.4.1-1**

* RAN1 to discuss whether the PRS collision detection timeline should be defined
* RAN1 to discuss the circumstances to apply the timeline if the timeline is to be defined.
  + Q1: Should the timeline apply when PRS may be lower priority than data, e.g. lower than PDCCH and URLLC data (state 2 of option 2), or lower than all data (state 2 of option 1 or state 3 of option 2)?
  + Q2: Should the timeline only concern PDDCH that dynamically schedules DL signals/channels in the PRS processing window or also the semi-persistent/configured DL signals/channels in the PRS processing window?
  + Q3: Should the timeline apply to all PRS processing window capability types (1A, 1B, 2)?

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments**  Including answers to Q1/Q2/Q3 |
| ZTE | Yes | We tend to agree QC, the timeline is quite similar as SRS carrier switching as priority comparison should be done between PRS and PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS per band level for type 1B, per UE level for type 1A and per CC/band level for type 2. Hence, we can borrow the similar description from SRS carrier switching priority timeline.  However, we agree Q1 that it is sufficient to consider the timeline only if PRS is lower priority than data.  For Q2, semi-persistent PDSCH/CSI-RS should also be considered.  For Q3, we think all capability types should be considered. |
| vivo |  | Q1:Yes  Q2:dynamically only  Q3: capability 2 may not be needed. |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Agree with the first bullet.  Q1: Yes.  Q2: dynamically scheduled should be the higher priority item to fix first given the prior agreement explicitly mentions dynamically scheduled PDSCH.  Q3: Our understanding is that this issue is most critical for type 2 (where the PRS may be dropped on symbol level) but we are open to discuss the other types. |
| CATT | Yes | Q1: No. We don’t see the need to discuss it if PRS has lower priority than other DL channals/signals.  D2: Yes.  D3: No need for Capability 2, since the reception of PRS hase no impact on than other DL channals/signals. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | Q1: Ok to focus on the PRS lower priority than the colliding channels under the understanding that if PRS is higher priority, then, independent of the DCI/MAC-CE decoding time, the UE would eitehr way prioritize PRS. If that is the reasoning behind Q1, then it seems correct.  Q2: All cases should be addressed.  Q3: All capabilities are needed |
| CMCC | Yes | Q1: Yes  Q2: We believe it should be focus on the dynamic scheduling  Q3: At least for Cap 2, for Cap 1A/1B, we think that it can be up to gNB implementation, but we are open to discuss all capabilities. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Q1: Yes. We share the same understanding as Qualcomm that if PRS is higher priority, UE will anyway processing PRS irrespective of other data.  Q2: We believe that dynamic schedule data should be prioritized. For SP data/RS, it may have some ambiguity for the first occasion after activation/deactivation, and thus should be considered as the corner case.  Q3: Yes. Even for capability 1A, when PRS is lower priority than data, dynamic scheduling in any CC could have impact on the PRS processing. |
| Samsung | General Yes | One missing aspect in FL proposal is that, in which case the timeline is applied, because we see some of the proposed timeline is between DCI and start of PPW only, in which we did not find it is reasonable. We think this aspect should be discussed together with the 3 question.  Q1: yes  Q2: only dynamic. In addition, the “in PPW” means only inside the PPW?  Q3: yes |
| Xiaomi | Yes | Q1: yes  Q2: at least for dynamic scheduled data  Q3: all capability types are needed |
| Ericsson |  | Q1: It seems the implication of applying such a timeline when PRS is lower priority than PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS is that UE will not be able to receive PDCCH during the priority window. For instance, assume a minimum timeline of N2 symbols is defined, consider the case that the UE does not receive a PDCCH N2 symbols priori to the start of the PRS processing window. Then, according to the timeline rule, the UE will start processing PRS in the processing window and gNB cannot schedule a PDCCH/PDSCH within the window, potentially across all CCs if the UE is capability 1A. This seems to go against the previously agreed working assumption:  “Note: When the UE determines higher priority for other DL signals/channels over the PRS measurement/processing, the UE is not expected to measure/process DL PRS which is applicable to all of the above capability options.”  So introducing further scheduling restrictions, especially for URLLC traffic, should be avoided which seems to be the issue with introducing processing timeline. This issue needs more discussion and we need to find a solution that avoids further scheduling restrictions.  Q2: We think introducing processing timeline as proposed above will introduce scheduling restrictions to PDCCH reception when PRS is lower priority within the PRS processing window which goes against previous working assumption. This issue needs further discussion.  Q3: We are not sure of introducing processing timeline. Q3 can be discussed once we come up with a solution that does not require further scheduling restrictions. |
| OPPO |  | Generally we are ok to dicuss this collision detection issue. But one thing we want to point out is that the UE always first buffer the data and the process it. One case metioning that DCI being very close to PPW: we do not think it is a vlid case. The UE can always finishing decoding the DCI and then determine the allocation of CSI-RS or PDSCH.  Q1:before we dicuss particular case, there is no clear answer for that. But generally yes.  Q2: the answer also depends on the case that is going to be dicussed and also considering the latency of DCI decoding. Some proposal seems to assume the DCI decoding latency is very large.  Q3:generally yes. |

**FL comment**

It appears most companies would like to see a timeline being defined.

Reply to SS: I think so. Outside the PRS processing window, we won’t discuss any PRS reception assumption.

Reply to Ericsson: My understanding is that for PRS being lower priority with Type-1A processing, any PDCCH monitoring or periodic/semi-persisitent CSI-RS reception configured within the PRS processing window will interrupt the entire PRS processing of Type-1A within the window. Then if there is indeed no PDCCH monitoring or periodic/semi-persistent CSI-RS in the PRS processing window, whether the PRS measurement will be interrupted is decided on the real time basis, i.e. dynamic scheduling. We have to acknowledge that there should be a buffering time period for the UE to decide whether the PRS in the Type-1A processing window is measured or dropped.

### Round 2

The FL has the following proposal.

**Proposal 3.4.2-1**

* The PRS collision detection timeline is defined for the case when PRS may be lower prority than the dynamically scheduled DL signals/channels, which is applicable for all PRS processing window types (1A, 1B, 2).
  + FFS details, which are to be finalized in RAN1#108-e.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments**  Including what details should be discussed. |
| FL |  | My understanding is that the details include whether the time period is fixed in specification or subject to UE capability, how to deal with periodic/semi-persistent scheduled DL signals/channels, UE assumption if the timeline requirement is not met. |
| vivo |  | We doubt capability 2 needs to consider the issue since it can process PRS per symbol. |
| Qualcomm | Comment | Lets change it to “at least”   * The PRS collision detection timeline is at least defined for the case when PRS may be lower prority than the dynamically scheduled DL signals/channels, which is applicable for all PRS processing window types (1A, 1B, 2).   + Collision detection timelines with semi-static traffic can still be discussed during later stages of maintenance. |
| ZTE |  | We share the same view as QC, the semi-static scheduling should also be considered. |
| Samsung | Comment | We have some clarification question for this proposal:  What is the PRS collision determination line is targeting for? Is it only to solve for a gap between a DCI and a lower priority PRS, if the gap is small, then that DCI scheduled PDSCH is not received? If this is the case,we have some question:  Is this DCI checking is continuous happened in the window for all 3 types?  Is only scheduled DL reception is applied? What happened to PRS vs UL tx?  Another aspect is the reception of PRS and DL signal,  Could the PRS configuration (SCS, BW) in PPW be different from the BWP? I assume yes according to FL’s comment in 3.1; thus, we think another timeline or collision condition should be decided, between PRS and DL signal reception.  Question to proponent for semi-static DL, e.g., SPS PDSCH, except the first activation DCI or last de-activation DCI, why there is a need for semi-static DL? Since UE already know where the DL data will be as well as where the PRS will be.  Suggested change:   * The PRS collision detection timeline/condition is defined for the case when PRS may be lower prority than the dynamically scheduled DL signals/channels, which is applicable for all PRS processing window types (1A, 1B, 2).   + FFS details, which are to be finalized in RAN1#108-e. |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Generally we are supportive of the proposal. We prefer not to add the note added by QC but okay with “at least”. We are not limiting what can be discussed in maintenance with this proposal.  One minor suggestion is “PRS collision detection timeline will be defined”. This term is not already defined anywhere in our understanding. |
| Ericsson | Comments | Our questions from the previous round are not fully answered. Consider the following two examples in case where a limeline of N2 symbols before the processing window is defined as proposed by some companies. In these examples, we assume type 2 processing window and PRS priority set to lower than PDCCH/PDSCH:  Diagram  Description automatically generated with medium confidence  In Example 1, the DCI is received before the time line and PDSCH and PDCCH are prioritized within the window. When there is no collision, PRS can also be received by the UE. Also, note that there could be additional PDCCHs within the window (e.g., 2nd PDCCH shown within the window in Example 1). Is there any timeline assumption for this 2nd PDCCH?  In Example 2, the DCI is received closer to the window (and within the processing timeline). What happens in this case? Does it mean that the UE drops PDSCH and possibly other PDCCHs within the window? This seems to contradict the priority state configuration where PRS should be lower priority than PDSCH/PDCCH. From our perspective, the UE should be able to monitor and detect PDCCH within the processing window when PRS is lower priority than PDCCH/PDSCH.  We understand this is a complex issue. But we want to see full details of the proposal before making any agreement. We want to ensure that impact to PDCCH/PDSCH is minimized within the window when PRS is configured to be lower priority than PDCCH/PDSCH. Perhaps some solution along the lines of dropping PRS when a PDCCH is detected also can be considered (when PRS is lower priority thant PDCCH). We are open to discuss the details in RAN1#108-e. |
| Qualcomm |  | To Ericsson:  In Example 1, The 1st DCI is received early enough, so the UE determines that PRS processing will be dropped. So, the PRS is not in the picture any more, and the UE will do PDSCH and the later PDCCH as usual.  In Example 2, the 1st DCI is received too late; the UE has already scheduled the PRS processing, so it cannot “go back” and change it. This is typical procedure; Any DCI arriving too close to the PRS window cannot be taken into account, and the UE will do the PRS processing. This is the same case with the 2nd PDCCH (since this is inside a PRS processing window which is NOT dropped). The way to think about it is: For each PRS processing window, the only DCIs that will be taken into account to check the dropping conditions are some symbols before the start of the PRS window. |
| OPPO |  | We share the same understanding as Ericsson that the proposal is too general and we also want to see full detauls of design before making any agreement.  Take the example 2 shown by Ericsson: even the DCI is close to the PPW, the UE still can decode the DCI and obtain the allocation PDSCH before processing the PRS. Thus, the UE does not need to drop PDSCH. On the other hand, that is highly related with the DCI decoding latency. If the DCI decoding latency is < 1 slot, we do not think there will be any problem for that. Furthermore, during PPW, there is no issue to decode PDCCH since the configuration of PDCCH/SS is provided through RRC. |
| CMCC |  | We are fine with the proposal.  Meanwhile, I’m thinking about why the proposal only defines PRS collision detection timeline for the case when PRS has lower priority than other DL signals/channels?  Let’s use the figure of example 2 provided by Ericsson, and we assume a DCI schedules a PDSCH (lower priority than PRS) not overlapped with PRS in symbols, meaning that for a Cap 2 UE, it can process those PDSCH in the PPW. In such a case, if the DCI is scheduled too close to the start of the PPW, the UE has already prepared for PRS processing, and cannot decode the DCI, and therefore the whole PDSCH will not be processed. Though in this case, PDSCH is lower priority than PRS, if we introduce a timeline for it, the UE can actually process the PDSCH in PPW, which is more latency friendly to the PDSCH. |
| Samsung2 |  | In addition to the questions in the first comment, which has not been answered.  We have different understanding from QC on the processing especially in example 2.  We disagree with that only DCI happened long before the start of the window counted. especially if the intention is that UE only check DCI outside the PPW and based on that to determine the whole window to process PRS or other DL signal. Then why on earth we define different priority states? So even if PRS is low priority and we need to ignore all DL signals inside PPW.  We have serious doult on the statement that “UE scheduled with PRS processing and cannot back”. For a UE who is doing a DL repection (PRS or DL signals), stop the reception and clean the buffer (if the buffer is limitted), how could it unable to stop it? Even we consider a very limited UE who only have one processing line, in given lower priority of PRS, it can release what it has received/processed. Even we consider a few time (e.g., a few symbol) is needed for that, how could we claim for a whole PPW, we need to drop DL reception even it’s high priority. |
| ZTE2 |  | After thinking, we also doubt the feasibility of agreed option 2 as below. Especialy, we said PRS is lower priority than PDCCH, however, it is hard for UE to judge whether a PDCCH is actually transmitted or nor before successful decoding of the DCI. We should note that, even search space is configured, PDCCH may not be transmitted, and UE has to always buffer PDCCH and further decode.  Specifically, if UE is indicated with state 2 of option 2, UE may even not know PDCCH is really transmitted or not before decoding, how can UE determine the prioritiy? E.g. a PDCCH candidate is within the window, but gNB does not transmit PDCCH in the PDCCH candidate, it is unclear PRS is dropped or not?   * + Option 2: UE may indicate support of three priority states     - State 1: PRS is higher priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS     - State 2: PRS is lower priority than PDCCH and URLLC PDSCH and higher priority than other PDSCH/CSI-RS       * Note: The URLLC channel corresponds a dynamically scheduled PDSCH whose PUCCH resource for carrying ACK/NAK is marked as high-priority.     - State 3: PRS is lower priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS     If possible, we suggest reverting the previous agreement, i.e. remove the option 2 from the spec. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | In our paper, we analyzed the timeline for Type-1A, Type-1B, and Type-2 processing timeline as below.  In summary: for Type-1A and Type-1B, the timeline is defined with respect to the start of PRS processing while for Type-2, the timeline is defined with respect to each PRS symbol.   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | Case 2: PRS measurement is of lower priority | | 1A | UE is not expected to receive the scheduled DL signals/channels in the PRS processing window on all serving cells including SCG, if the corresponding DCI is later than a threshold before the start of the PRS processing window and there is no DL signals/channels configured during the PRS processing window or scheduled during the PRS processing window with DCI earlier than a threshold before the start of the PRS processing window on any serving cell including SCG; otherwise the UE is not expected to receive the DL PRS within the PRS processing window. | | 1B | UE is not expected to receive the scheduled DL signals/channels in the PRS processing window on the serving cells in the same band as the DL PRS, if the corresponding DCI is later than a threshold before the start of the PRS processing window and there is no DL signals/channels configured during the PRS processing window or scheduled during the PRS processing window with DCI earlier than a threshold before the start of the PRS processing window on serving cells in the same band as the DL PRS; otherwise the UE is not expected to receive the DL PRS within the PRS processing window. | | 2 | if the DL PRS is lower priority than the DL signals and channels, UE is not expected to receive the scheduled DL signals/channels on the DL PRS symbols on the impacted serving cells, if the corresponding DCI is later than a threshold before the symbol and there is no DL signals/channels configured on the symbol on the impacted serving cells; otherwise the UE is not expected to receive the DL PRS on the symbol within the PRS processing window |   With regards to PDCCH, our understanding is regardless of whether PDCCH is transmitted or not, as long as UE needs to monitor PDCCH, the symbols are considered as the DL signals/channels, which is compared against the priority of PRS.  **Reply to Ericsson:** In your examples, it is a Type-2 window, then the start of the PRS processing window is not supposedly to be used according to our understanding, but rather each impacted PRS symbol within the window. However, if it is Type-1A window with PRS being lower priority, and if there is already PDCCH monitoring (higer priority than PRS) in the window, then we believe that this window occasion will be dropped, because UE needs to spare its capabilities to PDCCH monitoring, not possible to make PRS measurement, which is lower priority.  **Reply to OPPO:** We agree that the timeline is related to DCI decoding latency. With regards to PDCCH in the PRS processing window, we do not think that is aligned with Type-1A or Type-1B processing, which implies that UE processing capability throughout all CCs (Type-1A) or throughout the target band (Type-1B) is dedicated for PRS processing. The result is simple, if PDCCH is higher priority, the PRS processing window will be dropped, while if PRS is higher priority, the PDCCH monitoring is dropped.  **Reply to CMCC:** The reason why only lower priority PRS is discussed is because if PRS is higher priority, UE would always prioritize PRS processing, and any DL signals/channels (except SSB) overlapped with PPW (Type 1A or 1B) or overlapped by PRS symbols in the PPW will not be processed by the UE, meaning no such need to define timeline. For cap-2/type-2 PRS processing window, we think that the reference time to define the timeline is each PRS symbol, instead of the start of the PPW. Meaning that PDSCH that is overlapped with a low priority PRS scheduled by PDCCH within the PRS processing window should only be priioritized if the PDCCH is sufficiently ahead of the impacted PRS symbols.  **Reply to SS:**  1. Is this DCI checking is continuous happened in the window for all 3 types? 🡪 Not possible for Type-1A and Type-1B. Otherwise, the window should be dropped, because UE cannot dedicate its full capability to PRS processing.  [SS]: this is not understanding, nor our preferred solution, nor our preferred implementation direction. If PRS is low priority, UE could definitely continue the DCI checking in the window. UE cannot ensure the dedciately for PRS, since PRS is configured as lower priority. Otherwise, you are proposing a new priority determination method, which is: regardless of the priority indication, the PRS is high priority if the PRS is ahead of the first detected DL signal. This is not a good thing for the CR phase.  [HW] Let me rephrase this. For type-1A and 1B with higher priority, UE will stop PDCCH monitoring in the PPW if any. For type-1A and 1B with lower priority, as long as there is a single instance of PDCCH monitoring withn the PPW, the window is dropped. I do not see above procedure violates the agreement.  [SS2]: glad that at least for pddch part we have similar view. However, I wonder why you consider only PDCCH, this could also happen to the PDSCH, even it’s scheduled by a DCI close to the PRS in PPW.  2. Is only scheduled DL reception is applied? What happened to PRS vs UL tx? 🡪 We believe UL is not considered at least based on the existing agreement/working assumption.  For a UE who is doing a DL repection (PRS or DL signals), stop the reception and clean the buffer (if the buffer is limitted), how could it unable to stop it? Even we consider a very limited UE who only have one processing line, in given lower priority of PRS, it can release what it has received/processed. 🡪Measurement and data reception cannot switch without any latency.  [SS]: this can be discussed in the next comment, let’s assume a few time needed.  Even we consider a few time (e.g., a few symbol) is needed for that, how could we claim for a whole PPW, we need to drop DL reception even it’s high priority. 🡪 If UE is to receive the PRS with lower priority within the PRS processing window (Type 1A, Type 1B), you would agree that the window duration is already cleared of any configured DL signals/channels (e.g. PDCCH) intended for the UE, because otherwise UE would determine that the condition of 1A/1B is not satisfied (UE needs to receive the configured DL signals/channels within the window, e.g. PDCCH), and drop the entire window.  [SS]: yes, UE should drop the window for PRS reception since a DL signal is coming inside the window. The situation happens for a PPW in which the PRS with indicated as low priority but still get measured, is that there is no other DL reception at all in the whole window, no SSB/DCI/PDSCH/CSI-RS recption at all. You may say this is so bad for latency, sure, but who introduces low priority of PRS in the PPW in the beginning, which we are so against at the first place, we commented this is not for latency at all. This is the consequence of having PRS as low priority. If Positioning is important and latency is pursued, why on earth gNB should configure it to be low priority?  [HW] Our feeling is that there may be some difficulty to configure PPW 1A/1B with low priority, but it is still technically feasible. For example, type-1B with positioning on unlicensed bands, which has no PDCCH monitoring configured for specific time duration. I assume the seach space set configuration can support large monitoring periodicity.  [SS2]: when PRS is configured as low priority than all other DL signals, as well as likely SSB as well. of course it’s gonna be difficult for PRS to be actually received. That’s the natural consequence of being low priority. It seems company on one hand to make PRS low priority but on the other hand, so eager to get it to be measured. This is weird design. That’s why we don’t think low priority of PRS is a good state for latency reduction at all. If gNB really regard the positioning is important, it can and probably likely to configure PRS as high priority.  BTW, I received comments that such high priority of PRS seems never gonna be used, which drives us to a very very deep doult on the basic purpose of PPW, which we think it should be for latency reduction. We may ask you as FL if this is the common understanding from whole group that such high priority of PRS is never gonna be used because if it is, we will seriously consider whether to confirm the WA for PPW despite we have designed so much complicated operations/capabilities/types for it.  The question is for a window already cleared of any configured DL signals/channels, e.g. PDCCH/CSI-RS, the only last chance that gNB indicates UE to drop the window before the window start should to send another DCI sufficiently ahead of the window that schedules data in the window. Note that here we are talking about type 1A and 1B, but for type 2, the processing of PRS/data can be symbol-wise considered and dropping/timeline is per symbol also.  [SS]: our view is clear in above comments, we did not agree this statement. This is totally new priority determination method, quite unacceptable in CR phase.  [HW] Our feeling is that this is not a new priority determination. It is about how fast UE can realize the presence of high priority DL signals/channels before UE starts to process low priority PRS.  [SS2]: despite on what company name it, looking at what this operation really did, it’s indeed a new PRS priority determination by ignoring the priority indicator.  **Reply ZTE:** We believe if the PRS processing window of type 1A or 1B is associated with lower priority, then as long as there is single instances of PDCCH monitoring (higher priority than PRS) in the window, the window should be dropped, because UE needs to spare its capability to PDCCH monitoring, instead of dedicating its all power to PRS processing. We do not think it is contructive to further make any reversion of the standing agreement. |
| Samsung3 |  | Pls find our comments inline in above. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | Please find our reply to SS. |
| Samsung |  | Please find the comments inline with [SS2] |

**FL comment**

Thanks for the nice discussion. It appears to me that we may have to leave details to May.

Reply SS2: FL is not responsible for predicting the market, and the responsibility is to moderate all the input, and make proposals that can reach consensus.

### Round 3

The FL has the following proposal.

**Proposal 3.4.3-1**

* The PRS collision detection timeline/condition will be defined at least for the case when PRS may be lower prority than the dynamically scheduled DL signals/channels, which is applicable for all PRS processing window types (1A, 1B, 2).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments**  Including what details should be discussed. |
| Ericsson |  | In the Previous meetings, we agreed on 3 PRS prioritization states and processing UE capabilities, so that the PRS could be prioritize compared to other DL channels/signals without measurement gaps. The understanding was that if PRS was of high priority, the other channels/signals would be interrupted to various degrees based on the capability. Conversely, if the PRS was low priority, the other DL channels/signals would not be interrupted.  In the previous round, some of the details proposed for the timeline framework does not allow the network to prioritize PDCCH/PDSCH in the window (i.e., network cannot schedule PDCCH within the PRS Prioritization Window, unless a PDCCH is present ahead of the window as proposed by some). Also, it seems there are different understandings among companies on the details.  @ZTE: According to QC’s understanding, all PDCCH/PDSCH will be dropped inside the window if the DCI does not come N2 symbols before the start of the window. This potentially violates not only Priority State 2 but also Priority State 3 below.  − State 1: PRS is higher priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS  − State 2: PRS is lower priority than PDCCH and URLLC PDSCH and higher priority than other PDSCH/CSI-RS  Note: The URLLC channel corresponds a dynamically scheduled PDSCH whose PUCCH resource for carrying ACK/NAK is marked as high-priority.  − State 3: PRS is lower priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS  But if we revert the agreements and remove states 2 and 3, then PRS will always be higher priority and the PRS processing window feature loses its purpose. So, we don’t need to revert any agreements. Let’s discuss the details of the timeline definition and try to converge on something after the quiet period. |
| InterDigital | Yes | We support hte FL’s proposal Timeline for processing type 2 seems to be more sraighforward while the details realted to Processing Type 1A/1B need more clarifications. The difference in the understanding of the prioritization arises since priority state designs were not jointly considered with processing types in details.  One way to resolve the issues is that for processing type 2, all priority states apply. For processing type 1A/B, prioirty states apply only if the shceduling PDCCH is received outside of N2 symbols from the start of the window.if the PDCCH is received within the window or inside of N2 symbols from the start of the window, we need to discuss the UE’s action (e.g., drop the window or prioritize PRS processing). |
| OPPO |  | After close checking, we can find that there is no need to define the timeline. So we do not support the proposal.  Take the following example shown in the diagram:    The PDSCH 1~3 are within PPW and the UE is configured with that PDSCH has higher priority than PRS. The PDSCH 1~3 are scheduled by PDCCH 1~3 respectivelly.  First of all, the receiption of PDCCH has no issue since the PDCCH are configured through SS/CORESET, which is configured in RRC. And the UE is aware of the MO beforehard.  Secondl, about the decoding of PDSCH 1~2, there is no problem too. Because the UE knows that the PDSCH has higher priority than the PRS. Therefore, the UE would first finish decoding the DCI to obtain the scheduling information of PDSCH and after than, the UE can begin process PDSCH or PRS according to configuration information.  Furthermore, the motivation for defining priority of PRS vs other DL signal is to support different use cases. If we allow the low-priority PRS to over-ride the high priority DL signal, then why do we specify the priority for PRS. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | We are OK with this proposal; but indeed we need to look at the details. To Ericsson: Discussing action times for dropping rules does not violate any priority rule we have agreed. It is good both gNBs/UEs have the same understanding on when the UE is capable of applying a dropping rule or not, so that there are not unnecessary discrepancies. Either way, this proposal doesn’t say much about these details yet  On the specific example about the N2 symbols before the start of the window, for Type-1A/1B, we are under the impression that the first PRS symbol shall be the start of the window also, as we have been saying, so that we can do the fastest processing possible. We don’t see why a gNB would configure a PPW start symbol that is not the same as the PRS symbol. If that’s a problem/concern, we can just say: N2 symbols before the first symbol of PRS within the PPW, even though we don’t see why a gNB, will configure the start of the PPW to be different than the start of the PRS within the PPW.  To OPPO’s proposal: The topic is about PRS being lower priority, not higher priority! This is when the action times are needed. PDCCH schedules PDSCH, but the gap of PDCCH to low-priorty PRS is smaller than N2. The UE does NOT know that the PDSCH is within the window when the PRS starts to be received, so the UE goes ahead to receive PRS. So, it cannot take into account the PDCCH that was received too late. |
| ZTE |  | In QC’s explanation, it seems UE will drop all PDCCH/PDSCH within the window if the DCI is not N2 symbols before the window even if PRS is lower priority. However, Ericsson and some other companies think this is not aligned with previous agreements.  Furthermore, for PDCCH reception, it is still unclear whether a potential PDCCH candidate should be counted in the priority comparison with PRS.  As the details cannot be completed in this meeting anyway, we prefer not to adopt any agreement, and further discuss this issue next meeting. |
| Samsung |  | After the discussion in last round and read the comments so far in this round.  We have to say that we agree ZTE’s assessment that, any agreement is not needed now given we have not yet sort things out, the relation among types, priority states, DCI decoding latency, PDSCH reception and the PRS reception dropping etc. |
| vivo |  | At least, for us, Type 2 can be removed in the agreement since it is a symbol-wise capability if UE found there are some PDCCH/PDSCH or the Processing of PDCCH/PDSCH overlap with the symbol of PRS and the PRS is low priority, UE can decide the PRS is dropped. In our view, defining per symbol collision detection rule is weird. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | From our side, we think all types should be covered.  To OPPO: The example if not quite clear what window type we are discussing. If it is 1A or 1B, if there is PDCCH inside the window with higer priority than PRS, there will be no PRS reception at all in the PRS processing window. If it is type 2, PDCCH inside the window is possible, but please see the following figure. Let’s assume DCI decoding is 7 symbols, PDCCH is on symbol 0-1, the decoding finished at symbol 8, meaning UE may not be aware of the presence of higher priority PDSCH until symbol 9. If PRS is on symbol 5-8, UE should start PRS measurement prior to DCI decoding outcome, in which case UE will not be possible to receive PDSCH on symbol 5-8. In this example, only PDCCH decoding delaly is considered, but we would also note that there may further measurement configuration delay inside UE.  PRS  PDCCH  PRS  DCI decoding outcome  0  PRS that will be dropped  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  PRS that will be measured  PDSCH  PDSCH  To ZTE: Any PDCCH monitoring even without actual PDCCH transmission should be counted. We believe that some principle should be progressed at least.  To vivo: We do not why it is weird in considering per symbol collision detection. Please also see the example below for type-2.  We would be OK to add more details following the suggestion from Qualcomm.   * The PRS collision detection timeline/condition will be defined at least for the case when PRS may be lower prority than the dynamically scheduled DL signals/channels, which is applicable for all PRS processing window types (1A, 1B, 2).   + For Type 1A and Type 1B, UE is expected to evaluate the collision between the PRS processing window and the dynamic scheduled DL signals/channels right before the first symbol of PRS in the PRS processing window, and the collision evaluation results applies to the whole PRS processing window.   + For Type 2, UE is expected to evaluate the collision between a PRS symbol and the dynamic scheduled DL signals/channels right before the target PRS symbol, and the collision evaluation results applies to only the target PRS symbol.   + Note: The availability of information for the dynamic scheduled DL signals/channels is later than the corresponding PDCCH. |
| InterDigital 2 | Yes | We support the proposal to make a progress in this discussion. The lastest FL’s proposal is fine with us. We would like to suggest editorial changes: “right before” to “before” in the first & second sub-bullet since “right before” seems to imply explicit timing. We also inserted some clarifications for the action taken by the UE as examples.   * The PRS collision detection timeline/condition will be defined at least for the case when PRS may be lower prority than the dynamically scheduled DL signals/channels, which is applicable for all PRS processing window types (1A, 1B, 2).   + For Type 1A and Type 1B, UE is expected to evaluate the collision between the PRS processing window and the dynamic scheduled DL signals/channels before the first symbol of PRS in the PRS processing window, and the collision evaluation results (e.g., drop the window or prioritize PRS measurements and processing) applies to the whole PRS processing window.   + For Type 2, UE is expected to evaluate the collision between a PRS symbol and the dynamic scheduled DL signals/channels before the target PRS symbol, and the collision evaluation results applies to only the target PRS symbol.   + Note: The availability of information for the dynamic scheduled DL signals/channels is later than the corresponding PDCCH. |
| Nokia/NSB | Yes | At least we feel this issue must be solved as right now the spec is unclear. To Ericsson, our view is that this agreement should help with the network control over PRS and ensure that data communication is not impacted. |
| OPPO2 | No | @HW, in our example, no matter which Type is configured, the UE will decode the DCI and buffer the symbols according to the configured priority type. The UE buffer all the symbols and decode the DCI. We do not agree that the UE should process PRS in different timeline. Looks like the example assumes some sort of ‘over-the-air’ processing, which is not the case in real implementation. In real system, the UE receive the signal, buffer the sample and then process the signal, by following some pipeline pattern. |
| Samsung |  | If FL really needs us to agree something, we think the main bullet which we can view as consensus.   * The PRS collision detection timeline/condition will be defined at least for the case when PRS ~~may be~~ is lower prority in a PPW ~~than the dynamically scheduled DL signals/channels~~, which may or may not be ~~is~~ applicable for all PRS processing window types (1A, 1B, 2).   + Details on other cases, the definition of the timeline/condition should be finalized in RAN1#109 meeting. |
| Xiaomi | Yes | We support the Proposal 3.4.3-1 and fine with the detail proposed by Huawei. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | Reply OPPO: Different UEs have different architecture, and modules to perform RRM and demod may be different for some UE. It is even possible that the AGC strategies for PRS symbols and data symbols may be different. There are implementations that PRS and data are in different timeline, which is a fact and is a real system. |
| ZTE |  | Thank Huawei’s explanation. For PDCCH, we would like to add the following bullet to clarify the prioritization between PDCCH and PRS.  **For prioritization between PDCCH and PRS, any PDCCH monitoring occasions even without actual PDCCH transmission should be counted.** |
| Ericsson |  | We agree with companies above that the proposal should be comprehensive and cover the ground where the PPW will be used. we see the following conditions, depending on what DL signals compete for RE positions with the PRS, and what is the UE capability:   * + For capability 1A/1B If the PRS is set to high priority, the UE does not expect any other signal than PRS in the window (including all CCs in the band for cap 1A, and only the PRS’s CC for 1B)   + For capability 1A/1B, if the PRS is set to low priority:     - If periodic DL signals and channels are present in the PPW, all the PRSs in the PPW are dropped and the UE receives the DL data channels and signals.       * Note: Includes PDCCH monitoring occasions (coreset/searchspace) and periodic CSI-RS.       * SSB always has highest priority     - If aperiodic CSI RS, dynamically scheduled PDSCH, SP CSI-RS and SPS, is colliding with PRS in the PPW and the time interval between the last symbol containing the activation/trigger/scheduling DCI and the first symbol of the first PRS is less than N2 symbols, all the PRSs in the PPW are dropped and the UE receives the DL data channels and signals.       * FFS: value for N2 (candidates could include the values used for SRS switching?)     - Note: for capability 1A UEs, a DL signal/channel received in symbols within the PPW but in a CC different from the CC where PRS is received are considered to collide with the PRSs in the PPW   + For capability 2 UEs, if the PRS is set to high priority, the UE receives the PRS and colliding DL channels and signals only at the PRS symbols positions are dropped   + For capability 2 UEs, if the PRS is set to low priority:     - If periodic DL signals and channels are colliding with PRS in the PPW at PRS positions, the PRS in colliding position is dropped       * Note: Includes PDCCH monitoring occasions (coreset/searchspace) and periodic CSI-RS.       * SSB always has highest priority     - If aperiodic CSI RS, scheduled PDSCH, SP CSI-RS and SPS, is colliding with PRS in the PPW and the time interval between the last symbol containing the activation/trigger/scheduling DCI and PRS first symbol is less than N2 symbols, the PRS in the colliding position is dropped and the UE receives the DL data channels and signals.   FL: Thanks for the clarification from Ericsson.  I would ask for clarification on the terminology “less than N2”, should it be larger than N2?  On SP CSI-RS and SPS, should the activated SP CSI-RS or activated SPS be considered as “periodic DL signals and channels” because UE actually knows when to receive it.  For SP CSI-RS, we do have some scheduling DCI for the PDSCH carrying the MAC CE for activation, but UE needs to decode the MAC PDU, which assumes 3ms.  For SPS, I tend to agree that the first PDSCH should somehow be considered as dynamic traffic. |
| CATT | Yes | Given the complexity of the issue and it seems the proposal has not impact on higher layer signaling, we are fine to have a further discussion in next meeting to conclude the discussion. |
| InterDigital 3 |  | If we are to discuss this issue in the next meeting, the following points should be included, which seems to be the contentious topic :  FFS: if the PRS is set to lower priority than DL channels and If the time interval between the last symbol containing the activation/trigger/scheduling DCI and the first symbol of the first PRS is less than N2 symbols, whether the UE drops the window (for Capability 1A/1B)/PRS symbol(s)(for Capability 2) or prioritizes PRS measurements/processing.  Or we can try to agree the details about the above point in this meeting. |

**FL comments**

It appears more discussion is needed for the next meeting. I hope after all the discussions, everyone can better understand each other.

### Round 4

The FL has the following proposal.

### Proposal 3.4.4-1

Further study the PRS collision detection timeline/condition in RAN1#109-e.

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | ok | Please see our replies to comments from the FL below:  FL: Thanks for the clarification from Ericsson.  I would ask for clarification on the terminology “less than N2”, should it be larger than N2?  E///: that’s correct, sorry for the typo.  On SP CSI-RS and SPS, should the activated SP CSI-RS or activated SPS be considered as “periodic DL signals and channels” because UE actually knows when to receive it.  For SP CSI-RS, we do have some scheduling DCI for the PDSCH carrying the MAC CE for activation, but UE needs to decode the MAC PDU, which assumes 3ms.  For SPS, I tend to agree that the first PDSCH should somehow be considered as dynamic traffic.  E:/// we agree. for SPS once the activation has been received, we can view the channel as periodic. N2 timeline applies to the first SPS PDSCH after activation. For SP CSI RS we agree with your comment above, it can be viewed as periodic once activated, and N2 should apply to the delay between the reception of the MAC CE and the SP CSI-RS. |
| ZTE | OK | We support FL’s assessment.  For SPS, we share the same view as Ericsson. The MACCE for first PDSCH activation shoud be considered in which the MACCE is like as DCI, and N2 timeline may be considered. |
| Samsung | Ok | Agree above, MAC CE decoding time should be considered, and many other aspects. |
| LGE | Agree |  |

## Low latency PRS processing capability

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| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon [1] | **Proposal 3:** For PRS processing window, at least the existing PRS duration calculation and signaling structure for PRS processing capability are reused. (FG 27-3-3)   * The changes to the existing FG 27-3-3 in R1-2200764 should be reverted.   **Proposal 4:** For PRS processing window with advance low latency feature   * Introduce an indication from network to enable the following operation that   + UE may only measure the first N ms PRS within a PRS processing window   + For processing type 1A and 1B, UE expects that the PRS processing window covers T-N ms after the last symbol of the first N ms PRS. * Introduce a new optional UE feature group with prerequisite FG being the original FG 27-3-3.  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 27. NR\_pos\_enh | 27-3-3a | DL PRS Processing Capability outside MG – Advanced buffering capability | 1. DL PRS buffering capability: Type 1 or Type 2  a) Type 1 – sub-slot/symbol level buffering  b) Type 2 – slot level buffering  2. Duration of DL PRS symbols N in units of ms a UE can process every T ms assuming maximum DL PRS bandwidth in MHz, which is supported and reported by UE s, where  a) T: {1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 20, 30, 40, 80, 160, 320, 640, 1280} ms  b) N: {0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 20, 25, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 50} ms  3. Max number of DL PRS resources that UE can process in a slot under it  a) FR1 bands: {1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, 64} for each SCS: 15kHz, 30kHz, 60kHz  b) FR2 bands: {1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, 64} for each SCS: 60kHz, 120kHz  Note: UE that supports this feature and supports type 1A or type 1B capability processing in FG 27-3-2, may be indicated by the network to only process the first N ms PRS within the PRS processing window that extends T-N ms after the last symbol of the first N ms PRS | 27-3-3 | |
| vivo [2] | **Proposal 12:**   * The processing optimization of the PRS processing window is not supported (e.g. no corresponding enhancement for splitting MG into two windows). |
| ZTE [3] | **Proposal 2**: For the PRS processing capability in a PRS processing window, UE has to report its capability with at least of the combination {N, T},   * During the first part of the window with duration of L-(T-N) msec, up to N msec of PRS symbols are expected to be buffered, where L is the duration of the PRS processing window, and (N,T) is the reported capability for MG-less PRS processing. * The UE is expected to be capable of reporting measurements derived on the PRS measured in the first window after T-N msec from the end of first part of the PRS processing window * UE is not expected to be configured a PRS processing window with duration smaller than (T-N) msec |
| Samsung [13] | **Proposal 4:** The UE is expected to report measurement results derived on the PRS measured at the end of the PRS processing window. |
| Qualcomm [14] | **Proposal 4:** With regards to the processing window for MG-less Processing support the following (Alt. 1 in the previous discussion):   * Maximum duration of DL PRS symbols N in units of ms a UE can process in the first part of a PRS processing window assuming maximum DL PRS bandwidth in MHz, such that the UE is capable of reporting the measurements T-N ms after the last PRS symbol where   + N: {0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12} ms   + T: {N+4, N+5, N+6, N+8} ms * Note: The UE is expected to be capable of reporting measurements derived on the PRS measured in the first window after T msec from the end of first part of the PRS processing window |

**FL comment**

This issue has been discussed for a couple meetings, but no consensus was reached.

Huawei [1] suggested that the basic operation of PRS measurement outside MG should be defined based on the Rel-16 (N, T) structure, while a new low latency operation of PRS measurement outside MGs could be defined as an add-on feature stressing that key enhancements against Rel-16 should be that UE is only required to process the first N ms PRS within a PRS processing window, and that window length extends to post-buffer processing period only for type 1A and type 1B processing.

ZTE [3] proposed the same functionality as in RAN1#107-e, that the up to N ms PRS within the first part of the PRS processing window of L-(T-N) ms are expected to be buffered/processed by the UE, and post-buffering period takes at most T-N ms, and UE should be able to report the measurement. The minimum PRS processing window length is T-N ms.

Qualcomm [14] proposed to support the previous Alt.1 (R1-2112459), and define the corresponding capability by citing this operation and modify T in relation to N.

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| * + Alt.1     - During the first part of the window with duration of [at least] L-(T-N) or (L-T) msec, up to N msec of PRS symbols are expected to be buffered, where L is the duration of the PRS processing window, and (N,T) is the reported capability for MG-less PRS processing.     - The UE is expected to be capable of reporting measurements derived on the PRS measured in the first window after T msec from the end of first part of the PRS processing window     - UE is not expected to be configured a PRS processing window with duration smaller than T (i.e., L>(T-N) or L>T |

Samsung [13] mentioned that UE should be able to report the measurement at the end of the PRS processing window.

vivo [2] do not support such an enhancement.

### Round 1

**Proposal 3.5.1-1**

* RAN1 to discuss whether and how the low latency PRS processing capability are defined.
  + Alt.1
    - During the first part of the window with duration of L-(T-N) msec, up to N msec of PRS symbols are expected to be buffered, where L is the duration of the PRS processing window, and (N,T) is the reported capability for MG-less PRS processing.
    - The UE is expected to be capable of reporting measurements derived on the PRS measured in the first window after T msec from the end of first part of the PRS processing window
    - UE is not expected to be configured a PRS processing window with duration smaller than T-N, i.e., L>(T-N)
  + Alt.2
    - Introduce an optional UE feature to support an indication from network to enable the following operation that
      * UE may only measure the first N ms PRS within a PRS processing window
      * For processing type 1A and 1B, UE expects that the PRS processing window covers T-N ms after the last symbol of the first N ms PRS.
  + Atl.3
    - No enhancements of low latency PRS processing capability is defined
  + FFS new (N, T) values in the capability signaling

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| **Company** | **Alt** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | 1 | We don’t know what Alt 3 is. There is no PRS processing capability within PPW in legacy release. If we go for Alt 3, that is, UE is not able to process PRS in PPW.  Alt 2 is not aligned with the motivation of PPW especially for type 1A and 1B in which all other DL signals may be dropped even PRS is not overlapped with them.  As this issue has been discussed for several meetings, perhaps, we can consider support of both. Alternatively, support Alt 1 for some small value of N, and Alt 2 is used otherwise. |
| vivo |  | We think gNB knows UE capability and full PRS configuration, it can configure the appropriate window to UE. And there is no related enhancement in alternative methods (ie. MG enhancement).  So we prefer only to discuss new values or inform RAN4 to discuss new values first in Rel-17. |
| Nokia | 3 | Not a strong view but we tend to feel that Alt 3 is enough for the feature to work. |
| CATT |  | For Alt1.   * Should the second bullet, “The UE is expected to be capable of reporting measurements derived on the PRS measured in the first window after T msec from the end of first part of the PRS processing window” be changed to : “The UE is expected to be capable of reporting measurements derived on the PRS measured in the first window after (T-N) msec from the end of first part of the PRS processing window”?   The following figure is copied from R1-2202143. |
| Qualcomm | Alt. 1 | To CATT: Yes, it should be “T-N” msec after the last PRS symbol.  To vivo, Huawei: Alt. 3 is not enough, but for the sake of discussion lets assume say we try to make it work. First, Huawei, in their document acknowledges that clearly with this statement. They add the constraint, that the “N msec” are the earliest symbols in the PPW. Such a constraint does not exist in NR Rel-16, but, for the sake of discussion, lets assume we add that in NR Rel-17.  [1] “if we stick with the previous description of (N, T), the claimed functionality can be achieved considering the existing RAN4 PRS measurement period requirement , if the following conditions are met   * + At most N ms earliest symbols are received within the PRS processing window, i.e. ”   Then, what is missing is how long should the PPW be so that the UE is capable to report after the end of the PPW. There needs to be a time, after the “N msec” PRS symbols for the UE to quickly finish the processing; that was the intention behind the compromised WA that we reached. In Alt. 3, can the proponents clearly reply to the question: **How can a UE report the time needed to finish the processing after the end of the N msec PRS?**   * It seems one reasonable answer is: T-N, which goes back to Alt.1/2. I am actually confused on what are the implications of Alt 1 and 2 and why isnt a single alternative here, but we can leave this aside for now. * It seems, from the text in HW’s Tdoc, that their proposal is that we can use the “T\_last” as the time the UE needs to finish the processing. But, “T\_last” is a function of PRS periodicity; so the minimum requirements will be, lets say, 160 msec, if T\_PRS=160 msec. How is that addressing the low-latency positioning which is supposed to be the scope of all this subagenda?   is the measurement duration for the last PRS RSTD sample in positioning frequency layer *i*, including the sampling time and processing time, = + ,  *,* the least common multiple between and .   * If their proposal is to change “T\_last” to “T”, then still this doesn’t address the fact that the UE is required a period of time after the “N PRS symbols” to finish the processing; which is the reason we agreed on the **following**.   + Capability 1: PRS prioritization over all other DL signals/channels **in all symbols inside the window**.     - Cap. 1A: The DL signals/channels from all DL CCs (per UE) are affected.     - Cap. 1B: Only the DL signals/channels from a certain band/CC are affected.       * FFS: band or CC   So, if want to make Alt.3 to work, we would have to say something like: “T\_last = T”, or even more aggressive, “T\_last = T-N”, and the UE, in Type 1A/1B requires this time to be within the PPW.  In other words, using simple principles, Alt. 3 converges to Alt 1/2 by noting that, in Alt. 3 we need add:   * At most N ms earliest symbols are received within the PRS processing window * The measurement duration of the last sample is T\_last = T or T\_last = T-N; For processing type 1A and 1B,UE expects that the PRS processing window covers the T\_last ms after the last symbol of the first N ms PRS   Then, there is the question of the values of “T”. How can a large value of “T”, be useful here? We cannot block the medium for 160 msec for example obviously. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Alt.2 | As the compromise, we support Alt.2, meaning that this is added as optional-optional UE capability, i.e. not in the basic FG of PRS measurement outside MG.  On the bullets of Alt.1   * + - The UE is expected to be capable of reporting measurements derived on the PRS measured in the first window after T msec from the end of first part of the PRS processing window   The timeline of being able to report the measurements relies on higher layer signaling processing, number of samples, number of Rx beam, and even the PRS resources in a slot. The factors cannot be simply by-passed by the statement in the bullet.   * + - UE is not expected to be configured a PRS processing window with duration smaller than T-N, i.e., L>(T-N)   We do not think this is valid for capability 2 UEs. We would be fine to limit it to capability 1A, and 1B. Note that for capability 2, there is no communication interruption. |
| Samsung |  | We shared the view of vivo that, network knows N, T and network knows PRS configuration, why cannot network configure a proper L to accommodate the N, and T in order to achieve the purpose of quick reporting? The value of T is already serving the purpose that let network now how much time UE needs to process the N ms PRS. There is no point of say UE is expected to capable of reporting the measurements after N-T from the end of the first part in the window. besides, whether UE is capable of reporting the results should also be statisfying RAN4 requirement on the quality.  More importantly, for low latency reporting, what a network can see as for “real” latency, from the PRS is transmitted to the measurement results are actually received. The UL resource are actually needed for the report. Assume you have the measurement after T, but you don’t have the resource to send the report, this will be counted as “real” latency. So what PHY design can do? Having a configured PUSCH resource can help reducing the real latency. |
| Qualcomm |  | To Samsung: But the available T values are very large to really meet the latency requirements. Also, the way RAN4 defines the latency, it depends on the T\_last which is related to the T\_PRS. So, no, the value “T” doesn’t really provide what is needed to the network.  To HW/HiSi/All, lets then focus on Type-1A/1B only, and decouple Type-2 UEs. What about the following:   * ***For Type-1A/1B PRS processing without MG and within a PRS processing window, introduce an additional per-band UE capability as follows:***   + ***A UE reports {N2,T2} for a band which correspond to the following capability***     - ***A UE is expected to measure only the first N2 ms PRS within a PRS processing window, when it is configured with a PRS processing window that covers T2-N2 ms after the last symbol of the last PRS symbol of the N2 ms PRS.***     - ***Discuss in the UE feature session the values {N2,T2}*** |
| Ericsson | Alt 2 | The use of “L” is not clear to us. We think the “N,T” model for PPW is enough to know when the UE is ready to resume normal data reception. |
| OPPO | Alt3 | The priority rule configured for PRS can sufficiently do the job. Why do we need to restrict the UE to the first part of L of the PPW N. If that happens, the means the configuration of N and L is not proper. The system should choose more proper values for L and N. Given a configuration of PPW, a reasonable UE will process the PRS as soon as possible whenever the configured prioroity allows it. Alt1 is just to specify something that is totally UE implementation. |

**FL comment**

It appears that companies are trying to understand each other, and low latency processing is indeed required to be enabled.

The answer from Qualcomm in the second reply seems to offer a compromise solution, but my understanding is that the first half of the first bullet should also be applied to Type 2.

### Round 2

The FL has the following prossal based on the latest version from Qualcomm.

**Proposal 3.5.2-1**

* For Type-1A/1B PRS processing outside MG and within a PRS processing window, introduce an additional per-band UE capability as follows:
  + A UE reports {N2,T2} for a band, which corresponds to the following capability
    - A UE is expected to measure only the first N2 ms PRS within a PRS processing window, when it is configured with a PRS processing window that covers T2-N2 ms after the last symbol of the last PRS symbol of the N2 ms PRS.
* For Type-2 PRS processing outside MG and within a PRS processing window, introduce an additional per-band UE capability as follows:
  + A UE reports {N2, T2} for a band, which corresponds to the following capability
    - A UE is expected to measure only the first N2 ms PRS within a PRS processing window.
* Discuss in the UE feature session the values {N2,T2} for all types.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo |  | Let us further clarify our concern, we acknowledge the latency will be extended if Nms PRS is not at the beginning of PPW and if more PRS needs to be processed than N ms in a sample. But considering N can be 0.25 ms, we wonder only measuring the PRS within the first N ms can satisfy the positioning requirement.  In addition, if there is no appropriate PUSCH adjacent to the PPW to report location information, the reduced latency of enhancement PPW(ie, low latency PRS processing capability) is also meaningless. But companies think the reporting issue can be solved by gNB implementation, so we think, a similar idea can be used for PPW.  FL: My understanding is that network may still decide to switch on/off this operation, then it should fallback similar to Rel-16 but without MG. |
| Qualcomm |  | To vivo: We are fine to increase “N” and not start from 0.25 msec. We also think that this value was already too small from rel-16, but was added under the context of FR2, and a UE buffering a single slot. In theory, even within a single slot, in FR2, one could receive 14 PRS resources orthogonally (comb-2/2-symbols), so it is not so restrictive.  To the 2nd comment from vivo: the relation of PUSCH close to the PRS was discussed before (both in RAN1 nd RAN2). Now that the serving gNB is responsible for setting up the PPW, it can make sure, by implementation, to schedule a PUSCH (grant-free or grant-based) after the PPW. However, a similar idea cannot be used for PPW. The gNB needs to know how long the PPW needs to be. If it is too short, then the UE will be dropping the measurement. Note that for PPW, the UE cannot request a length, only the network configures it. So, how would the network know what is the appropriate length for the PPW, if the UE cannot request a specific length? We have to use a UE capability. What UE capability can now say what should be the PPW length? There is no such capability unless we introduce one.  To FL: The proposed compromise shown above is OK for us. |
| ZTE | Agree | Regarding the first subbullet for type 1A/1B, we think the wording should be polished as   * + - A UE is expected to measure only up to N2 ms PRS within the first part of a PRS processing window, when it is configured with a PRS processing window that covers T2-N2 ms after the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N2 ms PRS.       * The time duration from the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N2 ms PRS to the end of the PRS processing window is not expected to be smaller than T2-N2 ms |
| Samsung |  | To clarify:  N2 is the time for UE to buffer the PRS within it;  T2-N2 is the time for UE to process the PRS from the above N2;  Is this concept any different from the legacy (N,T)? we assume it is not.  Now company seems to worry, even when a UE has provided such information to gNB/LMF, gNB/LMF is still unable to configure a suitable length for UE to processing the PRS received in N2 time. In which, we think this is the over consideration assuming a non-reasonable gNB configuration.  Besides, now the PPW may have low priority indicated for PRS, the actual latency could be so uncertain due to some of the PRS might be dropped. We did not see the benefits by having this additional reported UE capability. |
| Nokia/NSB |  | For type-2 why does the UE need to report T2? What information does this tell the network?  Also we keep mixing the terms of “type-2 or capability-2” in different agreements/proposals. Suggest to pick one and stick to it. |
| CATT |  | We share the similar view as Samsung. Let us assume UE reports its capability {N, T} and another capability {N2, T2} with N=N2, and T>T2. What does it mean? Does it mean the UE may process N PRS within T seconds, and it man also process N PRS within T2 seconds depending on the applications or different requests from LMF? |
| Qualcomm |  | TO SS/CATT: Yes T2-N2 is different than the legac (N,T). The T2-N2 says that the UE should get a PRS processing window that is long enough after the last PRS symbol, otherwise the UE cannot commit that it will finish the processing on time. The UE needs this time so that it can finish the processing at the end of the window.  There is NO such UE behavior for the legacy (N,T). If the UE reports the legacy (N,T), and single-sample processing, it is required to finish the processing T\_last time after the PRS instance (T\_last >= T\_PRS); in other words, RAN4, went ahead and said: When the UE reports (N,T), for the last sample it processes, we assume that it needs one more whole period. During that period, the UE ramps up the processing.  However, for low-latency, we cannot assume that the UE will have that whole period, and we need to squizze all the processing inside the proessing window. To do so, a UE needs to report how much time is needed after the last PRS symbol.  To CATT:   * If (N2,T2) is reported, it means: If the UE gets a Processing window that has N2 PRS inside, it requires a post-PRS buffer of T2-N2 inside the PRS window. This will lead to a new formulation in measurement period in RAN4, wherein there is no need of a T\_last buffering time. If the PRS window is long enough, then the UE will be ready to report by the end of the window. * The legacy (N,T) are associated with the legacy measurement period formulation in RAN4 which does not assume the need of a long post-PRS buffer, and assumes that a whole T\_last is always added after the measurement instance. |
| OPPO |  | We share the similar view as Samsung and CATT. Reporting (N, T) and (N2, T2) seem to have no difference. As long as the UE is configured with a length T, the UE will do its best to measure N or N2 PRS according to the indicated priority rule. If the T\_last is the concern, the system can implement to configure a T value so that the T\_last can be considered. No need to introduce new UE capability. |
| Samsung |  | To QC,  It seems you have strong assumption that “it can finish the processing at the end of the window.” Is there a requirement saying a UE has to be ready to report measurements at the end of the window? We would be happy about it, since we propose the same thing. We would appreciate so much you can point that agreement out.  Let’s assume UE has to satisfy that, we wonder doesn’t gNB/LMF know such information? Why should not they consider it when configure/activate the PPW and the PRS within it? Given the goal for latency is the same for both sides at network and UE. Simply, you want to build a clear explicit limitation on the configuration to avoid some silly gNB configuration, which cannot achieve latency that network wanted.  As we commented before, to achieve the actual latency, there is much more gNB should do, configuring a suitable PPW length is only one small part of it and can be handled by its implementation. The others like more frequency UL resource for reporting is much more important that this.  If as HW suggested during the FG discussion, N2, T2 seems just a superior UE capabiitlity that UE could do it much shorter time. Smaller T value could be helpful. But we did not see the need to build the strong limitation/connection for the PPW length on it. |
| Qualcomm |  | To SS: For 1, that’s what we are trying to specify; a feature that the UE can do low latency. If you agree on the intention, so we are good to go.  For 2, how does the gNB/LMF would know about it, unless the UE reports it?  For 3, Yes OK the UL resources has been discussed, its another rtopic. We are talking about the processing window and the initial intention of having Type-1A/Type-1B. The intention was mainly to have the UE free from any other type of processing so that it can finish ASAP. Otherwise, we would just support Type-2. That was the reason behind the WA 4 meetings ago. Type-1A will do the Lowest latency since the UE will drop anything else across LTE/NR. Type-1B, the UE will do low but not lowest latency, since it has to worry about processing across bands, and Type-2 is not a low-latency feature; it will be even worse than MG-based processing, but some companies wanted to have for other purposes; we were OK with it.  It seems your concern is that we are saying to introduce a new capability, and why not reuse the (N,T). So, lets forget about N2, T2, and lets call it again N,T. However, as some companies pointed out, we may have to discuss the values again, since some T values are too large.   * So, we reuse the concept of legacy (N,T) for Type-2, without any constraint on “post-buffer” gap in the PPW. That’s the same as NR rle-16. * For Type-1A/1B, the reported (N,T) also provide an indication of what is the minimum length of the “post-buffer” gap (i.e. T-N). * Since Type-2 is NOT a low-latency PRS processing, it really makes sense to have the UE to report multiple Types. Type-2 is just a basic PRS processing without MG, whereas Type-1A/1B allow the UE to reuse the gap after the PRS instance to finish up the processing asap. * Added, the ZTE’s change also.   Modified Proposal:   * For Type-1A/1B PRS processing outside MG and within a PRS processing window, introduce a per-band UE PRS processing (N msec PRS within T msec) capability as follows:   + A UE reports {N,T} for a band, which corresponds to the following capability     - A UE is expected to measure only up to N ms PRS within the first part of a PRS processing window, when it is configured with a PRS processing window that covers T-N ms after the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS.       * The time duration from the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS, to the end of the PRS processing window is not expected to be smaller than T-N ms * For Type-2 PRS processing outside MG and within a PRS processing window, introduce an additional per-band UE capability as follows:   + A UE reports {N, T} for a band, which corresponds to the following capability     - A UE is expected to measure only the first N ms PRS within a PRS processing window. * A UE can report multiple Types in a band * Note: The values of (N,T) are not automatically carried over from NR rel-16 and will be discussed during the UE feature session. |
| ZTE |  | Agree with QC’s revision. |
| Samsung2 |  | To QC:  It turns out even for a same target, different directions to achieve that could happen. Our approach is not to define a connection between the processing time and length of PPW, as we think this is belong to reasonable network configuration since the (N,T) has been reported to it. Our think is that UE could be expected to report the measurement before the end of the window, and ue should be provided enough resource configuration by gNB, especially with configured grant, but it seems that belongs to reasonable configuration as well.  Duration of DL PRS symbols N in units of ms a UE can process every T ms assuming maximum DL PRS bandwidth in MHz, which is supported and reported by UE  So, given the same target, how about following modification:   * For Type-1A/1B/2 PRS processing outside MG and within a PRS processing window (PPW), introduce a per-band UE PRS processing (N msec PRS within T msec) capability as follows:   + A UE reports {N,T} for a band, which corresponds to the following capability     - Duration of DL PRS symbols N in units of ms a UE can process every T ms assuming maximum DL PRS bandwidth in MHz, which is supported and reported by UE;     - Note: PPW configuration should take the reported {N,T} into account so that a UE could be capable of reporting the measurement of the PRS before the end of the PPW.     - ~~A UE is expected to measure only up to N ms PRS within the first part of a PRS processing window, when it is configured with a PRS processing window that covers T-N ms after the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS.~~        * ~~The time duration from the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS, to the end of the PRS processing window is not expected to be smaller than T-N ms~~ * ~~For Type-2 PRS processing outside MG and within a PRS processing window, introduce an additional per-band UE capability as follows:~~   + ~~A UE reports {N, T} for a band, which corresponds to the following capability~~     - ~~A UE is expected to measure only the first N ms PRS within a PRS processing window.~~ * A UE can report multiple Types in a band * Note: The values of (N,T) are not automatically carried over from NR rel-16 and will be discussed during the UE feature session. |
| vivo |  | Agree with Samsung.  PPW contains PRS buffer (PPW 1st part) and processing time (PPW 2nd part), which is a feature that strongly reduces latency. The advantage is that the UE can process the PRS immediately after buffering the PRS in a PPW, and the measurement and processing of the PRS will interrupt the processing of other signals of other CCs (or CCs in the band). After PRS processing is completed, the UE may then report the PRS measurements. To ensure the PRS in one PPW, the UE needs to perform a complete measurement/buffer in a PPW. We think this introduces too much restriction, taking 1 sample PRS measurement as an example.   * The complete buffer in PPW requires L\_PRS<=N, otherwise the PRS measurement period will be extended according to RAN4 Requirement. Wherein L\_PRS represents the time occupied by the PRS in the available period. But L\_PRS<=N is not necessarily guaranteed. Because the L\_PRS may contain all the PRSs that need to be measured by the UE in a PFL(e.g. 64 TRPs in a PFL), this requires that the PPW is long enough, the UE buffer capability N is large enough, and the L\_PRS deployed by the network is small enough. * The complete buffer in PPW requires <, otherwise the PRS measurement period will be extended, where is the maximum number of PRS processed by a UE slot, is the PRS number of a slot in the network configuration. This requires that the processing capability of the UE is large enough, and the number of PRSs in a slot configured by the network is small enough. * The complete buffer in PPW is not suitable for the case where the PRS distribution is more scattered. Because once the PRS is scattered, the UE needs to buffer PRS untill the last PRS symbol. However, the symbols in the middle of the PPW is empty, and the empty symbol will also affect the reception of signals of other CC/band, which will cause unnecessary waste of resources. This means that this type of PPW is only suitable for the case where the PRS is more concentrated, but whether the PRS is concentrated or dispersed depends on the network deployment.   Therefore, in order to satisfy the above-mentioned low-latency PPW operation, many restrictions need to be introduced, which not only have stricter requirements on the UE, but also need to have relatively strict requirements on network deployment.  In addition, we believe that the above functions can also be completed based on the implementation without enhancing the PPW. For example, PPW contains the required PRS for a complete measurement, while making L\_PRS<=N, <. Then, the UE can naturally perform PRS processing immediately after buffering the PRS in the PPW, and can also implement low-latency operations. |
| ZTE |  | @Samsung and vivo, the purpose of PPW is clear so that UE is able to finish PRS measurement at the end of the PPW. It doesn’t mean PRS has to be configured within the first N2 ms seconds. This is just an assumption to let gNB know the UE ability such that gNB can decide a proper PPW based on the assumption.  If we agree the purpose, i.e. UE is able to finish PRS measurement at the end of the PPW, that will be good for the further discussion on the assumption of how to achieve this purpose.   * If we follow the existing processing capability defined for MG, it seems not very helpful for gNB to decide the PPW length. There is no much difference between the wider and the narrower PPW as long as the PPW covers the N2 ms PRS. In such assumption, it is likely that gNB aways just configures N2 ms PPW as gNB cannot know how much helpful of PPW length from the (N2, T2) value. * On the other hand, if N2 ms PRS is assumed in the first/front part of PPW, it is clear the remaining T2-N2 part is used for processing. Then, gNB will be easy to decide the proper PPW length and location.   In short, the key issue is how to let gNB decide the propoer PPW length and further get low latency purpose basded on the UE capability reporting.  I am actually confused with the reply from vivo; it says “agree with Samsung” but then the explanation is like repeating what we (Qualcomm) are saying. |
|  |  |  |

**FL comment**

Thanks for the discussion. It appears to me that we are indeed tying two things up, one is UE capability, one is network configuration. Usually the network configuration should match the UE assumption in the capability reporting, similar to this discussion on the PRS processing window length and UE reported capability. Then we draft the proposal, it may be better to separate the two things.

Given that positioning isn’t really good at doing down-selection, and also in an attempt to harmonize the needs from different parties, some sort of compromise seems necessary.

### Round 3

**Proposal 3.5.3-1**

* NR supports two modes of PRS processing outside MG inside the PRS processing window.
  + Mode 1: A UE is expected to measure all the PRS within the PRS processing window
    - No relationship between the PRS processing window and UE reported (N, T) will be defined.
    - Mode 1 at least applies to PRS processing window type 2.
      * FFS type 1A/1B
  + Mode 2: A UE is expected to measure only up to the first N ms PRS within the first part of a PRS processing window,
    - UE does not expect that the time duration from the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS, to the end of the PRS processing window to be smaller than T-N ms
    - Mode 2 at least applies to PRS processing window type 1A and 1B.
      * FFS type 2
* For a mode that UE supports for a band, UE shall also report (N, T) where (N, T) is defined in the same way as Rel-16.
  + Discuss in the UE feature session the values {N, T} for all types.

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Yes | Thanks to the feature for trying to accommodate the different comments. To me the above proposal is a good middle ground.  A minor suggestion; I assume for Mode 1, we mean:   * A UE is expected to measure all the PRS within the PRS processing window, according to the reported to UE’s capabilities.   For example, if the UE says that it can do N=12 resources in a slot, it will not process more than that.  FL: I assume that FG 13-1 (including the resources in a slot) should be a part of scaling in the RAN4 requirement. It should be more reasonable to only refer to FG 13-1a, FG 13-2/2a/2b, FG 13-3/3a/3b, and FG 13-4/4a/4b. I am not sure whether this comment also applies to mode 2?  With regards to Mode 2, the subbulet, is really the most important part that enables the UE to perform low latency processing. This was our understanding when we made the WA, and that was the whole point of the latency/complexity tradeoff of having multiple Types.  On the previous comments from Vivo and Samsung:   * Vivo says in their reply: “PPW contains PRS buffer (PPW 1st part) and processing time (PPW 2nd part), which is a feature that strongly reduces latency.”   We totally agreed! lets write it up in the agreement, which is what we have been trying 4 meetings to do. Lets write this up as the expected UE behavior. The moderator is trying to capture that in the subbulet: “*UE does not expect that the time duration from the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS, to the end of the PRS processing window to be smaller than T-N ms*”  Samsung doesn’t seem to want to write that subbulet clearly, since they substitute it with a generic Note: “Note: PPW configuration should take the reported {N,T} into account so that a UE could be capable of reporting the measurement of the PRS before the end of the PPW.”  The note from Samsung is not enough, because it doesn’t say how the (N,T) translate into a PPW and what is the UE behavior. In NR Rel-16, the “N msec PRS every T msec” can be “N PRS” that is distributed, processed across multiple MGs, some PRS at the beginning and some at the end, etc. That is why, RAN4 had to “correct RAn1” and add a T\_last >=T\_PRS in the measurement period; so that the UE always has enough time, even in the worst case, to finish the processing. However, this increases the latency as we found out during the SI and then during the WI. So, Samsung’s note is not enough, and we support the moderator’s specific wording.  What is vivo’s view ? |
| InterDigital | Yes | Agree with the FL’s proposal and ok with the note and modification proposed by Qualcomm. |
| OPPO |  | **Do not support Mode 2. We are only ok with mode 1.**  The mode 2 does not make sense. Configuring PPW is to provide the UE to process the PRS with configured priority within the time window. But as defined in mode 2, the UE does not have PRS in the last T-N ms within one PPW. Then why the system just configure a shorter PPW by removing that last T-N ms? The issue here is really only about UE processing capability but mode 2 mainly introduce new UE behavior, not UE capability. |
| Qualcomm |  | To OPPO: This time is for the UE to finish the processing and report as soon as possible. This was the intention of the compromise in the Working assumption that we made the reason the UE drops ALL other signals inside the PPW even if they don’t collide with PRS. Why did we introduce that UE behavior, if we didn’t do it for the purpose of finishing up the PRS processing?  Example: We have agreed for Type-1A/1B that the UE will drop all channels within the PPW and NOT only the symbols that collide with PRS. Why did we agree that?  The reason was for the UE to finish the processing. We have been saying that 4 meetings. |
| ZTE | Yes | We agree with FL proposal, and fine with QC’s revision for mode 1.  @OPPO, the last T-N ms within the PPW is for PRS processing and further finish PRS measurement/processing in the end of the window. That’s why other DL signals may be dropped even they are not overlapped with PRS in the window. The purpose is to let UE have more processing capability during the T-N ms in the late part of the window. |
| Samsung | No to first bullet,  Yes to second bullet by removing “mode” part. | We are “yes” to second bullet that (N,T) should be reported anyway.  For disagree with second one, the reason is:  The so called mode-1 is the fact as it is, what is the spec impact about it?  The so called mode-2 is something we have debating for long during this meeting. Actually, I feel companies even claims they supporting it have different understanding on it: e.g, the statement from mode 2 and QC seems that, they wanted the PRS only exists in the first part of the PPW for upto N2 ms, however, ZTE says “*It doesn’t mean PRS has to be configured within the first N2 ms seconds. This is just an assumption to let gNB know the UE ability such that gNB can decide a proper PPW based on the assumption*”. If indeed as ZTE says, if it’s just a information for gNB to know about the processing capability on processing N ms PRS need T-N time, this is what (N,T) does.  Despite all these debating, we are thinking about some middle ground:  we define a {N2,T2} which could be slightly different from originally {N, T}, in which we say UE can measure and process the first N2 ms PRS among every T2 ms. And report this capability to network. Then together with our proposed note “Note: PPW configuration should take the reported {N2,T2} into account so that a UE could be capable of reporting the measurement of the PRS before the end of the PPW.” It should serve the purpose of each side. |
| vivo |  | Just like our previous comment, we acknowledge that clear limits (N,T) may make the boundaries of latency clear, and we try to align our understanding with other companies. So, we declare it is beneficial for latency reduction in some cases. However, we also point out if N ms PRS measurement cannot satisfy UE requirement, or the number of PRS resources within a slot does exceed the UE capability of , it is difficult to guarantee that the latency and requirement are satisfied.  For example, we wonder whether multiple N ms can be configured in a window especially when the N is smaller(e.g 0.25ms case) as following figure.    So， we think optimization (Mode 2) is one way to reach our target， but it may not solve all the cases. Therefore, in Rel-17, we prefer to up to implementation and agree with Mode 1. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | To SS:  It is not clear from SS perspective, when defining {N2, T2}, does it imply a {N, T} will be reported for PRS measurement outside MG?  In our view, mode 1 is explicit mentiond because it follows {N, T} based on reasonable extension of the Rel-16 MG-based measurement capability.  There is also a clear support mode 2, which is different from mode, and we should differentiate two modes for facilitate discussion. I understanding there may be concerns from SS on the ASN.1 decoding capabilities similar to the options of priority states. Let’s put that aside, and let RAN2 figure out how to signal it if defined. |
| Qualcomm |  | To vivo: Why is Mode 2 considered optimization for Type 1A/1B? if the constraint that “T-N msec are needed for the UE to finish the processing” is not clarified, RAN4 will just go ahead and add an additional “T\_PRS” in the measurement period, as they did in Rel-16. We think that it is will be unfortunate to add T\_PRS for Type-1A/1B when the reason of having the “Prioritization within he whole PPW” was done for the purpose of enabling the UE to finish the prcessing asap.  [SS]: how the prioritization on PRS, especially when PRS is low priority, will lead to the actual measurement on PRS in this case, should be carefully studied in RAN1 and RAN4. This often causes confusion on the understanding the intention is always latency while PRS is labelled as deprioritized. Anyway, it will be discussed in other place.  If we don’t explicitly say that “T-N” is the time needed for UE to finish the processing within the PPW, RAn4 would have to design based on the worst-case scenario, and since there will not be any constraint, RAN4 will add additional unnecessary components:  *is the measurement duration for the last PRS RSTD sample in positioning frequency layer i, including the sampling time and processing time, = + ,*  *corresponds to durationOfPRS-ProcessingSymbolsInEveryTms in TS 37.355 [34],*  *, the least common multiple between and .*  The difference can be huge: If we do this agreement, T\_last = T-N, whereas if we don’t do it, I can see likely that Ran4 will just say that T\_last is = +  For a T\_PRS = 160msec, and lets say (N,T) = (4,8) msec, this means that T\_last = 168 msec, whereas for Type-1A/1B it could have been 4 msec. From 168 msec down to 4 msec, just by clarifying that the “post-PRS buffer time” in the PPW is for the purpose of the UE to finish the processing of the first N msec PRS.  [SS]: after read you comments and checking the RAN4, it’s not that clear that what you really exactly wants to tackle, by definiation of RAN4, currently the measurement mperiod consists of Teffect,i and the Tlast, which both of them are impacted by Tavailable, which goes with TPRS, so if TPRS is 160ms (which I don’t feel a large value of PRS periodicity helps the latency) as you suggested,  Either you want to remove the impact of Tlast, but I cannot see how could contain the measurement period to be within the PPW, since Teffect is still large;  Or you want to change the Tavailable, then I think the impact is not only Tlast, but also Teffect, then this is better handled by RAN4; because this might impact the whole picture of design the measurement period for PPW.  Now, on the example of having multiple “N” inside the window, why do that? Just configure 2 PPWs, each one covering each PRS instance. This case can be supported like that. The UE, in each PPW, processes the first N, and then either reports (if there are UL resources), and depending on the N\_sample that it has been configured, or waits for the 2nd PPW, etc. Note that it is fine to have N/2 and N/2 inside a PPW, assuming that there is enough time in the end. But for the case that you showed, the UE will just process the first N only.  [SS]: on this multiple N case in a PPW, what you proposed is from your perspective, that a PPW is short and cover one {N, T} is enough. while we think that this should be upto network control. Given the difference is only PPW length is larger, we did not find the critical difference on this, e.g., two PPWs with length =5ms vs one PPW with length=10ms, network has the right to configure whatever it’s allowed and to suit the situation it encounters at a given time.  To SS: The impact of mode-1: The proposal above at least applies to Type-2 PPW; this would hae to be written in RAN1, or the UE capabilities document (that’s a spec impact), and then, RAN4 will be able to decide what should be the measurement period. To be more specific, this case (Type-2 processing), it will be very similar to the Rel-16 measurement period, likely just changing the MG-related parameters that go into the measurement period to the PPW-related parameters would be enough (e.g. change the MGRP to PPW periodicity).  [SS]: “MGRP to PPW periodicity” is one thing, another thing is the priority impact, in which something like only these PRS could be really available to measure counts on the actual measurement period needs to satisfy the quality. But I guess, anyway, this should be up to RAN4 design, on how to optimize the measurement process for PPW and/or given latency requirement.  Now on Mode-2: We just say that the UE requires “T-N” msec after the last PRS symbol of the N-msec-PRS inside a PPW. The UE measures the first N msec of PRS, does **NOT** mean that PRS is always configured at the first N msec. Sorry if there is a confusion on what QC is saying. This statement is not true: “, the statement from mode 2 and QC seems that, they wanted the PRS only exists in the first part of the PPW for upto N2 ms,”  Specifically, the UE will process up to N msec of PRS and it will require T-N msec of time after the end the last PRS of the N msec PRS, within the PPW in order to finish the processing. The proposal from the FL does not say that PRS must be in the first N symbols of a PPW; it can be distributed, but the UE will process the ***first*** N of what ever PRS exist inside the PPW, ***assuming*** that PPW has T-N msec after the last PRS symbol of the N symbols.  If the confusion happens because of the “within the first part of a PRS window”, we are fine to remove it.   * + Mode 2: A UE is expected to measure only up to the first N ms PRS within the ~~first part of a~~ PRS processing window,     - UE does not expect that the time duration from the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS, to the end of the PRS processing window to be smaller than T-N ms   [SS]: this indeed helps to understand your proposal better. However, despite what you want to propose which we are understand, we proposed the N2, T2 is to serve the purpose that, UE tell gNB that to process the N2 ms PRS, UE needs T2-N2 ms. Network if view that finish the PRS processing before end of the PPW is important, it’s able to configure the PPW as you suggested in previous example. However, if the reporting the results are anyway not possible at the end of “virtual” PPW, network then did not have to configure it by this limitation. This has been mentioned by us multiple times: actual latency is related but not dependent on PPW configuration, it will depend on the joint effect of the PRS confgiraution, measurement period, UL resource configuration and priority handling etc. we really need to stick only one aspect of it.  One more question, even with the N/2 + gap1+N/2+gap2 that you allowed, you will still request the gap2 only to cover all T2-N2; because gap1 can contribute to allow processing as well.  Lets do an first example: For Type 1A/1B, from UE perspective, if there is gap in between the “N” msec of PRS, it helps with latency, so there can be gaps. E.g. UL symbols can be transmitted business as usual. What the UE just needs to say the network is that it needs T-N time to finish the processing of N msec PRS. The proposal doesn’t say that the “N” need to be consecutive, nor that they really need to be at the beginning of the PPW. However, i don’t see why a network would not optimize its resources and make sure that the PPW starts exactly where the PRS starts. That way it ensures the minimal disruption, since either way the UE requires the T-N msec time after the last PRS symbol.    Example where PRS doesn’t start together with the PPW shown below. The proposal from the FL doesn’t preclude this from happening. From C side, we think it is not useful, since the gNB controls the PPW start, and can always align it.    [SS]: same understanding, the above configurations are of course allowed. But what if the PPW length is shorter, e.g., the time lengh after the last PRS to end of the window is only 4ms, UE needs one additional 1ms outside of the PPW to continue processing. Is the UE is not allowed to do so? We think it’s allowed, if you don’t, pls let us know the reason.  Now, an example where the PRS is longer than the UE capability.The UE will buffer the first 1 msec, and then keep on processing it, and not process the 2nd part (red color). Note, the proposal doesn’t say what happens in this case, but these are typical “fallback” discussions that can happen (maybe in RAN4) after the main features are complete.    [SS]: this is another question to ask, why this is not allowed, if network gives UE enough time to process before there is really a chance to report. We got an impression that what your propose here by assuming UE only NEEDs to measure the first N ms to satify the measurement quality so that a positioning estimate accurate enough could be derive, but this is not how we understand the effect of N, T, (or even N2, T2), which mainly says to process N2 ms PRS among the T2 ms, it needs T2-N2 ms. |
| vivo |  | Reply to QC  Current RAN4 requirement ‘ = + ’ considers the worst case for distributed PRSs,. However, if only PRSs within PRS window and up to N ms PRS can be measured, we believe UE can buffer the PRSs once and process immediately after the buffer. Also, the latency is very short, that is, = N+. For example, for distributed PRSs, as we comment before, we don’t think 2 part-PPW is suitable and can acheive the above low latency.  Furthermore, as mentioned in our previous reply, 2 part-PPW can only be satisfied under specific UE capabilities, PRS configurations, and network deployments. Otherwise, the benefit of latency is not obvious. Therefore, the applied scope is small. Then, even if the above conditions are met, we think UE and LMF implementation are enough without explicit 2 part-PPW enhancement.  Regarding current proposal for Mode 2,  Firstly, we don’t think the “first” before Nms in the main bullet is needed considering the sub-bullet has pointed “from the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS”.   * + Mode 2: A UE is expected to measure only up to the first N ms PRS within the ~~first part of a~~ PRS processing window,     - UE does not expect that the time duration from the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS, to the end of the PRS processing window to be smaller than T-N ms   In addition, we believe Samsung’s note can also achieve the target that UE completes the PRS measurement within PPW.  So, can we support mode 2 with the following modification   * + Mode 2: A UE is expected to measure only up to the ~~first~~ N ms PRS within the ~~first part of a~~ PRS processing window,     - “Note: PPW configuration should take the reported {N,T} into account so that a UE could be capable of reporting the measurement of the PRS before the end of the PPW.” |
| Samsung |  | Pls find our comments inline with [SS] in above QC’s paper.  To HW, we are yet having strong opinion to introduce legacy N,T or not since the new N2 T2 is introduced for operation in PPW. But we feel if network to decide to use PPW not only for latency purpose, we feel legacy N, T could be helpful, e.g., to operate similarly like legacy. So we wont object to have that unless serious issue found. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | I think one concern from SS on mode 2 is that what if the PRS processing is not sufficiently longer, would that be considered as an error case for type1A/1B window? |
| ZTE |  | As Samsung/vivo/Huawei commented, we think it may be possible that PPW is not longer enough as the actual configuration is up to gNB, e.g. PRS is configured within the first N ms seconds, but PPW is shorter than T-N. In such case, UE may just measure a subsets of N ms seconds trying to finish the measurement in the end of window if the latency requirement is tight. Alternatively, additional processing time on top of PPW is needed if UE still measure all of N ms PRS in the PPW. The period requirement will be further discussed in RAN4.  @vivo, we still think ‘first’ should be kept, otherwise, it seems UE can finish PRS measurement in the end of the window even PRS is in the end of the window.  We think the note from Samsung make sense, here is our suggestion:   * + Mode 2: A UE is expected to measure only up to the first N ms PRS within the ~~first part of a~~ PRS processing window,     - UE ~~does not expect~~ assumes that the time duration from the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS, to the end of the PRS processing window is not ~~to be~~ smaller than T-N ms, and     - ~~“Note:~~ PPW configuration should take the reported {N,T} into account so that a UE could be capable of reporting the measurement of the PRS before the end of the PPW.” |
| Ericsson |  | If we understand things correctly, mode1 introduces additional latency and collisions, assuming that during the T-N time the UE is processing PRS, it may not be able to receive the DL traffic. In that case, mode2 is preffered. However, we should clarify whether DL traffic can happen during the “processing time” part of the PPW in mode2.  Also, another comment regarding this feature. We already have defined the following:   * Type 1A, 1B, 2 * Options 1, 2, 3 * Priority states 1, 2, 3   We think it is better not to introduce another layer of complication by introducing mode 1 and mode 2. For this reason, it is preferable to go with one of these modes for rel-17.  FL: The intention of having mode is facilitate discussion. If in the end Type-1A/1B is associated mode 2, while Type-2 is associated with mode 1, we may not have explicit “mode” in the specification, but rather based on the processing type. |
| Qualcomm |  | To Ericsson:   * Mode 1 is for Type 2: There is no constraint that the PPW should be longer than just including the PRS. PPW can just finish at the last PRS symbol. The UE is not expected to do fast processing; RAN4 will likely keep a long Measurement period as in rel-16. This feature is not for low latency, but rather for avoiding MG and multiplexing PRS with other channels better. * Mode 2 is for Type 1A/1B: The PPW should at least extend T-N msec so that the UE quickly finishes the processing within the PPW, and therefore no other DL traffic will be able to be measured.   For us, both these modes are a natural consequence of the Working assumption, which we include below:   * In Type 1A/1B, we said in the WA, that PRS is prioritized in all the symbols inside the window. We said that, so that the UE has time to finish the processing quickly; this was supposed to be a low latency feature after all. I.e., this concept is being formalized now, but it is not a new mode. * In Type 2, we are talking about a “super-UE”. It can process many PRS resources while doing intra/inter-band CA + CSIRS + PDSCH + PDCCH processing, etc. It is not really a low latency feature, but a higher flexibility feature.   Working assumption:  Subject to UE capability, support PRS measurement outside the MG, within a PRS processing window, and UE measurement inside the active DL BWP with PRS having the same numerology as the active DL BWP.   * Inside the PRS processing window, subject to the UE determining that DL PRS to be higher priority, support the following UE capabilities:   + Capability 1: PRS prioritization over all other DL signals/channels in all symbols inside the window.     - Cap. 1A: The DL signals/channels from all DL CCs (per UE) are affected.     - Cap. 1B: Only the DL signals/channels from a certain band/CC are affected.       * FFS: band or CC   + Capability 2: PRS prioritization over other DL signals/channels only in the PRS symbols inside the window   + A UE shall be able to declare a PRS processing capability outside MG.   FFS: Details of capability signalling (e.g., per UE or per band, etc.) |
| Vivo |  | To ZTE  In our view, we think the PRS(especially for Rel-16 PRS) is cell-specific signal, it is difficult for us to guarantee that the PRS of the first Nms must be a high-priority PRS（e.g high priority TRP） for the UE.  So, for us, measuring up to the N ms PRS only within the PRS processing window based on priority is better than directly using the first Nms. In our view, the restriction of first N ms can easily lead to the failure to meet the positioning requirements. |
| ZTE |  | To vivo, this is UE capability reporting, rather than real configuration/measurement. The UE capability is used to facilitate gNB determining PPW length. From UE side, if the PRS is not within the first Nms part eventually, it is up to UE to decide measure the late part PRS as long as the positioning requirement is satisfied. From gNB side, it will try the best to configure PRS in the front part of the PPW, but it doesn’t mean gNB must configure only N ms or less PRS within the window. I think this kind of issues already exist, e.g. UE only support 4 PRS resources in one slot based on UE capability, but the real PRS configuration is beyond the UE capability. |

**FL comment**

Regarding mode 2, there was some suggestions on the wording “UE does not expect…” would create an error case while others think that network should be smart enough to make the correct configuration. I wonder whether changing to “UE is expected to fulfill something if the condition is met” would be OK for everyone, while leaving the error case unspecified.

On the N+(T-N)+N+(T-N) figure as raised by vivo, I currently cannot find reason why network could transmit PRS like this, since PRS is broadcast in nature, while different UE has different T values. I understand that current mode 2 does not solve every case, and may cause UE to drop some PRS measurement, but this is quite simple, and from network perpective, I do not think gNB would see a long PRS processing window for type-1A or type-1B.

On the comment for mode 2 of “UE being capable of reporting”, the timeline of being capapble of reporting soemthing normally also includes the higher layer signaling processing. In my understanding, this could be outside the PRS processing window. My suggestion is “complete PRS processing” and focus on physical layer aspect.

In addition, regard the “mode”, let’s now tie the mode with capability type/window type, to avoid further confusion.

The last bullet, since we already agreed the processing capability for multiple types, we could remove the last main bullet.

### Round 4

FL has the following proposal.

### Proposal 3.5.4-1 (GTW)

* NR supports two modes of PRS processing outside MG inside the PRS processing window, according to the reported UE PRS resource capabilities.
  + Mode 1: A UE is expected to measure all the PRS within the PRS processing window
    - No relationship between the PRS processing window and UE reported (N, T) will be defined.
    - Mode 1 applies to PRS processing window type 2.
  + Mode 2: A UE is expected to measure only up to the first N ms PRS within the first part of a PRS processing window according to the reported PRS resource capabilities, and is expected to complete the PRS processing if the time duration from the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS, to the end of the PRS processing window is not smaller than T-N ms.
    - Mode 2 applies to PRS processing window type 1A and 1B.
* Note: The concept of mode is used to differentiate two UE behaviors, and may not be part of the signaling
* Discuss in the UE feature session the values {N, T} for all types.

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| * Qualcomm | YES | Please note all the comments below are in support of the compromised proposal:   * Thanks to the FL and all for the technical discussion. We feel the suggested proposal address all comments, and is a good middle ground that is needed to finish this feature. Again, in the above proposal   + No additional {N2,T2} is specified.   + No new modes/variants are added, since each mode just corresponds one-to-one to a specific type.   + Type 1A/1B keeps the low latency feature alive as were supposed to do in this subagenda, whilte Type 2 increases some network flexibility since there is less dropping. Since, we have agreed that a UE can support both, and the gNB will pick, we enable the network to make the choice whether it wants the lowest positioning latency or less dropping.   + For type 1A/1B, it clarifies what is the expectation from the UE and the gNB: A UE should finish the processing if enough time (T-N) exists after the last PRS symbol that is expected to be processed.   + The “up to the first N ms” it doesn’t mean that the N need to be consecutive symbols; they can be distributed in the window. It just means that the UE will pick the first N to process.   + The comment that might not be addressed (hopefully it is) is one of the comments from vivo who wanted to remve the word “first” in the sentence below.     - * A UE is expected to measure only up to the first N ms PRS within the first part of a PRS processing window according to the reported PRS resource capabilities, and is expected to complete the PRS processing if the time duration from the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS, to the end of the PRS processing window is not smaller than T-N ms.   If vivo still has concern about the “first”, i would to explain why it is needed: If that “first” is not added, it is not clear to the gNB which symbols is the UE expected to process, and the gNB can determine how much should be the “T-N” part of the window. Note, that the “T-N” is a time period that starts after the last PRS symbol that is expected to be processed, so we cannot have a start time of the “T-N” that is unambiguous.  In an attempt to find a 2nd alternative, a different unambiguous solutions could be to say that the “T-N” time starts at the last PRS symbol that exists inside the window, independent of what the UE is processing. We think that this can work for us also, even though we think that it will just make the window longer.  Alt .1: What is proposed by the FL     * Alt .2 (an attempt to accommodate one of vivo’s comment): A UE is expected to measure only up to ~~the first~~ N ms PRS within ~~the first part of~~ a PRS processing window according to the reported PRS resource capabilities, and is expected to complete the PRS processing if the time duration from the last symbol of the last PRS resource ~~of the up to N ms PRS symbol~~ inside the window, to the end of the PRS processing window is not smaller than T-N ms.     We need to progress. So, from our side, we are OK with the current proposal from the FL, we are OK to go with the 2nd alternative, and we are OK to write down both alternatives and finish it next meeting. In either scenario, we should not stop the progress just because we need to nail down what should be the start of the “T-N” time window. |
| Ericsson |  | To QC: Thanks for the clarification. Based on the description we are ok with the two modes. For the capability discussion, we understand that mode 1 should be a component of the type2 UE FG, and mode2 should be a component of the type 1a/b UE FGs. Is this understanding correct? |
| ZTE |  | We support FL proposal.  @QC, vivo For mode 2, we still think ‘first’ should be there. Otherwise, it makes no sense to drop other DL signals before the PRS inside the window. For Alt.2 mentioned by QC, I am not fully understood, if UE expects only N ms PRS measurement, why isn’t T-N ms processing time counted from the first N ms of configured PRS for latency reduction purpose.  @Ericsson, with respect to your question, my understanding is yes. However, the current FG 27-3-3 for processing capability is a separate row from FG 27-3-2 as GTW discussion for UE feature, we can consider to reconstruct them, e.g. each type has a separate FG including priority indication and processing capability(mode1/2). Anyway, I think FG 27-3-3 should be update next meeting based on the consensus here. |
| Samsung |  | Appreciate FL’s update and taking care of concerns from multiple sides, a few comments :  We understand the introduction of mode is for discussion purpose only, which we are fine.  Mode 1 is straightforward, one thing we are not clear is that why you say “is expected to measure”, which such wondering is also applying to understand that in mode 2. Does it mean that UE “has to measure all PRS” in this mode 1 or UE “may measure all PRS” in this mode 1? If it’s the front one, it means eventually UE has to know it needs to operates which mode and some signaling should be needed. But the later one does not require this. Our understanding is that it should be “may measure”.  In mode 1 descritpion, we wish to keep “at least” and FFS part as it could be no different operations for each type or multiple modes apply to all types;  For the updated mode 2, which is much better than before. Again, appreciate the updates. But this did not solve our question. We think it’s better to clearly metioned that in below table.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Text of mode 2** | **Intention and expected behavior** | **Unclear parts and concerns** | | *A UE is expected to measure only up to the first N ms PRS within the first part of a PRS processing window according to the reported PRS resource capabilities* | Only (first) up to N ms PRS is measured even when the configured PRS is larger than N. | Q: Does proponent assuming processing N ms PRS could already satisfy the RAN4 required quality of measurement?  If the answer is yes, then we wonder the legacy (N,T) cannot imply such information. And based on RAN4 definition of measurement period of MG or even running CR for PPW, it did not imply such information from (N, T).  If the answer is no, then we wonder why such limitation is needed. If UE somehow needs measure more than N ms, let's say 2N PRS and the PPW contains more than 2N PRS, but this limitation ask UE to only measure first N, and UE has to consume 2 PPW window times rather than 1 PPW, this is pretty bad for latency aspect. Why we need this?  FL: RAN4 requirement is only about ToA measurement accuracy for a target PRS satisfying the side condition.   * SINR/Es/IoT is independent of N. * Bandwdith is independent of N. * Resource repetition is somehow related to N, but in most cases with large bandwidth, the requirement of resource repetition is 1, in which is independent of N (I assume) * Number of samples, I guess even if we have mode 2, it should be allowed to be combined with either 1-sample or 4-sample processing.   The answer based on my understanding is Yes. The fact that RAN4 definition and the running CR do not mention this is the very reason that we are saying it now, because this is a new behaviour.  Dropping more PRS may affect the overall positioning accuracy, because maybe fewer TRPs will be measured, but in general this is beyond RAN4 specification, which only specifies the per-PRS measurement requirement.  If UE thinks that the activated PPW type 1A/1B is not sufficient, e.g. a large portion PRS are dropped, UE may request MG or request preconfigured MG to activate (fallback). | | *and is expected to complete the PRS processing if the time duration from the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS, to the end of the PRS processing window is not smaller than T-N ms.* | when the PPW is long enough, UE should complete the PRS processing before end of the window.  If PPW is not long engouh, it’s an error case. | 1. this is pure truth, why need to specific in the mode description. Isn't this natural consequence by reporting (N,T)? 2. Such description seems to say that, if the second part of the PPW is not long to cover T-N, it's an error case. Which we have mentioned/asked QC even in last round discussion, it may not be.    1. In QC's example, given {1, 6}, if second part of PPW is 4ms, UE needs at least 1 ms more outside this PPW to processing. The only potential arguing point is that outside of PPW UE might do something else, thus it could be more than 1 ms needed. But this is not a critical problem, because UE may anyway needs more time to get ready to actual report or UE has nothing to do right after PPW so it can continue processing. So why such configuration is prevented or regarded as error case.    2. In another example QC mentioned, which is N/2 PRS + T1 + N/2 PRS + T2 in a PPW. The referred text in mode2 seems to say, if T2 > reported T, UE should finish all N PRS, which is pure truth again. And even T2<reported T, does UE have no chance to finish that before the end of it? It is only the case by assuming T1 is absolutely useless for the processing but it's not. so why we should have this strong assumption.   FL: The only difference between mode 1 and mode 2 is that the post-buffering period may be beyond PPW duration for mode 1, and must be within PPW duration for mode 2. UE needs to consider the difference when deciding the N,T reporting associated with processing types in the capability reporting. This needs to be explicit.  a) The necessity of specifying this case can be further checked. To my understanding, spec cannot cover everything. Processing PRS beyond PPW for type1A/type1B, if required to be specified, may need to define some sort of fallback operation. My suggestion is that interested companies may bring this in the next RAN1 meeting.  b) Look if N/2+T1+N/2+T2 draws interest by some companies, and if they believe that specification should specify this case, we could specify it. Then do you also need to consider N1+T1+N2+T2 or N1+T1+N2+T2+N3+T3? Is T1 sufficiently large so as T2 time can be reduced, and how long does T1 satisfy such a condition?  I sympathize the proponent of N+T, which is the most simple case, and has been proposing it ever since May last year, and we need to close (at least most part of) this issue for this meeting. |   One thing we agree that we need to progress on this. But we are not rushing to any uncertain proposal. Suggested change: put Mode2 as FFS.     * ~~NR supports two modes of~~ For PRS processing outside MG inside the PRS processing window, according to the reported UE PRS resource capabilities.   + Mode 1: A UE is expected to measure all the PRS within the PRS processing window     - No relationship between the PRS processing window and UE reported (N, T) will be defined.     - Mode 1 at least applies to PRS processing window type 2.       * FFS type 1A/1B   + FFS: Mode 2: A UE is expected to measure only up to the first N ms PRS within the first part of a PRS processing window according to the reported PRS resource capabilities, and is expected to complete the PRS processing if the time duration from the last symbol of the last PRS resource of the up to N ms PRS, to the end of the PRS processing window is not smaller than T-N ms.     - Mode 2 at least applies to PRS processing window type 1A and 1B.       * FFS type 2 * Note: The concept of mode is used to differentiate two UE behaviors, and may not be part of the signaling * Discuss in the UE feature session the values {N, T} for all types. |

## Fallback operation

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| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| ZTE [3] | **Proposal 3:** UE performs PRS measurement following the measurement period defined in Rel-16 when the conditions for PRS processing window are not met. |
| SONY [7] | **Proposal 3:** In case the conditions for the MG-less measurement are not met, the UE dropped the positioning measurement.  **Proposal 4:** Define UE behaviour when positioning measurement (outside measurement gap) cannot be satisfied due to interruption event.  **Proposal 5:** Support a UE to provide positioning measurement report based on the partial reception of PRS resource(s) in case there is an interruption (e.g. BWP switching) during PRS processing window. |
| Nokia, NSB [8] | **Proposal 1**: RAN1 to discuss if a UE should make measurements both inside the MG and outside a MG in the same measurement report.  **Proposal 3**: Specify a fallback method for the UE to switch from PRS measurement outside of MG to MG-based if the UE drops enough PRS. |
| CMCC [11] | **Proposal 4:** Support the UE fallback to MG-based PRS measurement for the PRS not satisfying the conditions.   * Note: The UE may keep measuring the PRS satisfying the conditions outside MG. |

**FL comment**

The proposals seemed to have been mentioned for a couple of meetings. Given that the overall structure of MG-based PRS measurement and MG-less PRS measurement is already quite clear, it is suggested to review whether the enhancements in the proposals are essential or not.

From the FL point of view, we haven’t decided whether the PRS processing window activation request can be sent by the UE. If not, it appears that network configures and activates the PRS processing window in light of that network understands that UE can do PRS measurement outside MG and network expects UE to do so. It is not clear with this, why any further action at UE is required.

### Round 1

**Proposal 3.6.1-1**

* RAN1 to discuss the following issues of fallback operations
  + Conditions of fallback
    - C1: conditions of PRS processing windows are not met
    - C2: interruption event, e.g. BWP switching
    - C3: UE drops enough PRS
  + Result of fallback
    - R1: Switch to MG-based measurement
    - R2: Drop the positioning measurement
    - R3: Perform both MG-based measurement and MG-less measurement

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments**  Including comments to conditions (C1,C2,C3) and results (R1,R2,R3) |
| ZTE | Yes | * RAN1 needs to discuss **whether both MG and PPW can be configured/activated to UE concurrently**. Our view is Yes as only PPW is not stable. PPW may not work sometimes because of BWP switching, dynamic SFI, etc. Hence, if PPW is not available anymore, MG should still be used in order to satisfy the positioning requirement. * As the processing capabilities for MG and PPW may not be the same, we think the latency requirement / response times should be also configured independently. |
| InterDigital | No | From our point of view, MG is a stable solution. The UE requests for MG if the UE needs to make measurements. If the PRS processing window cannot be configured, the UE will use MG. Thus, we do not see a need to discuss a fallback solution. |
| Nokia/NSB | Yes | At least we should clarify (potentially also with RAN4) if the UE is expected to do both MG-based and MG-less measurement or if fallback should be enabled if the UE is dropping many PRS. Otherwise MG-less may actually cause higher latency. |
| CATT | Yes | C1 may be a fallback condition. Other conditions may be further defined by RAN4 in needed. The Result of fallback can be R1. |
| Qualcomm | No | Up to RAN4 to decide on such aspects, if needed. |
| CMCC | Yes | Fallback condition: C1 and C2  Fallback behavior: Share similar views as Nokia that we should first decide whether a UE can perform both MG-based and MG-less PRS measurement. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | We think the link C1/C3-R1 is already covered by RAN2/RRC when deciding when to send the MG activation request MAC CE. |
| LGE | No | We think the issue can be solved if gNB configures enough time of PRS processing window. So, we think it is just up to gNB and RAN1 does not need to discuss it as high priority. |
| Ericsson | No | This can be discussed in RAN4. |
| OPPO | No | It can be dicussed by RAN4 and it is more like a system implementation issue. |

**FL comment**

There is no consensus to support the fallback operation. Most companies expressed that it should be up to RAN4 to decide.

### Round 2

The FL has the following proposal.

**Proposal 3.6.2-1 (for conclusion)**

* RAN1 understand that it is up to RAN4 whether and how to define
  + Whether UE is expected to do both MG-based and MG-less measurement, and
  + Whether UE may be allowed to fallback to MG-based measurement when both are enabled.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments**  Including whether an LS is needed. |
| Qualcomm |  | We don’t think that the fallback behavior should be discussed |
| ZTE |  | As we commented above, RAN1 needs to discuss **whether both MG and PPW can be configured/activated to UE concurrently**. |
| LGE |  | We have a simillar view to Qualcomm. |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Agree with ZTE. |
| Ericsson |  | OK with first sub-bullet. |

**FL comment**

Let’s see if we can progress on the comments from Nokia.

**Question 3.6.2-2**

* Do companies think that both MG and PRS processing window can be configured/activated to the UE concurrently.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| FL |  | The question is directly copied from the Nokia’s proposal.  My understanding is that this question addressed configured/activated MG and activated PRS processing window, but not preconfigured MGs/PRS processing windows, assuming preconfiguration of both is anyway possible. |
| Qualcomm |  | Since there is some interest to answer this question, our views are:   * We are OK to say that both can be activated/configured, but we can take the simplest solution is to say MG has priority. MG has priority even now over any other signal and it can stay like this. * Since both the MG and the PPW are configured by the serving gNB, we assume that such concurrencies could be avoided. * In either case, RAN4 could discuss it. |
| InterDigital |  | gNB should not configure/activate MG and PRS processing window concurrently. We don’t understand why the gNB will configure/activate the two concurrently. |
| SONY |  | Yes. However, the general fallback operation should still be discussed in RAN1. Especially, on handling UE behaviour when there is an interruption during PRS processing window. |
| ZTE | Yes | We think we need consensus/agreement from RAN1 perspective.  In our view, it should be **allowed that both the configured/activated MG and activated PRS processing window are in effect, but they are TDMed**. Based on that, we can send an LS to RAN4 and let RAN4 handle the period requirement. |
| vivo |  | We prefer not to introduce concurrent MG and PRS processing windowin R17. |
| CMCC | Yes | To our understanding, both MG and SMTC can be configured for a UE for RRM measurements. In such a sense, we think that both MG and PPW can be configured/activated for a UE. |

**FL comment**

There is clearly concern from two companies (IDC, vivo) to support concurrently activated PRS processing window and measurement. One company (Qualcomm) believes that if they are both activated/configured, MG should be in effect, one company (SONY) proposed to define fallback operation, while two companies (ZTE, CMCC) prefer to define requirement for measurement in both, in which one company also suggest to send an LS to RAN4.

My understanding is that

* RAN4 core requirement is not likely to be complete in March, and adding more request to RAN4 may not be suited from the WI probject perpective.
* It also appears to me that MG and PPW are configured/activated by gNB, it is not considered as an essential issue and a necessity means to have such configuration.

In addition, RAN2 already made the following agreement today. The language of “not configured or not sufficient” from Rel-16 is reused. In this sense, this “not sufficient” would trigger to fallback to measurement gap via either UL MAC CE or PRS processing window.

|  |
| --- |
| C:\Users\h00467610\AppData\Roaming\eSpace_Desktop\UserData\h00467610\imagefiles\3C3FD2F1-4637-4381-8DC1-D5E60C343D9F.png |

The suggestion from FL is to close this discussion for this meeting for other pressing issues.

### Additional comments if any

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Type 2 capability details

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon [1] | **Proposal 1:**   * For capability 2 as per working assumption made in RAN1#106-e   + For FR1 bands, the DL signals/channels from the target CC that contains the PRS inside the PRS processing window are dropped if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority.   + For FR2 bands, the DL signals/channels from all the CCs on the band that contains the PRS inside PRS processing window are dropped if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority. * For capability 1B and capability 2, whether or not UE may indicate for each target FR2 band, a set of bands on which reception of the DL signals/channels may be interrupted due to a common Rx beam is up to RAN4. |
| vivo [2] | **Proposal 10:**   * For capability 2, the DL signals/channels from certain DL CCs are affected if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority.   **Proposal 11:**   * The additional enhancement for the single beam receiving in FR2 is not introduced in Rel -17 since it can be solved by UE directly indicating that capability 1B is not supported if only a single beam can be supported in FR2. |
| Qualcomm [14] | **Proposal 3:** For Type-1B, and Type-2 MG-less PRS processing, a UE should be able to signal whether the MG-less PRS processing in one FR2 band, impacts the downlink receiving in another FR2 band. |

**FL comment:**

This is the last remaining issue from the working assumption from RAN1#106-e.

### Round 1

**Proposal 3.7.1-1**

* RAN1 to discuss the impacted CCs when PRS is high priority than data for capability 2
  + Option 1: Only the target CC that contains the PRS/PRS processing window
  + Option 2: All CCs within the band that contains the PRS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Option** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | 1 | Option 1 is more preferred as it less impacts data transmission |
| vivo | Option 1 |  |
| CATT | Option 1 |  |
| Qualcomm |  | For FR2, it should be Option 2 due to the same-Rx-beam constraint. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | Option 1 for FR1 and Option 2 for FR2. |
| Xiaomi | Option 2 | at least for FR2 |
| LGE |  | We have similari view with Qualcomm. |
| Ericsson | Option 1 | Option 2 will lead to larger interruption for PDCCH/PDSCH. So, we prefer to go with Option 1. |
| OPPO | 1 |  |

**Proposal 3.7.1-2**

* RAN1 to discuss the other impacted FR2 bands when PRS on a certain FR2 band is higher priority than data for capability 1B and 2
  + Option 1: RAN1 to define signaling from UE
  + Option 2: Leave up to RAN4 to decide

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Option** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | 2 | We don’t have strong view on this point and slightly prefer Option 2. |
| Vivo |  | We prefer to up to UE implementation for common Rx beam cases, for example, UE directly indicates that capability 1B/2 is not supported if only a single beam can be supported in FR2. |
| CATT |  | Either Option 2 or up to UE implementation |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option 2. | RAN4 is discussing general handling of scheduling availability. |
| Ericsson | Option 2 | Leave up to RAN4 to decide. |
| OPPO | Option 2 | It can be up to UE implementation to choose proper Rx beam for processing. No need to dicuss in RAN1 |

**FL comments**

With regards to impacted CCs for capability 2, most companies prefer to support only the target CC, while some concerns were raised for FR2 bands.

For the target CC in another FR2 band that share a common Rx beam with the PRS band, most companies believe this can be done by RAN4.

### Round 2 (closed)

The FL has the following proposal. The wording is adjusted to align with the previous agreement

**Proposal 3.7.2-1 (email)**

* For capability 2 as per working assumption made in RAN1#106-e
  + For FR1, only the DL signals/channels from a certain CC inside the PRS processing window are dropped if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority
  + For FR2, only the DL signals/channels from a certain band inside the PRS processing window are dropped if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority
* For the DL signals/channels from a different FR2 band than the FR2 band of the DL PRS for capability 1B and 2, subject to dropping due to the same Rx beam across mutilple FR2 bands if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority, it is up to RAN4 to define.
  + Send an LS to RAN4.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Option** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | OK | We can accept the above progress |
| ZTE | OK |  |
| Ericsson | OK |  |
| CATT | OK |  |

### Outcome of email endorsement

|  |
| --- |
| **Agreement**  For capability 2 as per working assumption made in RAN1#106-e   * For FR1, only the DL signals/channels from a certain CC inside the PRS processing window, which overlap with DL PRS symbols in time, are dropped if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority * For FR2, only the DL signals/channels from a certain band inside the PRS processing window, which overlap with DL PRS symbols in time, are dropped if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority   For the DL signals/channels from a different FR2 band than the FR2 band of the DL PRS for capability 1B and 2, subject to dropping due to the same Rx beam across multiple FR2 bands if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority, it is up to RAN4 to define.   * Send an LS to RAN4 |

## Multiple processing types per band

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon [1] | **Proposal 5:** Do not support the capability reporting enhancement to allow UE to report support of multiple processing types among 1A, 1B, and 2. |
| NTT DOCOMO [6] | **Observation 1:**   * Prior to discuss the necessity of parameter of processing type, we should discuss the following remaining issue in UE features agenda.   + Whether a UE can support multiple types or not. * If RAN1 discuss Band/CC-ID for PRS processing window, not only the necessity of parameter but also the design of PRSProcessingWindow should be considered. |
| Qualcomm [14] | **Proposal 2:** A UE should be able to report multiple of the Type-1A, Type-1B, Type-2 MG-less PRS processing capabilities, each one associated with a different PRS processing capability, to the LMF.   * Note: It will be network’s decision which type of PPW shall be activated |

**FL comment:**

This has been discussed for a couple of meetings, even in the UE feature thread.

There was a typo in Huawei’s proposal.

### Round 1

**Proposal 3.8.1-1 (continued)**

* RAN1 to discuss whether UE may indicate support of more than one processing types on a band on which it supports PRS processing outside the MG inside the PRS processing window.
  + Alt.1: 1
  + Alt.2: >1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Alt** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Alt. 2 | If Alt.2 is supported, the processing capabilities should be separate for different types. |
| Vivo | Alt 1 |  |
| CATT | Alt 1 |  |
| Qualcomm | Alt. 2 | We think it is very useful for both UEs and the network to have such a feature.   * UE vendors need to make a decision whether to support any of such features. There is a clear tradeoff of complexity between Type-1A/1B/2, and for the same processing/memory budget, depending on the Type, different PRS processing capabilities can be reported. * If the UE cannot provide multiple types, it will have to make a “hard decision” to pick, one of the types, making impossible to signal that the other types are also supportable, and therefore hardcoding the “overhead” of such a feature. * If the gNB is aware of the multiple types, it could decide to tradeoff between the highest-overhead type and the lowest-overhead type depending on the latency QoS and scenario of interest. E.g., if it is not a very low latency request, configure a Type-1B/2 PPW, but if it is a low-latency request, configure Type-1A. * This network flexibility would not be possible if a single Type is supported. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Alt. 1 | We prefer to make it simple in this release. |
| Samsung | Alt.2 | We think multiple capability type is useful sometime. |
| Xiaomi | Alt 1 | We are not sure about the use case for alt 2 |
| LGE | Alt. 1 |  |
| Ericsson | ok for Alt 2 | Alt 2 may provide network to choose which processing type to configure among the processing types supported by the UE. |
| OPPO | Alt1 | Alt2 might give more flexibility to the network but it cause complicate implementation to the UE side. And the use case is not clear. |

**FL comment**

This is somewhat a key issue discussed for more than a single meeting. It is recommended to treat the proposal in GTW. In the meantime, it is encouraged to continue discussion till the GTW.

### Round 2

The proposal is the same as round 1.

**Proposal 3.8.1-1**

* RAN1 to discuss whether UE may indicate support of more than one processing types on a band on which it supports PRS processing outside the MG inside the PRS processing window.
  + Alt.1: 1
  + Alt.2: >1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Alt** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Alt 1 |  |
| CATT | Alt 1 |  |
| Qualcomm | Alt. 2 | We really think that Alt. 2 serves all parties: UEs, gNB, operators.  Can the proponents of Alt. 1 please provide technical arguments why they think Alt. 2 is not useful? |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Alt. 1 | From our side, we would prefer to finalize the capability design for a single processing type per band, and evaluate the workload for introducing multiple.  One concern from our side on multiple processing types is that the capabilities are reported to gNB (type, priority states options) and LMF (PRS processing capability) separately. It appears that if PRS processing capabilities would be different for different types, LMF would anyway indicate the “assumed type” to the gNB, which lacks feasibility discussion and requires a lot of cross-WG discussion |
| ZTE | Alt. 2 | We more prefer Alt 2. to pursue more flexibility. Alt.1 is also acceptable for us. |
| Samsung | Slightly alt.2 | With HW’s comment, why there will be a problem for gNB/LMF by having the information for it can decide which capability to be assigned to UE. gNB/LMF could use that for network configuration/scheduling. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Alt. 2 | Considering gNB can configure one processing type based on reported capabilities, the UE may be better to support one or more than one processing types. |
| Nokia/NSB | Alt. 1 | We think if multiple processing types are supported it over complicates the scheduling and it is hard to ensure that the right processing type is selected at the right time. |
| InterDigital | Alt. 2 | We are ok with multiple types for flexibility. This allows more degrees of freedom for scheduling. |
| Ericsson | Alt. 2 |  |
| Qualcomm |  | To HW/HiSilicon: RAN3 can agree that LMF would send to the serving gNB all the necessary information . I was actually under the impression that already there is an agreement to send assistance data to the gNB, and part of that could be the PRS processing types capabilities also. We could add a note:   * ***RAN1 assumes that RAN3 will design the necessary signaling between the LMF and the serving gNB to enable the serving gNB to make decisions on the appropriate Processing Window; including the Processing window type in case the UE supports multiple Processing types in a band.*** |
| OPPO | Alt-1 |  |

**FL comments**

There is equal support of reporting multiple processing types per band. Given that if multiple types support requires LMF to indicate something to the gNB, I wonder if we could jointly agree that UL MAC CE based PRS processing window activation request is not supported.

**Proposal 3.8.1-2 (GTW)**

* UE may indicate support of more than one processing types on a band on which it supports PRS processing outside the MG inside the PRS processing window
* From RAN1 perspective, PRS processing window activation/deactivation request by UL MAC CE is not supported.
* RAN1 assumes that RAN3 will design the necessary signaling between the LMF and the serving gNB to enable the serving gNB to make decisions on the appropriate PRS processing window; including the the PRS processing window type in case the UE supports multiple processing types in a band.

### Round 3 (closed)

Let’s continue discussing the proposal. Note that this is the compromise solution, leveraging the need from operator, gNB vendors, UE chipset vendors, and device vendors.

**Proposal 3.8.3-1**

* UE may indicate support of more than one processing types and corresponding capability on a band on which it supports PRS processing outside the MG inside the PRS processing window
* From RAN1 perspective, PRS processing window activation/deactivation request by UL MAC CE is not supported.
* RAN1 assumes that RAN3 will design the necessary signaling between the LMF and the serving gNB to enable the serving gNB to make decisions on the appropriate PRS processing window; including the the PRS processing window type in case the UE supports multiple processing types in a band.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| InterDigital | Partially yes | We suppor the second bullet.  We have one quesiton for clarificaiton. When the UE supports multiple processing types, is it assumed that the network associates the same processing type (1A, 1B, 2) for all PRS processing windows for corresponding BWPs? Or can the network provide different processing types for PRS processing windows for different BWPs?  FL: I guess it should be OK to different types for different processing windows in different BWPs (Type 1B for a FR2 PPW, Type 2 for a FR1 PPW). This should be part of the configuration.  When it comes to the activation, we agreed that for a given time instance, only a single PRS processing window is activated from UE perspective, i.e. no overlapping between PPWs in the time domain. So it should be OK to have activated PPWs on different BWP/positioning frequency layers, I assume. |
| Qualcomm |  | We think it is a very useful feature to keep the first bullet. We pointed out in the UE features a several arguments which we are repeating here:   * We think it is very beneficial for the system and the likelihood of having this feature actually deployed, to be possible for a UE to declare multiple types per band. Imagine a scenario that in the same band in the same region, there are 2 operators that employ different gNB vendors or, for some reason, operators have asked a different type to be used. When a UE vendor is trying to decide what feature to support in that band, it will observe that there are different requirements for different operators on that band and will not be able to accommodate both because the specification was not general enough. We think it actually is an inter-operability issue eventually. Even the most advanced UE that is doing Type-2, if it subscribes to a network on the same band that is only doing Type-1A/1B, will not be able to declare that it can actually do Type-1A/1B also. Vice versa, a UE that can do Type-1A with a first set of PRS processing capabilities, it will not be able to declare that it can also do Type-2 (with reduced capabilities). * A 2nd scenario: A UE with specific capabilities may be deployed to address different scenarios: Location requests with regular latency, and Location requests with low-latency in the same band. A UE has a fixed upper bound of processing capabilities. If the UE cannot declare the type and the PRS processing capabilities for each type, this specific UE is being under-utilized. Why would we want that for our technology? * A 3rd scenario: If one of the types eventually seems to be more prominently used in a first market, and a 2nd smaller market starts to have more interest on a 2nd type, a UE vendor might just supoort the 1st market; having specialized UEs just for the 2nd smaller market might be more difficult, whereas, if the same UE could just declare both capabilities, no problem would exist.   Finally, the way Type-2 is shaping up it is NOT a low latency feature. It will be ventaully be the highest latency feature (even compared to Rel-16), but with the smallest disruption to communications. A UE will need to have enough processing/memory budget to do PRS processing in a CC while doing everything else! Such a UE will just be reporting very small PRS processing capabilities for Type-2, but may be enough for some regular high latency positioning requests. It will be very useful, a UE to be able to report one of the Type-1A/1B together with Type-2, since now the features do not really target the same scenarios. It is really unfortunate that we have them bundled. We ask companies to reconsider and support the 1st bullet. |
| ZTE |  | The third bullet is unnecessary from our view as we have sen the LS to RAN3. The further details will be up to RAN3 anyway.  **Agreement**  PRS processing window request to the gNB by the LMF is supported from RAN1 perspective.   * + It is up to RAN3 to design the necessary information to be transferred in the NRPPa message.   + Note: It is up to gNB to determine the usage of measurement gap or PRS processing window   + Include it in the LS to RAN2 and RAN3. |
| Samsung |  | We agree QC that the first bullet is useful;  We agree zte that the last bullet is not needed.  For second bullet, we wonder what’s the problem to support UL MAC CE, which has been supported to preconfigured MG and this should be good for PPW operation when latency is concerned, for some UE initiated positioning. |
| vivo |  | For bullet1, we prefer to discuss it in the future release  For bullet 3, we don’t think the last sentence is needed, even in case multiple types are supported, the type is a parameter of PPW, it's unnecessary to bring it up separately |
| CMCC |  | We are not supportive of the 2nd bullet.  We believe that there are cases when UE know exactly what it wants for a PPW, and simiar mechanism for using UL MAC-CE to request MG by the UE to gNB can be reused. |
| NTT DOCOMO |  | Regarding 1st bullet, we support to keep the bullet.  Regarding 2nd bullet, we prefer to support UL MAC-CE based PPW activation/deactivation requesting mechanism. |

**FL comments**

It appears that the compromise proposal does not work very well. Let’s split them and discuss it the GTW.

**Proposal 3.8.3-2 (GTW)**

* UE may indicate support of more than one processing types and corresponding capability on a band on which it supports PRS processing outside the MG inside the PRS processing window.

### Outcome of the GTW

|  |
| --- |
| **Agreement**  UE may indicate support of more than one processing types and corresponding capability on a band on which it supports PRS processing outside the MG inside the PRS processing window.   * It is up to the gNB to decide which processing type to use |

## Rx timing difference

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| vivo [2] | **Proposal 9:**   * One or multiple values ( CP length, 50% of the OFDM symbol, 1ms) can be supported based on the UE capability for the threshold of Rx timing difference. |
| Nokia, NSB [8] | **Proposal 4**: Enable UE to use local estimate of ExpectedRSTD for comparing the received time difference with the threshold for measurement outside of MG. |
| Ericsson [16] | **Proposal 5** The threshold to determine whether the PRS from the non-serving cell satisfy the condition of PRS measurement outside MG is only applicable for UEs with capability 2. |

**FL comments**

With regards to the proposal from vivo [2], RAN4 seemed to have discussed the LS to RAN1 regarding defining the thresholds as a UE capability, which was not approved in the end.

For the proposal from Nokia [8], the understanding from the FL is that it may actually require UE to measure the target PRS to get the “local estimate of Expected RSTD” in order to determine whether Rx timing difference is within the threshold.

For the proposal from Ericsson [16], the understanding from the FL is that although the discussion earlier implies the “synchronization threshold” should be applicable to all capabilities, other companies may have a second thought for that.

### Round 1 (closed)

**Proposal 3.9.1-1**

* RAN1 to discuss whether to progress on the following aspects for Rx timing difference to determine the condition of PRS measurement outside MG.
  + Q1: Whether the threshold can be UE capability
  + Q2: Whether the Rx timing difference can be calculated based on local estimate of Expected RSTD
  + Q3: Whether the threshold only applies to the UE with capability 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | No | We prefer to wait for RAN4’s consensus. |
| vivo | Q1 or Q3 |  |
| Nokia/NSB | Yes | Q1: We are okay with UE capability but think it is up to RAN4  Q2: We are afraid that some companies are missing the fact that the granularity of the expected RSTD is 4\*Ts. If we only allow the LMF to configure the expected RSTD and then the UE is forced to use that only for determining if the Rx timing difference is sufficient then we fear this feature as a whole will be much less useful. Especially in periodic reporting cases where the assistance data may or may not be updated frequently.  To FL, our understanding is that the UE can have a local estimate of Expected RSTD (e.g., from prior PRS measurement or other signal measurement like CSI-RS). We are okay to clarify that this does not assume the UE would measure the current PRS occasions for the local estimate.  Q3: We are unclear why for capability 1A or 1B the UE would not need to check the Rx timing difference before receiving non-serving cell PRS without a MG. |
| CATT | Q3 |  |
| Qualcomm | No | We prefer RAN4 to continue the discussions |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | Prefer to let RAN4 discuss this.  Reply to Nokia, we believe that in this case, UE may choose to measure more than network expected (based on assistance data), but should that be left up to UE implementation? |
| LGE | No | RAN4 would take the issue. |
| Ericsson |  | Q1: No, the threshold is provide to the UE by the network to limit the amount of PRS that are applicable.  Q2: No, it should be provided.  Q3: agree. In our view, capability 1A and 1B already exclude all PRSs processing in the window if the data is prioritized, and vice versa. In that case all PRSs in the AD can be processed (if prioritized) since there is no data overlapping, or for low priority PRS, data wil be received and no PRS will be processed. |
| OPPO | No | Leave it to RAN4 |

**FL comments**

There was no consensus to further discuss this. The recommendation from the FL is to close this discussion for this meeting.

## Maximum number of preconfigured PRS processing window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| vivo [2] | **Proposal 13:**   * The maximum of PRS Processing Windows can be 16. * The concurrent PRS processing window is not supported. |

**FL comments**

This may also be related on the PRS processing configuration details. For example, whether the PRS processing window is configured per UE or per BWP (as mentioned in RAN2)

Agreements:

Proposal 7: The PRS processing window configuration is provided via RRCReconfiguration message. Whether PRS processing window configuration is provided per BWP or not is up to RAN1 to decide.

### Round 1

**Proposal 3.10.1-1**

* The maximum number of preconfigured PRS processing windows is 16
  + Option 1: Per UE
  + Option 2: Per BWP

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| ZTE |  | Is this the same proposal as Proposal 3.1.1-1? if So, we can discuss them together. |
| vivo |  | Option 1, but it may relate to the discussion of 3.1.1-1 |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Same as proposal 3.1.1-1 |
| CATT |  | Option 2 |
| LGE |  | The proposal would be related with Proposal 3.1.1-1. We prefer to disuss them together. |
| Ericsson |  | Option 2 |
| OPPO |  | Option 2 |

**FL comment**

The proposal seemed to have caused some confusion. Let’s focus on the numbers per BWP and per UE.

### Round 2

**Proposal 3.10.2-1 (input requested)**

* Please indicate the maximum number of preconfigured PRS processing window in the following table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Maximum number per BWP if PRS processing window is configured per BWP** | **Maximum number per UE if PRS processing window is configured per UE** |
| FL |  | Similar to the maximum number of preconfigured MG |
| CATT | No more than the maximum number of preconfigured MG |  |
| ZTE | 4 | 16 |
| Qualcomm | 4 |  |
|  |  |  |

### Round 3

Based on input from limited source, I think it is reasonable to assume the value 4 per BWP. Please indicate if only you have concern on the following.

### Proposal 3.10.3-1 (email)

* The maximum number of preconfigured PRS processing window per DL BWP is 4.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Ok |  |

**FL comment**

The number is already captured in the draft reply LS. It would be useful to have an agreement for it.

## Maximum number of PRS processing window per activation/deactivation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| vivo [2] | **Proposal 13:**   * The maximum of PRS Processing Windows can be 16. * The concurrent PRS processing window is not supported. |
| Qualcomm [14] | **Proposal 6:** Simultaneously processing of multiple PRS processing windows on different CCs/Bands is not supported for the MG-less PRS processing feature: The UE is not expected to be activated with multiple PRS processing windows that overlap. |

### Round 1

**Proposal 3.11.1-1**

* The maximum number of PRS processing windows per activation/deactivation is 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| vivo |  | We don’t think this proposal is aligned with our proposals, since there is no wording related to ‘concurrent or simultaneous PRS processing window’. We propose to modify it as the following  Proposal 3.11.1-1:  The maximum number of concurrent PRS processing windows is 1 |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Nokia/NSB | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes | We also think that the word “concurrent” is important to be kept. This is not about just a simple signaling optimization (e.g. sending single MAC-CE to activate mutluple vs sending multiple MAC-CE), but it should be about, how many the UE is expected to be received concurrently. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | We think 2 should be supported.  Reply to vivo and Qualcomm, we are confused by the wording “concurrent”. Does it mean UE cannot have multiple PRS processing window activated at the same time? However, according to Qualcomm’s explanation, it appears that how many (what) UE is expected to receive simultaneously is already covered by 3.12. |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| LGE | YES |  |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| OPPO | Yes |  |

**FL comment**

It appears that most companies support single PRS processing window activation/deactivation per MAC CE.

### Round 2

The FL has the following proposals. Please indicate only if you have concern on the following proposal.

**Proposal 3.11.2-1 (continued)**

* The maximum number of PRS processing windows per activation/deactivation is 1.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **No** | **Comments** |
| vivo |  | Based on the PRS configuration and UE capability, up to 4 PFLs can be configured to UE. If more than one PFL can be configured to UE, based on the RAN4 requirement, those PFL are needed to be measured. In addition, considering some companies propose the PPW is per BWP, we don’t think a PPW can be used for multiple PFLs like MG. So, we wonder if only 1 PPW can be activated, the requirement can be satisfied. Or does the majority only want the PPW used in one PFL scenario?  FL: It was discussed by another companies that PRS processing window can be activated/deactivated sequentially to allow UE to measure multiple PFLs. In addition, it is still possible that one (per BWP) PRS processing window can be used for multiple positioning frequency layers, if the PRS in the multiple positioning frequency layers share the same numerology, and the bandwidths of them can be both/all covered by the BWP in which the PRS processing window is configured. |
| ZTE |  | Agree |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Agree |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |

**Proposal 3.11.2-2 (email, merged in GTW)**

* The maximum number of concurrently activated PRS processing windows is 1.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **No** | **Comments** |
| vivo |  | Agree |
| ZTE |  | Agree |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Agree |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |

**FL comment**

There was concern raised by vivo on Proposal 3.11.2-1. The moderator clarified that this is related to how many PRS processing windows can be activated/deactivated using a single DL MAC CE.

### Outcome of GTW

|  |
| --- |
| **Agreement**   * The PRS processing window is configured per DL BWP. * Processing type, to be selected from 1A, 1B and 2, will be provided associated with the PRS processing window if and only if multiple processing types per band in the UE capability signaling is supported. * No need to provide band ID and CC ID associated with the PRS processing window. * A single priority indicator is provided for a PRS processing window, which applies to all PRS within the PRS processing window for the corresponding DL BWP. * The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows per DL BWP is 1. * The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows across all active DL BWPs is 4.   + The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows overlapping in time across all active DL BWPs is 1 |

### Round 3

The FL has the following revised proposal.

### Proposal 3.11.3-1 (email)

* The maximum number of PRS processing windows that can be activated/deactivated by a DL MAC CE is 1.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| vivo |  | We doubt the proposal is needed since the following agreement has been reached. In our view, how to activate PPW by MAC CE can be up to RAN2 based our agreeement.   * The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows per DL BWP is 1. * The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows across all active DL BWPs is 4.   + The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows overlapping in time across all active DL BWPs is 1 |
| FL |  | Reply vivio:  I think this proposal can save the RAN2 discussion time. This feature is developed by RAN1, and RAN1 should provide necessary information to help RAN2 complete the MAC specification (normally not spent much time in RAN2 for positioning). |
| InterDigital | Yes | Support the proposal. The prpoosal provides essential details for writing the MAC spec. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | ok |  |

**FL comment**

The number is already captured in the draft reply LS. It would be useful to have an agreement for it.

## Number of PFLs in an instance of a PRS processing window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| Qualcomm [14] | **Proposal 5:** Inside each single instance of a PRS processing window, a single PFL can be measured. This is applicable to all Types of MG-less PRS processing.  **Proposal 6:** Simultaneously processing of multiple PRS processing windows on different CCs/Bands is not supported for the MG-less PRS processing feature: The UE is not expected to be activated with multiple PRS processing windows that overlap. |

**FL comment**

Proposal 5 from Qualcomm [14] is a reasonable assumption.

Proposal 6 from Qualcomm [15] seems a little bit unclear in that the first part is aligned with Proposal 5, but the second part seemed not aligned with the first part. Even if the PRS processing windows associated with different positioning frequency layers overlap, UE may still only be required to process one at a time. It appears that more discussion and clarification is needed.

### Round 1

**Proposal 3.12.1-1**

* Inside each single instance of a PRS processing window, a single PFL can be measured. This is applicable to all Types of MG-less PRS processing.
* RAN1 to further discuss whether additional restriction on the overlapping between the activated PRS processing windows associated with PRS from different positioning frequency layers.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments**  Including additional restriction on the overlapping between the activated PRS processing windows. |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| vivo |  | We think only PRS within an active BWP can be measured. But the first bullet point a single PFL can be measured, whether means the active BWP may include multiple PFL(s)?  For the second bullet, if only one window can be activated, why do we need to discuss the overlapping issue |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Okay with first bullet. |
| CATT |  | Support the first bullet. |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Do not see the need for the second bullet. |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| Ericsson |  | We think PRSs within a BWP can be measured, and these could be across multiple PFLs. |

**FL comment**

It seems that most companies are OK with the first bullet, while some hesitance were shown on the second one.

Reply vivo: My interpretation is that this may be possible to have multiple PRS processing window activated at the same time (which may be further precluded if we adopt proposal 3.11.2-2). However for a given time instance, only a single positioning frequency layer can be processed by the UE. UE could do round-robin across multiple positioning frequency layers and across multiple PRS processing windows similar to Rel-16.

### Round 2 (closed)

The FL has the following proposal. Please indicate only if you have concern on the proposal.

**Proposal 3.12.2-1**

* Inside each single instance of a PRS processing window, a single PFL can be measured. This is applicable to all Types of MG-less PRS processing.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **No** | **Comments** |
| vivo |  | Sorry, we are still confused about the proposal, but we would like to check whether the following modification is right if removing “each single instance of”  Inside ~~each single instance of~~ a PRS processing window, a single PFL can be measured.  If it is right, we prefer removing “each single instance of”, otherwise, more clarification is needed.  FL: My understanding is that “single instance may be needed, if a single (per-BWP) PRS processing window can cover the measurement of multiple positionng frequency layers. However, I also do not think there is any technical drawback if “each single instance of” is removed. |
| ZTE |  | The intention is similar as PRS measurement in MG, that is only single PFL can be measured by UE in a occasion of PPW. For us, there is no difference between vivo’s revision and FL proposal as no PFL index configured in the PPW. Either way is OK for us. |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Agree. |

**FL comments**

The suggestion from vivo is remove “each single instance of”, and it appears that no strong concern was received. The proposal is updated for email endorsement.

**Proposal 3.12.2-2 (email)**

* Inside ~~each single instance of~~ a PRS processing window, a single PFL can be measured. This is applicable to all Types of MG-less PRS processing.

### Outcome of email endorsement

|  |
| --- |
| **Agreement**  Inside each single instance of a PRS processing window, a single PFL can be measured. This is applicable to all Types of MG-less PRS processing. |

## Text proposal

The following TPs were provided.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Text proposals** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon [1] | **TP1**  =================== START of TP ===================  The UE is expected to measure the DL PRS outside the measurement gap, subject to UE capability, if the DL PRS is inside the active DL BWP and has the same numerology as the active DL BWP and is within the DL PRS processing window indicated by higher layer parameter [*PRSProcessingWindow*].  For receiving the DL PRS outside the measurement gap and within the DL PRS processing window, the UE may be indicated by higher layer parameter [*PRS-priority-indicator*] subject to UE capability that  - the DL PRS is higher priority than all the DL signal/channels except SSB, or  - the DL PRS is lower priority than PDCCH and the PDSCH scheduled by DCI formats 1\_1 or 1\_2 with the priority indicator field in the corresponding DCI format set to 1, and is higher priority than other DL signals/channels except SSB, or  - the DL PRS is lower priority than all the DL signals/channels except SSB.  When the UE is expected to measure the DL PRS outside the measurement gap and is indicated by the higher layer parameter [*ProcessingType*] for Type-1A processing  - if the DL PRS is higher priority than the DL signals and channels, the UE is not expected to receive the DL signals and channels within the PRS processing window on all serving cells including SCG;  - if the DL PRS is lower priority than the DL signals and channels, the UE is not expected to receive the scheduled DL signals/channels in the PRS processing window on all serving cells including SCG, if the corresponding DCI is later than [*SchedulingThresholdBeforePPW*] before the start of the PRS processing window and there is no DL signals/channels configured during the PRS processing window or scheduled during the PRS processing window with DCI earlier than [*SchedulingThresholdBeforePPW*] before the start of the PRS processing window on any serving cell including SCG; otherwise the UE is not expected to receive the DL PRS within the PRS processing window.  When the UE is expected to measure the DL PRS outside the measurement gap and is indicated by the higher layer parameter [*ProcessingType*] for Type-1B processing  - if the DL PRS is higher priority than the DL signals and channels, the UE is not expected to receive the DL signals/channels within a PRS processing window on the serving cells in the same band as the DL PRS;  - if the DL PRS is lower priority than the DL signals and channels, the UE is not expected to receive the scheduled DL signals/channels in the PRS processing window on the serving cells in the same band as the DL PRS, if the corresponding DCI is later than [*SchedulingThresholdBeforePPW*] before the start of the PRS processing window and there is no DL signals/channels configured during the PRS processing window or scheduled during the PRS processing window with DCI earlier than [*SchedulingThresholdBeforePPW*] before the start of the PRS processing window on serving cells in the same band as the DL PRS; otherwise the UE is not expected to receive the DL PRS within the PRS processing window.  When the UE is expected to measure the DL PRS outside the measurement gap and is indicated by the higher layer parameter [*ProcessingType*] for Type-2 processing  - if the DL PRS is higher priority than the DL signals and channels, the UE is not expected to receive any DL signals/channels on a DL PRS symbol within the PRS processing window on the impacted serving cells;  - if the DL PRS is lower priority than the DL signals and channels, UE is not expected to receive the scheduled DL signals/channels on the DL PRS symbols on the impacted serving cells, if the corresponding DCI is later than [*SchedulingThresholdBeforePPW*] before the symbol and there is no DL signals/channels configured on the symbol on the impacted serving cells; otherwise the UE is not expected to receive the DL PRS on the symbol within the PRS processing window;  - The impacted serving cells refer to the serving cell with the active DL BWP that covers the DL PRS bandwidth and has the same numerology as the DL PRS for FR1, and the serving cells in the same band as the DL PRS for FR2.  =================== END of TP =================== |
| CMCC [11] | **TP2**  <omitted text>  The UE is expected to measure the DL PRS outside the measurement gap, subject to UE capability, if the DL PRS is inside the active DL BWP and has the same numerology as the active DL BWP and is within the DL PRS processing window indicated by higher layer parameter [*PRSProcessingWindow*]. For receiving the DL PRS outside the measurement gap and within the DL PRS processing window, the UE determines the DL PRS priority with [other DL signals or channels except SSB] as indicated by higher layer parameter [*PRS-priority-indicator*] or as implied by UE capability.  When the UE is expected to measure the DL PRS outside the measurement gap if it is supporting [capability 1A] and if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority than the DL signals and channels inside the PRS processing window, those DL signals and channels are not expected to be measured by the UE. When the UE is expected to measure the DL PRS outside the measurement gap if it is supporting [capability 1B] and if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority than the DL signals and channels inside the PRS processing window, those DL signals and channels in the same band as the DL PRS are not expected to be measured by the UE. When the UE is expected to measure the DL PRS outside the measurement gap if it is supporting [capability 2] and if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority than the DL signals and channels inside the PRS processing window, those DL signals and channels are not expected to be measured by the UE on the overlapped symbols with the DL PRS.<omitted text>  **TP3**  <omitted text>  The UE is expected to measure the DL PRS resource outside the active DL BWP or with a numerology different from the numerology of the active DL BWP if the measurement is made during a configured measurement gap. When the UE is expected to measure the DL PRS resource, the UE may request a measurement gap via higher layer parameter *NR-PRS-MeasurementInfoList* [12, TS 38.331] or as specified in clause X of [10, TS 38.321]. The UE may be preconfigured with one or more measurement gaps each associated with an [ID]. When the UE requests activation or deactivation a measurement gap as specified in clause [X] of [10, TS 38.321]it can request one of the preconfigured measurement gaps by referring to the [ID]. The UE may have one of the preconfigured measurement gap(s) activated or deactived as specified in clause[X] of [10, TS 38.321].  <omitted text> |

**FL comments**

The TP may be later discussed based on the existing progress.

### Round 1

**Proposal 3.13.1-1**

* The TPs are to be further checked after the progress during the meeting.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments**  Including comments to the TP1, TP2, and TP3. |
| vivo |  | Okay for TP3.  For the TP2 related part, the Huawei version is okay for us.  For the PRS collision timeline part, it depends on the discussion of 3.4. |
| Ericsson |  | On TP1, we agree with only part of the TP. The following part of the TP can be agreed as there is already corresponding agreements in RAN1:  \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*  The UE is expected to measure the DL PRS outside the measurement gap, subject to UE capability, if the DL PRS is inside the active DL BWP and has the same numerology as the active DL BWP and is within the DL PRS processing window indicated by higher layer parameter [*PRSProcessingWindow*].  For receiving the DL PRS outside the measurement gap and within the DL PRS processing window, the UE may be indicated by higher layer parameter [*PRS-priority-indicator*] subject to UE capability that  - the DL PRS is higher priority than all the DL signal/channels except SSB, or  - the DL PRS is lower priority than PDCCH and the PDSCH scheduled by DCI formats 1\_1 or 1\_2 with the priority indicator field in the corresponding DCI format set to 1, and is higher priority than other DL signals/channels except SSB, or  - the DL PRS is lower priority than all the DL signals/channels except SSB.  \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*  The other parts of TP1 needs further agreement. So we can take them later. |
| FL |  | Let’s continue reviewing on the TPs |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

### Round 2

**Proposal 3.13.2-1**

* Endorse the following TP1.

|  |
| --- |
| The UE is expected to measure the DL PRS outside the measurement gap, subject to UE capability, if the DL PRS is inside the active DL BWP and has the same numerology as the active DL BWP and is within the DL PRS processing window indicated by higher layer parameter [*PRSProcessingWindow*].  For receiving the DL PRS outside the measurement gap and within the DL PRS processing window, the UE may be indicated by higher layer parameter [*PRS-priority-indicator*] subject to UE capability that  - the DL PRS is higher priority than all the DL signal/channels except SSB, or  - the DL PRS is lower priority than PDCCH and the PDSCH scheduled by DCI formats 1\_1 or 1\_2 with the priority indicator field in the corresponding DCI format set to 1, and is higher priority than other DL signals/channels except SSB, or  the DL PRS is lower priority than all the DL signals/channels except SSB., |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| ZTE |  | We prefer not to change the spec for now as some other details are needed anyway including timeline, etc.. |
| Samsung |  | Agree zte’s assessment, any change for now is anyway not stable. |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes | This part of the TP is only implementing the agreement we already made regarding the 3 different priority states. Plus, 38.331 running CR does not capture the descriptions of the priority states. Given we are in maintenance phase, we support to capture this TP that just implements an existing agreement. |

**Proposal 3.13.2-2**

* Endorse the following TP3

|  |
| --- |
| The UE is expected to measure the DL PRS resource outside the active DL BWP or with a numerology different from the numerology of the active DL BWP if the measurement is made during a configured measurement gap. When the UE is expected to measure the DL PRS resource, the UE may request a measurement gap via higher layer parameter *NR-PRS-MeasurementInfoList* [12, TS 38.331] or as specified in clause X of [10, TS 38.321]. The UE may be preconfigured with one or more measurement gaps each associated with an [ID]. When the UE requests activation or deactivation of a measurement gap as specified in clause [X] of [10, TS 38.321]it can request one of the preconfigured measurement gaps by referring to the [ID]. The UE may have one of the preconfigured measurement gap(s) activated or deactived as specified in clause[X] of [10, TS 38.321]. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Ok |  |

**FL comment**

There is no consensus to adopt TP1, but most companies seems OK with TP3. The TP can be endorsed by email.

### Proposal 3.13.2-2a (email)

* Endorse the following TP for clause 5.1.6.5 of TS 38.214.

|  |
| --- |
| The UE is expected to measure the DL PRS resource outside the active DL BWP or with a numerology different from the numerology of the active DL BWP if the measurement is made during a configured measurement gap. When the UE is expected to measure the DL PRS resource, the UE may request a measurement gap via higher layer parameter *NR-PRS-MeasurementInfoList* [12, TS 38.331] or as specified in clause X of [10, TS 38.321]. The UE may be preconfigured with one or more measurement gaps each associated with an [ID]. When the UE requests activation or deactivation of a measurement gap as specified in clause [X] of [10, TS 38.321]it can request one of the preconfigured measurement gaps by referring to the [ID]. The UE may have one of the preconfigured measurement gap(s) activated or deactivated as specified in clause[X] of [10, TS 38.321]. |

## Others

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| vivo [2] | **Proposal 14**   * Support on-demand PRS configured/requested in a PRS processing window. |
| Nokia, NSB [8] | **Proposal 6:** RAN1 to support PRS processing outside of MG indicator as an additional parameter for UE-initiated on-demand DL PRS request. |
| Samsung [13] | **Proposal 3:** The default PRS priority state can be always higher than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS. |
| Ericsson [16] | **Proposal 2** For UE declaring capability 1A or 1B, the LMF PPW request to the gNB includes the following:  a. a way the gNB to identify the UE (details of which can be left to RAN2)  b. PPW length, start and periodicity. |

**FL comment**

* The proposals from vivo [2] and Nokia [8] should be discussed in on-demand PRS agenda
* The proposal from Samsung [13] depends on RAN2 signaling design
* The proposal from Ericsson [16] depends on RAN3 discussion, which RAN1 agreed to leave up to RAN3.

### Round 1 (closed)

**Proposal 3.14.1-1**

* The suggestion from the FL is not to discuss those proposals.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments on the necessity of any specific proposal** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

No feedback. Let’s close this discussion.

# Other latency improvements features

## 1-sample PRS processing

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| OPPO [4] | Proposal 1: The LMF shall request the same M=1-sample or 4-sample measurement for all the positioning methods to one UE. The UE shall expect the same M=1-sample or 4-sample measurement to be performed on all positioning methods configured to the UE. |
| CATT [5] | **Proposal 4:** Adopt option 1 for definition of numOfSamples-perMeasurement: a single numOfSamples-perMeasurement applies for all PFLs. |
| LGE [15] | **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.) |

**FL comment**

The proposals from components seem useful clarification, however it is not clear whether RAN1 could make the decision.

### Round 1

**Proposal 4.1.1-1**

* RAN1 to discuss
  + Issue 1: Whether the M-sample indication is applicable
    - Alt.1: per UE that is for all concurrent NR positioning methods
    - Alt.2: per NR positioning method
  + Issue 2: Whether the M-sample indication is applicable
    - Alt.1: for all positioning frequency layers
    - Alt.2: per positioning frequency layer

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Alt** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Alt 1 for both | In our view, for some measurement, single operation may be implemented for different positioning methods for simplicity. Hence, Alt. 2 may not be preferred. |
| vivo |  | Issue 1: Alt 1  Issue 2: for latency reduction perspective, the M should be applicable for all PFLs, but M-sample capability is a per band capability, we doubt single-sample can be supported for all PFLs |
| Nokia/NSB |  | Not for RAN1 to decide/discuss |
| CATT | Alt 1 for both |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Alt.1 for both |  |
| Intel | Alt 1 | Issue 1: Alt 1  Issue 2: Alt 1 |
| LGE | Alt.1 for both |  |
| Ericsson | Alt1 for both. |  |
| OPPO | Alt1 for both |  |

**FL comment**

Most companies prefere to have Alt.1 for both issues.

### Round 2

The FL has the following proposal. Please indicate only if you have concern on the proposal.

**Proposal 4.1.2-1 (email)**

* The M-sample indication is applicable for all concurrent NR positioning methods and for all positioning frequency layers

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | No | For Issue 2: we are K with Alt. 2  Sorry we didn’t reply before. Each method should have a separate M-sample location request. What does it mean “concurrent methods”? Does it mean, methods that the UE receives with a single location request?  What if there are concurrencies across methods that are on different location requests? Why would there be relation between the 2 requests?  What if the LMF wants to ask the UE to do one method to get a fast response, but at the same time, ask for a 2nd method in order to get a more accurate report a bit later.  Overall, We think that the indication request should be per-method.  FL: Just to clarify my understanding here.  Qualcomm want Alt.2 for Issue 1 (instead of issue 2)?  My understanding of “concurrent methods” is restricted to a single LPP session, that corresponds to a single LCS request. (see TS 37.355)  A single LPP session is used to support a single location request (e.g., for a single MT-LR, MO-LR or NI-LR). Multiple LPP sessions can be used between the same endpoints to support multiple different location requests (as required by TS 23.271 [3]).  For 2 LCS requests, my understanding is that two LPP sessions needs to be established, which uses different “correlation identifier” (or “routing identifier”) in TS 24.571.  So if two LCS requests need two differnet QoS (latency/accuracy) requirement and may even received by LMF at different times, it should be safe from the LMF to configure two separate LPP sessions.  On LMF asking UE to do one method to get a fast response, and another to get a normal response for a better accuracy, I am not sure whether RAN2 can implement this in LPP, but the current *time* Qos in LPP is in the CommonIEsRequestLocationInformation, which is applicable to all positioning methods (including GNSS if concurrently in a LPP session). There were proposals to enhance early measurement reporting (similar to early fix), but it was not agreed in RAN1 after so many meetings. |
| LGE | YES | We are generally fine with current version. |
| OPPO | OK |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |

### Outcome of email endorsement

|  |
| --- |
| **Agreement**  The M-sample indication is applicable for all concurrent NR positioning methods and for all positioning frequency layers |

## Reduced Rx beam sweeping factor

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| vivo [2] | **Proposal 15**   * The Rx beam sweeping factor is determined by UE itself. |
| ZTE [17] | **1. Overall Description:**  RAN1 would like to thank RAN4 for the Reply LS R1-2200899 (R4-2202678) on lower Rx beam sweeping factor for latency improvement.  In RAN1, a new UE capability has been agreed for lower Rx beam sweeping factor, i.e. FG 27-9 listed in LS R1-2200780/ R1-2200781. However, the candidate values of lower Rx beam sweeping factor is still FFS. So RAN1 will adopt the candidate values {1, 2, 4, 6} provided from RAN4.  Furthermore, RAN1 would like to support LMF signalling to configure UE performing measurements with a reduced Rx beam sweeping factor. The candidate values of the reduced Rx beam sweeping factor configured by LMF can be {1, 2, 4, 6} as well.  **2. Actions:**  RAN1 respectfully asks RAN4 to take the above information into account. |

**FL comment**

The reply from RAN4 indicates that

* RAN4 will further study whether UE needs to be configured by LMF to perform measurements with a reduced Rx beam sweeping factor.

The understanding from the FL is that whether the Rx beam sweeping factor is determined by UE or indicated by LMF is up to RAN4 to decide.

### Round 1 (closed)

**Proposal 4.2.1-1**

* It is up to RAN4 to study whether the Rx beam sweeping factor is determined by the UE or indicated by the LMF.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| ZTE |  | If majority companies think this can be done by RAN4, we are fine. |
| vivo |  | We prefer to up to UE, we can accept to up to RAN4 if the majority think it is should be decided by RAN4. |
| Nokia/NSB |  | RAN4. |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |

**FL comment**

Most companies think that it should be up to RAN4 to decide. The reply from RAN4 already indicates that they will study this. The discussion is closed.

## MAC CE activation/deactivation delay

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| Qualcomm [14] | **Proposal 1:** For a UE configured with preconfigured Measurement gap(s) for Positioning,   * when a UE receives an activation command, as described in clause [6.1.3.X] of [10, TS 38.321], for a preconfigured Measurement Gap for Positioning activation, and when the UE would transmit a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information in slot n corresponding to the PDSCH carrying the selection command, the corresponding actions in [10, TS 38.321] and the UE assumptions shall be applied starting from the first slot that is after slot where is the SCS configuration for the PUCCH.   **Proposal 7:** For a UE configured with Positioning Processing Window(s),   * when a UE receives an activation command, as described in clause [6.1.3.X] of [10, TS 38.321], for a PRS processing window activation, and when the UE would transmit a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information in slot n corresponding to the PDSCH carrying the selection command, the corresponding actions in [10, TS 38.321] and the UE assumptions shall be applied starting from the first slot that is after slot where is the SCS configuration for the PUCCH. |

**FL comments**

The proposals from Qualcomm [14] seems straightforward, and fit in the description of TS 38.214. However, it is not clear from the FL understanding whether the deactivation should also be added to the proposal.

### Round 1 (closed)

**Proposal 4.3.1-1**

* For a UE configured with preconfigured Measurement gap(s) for Positioning, when a UE receives an activation command, as described in clause [6.1.3.X] of [10, TS 38.321], for a preconfigured Measurement Gap for Positioning activation, and when the UE would transmit a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information in slot n corresponding to the PDSCH carrying the selection command, the corresponding actions in [10, TS 38.321] and the UE assumptions shall be applied starting from the first slot that is after slot where is the SCS configuration for the PUCCH.
* For a UE configured with Positioning Processing Window(s), when a UE receives an activation command, as described in clause [6.1.3.X] of [10, TS 38.321], for a PRS processing window activation, and when the UE would transmit a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information in slot n corresponding to the PDSCH carrying the selection command, the corresponding actions in [10, TS 38.321] and the UE assumptions shall be applied starting from the first slot that is after slot where is the SCS configuration for the PUCCH.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments**  Including suggested wording in the TP, and whether to endorse the TP directly or leave it up to editor to incorporate the proposal/agreement in specification |
| ZTE | Yes in principle | The exact wording can be polished further or up to editor. For example, PUSCH may also be used for HARQ-ACK delivery. |
| vivo |  | The proposal is generally okay except for the wording about” the selection command” which is unclear to us. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes in principle | The selection command could be replaced by “activation command”. |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| FL |  | Let’s continue to review the TP. |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |

**FL comment**

There were concerns raised for using “selection command”. The proposal is updated for email endorsement.

**Proposal 4.3.1-2 (email)**

* For a UE configured with preconfigured Measurement gap(s) for Positioning, when a UE receives an activation command, as described in clause [6.1.3.X] of [10, TS 38.321], for a preconfigured Measurement Gap for Positioning activation, and when the UE would transmit a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information in slot n corresponding to the PDSCH carrying the ~~selection~~ command, the corresponding actions in [10, TS 38.321] and the UE assumptions shall be applied starting from the first slot that is after slot where is the SCS configuration for the PUCCH.
* For a UE configured with Positioning Processing Window(s), when a UE receives an activation command, as described in clause [6.1.3.X] of [10, TS 38.321], for a PRS processing window activation, and when the UE would transmit a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information in slot n corresponding to the PDSCH carrying the ~~selection~~ command, the corresponding actions in [10, TS 38.321] and the UE assumptions shall be applied starting from the first slot that is after slot where is the SCS configuration for the PUCCH.

### Outcome of email endorsement

|  |
| --- |
| **Agreement**   * For a UE configured with preconfigured Measurement gap(s) for Positioning, when the UE receives an activation command, as described in clause [6.1.3.X] of [10, TS 38.321], for a preconfigured Measurement Gap for Positioning activation, and when the UE would transmit a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information in slot n corresponding to the PDSCH carrying the ~~selection~~ command, the corresponding actions in [10, TS 38.321] and the UE assumptions shall be applied starting from the first slot that is after slot where is the SCS configuration for the PUCCH. * For a UE configured with Positioning Processing Window(s), when the UE receives an activation command, as described in clause [6.1.3.X] of [10, TS 38.321], for a PRS processing window activation, and when the UE would transmit a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information in slot n corresponding to the PDSCH carrying the ~~selection~~ command, the corresponding actions in [10, TS 38.321] and the UE assumptions shall be applied starting from the first slot that is after slot where is the SCS configuration for the PUCCH. |

## Others

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Proposals** |
| ZTE [3] | **Proposal 4**: In order to balance the positioning latency and accuracy, LMF can configure two response times in the location information request,   * UE is required to provide a first location information report before the first response time based on the measurements conducted in the PRS processing window. * UE is required to provide a second location information report before the second response time, where the second location information doesn’t necessarily require UE to provide measurements conducted in the PRS processing window.   **Proposal 5:** 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 configured in ProvideAssistanceData message for UE to measure and report the location information, where the subset of DL PRS can be indicated in RequestLocationInformation message. |
| SONY [7] | **Proposal 6:** Support CG-PUSCH for positioning measurement report enhancements in order to reduce the latency. |

**FL comment**

The above proposals are considered non-essential and have been discussed for a few meetings without consensus.

### Round 1 (closed)

**Proposal 4.4.1-1**

The suggestion from the FL is not to discuss those proposals.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments on the necessity of any specific proposal** |
| ZTE | The proposals from ZTE is related with section 3.6, i.e. if both MG and PPW can be configured concurrently. We can discuss these issue together. |
| vivo | To be honest, if there is no appropriate PUSCH adjacent to the PPW to report location information, the reduced latency of enhancement PPW(ie, low latency PRS processing capability) is also meaningless.  But companies think the reporting issue can be solved by gNB implementation, so we think, a similar idea can be used for PPW. |
|  |  |

# LS-in

## R1-2200889 Reply LS on latency improvement for PRS measurement with MG RAN2, Nokia

|  |
| --- |
| **1. Overall Description:**  RAN2 thanks RAN1 for the LS on latency improvement for PRS measurement with MG. RAN2 discussed the signaling support for pre-configured measurement gap for positioning solution and reached the following conclusions/agreements. Please note that DL MAC CE can also be used for positioning measurement gap deactivation as well as activation.  Agreements:  The pre-configured Measurement Gap Configurations for Positioning are provided via *RRCReconfiguration* message. The pre-configured Measurement Gap Configurations for Positioning are included in IE *MeasGapConfig*.  The content of the pre-configured Measurement Gap Configurations for Positioning includes at least the existing measurement gap parameters together with an ID identifying each Measurement Gap Configuration for Positioning.  The existing RRC *LocationMeasurementIndication* procedure to request the positioning measurement gaps can still be used by a UE, even when pre-configured measurement gaps are provided to the UE.  Agreements:  A new UL MAC CE for positioning measurement gap activation and deactivation request is introduced.  The new UL MAC CE for positioning measurement gap activation and deactivation request includes at least the ID of the pre-configured positioning measurement gap configuration for which the activation/deactivation is requested. Other parameter are FFS.  A new DL MAC CE for positioning measurement gap activation and deactivation command is introduced for positioning latency reduction.  The new DL MAC CE for positioning measurement gap activation and deactivation command includes at least the ID of the pre-configured positioning measurement gap configuration which has been configured/activated by the gNB. Other parameter are FFS.  The Scheduling Request should be triggered when there is no PUSCH and UL MAC CE for positioning measurement gap activation/deactivation request is triggered.  Agreements:  On the concurrent measurement gap, RAN2 wait for further input from RAN1/RAN4.  - On the Network-Controlled Small Gap, RAN2 wait for further input from RAN1/RAN4.  **2. Actions:**  **To RAN1/RAN4**  **ACTION:** RAN2 respectfully asks RAN1/RAN4 to take above agreements on pre-configured measurement gap for positioning into account. |

### Round 1 (closed)

**Proposal 5.1.1-1**

* It appears no reply LS in particular to the content is needed. The related RAN1 discussion is already included in section 2.1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments to the incoming LS** |
| Nokia/NSB | Agree with FL. |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## R1-2200899 Reply LS on lower Rx beam sweeping factor for latency improvement RAN4, CATT

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 Overall description  RAN4 thanks RAN1 for the LS on lower Rx beam sweeping factor for latency improvement. RAN4 discussed the issue and reached the following agreements:   |  | | --- | | * RAN4 confirm that it is feasible to introduce a new UE capability on lower Rx beam sweeping factor (<8) to reduce the PRS measurement latency for FR2 positioning frequency layers. * Reduced Rx beam sweeping factor (<8) capability can be applicable without any additional conditions   + No impact on positioning measurement accuracy requirements for UEs supporting the capability   + Positioning measurement period requirements will be reduced for UEs supporting the capability * The following Rx beam sweep numbers are supported for reduced Rx beam sweeping factor (<8) UE capability: {1, 2, 4, 6}. * RAN4 will further study whether UE needs to be configured by LMF to perform measurements with a reduced Rx beam sweeping factor. |   RAN4 kindly asks RAN1 to take the above information into account in the following work on NR positioning enhancements.  2 Actions  **To RAN WG1:**  **ACTION:** RAN4 kindly asks RAN1 to take the above information into account in the following work on NR positioning enhancements. |

### Round 1 (closed)

**Proposal 5.2.1-1**

* It appears no reply LS in particular to the content is needed. The related RAN1 discussion is already included in section 4.2.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments to the incoming LS** |
| Nokia/NSB | Agree with FL. |
| CATT | Agree with FL. |
| LGE | Same view to FL. |
|  |  |

## R2-2203597 LS to RAN1 on positioning issues needing further input

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Preconfigured MG** | The gNB may activate the pre-configurated measurement gap upon receiving the request from a UE or LMF."  **Issue:** FFS on whether MG activation/deactivation request from the LMF can also be applicable to R16 MG configuration in addition to positioning MG preconfiguration, i.e. Can LMF ask the gNB to configure the MG (e.g. via RRC) directly? | **RAN1 provides further clarifications on the issue;** | | **PRS processing window** | **Issues:**  FFS:Whether PRS processing window configuration is provided per BWP or not is up to RAN1 to decide.  FFS: Whether UE can be configured with multiple PRS processing windows should be decided by RAN1.  FFS on the max number of PPW configurations (from Stage 2 discussion)  FFS: whether UE should monitor PDCCH during RAR window/msgB window ot contention resolution timer for the affected symbols by PPW | **RAN1 provides further clarifications on the issue;** | |

### Round 1

**Proposal 5.3.1-1**

* Please indicate your input to RAN2 request on preconfigured MG.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| vivo | We prefer LMF cannot ask the gNB to configure the MG (e.g. via RRC) directly? |
| FL | Just to clarify my understanding here since the reply LS is urgent.  For the question from RAN2, my interpretation is that RAN2 wonder whether it is possible that LMF sends the MG activation request to the gNB, but gNB, instead of sending DL MAC CE to activate the preconfigured MG, sends RRCReconfiguration to configure the MG to the UE. I understand that “directly” may be misunderstood by RAN1, but that from my perspectively, is the most reasonable explanation.  **My tentative reply to the question would be**  It is RAN1 understanding that upon reception of MG activation request from the LMF, gNB may still configure the MG with RRC as in Rel-16. RAN1 also understand that gNB behaviour for this is up to gNB implementation, and gNB does not expect to be asked by the LMF to configure MG with RRC. |
| Nokia/NSB | The tentative reply from FL looks good to us. |
| OPPO | Ok with FL’s version |

**Proposal 5.3.1-2**

* Please indicate your input to RAN2 request on PRS processing window

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FL | I think the first three issues are already covered by previous discussion. It appears only the last issue is new. |
| vivo | Agree with FL’s view, and provide our views as follows Sub bullet 1: it depends on the discussion of Proposal 3.1.2-1Sub bullet 2/3: Yes, we prefer the maximum number of PPW can be 16.Sub bullet 4: based on the priority agreement, we wonder it can be solved by all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS can include RAR window/msgB window **Agreement**  The following options are supported subject to UE capability for priority handling of PRS when PRS measurement is outside MG.   * + Option 1: UE may indicates support of two priority states.     - State 1: PRS is higher priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS     - State 2: PRS is lower priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS   + Option 2: UE may indicate support of three priority states     - State 1: PRS is higher priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS     - State 2: PRS is lower priority than PDCCH and URLLC PDSCH and higher priority than other PDSCH/CSI-RS       * Note: The URLLC channel corresponds a dynamically scheduled PDSCH whose PUCCH resource for carrying ACK/NAK is marked as high-priority.     - State 3: PRS is lower priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS   + Option 3: UE may indicate support of single priority state     - State 1: PRS is higher priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS   Note: SSB is a separate issue. |
| FL | I think that the question from RAN2 on the first FFS is due to the following MAC description with regards to MG. 5.14 Handling of measurement gaps During a measurement gap, the MAC entity shall, on the Serving Cell(s) in the corresponding frequency range of the measurement gap configured by *measGapConfig* as specified in TS 38.331 [5]:  1> not perform the transmission of HARQ feedback, SR, and CSI;  1> not report SRS;  1> not transmit on UL-SCH except for Msg3 or the MSGA payload as specified in clause 5.4.2.2;  1> if the *ra-ResponseWindow* or the *ra-ContentionResolutionTimer* or the *msgB-ResponseWindow* is running:  2> monitor the PDCCH as specified in clauses 5.1.4 and 5.1.5.  1> else:  2> not monitor the PDCCH;  2> not receive on DL-SCH.  So even in a MG, RACH procedure still takes higher priority than measurement. The question to RAN1 is that when there should be a similar exception for PRS processing window.  Maybe RACH processing should be higher priority because the procedure is triggered by UE in the first place e.g. when BFR or RLF happens  **My tentative reply to the question would be**  It is RAN1 understanding that UE should monitor PDCCH during RAR window/msgB window or contention resolution timer for the affected symbols by the PRS processing window. |
| Samsung | We support FL’s assessement that over all RACH procedure should be prioritized, thus RAR/MsgB monitoring should be allowed. |
| Nokia/NSB | Agree with FL tentative reply and that other questions are handled in above discussion. |

### Round 2

Based on the progress and related discussion in Proposal 3.10.3-1, the suggested reply is given as below.

**Proposal 5.3.2-1**

* Agree to the following reply.

|  |
| --- |
| With regards to the issue of preconfigured MG  **Issue:** FFS on whether MG activation/deactivation request from the LMF can also be applicable to R16 MG configuration in addition to positioning MG preconfiguration, i.e. Can LMF ask the gNB to configure the MG (e.g. via RRC) directly?  **RAN1 Answer:** It is RAN1 understanding that upon reception of MG activation request from the LMF, gNB may still configure the MG with RRC as in Rel-16. RAN1 also understand that gNB behaviour for this is up to gNB implementation, and gNB does not expect to be asked by the LMF to configure MG with RRC.  With regards to the issues of PRS processing window  **Issues:**  FFS:Whether PRS processing window configuration is provided per BWP or not is up to RAN1 to decide.  FFS: Whether UE can be configured with multiple PRS processing windows should be decided by RAN1.  FFS on the max number of PPW configurations (from Stage 2 discussion)  FFS: whether UE should monitor PDCCH during RAR window/msgB window ot contention resolution timer for the affected symbols by PPW  **RAN1 Answer:**  RAN1 agreed that PRS processing window configuration is provided per BWP.  UE can be configured with multiple PRS processing windows.  The maximum number of PPW configuration is 4 per DL BWP, but the number of activated PRS processing window per DL BWP is 1.  It is RAN1 understanding that UE should monitor PDCCH during RAR window/msgB window or contention resolution timer for the affected symbols by the PRS processing window. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| CATT |  | We have the agreement that for Priority State 1: PRS is higher priority than all PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS. It seems “UE should monitor PDCCH during RAR window/msgB window or contention resolution timer for the affected symbols by the PRS processing window” is in conflict with the agreement, isn’t it? Are we goning to modify the previous agreement for the exception of PDCCH monitoring for RAR/msgB, etc. |
| vivo |  | For the first question, in our view, the MG activation request from the LMF is used for activating the preconfigured MG. So, we prefer the Anwer can be modify as  **RAN1 Answer:** It is RAN1 understanding that ~~upon~~ the reception of MG activation request from the LMF is used for activating the preconfigured MG, and gNB does not expect to be asked by the LMF to configure MG with RRC, but RAN1 also understands gNB may still configure the MG with RRC as in Rel-16. ~~RAN1 also understand~~ given that gNB behaviour for this is up to gNB implementation~~, and gNB does not expect to be asked by the LMF to configure MG with RRC~~.  For the second question, we prefer to copy the RAN1 agreement here. |
| FL |  | Reply to CATT’s comments: As commented earlier, there is exception even for measuremeng gaps due to an ongoing RACH procedure, which should be applicable to PRS processing window.  Reply to vivo’s comments: what is the difference between citing RAN1 agreement and directly provide the answer? Note that the last question does not any corresponding RAN1 agreement (and even contradict the agreement). Do vivo expect a different answer? |
| vivo |  | Thanks for the quick reply from FL. We think the last bullet of agreement is missed in the answer, or can we add the red part directly since it also impacts RAN2 signaling.  For example, can we modify it as follows:  The maximum number of PPW configuration is 4 per DL BWP, but the number of activated PRS processing window per DL BWP is 1. In addition, RAN1 would like to note the maximum number of activated PRS processing windows across all active DL BWPs is 4, and those activated PRS processing windows are not overlapping in time**.**  **Agreement**   * **The PRS processing window is configured per DL BWP.** * **Processing type, to be selected from 1A, 1B and 2, will be provided associated with the PRS processing window if and only if multiple processing types per band in the UE capability signaling is supported.** * **No need to provide band ID and CC ID associated with the PRS processing window.** * **A single priority indicator is provided for a PRS processing window, which applies to all PRS within the PRS processing window for the corresponding DL BWP.** * **The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows per DL BWP is 1.** * **The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows across all active DL BWPs is 4.**   + **The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows overlapping in time across all active DL BWPs is 1** |

**FL comments**

The reply LS is drafted according to vivo’s comments.

**Proposal 5.3.2-2 (GTW)**

* Agree to the following reply.

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| --- |
| With regards to the issue of preconfigured MG  **Issue:** FFS on whether MG activation/deactivation request from the LMF can also be applicable to R16 MG configuration in addition to positioning MG preconfiguration, i.e. Can LMF ask the gNB to configure the MG (e.g. via RRC) directly?  **RAN1 Answer:** It is RAN1 understanding that the reception of MG activation request from the LMF is used for activating the preconfigured MG, and gNB does not expect to be asked by the LMF to configure MG with RRC, but RAN1 also understands gNB may still configure the MG with RRC as in Rel-16， given that gNB behaviour for this is up to gNB implementation.  With regards to the issues of PRS processing window  **Issues:**  FFS:Whether PRS processing window configuration is provided per BWP or not is up to RAN1 to decide.  FFS: Whether UE can be configured with multiple PRS processing windows should be decided by RAN1.  FFS on the max number of PPW configurations (from Stage 2 discussion)  FFS: whether UE should monitor PDCCH during RAR window/msgB window ot contention resolution timer for the affected symbols by PPW  **RAN1 Answer:**  RAN1 agreed that PRS processing window configuration is provided per BWP.  UE can be configured with multiple PRS processing windows.  The maximum number of PPW configuration is 4 per DL BWP, but the number of activated PRS processing window per DL BWP is 1.  It is RAN1 understanding that UE should monitor PDCCH during RAR window/msgB window or contention resolution timer for the affected symbols by the PRS processing window. |

### Round 3 (closed)

Let’s continue discussing the reply LS content.

The change suggested vivo is also added.

**Proposal 5.3.3-1**

* Agree to the following reply.

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| --- |
| With regards to the issue of preconfigured MG  **Issue:** FFS on whether MG activation/deactivation request from the LMF can also be applicable to R16 MG configuration in addition to positioning MG preconfiguration, i.e. Can LMF ask the gNB to configure the MG (e.g. via RRC) directly?  **RAN1 Answer:** It is RAN1 understanding that the reception of MG activation request from the LMF is used for activating the preconfigured MG, and gNB does not expect to be asked by the LMF to configure MG with RRC, but RAN1 also understands gNB may still configure the MG with RRC as in Rel-16， given that gNB behaviour for this is up to gNB implementation.  With regards to the issues of PRS processing window  **Issues:**  FFS:Whether PRS processing window configuration is provided per BWP or not is up to RAN1 to decide.  FFS: Whether UE can be configured with multiple PRS processing windows should be decided by RAN1.  FFS on the max number of PPW configurations (from Stage 2 discussion)  FFS: whether UE should monitor PDCCH during RAR window/msgB window ot contention resolution timer for the affected symbols by PPW  **RAN1 Answer:**  RAN1 agreed that PRS processing window configuration is provided per BWP.  UE can be configured with multiple PRS processing windows.  The maximum number of PPW configuration is 4 per DL BWP, but the number of activated PRS processing window per DL BWP is 1. In addition, RAN1 would like to note the maximum number of activated PRS processing windows across all active DL BWPs is 4, and those activated PRS processing windows are not overlapping in time.  It is RAN1 understanding that UE should monitor PDCCH during RAR window/msgB window or contention resolution timer for the affected symbols by the PRS processing window. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Nokia/NSB | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| ZTE |  | Here is our suggestion as the above wording seems to say the request from LMF is for activating MG:  It is RAN1 understanding that the reception of MG activation request from the LMF facilitates gNB to determine ~~is used for activating~~ the preconfigured MG, and gNB does not expect to be asked by the LMF to configure MG with RRC  FL: The question is about MG activation request from LMF, why is it changed as “to determine the preconfigured MG”? |
| CATT | Yes |  |

**FL comment**

The draft reply LS is based on the following version based on the change suggested by ZTE, but I do not think “activate” should be removed from the reply.

|  |
| --- |
| With regards to the issue of preconfigured MG  **Issue:** FFS on whether MG activation/deactivation request from the LMF can also be applicable to R16 MG configuration in addition to positioning MG preconfiguration, i.e. Can LMF ask the gNB to configure the MG (e.g. via RRC) directly?  **RAN1 Answer:** It is RAN1 understanding that the reception of MG activation request from the LMF facilitates gNB to activate the preconfigured MG, and gNB does not expect to be asked by the LMF to configure MG with RRC, but RAN1 also understands gNB may still configure the MG with RRC as in Rel-16， given that gNB behaviour for this is up to gNB implementation.  With regards to the issues of PRS processing window  **Issues:**  FFS:Whether PRS processing window configuration is provided per BWP or not is up to RAN1 to decide.  FFS: Whether UE can be configured with multiple PRS processing windows should be decided by RAN1.  FFS on the max number of PPW configurations (from Stage 2 discussion)  FFS: whether UE should monitor PDCCH during RAR window/msgB window ot contention resolution timer for the affected symbols by PPW  **RAN1 Answer:**  RAN1 agreed that PRS processing window configuration is provided per BWP.  UE can be configured with multiple PRS processing windows.  The maximum number of PPW configuration is 4 per DL BWP, but the number of activated PRS processing window per DL BWP is 1. In addition, RAN1 would like to note the maximum number of activated PRS processing windows across all active DL BWPs is 4, and those activated PRS processing windows are not overlapping in time.  It is RAN1 understanding that UE should monitor PDCCH during RAR window/msgB window or contention resolution timer for the affected symbols by the PRS processing window. |

# Conclusion

## Proposals for email endorsement

**Proposal 2.2.2-2 (email)**

* The maximum number of preconfigured MGs is 16

**Proposal 2.3.2-1 (email)**

* The maximum number of MGs per activation/deactivation is 1.

**Proposal 3.3.2-1 (for conclusion, email)**

* RAN1 understand that the priority between SSB and PRS is up to RAN4 to define.

**Proposal 3.11.2-1 (email)**

* The maximum number of PRS processing windows per activation/deactivation is 1.

**Proposal 3.11.2-2 (email)**

* The maximum number of concurrently activated PRS processing windows is 1.

**Proposal 3.12.2-2 (email)**

* Inside ~~each single instance of~~ a PRS processing window, a single PFL can be measured. This is applicable to all Types of MG-less PRS processing.

**Proposal 4.3.1-2 (email)**

* For a UE configured with preconfigured Measurement gap(s) for Positioning, when a UE receives an activation command, as described in clause [6.1.3.X] of [10, TS 38.321], for a preconfigured Measurement Gap for Positioning activation, and when the UE would transmit a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information in slot n corresponding to the PDSCH carrying the ~~selection~~ command, the corresponding actions in [10, TS 38.321] and the UE assumptions shall be applied starting from the first slot that is after slot where is the SCS configuration for the PUCCH.
* For a UE configured with Positioning Processing Window(s), when a UE receives an activation command, as described in clause [6.1.3.X] of [10, TS 38.321], for a PRS processing window activation, and when the UE would transmit a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information in slot n corresponding to the PDSCH carrying the ~~selection~~ command, the corresponding actions in [10, TS 38.321] and the UE assumptions shall be applied starting from the first slot that is after slot where is the SCS configuration for the PUCCH.

## Proposals for GTW (25 Feb)

**Proposal 3.1.2-2 (GTW)**

* The PRS processing window is configured per BWP.
* Processing type, to be selected from 1A, 1B and 2, will be provided associated with the PRS processing window if and only if multiple processing types per band in the UE capability signaling is supported.
* No need to provide band ID and CC ID associated with the PRS processing window.
* A single priority indicator is provided for a PRS processing window, which applies to all PRS within the PRS processing window within the BWP..
* Resolve the following bullets in the GTW session
  + The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows per BWP is 1.
  + The maximum number of activated PRS processing windows across all active DL BWP is 4.
  + The maximum number of concurrently activated PRS processing windows across all active DL BWP is 1

**Proposal 3.8.1-2 (GTW)**

* UE may indicate support of more than one processing types on a band on which it supports PRS processing outside the MG inside the PRS processing window
* From RAN1 perspective, PRS processing window activation/deactivation request by UL MAC CE is not supported.
* RAN1 assumes that RAN3 will design the necessary signaling between the LMF and the serving gNB to enable the serving gNB to make decisions on the appropriate PRS processing window; including the the PRS processing window type in case the UE supports multiple processing types in a band.

## Proposals for email endorsement

**Proposal 3.7.2-1 (email)**

* For capability 2 as per working assumption made in RAN1#106-e
  + For FR1, only the DL signals/channels from a certain CC inside the PRS processing window are dropped if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority
  + For FR2, only the DL signals/channels from a certain band inside the PRS processing window are dropped if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority
* For the DL signals/channels from a different FR2 band than the FR2 band of the DL PRS for capability 1B and 2, subject to dropping due to the same Rx beam across mutilple FR2 bands if the DL PRS is determined to be higher priority, it is up to RAN4 to define.
  + Send an LS to RAN4.

**Proposal 4.1.2-1 (email)**

* The M-sample indication is applicable for all concurrent NR positioning methods and for all positioning frequency layers

## Proposals for GTW (28 Feb)

**Proposal 5.3.2-2 (GTW)**

* Agree to the following reply.

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| With regards to the issue of preconfigured MG  **Issue:** FFS on whether MG activation/deactivation request from the LMF can also be applicable to R16 MG configuration in addition to positioning MG preconfiguration, i.e. Can LMF ask the gNB to configure the MG (e.g. via RRC) directly?  **RAN1 Answer:** It is RAN1 understanding that the reception of MG activation request from the LMF is used for activating the preconfigured MG, and gNB does not expect to be asked by the LMF to configure MG with RRC, but RAN1 also understands gNB may still configure the MG with RRC as in Rel-16， given that gNB behaviour for this is up to gNB implementation.  With regards to the issues of PRS processing window  **Issues:**  FFS:Whether PRS processing window configuration is provided per BWP or not is up to RAN1 to decide.  FFS: Whether UE can be configured with multiple PRS processing windows should be decided by RAN1.  FFS on the max number of PPW configurations (from Stage 2 discussion)  FFS: whether UE should monitor PDCCH during RAR window/msgB window ot contention resolution timer for the affected symbols by PPW  **RAN1 Answer:**  RAN1 agreed that PRS processing window configuration is provided per BWP.  UE can be configured with multiple PRS processing windows.  The maximum number of PPW configuration is 4 per DL BWP, but the number of activated PRS processing window per DL BWP is 1.  It is RAN1 understanding that UE should monitor PDCCH during RAR window/msgB window or contention resolution timer for the affected symbols by the PRS processing window. |

**Proposal 3.8.3-2 (GTW if time allows)**

* UE may indicate support of more than one processing types and corresponding capability on a band on which it supports PRS processing outside the MG inside the PRS processing window.

**Proposal 3.2.2-2 (GTW if time allows)**

* From RAN1 perspective, PRS processing window activation/deactivation request by UL MAC CE is supported.

## Proposals for email endorsement

### Proposal 3.10.3-1 (email)

* The maximum number of preconfigured PRS processing window per DL BWP is 4.

### Proposal 3.11.3-1 (email)

* The maximum number of PRS processing windows that can be activated/deactivated by a DL MAC CE is 1.

### Proposal 3.13.2-2a (email)

* Endorse the following TP for clause 5.1.6.5 of TS 38.214.

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| --- |
| The UE is expected to measure the DL PRS resource outside the active DL BWP or with a numerology different from the numerology of the active DL BWP if the measurement is made during a configured measurement gap. When the UE is expected to measure the DL PRS resource, the UE may request a measurement gap via higher layer parameter *NR-PRS-MeasurementInfoList* [12, TS 38.331] or as specified in clause X of [10, TS 38.321]. The UE may be preconfigured with one or more measurement gaps each associated with an [ID]. When the UE requests activation or deactivation of a measurement gap as specified in clause [X] of [10, TS 38.321]it can request one of the preconfigured measurement gaps by referring to the [ID]. The UE may have one of the preconfigured measurement gap(s) activated or deactivated as specified in clause[X] of [10, TS 38.321]. |