TSGS#9(00) 0378

Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects Meeting #9, Hawaii, USA, 25-28 September 2000

Source: TSG SA1

Title: CRs (R99) to 22.071 on Correction to LCS Service Description

Stage 1 for alignment

Document for: Approval

Agenda Item: 7.1.3

Spec	CR	Rev	Phas	Cat	Subject	Vers	New	SA1 Doc.
			е				Vers	No.
22.071	007		R99	F	Correction to LCS Service Description Stage 1 Document (R'99)	3.2.0	3.3.0	S1-000485
22.071	800		R00	F	Correction to LCS Service Description Stage 1 Document (R'00)	4.0.0	4.1.0	S1-000484

3GPP TSG-SA WG1 Meeting #9								ocument	S1-0	0048	85
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4 Functional Requirements

[...]

4.2.3 Response Time

 $[\dots]$

For Emergency Services (where required by local regulatory requirements) there may be no requirement to support negotiation of response time. The network shall then provide a response as quickly as possible with minimum delay. Response time supervision may beis implementation dependent.

[...]

4.11 MS-Based Location Calculation

MS-Based Location Calculation may be supported on either a per-request basis or autonomously whereby a single request from an MS subscriber enables MS based location calculation over an extended period without further interaction with the PLMN.

For Commercial Services, the following may be applicable for autonomous location:

The network may broadcast location assistance information to mobiles, which enables mobiles to calculate their own location. The network may encrypt the location assistance information. If the location assistance information is encrypted, a single common standardized encryption algorithmshall be used.

The location assistance information may be available to the MS at all times, continuously in idle mode and during a call, without additional point to point signalling. The network may request location information from the MS for operator or for service provider applications. For this purpose a point to point signalling connection must be established.

4.12 MS Assisted LCS Location Calculation

The MS-Assisted Location Calculation is accomplished by network resources based upon radio ranging measurements provided by the MS.

For Commercial Services, the following may be applicable for MS-Assisted location services:

The network may broadcast assistance information to mobiles, which enables mobiles to obtain the appropriate radio ranging measurements. The network may encrypt the assistance information. If the assistance information is encrypted, a single common standardized encryption algorithm shall be used.

The assistance information may be available to the MS at all times, continuously in idle mode and during a call, without additional point to point signalling. The network may request radio ranging measurement data from the MS for operator or for service provider applications. For this purpose a point to point signalling connection must be established. Optionally, this point to point connection can be used to deliver the resulting location to the MS.

4.12 Mobile Originating Location 4.13 Mobile Originating Location

Mobile Originating Location is the capability of the mobile station to obtain its own geographical location or have its own geographic location transferred to another LCS client.

For Value Added Services, the following may be applicable:

There are three classes of mobile originating location:

Basic Self Location - The mobile station needs to interact with the network for each separate location request Autonomous Self Location - The mobile station does not need to interact with the network for each separate location request. One interaction with the network enables the mobile station to obtain multiple location positionings over a predetermined period of time.

Transfer to Third Party – The location of the mobile station is transferred by request of the mobile station to another specified LCS client.

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Proposed change affects: (at least one should be marked with an X) (U)SIM ME X UTRAN / Radio X Core Network									
Source:	SA1					Date:	July 12	, 2000	
Subject:	Correction of	MS-Assisted LCS	method						
Work item:	TEI (LCS)								
Category: F A (only one category shall be marked with an X) D	Correspond Addition of Functional	modification of fea		rlier rele		Release:	Phase 2 Release Release Release Release	96 97 98 998	
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4 Functional Requirements

[...]

A general comparison of the specific attributes of various location-based services is provided in Annex <u>B-C</u> of this document.

[...]

4.3.3 Response Time

 $[\ldots]$

For Emergency Services (where required by local regulatory requirements) there may be no requirement to support negotiation of response time. The network shall then provide a response as quickly as possible with minimum delay. Response time supervision <u>may beis</u> implementation dependent.

[...]

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4.17 18 Mobile Originating Location

Mobile Originating Location is the capability of the mobile station to obtain its own geographical location or have its own geographic location transferred to another LCS client.

For Value Added Services, the following may be applicable:

There are three classes of mobile originating location:

- A)Basic Self Location The mobile station needs to interact with the network for each separate location request
- B) Autonomous Self Location The mobile station does not need to interact with the network for each separate location request. One interaction with the network enables the mobile station to obtain multiple location positionings over a predetermined period of time.
- C)Transfer to Third Party The location of the mobile station is transferred by request of the mobile station to another specified LCS client.

4.18 19 Velocity

<< text to be provided >>

<< editor's note: support for a velocity parameter in the position request response needs to be provided to efficiently enable some commercial services (vehicle tracking). Velocity is the combination of Speed and Heading (direction) of a Target UE as described in chapter 4.3.1 Horizontal Accuracy. >>