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Technical Specification

**Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);
User Equipment (UE) positioning in
Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN);
Stage 2
(3GPP TS 25.305 version 4.7.0 Release 4)**



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1 Scope

The present document specifies the stage 2 of the UE Positioning function of UTRAN, which provides the mechanisms to support the calculation of the geographical position of a UE. UE position knowledge can be used for example in support of Radio Resource Management functions, location-based services for operators, subscribers and third party service providers. The purpose of this stage 2 specification is to define the UTRAN UE Positioning architecture, functional entities and operations to support positioning methods. This description is confined to the UTRAN Access Stratum. It does not define nor describe how the results of the UE position calculation can be utilised in the Core Network (e.g. LCS) or in UTRAN (e.g. RRM).

UE Positioning may be considered as a network provided enabling technology consisting of standardised service capabilities, which enable the provision of location applications. The application(s) may be service provider specific. The description of the numerous and varied possible location applications which are enabled by this technology are outside the scope of the present document. However, clarifying examples of how the functionality being described may be used to provide specific location services may be included.

This stage 2 specification covers the UTRAN positioning methods, state descriptions, and message flows to support UE Positioning.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
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2.1 Normative references

- [1] Void.
- [2] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".
- [3] Void.
- [4] 3GPP TS 23.271: "Location Services (LCS); (Functional description) - Stage 2".
- [5] 3GPP TS 22.071: "Location Services (LCS); Service description, Stage 1".
- [6] 3GPP TS 22.100: "UMTS phase 1".
- [7] 3GPP TS 22.101: "Services aspects; Service principles".
- [8] 3GPP TS 22.105: "Services and Service Capabilities".
- [9] 3GPP TS 22.115: "Services aspects; Charging and Billing".
- [10] 3GPP TS 22.121: "Services aspects; The Virtual Home Environment; Stage 1".
- [11] 3GPP TS 23.032: "Universal Geographical Area Description (GAD)".
- [12] 3GPP TS 23.110: "UMTS Access Stratum; Services and Functions".
- [13] 3GPP TS 23.171: "Functional stage 2 description of location services in UMTS".

- [14] 3GPP TS 25.214: "Physical layer procedures (FDD)"
- [15] 3GPP TS 25.215: "Physical layer – Measurements (FDD)".
- [16] 3GPP TS 25.225: "Physical layer – Measurements (TDD)".
- [17] 3GPP TS 25.306: "UE Radio Access Capabilities".
- [18] 3GPP TS 25.331: "Radio Resource Control (RRC); protocol specification".
- [19] 3GPP TS 25.413: "UTRAN Iu interface RANAP signalling".
- [20] 3GPP TS 25.423: "UTRAN Iur interface RNSAP signalling".
- [21] 3GPP TS 25.430: "UTRAN Iub interface: General aspects and Principles".
- [22] 3GPP TS 25.433: "UTRAN Iub interface NBAP signalling".
- [23] ICD-GPS-200: "Navstar GPS Space Segment/Navigation User Interfaces".
- [24] RTCM-SC104: "RTCM Recommended Standards for Differential GNSS Service" (v.2.2.)
- [25] 3GPP TS 24.008: "Mobile radio interface layer 3 specification, Core Network Protocols - Stage 3".
- [26] 3GPP TS 25.224: "Physical layer procedures (TDD)".

2.2 Informative references

- [27] Third generation (3G) mobile communication system; Technical study report on the location services and technologies, ARIB ST9 December 1998.
- [28] The North American Interest Group of the GSM MoU ASSOCIATION: Location Based Services, Service Requirements Document of the Services Working Group.

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in [7] and some of the terms and definitions in annex A apply.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply.

3G-MSC	3 rd Generation MSC
3G-SGSN	3 rd Generation SGSN
ARIB	Association of Radio Industries and Business
CAMEL	Customised Application For Mobile Network Enhanced Logic
CN	Core Network
CRNC	Controlling RNC
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning Systems
DL	Downlink
DRNC	Drift RNC
GMLC	Gateway MLC
GPRS	General Packet Radio System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HLR	Home Location Register
IPDL	Idle Period Downlink
LBS	Location Based Services

LCCF	Location Client Control Function
LCF	Location Client Function
LCS	LoCation Services
LMU	Location Measurement Unit
LSCF	Location System Control Function
LSOF	Location System Operation Function
MLC	Mobile Location Centre
MSC	Mobile services Switching Centre
OTDOA	Observed Time Difference Of Arrival
PCF	Position Calculation Function
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
PRCF	Positioning Radio Co-ordination Function
PRRM	Positioning Radio Resource Management
PSMF	Positioning Signal Measurement Function
QoS	Quality of Service
RAN	Radio Access Network
RANAP	Radio Access Network Application Part
RNC	Radio Network Controller
RRM	Radio Resource Management
RTD	Real Time Difference
RTT	Round Trip Time
SAI	Service Area Identifier
SGSN	Serving GPRS Support Node
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SMS	Short Message Service
SRNC	Serving RNC
SSDT	Site Selection Diversity Transmit
TOA	Time Of Arrival
TOW	Time Of Week
U-.....	UMTS-(LCS functional block)
UE	User Equipment
UL	Uplink
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunication System
USIM	User Service Identity Module
UTC	Universal Time Coordinates
UTRAN	Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network
WCDMA	Wideband Code Division Multiple Access

4 Main concepts and requirements

The stage 1 LCS description providing an overall service description and the core requirements for the LCS at the service level is given in [5]. The stage 2 LCS description providing a system functional model for the whole system, the LCS system architecture, state descriptions and message flows are described in [13].

By measuring radio signals the capability to determine the geographic position of the UE shall be provided. The position information may be requested by and reported to a client (application) associated with the UE, or by a client within or attached to the CN. The position information may also be utilised internally by UTRAN, for example, for location-assisted handover or to support other features such as home location billing. The position information shall be reported in standard formats, such as those for cell based or geographical co-ordinates, together with the time-of-day and the estimated errors (uncertainty) of the position of the UE. Restrictions on the geographic shape encoded within the 'position information' parameter may exist for certain LCS client types. The SRNC shall comply with any shape restrictions defined in GSM/UMTS and, in a particular country, with any shape restrictions defined for a specific LCS client type in relevant national standards. For example, in the US, national interim standard TIA/EIA/IS-J-STD-036 restricts the geographic shape for an emergency services LCS client to minimally either an "ellipsoid point" or an "ellipsoid point with uncertainty circle and confidence" as defined in [11].

It shall be possible for the majority of the UE (active or inactive) within a network to use the feature without compromising the radio transmission or signalling capabilities of the UTRAN.

The uncertainty of the position measurement shall be network implementation dependent at the choice of the network operator. The uncertainty may vary between networks as well as from one area within a network to another. The uncertainty may be hundreds of metres in some areas and only a few metres in others. In the event that the position measurement is also a UE-assisted process, the uncertainty may also depend on the capabilities of the UE. In some jurisdictions, there is a regulatory requirement for location service accuracy that is part of an emergency service. Further details of the accuracy requirements can be found in [5].

The uncertainty of the position information is dependent on the method used, the position of the UE within the coverage area and the activity of the UE. Several design options of the UTRAN system (e.g. size of cell, adaptive antenna technique, path loss estimation, timing accuracy, Node B surveys) shall allow the network operator to choose a suitable and cost effective UE Positioning method for their market.

There are many different possible uses for the positioning information. The positioning functions may be used internally by the UTRAN, by value-added network services, by the UE itself or through the network, and by "third party" services. The feature may also be used by an emergency service (which may be mandated or "value-added"), but the location service is not exclusively for emergencies.

The UTRAN is a new radio system design without a pre-existing deployment of UE operating according to the radio interface. This freedom from legacy equipment enables the location service feature design to make use of appropriate techniques to provide the most accurate results. The technique must also be a cost-effective total solution, must allow evolution to meet evolving service requirements and be able to take advantage of advances in technology over the lifetime of UTRAN deployments.

4.1 Assumptions

As a basis for the operation of UE Positioning in UTRAN the following assumptions apply:

- both TDD and FDD will be supported;
- the provision of the UE Positioning function in UTRAN is optional through support of the specified method(s) in Node B and the RNC;
- UE Positioning is applicable to any target UE whether or not the UE supports LCS, but with restrictions on use of certain positioning method depending on UE capability as defined in [17];
- the positioning information may be used for internal system operations to improve system performance;
- different types of LMU are defined, e.g. a standalone LMU and/or LMU integrated in Node B;
- the UE Positioning architecture and functions shall include the option to accommodate several techniques of measurement and processing to ensure evolution to follow changing service requirements and to take advantage of advancing technology;
- the RNC manages the overall coordination and scheduling of resources required to perform positioning of a UE. It may also calculate the final position estimate and accuracy.

4.2 UE Positioning Methods

The UTRAN may utilise one or more positioning methods in order to determine the position of an UE.

Positioning the UE involves two main steps:

- signal measurements; and
- Position estimate computation based on the measurements.

The signal measurements may be made by the UE, the Node B or an LMU. The basic signals measured are typically the UTRA radio transmissions, however, some methods may make use of other transmissions such as general radio navigation signals.

The positioning function should not be limited to a single method or measurement. That is, it should be capable of utilising other standard methods and measurements, as are available and appropriate, to meet the required service needs

of the location service client. This additional information could consist of readily available UTRAN measurements such as RTT in FDD or Rx Timing deviation measurement and knowledge of the UE timing advance, in TDD.

The position estimate computation may be made by the UE or by the UTRAN (i.e. SRNC).

4.3 Standard UE Positioning Methods

The standard positioning methods supported within UTRAN are:

- cell ID based method;
- OTDOA method that may be assisted by network configurable idle periods;
- network-assisted GPS methods.

4.3.1 Cell ID Based Method

In the cell ID based (i.e. cell coverage) method, the position of an UE is estimated with the knowledge of its serving Node B. The information about the serving Node B and cell may be obtained by paging, locating area update, cell update, URA update, or routing area update.

The cell coverage based positioning information can be indicated as the Cell Identity of the used cell, the Service Area Identity or as the geographical co-ordinates of a position related to the serving cell. The position information shall include a QoS estimate (e.g. regarding achieved accuracy).

When geographical co-ordinates are used as the position information, the estimated position of the UE can be a fixed geographical position within the serving cell (e.g. position of the serving Node B), the geographical centre of the serving cell coverage area, or some other fixed position within the cell coverage area. The geographical position can also be obtained by combining information on the cell specific fixed geographical position with some other available information, such as the signal RTT in FDD ([14]) or Rx Timing deviation measurement and knowledge of the UE timing advance, in TDD ([15]).

The operation of the cell ID based positioning method is described in clause 8.

4.3.2 OTDOA-IPDL Method with network configurable idle periods

The OTDOA-IPDL method involves measurements made by the UE and LMU of the UTRAN frame timing (e.g. SFN-SFN observed time difference). These measures are then sent to the SRNC where the position of the UE is calculated.

The simplest case of OTDOA-IPDL is without idle periods. In this case the method can be referred to as simply OTDOA. In this version of the standard, only OTDOA is supported for 1.28 Mcps TDD.

The Node B may provide idle periods in the downlink, in order to potentially improve the hearability of neighbouring Node Bs. The support of these idle periods in the UE is optional. Support of idle periods in the UE means that its OTDOA performance will improve when idle periods are available.

Alternatively, the UE may perform the calculation of the position using measurements and assistance data.

The detailed description of the OTDOA-IPDL positioning method and its operation are described in clause 9.

4.3.3 Network-assisted GPS Methods

These methods make use of UEs, which are equipped with radio receivers capable of receiving GPS signals.

The operation of the network-assisted GPS methods is described in clause 10.

5 UTRAN UE Positioning Architecture

Figure 5.1 shows the general arrangement of the UE positioning feature in UTRAN. Communication among the UTRAN UE Positioning entities makes use of the messaging and signalling capabilities of the UTRAN interfaces (Iub, Iur).

The SRNC, receives authenticated requests for UE positioning information from the CN across the Iu interface. RNCs manage the UTRAN resources (including Node Bs, LMUs) the UE and calculation functions, to estimate the position of the UE and return the result to the CN. SRNC may also make use of the UE Positioning function for internal purpose e.g. position based handover.

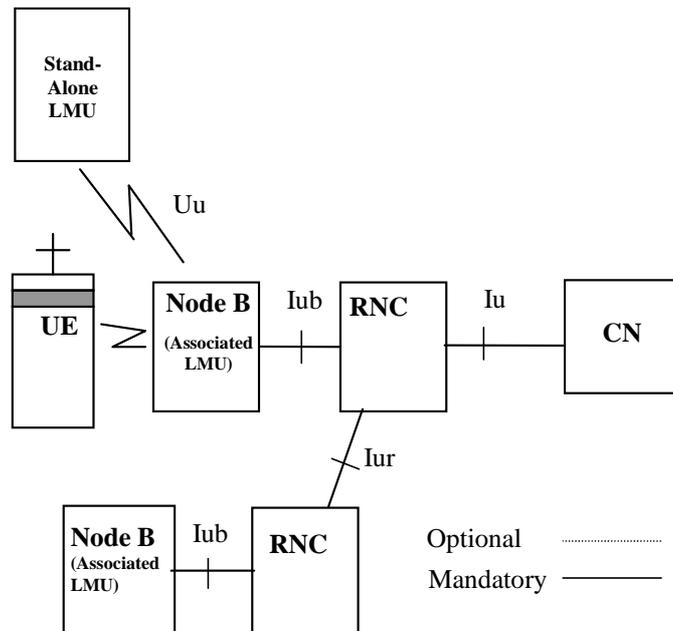


Figure 5.1: General arrangement of UE Positioning in UTRAN

5.1 UE Positioning Operations

The schematic functional description of LCS operations in UMTS is defined in [13].

Upon request from the Core Network or for internal operations, a RNC UE Positioning function should:

- request measurements, typically from the UE and one or more Node B;
- send the measurement results to the appropriate calculating function within UTRAN;
- receive the result from the calculating function within UTRAN;
- perform any needed co-ordinate transformations;
- send the results to the LCS entities in the CN or to application entities within UTRAN.

In the event that the client is internal to UTRAN the request may be made directly to the UTRAN UE Positioning entities as the internal clients are considered to be "pre-authorised".

As part of its operation, the UTRAN UE Positioning calculating function may require additional information. This may be obtained by the function directly by communication with a database, or it may be through a request to UTRAN UE Positioning entities that will mediate the request and return of information from the appropriate database (or databases if more than one is needed to fulfil the requests).

There may possibly also be available independent information that is able to supply the positioning information directly, or may be able to supply auxiliary information to the calculation function. The UTRAN UE Positioning co-ordination function, as part of its activity to supervise the positioning process, may query the UE or other elements of the UTRAN to determine their capabilities and use this information to select the mode of operation.

This general operation is outlined in the following (generic) sequence diagram figure 5.2. This figure is not intended to show the complete UE Positioning operation for UTRAN, but to simply to outline the basis for operation.

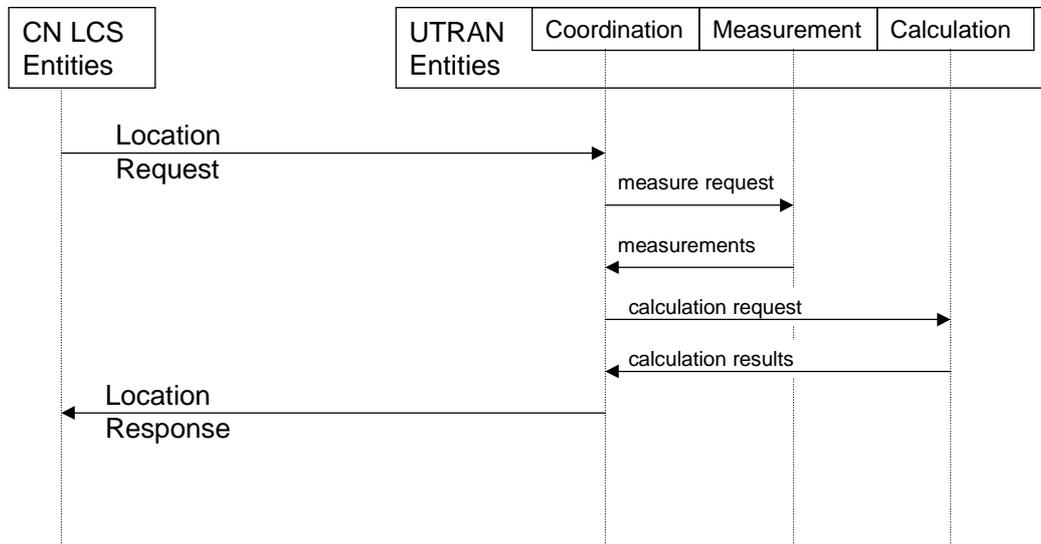


Figure 5.2: General sequence for UE Positioning operation

5.1.1 Co-ordination, Measurement and Calculation Functions

The UTRAN functions for UE Positioning provide the co-ordination, measurement and calculation functions needed to provide a position estimate. The functions interface with the requesting application and select the appropriate positioning method and speed of response. The functions co-ordinate the operations of the radio and measurement equipment to transmit the needed signals and to make the needed measurements. The measurements may be made by the Node Bs, or by the LMU. The LMU may be associated with the Node B, independently located or remote (i.e. communicating over the Uu interface).

The functions may also access databases or other sources of information appropriate for the positioning method. The functions also provide the calculation functions appropriate for the positioning method to estimate the UE position and the accuracy of the report. The functions may also make co-ordinates translations to the geographic co-ordinates system requested by the application. The functions also may record information on the usage of the UE Positioning that may be used for administrative purposes (e.g. forwarded to a billing function in the CN). If needed by the positioning method, the functions will ensure the broadcast of information and gather and update information concerning UTRAN operating parameters (e.g. timing of Node B transmissions) needed for UE Positioning operations.

These entities are mainly concerned with the positioning method, controlling the radio equipment and performing the calculations to determine the position and thus may be associated with the RNC in the UTRAN. These functions may receive location requests from either the CN or from applications internal to the UTRAN.

The UTRAN UE Positioning entities may also request the subscription and authorisation functions in the CN to authenticate an application or a UE subscription or to verify the subscriber privacy parameters.

The RNC functions communicate with the CN across the Iu interface, with other RNC entities across the Iur interface and with the Node B and LMU across the Iub interface and with the UE and the remote LMU across the Uu interface.

5.2 Functional Description of UTRAN UE Positioning related elements

5.2.1 Radio Network Controller (RNC)

5.2.1.1 Serving RNC

The SRNC is a network element of UTRAN and contains functionality required to support LCS in one PLMN.

The SRNC provides the following functionality:

- request of information from other RNC:
The SRNC may request information regarding UE Positioning from other RNCs;
- flow control of positioning requests:
If several simultaneous positioning requests are present within one SRNC, the SRNC co-ordinates the positioning requests taking into account priority of the requests (e.g. for Emergency Clients);
- positioning method selection:
The positioning method selection is based on the location request, QoS, capabilities of UE Positioning elements and UE positioning capabilities;
- position calculation:
The SRNC may calculate the position of a UE and may also support conversion of the position estimate between different geographic reference systems. In case RNC estimates the UE position, it is also responsible to estimate the accuracy of the position estimate. This accuracy estimate should include, for example, the effect of geometric dilution of precision (GDOP), the capabilities of the signal measuring hardware, the effects of multipath propagation and the effects of timing and synchronisation unknowns. The accuracy should be returned as a measure of distance in the same units as the position estimate. The accuracy zone may be reported as the axis and orientation of an ellipse surrounding the position estimate;
- provide UE Positioning assistance data:
The SRNC may provide assistance data in the support of the various positioning methods.

The SRNC, of course, also provides CRNC functionality regarding UE Positioning for its associated Node Bs and LMUs.

5.2.1.2 Other RNC

5.2.1.2.1 Controlling RNC

The CRNC provides the following functionality:

- resources management:
When allocating resources the CRNC determines which UTRAN elements are involved and what to measure. The RNC is also responsible for managing the effect of UE Positioning operations on the overall performance of the radio network by:
 - controlling the variation of the UL and DL signal power level due to UE Positioning;
 - calculating the DL and UL power/interference due to UE Positioning;
 - to admit/reject the new positioning requests;
 - co-operating with Admission Control, and entities of the RRM (such as power control) to provide the system stability in terms of radio resources;
 - controlling the IPDL mechanism for OTDOA measurements. This may include the overall control of the periodical measurement fulfilment. Co-ordination among RNCs (e.g. to assure non-overlapping idle periods) will be communicated through the Iur interface.

- broadcast of system information:
The CRNC broadcasts information in support of the selected positioning method. This broadcast information may be specially coded (i.e. encrypted) to ensure its availability only to subscribers of the service.

The information to be broadcast could include, for example:

- identification and spreading codes of the neighbouring cells (the channels that are used for measurements);
 - Relative Time Difference (RTD), i.e. the timing offsets, asynchronicity between base stations, could be based on measurement results obtained by LMUs;
 - roundtrip delay estimates in connected mode;
 - the geographic position co-ordinates of the neighbouring Node B;
 - the idle period places within the frame structure for multiple cells;
 - the local time-of-day;
 - reference time, reference position, DGPS corrections, ephemeris and clock data, and almanac data.
- request UE Positioning related measurements from its associated Node Bs and LMUs:
The measurements requested by CRNC from its associated Node Bs and LMUs is dependant on the positioning method used. The following measurement returned by a LMU to a CRNC has a general status and may be used for more than one positioning method:
- radio interface timing information.

Signalling between Node B or LMU and CRNC is transferred using Iub signalling.

5.2.1.2.2 Drift RNC

The DRNC is a UTRAN element that has an active link to the UE that shall be located. The DRNC, of course, also provides CRNC functionality regarding UE Positioning for its associated Node Bs and LMUs.

5.2.2 Node B

Node B is a network element of UTRAN that may provide measurement results for position estimation and makes measurements of radio signals and communicates these measurements to the CRNC.

The Node B may make its measurements in response to requests (e.g. from the CRNC), or it may autonomously measure and report regularly or when there are significant changes in radio conditions (e.g. changes in the UTRAN GPS timing of cell frames or SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference).

5.2.3 Location measurement unit (LMU)

The Location Measurement Unit (LMU) entity makes measurements (e.g. of radio signals) and communicates these measurements to a RNC. The LMU may also perform calculations associated with the measurements.

All positioning and assistance measurements obtained by an LMU are supplied to a particular CRNC associated with the LMU. Instructions concerning the timing, the nature and any periodicity of these measurements are either provided by the CRNC or are pre-administered in the CRNC (e.g. using O&M).

The LMU may make its measurements in response to requests (e.g. from the CRNC), or it may autonomously measure and report regularly (e.g. timing of Node B transmissions) or when there are significant changes in radio conditions (e.g. changes in the UTRAN GPS timing of cell frames or SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference).

There may be one or more LMU associated with the UTRAN and an UE Positioning request may involve measurements by one or more LMU. The LMU may be of several types and the CRNCs will select the appropriate LMUs depending on the UE Positioning method being used.

The LMU may be used, for example, to measure UTRAN transmissions either UL or DL. These measurements may be made either, for example, to locate the UE or to measure a system parameter needed by the UE Positioning such as the timing offset (UTRAN GPS timing of cell frames or SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference) of transmissions Node Bs. The LMU may also measure other transmissions, such as those of satellite navigation systems (i.e. GPS) and either report the measurements for use by the CRNC, or report the positioning results as determined by internal calculations of the LMU. The details of the measurements to be made by the LMU will be defined by the chosen UE Positioning method.

An LMU makes radio measurements to support one or more positioning methods. These measurements fall into one of two categories:

- (a) positioning measurements specific to one UE and used to compute its position;
- (b) assistance measurements applicable to all UEs in a certain geographic area.

There are two classes of LMU:

- **Stand-Alone LMU:** communicates with RNCs via the Uu interface;
- **Associated LMU:** communicates with RNCs via the Iub interface.

The associated LMU signalling protocol is the NBAP. The protocol for stand-alone LMU UTRAN signalling will be the RRC protocol.

Stand-Alone LMU

A stand-alone LMU is accessed exclusively over the UTRAN air interface (Uu interface). There is no other connection from the stand-alone LMU to any other UTRAN network element.

NOTE 1: This does not preclude a stand-alone LMU from also communicating with other access networks (e.g. GSM) through interfaces that are not part of the present document.

A stand-alone LMU has a serving Node B that provides signalling access to its CRNC. A stand-alone LMU also has a serving 3G-MSC, VLR and a subscription profile in an HLR. A stand-alone LMU always has a unique IMSI and supports all radio resource and mobility management functions of the UTRAN radio interface that are necessary to support signalling. A stand-alone LMU shall support those connection management functions necessary to support UE Positioning signalling transactions with the CRNC and may support certain call control functions of to support signalling to an CRNC using a circuit switched data connection.

NOTE 2: A network operator may assign specific ranges of IMSI for its LMUs and may assign certain digits within the IMSI to indicate the associated CRNC. Certain digits in the IMSI may also be used as a local identifier for an LMU within an CRNC.

To ensure that a Stand-alone LMU and its associated CRNC can always access one another, an LMU may be homed (camped) on a particular cell site or group of cell sites belonging to one 3G-MSC. For any Stand-alone LMU with a subscription profile in an HLR, a special profile may be used to indicate the assigned supplementary services (e.g. the SMS-PP MT for data download via the SIM application toolkit, and barring of all incoming and possibly outgoing calls). An identifier in the HLR profile also distinguishes an LMU from a normal UE. All other data specific to an LMU is administered in the LMU and in its associated CRNC.

Associated LMU

An associated LMU is accessed over the Iub interface from an RNC. An associated LMU may make use of the radio apparatus and antennas of its associated Node B. The LMU may be either a logically separate network element addressed using some pseudo-cell ID, or connected to or integrated in a Node B. Signalling to an associated LMU is by means of messages routed through the controlling Node B.

An associated LMU may be separated from the Node B, but still communicate with the CRNC via the Node B Iub interface. The interface between the associated LMU and its Node B is not part of the present document.

NOTE 3: An associated LMU is not precluded from also communicating with other access networks (e.g. GSM) through interfaces that are not part of the present document.

Measurements

The assistance measurements obtained by an LMU are generic and are usable by more than one positioning method. These include:

- **Radio Interface Timing measurements:** include UTRAN GPS timing of cell frames or SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference of the signals transmitted by Node B, where timing differences are measured relative to either some common reference clock (UTRAN GPS timing of cell frames) or the signals of another Node B (SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference);
- **Inter-System Timing measurements:** include timing measurements between the UTRAN radio signals transmitted by a Node B and an external system such as the GPS or GSM.

5.2.4 User Equipment (UE)

The UE may transmit the needed signals for uplink based UE Positioning measurements and to make measurements of downlink signals. The measurements to be made will be determined by the chosen positioning method.

The UE may also contain LCS applications, or access an LCS application through communication with a network accessed by the UE or an application residing in the UE. This application may include the needed measurement and calculation functions to determine the UE's position with or without assistance of the UTRAN UE Positioning entities. This is outside of the scope of this specification.

The UE may also, for example, contain an independent positioning function (e.g., GPS) and thus be able to report its position, independent of the UTRAN transmissions. The UE with an independent positioning function may also make use of information broadcast by the UTRAN that assists the function.

6 Signalling protocols and interfaces

6.1 LCS signalling between SRNC and MSC/SGSN

LCS signalling between SRNC and MSC/SGSN is handled through the Iu interface, which is described in clause 6.6.1.

6.2 SRNC signalling to a target UE

SRNC signalling to a target UE is handled through the Uu interface, which is described in clause 6.6.4.1.

6.3 Controlling RNC signalling to a standalone LMU

CRNC signalling to a standalone LMU is handled through the Uu interface, which is described in clause 6.6.4.2.

6.4 Controlling RNC signalling to an associated LMU

CRNC signalling to an associated LMU is handled through the Iub interface, which is described in clause 6.6.3.

6.5 RNC-to-RNC signalling for UE Positioning support

The RNC-to-RNC signalling for UE Positioning support is handled through the Iur interface, which is described in clause 6.6.2.

6.6 Interfaces

There are four interfaces through which the UE Positioning entities communicate. These are the Iu, Iur, Iub and Uu.

NOTE: the interfaces between the Internal or External LCS applications and the 3G-MSC or 3G-SGSN are outside the scope of the present document.

6.6.1 Iu Interface

The Iu interface is used to communicate between the LCS functional entities in the CN and the UE Positioning entities in the UTRAN. Further specification of the messages and operations for LCS across the Iu interface may be found in reference [19].

6.6.2 Iur Interface

UE Positioning operations at the Iur interface are defined in [20].

The Iur interface is used to communicate between the UE Positioning functional entities associated with the SRNC and other RNC in the UTRAN. The Iur interface is also used to communicate between the SRNC and the Internal UE Positioning Applications in the UTRAN. The UE Positioning entities associated with the SRNC are responsible for coordinating and responding to positioning requests received from the LCS entities in the CN or Internal Clients.

When communicating between the SRNC and the UTRAN Internal UE Positioning Applications (e.g. located within other RNCs), the messages and protocols are those used over the Iur interface. Some positioning methods may require measurements by several LMU or Node B, some of which may be associated with other RNC. Commands and responses from these UE Positioning Entities are communicated over the Iur interface. In some cases, the UE Positioning Entities in the SRNC may make use of entities associated with other RNC. For example, a calculating function may be used in another RNC if the SRNC is too busy or does not contain the function or database information required by the chosen positioning method.

Iur shall be used for UE Positioning signalling whenever it is available, even in the case when the RNCs connected to different 3G-MSCs or 3G-SGSN.

Within UTRAN, Iur supports inter-RNC soft handover. Inter-RNC handover should also include UE Positioning, meaning that whenever an inter-RNC soft handover occurs, Iur should be able to support the functionality of the UE Positioning entities in RNCs.

Iur shall be used also to collect RTD and other UE Positioning information from Node Bs under different RNCs that are not involved in handover.

6.6.2.1 Signalling between SRNC and DRNC

Signalling between SRNC and DRNC is used to obtain LCS information specific to a UE that has an UE context to the DRNC.

The signalling between SRNC and DRNC is done by using RNSAP procedures specified in [20].

6.6.2.2 Signalling between SRNC and CRNC

Signalling between SRNC and CRNC is used to obtain UE Positioning information and request LCS related transmissions or other radio operation (e.g. information about IPDL configuration) that is needed by SRNC for a certain positioning method. The requested information may be e.g. GPS assistance data in case a reference GPS receiver is not available at the SRNC or RTD results that may be provided by the CRNC.

The procedures used for the signalling between SRNC and CRNC are not specified yet.

6.6.3 Iub Interface

UE Positioning operations at the Iub interface are defined in [21].

The Iub interface is used to communicate among the UE Positioning entities associated with the CRNC, the Node B and the associated LMU.

This interface passes the request for measurements, the measurement results and requests for UE Positioning related transmissions or other radio operations needed by the positioning method (e.g. broadcast of parameters needed for a UE-based positioning method). Measurement requests and results are signalled by using NBAP procedures.

6.6.3.1 Signalling between CRNC and associated LMU

Signalling exchanges between an CRNC and a LMU under the control of that CRNC will be specified in the NBAP protocol for associated LMUs.

The protocol layers employed to enable signalling between the CRNC and an associated LMU are defined in [22]. The LMU signalling information elements are included directly in the NBAP protocol, defined in [22].

6.6.4 Uu Interface

UE Positioning operations at the Uu interface are generally defined in [13]. This specification defines in more detail the procedures needed for messaging for each individual positioning method.

The Uu interface is used to communicate among the UE Positioning entities associated with the SRNC, the UEs and the stand-alone LMU.

The Uu interface may pass measurement requests and results to and from the UE or the stand-alone LMU.

The Uu interface may also be used for broadcast of information that may be used by the UE or stand-alone LMU for their UE Positioning operations. This may, for example, include timing and code information about nearby Node B transmissions that may assist the UE or LMU in making their measurements.

The Uu interface is also used to transport signalling between LCS entities in the CN and the UE, e.g. positioning requests from internal or external LCS Applications at the UE. This is part of the NAS procedures and it is outside the scope of this specification.

6.6.4.1 Signalling between SRNC and Target UE

UE Positioning related signalling between an SRNC and a target UE is supported by the RRC protocol as specified in [18].

The positioning request to UE signalling flow is generic for all UE-based or UE-assisted positioning methods (OTDOA and Network-assisted GPS).

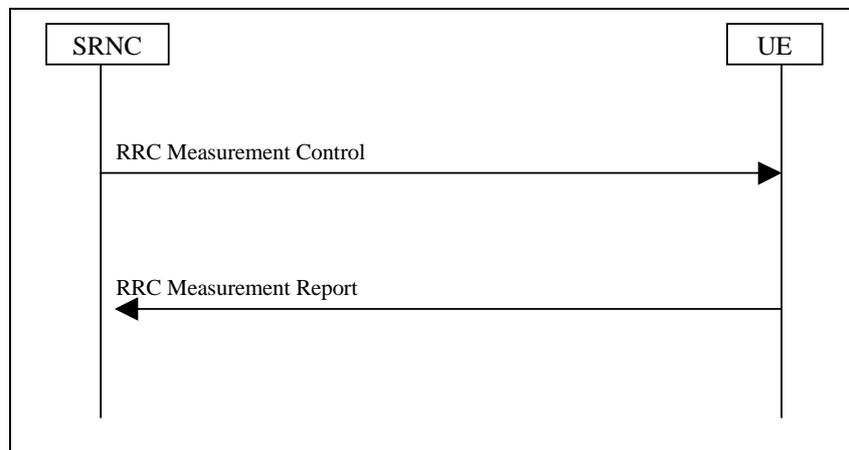


Figure 6.1: OTDOA /GPS Positioning Message Flow

1. The SRNC determines possible assistance data and sends a MEASUREMENT CONTROL request to the UE.
2. The UE performs the requested measurements. If the UE is able to calculate its own position, and this is requested, the UE computes a position estimate based on measurements. Assistance data necessary to perform these operations will either be provided in the MEASUREMENT CONTROL request and possibly in subsequent MEASUREMENT CONTROL messages or be available from broadcast sources. The resulting measurements or position estimate are returned to UTRAN in a MEASUREMENT REPORT response. If the UE cannot fulfil the request, a MEASUREMENT CONTROL FAILURE message is returned.

In case the UE is not able to fulfil the measurements because the assistance data stored in the UE is not sufficient or out of date the UE returns a MEASUREMENT REPORT requesting for more additional data.

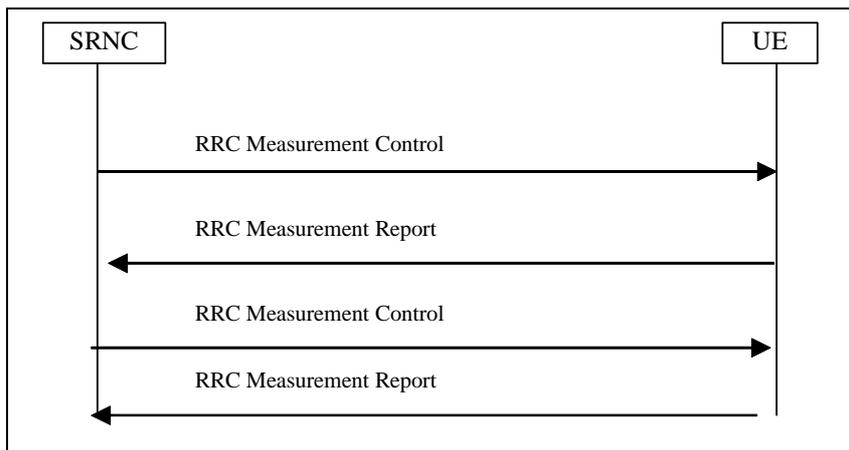


Figure 6.2: OTDOA /GPS Positioning Message Flow with additional assistance data request

1. The SRNC requests a UP measurement and may include some assistance data in the MEASUREMENT CONTROL.
2. The UE cannot fulfil the request because its assistance data is not sufficient, a MEASUREMENT REPORT message is returned requesting for additional assistance data.
3. The SRNC may send more assistance data based on UE request.
4. The requested measurement results are returned to the SRNC.

6.6.4.1.1 Assistance Data Delivery to UE

The assistance data signalling flow illustrated here is generic for the point-to-point delivery of positioning related assistance data to the UE, including OTDOA and Network-assisted GPS.

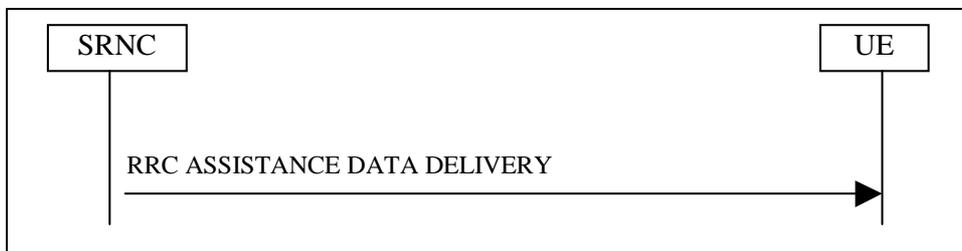


Figure 6.2: OTDOA or GPS Assistance Data Delivery Flow

1. The SRNC determines assistance data and sends it in the RRC ASSISTANCE DATA DELIVERY message to the UE.

6.6.4.1.2 Error Handling

The error handling for signalling on the Uu interface is handled by the RRC protocol in [18].

6.6.4.1.3 Broadcast of Assistance Data

For OTDOA and GPS, UTRAN may broadcast assistance data to the UE.

The assistance data to be broadcast for OTDOA contains the reference and neighbour cells to measure and for each neighbour cell the approximate cell timing and possibly IPDL information. The approximate cell timing may be used to simplify OTDOA measurements. Additionally, RTD values (e.g. in case of a non-synchronised network) and Node B co-ordinates for UE based OTDOA may be included for each neighbour cell. The length of the message depends on how many neighbours are included in the assistance data. Part of the broadcast message (e.g. the serving and neighbour Node B geographic co-ordinates) may be ciphered.

The assistance data to be broadcast for assisted GPS may contain a subset of or all of the following information: reference time, reference position, DGPS corrections, ephemeris and clock corrections, and almanac and other data. The broadcast message may be ciphered.

The broadcast channel that is used for the OTDOA and GPS assistance data makes use of the common UTRAN broadcast service specified in [18].

6.6.4.1.4 Signalling Flow for Assistance Data Broadcast Using the Common UTRAN Broadcast Service

The UTRAN may broadcast positioning related assistance data to UEs within the system information.

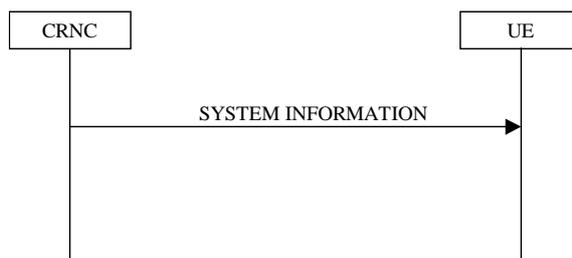


Figure 6.3: Broadcast of system information

6.6.4.1.5 UE Positioning Assistance Data Ciphering

To allow control of access to the assistance data, parts of the broadcast assistance data may be ciphered. Ciphering is done with a specific ciphering key delivered by the CN for this purpose. The management of the key is described in the System Aspects Stage 2 ([13]).

6.6.4.1.6 UE Positioning Assistance Data Ciphering Algorithm

The algorithm used for ciphering the UE Positioning assistance data is the standard 56-bit Data Encryption Standard (DES) algorithm.

The deciphering of broadcast assistance messages is done in the UEs. The deciphering will utilize the deciphering keys delivered during the location update request. Details can be found in [25].

The RNC ciphers the parts of the UE Positioning Broadcast Data message to be protected using the 56-bit DES algorithm and a ciphering keys (56 bits) and Ciphering Serial Number (16 bits) for the broadcast location area.

The ciphered part is variable in length with one bit resolution. By using the UE Positioning Broadcast Data message header, the UEs can determine what part of message is ciphered.

Inputs to the 56-bit DES algorithm are the following:

- 56-bit key K (deciphering key);
- 16-bit Ciphering Serial Number from broadcast message, which is denoted here by IV (Initialisation Vector);
- plain-text bits (the ciphered part of broadcast message).

The ciphering process is illustrated in the following diagram. Ciphering is done by producing a mask bit stream, which is then "XORed" bit-by-bit to the plain-text data to obtain the cipher-text data. First, the Initialisation Vector (IV) is concatenated with 0-bits in order to achieve a 64-bit block I_1 . This block is then encrypted by the DES algorithm using the key K . Output is a 64-bit block I_2 . This constitutes the first 64 bits of the mask bit stream. If the message is longer than 64 bits, then more bits are needed. These are produced by encrypting I_2 again by the DES algorithm using the key K . The output is a 64-bit block I_3 . This is the next 64 bits of the mask bit stream. This iteration is continued until enough bits are produced. The unnecessary bits from the last 64-bit block I_j are discarded. The figure below illustrates the first two mask bit generations and the two ciphered 64-bit blocks.

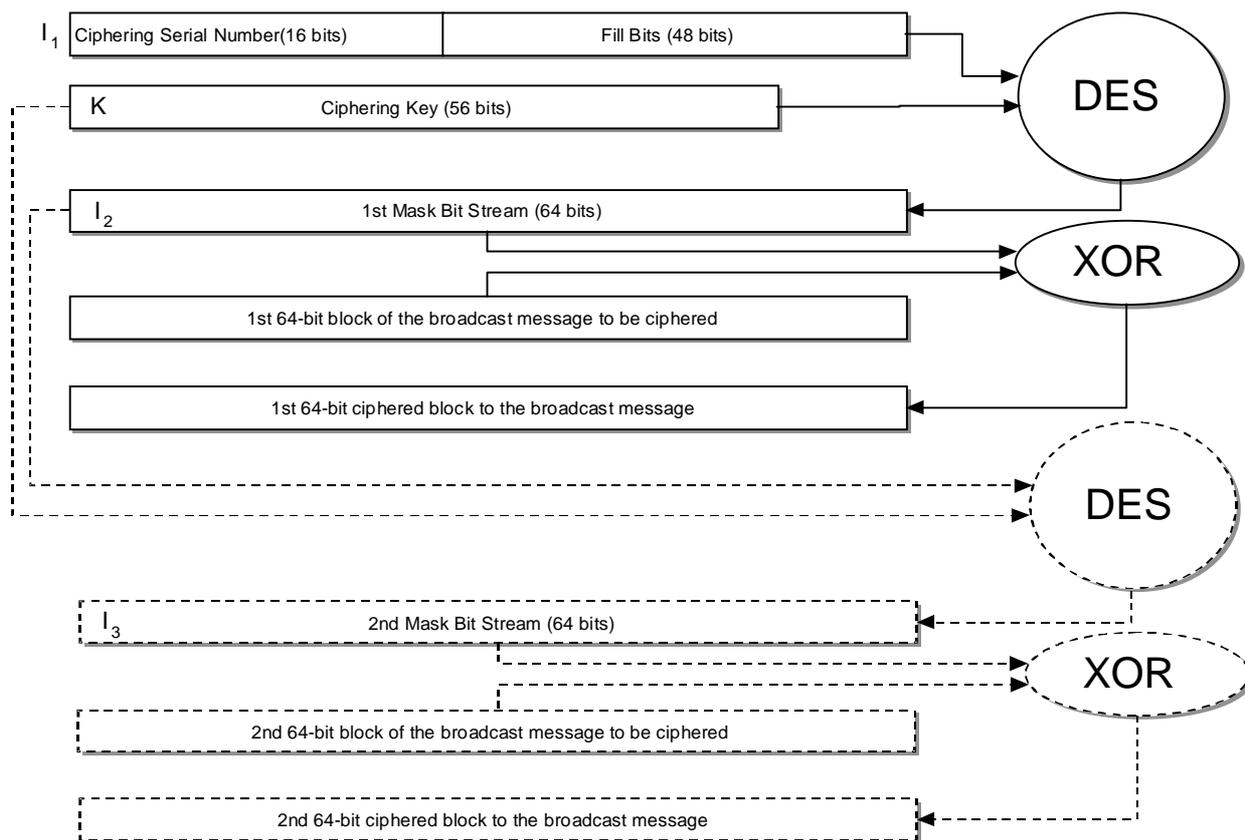


Figure 6.4: Data Assistance Ciphering Algorithm

Deciphering is done similarly. The same mask bit stream is produced and these are XORed, bit-by-bit, to the cipher-text data bits. The result will be the plain-text data.

6.6.4.2 Signalling between RNC and stand-alone LMU

Signalling exchanges between an RNC and a stand-alone LMU under the control of that RNC will be specified in the RRC protocol for stand-alone LMUs. This does not preclude a stand-alone LMU from also communicating with other networks (e.g. GSM) through interfaces (e.g. LLP protocol) that are not part of the present document.

Each update of the LMU measurement (including the initial one) is triggered by a LCS request from the client that is internal to UTRAN. The request may be made directly to the UTRAN LCS entities as the internal clients are considered to be "pre-authorized" (clause 5) or comes from CN with authentication.

The following figure illustrate the protocol layers used to support signalling between an RNC and a stand-alone LMU over the Uu interface.

The protocol layers employed to enable signalling between the RNC and a stand-alone LMU are defined in [18]. The LMU signalling information elements are included directly in the RRC protocol, also defined in [18].

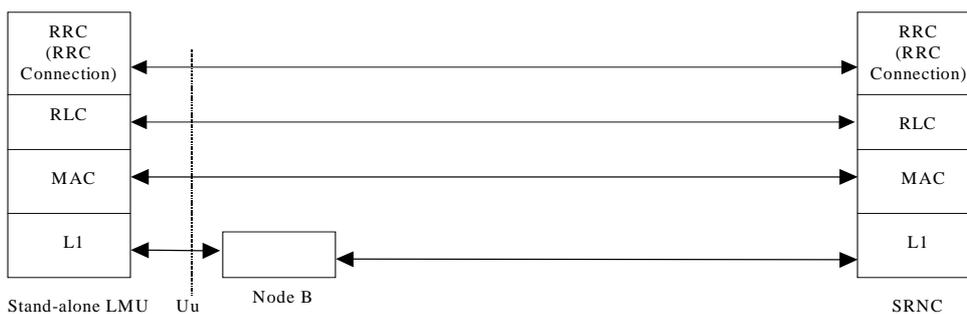


Figure 6.5: Signalling between an RNC and a Stand-Alone LMU using a signalling bearer

7 General UTRAN UE Positioning procedures

7.1 General procedures in UTRAN for UE Positioning

The General UE positioning procedure in UTRAN starts with a request over Iu from the CN. UTRAN then determines the UE position by selecting a suitable positioning method. UTRAN then responds to the request with the estimated position and possible an associated accuracy.

7.2 Common procedures supporting UE Positioning interaction between RNCs

In the case that the positioning information is needed from an associated LMU in a Node B that is not controlled by the SRNC then the transfer of this information needs to be supported on the Iur interface. This information is the same information that is signalled between an associated LMU and the corresponding CRNC in the case when Iur support is not needed.

The SRNC requests the information it requires (e.g. GPS timing of cell measurements) from the CRNC of the Node B, which has the associated LMU. The CRNC in turn requests the information from the Node B and upon success returns the results to the SRNC.

Similarly when the SRNC needs a Node B measurement on a UE when that Node B is not controlled by that SRNC there needs to be support on the Iur. One example is the RTT measurement.

Other information that may need to be signalled over the Iur includes LMU parameters (geographical position, covered cells etc.).

NOTE: Confirmation or FS is needed by R3 experts.

7.2.1 Signalling in case of SRNS relocation

In case of SRNC relocation UE Positioning functionalities may be transferred in order for DRNC to be able to handle the responsibility of SRNC in LCS process. Therefore the Source RNC may transfer the following information to the Target RNC:

- last known position, time stamp and accuracy of the position calculation;
- LCS capabilities of the UE.

If there is a positioning procedure going on in order to estimate the position of the UE and a SRNS relocation occurs, the positioning procedure shall be stopped in the old SRNC. After SRNS relocation, the new SRNC then decides if a new positioning procedure should be started. In the UE, the positioning procedure is going on and positioning information (e.g. measurement results) may be sent back to UTRAN if the UE was requested to do so. The new SRNC then decides whether it wants to use these information or discard them.

7.3 Exception procedures

7.3.1 Procedures in the SRNC

When a positioning attempt fails due to failure of a position method itself (e.g. due to inaccurate or insufficient position measurements and related data) and the SRNC is unable to instigate another positioning attempt (e.g. due to a requirement on response time), the SRNC shall return a Location response over the Iu interface containing a less accurate position estimate if available, even if this position estimate is not within the accuracy requested from the CN. If a less accurate estimate is not available, the SRNC shall return a Location response message containing no position estimate and indicating the cause of failure.

When a positioning attempt is interrupted by some other unrecoverable error event inside the SRNC, the SRNC shall immediately terminate the positioning attempt and return a Location Response message containing the reason for the positioning attempt cancellation. In that case, SRNC may also abort any dialogue previously opened with an LMU for the purpose of instigating position measurements for the UE being located.

7.3.2 Procedures in a LMU

An LMU shall return an error indication to its CRNC when positioning measurements previously ordered by the RNC cannot be provided due to any error condition.

7.3.3 Procedures in the target UE

A target UE shall terminate any positioning procedure or the transfer of RRC positioning assistance data without sending any response to the SRNC if any UE Positioning RRC message is received from the SRNC that starts some other RRC management procedure. The new RRC procedure shall then be executed by the UE.

7.4 Radio interface timing procedures

The Radio Interface Timing determination system consists of functions in LMUs and in the SRNC. The system runs continuously offering cell timing information for UE Positioning.

7.4.1 LMU Functions

The Radio Interface Timing functionality in the LMU should be capable of performing the following functions:

- The LMU performs necessary radio interface measurements from signals transmitted by Node Bs;
- If the LMU contains a common reference clock, e.g. GPS TOW, it time stamps reception of Node B signals by performing measurements of UTRAN GPS timing of cell frames;
- If there is no reference clock available, the LMU may make SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference or measurements, i.e. measures the time difference between arrival of SFNs from neighbouring Node Bs and a reference Node B;
- The LMU may perform some processing of measurements, like averaging and filtering, using parameters delivered to it, or in their absence using default settings.

7.4.2 CRNC Functions

The CRNC must be capable of performing the following functions related to Radio Interface Timing determination:

- The CRNC sends to LMUs requests for Radio Interface Timing measurement information;
- The CRNC will communicate regularly with LMUs; thus, the CRNC can monitor operation of LMUs. If a LMU fails to send Radio Interface Timing information, the CRNC shall try to restart the LMU, and if this restarting

fails, the CRNC shall inform O&M system. CRNC can use also diagnostics messages to query the status of LMUs;

- The CRNC receives Radio Interface Timing measurement results from LMUs;
- The CRNC stores or queries extra information required for Node B synchronization determination, like Node B and LMU coordinates, Node B identity information;
- The CRNC determines synchronization differences between different downlink signals using LMU measurements and other information;
- Synchronization information is delivered for UE Positioning purposes.

7.4.3 LMU-CRNC Interactions

The request for Radio Interface Timing measurement information from the CRNC to a LMU contains the following parameters:

- Measurement type. This indicates whether the CRNC wants the LMU to perform UTRAN GPS timing of cell frames or SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference;
- Measurement result reporting frequency. This indicates how often the LMU should send Radio Interface Timing measurement results;
- Measurement duration. This indicates how long the LMU should make measurements and report results;
- Instructions about filtering of raw measurement data;
- Instructions about Primary CPICH signals to be measured. The LMU unit can measure autonomously a certain number of most strongly received signals. Another possibility is that the CRNC tells which Node B signals it should measure;
- In the SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference case, which common Primary CPICH the LMU should use as a reference in the measurements;
- Instruction of how the measurement quality should be reported.

In case a SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference measurement was requested by the CRNC, the LMU returns the following information to CRNC:

- Identity of the Node B at which the associated LMU is residing;
- Primary CPICH info of the measured signals;
- SFN-SFN observed time difference between neighbour cells and reference cell;
- Identity of the neighbour cells;
- SFN-SFN drift between neighbour cells and reference cell;
- Time stamp of the measurement (e.g. SFN);
- Accuracy of the measurement.

In case a UTRAN GPS timing of cell frames measurement was requested by the CRNC, the LMU returns the following information to the CRNC:

- Cell id of the measured cell;
- SFN;
- Time stamp (e.g. GPS TOW) of the SFN;
- Node B clock drift;
- Accuracy of the measurement.

8 Cell ID based positioning method

In the Cell ID based method, the SRNC determines the identification of the cell providing coverage for the target UE. This subclause outlines the procedures for this positioning method. Subclause 8.1 provides procedures for the determination of the cell ID depending on the operational status of the target UE. Subclause 8.3 provides a procedure for the mapping of the cell ID to a corresponding SAI to be returned to the LCS application in the CN. The general flow to determine the cell ID is shown in figure 8.1.

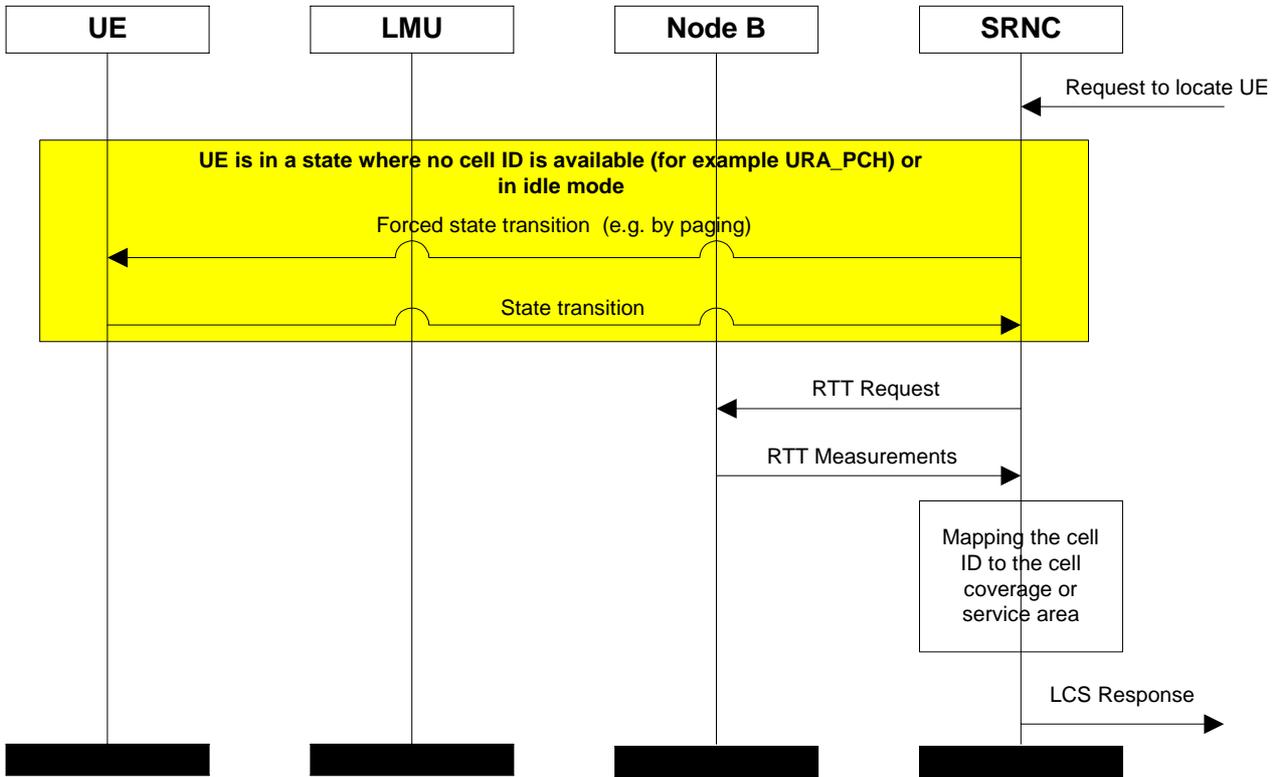


Figure 8.1: Cell ID Based Method

8.1 Cell ID determination

In order for the SRNC to determine the cell ID when an UE Positioning request is received, additional operations may be needed depending on the operational status of the UE.

Figure 8.1 illustrates the procedure for the cell ID based positioning method when the UE is in different RRC states. When the LCS request is received from the CN the SRNC checks the state of the target UE. If the UE is in a state where the cell ID is available, the target cell ID is chosen as the basis for the UE Positioning. In states where the cell ID is not available, the UE is paged, so that SRNC can establish the cell with which the target UE is associated. In order to improve the accuracy of the LCS response the SRNC may also request RTT (FDD only) or RX Timing Deviation (TDD only) measurements from the Node B or LMU associated with the cell ID. The SRNC may also map the cell ID to a corresponding SAI to match the service coverage information available in the CN. In the case of 1.28 Mcps TDD, in order to improve the accuracy of the LCS response, the SRNC may request that the UE reports the internal measured result 'timing advance'. This step is not illustrated in figure 8.1.

The cell ID based method shall determine the position of the UE regardless of the UE RRC mode (i.e. connected or idle).

8.1.1 UE Cell ID is not known

For UE for which the cell ID is not known at the time the UE Positioning request is received at the SRNC, the UE may be paged to locate its current cell ID. If the UE is in an idle mode and there is a need for it to be paged, then the paging

shall be initiated by the CN. If the UE is in URA_PCH state the paging may be initiated by the SRNC in UTRAN. For example, the UE can be forced to perform a transition to a Cell_FACH state to define the cell ID of its current cell.

If the UE is in an idle mode, or in a RRC connected state when there is a need to page for the UE to obtain the cell ID, the CN may initiate paging, authentication and ciphering, as specified in [13].

Alternatively, the cell ID may be determined as the one that was used during the last active connection to the UE. In the case the UE is not reachable, the last known position should include the age of location field.

8.1.2 UE Cell ID is known

8.1.2.1 UE not in Soft handover

The cell ID may be determined as the cell that is providing an active connection for the UE at the time of receiving the UE Positioning request at the SRNC.

8.1.2.2 UE in Soft handover

In order for the SRNC to provide the geographical co-ordinates of a target UE in soft handover, the SRNC combines the information about all cells associated with the UE.

In soft handover, the UE may have several signal branches connected to different cells, reporting different cell IDs. A reference cell ID may be determined by the SRNC based on the coverage area of each cell. The reference cell ID may be selected based on one or more of the following principles:

- the cell ID may be selected based on the parameters defining the quality of the received signal branches. That is, the cell ID with the best quality signal branch is selected as the reference cell ID;
- the cell ID may be selected that was used during connection set-up between the UE and the serving Node B;
- the cell ID of the cell most recently associated with the UE may be selected;
- the cell ID of the latest "new" cell that the UE has started to receive, but has not yet been handed over to may be selected;
- the cell ID may be selected as the cell to which UE has the shortest distance (to the Node B site);
- the cell ID may be selected as the cell that provides an active connection for the UE at the time of receiving the UE Positioning request at the SRNC.

The selection may also be based on RTT measurements, power levels and received signal strengths in UE and related Node B or LMU.

Other relevant mechanisms such as IPDL or SSDD power control should also be taken into account when applying the cell ID selection procedure for UE in a soft handover mode.

8.2 Mapping the Cell ID to Geographic Co-ordinates or a Service Area

A UTRAN cell ID should be mapped to geographical coordinates or a SAI before being sent from UTRAN to the CN. The Service Area Identifier may include one or several cells. The mapping may be accomplished either in the SRNC, in a Network Management System, including Network Management Unit or by co-operation of various access network elements.

The CN may request the geographical co-ordinates or the SAI, or both for the target UE. The SAI may be used for routing of corresponding Emergency calls, or for CAMEL services to correspond to the usage of Cell ID in the core network of GSM. However, the MSC shall not send the Service Area Identity to GMLC.

Although the mapping of the cell(s) associated with the target UE into geographical co-ordinates by the SRNC is not standardised, the response to the CN Location request with geographical co-ordinates shall be as defined in [11].

In order to determine a cell coverage estimate and to map it to the geographical coordinates or Service Area parameter Identity, the SRNC may use parameters such as the best reference signal, RTT in FDD [15] or Rx Timing Deviation [16] and knowledge of the UE timing advance in TDD, as well as antenna beam direction parameters.

Alternatively, the service area coverage of a cell may be determined by using a reference signal power budget. Based on the reference signal power budget it is possible to obtain, for example, the Node B transmitted power, isotropic path loss, coverage threshold at coverage area border for a given location probability, and a cell radius for an indoor and outdoor coverage.

The SRNC may use a reference signal link budget based cell radius estimate, in conjunction with the cell identifier, to make a coverage estimation for the cell(s) related to the target UE.

Additionally, the SRNC may compare the received power levels with the power budget, whereby more accurate information of the position of the UE may be provided.

Also, the interaction between neighbouring cell coverage areas may be used to determine a more exact UE Positioning.

9 OTDOA positioning method

The primary standard OTDOA measurement is the "SFN-SFN observed time difference" observed at the UE (see [15] and [16]). These measurements, together with other information concerning the surveyed geographic position of the transmitters and the RTD of the actual transmissions of the downlink signals may be used to calculate an estimate of the position of the UE. Each OTDOA measurement for a pair of downlink transmissions describes a line of constant difference (a hyperbola (see note 1)) along which the UE may be located. The UE's position is determined by the intersection of these lines for at least two pairs of Node Bs. The accuracy of the position estimates made with this technique depends on the precision of the timing measurements, the relative position of the Node Bs involved (see note 2), and is also subject to the effects of multipath radio propagation. This is illustrated in the figure 9.1.

NOTE 1: This is really a figure in three dimensions, a hyperboloid. For convenience here, this will be simplified to the hyperbola representing the intersection of this surface with the surface of the earth. For location service in three dimensions the hyperboloid must be considered.

NOTE 2: The geometry of the Node B positions may affect the accuracy of the position estimate. The best results are when the Node Bs equally surround the UE. If they do not, there is a reduction in accuracy, which is sometimes termed the Geometric Dilution of Position (GDP).

The primary OTDOA measurements (made by the UE) are sent to the SRNC. These measures are sent via signalling over the Uu_{-iub} (and Iur) interfaces between the UE and the SRNC. The calculation function makes use of the measurements, the known positions of the transmitter sites and the RTD of the transmissions to estimate the UE's position.

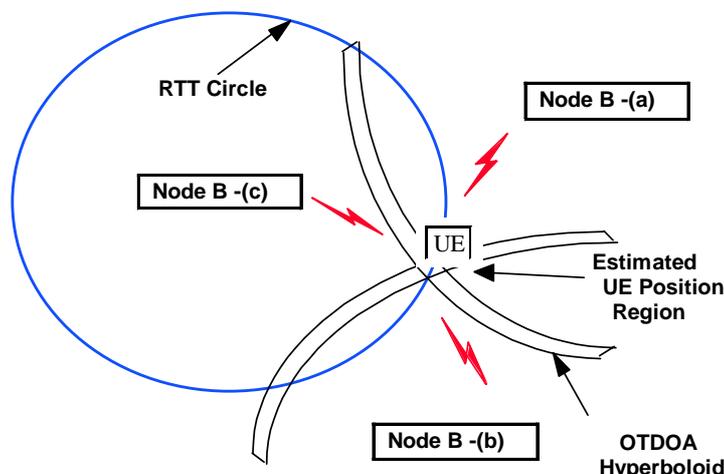


Figure 9.1: OTDOA Positioning Method

measurements can be carried out. Because the IPDL method is based on downlink the location service can be provided efficiently to a large number of terminals simultaneously.

The specification and operation of the IPDL technique are provided in [14] and [26].

9.2 Relative Time Difference (RTD)

In order to calculate the estimate of the position of the UE, the calculation function needs to know:

- the OTDOA measurements;
- the surveyed geographic positions of the Node Bs that have had their signals measured; and
- the actual relative time difference between the transmissions of the Node Bs at the time the OTDOA measurements were made.

The accuracy of each of these measurements contributes to the overall accuracy of the position estimate. The measurement of the RTD is described in the following.

There are several approaches to determining the RTD. One is to synchronise the transmissions of Node B. In this technique the RTD are known constant values (see NOTE) that may be entered in the database and used by the calculation function when making a position estimate. The synchronisation must be done to a level of accuracy of the order of tens of nanoseconds (as 10 nanoseconds uncertainty contributes 3 metres error in the position estimate). Drift and jitter in the synchronisation timing must also be well controlled as these also contribute uncertainty in the position estimate. Synchronisation to this level of accuracy is currently only readily available through satellite based time-transfer techniques. Generally in the TDD operating mode, the Node Bs are synchronised.

NOTE: The transmission times may all be aligned to a common reference (such as UTC) in which case all RTD have a common value. However, in a more general case the transmissions may have a fixed offset with reference to UTC, and thus the RTD values are non-zero and may be stored in the database for use by the calculation function.

Alternatively (typically in FDD mode), Node Bs may be left to free run within some constraint of maximum frequency error. In this scenario, the RTD will change (slowly) with time. The rate of change will depend on the frequency difference and jitter between Node Bs. If, for example, the maximum frequency difference between two Node Bs is $\pm 10^{-9}$, then the start of transmission of a 10 millisecond code sequence will drift through a cycle in about 1 390 hours (or 57 days). With this relatively slow rate of drift the measurements needed to obtain the RTD can be performed by fixed LMUs at known positions and stored in the database for use by the calculation function. The jitter and drift of the individual oscillators in each Node B may cause the change of timing to slow, remain constant or reverse direction over time. Ongoing measurements may be made to assure the most current values are available for the calculation function. The measurement units needed to support RTD estimation may be co-located with the Node Bs or installed at other convenient positions in the UTRAN coverage area, and report their results through the UTRAN signalling.

The LMUs may directly measure the SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference between neighbouring and reference cells and return the measurements to the CRNC. Alternatively the LMUs may measure the UTRAN GPS timing of cell frames of the neighbouring and reference cells and return the measurements to the CRNC. If the CRNC is not the SRNC the information is also forwarded from CRNC to SRNC.

The SRNC then uses the UTRAN GPS timing of cell frames or SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference measurements to calculate the RTD values. The information to be transferred in each case is listed in 7.4.3.

9.3 Time of Day (ToD)

If there are frequency drifts between the (unsynchronised) Node Bs, as noted in subclause 9.2, the OTDOA measurements must be reported together with the time-of-day they were made (timestamp). This is necessary so that the appropriate value of the RTD may be used by the calculation function.

In order to assure less than a 20 nanosecond uncertainty in the RTD value, the time of day must be known to better than 10 seconds (if the maximum frequency difference between the Node Bs is $\pm 10^{-9}$). The method by which the ToD is measured is the system the frame number, which provides a 10 millisecond resolution and can be unambiguous up to 40.95 seconds.

Table 9.2: Information to be transferred from UE to SRNC

Information	UE-assisted	UE-based
OTDOA measurement results	Yes	No
OTDOA measurement accuracy	Yes	No
UE geographical position	No	Yes
Position accuracy indicator (based on the signalled and measurement accuracies)	No	Yes

Table 9.3 shows the information that may be transferred from Node B to its CRNC. If the CRNC is not the SRNC the information is also forwarded from CRNC to SRNC.

Table 9.3: Information to be transferred from Node B/LMU to CRNC and between RNCs

Information	UE assisted	UE based
Measured UTRAN GPS timing of cell frames or SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference values for Cells mentioned at Intra frequency Cell Info	Yes	Yes
UTRAN GPS timing of cell frames or SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference accuracy	Yes	Yes

Table 9.4 shows the information that may be transferred from CRNC to Node B. If the CRNC is not the SRNC the information may also be sent from CRNC to SRNC. This does not apply in the case of 1.28 Mcps TDD for this version of the standard.

Table 9.4: Information to be transferred from CRNC to Node B/LMU and between RNCs

Information	UE assisted	UE based
IPDL parameters	Yes	Yes

Table 9.5 shows the information that may be transferred between RNCs.

Table 9.5: Information to be transferred between RNCs

Information	UE assisted	UE based
Geographical position of the primary serving cell	Yes	Yes
Relative neighbour cell geographical position	Yes	Yes
Accuracy range of the geographic position values	Yes	Yes
IPDL-Alpha parameter for Open Loop Power Control when using IPDLs in 3.84 Mcps TDD	Yes	Yes
Maximum Power the UE may use when using IPDLs in 3.84 Mcps TDD	Yes	Yes

9.6 OTDOA network positioning procedures

The following diagram illustrates the operations for the OTDOA method for UE Positioning when the request for positioning information is initiated by an LCS application from the CN.

This illustration only includes the information flow related to UE Positioning operations and does not indicate other operations that may be required, for example, to establish a signalling connection between the UE and the SRNC. Also not illustrated is the signalling used to initiate the location service request from the CN or a UE-based application.

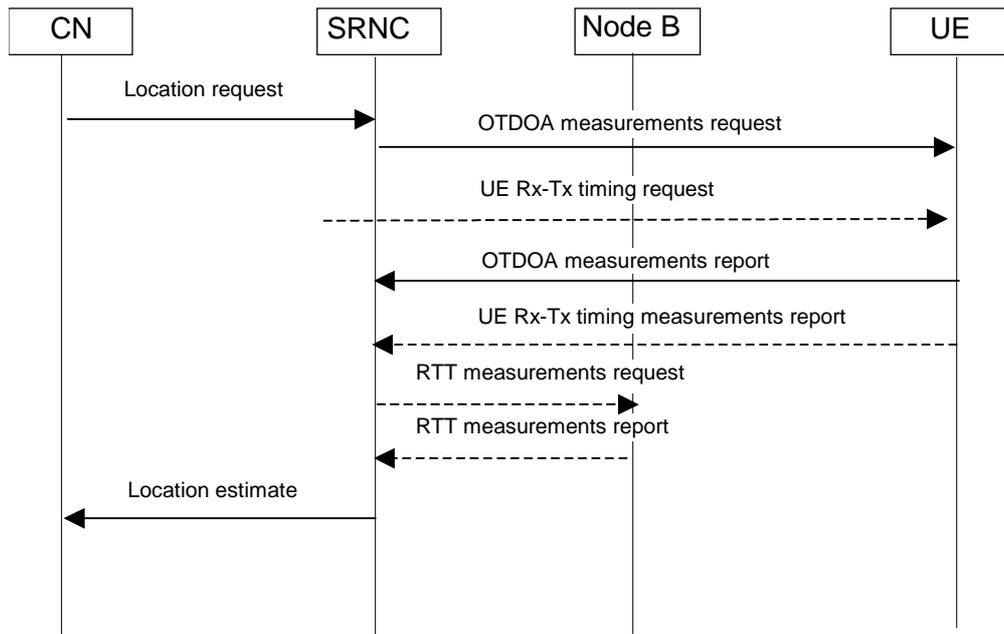


Figure 9.2: OTDOA Signalling Operations

1. The operation begins with an authenticated request for positioning information about a UE from an application in the CN being received at the SRNC. The SRNC considers the request and the UTRAN and UE capabilities.
2. The SRNC requests from the UE the measurement of the OTDOA for the signals in the active and neighbourhood sets. These measurements are made while the UE is in connected mode CELL_DCH state.
3. If it is considered advantageous to do so, the SRNC requests the UE Rx-Tx timing difference (FDD only) or UE timing advance, T_{ADV} , (1.28 Mcps TDD) information from the UE.
4. The UE returns the OTDOA measures to the SRNC. The SRNC receives the OTDOA information and co-ordinates obtaining other information to support the calculation request.
5. The UE returns the UE Rx-Tx timing difference (FDD only) or UE timing advance, T_{ADV} , (1.28 Mcps TDD) information to the SRNC, together with a time stamp of when the value was obtained.
6. If there are insufficient OTDOA measures, or it is otherwise considered advantageous to do so, the SRNC requests the RTT (in FDD) or Rx timing deviation (in TDD) measure for the UE from the serving Node B.
7. In FDD, the SRNC requests the RTD values for the associated transmitters from the associated database. These may be stored locally if they are constant over time, otherwise they must be updated to represent the RTD timing at the time-of-day the OTDOA measurements were made.
8. The Node B returns the RTT (in FDD) or Rx Timing Deviation (in TDD) measures to the SRNC if they were requested.
9. The SRNC performs a position calculation using the OTDOA, RTD and, if necessary, RTT (in FDD) or Rx timing deviation and UE timing advance (in TDD) information. The calculation may include a co-ordinate transformation to the geographic system requested by the application. The position estimate includes the position, the estimated accuracy of the results and the time of day of the estimate.
10. The SRNC passes the position estimate to the CN.

10 Network-assisted GPS positioning method

When GPS is designed to inter-work with the UTRAN, the network assists the UE GPS receiver to improve the performance in several respects. These performance improvements will:

- reduce the UE GPS start-up and acquisition times; the search window can be limited and the measurements sped up significantly;
- increase the UE GPS sensitivity; positioning assistance messages are obtained via UTRAN so the UE GPS can operate also in low SNR situations when it is unable to demodulate UE GPS signals;
- allow the UE to consume less handset power than with stand-alone GPS; this is due to rapid start-up times as the GPS can be in idle mode when it is not needed.

The Network-assisted GPS methods rely on signalling between UE GPS receivers (possibly with reduced complexity) and a continuously operating GPS reference receiver network, which has clear sky visibility of the same GPS constellation as the assisted UEs. GPS reference receivers may be connected to the UTRAN to enable derivation of UE assistance signals.

10.1 Timing calibration

Timing calibration is achieved by using UE or UTRAN GPS timing measurements as specified in [15].

10.2 Timing assistance

The UTRAN may derive the estimated UE position using UTRAN parameters (e.g. Cell-ID or IPDL) and may use this information, in conjunction with satellite specific ephemeris data received from the GPS reference receiver network, to derive the estimated times of arrival (code phases) for equivalent GPS satellite signals received by the UE-based GPS receiver functionality. For the UE-assisted method, the estimated code phase data may be conveyed, together with $T_{\text{UTRAN-GPS}}$ (as specified in [15] and [16]), from the UTRAN to the UE using higher layer signalling. The estimated code phase data value is uncertain to a degree depending on the accuracy of the UTRAN timing calibration and initial position determination methods used.

Alternatively, for the UE-based method, the UE itself may derive its location aided by assistance messages. The ephemeris data are transmitted from UTRAN to the UE using higher layer signalling. The UE may use this information, in conjunction with the UE's reference location, to derive the times of arrival (code phases) for GPS satellite signals received by the UE-based GPS receiver functionality.

10.3 GPS assistance data

The UE may receive GPS information through the UTRAN radio interface, using higher layer signalling. Once a UE Positioning measurement is setup by the SRNC the UE is responsible to maintain valid and up to date GPS assistance data in order to report the requested measurement results. In case that the UE has not sufficient assistance data or the data is out of date then the UE should indicate it to the SRNC and additionally request for assistance data.

When the UE is unable to detect a sufficient number of satellites, the assisted GPS method can be combined with other positioning methods. Altitude assistance can compensate for one satellite measurement.

The assistance data signalled to the UE may include all information listed below or a selected subset:

- data assisting the measurements; e.g. reference time, visible satellite list, satellite signal Doppler, code phase, Doppler and code phase search windows. This data can be valid for a few minutes (e.g., less than 5 minutes) or longer depending on the code phase and Doppler search window size that can be accommodated by the UE;
- data providing means for position calculation; e.g. reference time, reference position, satellite ephemeris, clock corrections. Satellite ephemeris and clock corrections data can be used for up to six hours.

NOTE: Certain types of GPS Assistance data may be derived, wholly or partially, from other types of GPS Assistance data.

If DGPS is utilised, then differential corrections may also be transmitted. If Selective Availability is turned off, these corrections can be valid for a few minutes or more. The DGPS data is valid for a large geographical area, so one centrally located reference receiver can be used to service this large region.

Table 10.2: Information that may be transferred from UE to SRNC

Information	UE-assisted	UE-based
reference time for GPS ($T_{\text{UE-GPS}}$) (specified in [15] and [16])	Yes	Yes
serving cell information	No	Yes
Latitude/Longitude/Altitude/Error ellipse	No	Yes
velocity estimate in the UE	No	Yes
satellite ID for which measurement data is valid	Yes	No
Whole/Fractional chips for information about the code-phase measurement	Yes	No
C/ N_0 of the received signal from the particular satellite used in the measurements	Yes	No
doppler frequency measured by the UE for the particular satellite	Yes	No
pseudorange RMS error	Yes	No
multipath indicator	Yes	No
number of Pseudoranges	Yes	No

Table 10.3 shows the information that may be transferred from Node B to its CRNC. If the CRNC is not the SRNC the information is also forwarded from CRNC to SRNC.

Table 10.3: Information that may be transferred from Node B/LMU to CRNC and between RNCs

Information	UE-assisted	UE-based
reference time for GPS ($T_{\text{UTRAN-GPS}}$) (specified in [15] and [16])	Yes	Yes

10.5.1.1 Almanac data

The almanac parameters specify the coarse, long-term model of the satellite positions and clocks. These parameters are a subset of the ephemeris and clock correction parameters in the Navigation Model, although with reduced resolution and accuracy. The almanac model is useful for receiver tasks that require coarse accuracy, such as determining satellite visibility. The model is valid for up to one year, typically. Since it is a long-term model, the field should be provided for all satellites in the GPS constellation.

Optionally, "SV Global Health" information may accompany this almanac information. This additional information is composed of the sequence of all non-parity data bits contained in words 3-10 of page 25 of subframe 4 of the GPS navigation message followed by the sequence of all non-parity bits contained in words 3-10 of page 25 of subframe 5 of the GPS navigation message. The following GPS navigation message fields are excluded when constructing these sequences: "Data ID", "SV (Page) ID", and "t".

10.5.1.2 DGPS corrections

In order to allow a UE to estimate its position more accurately, biases in the pseudorange measurements may be provided to the UE.

Status/Health

This information indicates the status of the differential corrections contained in the message.

IODE

This is the sequence number for the ephemeris for the particular satellite. The UE can use this information to determine if new ephemeris is used for calculating the corrections that are provided in the broadcast message. This eight-bit IE is incremented for each new set of ephemeris for the satellite and may occupy the numerical range of [0, 239] during normal operations. More information about this field can be found from [24].

User Differential Range Error (UDRE)

The UDRE provides an estimate of the uncertainty ($1-\sigma$) in the corrections for the particular satellite. The value in this field shall be multiplied by the UDRE Scale Factor in the common Corrections Status/Health field to determine the final UDRE estimate for the particular satellite. More information about this field can be found from [24].

Pseudo-Range Correction (PRC)

The PRC indicates the correction to the pseudorange for the particular satellite at the GPS Reference Time, t_0 . The PRC definition here is different from the one given in [24].

Pseudo-Range Rate Correction (RRC)

This information indicates the rate-of-change of the pseudorange correction for the particular satellite, using the satellite ephemeris identified by the IODE IE. The RRC definition here is different from the one given in [24].

10.5.1.3 Ionospheric corrections

The Ionospheric Model contains information needed to model the propagation delays of the GPS signals through the ionosphere. Proper use of these information allows a single-frequency GPS receiver to remove approximately 50% of the ionospheric delay from the range measurements. The Ionospheric Model is valid for the entire constellation and changes slowly relative to the Navigation Model.

10.5.1.4 Ephemeris data and clock correction

Ephemeris data and clock corrections provide an accurate model of the satellite positions to the UE.

10.5.1.5 Real Time integrity monitor function

An Integrity Monitor (IM) function in the network should detect unhealthy (i.e., failed/failing) satellites. Excessively large pseudo range errors, as evidenced by the magnitude of the corresponding DGPS correction determined by the IM, may be used to detect unhealthy satellites. Unhealthy satellites should be detected very close to the occurrence of the satellite failure (e.g. 10 seconds) and marked in an unhealthy satellite list as unusable/bad. When unhealthy satellites are detected, the assistance and/or DGPS correction data should not be supplied for these satellites. Upon receiving the list of unhealthy satellites from the SRNC, the UE shall consider the data associated with these satellites to be invalid.

The IM function should also inform the UE of measurement quality in DGPS modes when satellites are healthy. This can be done by computing the position of the DGPS reference receiver using its derived pseudo ranges and differential corrections at the IM, and differencing the IM computed position with the known location of the DGPS reference receiver to compute a position error. When the error in the IM computed position is excessive for solutions based upon healthy satellites only, DGPS users should be informed of measurement quality through the supplied User Differential Range Error (UDRE) adjusted values based on the operation of the IM. The UE should use the measurement quality as a factor in weighing data obtained from associated satellites in its position calculation.

NOTE: UDRE is one of the IEs contained in the DGPS information ([19]).

The real-time Integrity Monitor function provides the following information to a UE:

- BadSATid;
- UDRE value adjusted based on the measurement quality.

BadSATid is a list of unhealthy (i.e., failed/failing) satellites. The UE shall consider any assistance or DGPS data of these satellites as invalid.

Adjusted UDRE value reports the measurement quality of the corresponding satellites. The UE should consider the quality while calculating its position.

10.5.1.6 GPS reference time

GPS reference time may be used to provide a mapping between UTRAN and GPS time.

GPS TOW Assist

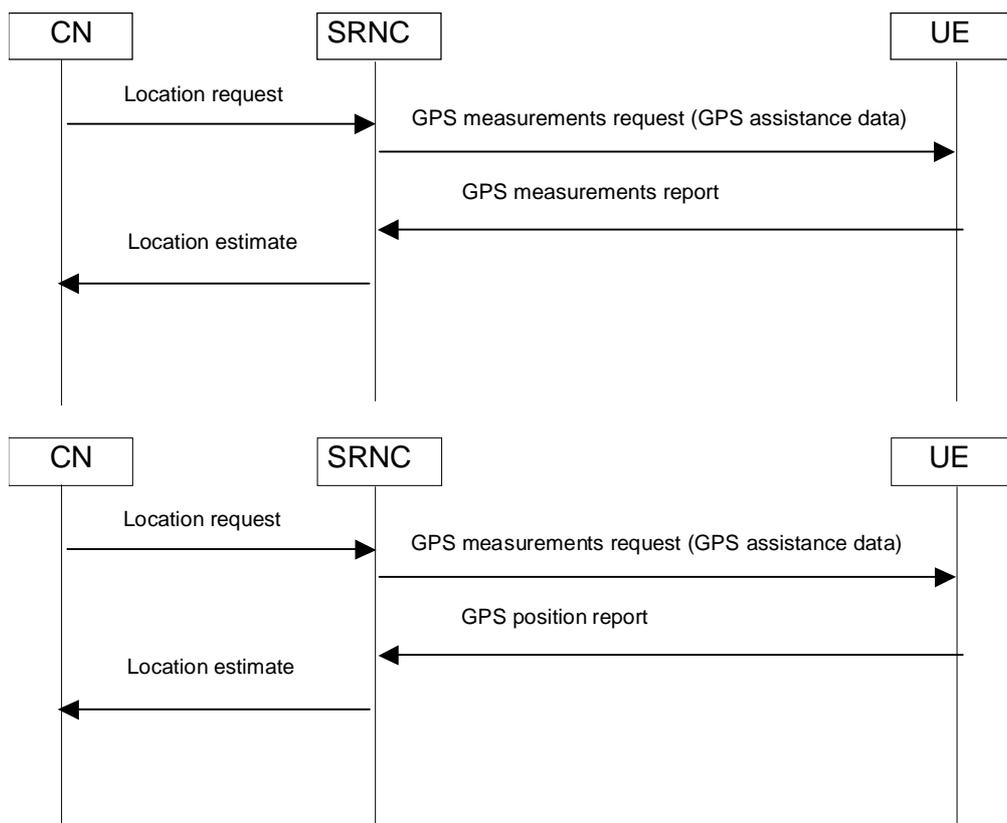


Figure 10.1: Network-assisted GPS methods

1. The operation begins with an authenticated request for positioning information about a UE from an application in the core network being received at the SRNC. The SRNC acts as interface between the Core Network and the UE Positioning entities in the UTRAN. The SRNC considers the request and the capabilities of the UE and the network.
2. Depending on the UE capabilities, the SRNC sends to the UE certain GPS assistance information. This information may include: the reference time for GPS, the satellite IDs, the Doppler frequency, the search window and its centre, the ephemeris and clock corrections, the almanac, and other information specified in 10.5.1. If the UE has not enough assistance data to perform the measurements, the UE should indicate it to the SRNC and additionally request for assistance data.

For UE-based method, jump to step 8.

For UE-assisted method, the SRNC may optionally request the following information before sending the assistance message(s) to the UE: the LMU update (see NOTE), the RTT measurements (from the Node Bs in the active set) to compensate for the one-way propagation delays. The LMU (associated or stand-alone) returns the information containing the time difference between the Node B and the GPS (e.g. UTRAN GPS timing of cell frames or SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference) to the CRNC. The Node B returns its RTT measurement to the CRNC. If the CRNC is not the SRNC, the CRNC forwards these information to SRNC.

4. The SRNC requests from the UE the measurement of GPS satellite pseudoranges and other information specified in 10.5.1. These measurements may be made while the UE is in RRC connected mode CELL_DCH state. The SRNC may request SFN-SFN Observed Time Difference measurements and Rx-Tx timing difference information from the UE to support the processing related to the RTT measurements.
5. The UE returns to the SRNC the measurement of GPS satellite pseudoranges and other information specified in 10.5.1. If requested, the UE may also return the SFN-SFN measurements and the Rx-Tx time difference information, together with a time stamp of when these values were obtained.
6. The UE position is calculated in the SRNC.
7. If there is insufficient information to yield a UE positioning estimate, the SRNC may start a new process from step 3.

8. In case of UE based method, UE returns the position estimate to the SRNC. This estimate includes the position, the estimated accuracy of the results and the time of the estimate.
9. The SRNC passes the position estimate to the CN.

NOTE: The LMU update (of the time difference between the GPS and the Node B) may be performed on a per-request basis (with respect to each UE Positioning request) or be performed timely that is independent of individual UE Positioning request. The latter is preferable when there is a large volume of UE Positioning requests.

11 Information storage

NOTE This clause just outlines the information that may need to be stored in the UTRAN UE Positioning that may need to be standardised (if any).

Annex A (informative): Definitions and Terms

This annex provides definitions and terms for the general LCS. Not all of these are applicable to the UTRAN environment.

CAMEL: CAMEL is a network functionality, which provides the mechanisms of Intelligent Network to a UE.

Current Position: after a location attempt has successfully delivered a position estimate and its associated time stamp, the position estimate and time stamp is referred to as the 'current position' at that point in time.

Deferred location request: a location request where the location response (responses) is (are) not required immediately.

Frequency reference: the frequency reference of the UE obtained from the UTRAN radio interface that may be used to minimize the frequency search associated with acquiring GPS satellite signals. When the UE acquisition process is aligned to this reference, the carrier Doppler uncertainty that must be searched for a particular satellite signal need only account for minor residual uncertainties related to UE dynamics and initial position. This frequency reference may also be used to maintain the UE's estimate of GPS time between positioning events, thus making accurate GPS time available within the UE to support reacquisition of satellite signals.

Global Positioning System: the Global Positioning System (GPS) consists of three functional elements: Space Segment (satellites), User Segment (receivers), and Control Segment (maintenance etc.). The GPS receiver estimates its own location based on the observed times of arrival of the satellite signals.

Immediate location request: a location request where a single location response only is required immediately.

Initial Position: in the context of an originating emergency call the position estimate and the associated time stamp at the commencement of the call set-up is referred to as 'initial position'.

Last Known Position: the current position estimate and its associated time stamp for Target UE stored in the LCS Server is referred to as the 'last known position' and until replaced by a later position estimate and a new time stamp is referred to as the 'last known position'.

LCS (LoCation Services): LCS is a service concept in system (e.g. GSM or UMTS) standardisation. LCS specifies all the necessary network elements and entities, their functionalities, interfaces, as well as communication messages, due to implement the location service functionality in a cellular network.

NOTE: LCS does not specify any location based (value added) services except locating of emergency calls.

LCS Client: a software and/or hardware entity that interacts with a LCS Server for the purpose of obtaining location information for one or more UEs. LCS Clients subscribe to LCS in order to obtain location information. LCS Clients may or may not interact with human users. The LCS Client is responsible for formatting and presenting data and managing the user interface (dialogue). The LCS Client may reside in the UE.

LCS Client Access barring list: an optional list of MSISDNs per LCS Client where the LCS Client is not allowed to locate any MSISDN therein.

LCS Client Subscription Profile: a collection of subscription attributes of LCS related parameters that have been agreed for a contractual period of time between the LCS client and the service provider.

LCS Feature: the capability of a PLMN to support LCS Client/server interactions for locating Target UEs.

LCS Server: a software and/or hardware entity offering LCS capabilities. The LCS Server accepts requests, services requests, and sends back responses to the received requests. The LCS server consists of LCS components, which are distributed to one or more PLMN and/or service provider.

Local Service: a service, which can be exclusively provided in the current serving network by a Value added Service Provider.

Local Information: information related to a given location, or general information, which is made available in a given location.

Location (Based) Application: a location application is an application software processing location information or utilising it in some way. The location information can be input by a user or detected by UTRAN or UE. Navigation is one location application example.

Location Based Service (LBS): a service provided either by teleoperator or a 3rd party service provider that utilises the available location information of the terminal. Location Application offers the User Interface for the service. LBS is either a pull or a push type of service (see Location Dependent Services and Location Independent Services).

Location Dependent Service: a service provided either by teleoperator or a 3rd party service provider that is available (pull type) or is activated (push type) when the user arrives to a certain area. It doesn't require any subscription in advance, but the push type activation shall be confirmed by the user. The offered service itself can be any kind of service (e.g. a public Xerox machine or the discount list in a store).

Location Independent Service: a service provided either by teleoperator or a 3rd party service provider that is available and therefore can be activated anywhere in the network coverage. It is activated by the user's request or by other user's activated service, and therefore it requires a subscription in advance (pull type). The offered service itself can be any kind of service (e.g. MMS, SWDL, or LBS!).

Position Estimate: the geographic position of a UE expressed in latitude and longitude data, and optionally altitude data. The Position Estimate shall be represented in a well-defined universal format. Translation from this universal format to another geographic positioning system may be supported, although the details are considered outside the scope of the primitive services.

Positioning: positioning is a functionality, which estimates a geographical position (of e.g. a UE).

Positioning method: a principle and/or algorithm that the estimation of geographical position is based on, e.g. AOA, TOA, TDOA. For example, GPS is based on TOA, and E-OTD (on GSM) or OTDOA (on UMTS) are based on TDOA.

Positioning technology: a technology or system concept including the specifications of RF interfaces, data types, etc. to process the estimation of a geographical position, e.g. GPS, E-OTD (GSM), and IPDL-TDOA (UMTS).

PLMN Access barring list: an optional list of MSISDN per PLMN where any LCS Client is not allowed to locate any MSISDN therein except for certain exceptional cases.

Predefined area: a geographical area that is not related to cell or radio coverage. The UE may take special action when it recognises it has entered or left a predefined area.

Privacy Class: list of LCS Clients defined within a privacy exception class to which permission may be granted to locate the target UE. The permission shall be granted either on activation by the target UE or permanently for a contractual period of time agreed between the target UE and the service provider.

Privacy Exception List: a list consisting of various types of privacy classes (i.e. operator related, personal etc.). Certain types of classes may require agreement between the service provider and the target UE.

Prohibited area: an area where the UE must not activate its transmitter. The Prohibited area may be a Predefined area described above or related to radio cell(s).

Subscription Profile: the profile detailing the subscription to various types of privacy classes.

Target UE: the UE being located.

Several functional groupings may be defined to describe the UE Positioning functions. These groupings occur in both the CN and the UTRAN. The overall LCS functional grouping is described in reference [13]. Each grouping encompasses a number of functional components and functions.

Within UTRAN the functional entities may be grouped as follows:

- the *Internal Client* group that includes:
 - Internal UTRAN Location Client Function (U-LCF);
- the *UTRAN System Handling* group that includes:
 - UTRAN Location System Control Function (U-LSCF),
 - UTRAN Location System Operations Function (U-LSOF);
- the *UTRAN Positioning* group that includes:
 - UTRAN Position Radio Co-ordination Function (U-PRCF),
 - UTRAN Position Calculation Function (U-PCF),
 - UTRAN Position Signal Measurement Function (U-PSMF),
 - UTRAN Position Radio Resource Management (U-PRRM).

The functions within the UTRAN are described in more detail in the following subclauses.

B.1 Internal Client Group

B.1.1 Internal UTRAN Location Client Function (U-LCF)

The UTRAN Location Client Function (U-LCF) represents a logical interface between the internal UTRAN LCS applications and the LCS RNC Handling entities (e.g. the Location System Control Function (U-LSCF) in the RNC).

NOTE: There is not necessarily a requirement for a LCCF (Location Client Control Function) for the UTRAN Internal Client as is described for external clients in reference [13] (the system stage specification).

The UTRAN may make use of positioning information for internal operations such as location assisted handover. In such a case, a U-LCF representing the internal UTRAN LCS application may communicate with the U-LSCF to request and receive the positioning information.

B.2 UTRAN System Handling group

B.2.1 UTRAN Location System Control Function (U-LSCF)

The UTRAN Location System Control Function (U-LSCF) **in RNC** is responsible for co-ordinating UE Positioning requests within the RNC handling entity. This function manages call-related and non-call-related UE Positioning requests and allocates network resources for handling them. This function "insulates" the Location clients in the Core Network from the detailed operation of the positioning method in order that the UTRAN may be used by several types of core network and with several positioning methods.

The U-LSCF provides flow control between simultaneous UE Positioning requests. Simultaneous UE Positioning requests must be queued in a controlled manner to account for priority requests (e.g. for Emergency Clients). The details of the flow control, priority selection and queuing are beyond the scope of the present document.

The U-LSCF will select the appropriate positioning method based on the availability of resources and parameters of the UE Positioning request. The U-LSCF co-ordinates resources and activities needed to obtain data (e.g. Node B geographic co-ordinates) needed for the positioning method. It also records LCS RNC usage data for the location

- controlling the IPDL mechanism for positioning measurements. This may include the overall control of the periodical measurement fulfilment. Co-ordination among RNCs (e.g. to assure non-overlapping idle periods) will be communicated through the Iur interface.

B.4 Assignment of LCS Functional Entities to UTRAN Elements

The figure B.1 and the table B.1 show the generic configuration for different positioning methods, including network-based, UE-based, UE-assisted and network-assisted methods. With this approach both UTRAN and the UE are able to measure the timing of signals and compute the UE position estimate. Depending on the applied positioning method it is possible to utilise the corresponding configuration containing all needed entities. For instance, if a network-based positioning method is applied, the entities that are involved in measuring the UE's signal and calculating its position estimate are allocated to the network elements of the access stratum. On the other hand, in case UE-based or network-assisted methods are used these entities should be allocated to the UE.

Table B.1: Example Allocation of LCS Functional Entities to Network Elements

UTRAN	UE	Node B	LMU	RNC
LCF	X			X
LSCF				X
PRCF				X
PCF	X			X
PRRM				X
PSMF	X	X	X	
LSOF	X	X	X	X

Annex C (informative): Location Services Categories

Generally there are four categories of usage of the location service:

- the **Commercial LCS** (or **Value Added Services**);
- the **Internal LCS**;
- the **Emergency LCS**;
- the **Lawful Intercept LCS**.

These location services categories are further defined in [13] and [5].

History

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