



**LTE;
Evolved Universal Terrestrial
Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN);
Stage 2 functional specification of User Equipment (UE)
positioning in E-UTRAN
(3GPP TS 36.305 version 15.4.0 Release 15)**



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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	2
Legal Notice	2
Modal verbs terminology.....	2
Foreword.....	8
1 Scope	9
2 References	9
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	10
3.1 Definitions	10
3.2 Abbreviations	11
4 Main concepts and requirements.....	12
4.1 Assumptions and Generalities	12
4.2 Role of UE Positioning Methods.....	13
4.3 Standard UE Positioning Methods	14
4.3.1 Network-assisted GNSS Methods.....	14
4.3.2 Downlink positioning	15
4.3.3 Enhanced Cell ID Methods.....	15
4.3.4 Uplink positioning	15
4.3.5 Barometric pressure sensor positioning	15
4.3.6 WLAN positioning	15
4.3.7 Bluetooth positioning.....	16
4.3.8 TBS positioning	16
4.3.9 Motion sensor positioning	16
5 E-UTRAN UE Positioning Architecture.....	16
5.1 UE Positioning Operations	17
5.2 E-UTRAN Positioning Operations.....	19
5.2.1 Downlink Position Method Support	19
5.2.2 Uplink Position Method Support	19
5.2.3 Assistance Information Broadcast Support.....	19
5.3 Functional Description of Elements Related to UE Positioning in E-UTRAN	19
5.3.1 User Equipment (UE)	19
5.3.2 eNode B	20
5.3.3 Evolved Serving Mobile Location Centre (E-SMLC)	20
5.3.4 Location Measurement Unit (LMU).....	20
6 Signalling protocols and interfaces	21
6.1 Network interfaces supporting positioning operations	21
6.1.1 General LCS control plane architecture.....	21
6.1.2 LTE-Uu interface	21
6.1.3 S1-MME interface	21
6.1.4 SLs interface	21
6.1.5 SLm interface.....	21
6.2 UE-terminated protocols	21
6.2.1 LTE Positioning Protocol (LPP).....	21
6.2.2 Radio Resource Control (RRC)	22
6.3 eNB-terminated protocols	23
6.3.1 LTE Positioning Protocol Annex (LPPa).....	23
6.3.2 S1 Application Protocol (S1-AP).....	23
6.4 Signalling between an E-SMLC and UE	23
6.4.1 Protocol Layering	23
6.4.2 LPP PDU Transfer	23
6.5 Signalling between an E-SMLC and eNode B	24
6.5.1 Protocol Layering	24
6.5.2 LPPa PDU Transfer for UE Positioning	25

6.5.3	LPPa PDU Transfer for Positioning Support	26
6.5.4	LPPa PDU Transfer for Assistance Information Broadcast	26
6.6	LMU-terminated protocols	28
6.6.1	SLm Application Protocol (SLmAP)	28
6.7	Signalling between an E-SMLC and LMU	28
6.7.1	Protocol Layering	28
7	General E-UTRAN UE Positioning procedures	28
7.1	General LPP procedures for UE Positioning	28
7.1.1	LPP Procedures	28
7.1.2	Positioning procedures	29
7.1.2.1	Capability transfer	29
7.1.2.2	Assistance data transfer	30
7.1.2.3	Location information transfer	30
7.1.2.4	Multiple transactions	31
7.1.2.5	Sequence of Procedures	32
7.1.2.6	Error handling	32
7.1.2.7	Abort	33
7.1.3	UE positioning measurements in idle state for NB-IoT	33
7.2	General LPPa Procedures for UE Positioning	35
7.2.1	LPPa Procedures	35
7.2.2	LPPa transaction types	35
7.2.2.1	Location information transfer	35
7.3	Service Layer Support using combined LPP and LPPa Procedures	36
7.3.1	NI-LR and MT-LR Service Support	36
7.3.2	MO-LR Service Support	37
7.4	General SLmAP Procedures for UE Positioning	38
7.4.1	SLmAP Procedures	38
7.4.1.1	Measurement request	38
7.4.1.2	Measurement Update	38
7.4.1.3	Measurement Abort	39
7.5	Service Layer Support using combined SLmAP and LPPa Procedures	39
7.5.1	NI-LR and MT-LR Service Support	39
7.5.2	MO-LR Service Support	40
7.6	Procedures for Broadcast of Assistance Data	41
7.6.1	General	41
7.6.2	Broadcast Procedures	41
8	Positioning methods and Supporting Procedures	43
8.1	GNSS positioning methods	43
8.1.1	General	43
8.1.2	Information to be transferred between E-UTRAN Elements	44
8.1.2.1	Information that may be transferred from the E-SMLC to UE	44
8.1.2.1.1	Reference Time	44
8.1.2.1.2	Reference Location	45
8.1.2.1.3	Ionospheric Models	45
8.1.2.1.4	Earth Orientation Parameters	45
8.1.2.1.5	GNSS-GNSS Time Offsets	45
8.1.2.1.6	Differential GNSS Corrections	45
8.1.2.1.7	Ephemeris and Clock Models	45
8.1.2.1.8	Real-Time Integrity	45
8.1.2.1.9	Data Bit Assistance	45
8.1.2.1.10	Acquisition Assistance	45
8.1.2.1.11	Almanac	46
8.1.2.1.12	UTC Models	46
8.1.2.1.13	RTK Reference Station Information	46
8.1.2.1.14	RTK Auxiliary Station Data	46
8.1.2.1.15	RTK Observations	46
8.1.2.1.16	RTK Common Observation Information	46
8.1.2.1.17	GLONASS RTK Bias Information	46
8.1.2.1.18	RTK MAC Correction Differences	47
8.1.2.1.19	RTK Residuals	47

8.1.2.1.20	RTK FKP Gradients	47
8.1.2.1.21	SSR Orbit Corrections	47
8.1.2.1.22	SSR Clock Corrections	47
8.1.2.1.23	SSR Code Bias	47
8.1.2.1a	Recommendations for grouping of assistance data to support different RTK service levels	47
8.1.2.2	Information that may be transferred from the UE to the E-SMLC	49
8.1.2.2.1	GNSS Measurement Information	50
8.1.2.2.1.1	UE-based mode	50
8.1.2.2.1.2	UE-assisted mode	50
8.1.2.2.2	Additional Non-GNSS Related Information	50
8.1.3	Assisted-GNSS Positioning Procedures	51
8.1.3.1	Capability Transfer Procedure	51
8.1.3.1.1	Void	51
8.1.3.2	Assistance Data Transfer Procedure	51
8.1.3.2.1	E-SMLC initiated Assistance Data Delivery	51
8.1.3.2.1a	E-SMLC initiated Periodic Assistance Data Delivery	51
8.1.3.2.2	UE initiated Assistance Data Transfer	52
8.1.3.2.2a	UE initiated Periodic Assistance Data Transfer	53
8.1.3.3	Location Information Transfer Procedure	54
8.1.3.3.1	E-SMLC initiated Location Information Transfer Procedure	54
8.1.3.3.2	UE-initiated Location Information Delivery Procedure	54
8.2	Downlink positioning method	55
8.2.1	General	55
8.2.2	Transferred information	55
8.2.2.1	Assistance Data that may be transferred from the E-SMLC to UE	55
8.2.2.2	Assistance Data that may be transferred from the eNodeB to E-SMLC	55
8.2.2.3	Location Information that may be transferred from the UE to E-SMLC	56
8.2.3	Downlink Positioning Procedures	56
8.2.3.1	Capability Transfer Procedure	56
8.2.3.1.1	Void	56
8.2.3.2	Assistance Data Transfer Procedure	56
8.2.3.2.1	Assistance Data Transfer between E-SMLC and UE	56
8.2.3.2.1.1	E-SMLC-initiated assistance data delivery	56
8.2.3.2.1.2	UE-initiated assistance data transfer	57
8.2.3.2.2	Assistance Data Delivery between E-SMLC and eNodeB	57
8.2.3.2.2.1	Void	57
8.2.3.2.2.2	E-SMLC-initiated assistance data delivery to the E-SMLC	57
8.2.3.3	Location Information Transfer Procedure	58
8.2.3.3.1	E-SMLC-initiated Location Information Transfer	58
8.2.3.3.2	UE-initiated Location Information Delivery procedure	58
8.3	Enhanced cell ID positioning methods	59
8.3.1	General	59
8.3.2	Information to be transferred between E-UTRAN Elements	59
8.3.2.1	Information that may be transferred from the E-SMLC to UE	59
8.3.2.2	Information that may be transferred from the UE to E-SMLC	60
8.3.2.3	Information that may be transferred from the eNodeB to E-SMLC	60
8.3.3	Downlink E-CID Positioning Procedures	60
8.3.3.1	Capability Transfer Procedure	60
8.3.3.1.1	Void	61
8.3.3.2	Assistance Data Delivery Procedure	61
8.3.3.3	Location Information Transfer Procedure	61
8.3.3.3.1	E-SMLC-initiated Location Information Transfer	61
8.3.3.3.2	UE-initiated Location Information Delivery procedure	61
8.3.4	Uplink E-CID Positioning Procedures	62
8.3.4.1	Position Capability Transfer Procedure	62
8.3.4.2	Assistance Data Delivery Procedure	62
8.3.4.3	Position Measurement Procedure	62
8.3.4.3.1	E-SMLC-initiated Position Measurement	62
8.4	Downlink Supporting Procedures	63
8.4.1	General	63
8.4.2	Location Related Information	63
8.4.3	Location Related Information Acquisition Procedure	63

8.4.3.1	On Demand Procedure	63
8.4.3.2	Triggered Procedure	64
8.5	Uplink positioning method	64
8.5.1	General.....	64
8.5.2	Transferred information	65
8.5.2.1	Configuration Data that may be transferred from the eNodeB to the E-SMLC	65
8.5.2.2	Configuration Data that may be transferred from the E-SMLC to LMU	65
8.5.2.3	Location Information that may be transferred from the LMU to E-SMLC.....	66
8.5.3	Uplink Positioning Procedures	66
8.5.3.1	Uplink Information Request and Delivery Procedure	66
8.5.3.2	Uplink Positioning Information Update Procedure	67
8.6	Barometric pressure sensor positioning methods	68
8.6.1	General.....	68
8.6.2	Information to be transferred between E-UTRAN Elements	68
8.6.2.1	Information that may be transferred from the UE to E-SMLC	68
8.6.2.1.1	Standalone mode	69
8.6.2.1.2	UE-assisted mode	69
8.6.2.1.3	UE-based mode	69
8.6.2.2	Information that may be transferred from the E-SMLC to UE	69
8.6.2.2.1	Barometric pressure sensor assistance data	69
8.6.3	Barometric Pressure Sensor Location Information Transfer Procedures.....	69
8.6.3.1	E-SMLC initiated Location Information Transfer Procedure	70
8.6.3.2	UE-initiated Location Information Delivery Procedure	70
8.6.3.3	Assistance Data Transfer Procedure.....	70
8.6.3.3.1	E-SMLC initiated Assistance Data Delivery	70
8.6.3.3.2	UE initiated Assistance Data Transfer	71
8.7	WLAN positioning methods.....	72
8.7.1	General.....	72
8.7.2	Information to be transferred between E-UTRAN Elements	72
8.7.2.1	Information that may be transferred from the UE to E-SMLC	72
8.7.2.1.1	Standalone mode	72
8.7.2.1.2	UE-assisted mode	73
8.7.2.1.3	UE-based mode	73
8.7.2.2	Information that may be transferred from the E-SMLC to UE	73
8.7.2.2.1	WLAN AP BSSID.....	73
8.7.2.2.2	WLAN AP SSID	73
8.7.2.2.3	WLAN AP Type Data	73
8.7.2.2.4	WLAN AP Location	73
8.7.3	WLAN Positioning Procedures.....	74
8.7.3.1	Location Information Transfer Procedure	74
8.7.3.1.1	E-SMLC initiated Location Information Transfer Procedure.....	74
8.7.3.1.2	UE-initiated Location Information Delivery Procedure	74
8.7.3.2	Assistance Data Transfer Procedure.....	75
8.7.3.2.1	UE initiated Assistance Data Transfer.....	75
8.8	Bluetooth positioning methods.....	75
8.8.1	General.....	75
8.8.2	Information to be transferred between E-UTRAN Elements	76
8.8.2.1	Information that may be transferred from the UE to E-SMLC	76
8.8.2.1.1	Standalone mode	76
8.8.2.1.2	UE-assisted mode	76
8.8.3	Bluetooth Positioning Procedures.....	76
8.8.3.1	Location Information Transfer Procedure	76
8.8.3.1.1	E-SMLC initiated Location Information Transfer Procedure.....	76
8.8.3.1.2	UE-initiated Location Information Delivery Procedure	77
8.9	TBS positioning methods	77
8.9.1	General.....	77
8.9.2	Information to be transferred between E-UTRAN Elements	78
8.9.2.1	Information that may be transferred from the UE to E-SMLC	78
8.9.2.1.1	Standalone mode	78
8.9.2.1.2	UE-assisted mode	78
8.9.2.1.3	UE-based mode	78
8.9.2.2	Information that may be transferred from the E-SMLC to UE	78

8.9.2.2.1	Acquisition Assistance	79
8.9.2.2.2	Almanac.....	79
8.9.3	TBS Positioning Procedures	79
8.9.3.1	Location Information Transfer Procedure.....	79
8.9.3.1.1	E-SMLC initiated Location Information Transfer Procedure.....	79
8.9.3.1.2	UE-initiated Location Information Delivery Procedure	80
8.9.3.2	Assistance Data Transfer Procedure.....	80
8.9.3.2.1	E-SMLC initiated Assistance Data Delivery	80
8.9.3.2.2	UE initiated Assistance Data Transfer.....	80
8.10	Motion sensor positioning method	81
8.10.1	General.....	81
8.10.2	Information to be transferred between E-UTRAN Elements.....	81
8.10.2.1	Information that may be transferred from the UE to E-SMLC	81
8.10.2.1.1	UE-assisted, UE-based, Standalone mode	82
8.10.2.1.2	UE Displacement and Movement Information.....	82
8.10.2.2	Information that may be transferred from the E-SMLC to the UE.....	82
8.10.3	Motion Sensors Location Information Transfer Procedure.....	82
8.10.3.1	E-SMLC initiated Location Information Transfer Procedure	82
8.10.3.2	UE-initiated Location Information Delivery Procedure	82
Annex A (informative):	Definitions and Terms	84
Annex B (informative):	Use of LPP with SUPL.....	85
B.1	SUPL 2.0 Positioning Methods and Positioning Protocols	85
B.2	SUPL 2.0 and LTE Architecture	86
B.3	LPP session procedures using SUPL.....	87
B.4	Procedures combining C-plane and U-plane operations	88
Annex C (informative):	Change history.....	90
History		92

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1 Scope

The present document specifies the stage 2 of the UE Positioning function of E-UTRAN, which provides the mechanisms to support or assist the calculation of the geographical position of a UE. UE position knowledge can be used, for example, in support of Radio Resource Management functions, as well as location-based services for operators, subscribers, and third-party service providers. The purpose of this stage 2 specification is to define the E-UTRAN UE Positioning architecture, functional entities and operations to support positioning methods. This description is confined to the E-UTRAN Access Stratum. It does not define or describe how the results of the UE position calculation can be utilised in the Core Network (e.g., LCS) or in E-UTRAN (e.g., RRM).

UE Positioning may be considered as a network-provided enabling technology consisting of standardised service capabilities that 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 is 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 E-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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- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

- [1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".
- [2] 3GPP TS 23.271: "Functional stage 2 description of Location Services (LCS)"
- [3] 3GPP TS 22.071: "Location Services (LCS); Service description, Stage 1".
- [4] 3GPP TS 23.032: "Universal Geographical Area Description (GAD)".
- [5] 3GPP TS 36.306: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); "User Equipment (UE) radio access capabilities".
- [6] IS-GPS-200, Revision D, Navstar GPS Space Segment/Navigation User Interfaces, March 7th, 2006.
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- [12] Specification for the Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS), US Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, DTFA01-96-C-00025, 2001.

- [13] RTCM 10402.3, RTCM Recommended Standards for Differential GNSS Service (v.2.3), August 20, 2001.
- [14] 3GPP TS 36.331: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); "Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification".
- [15] 3GPP TS 25.331: "Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol Specification".
- [16] 3GPP TS 44.031: "Location Services (LCS); Mobile Station (MS) - Serving Mobile Location Centre (SMLC) Radio Resource LCS Protocol (RRLP)".
- [17] OMA-AD-SUPL-V2_0: "Secure User Plane Location Architecture Approved Version 2.0".
- [18] OMA-TS-ULP-V2_0_3: "UserPlane Location Protocol Approved Version 2.0.3".
- [19] 3GPP TS 23.401: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) enhancements for Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN) access".
- [20] 3GPP TS 36.214: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical layer – Measurements".
- [21] 3GPP TS 36.302: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); "Services provided by the physical layer ".
- [22] 3GPP TS 25.305: "Stage 2 functional specification of User Equipment (UE) positioning in UTRAN".
- [23] 3GPP TS 43.059: "Functional stage 2 description of Location Services in GERAN".
- [24] 3GPP TR 23.891: "Evaluation of LCS Control Plane Solutions for EPS".
- [25] 3GPP TS 36.355: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); LTE Positioning Protocol (LPP)".
- [26] 3GPP TS 24.171: "Control Plane Location Services (LCS) procedures in the Evolved Packet System (EPS)".
- [27] 3GPP TS 29.171: "Location Services (LCS); LCS Application Protocol (LCS-AP) between the Mobile Management Entity (MME) and Evolved Serving Mobile Location Centre (E-SMLC); SLs interface".
- [28] BDS-SIS-ICD-2.0: "BeiDou Navigation Satellite System Signal In Space Interface Control Document Open Service Signal (Version 2.0)", December 2013.
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- [31] ATIS-0500027: "Recommendations for Establishing Wide Scale Indoor Location Performance", May 2015.
- [32] 3GPP TS 36.211: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical channels and modulation".
- [33] RTCM 10403.3, RTCM Recommended Standards for Differential GNSS Services (v.3.3), October 7, 2016.

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [1] apply.

As used in this document, the suffixes "-based" and "-assisted" refer respectively to the node that is responsible for making the positioning calculation (and which may also provide measurements) and a node that provides measurements (but which does not make the positioning calculation). Thus, an operation in which measurements are provided by the UE to the E-SMLC to be used in the computation of a position estimate is described as "UE-assisted" (and could also be called "E-SMLC-based"), while one in which the UE computes its own position is described as "UE-based".

Both standalone LMU and LMU integrated into an eNB are supported. As used in this document, LMU refers to both cases of a standalone LMU and an LMU integrated into an eNodeB unless explicitly mentioned otherwise.

State Space Representation (SSR): The state space representation provides information on the status of individual GNSS error sources. State parameter values are transmitted to UE. The user corrects his own observations of a single GNSS receiver with SSR corrections computed from these state parameters for his individual position, and performs RTK positioning with corrected observations. This contrasts with Observation Space Representation (OSR) which uses a lump-sum of distance-dependent GNSS errors instead of individual GNSS error sources. For OSR the representation of RTK network corrections in the observation space always uses GNSS observation of an actual reference station, which are then applied by the user to the conventional RTK algorithm.

Transmission Point (TP): A set of geographically co-located transmit antennas for one cell, part of one cell or one PRS-only TP. Transmission Points can include base station (eNode B) antennas, remote radio heads, a remote antenna of a base station, an antenna of a PRS-only TP, etc. One cell can be formed by one or multiple transmission points. For a homogeneous deployment, each transmission point may correspond to one cell.

PRS-only TP: A TP which only transmits PRS signals for PRS-based TBS positioning and is not associated with a cell.

3.2 Abbreviations

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

ADR	Accumulated Delta Range
AoA	Angle of Arrival
AP	Access Point
ARP	Antenna Reference Point
BDS	BeiDou Navigation Satellite System
BSSID	Basic Service Set Identifier
CID	Cell-ID (positioning method)
CIoT	Cellular IoT
E-SMLC	Enhanced Serving Mobile Location Centre
E-CID	Enhanced Cell-ID (positioning method)
ECEF	Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed
ECI	Earth-Centered-Inertial
EGNOS	European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service
E-UTRAN	Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network
FDMA	Frequency Division Multiple Access
FKP	Flächenkorrekturparameter (Engl: Area Correction Parameters)
GAGAN	GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation
GLONASS	GLObal'naya NAVigatsionnaya Sputnikovaya Sistema (Engl.: Global Navigation Satellite System)
GMLC	Gateway Mobile Location Center
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRS80	Geodetic Reference System 1980
HESSID	Homogeneous Extended Service Set Identifier
IoT	Internet of Things
LCS	LoCation Services
LCS-AP	LCS Application Protocol
LMU	Location Measurement Unit
LPP	LTE Positioning Protocol
LPPa	LTE Positioning Protocol Annex
MAC	Master Auxiliary Concept
MBS	Metropolitan Beacon System
MO-LR	Mobile Originated Location Request
MT-LR	Mobile Terminated Location Request
NB-IoT	NarrowBand Internet of Things

NI-LR	Network Induced Location Request
N-RTK	Network – Real-Time Kinematic
OTDOA	Observed Time Difference Of Arrival
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
posSIB	Positioning SIB
PPP	Precise Point Positioning
PRS	Positioning Reference Signal
QZSS	Quasi-Zenith Satellite System
RRM	Radio Resource Management
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indicator
RTK	Real-Time Kinematic
SBAS	Space Based Augmentation System
SET	SUPL Enabled Terminal
SIB	System Information Block
SLP	SUPL Location Platform
SSID	Service Set Identifier
SSR	State Space Representation
SUPL	Secure User Plane Location
T _{ADV}	Timing Advance
TBS	Terrestrial Beacon System
TP	Transmission Point
UE	User Equipment
UTDOA	Uplink Time Difference of Arrival
WAAS	Wide Area Augmentation System
WGS-84	World Geodetic System 1984
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network

4 Main concepts and requirements

4.1 Assumptions and Generalities

The stage 1 description of LCS at the service level is provided in TS 22.071 [3]; the stage 2 LCS functional description, including the LCS system architecture and message flows, is provided in TS 23.271 [2].

Positioning functionality provides a means to determine the geographic position and/or velocity of the UE based on measuring radio signals. The position information may be requested by and reported to a client (e.g., an application) associated with the UE, or by a client within or attached to the core network. The position information shall be reported in standard formats, such as those for cell-based or geographical co-ordinates, together with the estimated errors (uncertainty) of the position and velocity of the UE and, if available, the positioning method (or the list of the methods) used to obtain the position estimate.

Restrictions on the geographic shape encoded within the 'position information' parameter may exist for certain LCS client types. The EPS, including E-UTRAN, shall comply with any shape restrictions defined in LTE 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 standard J-STD-036-B 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 TS 23.032 [4].

It shall be possible for the majority of the UEs (active or inactive) within a network to use the LCS feature without compromising the radio transmission or signalling capabilities of the E-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 a particular position measurement is provided through 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 TS 22.071 [3].

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 E-UTRAN system (e.g., size of cell, adaptive antenna