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Location Configuration Information for GEOPRIV

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Abstract

This document specifies a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Option for the geographic location of the client. The Location Configuration Information (LCI) includes latitude, longitude, and

altitude, with resolution indicators for each, as well as for the datum of the location.

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[1.0](#) Introduction

This document specifies a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol [\[1\]](#) Option for the geographic location of the client, to be provided by the server.

The DHCP server is assumed to have determined the location from the Circuit-ID Relay Agent Information Option (RAIO) defined (as SubOpt 1) in [\[2\]](#). In order to translate the circuit (switch port identifier) into a location, the DHCP server is assumed to have access to a service that maps from circuit-ID to the location at which the circuit connected to that port terminates in the building; for example, the location of the wall jack.

The Location Configuration Information (LCI) format presented here could be considered a subset of the information which would be included in a GEOPRIV Location Object. This LCI is part of the generation of location by the GEOPRIV origin.

An important feature of this document is it places location information completely under control of the end device rather than storing this Location Configuration Information in an outside

service for retrieval by the end device. Storage outside the end device during times of emergency can cause unnecessary delay, or failure during communication.

Another important feature of this LCI is its inclusion of a resolution parameter for each of the dimensions of location. The GEOPRIV working group has a stated requirement [3] to enable decreasing the precision of a location element. Because this resolution parameter need not apply to all dimensions equally, a resolution value is included for each of the 3 location elements.

This resolution method provides a natural ability for the device to hide from the center point of the bounding area as this resolution method is determined via the inherent affects of binary mathematics, using the power of 2.

The resulting location information using this resolution method is a small fixed length Configuration Information that can be easily carried in protocols, such as DHCP, which have limited packet size because this LCI is only 16 bytes long.

Finally, in the appendix this document provides some arithmetic examples of just how the imprecision can be introduced in any or all of the La/Lo/Alt values without the IP device needing to be preprogrammed with bogus location information, and just how imprecise the La/Lo/Alt values can be.

This document does not cover any policy regarding the use of this other than a few as potential suggestions to convey the meaning intended by the document.

1.1 Conventions used in this document

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [4].

1.2 Motivation

As applications such as IP Telephony are replacing conventional telephony, users are expecting the same (or greater) level of services with the new technology. One service offered by conventional telephony that is missing, in any standardized fashion, within IP Telephony is for a user to be automatically located by emergency responders, in a timely fashion, when the user summons help (by dialing 911 in North America, for example). Unless strict administrative rules are followed, the mobility of a wired Ethernet device within a campus negates any opportunity for an emergency responder to locate the device with any degree of expediency. Users do not want to give up the mobility IP Telephony offers. Informing the host device of its geo-location at host configuration time will allow the device to utilize this geo-location information to inform others of it's current geo-location, if the user and/or application so desires.

The goal of this option is to enable a wired Ethernet host to provide its location to an emergency responder, as one example.

Wireless hosts can utilize this option to gain knowledge of the location of the radio access point used during host configuration, but will need some more exotic mechanisms, maybe GPS, or maybe a future DHCP option, which includes a list of geo-locations like that defined here, which has the locations of the radio access points that are close to the client.

1.3 Rationale

Within the LCI described here, Latitude and Longitude are represented in fixed-point 2s-complement binary degrees, for the economy of a smaller option size compared to the string encoding of digits in [5]. The integer parts of these fields are 9 bits long to accommodate +/- 180 degrees. The fractional part is 25 bits long, better than the precision of 7 decimal digits. Each parameter is 40 bits total, in length.

Altitude is represented in measurement units (MU) indicated by the MU field, which is 4 bits long. Two measurement units are defined here, meters (code=1) and floors (code=2), both of which are 2s-complement fixed-point with 8 bits of fraction. Additional measurement units MAY be assigned by IANA. The floor of a building

[2.1](#) Elements of the Location Configuration Information

Code TBD: The code for this DHCP option is TBD by IANA.

16: The length of this option is 16 bytes.

LaRes: Latitude resolution. 6 bits indicating the valid number of valid bits in the fixed-point value of Latitude.

This value is the number of high-order Latitude bits that should be considered valid. Any bits entered to the right of this limit should not be considered valid and might be purposely false, or zeroed by the sending device (meaning the Geopriv target towards the requestor).

The examples below in [section 4.0](#), are to illustrate that a smaller value in the resolution field increases the area within which the device is located (without deception).

Values of resolution above decimal 34 are Undefined and reserved because that is the largest number of bits in the Latitude field.

Latitude: a 34 bit fixed point value consisting of 9 bits of integer and 25 bits of fraction. Latitude SHOULD be normalized to within +/- 90 degrees. Geo-location formats provide for positive numbers to be north of the equator and negative numbers to be south of the equator.

A value of 2 in the LaRes field indicates a precision of no greater than 1/6th that of the globe (detailed in the first example in [section 4.0](#)). A value of 34 in the LaRes field indicates a precision within 3.11 mm in Latitude.

LoRes: Longitude resolution. 6 bits indicating the number of valid bits in the fixed-point value of Longitude.

This value is the number of high-order Longitude bits that should be considered valid. Any bits entered to the right of this limit should not be considered valid and might be purposely false, or zeroed by

the sending device (meaning the GEOPRIV target towards the requestor).

Values above decimal 34 are undefined and reserved.

Longitude: a 34 bit fixed point value consisting of 9 bits of integer and 25 bits of fraction. Longitude SHOULD be normalized to within +/- 180 degrees. Geo-location formats provide for positive numbers to be east of the prime meridian and negative (2s complement) numbers to be west of the prime meridian.

Entering a value of 2 in the LoRes field will result in the precision of no greater than 1/6th that of the globe (see first example in [section 4.0](#) for more here). A value of 34 in the LoRes field indicates a precision within 2.42 mm in longitude (at the equator). Because lines of longitude converge at the poles, the distance is smaller (resolution greater) for locations away from the equator.

AltRes: Altitude resolution. 6 bits indicating the number of valid bits in the altitude. Values above 30 (decimal) are undefined and reserved.

MU: Measurement unit for altitude. Codes defined are:

1: Meters - in 2s-complement fixed-point 22-bit integer part with 8-bit fraction

If MU = 1, an AltRes value 0 would indicate unknown altitude. The most precise Altitude would have an AltRes value of 30.

2: Floors - in 2s-complement fixed-point 22-bit integer part with 8-bit fraction

MU = 2 for Floors enables representing altitude in a form more relevant in buildings which have different floor-to-floor dimensions. An altitude coded as MU=2, AltRes = 30, and Altitude = 0, represents the ground level outside as well as the ground floor within a building). This encoding is useful where the precise altitude is less important than the location at ground level.

Any additional Geopriv Measurement Unit(s) to be defined for use via this DHC Option MUST be done through a Standards Track RFC.

Datum: The Map Datum used for the coordinates given in this Option

The Datum byte has 255 possibilities, of which 3 are to be registered with IANA by this document (all derived from specification in [8]):

- 1: WGS 84 (Geographical 3D) - World Geodesic System 1984, CRS Code 4327, Prime Meridian Name: Greenwich
- 2: ED50 - European Datum 1950(77), CRS Code 4154, Prime Meridian Name: Greenwich
- 3: ED87 - European Datum 1987, CRS Code 4231, Prime Meridian Name: Greenwich

Any additional Geopriv datum(s) to be defined for use via this DHC Option MUST be done through a Standards Track RFC.

3.0 Purpose of Resolution Value per La/Lo/Alt Element

GEOPRIV specified [3] the requirement that any location expressed from or proxied on behalf of a device through the GEOPRIV Protocol can have the accuracy or precision of that device's location limited. The owner of the device, or the domain of the device determines the policy for divulging how precise the location is for any/all given requesters of that device's location.

One aspect within the GEOPRIV WG is the precision of a device's ability to present its location coordinates might have a domain policy override the individual policy in the sense of maximum resolution possible. In other words, a user of a device might not mind providing a quite precise location return to a location request, but the local domain might not want that level of precision by its policy. In this case, the resolution value provided in the DHCP Reply can set this maximum precision value, perhaps allowing the user of the Target device to make the values more imprecise based on who is requesting their location. The document does not go further down this thought for good reason.

4.0 Security Considerations

Where critical decisions might be based on the value of this GeoLoc option, DHCP authentication in [7] SHOULD be used to protect the integrity of the DHCP options.

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[5.0](#) IANA Considerations

The DHCP option code for the GeoLoc option is TBD.

This document calls for the IANA registration of the following:

MU = 1 is meters of Altitude from mean low tide. Semantics are included in this document ([section 2.1](#))

MU = 2 is building Floors of Altitude. Semantics are included in this document ([section 2.1](#))

Datum = 1 is denoting WGS 84 (Geographical 3D) as defined by the EPSG as their CRS Code 4327

Datum = 2 is denoting ED50(77) as defined by the EPSG as their CRS Code 4154

Datum = 3 is denoting ED87 as defined by the EPSG as their CRS Code 4231

[6.0](#) References

- [1] Droms R., "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol", [RFC 2131](#), March 1997
- [2] Patrick M., "DHCP Relay Agent Information Option", [RFC 3046](#), January 2001
- [3] Cuellar J., Morris J., Mulligan D., "GEOPRIV Requirements", Internet Draft, "Work in Progress", June 2002
- [4] Bradner S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [RFC 2119](#), March 1997
- [5] Farrell C., Schulze M., Pleitner S. and Baldoni D., "DNS Encoding of Geographical Location", [RFC 1712](#), November 1994.
- [6] National Emergency Number Association (NENA) www.nena.org
NENA Technical Information Document on Model Legislation Enhanced 911 for Multi-Line Telephone Systems

(http://www.nena.org/9%2D1%2D1techstandards/TechInfoDocs/MLTS_ModLeg_Nov200.PDF)

[7] Droms R., "Authentication for DHCP Messages", [RFC 3118](#), June 2001

[8] European Petroleum Survey Group, <http://www.epsg.org/> and <http://www.ihsenergy.com/epsg/geodetic2.html>

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Appendix: Calculations of Imprecision possible with the DHC LCI

The following examples for two different locations demonstrate how the Resolution values for Latitude, Longitude and Altitude can be used. In both examples the geo-location values were derived from maps using the WGS84 map datum, therefore in these examples, the datum field would have a value = 1 (00000001, or 0x01).

[A.1](#) Location Configuration Information of "White House" (Example 1)

The address was NOT picked for any political reason and can easily be found on the Internet or mapping software, but was picked as an easily identifiable location on our planet.

Postal Address:

White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20006

Standing on the sidewalk, north side of White House, between driveways.

Latitude 38.89868 degrees North (or +38.89868 degrees)

Using 2s complement, 34 bit fixed point, 25 bit fraction

longitude. This is approximately an east-west boundary of a time zone, an area of approximately 700,000 square nm.

If: LaRes is expressed as value 9 (0x09 or 001001) and LoRes is expressed as value 9 (0x09 or 001001), which includes all the integer bits, then it would describe a geo-location area that is latitude 38 north of the equator to latitude 39 and extends from -77 degrees to -78 degrees longitude. This is an area of approximately 9600 square km (111.3km x 86.5km).

If: LaRes is expressed as value 18 (0x12 or 010010) and LoRes is expressed as value 18 (0x12 or 010010), then it would describe a geo-location area that is latitude 38.8984375 north to latitude 38.9003906 and extends from -77.0390625 degrees to -77.0371094 degrees longitude. This is an area of approximately 36,600 square meters (169m x 217m).

If: LaRes is expressed as value 22 (0x16 or 010110) and LoRes is expressed as value 22 (0x16 or 010110), then it would describe a geo-location area that is latitude 38.896816 north to latitude 38.8985596 and extends from -77.0372314 degrees to -77.0371094 degrees longitude. This is an area of approximately 143 square meters (10.5m x 13.6m).

If: LaRes is expressed as value 28 (0x1c or 011100) and LoRes is expressed as value 28 (0x1c or 011100), then it would describe a geo-location area that is latitude 38.8986797 north to latitude 38.8986816 and extends from -77.0372314 degrees to -77.0372296 degrees longitude. This is an area of approximately 339 square centimeters (20.9cm x 16.23cm).

If: LaRes is expressed as value 30 (0x1e or 011110) and LoRes is expressed as value 30 (0x1e or 011110), then it would describe a

geo-location area that is latitude 38.8986797 north to latitude 38.8986802 and extends from -77.0372300 degrees to -77.0372296 degrees longitude. This is an area of approximately 19.5 square centimeters (50mm x 39mm).

If: LaRes is expressed as value 34 (0x22 or 100010) and LoRes is expressed as value 34 (0x22 or 100010), then it would describe a geo-location area that is latitude 38.8986800 north to latitude 38.8986802 and extends from -77.0372300 degrees to -77.0372296 degrees longitude. This is an area of approximately 7.5 square

millimeters (3.11mm x 2.42mm).

In the (White House) example, the requirement of emergency responders in North America via their NENA Model Legislation [6], could be met by a LaRes value of 21 and a LoRes value of 20. This would yield a geo-location that is latitude 38.8984375 north to latitude 38.8988616 north and longitude -77.0371094 to longitude -77.0375977. This is an area of approximately 89 feet by 75 feet or 6669 square feet, which is very close to the 7000 square feet asked for by NENA. In this example a service provider could enforce that a device send a Location Configuration Information with this minimum amount of resolution for this particular location when calling emergency services.

A.2 Location Configuration Information of "Sears Tower" (Example 2)

Postal Address:

Sears Tower
103th Floor
233 S. Wacker Dr.
Chicago, IL 60606

Viewing the Chicago area from the Observation Deck of the Sears Tower.

Latitude 41.87884 degrees North (or +41.87884 degrees)
Using 2s complement, 34 bit fixed point, 25 bit fraction
Latitude = 0x053c1f751,
Latitude = 0001010011110000011111011101010001

Longitude 87.63602 degrees West (or -87.63602 degrees)
Using 2s complement, 34 bit fixed point, 25 bit fraction
Longitude = 0xf50ba5b97,
Longitude = 1101010000101110100101101110010111

Altitude 103

In this example we are inside a structure, therefore we will assume an altitude value of 103 to indicate the floor we are on. The measurement unit value is 2 indicating floors. The AltRes

field would indicate that all bits in the Altitude field are true, as we want to accurately represent the floor of the

structure where we are located.

AltRes = 30, 0x1e, 011110

MU = 2, 0x02, 000010

Altitude = 103, 0x00006700, 0000000000000000110011100000000

For the accuracy of the latitude and longitude, the best information available to us was supplied by a generic mapping service that shows a single geo-loc for all of the Sears Tower. Therefore we are going to show LaRes as value 18 (0x12 or 010010) and LoRes as value 18 (0x12 or 010010). This would be describing a geo-location area that is latitude 41.8769531 to latitude 41.8789062 and extends from -87.6367188 degrees to -87.6347657 degrees longitude. This is an area of approximately 373412 square feet (713.3 ft. x 523.5 ft.).

8. Full Copyright Statement

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